# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BLOCKADE.—In consequence of the stringent order issued by the Secretary of War, in relation to the departure of persons from their homes, quite serious inconvenience has been experienced by persons having business in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, and who desire to travel either, Some regulations, however, were yesterday made public by Major General Wool which obviate in some degree the difficulties hitherto experienced. At least, these persons who desire to leave the city can now understand what is necessary to secure a "pass." The regulations, in substance, are that all persons who are in the habit of furnishing supplies, and all who reside in the country and doing business in the city, and all non-residents known to be over forty-five years of age, all females and all persons known to be residents of other States, going to the country, either to visit their friends or on business, and returning therefrom, will be permitted ingress and egress to the city of Baltimore. During the business hours of the Commercial Board, his office, in Holliday square, was besieged yesterday by a crowd of persons, all anxious to secure a "pass" to and from one point or another, and the heat of the sun seemed to have but little effect upon them, although many of them were worked up to "fever heat" by the seeming delay in the transaction of business, which, however, was unavoidable under the circumstances.

THE FALL THEATRICAL SEASON.—Manager Ford will, in a short time, throw open his establishment for the fall season, which is expected, notwithstanding the gloom and turbulence of the times, to prove a busy and probably remunerative one. The season here will be commenced with an original local and spectacular Extravaganza, termed *Adventures of Cupid in Bal-mora*, and which is, in fact, but a peg upon which to hang a theatrical "Joseph's coat," of such a variety of colors and styles as to defy description. The animating spirit of the burlesque, a good-humored satire, which, without trenching upon forbidden ground, yet deals in pleasantly-satirical slaps at current events, and prominent characters of local and national circles. It abounds in popular music, marches, mechanical illusions and transformations, with a great number of splendid new scenes by Parker, new costumes of mundane and mythological fashions, and every requisite material aid to theatrical success. A piece of this carelessly-humorous and vivacious character is strikingly adapted to the popular requirements, and is therefore quite likely to achieve the popular success anticipated for it. Among the auxiliaries required in its representation will be—according to managerial announcement—"a host of pretty girls" The Theatre is being renovated for the new season.

RECRUITING.—The large bounty which has been offered by the City Council for recruits in the several Maryland regiments being raised in this city, together with the prospect of a draft, has given a fresh impetus to recruiting in Baltimore, and yesterday witnessed a large influx of recruits. Several hundred men enlisted, a goodly portion of them being residents of the city, and should the business continue at the same rate for a few days, there will be no trouble experienced in raising the quota of Baltimore city under the recent calls of the President. Captain Alexander has completed the enlistment of men for his battery of light artillery, and another battery, it is said, is in process of formation.

R-NEWAY.—On Sunday evening last about 10½ o'clock the house of Mr. Charles Pitt, No. 20 North Ann street, was burglariously entered, and robbed of $70 and a Sharp's revolver, which had been deposited in a trunk in the upper story of the house. Other articles in the same room, which was the only one entered, were strewn about, but with the exception of the above-named, nothing was taken.—The thief is supposed to have effected an entrance by means of a shed in the rear of the house. The police arrested a party named Henry Johnson, who was suspected of the robbery, but there being no actual evidence of his guilt, he was discharged.

ARREST OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.—Officer Thayer yesterday arrested a young man named Robert Godfrey, who is accused of having been a soldier in the Confederate Army. He confessed to his having been in the service for a year, and at the end of that time to have received a regular discharge. After his return to the city he went to the country, where he has remained for some time past. Being temporarily in the city, his arrest was effected, and he was held for the order of Marshal Van Nostrand.

POCKET PICKED.—Mr. James Newcomb, of New York city, while at the Philadelphia depot, yesterday morning, had his portmonnaie, containing $36 taken from his pocket by some of the adroit thieves who frequent such localities. Suspecting two young men, whom he had noticed jostling him, he arrested one of the parties, who gave the name of James Burgess, while the other managed to escape. Burgess was taken to the station-house and committed to answer the charge.

CHARGED WITH EVADING THE DRAFT.—Antone Quenz was arrested yesterday on the accusation of leaving the city in order to avoid the recent order of the Secretary of War regarding a draft. He was arrested on board the bark Augusta, bound for Bremen, and according to his statement had purchased his passage ticket previous to the promulgation of the order. He was released by order of General Wool.

THE WEATHER.—The intense heat to which the citizens have been subjected for some time past was yesterday slightly relieved by a mild breeze, which in some degree modified what would otherwise have been another sultry day. The thermometer in the NEWS SHEET office indicated—

At 12 o'clock.....88 degrees.
" 3 " .....88 "
" 6 " .....90 "
.....89 "

TREASON CASES.—John Beckler was arrested yesterday for shooting Captain Joseph White and using treasonable language. John Campbell, for drunkenness and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. Both these parties were held for the order of the Marshal. S. D. Spence, for drunkenness and treasonable language, was held by Justice Hiss for a further hearing.

ARRESTS.—John Mohar was arrested on Sunday night, by officer Pitner, on the charge of being a suspicious character. He was detained at the station house.

Joseph H Helm, arrested by officer Gray, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, was held to the order of Marshal Van Nostrand.

RELEASED.—J. G Fitzpatrick, H. S. Edmondson and George McCaffery, political prisoners, confined in Fort McHenry, have been released by Major-General Wool, on giving their parole not to take up arms against the United States or give aid and comfort to the Confederates.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—A lady named Carroll, residing on the Falls road, was attacked with sun-stroke on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Collins was called to attend her, and on yesterday her condition was thought to be favorable to a speedy recovery.

A BAD HUSBAND.—William Jackson was yesterday before Justice Shower, was charged with cruelly beating his wife, Mrs. Amanda Jackson. He was committed for court.

## A ROMANTIC STORY.

In the Court of Probate, on the 19th, a petition under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, was presented by Mr. John Augustus Shiel Bouverie, of Castle Dawson, Londonderry, praying for declaration that he was the lawful son of Mr. Francis Kensim Bouverie. The petition was resisted by members of the Bouverie family in Northamptonshire. Sir H. Cairns, in opening the case, said that Mr. Francis Kensim Bouverie, in 1826, was with a detachment of his regiment, the 62d, at Castle Dawson, in the North of Ireland. In that town there lived a widow, with an only daughter, named Shiel. Lieutenant Bouverie became acquainted with the Shiels, and an attachment soon sprang up between him and the young lady. Her age was about twenty, and his about twenty-eight.

He had at that time no income but his pay, and an allowance of £100 a year from his father; whereas Miss Shiel had a settlement of £4,000, which had been left her by her grandfather. The young couple were married at the church of Castle Dawson, the family of the lady, and Mr. Bouverie's brother James (who afterwards became colonel of the 17th regiment), were present at the ceremony. In 1836 the petitioner was born, and in the following year his father died. It appears that, during her husband's lifetime, Mrs. Bouverie ran away with a Mr. Bell, but Captain Bouverie sent a trusty person after the fugitives, and in ten days she returned to her husband's house. Captain Bouverie took every precaution to prevent the scandal spreading; he forgave her fault, and to the end of his life he again lived on the best terms with her.

After his death Mrs. Bouverie fell into straitened circumstances, and she married a man of inferior social position, named Mann. After his death she married a person named Hammersley, who still survived. She contrived to give her eldest son an excellent education; but when he grew up he entered the constabulary. Then he enlisted in the 4th Dragoons, in which he became a corporal, and afterwards he was appointed orderly to Sir Harry Smith, who was then commanding the northern district. A year ago, however, he married a lady in the North of Ireland, and he purchased his discharge.

By a resettlement of the Bouverie estates, in 1811, they were given, first, to General Bouverie and his children in tail male, then to his brothers in succession, and then to his sisters as tenants in common in tail, with remainder back to the General. General Bouverie, who was born in 1789, had no family, and his second brother had died without leaving issue, so that the petitioner was heir presumptive to the estates. After a number of witnesses had been called, Sir F Kelly, who appeared for General Bouverie, said that, although some correspondence had been kept up between the two families, there had been no intercourse; and the General had never seen the wife of his brother, Captain Bouverie, or his son, the present petitioner. The event of his brother's death was notified to him by his widow, but he had never even heard of the existence of her son, except through general rumor.

Under these circumstances, and particularly when the fact of the elopement of Mrs. Bouverie became known, he considered it right that an investigation should take place as to the legality of the claim set up. After the evidence which had now been given, General Bouverie felt that, whatever conjecture might be raised as to the legitimacy, it was evident that his brother, Captain Bouverie, had repeatedly acknowledged the petitioner as his son, and it would, therefore, be unjust on his part any longer to resist the evidence. Dr. Phillimore, on behalf of the sisters of General Bouverie, expressed his concurrence in what had been stated by Sir Fitzroy Kelly. The jury then found that the petitioner was the legitimate son of Captain Bouverie.—*London Times.*


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# THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

## *GREAT BATTLE NEAR CULPEPER COURT HOUSE ON SATURDAY.*

*Correspondence of the New York Herald*

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The most desperate fight for the numbers engaged since the war commenced occurred yesterday at Cedar Mountain, eight miles south of Culpeper Court House, Virginia, between General Banks' *corps d'armee* of General Pope's forces and the Confederates under Stonewall Jackson in person. General Pope had sent General Banks' command to the front early in the morning, and the divisions of Generals Augur and Williams took position a mile or a mile and a half this side the ground of the skirmish of the day previous.

In the afternoon Crawford's brigade of General Williams' division, composed of the 46th Pennsylvania, 10th Maine, 5th Connecticut and 28th New York regiments, with Best's battery of regulars, moved forward to a piece of high ground between Cedar creek and Crooked river, some four miles north of the point where the Culpeper and Gordonsville turnpike crosses that stream. To the south of this point, distant about three-fourths of a mile, rises the Cedar Mountain, a spur of the great Thoroughfare range.

No sooner had our troops emerged from the timber on the north, and crossed Cedar creek, than a battery of heavy guns, located in the thick timber half way up the mountain side, opened upon them with shot and shell, and another, of smaller guns, from a point of timber about three-eighths of a mile to the westward.

Best's battery of Parrott guns was immediately planted on the crest of the hill, and began replying to the two, while the infantry was posted in line of battle to the right of the battery.

The enemy kept up a continuous fire from both batteries some half an hour, which was rapidly returned by Capt. Best, when three additional Confederate batteries opened from as many different localities.

At about five o'clock the Confederate infantry was discovered in strong force upon our right and in front, supporting the Confederate batteries, when word was sent back to the main body stating the fact. Immediately Gen. Augur's division, with the remainder of Gen. Williams' division, were thrown forward and posted upon the right of Gen. Crawford and fronting the dense timber where the Confederate infantry were posted.

General Banks now rode on to the field and directed the operations. General Geary's brigade of General Augur's division had the advance and maintained it admirably. Gen Geary's brigade consisted of the 5th Ohio, 7th Ohio, 29th Ohio, 28th Pennsylvania and Stoup's battery.

No sooner had these troops taken their places than the Confederates opened musketry fire upon them from two sides and in front, aided by the batteries before mentioned.

The batteries on the mountain also kept up a most destructive fire, but the Federal troops never faltered or even winced. At half past five the battle became general, artillery replying to artillery and infantry to infantry, and desperation was the order of the day. The fight continued until darkness put a stop to the carnage. I have witnessed many battles during this war, but I have seen none where the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed.

Our troops fought with the valor of veterans. No sooner did a volley of musketry or a discharge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment than the gaps were closed up and a new front presented. Regiment vied with regiment, and brigade with brigade, in deeds of valor; and few instances indeed were there where individuals failed.

The 8 h and 12 h regulars attached to General Banks' corps, led by Captain Pitcher, did excellent service. Captain Pitcher was wounded severely, though not dangerously, in the knee by a musket-shot, but he kept the field until the end.

With the setting in of darkness the firing of musketry ceased, but the artillery upon the mountain kept up a random firing until near midnight. At dark our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood, about half a mile to the rear of their first position, where they were joined soon after by the corps of Generals McDowell and Sigel, who formed in their rear.

At nine o'clock in the evening the hungry and wearied troops of General Banks were relieved by portions of McDowell's command, and fell back a half mile, resting on their arms in a pleasant clover-field.

The night was unusually lustrous, and all prominent objects were as plainly distinguished as in the bright daylight. Thoroughfare Mountain loomed up to the west, a Confederate signal light now flashing through space, and our long columns standing by their muskets stretched up and down all the slopes and fields, were dimly descried with their faces towards the enemy.

Crawford's brigade, which had borne the brunt of the fight, threw themselves, almost exhausted, upon the most grass, and talked over the adventures of the battle. Some of the men incautiously made fires, and this revealing our position, the enemy commenced shelling us.

The firing was generally excellent, the shells bursting among trains, ambulances and horses, soon compelling our soldiers to move back towards Culpeper.

A panic was very nearly occasioned at this time, as the regiments took to their heels to get out of range, and seeing so many men retreating, others that had not reached the field also started to run, and soon the roads were crowded with frightened people, who added to the existing misfor unes by telling wild stories of repulse, loss and disc mfiture.

Soon the Provost's guards were thrown across the roads and fields, stopping stragglers, and suffering only the wounded to pass.

The wounded came in on foot in great numbers, and the ambulances were promptly on the spot to carry off those unable to walk.

The scenes that made the morning light terrible were the concomitants of all battle-fields; but the unusually heavy loss of field and line officers was remarkable.

Most of our wounded are wounded in the lower limbs.

About four o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Pope and staff went up on the field, and were greeted with the most vociferous cheers. The General rode to the extreme front in the thickest of the fight, and came near getting into a Confederate ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time to avoid it.

We took several Confederate prisoners, from whom I gained some information. It is certain that the Confederate General Winder is killed.

General Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand. Gen. Sexton is mortally wounded.

The Confederate forces engaged in the battle was from forty to fifty thousand.

The casualties on our side are fully set forth in the list of names I send you of killed and wounded now at the hospitals in Culpeper Court House. The list was taken at nine o'clock to-day.

Gen. Augur's wound is not dangerous. Brigadier-Generals Geary and Crook are severely wounded in the arm. Gen. Banks had his horse killed under him, as did also the chief of General Pope's staff, Col. Ruggles.

Large numbers of hospital tents and stores were sent from Washington to-day to the scene of action.

Culpeper is one vast hospital, though most of the wounded will be sent on to Washington for treatment.

Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms were captured from the enemy.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. World.*

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, August 8.—The two armies which now stand menacingly opposed to one another must soon come into collision. Both are now mustering their forces for the conflict, which it is easy to predict cannot be much longer delayed. On our own side there are all the signs of activity which foreshadow an impending struggle, and the enemy are likewise full of the bustle of preparation. It is impossible to tell what new aspects may delay the progress of events, but the present indications point more clearly to an early opening of hostilities. The crisis is likely to come within ten days and may come sooner. Pope or Jackson will have to retreat from their present position. The conflict, when it comes, will be a severe one. Both armies are large and not far unequal in numbers. Jackson, with his own command united to that of Longstreet and Ewell, is receiving constant reinforcements from Richmond, while Pope is increasing his power by the accession of regiments relieved by the new levies.

It is useless to be over-confident of success.—With all reliance in the General commanding, we are bound to say that it is not impossible that we may be outnumbered and driven back. Not a stone will be left unturned by the Confederates to prevent us from capturing so important a position as Gordonsville. Every available man is being placed in the scale by Jackson. Three hundred convalescents from the hospital at Charlottesville have been called out to swell his numbers. Every man that can be safely released from Richmond is being sent forward, and trains are daily bringing them in. There are concentrated at Louisa Court House and Gordonsville a number not less than 40,000. There is a general feeling of confidence in the army respecting the result of the impending conflict. Yet our past experience has led us not to be immoderately hopeful. Jackson may after all repulse us and give a very threatening look toward Washington. We hope for better and more gratifying results, but are also anxious that the North should manifest an activity in enlistments which shall more than counterbalance the energy which Jackson is exhibiting in throwing even the slightest advantages which he can avail himself of into the issues of the next decisive battle at Gordonsville. It must be remembered that the advantages of the enemy in their superior knowledge of the country and their facilities for obtaining information are at least equal to an addition of one fourth to their numbers.

General Pope has thus far acted up to the tone of his manifestors, in pursuing an offensive policy toward the enemy. He is constantly throwing at them his cavalry detachments, just as, three months ago, Ashby came frequently and from an unexpected quarter against us. It remains to be seen whether he will also verify his assumed disregard of lines of retreat, strong positions, &c. There were not a few who were inclined to reply, after reading these orders alluded to, with some expressions of doubt as to whether General Pope might not be forced to entertain some of these ideas, which had been so current among us for some time. We hope and trust he will not. His vigorous, go-ahead policy has already infused a great deal of force into our army, and we hope the momentum it has gained will enable it, when it moves, to carry all obstacles away before it.

The cavalry have never known such times before. Seventeen days they have been almost constantly in the saddle. General Buford has taken command and has his headquarters now here. He is preparing for still more of difficult service. Those who are enjoying luxuries and comforts of home know little of the hard service and privation which they have had to endure. Commissaries have been a long way in the rear, and sutlers have not been thought of. Officers and men have alike been served to rations of hard bread and beef, and often the supplies of these articles have been very low. At one night we lie down to sleep without the slightest knowledge of what stone we shall rest upon at our heads upon. One night beside a fence, the next night beside a hay-stack, the night following beneath a straw rick, and the night after the pine plank of a church pew is our resting-place. Likely as not the whole time between sunset and sunrise is disturbed by the arrival of messengers with despatches from the pickets. Where we encamped only two days ago the signal lights of the enemy were waving during the evening, and reported movements of the Confederate camp in from different quarters; and being advanced beyond any sufficient supports, the horses were kept saddled and bridled all night, and the Colonel in command, who had been up already for two nights, occupied the third, with the exception of two hours, in receiving the intelligence which was hourly sent in from the scouts and pickets.

## SPEECH OF THE HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM AT DAYTON, OHIO.

*From the Dayton Journal.*

I speak not as a menace, but by way of entreaty, that your hereafter depends upon your adherence to the laws and Constitution.

Why, Sirs, men of position in this town are proclaiming and justifying the right of disregarding the Constitution, for alleging an object which cannot be obtained without departing from it. Have they read history? [The speaker here referred to the Greeks, Rome, and French Revolutions, for historic parallels—reading at length from Allison's history of the terrible horrors of the latter—tracing all of them to a disregard of fundamental law, he stated that these excesses came along step by step—till the atrocities of Danton and Robespierre were reached, and added: "What has been may be."]

It was the history of the past that in times of great public danger the provisions of the law would not be respected. It was that which made France go into such great excesses. They began with the lawless of France. They taught the multitude that Constitutions did not stand in their way; that men might be put to death without process of law. In such cases, power falls into the hands of the worst of men.

Let the day of reckoning come, and these men will perish as they have done in all ages. Robespierre perished in atonement for his crimes, etc. By the memories of the past, by the histories of the tyrannies of Greece and Rome, and the terrors of the French Revolution, I call on all men to demand of the Administration that it obey the Constitution. If any man is a traitor, guilty of any act of treason, not for opinion's sake, not for political differences, let him be proceeded against according to law, and if found guilty let him perish on a gallows as high as Haman's. It is because I would avoid these horrors, that I call on the President to keep the exercise of the military law where the Constitution keeps it—in the army and navy; and that no man, not in the army and navy, shall be arrested without due process of law.

The convictions I entertain, as a patriot, of the means to restore the union of these States, and for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, I will never give up—neither in life nor death, neither principalities nor power, neither things present or to come, nor the knife of the assassin will more one from it. [Loud cheers.]

He thinks it can be restored by arms yet. I do not. Those who agree with him should fight with him. It is an impelling necessity, manifest destiny, that we be one people. It is in the hands of God, only to be accomplished by the honesty of the people.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have somewhat to say about the attempt to suppress the Rebellion. I always have been in favor of suppressing the Rebellion. Perhaps my position has not been that of other men, for I have a right to judge what made should be tried. I am for suppressing all rebellions; both rebellions. There are two; the Secessionist Rebellion South, and the Abolition Rebellion North and West. I am for suppressing both. As for the armed Reb llion of the Secessionists of the South, I commit that to the army of the United States—fourfifths good Democrats—to the shouted, outraged Major-General, Geo. B. McClellan. If he is not able to accomplish it, it is because it is not in the nature of things to be accomplished in that way. If he had been allowed to do as he wished, it would have been accomplished by this time. If it be impossible to suppress it by armed force, the plan proposed by him was the only one which could have succeeded. The speaker then went on rehashing the slang of those who desire to strike the President by criticisms of the policy of the war.] It implied the restoration of the Union as it was. That's the trouble. All our victories were the results of his plan—all our reverses followed his supersession.—From that hour to this there has been no victory. There are two rebellions against it. That of the Secessionists of the South I commit to the army. The other is that of the Abolitionists of the North. Every man must choose which he will act against. I have never thrown one straw's weight against the enlistment of troops. I have my opinion about the suppression of the rebellion, and will cling to it. Other men control the powers of the nation, who think the right way to restore the nation is by the force of arms.

Now, I have laid down this principle for myself, and have acted for an army bill, or navy bill, or conscription bill for this war, and have not voted against one such bill since the 4th of July, 1861. I appeal to the record. I make a record of my votes. Now, if any man thinks the union can be restored by war, and feels like it, I tell him it is his duty to enlist. Every man should follow out the dictates of his own conscience, and if he thinks he ought to fight the Abolition rebellion he should do it.

Let me ask you a few questions. Occupying the position of a Representative, and exempt by law from service, I think my duty is to stay at home and tell the Abolition Rebels of the North, for both rebellions should be put down. I leave it to the army, and the generals at the head of the army, to attend to the rebellion of the South; but I propose, in the exercise of my constitutional rights, which cannot and shall not be taken from me, to put down this rebellion; *and if any man thinks he should stay at home and put down Abolition Rebels, he ought to do it.*

Now, I said the Democratic party saved this country. I am a party man—will continue so, for it is my inclination. I am proud to be such; I believe it my duty to be such. It is the only party which wisely and constitutionally administered the Government. I have nothing to say against the old parties.

It is asserted that when the first blow was struck the great mass of the people of the seceded States were opposed to secession, but that the abolition measures which had passed Congress had united them as a man. The war had been subverted from the intent of the Crittenden resolution. It was this, and the proclamation of the President, which inspired the army at Richmond—and made them heroes—not excessive numbers. It had voted against the first part of the Crittenden resolution, because it did not include the secessionists of the North; and for the other part, as to the objects of the war.

Confiscation bill, and what is the result? It united every man, women and child in the South under the Confederate banner. They said if that proscription was the spirit of the Northern government, let us die—let us die in the battle-field. The spirit of abolition filled the Richmond army with the spirit of demons.

Who is an abolitionist? Whoever is in favor of the Emancipation policy—of the President's scheme. Whoever would reduce the States to the condition of territories to abolish slavery. Whatever would pervert this war to one against slavery is abolition. He who is not in favor of these schemes is loyal. The abolitionists are responsible for the loss of life in the war.

The Confiscation measures had put in peril the property of the people of the South, set free 3,000,000 slaves, who would come here to compete with white labor, and brought 600,000 men into the field for the Confederacy. The abolition rebellion has cost us 250,000 men, whose bleaching bones are to be the rallying cell for vengeance. It is responsible for the present state of things.

If you'd clare that the Union shall be restored, and the armies of the South be laid down, unite with me at the ballot-box in putting down this Abolition rebellion in the North. Those who fail to join you to fight, enlist, or vote against it, don't buy no substitutes. You who don't care to fight should unite against the Abolition Rebels at the North. I have only to repeat, that in spite of what you have heard, of what has been said, of unfounded and damnable lies, whoever adopts this course from this dictates of reason, is for the union.

The hour of trial, of vindication, will soon come. In six months—in six weeks it may be—the question will be between an eternal separation and a union by compromise. Which will you choose? I will come. Men must choose between two Unions—the Union made and eternal division. I believe the Administration will not declare for separation.—That I shall be found in favor of the Union and against secession. The choice must be made, and made soon. It cannot be postponed.

We have an enormous debt—accumulating at the rate of $2,000,000 per day. How long can we endure it? We exhaustedness some three-fourths of our war. Yet you were told that it would end in twenty days.

You must soon decide between Union and separation. I am for the Union of our fathers, and will stand by it—and I ask you to stand by it. It is the palladium of our liberties. We are in the midst of calamities. Our best paper money is 20 cents less than gold. We have a heavy tax upon us—reaching everything—which cannot be repudiated; a tariff, also, which increases the duty from 44 to 130 per cent. Men cannot stand this but a short time. There is not one single thing which is not taxed, except the bright sun of Heaven, the air we breathe, &c. These are terrible facts. Something must be done. The voices of the people must be aroused.

If the President wants success, he must come back to the Constitution—he must abide by and execute all the laws. Say to Congress, "it is your abolition legislation—stay your hands." When this is done, in spite of the loss of life, the destruction of property, etc.—in spite of all, the Constitution will be maintained and restored to power, and the Union of our fathers will be maintained, and the old flag wave over land and sea.

## ANOTHER MARRIAGE SUIT IN SCOTLAND.

*From the London Post, July 25.*

Another case has just been decided in the Court of Session by Lord Ardmillan, in which the law of Scotland in regard to the constitution of an irregular marriage is curiously illustrated. In the present instance the pursuer has succeeded in obtaining the judgment of the Court in her favor, as wife of the defender. The pursuer is a young Highland woman named Margaret Mackinnon, uneducated and unable to speak English, and who is Lady's servant to the defender, Mr. Patrick McDonald, of Ardmore, in the Island of Skye. After having been for a brief period to a school in Glasgow, the defender invited her to accompany him to America, explaining to her brother that he had fallen in love with her, and would have married her, but was unable to make the requisite stay, and was apprehensive his relatives would interfere. He, however, made a promise of marriage, and they left Glasgow with their luggage addressed "Mr. McDonald" and "Mrs. McDonald." During through Liverpool on the 4th of March, 1859, the defender signed a paper acknowledging the pursuer as his wife in the presence of two witnesses, and with this paper in her possession they sailed together for America. They returned to this country in May, having cohabited together in the interval, and at this stage some of the defender's friends interfered "to get him out of the scrape." The pursuer, who evidently did not understand the proceedings further than that there was a separation desired, agreed to give up the paper signed by the defender, and was induced to grant a discharge to the effect that the defender had promised to marry her, but had refused to fulfil the promise. This discharge was given at a meeting of the parties at which the woman cried very much and refused money when offered to her, and the legal gentleman present deposed that they were not aware she did not understand English, and that the character of the proceeding was not explained to her in Gaelic.

The Lord Ordinary held that the discharge could not be taken as a renunciation by the pursuer of her status, being the legitimacy of her child was also involved. For some time the pursuer and defender were parted, but before long he renewed communication with her in affectionate terms, and on the 1st of December, 1859, he sent her back the acknowledgment of the 4th of March, telling her it would make her happier, and would make the discharge no use. In February, 1860, the pursuer gave birth to a female child, and the defender visited her and got the birth registered as that of a lawful child to himself, and to whom he gave his own mother's name. On the law applicable to this state of facts the Lord Ordinary says he has not felt much hesitation. Such an acknowledgment, communicated and accepted, and followed by cohabitation, is, by the law of Scotland, sufficient to constitute marriage, unless a different intention—an intention to deceive others, or give a color to concubinage, or escape from scandal by a pretext—shall appear. In much weaker cases a similar acknowledgment had been sustained by the Court. In this case the pursuer, a Scotch girl, dealing with a Scotch gentleman, never did live with him except while she held a written declaration of marriage of the most express and unequivocal character, while the defender's conduct had been so kind and considerate as to be unexplainable on any other view than that of marriage; for, though at different times he appears to have yielded to the influence and remonstrances of others, his better feelings, his sense of duty and honor, and his real affection for the pursuer, brought him round again. The Lord Ordinary was therefore of opinion that the marriage had been established by sufficient evidence.

BOARD OF TRADE.

*Committee of Arbitration for the month of August.*

SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, HENRY S. GARRETT,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF, JOSEPH CUSHING,
E. LARRABEE.

# Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 11, 1862.

STOCKS.—State and City securities were dull to day, and we have no transactions to report in either; for Maryland coupon 6's 1870 101¾ was asked, and for inscribed do. 103 asked; for City 6's 1875 100 was asked, and for the old and new issue of 1890 100 was bid. There was some little activity in Railroad bonds, with sales of $8,030 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 85; subsequently $2,000 of the same sold at 86; $500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 sold at 95¾, the latter closing at 95¾ bid, 95¾ asked. The only sale of Railway shares was 25 shares Northern Central at $25¾, closing at $25¾ bid, $26 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio $61 was bid, $61¾ asked. For Canton Company $32¾ was bid, $33 asked. No change in other stocks.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates for American gold to day were 113¾ bid, 114¾ asked, with no sales reported. At the New York board to day the rate for gold was 113.

DEMAND NOTES.—Nothing doing in demand notes; 5¾ per cent. premium was bid, 6 per cent. asked.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, August 11, 1862.

$8,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85..... 85
2,000 do. do. do. '85..... 85
$500 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '85..... 95¾
25 shares Northern Central Railroad..... 25¾

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the books of ISRAEL CONN, No. 7 South street:

| STOCKS | PAR | BID | ASK | STOCKS. | PAR | BID | ASK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Government & State Stocks.* | | | | *Railroad Stocks.* | | | |
| U. S. 6's | | | | W. N. Virginia | | | |
| Md. 6's con. | 70 | 104 | | Wash. Br'ch | 100 | | |
| do. 6's | 70 | 101 | | Phil. W. & B. | 50 | | |
| do. ins. | 70 | | | *Railroad Bonds.* | | | |
| Md. 5's | | | | B. & O. 6's | 1885 | | |
| Tenn. 6's | 100 | | | do. do. | 1887 | | 60 |
| do. con. | | | | do. do. | 1895 | 55 | 55½ |
| Missouri 6's | | | | do. do. | 1885 | | |
| Carolina 6's | | | | do. do. | 1885 | 95 | 95½ |
| S. Carolina | | | | N. W. Va. Br. | 1875 | | |
| Georgia 6's | | | | do. | 1887 | | 6 |
| Virginia 6's | | | | do. | 1887 | | 5 |
| Kentucky 6's | | | | do. | 3d | 85 | 90 |
| Louisiana 6's | | | | W. C. O. R. 6's | 1886 | | |
| *City Stocks.* | | | | Md. Cent. R. | 1911 | | |
| Balt. 6's | | 99 | | do. do. | 1911 | | |
| do. | 1890 | | | do. 1st con. | 1911 | | 0 |
| do. | 1895 | | | do. (Y. & C.) | 1885 | | |
| do. | 1897 | | | do. (Y. & C.) | 1902 | | 65 |
| do. | 1898 | 99 | | C. & P. 1st | 1885 | 95 | 97 |
| do. | 1900 | 99 | | do. 2d | 1894 | | |
| do. new | 1890 | | | do. 3d | 1895 | | |
| do. | 1893 | | | do. 3d | 1902 | | |
| Park 6's | 1893 | | | do. inc. | 1903 | 8 | 21 |
| Balt. & Sus. | | | | *Turnpike Stocks.* | | | |
| *Bank Stocks.* | | | | W. & S. impv. | | | |
| Baltimore | 100 | | | do. do. pref. | | | |
| Commerce | 100 | | | *Turnpike Bonds.* | | | |
| Chesapeake | 25 | 21½ | 23 | Balt. & Sus. | | | |
| Citizens | 100 | 30 | | Y. & C. | 20 | 5 | 6 |
| Co. & Farm. | 25 | 10 | | Frederick | 20 | 2½ | 3½ |
| do. scrip | 25 | | | *Mining Stocks.* | | | |
| Farmers' & Mech. | 100 | | | B. & N. S. C. | | | |
| Fed. & Mech. | 100 | | | Cambria | | | .30 |
| Fur. & Flour | 25 | 35 | | Consolidated | | | .15 |
| Franklin | 50 | | | Maryland | | | .15 |
| Frankl. & S. L. | 25 | | | Gardner Hill | | | .25 |
| Howard | 100 | | | Guilford | | | |
| Marine | 50 | | | Mt. Savage | | | |
| Mechanics | 16 | 17 | | Md. Copper Co. | | | |
| Merchants' | 100 | 100 | | Potomac | | | |
| Metropolitan | 50 | | | Silver Hill | | | |
| Union | 25 | | | Silver Valley | | | |
| Western | 25 | 19 | 19½ | Gold Valley | | | |
| *Insurance Stocks.* | | | | *Miscellaneous.* | | | |
| Firemen's | 18 | 51 | 55 | Balt. Gas Co. | 50 | 12½ | 13½ |
| Balt. Fire | 15 | 25 | | Balt. Coal | 100 | | |
| Howard Fire | 50 | | | Balt. Cotton | 100 | | |
| Atlantic Fire | 5 | | | B. & C. Steam N. | 50 | | |
| Maryland | 50 | 7 | 10½ | George's Creek | 50 | | |
| Balt. Life | 50 | | | Balt. Exchange | 100 | | |
| *Railroad Stks* | | | | Balt. Exchange 2d | 50 | | |
| Balt. & Ohio | 100 | 61 | 61¾ | Chapeake Coal | | | |
| North. Central | 50 | 25¾ | 26 | Sartain's Patent | | | |
| Balt. & Susq. | 50 | 44 | 44½ | Balt. Carpet Co. | 100 | | |

Per cent. per annum.

BANKS OF ISSUE IN WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—Bank of Metropolis, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank, Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Bank of Commerce.

The Farmers and Merchants' Bank and Bank of Commerce issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and upwards.

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

To LEONARD J. TOAMEY, 22 South street.

SATURDAY, August 9, 1862.

| | 1st Board. | 2d Board. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6's, 1881, coupon..... | 99¾ | 00 |
| " " " 1 year certificates.. | 99 | 00 |
| " " " Treasury notes, 7 3-10 | 103¾ | 00 |
| Tennessee 6's..... | 60 | 00 |
| Virginia 6's..... | 70 | 50 |
| Missouri 6's..... | 52¾ | 00 |
| North Carolina 6's..... | 46 | 46¾ |
| Canton ..... | 65 | 00 |
| Erie..... | 23 | 00 |
| Reading..... | 35¾ | 35¼ |
| Cleveland and Toledo..... | 58 | 58 |
| Michigan Southern..... | 48¾ | 00 |
| " " guar. | 75 | 00 |
| Rock Island..... | 79 | 80 |
| Galena and Chicago..... | 64¾ | 00 |
| New York Central..... | 69¾ | 00 |
| Gold..... | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Hudson River..... | 113 | 113¾ |
| Pacific Mail..... | 45¾ | 00 |
| Panama..... | 125 | 00 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg..... | 34 | 00 |
| " " " | 22 | 00 |

| | Firm. | Unsteady. |
|---|---|---|
| The foreign trade of the port of New York for the past week is shown in the following tables: | | |

IMPORTS.

| For the week. | 1860 | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry goods..... | $2,627,559 | $554,587 | $2,020,016 |
| General merchandise. | 2,359,830 | 615,250 | 2,578,229 |
| Total for the week... | $5,016,399 | $1,169,837 | 4,598,275 |
| Previously reported. | 141,981,683 | 87,523,422 | 102,621,606 |
| Since January 1..... | $146,998,082 | 88,693,259 | 107,219,881 |

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.

| For the week..... | 1860. $2,237,774 | 1861. 2,254,635 | 1862. 4,055,055 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previously reported. | 50,695,283 | 76,177,434 | 75,712,622 |
| Since January 1..... | $52,932,857 | 78,431,469 | 79,767,677 |

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

| | 1860. | 1861 | 1862 |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week..... | $1,173,289 | — | 713,069 |
| Previously reported. | 31,623,939 | 6,324,760 | 37,521,009 |
| Since January 1..... | $32,817,218 | 6,324,760 | 38,237,018 |

## BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, August 11.

COFFEE.—We hear of nothing doing in Coffee to-day. Holders continue to demand higher prices, and with light stocks in first hands, the market is dull. We now quote fair Rio at 22 cts., and good to prime do. at 22¾@23¾ cts. per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands only amounts to about 16,000 bags, with little of any other description.

FLOUR.—There continues to be a fair demand for Flour, but holders now but little disposition to sell except at full prices. The only sales reported to