The South:

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 8.

THE BLAIR AND FREMONT DIFFICULTY.

If the recent difficulty which has arisen between Gen. Fremont and the Blair family were a mere personal matter, we might be excused for simply stating the facts, and leaving the public to draw their own conclusions. But as the matter has assumed military and political proportions of magnitude which are likely in no small degree to affect the campaign in the West, and the future political relations of that section, a word of explanation is called for. It must be recollected in the first place that Gen. Fremont was the candidate of the Republican party for President in 1856—that he triumphed by large majorities in nearly all the Northwestern Staets—is the idol of his party in that portion of the free States, and represents the extreme Republican sentiment of the country. The pressure of that sentiment upon the War Department, coupled with the friendly aid of the Blairs, secured to Gen. Fremont, upon his recent return from Europe, the command of the Department of the West. Hon. Frank P. Blair, a brother of the present Postmaster-General, a member of Congress and a *quasi* Colonel of an artillery regiment in Missouri, took command under Fremont, and formed a part of his military household. While serving in this capacity, Colonel Blair, who inherits the dogmatic and dictatorial characteristics of his family, saw much in the conduct of affairs by his superior that did not please him, and in a letter to his brother, Montgomery Blair, he did not hesitate to state very distinctly that the Pathfinder was entirely unfitted for his position. The renowned Jessie Fremont, daughter of Benton, upon whose shoulders the mantle of her very determined father seems to have fallen, happened to be in Washington when Blair's letter was received, and discovering its existence, she addressed in one day two very decided notes to President Lincoln, demanding the production of the obnoxious epistle. Mr. Lincoln declining to do so, in a letter more remarkable for its deprecatory tone and inelegant language than for anything else, Mrs. Fremont promptly advised her husband of the facts, and he seconding her demand—we cannot call it request—the document was finally furnished. Col. Blair was put under arrest, and charges preferred against him by the Commanding General, of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in which condition he now remains, subject to trial before a court martial. The offensive letter has been published, and the following extracts will sufficiently show its character:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1, 1861.

Dear Judge:—I wrote you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge Gamble, and I am more and more convinced of the views I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the State as well as in the south. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach Fremont, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the reports of his officers, who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves for neglect of duty, and he still clings to them, and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and he would very soon find an army of Confederates 50,000 strong on his hands in North Missouri, threatening St. Louis and diverting his attention and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCulloch and Pillow. He talks of the vigor he is going to use, but I can see none of it, and I fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move adopted in haste to make head against a formidable force which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence.

Oh! for one hour of our dead Lyon.

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The views I have given of this matter are facts becoming public opinion here, and I think the government should know it. Probably you have information which will satisfy you that Fremont was to blame. If so, the public here should know it also, in order that the confidence of the people should not be withheld from the commanding general. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him, but my observations since have shaken my faith to the very foundation.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is the utter want of discipline in the camps round and about St. Louis. It is a rehearsal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manassas, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to Fremont's attention, but he put it aside by saying it would not do to be too exacting at once.

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My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. *The sooner it is done the better.*

I have given you my opinion and the ground for it. If the government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them then you can turn this paper and say that I am an *alarmist*, you know, however, that I am not. No one has been more hopeful and confident than I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied on my return here, that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account, if the proper steps were promptly taken. *They have not been taken.*

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Affairs are worse than they were two weeks ago, and are getting worse every day. Secession is growing, Union men driven out, and the General Lyon, incapable of comprehending his position. His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce it, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against us the substance of his proclamation outside of St. Louis and our garrisons. I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.

These are the facts, in brief, and constitute a very pretty quarrel as they stand. If Col. Blair is convicted, as it would appear he must be, the Blair family, who are potential in the Cabinet and never forgive, will so embarrass and annoy Fremont that he will sooner or later be compelled to relinquish his position. Should Blair triumph, Fremont cannot possibly, with a due regard to his self-respect and the dignity of his office, continue longer at the head of his Department.—Meantime, the Northern press are ardently taking sides in the controversy, and are giving it a political complexion. The ultras, led by the New York *Tribune* and the Northwestern journals, are warmly seconding Fremont and rebuking the Administration for interfering with his emancipation programme in Missouri, apologizing for his failure to achieve satisfactory results hitherto, on the ground that the Government have not properly supported him with men and means. On the other hand, the journals in the interest of the Administration sustain the course of the latter, and omit no opportunity to contrast unfavorably Gen. Fremont's operations with those of Lyon and Siegel. The end of this squabble may be a disruption of the Republican party, a fatal division of councils, and an irreparable injury, in a military sense, to Federal prospects in the West. In fact, there are not wanting those who, claiming the gift of prescience, affect to see in all this the germ of a movement looking to the establishment of an independent Confederacy in the Northwest, with Fremont at its head. This is the age of revolutions, and who can predict their limit or extent.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

The usual notice has been posted by the Sheriff, that an election will take place to-morrow for members of the First Branch of the City Council, but the voters seem to have given the matter very little attention. Those, who assume to themselves the title of Union men, *par excellence*, have made certain nominations in which some partizans have participated, but the bulk of the population affected by doubts as to the legality of the election, and unable to determine whether we live under civil or martial law have concluded to deny themselves the right of suffrage until their position can be accurately determined. The condition of affairs is anomalous, and we must await a return to our normal state before the question at issue can be settled. It is not our purpose now to go into any discussion of the points involved—it will suffice to say that public sentiment is divided as to the legality of the election called for to-morrow, and that those who assume the negative will positively decline all participation in the forms to be gone through with. A number of the Judges have taken the view that they have no authority to act, and the *American* of to-day announces that the following precincts will be found totally destitute of legal officers, to wit:—

Second Ward—Fourth Precinct.
Fourth Ward—Third and Fourth Precincts.
Sixth Ward—First Precinct.
Eighth Ward—Third and Fourth Precincts.
Tenth Ward—Fourth Precinct.
Twelfth Ward—Fourth Precinct.
Thirteenth Ward—Second Precinct.
Fourteenth Ward—Third Precinct.
Eighteenth Ward—Second Precinct.
Nineteenth Ward—First and Second Precincts.

In other precincts we learn that a portion of the Judges have declined to serve. For these cases the *American* suggests the following remedy:

In all such cases it will be necessary for the people of the precinct who may desire to vote to take prompt and effectual measures to secure Judges and Clerks on the day of election. None will or can be appointed prior to the hour of opening the polls, and of course no new place can be fixed for holding the polls. The voters will therefore assemble at the place where the polls were last held, and procure, if possible, the attendance of a discreet and reliable Magistrate who will be a conservator of the peace. So assembled, they must wait for one hour—from eight o'clock to nine.—If the appointed Judges—the old Judges—do not appear in that hour, the Justice of the Peace will appoint from those assembled there "three discreet persons" to act as Judges of Election. Those so appointed will take before the Justice who appoints them, or before one another, the Judges' oath, as follows:

"I, ———, do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will to the best of my skill and judgment diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of Judge of Election according to the Constitution and laws of this State, and that since the adoption of the present Constitution I have not in any manner violated the provisions thereof in relation to bribery of voters, or preventing legal, or procuring illegal votes to be given; that I will permit all persons to vote who shall offer to poll at the election now to be held for Baltimore city who in my judgment shall, according to the directions contained in the Constitution and laws, be entitled to poll at the same election, and that I will not permit any person to poll at the same election who is not in my judgment qualified to vote as aforesaid, and will in all things execute the office of Judge of the said election according to the best of my knowledge without favor or partiality: and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties imposed on me by Article 4 of the Maryland Code of Public Local Law, or which may be assigned to me by law during my official term."

The person administering the oath, whether Justice or Judge of Election, will certify the fact by filling up and subscribing the first certificates on the inside cover of the poll-book.

The Judges will then appoint two Clerks, and at once administer the Clerks' oath to them, or have the Justice administer it. The person administering the oath will then fill up and subscribe the third or last certificate on the inside cover of the poll-book.

The authority for this rather novel procedure is not stated and may probably with great propriety be referred to that "higher law" of which we have heretofore heard something in the speeches of a distinguished statesman now occupying a high position in the Government.

At all events it is gratifying to know that we shall have a very quiet election, and that the Judges and Clerks who do act will not be overburdened with labor.

Treason and Disunion in 1846.

A writer in the Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette* makes the following extracts from the New York *Tribune*, June 6th, 1846, from the proceedings of a convention held the day previous in Faneuil Hall:

Resolved, That if the Governor or the Legislature of this Commonwealth shall do any act to aid the Government of the United States, in prosecuting the infamous invasion of Mexican territory and rights, obey its requisition for troops, or cooperate in any way to assist in this war, or to give it countenance, they will deserve the contempt of all honest men, and be recreant to duty, to liberty, and to the Constitution.

* * *

Resolved, That we, the people of Massachusetts, do here now deliberately assert that there is no longer a Union of the States, a National Constitution, a National Executive; that no citizens of these States are under any kind of obligations of patriotism or of honor to aid the act of unparalleled outrage upon a sister republic; that a participation in this war is an act of conspiracy with lawless marauders and murderers against that nation; and that we announce for ourselves, and recommend to our fellow-citizens the adoption of these three measures as alone suitable to the present crisis:

1. Individually and collectively to pledge ourselves in no way to countenance encourage or aid this inhuman and impious robbery of Mexico.

3. Individually and collectively to pledge our contributions to support the families of those who, being drafted for this war, refuse to serve and take the penalty.

3. To meet in primary assemblies of the people, and in county, State and general convention, for the end of reestablishing the prostrate Republic; of forming a new bond of Union of *Freemen only*; of adopting a new Constitution which shall be founded upon principles of universal justice, and fitted in all its articles to secure the equal rights of every citizen to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and of organizing the people into a nation which God in his providence designed us to be, a nation of united *Freemen*.

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

We have information from a high source that the recognition by France and England of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, is an event likely to take place within the next three weeks.

From the London Review, Aug. 31.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The fact may be ignored or forgotten in the White House, and in the residuum of a Congress that sits in the still unfinished Capitol at Washington, but North and South do not stand towards each other in the relation of sovereign and subject. President Lincoln is neither king, emperor, nor dictator. He does not inherent from a long line of royal ancestors, like most of the sovereigns; neither has he made a throne for himself, like Napoleon I or Victor Emmanuel.—He is no more than the chief magistrate of a republic, the administrator, not the fountain, of law; and no one owes him greater loyalty or allegiance than we in this country owe to a lord mayor or alderman elected by the people, or to a justice of the peace duly appointed by the sovereign. The people made him what he is. Any fealty they owe him is solely due to the position they gave him; and if one section—say, for instance, that of the North—chooses to invest him, in a fit of passion, or even from cooler considerations of business, with extraordinary powers, another section may, without imputation of disloyalty, refuse to acquiesce. There is no treason and no disloyalty in the case. The South has as many inherent rights as the North; and the North as many as the South. It is not king and subject who have quarrelled, but brother and brother.

They ought not to have gone to war; they would have done much better if they had held firmly together, and continued to show themselves, by their unity and concord, and their unsurpassed resources, a great nation; but the South had certainly, if it felt aggrieved, and if it suffered, or imagined that it suffered in its feelings, interests and comforts, by the pre-existing compact, as much right to put an end to it, as the United States had originally to put an end to the connection between themselves and Great Britain. The North may continue to talk of the "rebellion," but it is not a rebellion. The word is an assumption of a prior as well as a greater right, which ceased to exist, if it ever existed at all, at the very moment that the South found itself strong enough to deny and repudiate it. In fact, the state of affairs is what the South truly calls it—*a secession*. And however much the North may regret the consummation, and struggle to avert it, there will be henceforward two confederations instead of the one great republic of the United States.—Indeed, the signs are not few that, if the war continue for a twelvemonth, a third confederation will arise out of the turmoil. The North cannot see these things, because its leaders and people are blinded by passion; but they are seen distinctly enough in the South and in the West, and are obvious and palpable in Europe to the meanest capacity.

The North is in a fair way of losing far more than the unwilling—and did it know its own interest, the unprofitable—partnership of the South. We do not speak of the loss of the battle of Manassas, which was bad enough—or of its second repulse, near Springfield, in Missouri, which has inflicted almost as great a blow upon its military character, for these are reverses which it is in its power to retrieve. But worse than the loss of battles, worse than the loss of millions of money per day, is the loss of liberty, that most inestimable privilege of a people, and which, up to the outbreak of this unhappy dispute, every citizen of the United States has fancied his inalienable birthright. Liberty no longer exists in the Northern half of the republic. Military law, by a stern and invincible necessity, rides roughshod over the civil law whenever the two come into collision. Congress in a panic, which it mistakes for vigor, votes away, without consent, the dearest rights of the people; overthrows by a vote that is almost unanimous, and that would be entirely so were there not a few Secessionists still left among its members, all the securities that formerly guarded the purse and person of the citizen; squanders money with a recklessness that has never been equalled in the worst wars of the Old World, and in all its doings gallops at such a pace as to suggest to Americans, as well as to Europeans, that the day of a dictator is at hand—of a dictator who will make permanent that deprivation of liberty which is now alleged to be temporary.

The very press of America—that unchartered libertine, whose liberty suggested license rather than law—has actually, under the fatal spell of this unhappy contest, suggested to the generals in command that its own wings should be clipped, and that it should not be allowed to throw the full light and glare of publicity upon the events of the war and the condition of the country. Such is the blighting influence of the struggle, that the people of the Northern States seem perfectly willing to enslave themselves, if they can but enslave their Southern brother. They throw discredit upon Democracy, and are doing their utmost to root out republicanism from the New World as effectually as it has been rooted out of the Old.

Republicanism in America may be destined to last, but not if this fratricidal war be not speedily brought to a close. Military despotisms inevitably grow out of such seeds as are now sown broadcast over the land. The North, whether conquering or conquered, will feel the grip of the oppressor around its neck, and awake, too late, to the sorrowful conviction, that it once possessed the substance of freedom, and let it slip out of its grasp when catching at a shadow, that shadow being the subjugation of their friends and brothers, separated from them by necessities growing out of climate, character, and material interests, and not out of ambition or desire of dominion.

And if these two noble brothers could but be induced to shake hands and part as friends—if the George III., (without his "right divine to govern wrong") of the White House could but be allowed by his people to recognize the Washington of the South, before too much humiliation and defeat shall have been accumulated upon the Northern cause the North would gain a very memorable victory. It would lose nothing by the defection of the South, with which it might easily conclude a treaty, by which the two might be separate in their internal relations, but one and indivisible as against the rest of the world: while they would have the nobler part of a continent on which to thrive—Better than all, it would recover and establish on a solid basis its fast vanishing liberties, and would be able to prove to a now incredulous world, that a military despotism is not the necessary end of a democracy founded upon universal suffrage. The two must separate sooner or later; and better to-day than to-morrow.

The longer the result is procrastinated, the greater the burthen that must be fixed upon the present and all future generations of Americans, and the greater the danger that freedom itself will perish in the struggle. We know that the words of counsel will fall unheeded upon the Northern people, who have not yet suffered enough to learn wisdom; but we feel certain that the day will come when every American now living in the Northern States, and aiding and abetting in the suicidal as well as fratricidal war, will rue the day when the Southern secession was not recognized and accepted as the best thing for both, and incomparably the best for the North. When a hundred millions sterling shall have been added to the public dept, and the interest of that sum has to be defrayed by an income and property tax, how long will California and the rising States on the Pacific sea-board consent to remain in the Union? Not a day longer than they see a reasonable chance for effecting their secession.

The South can act on the defensive without a ruinous money cost; the North cannot act on the offensive without incurring liabilities that will break the back of the republic. A thousand men defending their own soil are equal to ten thousand who carry fire and sword to invade them. All experience proves it; and when the country to be invaded is as large as five or six great European monarchies, the invader should remember the fate of Napoleon in Russia, and pause ere he commit his fortunes to so desperate an enterprise. And much as we abhor negro slavery in the South, we must confess that we should much prefer to see it left where it is, for time and circumstances to remedy or overthrow, to seeing the North reduced to the humiliating position of a military autocracy, in which the liberties of the white men would be annihilated without the slightest increase of the liberties of the black.

The North may be assured of one thing, which is, that if the war last much longer, and the South continue to win all the battles, the kingdoms and states of Europe—and Great Britain among the number—will be compelled to recognize the Southern Confederation as a *de facto* government. In our day governments cannot listen to debates upon the *de jure* when the *de facto* is before them; for if they did, they would be involved in a succession of wars. The King of Italy is recognized by England and France because his kingdom is a fact; and the Southern Confederation bids fair to be acknowledged on the same principle.

The Freight List of the Steamer Bermuda.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus furnishes the following statement concerning the steamer Bermuda, which has just run "the efficient blockade" at Savannah:

The publicity given to the violation of the Savannah blockade by the British steamer Bermuda, is said to have proceeded from Lord Lyon's dinner table. Information, strange to say, from the village of Thompson, Conn., gives me reason to believe that a part of the freight of this big vessel was seventy tuns of gunpowder, 7,000 Enfield rifles, ten rifled cannon, 60,000 pairs shoes, a large quantity of blankets and clothing, and an extraordinary amount of quinine and morphine. Remonstrances against her sailing, and indeed, against her completing her cargo, were made by Charles Francis Adams in London, but the Foreign Office did not feel at liberty, or would not see its obligation to arrest the unlawful voyage. The circumstances under which the Bermuda effected an entrance into Savannah, will probably be made the subject of court-martial.

The *Tribune* of yesterday has the following concerning this matter:

That the Bermuda has been thus successful we have no doubt. A gentleman arrived here last week from Savannah, by way of Louisville, who assures us of the fact, and as he is vouched for to us as a man in whose word implicit reliance may be placed, we see no reason for doubting his statement. It is in itself, moreover, entirely credible.

He assures us that Mr. Edward C. Anderson, an ex-Mayor of Savannah, went over to England in Lord Ducie's yacht America, which was, if our memory serves us, in the port of Charleston some time in June, for the express purpose of buying arms. The Bermuda was sent out by Mr. Anderson and brought 6,500 Enfield rifles purchased by him. This we understand from our informant is only one installment of Mr. Anderson's purchases, as three to five more steamers are looked for with confidence at Savannah, all to bring arms. The Bermuda gets, of course, a high freight on these arms, but her profit will be still larger on a return cargo of cotton, should she be as fortunate in getting out as she was in getting in; and the double chance of a good voyage both ways is inducement enough for all these steamers to take the risk of capture. The Bermuda, it seems, was expected, and may, possibly, have been signaled somewhere on the coast. At any rate, at the precise moment to suit her convenience a heavy cannonading was opened at a distant post by the Confederates, and the blockading squadron hastened thither to ascertain its cause. When out of sight, the Bermuda slipped in. She took a risk which there always men enough ready to take in time of war with the hope of great gain, and we, of course, are without remedy. Were Savannah closed by proclamation as a port of entry; we might have some ground of complaint to urge to the British Government at the evasion of our laws by her subjects. But as the case now stands her sufficient and very proper answer would be—you have proclaimed a blockade, and the whole world has a right to break it if you can't maintain its integrity.

The Two Parties at the North.

The Boston *Post* thus endeavors to explain the division of sentiment at the North:

What, in brief, is the reality of the things as to parties? We mean here in Massachusetts. Is it not precisely this, that *one class of minds desire to stand by the Federal Constitution as a means of sustaining the Union, while another class design to use the Union only as an instrument to emancipate the slaves.* Every one can verify the truth of this classification by talking among his neighbors.

The Albany *Argus* adds:

The *Post* holds that all who in the Northern States voted for Douglas, Bell or Breckinridge, and all that portion of the Republican party whose anti-slavery sentiment consisted in opposition to the extension of that institution, but who were willing to guaranty it its admitted Constitutional rights, belong to the first category, and constitute a vast majority of the people.

The second class consists of those who regard the Constitution, the Union and the sectional interests, as subordinates to the question of emancipation. They would use the Union and the Constitution to effect their purpose, and preserve them so long as they were effective. When they ceased to be so, they would be the loudest to cry, 'Away with the Union,' and 'Down with the Constitution.' We all recollect how the Greeleys, and Beechers, and Bellows, and Stowes, denounced the Union, mocked at the Constitution, and cursed that flaunting lie, the 'national flag,' when the machinery of Government refused to work in the cause of abolition. They have the same feeling now. Separation, if it leads to emancipation. Still better, because quicker in its operation, a war of emancipation.

But this party is in a minority, in every State in the Union. It is active, aggressive, loud, and makes up in show what it lacks in strength; but the sentiment of the people is against it; and it only needs the union of men loyal to the Constitution to overwhelm it, and sink it into insignificance.

Sherman M. Booth, on President Lincoln.

S. M. Booth, the notorious negro thief of Wisconsin has taken the stump against the Administration, which seems in a fair way to be slaughtered in the house of its friends. The St. Louis *Republican* says:—

Treason has lifted its head in an unlooked-for quarter. S. M. Booth, the Wisconsin slave rescuer, the man who was released by the clemency of Mr. Buchanan from confinement for resisting the laws of the United States, has turned up at one of the Wisconsin Fairs as a denouncer of the present war and the bitter accuser of President Lincoln! In Walworth county a few days ago he circulated among the people, persuading persons not to enlist in the army, and diligently abusing their minds upon the current questions of the day. He made a speech in which he traced the rise of the Abolition party from its earliest infancy until, as he said, it "divided and destroyed the old Whig party that Webster and Clay tried in vain to uphold." The Abolitionists, he proceeded, had kept steadily on their way until they divided the Democratic party, and now he claimed that almost the entire Northern Democracy was "ready to do our (the Abolitionists') bidding." In the course of his remarks he called upon his hearers to "speak out in a voice of thunder their disapprobation of the course of the President in his conduct of the war," and charged that the defeat at Manassas was attributable directly to the mismanagement of Mr. Lincoln. He thought it was time for the people to rise in their might and declare that they will submit to such an Administration no longer."

PRINTERS IN THE RANKS.—The Printers in the 4th Iowa regiment, near Rolla, Mo., have formed a Union. Lieut. L. Shields, President. They have already 23 members, all from their own regiment.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An engine and three cars of a freight train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, broke through a trestle work near Cochran Station on Sunday morning. The engineer and firemen were killed.

ANOTHER COMET.—Another comet has been seen by London Astronomers. It appears fast approaching the earth, and will shortly be perceptible to the naked eye.

THE VERY LATEST.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Norwegian.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7.—The steamer Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., for Quebec, passed here this morning.

The Paris *Patrie* denies, but the English journals repeat that France and Spain intend an intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The *Times* says it is with the full concurrence of the American Government.

The Bank of France has raised its rates of discount to 5½ per cent.

In consequence of recent events in Japan, the English war vessels on the China station had been ordered to Jeddo.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton has advanced ¼ to ½ in the week.—Sales of the week 175,000 bales. The market is excited, with a heavy speculative demand. The sales of Friday amounted to 20,000 bales, closing buoyant.

Breadstuffs were tending downward, with but little inquiry on Friday.

Provisions closed dull, and prices were drooping.

Consols, for money, 93@93½.

SOUTHERN ITEMS OF NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.—A fire took place at Memphis (Tenn.) on the 20th ult., destroying $30,000 worth of property situated at the corner of Washington street and Centre alley. The fire extended to the front row of buildings.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has absorbed the *Bulletin* (newspaper) of that city.

A Memphis paper of the 30th says: Thirty cases of Enfield muskets, being a part of the fifty thousand which came into a Southern port some time since, have arrived at Memphis, and are on their way to Columbus, Ky.

The city of Memphis was literally alive with soldiers on the 29th ult.

The Southern Commercial Convention will assemble at Macon, Ga., on the 14th Oct.

The University of Mississippi is about to be closed for want of patronage.

Jacob Thompson has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi.

The Pocahontas (Arkansas) *Advertiser* says:—P. C. Hindman (formerly a member of the Federal Congress,) has obtained 3,000 more men from the State of Arkansas, for General Hardee's command.

Isaac Davenport, of Richmond, and a member of the firm of I. & G. B. Davenport, gave a check for $10,000, being the amount due their Northern creditors, to the Commissioner, for the reception of such sources of revenue.

The Northern Bank of Alabama has suspended specie payment at the instance of Governor Moore.

The merchants of Nashville have agreed to receive Confederate Treasury notes at par for debts and goods.

General Hardee's command has fallen back to Pitman's Ferry, on the Arkansas line.

J. H. B. Jones, formerly editor of a Philadelphia paper, is Secretary in the War Department at Richmond.

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has ordered the State authorities to secure all the pork now in the hands of the New Orleans speculators, who had advanced the price to fifty dollars per barrel.

It is estimated that the "Yankee property" in the State of Virginia, which has been placed under the ban of the Sequestration Act, amounts to $80,000,000.

The Mobile (Ala.) papers say the defences north of that city are vigorously going on.

A vessel with a cargo of 1,000 bushels salt from Laguaor, had its cargo taken from the Brazos River to Richmond.

A prize schooner was captured near Galveston, Texas, recently, with 200 sacks of coffee and 150,000 segars.

The Nashville (Tenn.) papers of the 2d inst., say the heavy rains have carried away the bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad, and delayed trains from Richmond for three days.

The Confederate Government has authorized General Winder to arrest all Yankees who may venture there in concern for their former rights of property in the South.

The arrival of James Ferguson, member of Parliament, and Hon. Wm Burke, of England, is reported at Nashville on the 30th of September. They were en route for Richmond.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says:

"General Buckner is advancing towards the Ohio river, driving the Home Guards before him."

M. J. Wicks, Chairman of the Military Committee of Memphis says it is desirable that no more cotton nor tobacco be shipped there until further orders, and if planters don't stop shipping, the military authorities will send the cotton back into the country at the owner's expense.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* says the Cherokee Indians will furnish three regiments, the Creeks two regiments, and the Seminoles a battallion.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Another British gun-boat—the Steady—came puffing and blowing into port early this morning, last from Charleston Bar. The Steady is one of the squadron sent out to watch the blockade of the Confederate ports, and to extend protection to British interests whenever they may be in peril. She is a small concern, and mounts but few guns.

The unwholesome weather is having a bad effect upon the public health.

It is ascertained that the actual number of men now enrolled in the various skeleton regiments, in and about the city, is but 6,500. Recruiting is said to be going on briskly in the interior.

A Paris correspondent of the *Express* to-day gives a flat denial to the report that this Government made an offer to Garibaldi to come to this country and accept a high position in the Union army. Garibaldi was "sounded" by authority, it is true, but the sounding not proving satisfactory, the matter was dropped.

The disturbance at Hudson City, N. J., between the Barney Rifles and some of the citizens, growing out of an alleged insult to a lady, by one of the soldiers, is much exaggerated in the morning papers. Mayor Carpenter, though badly wounded, will recover. This afternoon all is quiet, though there are apprehensions of renewed trouble in case an attempt is made to arrest a number of the troops, for which warrants are out.

There were fewer purchases of breadstuffs than usual on French account to-day, owing to the contradictory character of the private letters per Niagara. The English correspondents represent the markets there as continuing steady, but the Paris and Havre writers note a decline in flour and heaviness in wheat. The next advices are looked for with much interest by the trade.

The Sub-Treasurer paid into the Banks to-day $1,000 000 on account of reimbursements upon the 7.30 per cents., but on the other hand, the Banks to-morrow will be called upon for 6 per cent. on the $50 000 000 lately accepted by them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 7.—The steamer Express met this morning by agreement the Confederate steamer Northumberland, with a flag of truce, twelve miles above Newport News, and brought down fifty-seven wounded prisoners, released yesterday at Richmond. They were made prisoners at Bull Run.

They report that there are about 5,000 troops in Richmond, and that the Confederate army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000 men.

Powerful batteries have been erected along the James river, in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army in that direction. The armament has been removed from the steamer Jamestown.

The troops at Richmond are composed of the North Carolinians and Georgians.

General Beauregard was at Manassas and Jefferson Davis returned to Richmond on Saturday last.

Seventeen of the released prisoners who are unable to go home have been sent to the Hospital at Old Point. The others go North to-night.

Mr. Ely has been declared a prisoner of war by the Confederate Congress, and is still confined in Richmond.

Brigadier General Williams arrived at Old Point this morning, and will proceed to Hatteras Inlet by the first boat to assume command there.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.—The gun-boats Tyler and Lexington proceeded down the river to-day, and in with the Confederate boat Jeff. Davis. They chased her to within two miles of Columbus, when the batteries on the Kentucky shore opened on them. The Confederates had some twenty guns, including several rifled cannon. The engagement lasted an hour. No damage was done to our boats. The loss sustained by the Confederates has not been ascertained.

The Latest from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—Gen. Harney and two or three other distinguished military officers left this evening at 5 o'clock, on a special train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Their destination is unknown.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, October 8, 1861.

$5,000	Maryland 6's, '70	83
1276	Baltimore city 6's, '90	80
1000	do. '75	87
2000	Northern Central R.R. bonds, '85	57
3000	do. do. '85	56¾
12	shs. Farmers' and Planters' Bank	21¾
25	shs. Balt & Ohio R. R. stock	41¼
11	do do do	41¼

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, October 8th, 1861.

FLOUR quiet: sales 700 bbls. at $5.75@5.87 for Super.

GRAIN dull. Receipts 19,000 bushels of all kinds. White Wheat 135@155c.; red 115@135c. White Corn 56@61c.; yellow, 58@60c. Sales 4,000 bushels Maryland Oats at 35@38c.

WHISKEY has advanced to 22c. for Ohio.

In other articles there has been no movement.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.

The following are the official tables of the trade of the port of New York for the week and since January 1:

IMPORTS.

	1860	1861
Dry Goods	$ 1,682,619	$ 547,949
Gen'l Merchandise	2,091,162	1,142,603
Total for the week	$ 3,773,781	$ 1,690,352
Previously reported	141,411,187	97,970,820
Since January 1	$145,114,968	99,611,172

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

Total for the week	$ 2,796,254	$3,942,233
Previously reported	66,941,235	93,014,908
Since January 1	69,737,489	96,957,241

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

For the week	$ 699,419	none
Previously reported	39,954,352	3,243,273
Since January 1	40,654,771	3,243,273

BANK STATEMENTS.

The following is the weekly statement of the New York Banks, as compared with that of the previous week:

	Sept. 28	Oct. 5	
Loans	$128,129,336	$140,343,498	Inc $22,417,165
Specie	30,123,532	30,608,901	Inc. 1,686,349
Circulation	8,638,780	8,904,036	Inc. 243,273
Deposits	94,561,998	120,097,849	Inc 24,668,053

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, as compared with that of the previous week:

	Sept. 30	Oct. 7	
Loans	$27,460,472	$28,459,119	
Specie	4,097,294	3,903,277	
Deposits	14,638,780	20,231,979	
Circulation	2,302,273	2,295,179	

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Addison, WILLIAM C. CRONE to Mrs SARAH A. BUCK, all of this city.

On the 27th ult., at West River, by Rev. Mr. Chaney, WM PHIPPS to Miss MARY E. AISQUITH, all of West River.

DIED.

On the 7th instant, WILLIAM H. LEFTON, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 8th instant, WILLIAM D. WATERS, in his 80th year, an Old Defender.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. ALICE H. WALL, in the 80th year of her age.

On the 5th instant, in Abingdon, Harford county, Mrs. ELIZA POLK, wife of Dr. John C. Polk.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARY F. JONES, aged 18 years, of Dorchester county.

In Virginia, on the 28th ult., WM. W. H., in his 19th year, son of the late Rev. W. T. Norbth.

COAL, WOOD, COKE!

FULL SUPPLIES NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY.

W. F. H. ONION,

oc 8 1w corner Canal and Lombard streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a desirable assortment of COGNAC and BORDEAUX BRANDIES in Public Store. Brand—W. Morton and F. Mestrem & Co

ALSO, 200 Baskets CHAMPAGNE.
300 do. Prime OLIVE OIL.
For sale by C. MORTON STEWART,
oc 5 1m No. 32 S. Gay street.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO ZIMMERMANN, FAIR & CO., MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES, Made by C. MORTON STEWART, No. 32 South Gay street.
oc 5 1m

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO JOHN FAIR & CO., Liverpool, made by C. MORTON STEWART, No. 32 south Gay st.
oc 5 1m

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the MARYLAND INSTITUTE will be opened to the public on MONDAY EVENING, 7th instant, at 7 o'clock.

The brilliancy of this Exhibition will commend itself to the patronage of the citizens of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland, and upon their liberality the managers of the Institute rely for such encouragement as will enable the latter to continue in operation the several very useful departments of the Institution. To these ends they also respectfully invoke the annual subscribers to renew their membership, and solicit the citizens of Baltimore of both sexes to add their names to the catalogue of members.

A membership ticket gives the party the free use of the Library and free admission to the Exhibition and Lectures and the advantage of the Schools of Design.

The price of single Admission Tickets will be as usual, Twenty-Five Cents. Six Tickets may be purchased for One Dollar and a greater number at the same rate, if desired.

SEASON TICKETS WILL NOT BE ISSUED.

The Band of the INDEPENDENT BLUES has been engaged for the occasion, and the most effective measures have been adopted by the Managers with a view to the gratification and protection of the patrons of the Exhibition.

EZRA WHITMAN,
Chairman Committee on Exhibition.
oc 5 6

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
MEDICAL LECTURES.

The fifty fourth Annual Session of the School of Medicine, in the University of Maryland, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 14 1861, and end March 1, 1862.

The Faculty are aware of nothing in the present unhappy condition of public affairs of a nature to interfere with the regular and faithful performance of their duty as Teachers of Medicine. They purpose to make every effort to render their course of instruction useful and satisfactory to their pupils.

The Baltimore Infirmary, which belongs to the School, continues to afford abundant means for the Clinical illustration of the principles of Medicine and Surgery.

G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Dean.
se 21 2w (1080)

E. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 42 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, MD
Manufacturers of

Horse powers, Threshers, Wheat Fans, Corn and Cob Mills, Hay Presses, Shell Crushers,	Screw Cutters, Corn Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Cotton Planters,	Wheat Drills, Lime Spreaders, Wheel Barrows, Canal Barrows,

Also, dealers in Spades,