THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - OCTOBER 5, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

FOR GOVERNOR

Augustus W. Bradford,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

SAMUEL S. MAFFITT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALLS,

Brice J. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

GRAND UNION Mass Meetings.

THE Union Men of Talbot county have the pleasure of announcing the following Mass Meetings to be held in the several districts of the county at the respective times and places herein mentioned.

On SATURDAY,	Oct. 12th,	at St. Michaels.
" SATURDAY,	Oct. 19th,	at Trappe.
" SATURDAY,	Oct. 26th,	at Chapel.
" SATURDAY,	Nov. 2d,	at Bay Hundred.
" MONDAY Night,	Nov. 4th,	at Broad Creek,
" TUESDAY,	Nov. 5th,	at Easton.

☞ The above appointments will be filled by some of the most distinguished speakers in the State, who have been engaged for the occasions. Come but Union Men one and all and hear the truth.

A Mass Meeting will also be held at

EASTON,

at an early day when

Augustus W. Bradford, Esq.,

THE UNION

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

AND

Samuel S. Maffitt, Esq.,

THE UNION

CANDIDATE FOR COMPTROLLER,

Will be present, of which due notice will be given

By order of

CENTRAL COMITTEE.

☞ We observe in the last *Star*, under the head local items, a statement of certain pretended facts connected with the presence of the U. S. troops here which is a tissue of misrepresentations and falsehoods from beginning to end. We are aware of the desperate condition of the Secession party of Talbot county, in common with the party throughout the State, and are therefore not surprised at the many rumors which are daily put in circulation for the purpose of misleading unsuspecting men and to bring discredit on the Union cause. The stock in trade of these libellers is exhausted and the only resource left them in their sinking condition is to retail slanders and circulate false reports about their friends and neighbors. The first statement in the article alluded to is, "that it has been a general remark that the Union men of this county have been trying to get the United States troops stationed here ever since the occupation of Maryland by the federal authorities," and Col. Smith, who was here on the 12th of June last, is quoted as proof of the above assertion. Now it seems to be a little singular that Col. Smith should be quoted as authority in regard to a matter in which the Star only a few weeks since pronounced him utterly unworthy of credit. We will, however, state of our own knowledge that on the occasion alluded to, (the 12th June,) when the proposition was made by Col. Smith to send U. S. troops here he was requested by the Union men not to do it and it was at their instance and desire that the troops were not sent. The next statement is that "one and another of the prominent men of the party has gone to Baltimore, Washington, Frederick, &c., to urge their suit and get troops stationed here." This assertion, by whomsoever made, we pronounce to be an unmitigated falsehood.—Not one of the gentlemen prominent in the Union party who have visited those cities within a few months past have done so with any such purpose, or while absent have in any manner endeavored to procure the presence of U. S. troops here or are in any way connected with or responsible for the act of the government by which the present force is stationed in our midst. The whole thing is an idle conceit originated in the brains of those who saw in the absence of every Union man on business or pleasure, some dread purpose of introducing an armed force with the design of capturing, kidnapping and maltreating the *amiable* and *inoffensive* members of the Secession party. It is also intimated in the article to which we are referring that Gov. Hicks and Gen. Dix have complained "that the Union men of Talbot gave them more trouble than the whole State beside." We do not suppose that there is an intelligent man in the county who would give the slightest credence to such a ridiculous assertion and are perfectly aware that the editor of the Star has not the slightest confidence in it. We have the best reason for saying that no Union man in Talbot county has corresponded with Gen. Dix on this or any other subject, and if any importunities have been addressed to him requesting the presence of troops it has been made by others for the purpose of throwing odium on the Union men of this county. We observe that in the article above mentioned almost every assertion is qualified, as, "we understand," and "so it is said," &c.; the writer evidently not wishing to be put to the proof of statements based upon idle rumors started by his own friends, while at the same time the same impression is made upon the community as if the statements were made in positive terms. To say the least this is a disreputable mode of proceeding. The idea is attempted to be conveyed that the Union men have made themselves unnecessarily officious in introducing federal troops here for the purpose of oppressing those who differ from them on the questions now at issue, and the whole charge is entirely devoid of truth. There is one other sentence in the article which we are reviewing well calculated to excite a smile from those who understand the *amiable* proclivities of the "peaceable secession party." It is as follows: "We had hoped that our peaceful and quiet community would have been permitted to be free from the continual presence of U. S. troops." Any one who had seen the "*peaceful*" demonstrations of our Secession friends a week or two since on the receipt of certain news from the seat of war might well suppose the above sentence to be a burlesque on their principles and intentions. The idea of a set of men throwing up their hats in triumph and uttering yells of delight at the bare prospect of the invasion of Maryland by the rebel forces under Beauregard and Johnson and a speedy revolution in our State, deprecating the presence of U. S. forces in our midst as something dangerous to our "peaceful and quiet community!" Here we have an instance of men who are doing all they can to embarrass the government and precipitate a revolution in Maryland, carping about the presence of federal troops whose only object is to preserve the peace which is in danger of being broken only by those who are raising this hypocritical whine. We have yet to learn that the secessionists of Maryland are any better than their brethren in Missouri, Kentucky or elsewhere. They have broken the peace and introduced revolution in every Southern State except Maryland and were it not that the federal army is stationed on the Potomac and on our own soil we should at this moment be surrounded by scenes of desolation and misery such as are now transpiring in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. The examples of the two latter States stand out in solemn warning to us not to trust to the "*peaceful* intentions" of those who sympathize with the enemies of our country and who are ever ready on a favorable opportunity, with torch and sword to spread ruin and devastation amid our hitherto happy and peaceful homes.

☞ The bitterness of feeling evinced by ladies on the subject of our national difficulties has been frequently mentioned and is beyond any example in the history of previous contests.—They seem totally unable to converse on the subject without exhibiting such a display of anger as is calculated to make the sterner sex prudently avoid entering into any controversy with them. As an instance of feminine violence we would state that a short time since a young lady by the name of Leary was promenading the streets of Baltimore when she was suddenly attacked by a young woman respectably dressed who tore from her bonnet sundry decorations of "red, white and blue," and did not desist until she had completely stripped her of every insignia indicative of her attachment to the Union.

☞ During the past week there has been no movement of especial importance on the line of the Potomac. The cause of the Union is steadily gaining ground. The power of the government has scarcely yet commenced to be felt while that of the Confederates is waning and must soon be exhausted. The severe pressure which will soon be brought to bear will work its legitimate result. Their best energies, moral and national, have been put forth and they have nothing to fall back upon. The work of retreat once commenced, no power on earth can save them, and we believe the people it left to themselves would gladly return to their former system of government.

☞ The encampment of U. S. troops near the Quaker Meeting House forms quite an agreeable attraction to the citizens of Easton and others from various parts of the country. The site now occupied is a very pleasant and desirable [illegible] and is daily thronged by spectators to witness the evolutions of the solders and the incidents of camp life. It is a subject of general remark that the conduct of the men with rare exceptions has been unusually quiet and respectful, while the gentlemanly deportment of Col. Bailey and his officers has secured the respect of the community and the friendship of many of our citizens.

LOCAL ITEMS.

UNFEELING.—A fine milch cow belonging to Mr. Geo. W. Beck came up to the pound on Thursday evening last with a horrible cut in her side, done with some sharp instrument—extending from her back bone some 12 or 14 inches down. She presented a horrible sight—the intestines being visible through the wound as she walked along. The wretch that would commit such an act should be severely punished.

MORE NEW GOODS.—Mr. S. T. Kennard has just returned from the city with his usual large and tastefully assorted stock of dry goods and fancy articles. He has also a large lot of groceries, liquors, &c. Every article kept by him heretofore has been replenished by a large and superior stock. He invites the public to give him a call and examine for themselves.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Columbus Elliott in another column. His stock of fall and winter boots and shoes is now complete. Home-made work will also be put up in a tasteful manner at short notice for cash.

☞ We understand that the formation of the "Home Brigade" on this shore is rapidly progressing. The Regiment under Col. Wallace will soon be completed, a number of companies from the adjoining counties being now ready to be mustered in. The inducements offered to young men are quite attractive. They will not be required to leave the shore and at the end of their term of service they will receive, in addition to their pay, 160 acres of bounty land and $100 in cash. The soldiers all draw their pay regularly at the end of each month. The organization of this brigade is important and appeals largely to the patriotism of the citizens. Those in this county disposed to join this laudable enterprize will apply to Capt. Charles R. Mullikin of Company C., at Trappe.

PAID OFF.—Maj. Townsend, paymaster of the 2d Delaware Regiment, encamped near town, came over on Thursday last and payed off the regiment on Saturday last.—*Cambridge Herald.*

The two companies of the same regiment stationed here were also paid off on Wednesday last. After receiving their pay a large portion of it we learn was sent to their families, which amounted to considerable in the aggregate—as they received pay for three months service. A few of them made it an occasion for a little *spiritual* enjoyment, but whenever they gave vent to too much *enthusiasm* the officers used the promptest means possible to take them in charge.

We learn that when the above regiment was paid off a number of those that had not immediate use for the money expressed a preference for Treasury Notes to gold and silver, as from the Treasury notes a handsome interest will accrue. As much as U. S. treasury notes have been attempted to be frowned down by Secessionists and the insolvency of the government spoken of as a settled fact, her bonds will pass freely in any *loyal* section of the country, and in many instances they are eagerly sought after.

COMPANIES DISARMED.—By order of General Lockwood, stationed at Cambridge, Lieut. Col. Baily made a call upon the captains of the two infantry and cavalry companies in this district, on Monday last, for their arms. On Thursday Lieut. Geyer, with a squad of men proceeded to the State armory, where the arms of the "Guards" had been deposited by Captain Nicols for delivery, and conveyed them to the camp of Col. Baily. On Friday Capt. Christman, with a guard, proceeded to the armory of the "Zouaves" where their arms had been deposited by Capt. Robinson for a like purpose, from which place they were also conveyed to the camp.

MORE BARN-BURNING.—The barn of Mr. P. T. Hambleton, in St. Michaels, was discovered to be on fire on Saturday night last between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. Every exertion was made by the citizens to extinguish the flames, but without success. The barn and contents were entirely destroyed and the wind at the same time setting fair to spread the flames, the town made a narrow escape from being laid in ashes. Several houses took fire from the burning building but were extinguished before doing much damage. A man by the name of Dyott was arrested and held to bail as the person committing the act.

ANOTHER FIRE.—About 1½ o'clock on Tuesday last as Mr. Jno. C. Adams was passing out at his woods gate on his way to St. Michaels he discovered his stack-yard to be on fire. He returned as speedily as possible and with the greatest exertion on the part of himself and neighbors his out-houses were saved. He lost all of his straw and fodder and a quantity of his wheat was damaged by water. His loss is about $300 independent of the damage of grain. Suspicion resting upon two of his negroes they were lodged in Easton jail. We have not learned whether there is any positive proof against them or not.

This makes the fourth fire that has taken place near St. Michaels within the last month—destroying several barns and a large quantity of wheat. A number of barns have also been robbed of large quantities of grain. This is a very horrible state of affairs and if the perpetrator or perpetrators of these outrageous acts can be found out they should receive the full penalty of the law.

Letter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1861.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

GENTLEMEN:—I regret to learn that some of our Union friends are doubting my acceptance of the nomination to the House of Delegates for Baltimore county, with which their Union Convention recently honored me.

I never for a moment hesitated acceptance.—It is true that the trust, should the people of the county confer it, will involve much inconvenience and sacrifice, but what are these to a loyal citizen in this period of our State's trial and peril? She is entitled to the service of all her sons in any situation in which it is supposed they may be able to succor her.

A rebellion such as the civilized world has never before known for wickedness and insanity, not only without justification, but without even the pretext of provocation, is involving our State (thank God! yet, as ever, and to be forever, in [illegible] desire, from [illegible]) in alarm and affliction, already bringing wretchedness to many a household.

Unless we prove forgetful, totally, of the lessons of our forefathers, oblivious, especially, of the teachings of Washington; regardless of the opinions of the great and good men of other climes, friends of constitutional liberty, heretofore, in their struggles to secure it, animated by the brightness of our example, we will remain in the Union, and joining heart and hand with the faithful every where, expend our treasure and our blood in perpetuating what our fathers expended their treasure and blood in establishing.

Discarding all mere party promptings as not only unsuited, but degrading to the occasion, it is our imperative obligation, as we reverence the dead and love the living, to rally around the Administration—cheering, applauding, aiding them, to the fullest measure of our ability, in their present mighty efforts to crush the treason. These efforts must succeed. No cause can long be maintained which rests on broken faith and violated pledges. From these we know, the world knows, the rebellion originated. The conspirators who plotted it have for years been stealthily engaged in the almost fiendish purpose. Oaths, what were they to them? What were they ever to traitors? They serve only the better to conceal and work out the intended treason.—And developed, by whom are their armies led? By men educated, clothed, fed at the expense of the nation, and owing whatever honest fame they posses to its protection and confidence. And how are they discharging their traiterous task? Deluding still further the mistaken but honest citizens of the South, they, from the first, have lost no occasion to fill their ears with the grossest falsehoods, libelling, with that end, the very soldiers with whom or under whose command they had assisted in maintaining the honor of our flag—soldiers who they know are as humane as they are gallant and honorable.

A cause so beginning, so maintained, cannot long withstand the rightful authority, and therefore the almost unlimited power of the Government—a Government from its birth securing throughout its entire limits more of individual happiness and social prosperity than man ever before enjoyed, and never more fruitful of these blessings than at the very moment when treason raised its unhallowed hands, for the mere sake of individual aggrandizement and power, to destroy it.

What is to be done in such an emergency true men can easily decide. The question, in the language of Henry Clay, in 1850, when anticipating such a catastrophe, admits of "*but one possible answer—the power, the authority and dignity of the Government ought to be maintained and resistance put down at every hazzard.*"

Let the voice of Maryland in the coming election speak trumpet-tongued that determination, and beside that it will, in a great measure, rescue us from the direst calamities of the conflict, it will carry dismay to the rebel leaders, and do as much, if not more, to arrest them in their unholy career than the loss of battles.

With great regard, your ob't serv't,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

NOMINATIONS.—The Union party of Somerset county, Md., have nominated the following ticket:

For Senator—Benjamin Laukfort. For the House of Delegates—Robert W. Dougherty, John Turner, Joseph Wright and Dr. H. H. Gunby. For Sheriff—Revel Hayman. For County Commissioners—James Phœbus, Wm. Bacon and Tubman L. Hall. For Surveyor—C. C. Donoho.

From Fortress Monroe.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquier of Monday gives the following:

A Rebel flag of truce arrived on Saturday afternoon, bringing twenty said-to-be-Union people. They all tell hard stories, some of them too hard to be believed. We saw some Southern papers which they brought with them, and they are filled with reports of expeditions sailed, fitting out, and to yet be fitted out.

A large portion of the papers were devoted to proclamations and patriotic calls for the people to come to the rescue. They are terribly scared along the coast, and they are almost willing to record the fact that they are poorly defended, with the exception of a very few places, which they contend are impregnable. The new commodores, these bold Southrons will soon learn, have had more latitude given them by the Department to work on, and instead of being obliged to write to Washington for orders, they will order a broadside of shot and shell. Things will work differently in a few days; only give the new men an opportunity to fairly get in the traces, and then you will see the wagon go. A little patience with them and all will be well. All hands here, in both the Army and Navy, are striving to get things in shape, and then, if necessary, they can work together without any discord.

Late on Saturday evening the tug *Young America* arrived here, bringing two prizes in the shape of two small vessels. Her trip has been one of no little importance, she having, on Thursday last, captured the two vessels, and then being fired into by a Rebel battery mounting three guns, and located at a point known as Locust Mountain on the Broad water. The fight lasted for only a few minutes, when the Rebels ceased firing and then run as only Rebels can run. It was judged that there were over three hundred men in the battery, and the precision with which the *Young America* landed shells into the battery they must have suffered considerably. On Sunday the *Congress* was towed up to Newport News to assist in keeping up the blockade of James river. There are stationed at that point two frigates and one gun-boat.

The *Monticello*, which was delayed on Saturday, sailed in the afternoon with two old schooners in tow. The *Stars and Stripes*, with two more schooners, will accompany her to Hatteras, where they will relieve some of the vessels now there. There is nothing new in the way of army movements. We are expecting hourly a large number of troops, but for what purpose we are unable to ascertain. All intended movements are kept very secret now, and in most instances an hour's notice is all that is given to troops to move. "Big things are on the carpet, though;" but of course, it would not be right to give the least intimation of the destination and purposes of any one of them.

Who are the Aggressors?

Let no one forget, in any contingency whatever, that the Secession leaders are the *aggressors* in the war now raging in the land, and that upon their heads, beyond all peradventure, must rest the guilt of the awful consequences. Although for months before Mr. Buchanan went out of office they had not scrupled to commit all sorts of overt acts, yet let it never be forgotten that only *two* days after he had given place to his successor the Confederates passed an act calling for "one hundred thousand" men; and this was nearly six weeks before their attack on Fort Sumter!

Now, what besides, more than any other act of the General Government, was made use of to inflame the South? what but the President's call for "seventy-five thousand" men—twenty-five thousand in number *less* than the Confederates had called for *nearly six weeks before!*

And yet, in the face of these astounding facts—seldom thought of now [illegible] of greater events—they have the hardihood to denounce the Government for inaugurating war; and the population of the Seceded States rush to the conflict, proclaiming it a "holy war," a war to "repel aggression."

In view of the undeniable facts in the premises, in view of the fact that any considerable body of men, anywhere, could be persuaded into the belief that they are the sinned against in such a case, it would seem to be the most astonishing case of obliquity of judgement on record; a false belief, too, that they are ready to make good in a trial at arms, and in a submission to hardships unnumbered.

Recurring to this, who can hope to convince a fanaticism utterly oblivious of the facts in the case; who can reason with men who are determined to listen to nothing until well beaten?—And this being so, what is the use of holding up naked and unarmed hands against a myriad of madmen, armed with deadly weapons, who are blindly rushing forward to destroy all who are opposed to them, at the behests of a set of unprincipled and ambitious demagogues, who seek all occasions to inflame their passions to a still greater degree?

The truth is there can be no terms made with such until they are literally beaten to a stand-still; and the nation may as well accept the situation first as last. Bent on "conquest," plunging forward on any pretext put forth by the enemies of free government at their backs, soft words are wasted upon them, and they will resort only with blows, unless everything is yielded to them. Work up to a pitch of insanity upon their particular hobbies, no one need look for a surrender upon ordinary grounds, such as compel submission; but they will accept defeat only when powerless to struggle longer, and let the nation face up to such a contingency, therefore, as to a result inevitable.—*Baltimore American.*

Suspension of Specie Payment at New Orleans.

Files of New Orleans papers of September 18, and Memphis and Nashville papers of the 20th, supply the following in regard to matters at the South:

The banks of New Orleans suspended specie payments at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, who issued a proclamation on the subject, stating that the step was necessary to maintain the credit of the $100,000,000 of Treasury notes issued by the Confederate Government in order to supply the means for carrying on the war. The banks are to receive and pay out these notes at par. The New Orleans banks were the last to take this step, into which they have been driven by the Rebel Government. This action of the banks at once created a scarcity of small change, the effects of which, as thus stated by the Picayune, are amusing:

"There was a great commotion in the different markets this morning on account of the great difficulty in procuring and making change among the butchers and market women. The purchasers, or marketers, were also in great distress, as they found their bargains stopped after having concluded them, by the impediment of procuring the ready.

"All sorts of plans were resorted to; the butchers offered a premium for change, and, on failing to obtain it, made up the balance due in dimes and picayunes by giving extra weight in the meats sold, &c. The hucksters did the same, and made up in potatoes, beans, turnips and cabbage, for small change due.

"We learn also that the Lafayette and Carrollton cars have refused to give change over fifty cents, and that they now give tickets in return for change. This plan will no doubt be resorted to by our city railroads, and thus facilities will be afforded to passengers.

"It is said that proprietors of bar rooms, restaurants, &c., will also resort to the issuing of checks for drinks, &c. But the checks proposed to be issued by the Common Council will supersede the necessity of this. In a few days our new circulating medium will be in full operation."

The city authorities propose to issue small notes of five, ten, twenty, and fifty cents, for one, two, and three dollars, to supply the places of change.

News Items.

We take the following items from the Baltimore American of Monday:

Munson's Hill Abandoned.

The Confederates have abandoned the advanced positions they held in front of the Federal lines, and Munson's, Mason's and Upton's hills, and also Fall's Church, are now held by the Federal troops. The Confederates had not erected any defensive works of importance at either place.—The disposition of the Federal forces indicate a purpose to hold these advanced posts. During the advance of Gen. Smith's column on Fall's Church one of those deplorable blunders, of too frequent occurrence in the history of the war, was committed. Col. Owens' Irish regiment fired upon the advance guard, mistaking it for the enemy. The fire was returned and a number killed and wounded. The artillery were about to take part when the mistake was discovered.—By this casualty six were killed and nineteen wounded. The regiment which commenced the firing was ordered back to camp. No signs of the Confederates were to be seen, except some distant scouts, from the positions now occupied by our troops. Their retreat is supposed to be a feint to draw the Federal forces into an ambuscade. It may be, however, that the Confederates, having abandoned the idea of an attack upon the front of the Federal lines, have simply fallen back to their old positions about Bull's Run for the convenience of being nearer to their points of supply.

A large foraging expedition went out from the Federal lines opposite Washington on Saturday. Its advance was pushed forward eight miles beyond Alexandria, the Rebel pickets falling back as the Federal troops advanced. Edsell's Hill was occupied and foraging parties sent out in different directions who gathered large quantities of hay, corn and oats. A visit was also made to the estate of the late Col. J. A. Washington, and 800 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of corn and 75 barrels of fish confiscated. The expedition returned without any attack being made or even a gun fired upon it. Gen. McClellan's principal object in directing these reconnoisances in force is understood to be to accustom the troops to act and move together.

$100,000 in Gold Captured.

The news from Missouri is interesting. Gen. Lane has captured a Rebel supply train at Osceola with $100,000 in gold, and is moving to join Sturges at Kansas city. Reports from Leavenworth leave Ben McCullough in the vicinity of Fort Scott, whilst intelligence from Lexington leads to the impression that he is advancing upon Jefferson city with ten or fifteen thousand men. Jackson, with his travelling Legislature, is at Lexington, has passed an ordinance of Secession, and are discussing a bill to confiscate property of all opposed to the Confederacy. General Fremont is at Jefferson city, organizing a combined movement on Price, who was still at Lexington on Thursday. All the officers under Colonel Mulligan have been released on their parole.

Mississippi City Taken.

The Federal blockading squadron have seized Mississippi City and Chandleur and Ship Islands on the Gulf coast, thus cutting off the inland water communication between Mobile and New Orleans.

From Kentucky.

The Ohio troops continue to pour into Kentucky and are moving toward the portions of the State in which the Confederate forces are gathered.

Capture of a Prize.

The United States steamer Brooklyn, of the blockading squadron, arrived at New York for repairs, reports the capture of the bark Meaco, with a cargo of coffee from Rio for New Orleans.

Arrest of James B. Clay.

On Wednesday James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, was arrested with sixteen of his men, on the way to join Zollicoffer. Senator Breckinridge is said to have been with the party but escaped. The parties arrested have been brought to Louisville, and a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued in Mr. Clay's case.

Col. Kelly, a released prisoner from Richmond arrived at Washington on Saturday, and reports that the prisoners held there are being sent to Charleston and New Orleans at the rate of one to two hundred a day.

The largest business probably ever done in Breadstuffs in New York was done on Friday, namely 45,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat and 310,000 bushels of corn, valued at about three-quarters of a million dollars. Six vessels were chartered to load Breadstuffs to Great Britain and France, besides large shipments by vessels on the berth.

We take the following additional items from the Balto. American of Tuesday:

$50,000,000 more of the Government Loan Taken.

The New York, Philadelphia and Boston banks have unanimously agreed to take the second fifty millions of the one hundred and fifty million Government loan. Some of the banks were in favor of at once taking the whole one hundred millions.

A Daring Exploit.

A dashing boat expedition was made into Pensacola harbor on the night of the 13th ult. Three boats, with twenty sailors and seventy-five marines made their way up to the Navy Yard.—One party got on the wharf and spiked a large columbiad mounted there, whilst the others boarded and took possession, after a sharp fight, of the privateer Judith and fired her. The "big gun" was disabled without the loss of a man; but the party boarding the schooner lost three men killed and a number wounded, a most galling fire being poured into each boat as it approached. When the schooner had been so effectually set on fire that she could not be saved, the boats hauled off again and proceeded back to the Colorado—not, however, without giving the crowd of Confederates, who had by this time assembled on the wharf, a parting salute of canister. The dry dock was burnt by the Federal forces. The Confederates were preparing to float it out and sink it in the channel, and to prevent this a boat was despatched from Fort Pickens with orders to fire it. This was successfully accomplished.

The flag ship Constitution, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., confirms the statement that the United States blockading squadron had taken possession of Chandeleur Island on the Gulf coast. Fortifications had been thrown up on the island with the purpose of holding it.

Gen. Fremont having re-arrested Colonel Blair, Gen. Scott has brought the unseemingly struggle between the two officers to a close by ordering the unconditional release of Colonel Blair.—One would think that the position of affairs in Missouri was sufficiently grave without the complication of a personal squabble between these officers.

We take the following from the American of Thursday:

The intelligence from the other side of the Potomac indicates a continued state of quiet in the army of Gen. McClellan. There has been no further forward movement, nor does there appear to be any intention of an early advance.

The steamer Niagara passed Cape Race on Wednesday with foreign advices to 22d ult. Assertions continue to be made that Garibaldi is coming to America. The Paris Moniteur intimates that his coming here would coincide with the policy of the French Government. By the Bohemian we have additional details of the disaster to the Great Eastern. It appears that the vessel became almost wholly unmanageable during a gale, owing to the breaking of her rudder-pin. The scene on board the vessel is described as fearful in the extreme. Everything breakable on board was broken. The ship rolled so violently that her boats, although placed thirty or forty feet above water, were washed away.—Twenty-five persons sustained fractures from concussions, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. Hardly a vestige of the paddle-wheels remained. After three days of intense anxiety, a temporary steering-gear was constructed, and the ship proceeded towards Queenstown.

Affairs in Missouri are without any material change. General Fremont is at Jefferson City, and making vigorous preparations for a grand combined attack on the enemy. All was quiet at Gedalia, Georgetown and Booneville; but as the Rebels were within a few miles of those points, an engagement might occur at any time. Gen. Price is summoning all available troops to Lexington and the neighborhood, which is probably to be the field of the battle that will decide the fate of Missouri.

[From the Washington Republican.]

Late and Important from Charleston, S. C.

On Friday last Mr. John Haley and his son Martin Haley, arrived in this city, direct from Charleston, which they left on the 14th ultimo. Mr. Haley is a resident of more than thirty years standing in Charleston, and kept two of the principal livery stables in the city. He is a man of respectability and means, and gave us the following statements:

There are many Union men in Charleston, but they give no public utterance to their sentiments—they know each other, and privately exchange their thoughts, hopes and fears. His fidelity to the Southern Confederacy was doubted, and they began a system of annoyances. His son's loyalty was also doubted, and he was ordered to join a military organization, which he bravely declined to do, and said that he "was born under the American flag, and he intended to die under it." For this treasonable language he was arrested and imprisoned, and continued in prison for three weeks, when he was released upon bail.

His father now determined to send him to the North and soon after to follow him. He adroitly managed to get his son out of the city, and he made his way to Knoxville, where he awaited the arrival of his father.

Mr. Haley, having arranged all the preliminaries, at two o'clock on the morning of the 14th turned his back upon the city of Charleston, and, avoiding all the sentinels, made his way into the country, on horseback, and after riding about twenty-two miles he reached Summerville, where he took the cars for Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he found his son. He now hired a wagon, and thought to make his way into Kentucky by way of the Cumberland Gap, but when he reached the Gap he found five regiments of Rebels there. The soldiers stopped him, and searched his trunks and his person. In his valise they found five thousand dollars in gold, which they kept; some three hundred dollars in Kentucky money, concealed in his boots, they did not find, and with this and a few articles of clothing the robbers allowed him, he made his way back to Knoxville. He says these soldiers search and rob every traveler. He saw them take seventy dollars from a lady, when they knew she had no more. He asked by whose authority this money was taken, and was answered, "By order of the Government, which gets half and we the other half."—They would not tell him who commanded the troops, nor what regiments were there, nor would they give him any receipt for the money taken, nor the name of the officer by whom it was taken.

In his second attempt to get out of Tennessee he was more successful, and after a variety of adventures through Tennessee and Kentucky, they finally arrived safely at St. Louis, and there took the steamer for Cincinnati.

At Knoxville he found the house of the gallant Parson Brownlow guarded by soldiers to protect it from mob violence. This was done by order of Gen. Zollicoffer. The Parson remains true to his Union principles, and Zollicoffer will not allow the mob to wreak its vengeance upon him.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

Business of every description is dull; almost suspended. The stores on Meeting and King streets close at two o'clock, so that the proprietors and clerks may attend drill. Every man is required to do military duty. Even Governor Aiken is a private in the Brooks' Guard. No dry goods have been received there for a long time, and the blockade appears to be effectual. No vessels arrive or depart, except a few little schooners which hug along the shore. Hay sells for $3.50 per cwt.; and butter for 60 cents a pound. The railroad does but little business—few passengers, and no freight. The hotels are almost entirely deserted, not more than six or eight boarders being at the Mills House or at the Charleston Hotel.

Mr. Mixer, late proprietor of the Charleston Hotel, died recently at Columbus, Ga. His death was quite sudden. He is from Lowell, Mass.—His son is now the proprietor of the hotel.

The only commerce Charleston now enjoys is carried on by the inland route, through the rivers and inlets from Savannah, Beaufort, &c.

The citizens had confidently counted on the Secession of Kentucky, and when they heard of the action of the Legislature they were sorely disappointed and aggraved.

Immediately after the news of the capture of Hatteras, soldiers from all parts of the State came to Charleston and were sent to different points along the coast to oppose the United States fleet, as they anticipated an attack. The Washington Artillery was sent to Bull's Bay, some fifteen miles from Charleston. Other troops were sent to Beaufort, and all the inlets are protected by little schooners, or, as they say, by the *Confederate Navy!* No soldiers are allowed to remain within the city of Charleston, inasmuch as the Home Guard is to do duty there. There are no fortifications about the city, but upon the battery there are a few cannon.

PRIVATEERS.

There are five privateers, or piratical vessels, now in port—the Gordon, Dixie, Sallust, and two more, names not recollected. They remain in port because they dare not attempt to run the blockade. Four of the crew of the Jeff. Davis are in jail for mutiny. They are charged with attempting to sink her.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

Upon this sand bank Fort Moultrie is located, and before the fall of Sumter there was quite a nice little village, and a large hotel for the accommodation of city visitors and borders, during the summer or sickly season. This hotel was much injured during the bombardment, and it is now used as a barrack for the soldiers. A number of the houses were also much injured by cannon balls, and since the Hatteras affair the families have been ordered off, and most of the buildings have been torn down, lest the "Yankees" should use them when they take Charleston.—Every part of the island is being fortified, and a large number of soldiers are now at work there, throwing up fortifications. All the guns on the island and neighboring fortifications, except those in Fort Moultrie, were sent to Virginia, but after the arrival of the Hatteras news they were ordered back, and they are constantly returning, and are being replaced, so as to defend the harbor and its approaches.

A ROTHSCHILD IN TROUBLE.

A gentleman who registered his name as Rothschild, at the Charleston Hotel, has excited the suspicion of the Charlestonians by his pretending that he would leave the city in one direction, when he went in another; and, therefore, they arrested him. He had a valise filled with gold, and "a trunk too heavy for clothing."—They believe he is one of *the* Rothschilds.

THE BANKS.

A weekly statement of the condition of the banks, as compared with the previous month, notes the following changes: A decrease of circulation to the extent of $182,368; in specie, of $36,785 53; in discounts, $18,816; in deposits, $730,483; in domestic exchange, $100,613; and in foreign exchange, $479,021.

One of the chivalry, *just married*, advertises for a military substitute.

They want a drummer at Fort Sumter.

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