CITY INTELLIGENCE

CARD OF APPRECIATION.—The following resolution, presented by Mr. Young, was passed by the First Branch yesterday afternoon:—

RESOLVED by the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, That we cordially approve the truly patriotic course of the able and brave Major General George B. McClellan; that we admire his genius and skill as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and that our whole hearts and souls are enlisted in his success in Virginia; and that we view with detestation and scorn the wicked and scheming politicians who are endeavoring, by the most wily machinations, to undermine and weaken him and his army in their brave and unwitting efforts to vindicate the enforcement of the laws of the United States.

Resolved further, That the Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor *ex officio* of the city of Baltimore, be respectfully requested to forward to General McClellan a copy of the above resolution, attested by the official seal of the Corporation.

SMALL NOTES.—The Second Branch of the City Council yesterday afternoon rejected the ordinance, introduced in the First Branch by Mr. Evans, to allow the city to issue small notes. It received only one affirmative vote—that of Mr. Robb. The First Branch then adopted a resolution, introduced by Mr. Norris, requesting the city banks, provided they had the legal right to do so, to issue notes of a less denomination than one dollar. Mr. Norris, in introducing his resolution, stated that, from his understanding of the law, he believed the banks had the right to issue such notes, and by so doing alleviate the almost suffering state in which the community, particularly the poor, were placed.—Mr. Barron suggested a resolution of inquiry to the banks, as to whether the cutting in half of dollar notes, each half to be valued at fifty cents, would not be approved by those institutions. This, however, was not acted on.

THE WEATHER.—Rain commenced falling on Thursday night about 11 o'clock and continued almost without intermission until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The wind was from the southeast, and at one time almost blew a gale. The atmosphere yesterday was quite pleasant, the mercury falling several degrees. At noon the clouds broke away, but the wind remained in the same quarter, and at nine o'clock last night the indications were that there would be more rain. The thermometer at the *News Sheet* office denoted—

At 9 o'clock.....71 degrees.
" 3 " .....73 "
" 6 " .....71 "

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Thursday evening last, a company of the Maryland cavalry was drilling at Mount Clare Junction, about a mile beyond Mount Clare depot. During the exercises a volley of ball cartridges was fired, and one of the balls took effect in the upper part of the right breast of George Elliott, a fireman in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whowas standing at the time, upon the steps of an engine attached to a train, which was lying in the deep cut, just at that point. The wounded man was removed in an ambulance to his boarding-house, No. 70 Appleton street, where Doctor Booth attended him. The wound, though a painful one, is not at all dangerous. The ball was not extracted. It is said that ball cartridges are used during drill to accustom the horses to heavy firing.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon a negro girl named Annie Skinner, either drunk or deranged, attempted to walk on some logs which were afloat in one of the docks near Canton. She had just stepped on a log when it turned over and immersed her in deep water. A young man named Phillip Shaffer, hearing the girl's scream, came to the rescue and pulled her out. He then took her to the station-house whence she was sent to her home in Castle alley.

VISIT TO THE PENITENTIARY AND JAIL.—The Grand Jury yesterday visited the penitentiary.—They were taken in charge by Mr. Roberts, Deputy Warden, who conducted them through the various departments of that institution. They subsequently visited the jail, and after examining its condition, partook of a collation furnished by the Warden, Thomas C. James.

ANOTHER FLAG CASE.—A young man, named William Welch, was arrested on Thursday night on the charge of displaying a Confederate flag. It appears that the flag, a very small one, had been placed inside of his hat, and being on the above evening at a public exhibition, it was noticed by some person sitting near him and information given to the police. He was held for a hearing.

HURRAHING.—A man named Louis Bloom was arrested on Thursday night for being disorderly and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. He was released by Justice Hiss on taking the oath of allegiance. Two men, named George Weaks and Jos. Donaldson, were taken into custody yesterday for fighting and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. They were held for a hearing.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Charles Myers was yesterday arrested by officer McCurley upon the charge of being concerned in the murder of Bernard Nugent, on Holliday street, near Bath, on the night of the 5th of July. He had previously been indicted by the Grand Jury, and was committed to jail to await trial.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base-ball will be played this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, between the Maryland and Pastime clubs, on their grounds, Madison avenue. As both clubs contain some expert players, much sport is anticipated.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. Henry McCaffrey, 207 Baltimore street, for a copy of the "Woodland Beauty Waltz," composed by Prof. George Demuth.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—George Kraft was yesterday before Justice Logan charged with assaulting Thomas Shipley with intent to kill him. He was committed for the Grand Jury.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The management give, at half past two o'clock to-day, a special performance for the convenience of families and children, and one which promises to those for whom it has been gotten up abundant gratification. The entertainments announced for the occasion embrace a variety of pleasing and difficult illustrations in magic, sleight-of-hand and ventriloquism by Mr. W. H. Donaldson, a surpassingly clever and versatile performer. Feats upon the *Tight-Rope*, including the difficult one of rolling a wheelbarrow from the stage to the gallery, and the comic pantomime of *Pongo, the Ape*, which is full of startling mechanical tricks, transformations, &c. The chief characters of the after-piece by Messrs. Donaldson and Harry Gilbert. The prices to this special performance have been graduated upon the cheap scale, thus placing the enjoyment within the means of the largest families. In the evening, the gifted vocalist and actress, Miss Emily Thorne, will appear *Forty Footsteps*. Donaldson will walk the tight-rope to the gallery, bearing a man upon his shoulders, and, in conjunction with the accomplished Harry Gilbert, will present their comic pantomime of *The Four Lovers*. The dramatic season of the establishment terminates on Tuesday night.

THE MELODEON.—The Ravel troupe continue to be the great attraction at this popular place of amusement. There is a change of performance every night, and every night the visitor sees something new. The singing, dancing and music, by the regular artists of the establishment, is of the best order.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

Mr. DUKEHART offered a resolution appropriating $100 for the purpose of indexing the journal of the Branch.

The resolution to purchase Battery Square was received from the Second Branch with amendments which were concurred in.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution approving the course of Major General George B. McClellan, and denouncing the action of wiley politicians who have attempted to break him down, and also requesting the Acting Mayor to send a copy of the resolution with the corporation seal attached.—Adopted unanimously.

The resolution in favor of John A. Robb was adopted.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution granting permission to James Hughes to continue in use a frame shed on Arch street. Read a second time and adopted.

The ordinance to regulate the storage of crude rock or earth oils, petroleum, kerosene, naptha and benzene, was taken up.

The ordinance provides that rock, coal and petroleum oils shall not be kept in any store or dwelling not more than one barrel at a time, provided it be in metallic packages. Also that manufactories of said articles, if of brick, must be fifty feet distant from any house; and if of wood, one hundred feet distant. The penalty for violation of the ordinance is twenty dollars. The ordinance was passed.

The resolution providing for the widening of the sewer running from Pennsylvania avenue to Watt street was laid over.

The resolution to change the grade of Ensor street at its intersection with Hillen street, was referred to the Committee on Highways.

The PRESIDENT called the attention of the Branch to a portion of a communication from the City Register, of the 14th instant, which is in the following words:

"On the 1st of June last past the 30 per cent. dividend bonds issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were convertible into stock, and I have now on hand one certificate of five hundred thousand dollars, and one of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or shares of stock representing the above mentioned sums in place of the bond."

The PRESIDENT stated that the holding of this stock might entitle the city to two additional directors in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The matter was discussed by the members, and the whole subject then referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The ordinance to aid in completing the Northern Central Railroad to tide water, was received from the Second Branch, with amendments, all of which were concurred in.

Mr. NORRIS offered a resolution requesting the Banks of the city, provided they have the legal right, to issue notes of a denomination less than one dollar. Adopted.

Adjourned until the first Monday in September next.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. Chas. J. Baker, Esq., President in the Chair, and all the members present.

The ordinance in relation to the Canton connection of the Northern Central Railway was taken up, and after slight amendment passed.

A resolution authorizing the Register to sell certain stocks held by the city in the Pittsburg and McConnellsville Railroad, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Also, a resolution appropriating $500 to carry out the law in relation to dogs.

Also a resolution referring to the Appeal Tax Court the petition of John A. Robb for the return of taxes paid in error.

An ordinance in relation to the storage of petroleum and other oils, was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

Mr. ROSS called up the ordinance authorizing the issue of certificates in the name of the city. It was rejected by the following vote:

Yea—Mr. Robb. Nays—Messrs. Dean, Marden, George, Alricks, Miller, and Higgins—6.

The Branch then adjourned until the 1st day of September.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Jones.—Richard Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

The Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

The case of United States surgeons Josiah Simpson, Robert Barthelow and Christopher C. Cox, charged with conspiracy, &c., to injure the professional reputation, &c., of Dr. J. L. Van Ingen, was tried before the Court. After hearing the evidence in the case his Honor decided that there was no cause for action, and the case was dismissed. William Price, Esq., United States District Attorney, appeared for the defence by order of the Government, assisted by Mr. Findlay. Mr. Whitney assisted in the prosecution.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

THE MONSTER MEETING OF JULY 15.

We have in another issue given an account of the general aspect of this meeting. We shall now enter into some details on the subject of the address, and the resolutions which were read to the assembly for the purpose of exciting its enthusiasm and its patriotism.

The address prepared by the committee is a regular appeal to the people—an appeal to arms and enlistment. It commences by declaring that the war is not a war of conquest, but purely one of defence. The first thing to be done is to save the Union which has been destroyed by "a traitorous and imbecile President and Cabinet." There is no cause for the rebellion; its chiefs wish simply to establish a perpetual guaranty for the preservation of slavery. Whoever is for the South is for slavery; whoever is for slavery is for secession. As to the right of secession, it does not exist; the Union is a Government and not a league; the contract which binds the States is indissoluble. Besides, political interests make the Union a duty; it is, likewise, a geographical law, for the water-courses bind the States together, and must be enjoyed in common.

* * *

After the address resolutions were read, which were, so to speak, a paraphrase of it. They speak of the maintenance of the integrity of the Union at all hazards; of the necessity of the employment by the Government of the greatest vigor, and of unity of action as well in a political as in a military point of view; of the duty of forgetting party denominations, and of thinking only of the country; of the uselessness and injury of foreign intervention; of the certainty of the final defeat of the Rebels by reason of the bravery of the Northern people; of the wisdom of the call for 300,000 men; of the urgency of a general armament, and of the propriety of an allowance of a bounty of $25 by the city of New York to every citizen who will enlist within thirty days. One of the resolutions recognizes States' rights, but repudiates as fatal and tainted with treason the doctrine which gives a State precedence to the Union. Another compliments the partisans of peace with the epithet of traitors, and only recognizes those as patriots who advocate war to the knife.

There was a long difference between the meeting of July 15, 1862, and the grand manifestation of April 18, 1861. Last year the crowd pressed upon the orators whose speech was but a feeble echo of a spirit which was universal. This year the orators endeavored to draw on the masses, who listened to them from duty, rather than from inclination—resigned and not enthusiastic. We will not discuss here the speeches which were delivered from the five different stands in Union Square. All were paraphrases, more or less eloquent, at times vulgar, of the address and resolutions which we have already analyzed. Nor will we speak of the letters from influential personages which were read, commencing with Mr. Lincoln, whose short epistle contained nothing interesting.

Whatever may have been the number present at this monster meeting—and some of our cotemporaries say that there were 50,000—there was no sign of them left at six o'clock in the afternoon.—"The shower, which seemed at first inclined to blow over," says the *Herald*, "came down in right good earnest when Horace Greeley commenced a speech, unceremoniously cut short by the angry wind which whirled blinding clouds of dust upon him and those disposed to listen to his remarks, and so fiercely did the rain descend that in a few seconds the thousands who had crowded Union Square had skedaddled and disappeared, save the few groups who remained crouching under awnings and doorways to shelter themselves. Stand No. 5 was not behind the others in being emptied of its occupants, the last to leave it being the *Herald's* reporter and a solitary but heroic policeman." Such was the conclusion of the grand demonstration of the 15th of July, 1862.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

VICKSBURG.

"The only hope of the evacuation of Vicksburg," says the St Louis *Democrat*, "is that the Secessionists will evacuate it."

Commodore Farragut arrived at this conclusion some time since. He has demanded a large land force, which he has not received. No one would have suspected that the gunboats which passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip would be found powerless before a small town on the Mississippi.

Diseases have developed rapidly among the sailors of the fleet. On one gunboat 28 men out of a crew of 92 are sick. The prevailing malady is intermittent fever. There is also a good deal of a nervy and typhoid fever. The bad sanitary state of the fleet is attributed more to the deplorable quality and the insufficiency of the nourishment, than to the heat. The temperature is nevertheless torrid; the thermometer stands at 40 to 41 degrees centigrade in the shade. The bread furnished the sailors is execrable. It is a sort of biscuit that the best teeth cannot grind, and which they have the privilege of seasoning with salt pork or beef, the hardness of which rivals that of the biscuit.

THE NEGRO AND IRISH RIOT AT CINCINNATI—MORE RIOTING.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 16.

For many days, and particularly since the late disturbances on the landing between the stevedores and negroes, there have been indications of a smoldering enmity between the negroes and sundry representatives of the Emerald Isle that would break out at almost any moment in one of the most violent riots ever known in the Queen City. Every night for a week past it was exceedingly unsafe for a negro to be seen on the street, particularly in the Fourth and Thirteenth wards and on the levee. He was sure to be knocked down and badly beaten, unless his activity in skedaddling would insure his escape.

The enemies of the negro openly proclaimed that they intended "to clean them out," and the negroes in return were equally determined not be done. The challenge was given and accepted, and both parties prepared for the conflict. The negroes armed themselves to the teeth with bowie-knives, pistols, guns, &c., and being in expectation that the attack was to take place last night, all were at home.

At eight o'clock in the evening the assaulting party began to assemble on the corner of Sixth and Broadway, and as the understanding was general among all who were to participate, at half past eight o'clock the rioters had gathered to the number of fully a thousand. The war-whoop was sounded, and away went the Hibernians down Sixth street, loaded down with bolder stones and clubs.

They were soon hurling their missiles at all the tenements occupied by negroes, who, in return, fired volley after volley into the rioters. The rioters, meeting with considerable resistance, continued toward Culvert street, rending the air with their cries of "clean out the niggers," "kill the niggers," &c. Zion Chapel was completely riddled. The fronts of three negro one-story frames were entirely torn out, while every residence of the colored people was more or less riddled with stones and clubs.

The negroes did not attempt any escape, but fired their pistols and guns at their assailants. The residence of John Burke, on the corner of Culvert and Sixth street, was threatened with destruction by fire, and Burke moved all his furniture out.—The riot lasted about one hour, when a large body of police arrived, and the disturbances were quieted. Three persons were arrested and lodged in the Hammond street station-house.

Their names are: William Watson, Charles Davisson and Daniel McClary. Upon the approach of the police the rioters fled up the side of the hill, and there renewed their promises to renew the attack the first favorable opportunity. The destruction of property was immense, and at the hour of writing, 10 o'clock P. M., no further outbreak was apprehended during the night. Mayor Hatch deserves credit for his promptitude in sending seventy-five of a special police in no short a space of time after the riot broke out. Although the throwing of missiles and firing of shots were so frequent and numerous, we could not learn that anybody was hurt seriously, although not a few will present disfigured countenances this morning.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, OF CONNECTICUT, ON THE WAR.

Ex Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, has written a remarkable letter to the Hartford *Times*, condemning the use of his name as a Vice-President of the late war meeting in that city. He goes on to say that

"If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state that knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it, or take a part in its doings—and that, having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort as means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid in the subjugation and consequent degradation and overthrow of the South.

I follow, gentlemen, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute, in any way, to the accomplishment of such bloody purposes. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of this country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides are consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for reproach or commiseration of the civilized world.

"Respectfully yours, THOS. H. SEYMOUR."

From the New York Express, July 17.

CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED.

"Thank God for that," is already uttered by thousands of voices. The session which closed at 2 P. M. to-day, will pass in history as the most careless, reckless and lawless ever assembled, since the formation of the Government. Had it legislated wisely for the Administration, and wisely for the nation, it would have long been remembered and truly honored. As it is, while it has done some necessary things, and passed some useful laws, it has been, as a whole, so hasty and bungling in its work, and so taken up with extreme measures and opinions, that it will take a generation to recover from its extravagance and its abuses. We congratulate the President that he is, for a time, clear of Congress; and the people, that they will not now have to live, from day to day, in fear and trembling of some rash, oppressive and unnecessary act.

The United States steamer Flambeau arrived at New York on Thursday, from Port Royal, which place she left on the 13th inst. She brings no news of importance.

From the New York Herald, July 18.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

We have received a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* of July 11, from which we take the following extracts:

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG—BATON ROUGE NOT CAPTURED.

MOBILE, July 10.—A special despatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Jackson, to-day, says that the enemy is throwing occasional shells into Vicksburg. The crops are suffering for rain. There is no truth in the report that 1,500 Yankees were captured at Baton Rouge.

Another despatch from Augusta confirms the fact that the Confederat s have not taken possession of Baton Rouge. The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 5th says: "Last Saturday morning Butler visited Baton Rouge, and made several arrests for trivial causes."

EFFECT IN NEW ORLEANS OF MCLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.

MOBILE, July 9.—The New Orleans *Delta* says: We are in possession of Mobile papers of the 2d instant, containing a series of telegrams from Richmond and other points. The substance of these despatches is that McClellan has been defeated. We reproduce these telegrams, because versions of them are in the hands of speculators, imposing upon the public; but we do not believe them. If they are true, all that can be gained by a repulse of the Union army is to prolong the struggle.

The *Picayune* copies from the *Delta*, with this heading, "We have read the following note from General Butler":

Editors Picayune:

GENTLEMEN: There is in the city, and you have had in your office, an extra, which sets right all news from Richmond down to July 2. Why desire to publish false intelligence, as is the reliable man's lies of June 30? Publish anything but the Richmond despatches, and you may publish them if you will publish this note.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

AUGUSTA, July 10.—A special despatch to the Savannah *Republican*, dated Mobile, 9th, says:—Passengers from New Orleans report that a Maine regiment mutinied on being ordered to Vicksburg, and two men were shot before the disturbance was quelled.

Texan guerillas are hovering about New Orleans. The British armed vessels omitted the usual compliments on the Fourth of July.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF GEN. CURTIS AND SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS.

GRENADA, July 10.—Passengers from Memphis last night say intelligence was received there Monday last that General Hindman had captured Curtis, in Arkansas, with six thousand prisoners.—Colonel Fitch, being unable to reach Curtis with reinforcements, returned to Memphis with his command on Sunday.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE LOSSES—POSITIONS OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS IN THE FIELD.

We are satisfied that our papers greatly underrate the losses of the enemy in the battles before Richmond. We understand General Johnston says they lost greatly more than 10,000 at Seven Pines. One of the Yankee papers says their losses have now been ascertained to exceed 13,000. We learn that our officers estimate it at not one man short of 20,000 killed, wounded and missing. Our own loss was 5,800, in round numbers. Yankee prisoners say they lost in the last battles not less than 50,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.—This estimate is corroborated by every person we have conversed with, who had an opportunity to form a judgment. Including the battle of Williamsburg and the loss from sickness, we feel convinced that McClellan is a sufferer, since he landed on the fatal peninsula, to the tune of at least 80,000 men. Our own loss, putting us in the last battles at 16,000 killed, wounded and missing, is about 25,000 in the last three months. McClellan has been several times reinforced; and on one occasion by 40,000 men. He has now probably about 70,000 with him.

FROM KENTUCKY.

2,500 GUERILLAS IN WOODFORD COUNTY—CONFEDERATES IN FORCE AT MIDWAY.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 15.—The guerillas, 2,500 strong, reported to be under Morgan, encamped on Zeb. Ward's farm, close to Versailles, last night. They levied upon the citizens for their provisions, &c. They stole all of Zeb. Ward's fine race horses, besides many other valuable horses from that vicinity, one man losing fifteen. It is supposed that they intended to march on Midway, eight miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort and Louisville Railroad.

A squad of 200 guerillas, under a notorious fellow named Gano, encamped within six miles of this city early this morning. They proceeded to Kiser's bridge, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, burning the bridge and a distillery, and other buildings, belonging to Mr. Kiser.

The following proclamation was issued this morning:

"OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL,
"LEXINGTON, KY., July 15.

"I hereby notify all citizens that they must connect themselves with some company of Home Guards, otherwise their arms will be taken from them. No pass will be good unless issued by the Provost Marshal or H. Shaw.

"Gen. Boyle's order of July 13 is extended until revoked.

The police force from our city arrived here last evening, and were enthusiastically received by the citizens. They were on picket duty last night, and to-day are serving as a provost guard, in which capacity they are very efficient.

3.30 P. M.—The train which left here for Frankfort has just returned. It approached within three miles of Midway, and learned that the track was destroyed at that place, and that a keg of powder was under the bridge, ready to blow up the train when it arrived.

LATEST NEWS FROM WHITE RIVER.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 12.

The Government steamer Golden Era, Captain Osborne, arrived here this morning from White river, having left the expedition on Thursday last. The Federal fleet, when the Era left, was lying at Clarendon, about one hundred and eighty miles from the mouth of the river. The river is strongly fortified at Duval's Bluff, about twenty-five miles above Clarendon. A railroad extends from this point to a point on Arkansas river, forty miles distant, enabling the Confederates to concentrate a strong force at Duval's Bluff. General Hindman is reported to be in command there with a force variously estimated at from 500 to 5,000 men. The river is obstructed at this point by sunken boats, presenting an impediment to their ready passed.—The navigation of the river is also impeded at several points by sand bars, and at St. Charles by other sunken boats. The gunboat Conestoga was somewhat injured on her last cruise to annoy the Lower by firing upon them as they pass up and down. The chief engineer of the gunboat Lexington, a well known steamboat engineer named Huber, was instantly killed by being shot through the heart by one of these concealed assassins, on Tuesday last.

On the day previous a man who had been following the boats for thirty miles along the shore, firing at them whenever opportunity offered, was tried and caught. On his person was found a written authority from General Hindman directing him to watch the Federal boats and pick off the officers whenever he could. The man was at first placed on board the transport White Cloud for confinement, but after the death of Mr. Huber, he was brought on board the Lexington and fastened on the wheel-house in such a position that he could be plainly seen from the shore. While standing thus several shots were fired at him from the shore, but none of them hit him. He was subsequently taken down and placed in confinement on board the Lexington to await the examination of his case by the military authorities. A fireman on the Lexington was also wounded by a shot from the shore.

The Golden Era was several times fired into on her way down, but no one was injured. The Era brings intelligence of a sharp skirmish which took place on Sunday last at Grand Prairie, about four miles back of Clarendon. A scouting party of about one hundred and seventy-five men from the 24th and 46th Indiana regiments, under command of Colonel Spicer, of the 24th regiment, were attacked by a force of about four hundred Confederate cavalry, under Captain Wheat. A sharp fight ensued for some time until the Confederates drew off, leaving lost eighty-four men in killed and wounded and taken prisoners, among them one lieutenant, who, with the rest of the wounded and prisoners, was brought upon the Golden Era. The Federal loss was one killed, two seriously wounded and several slightly. The names of these, so far as they can be ascertained, will be published in our issue of to-morrow morning.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE RUMORED MILITARY CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

The city has been agitated for some days with rumors of important changes about to take place with reference to the management of military affairs. It is undoubtedly true that General Halleck was sometime ago invited to visit Washington, to confer with the President and the War Department upon the various military operations in progress in the several sections. This invitation was given some time before the recent movement in front of Richmond, and was intended to be accepted whenever the circumstances of General Halleck's situation would permit. The position of affairs in the Southwest will now allow his absence. General Halleck is now on the road to this city, and will reach here in a couple of days.

It is understood that on his arrival he will be assigned to the position of General Commanding the Armies of the United States, both in the Southwest and Virginia. He will, consequently, remain in Washington, and be in constant intercourse with the President and the War Department. General McClellan will continue in command of the Army of the Potomac, and General Pope of the Army of the Rappahannock, the confidence of the President being unabated in both of these gallant officers.—There is not the slightest foundation for a rumor of a change in the head of the War Department.

PAPERS SUPPRESSED AT LOUISVILLE.—The *Baptist Recorder* was this morning suppressed at Louisville, and its editor, Rev. Mr. Duncan, arrested and lodged in the military prison. The paper was Secesh in sympathy, and its editor was arrested on a charge of treason. The *True Presbyterian*, another religious journal with Secesh sympathies, published at Louisville, was also suppressed this morning, and its editor, Rev. Stuart Robinson, taken into custody.

We are informed that the *Express* editors received a military visitation and warning, though the paper was not interfered with. General Boyle is determined to put the Secessionists through, and to this end will adopt the most vigorous measures.—*New Albany Ledger, 14th.*

POPE'S FORCES IN THE VALLEY PREPARING TO MOVE.—A letter from Warrenton, Va., of July 12th, states that on that day orders were issued for the soldiers of the army of Gen. Pope to take five days' rations for an immediate march. This indicates that an important movement of that division of the army is about to be made. It is estimated that the force under the command of Gen. Pope is about thirty-five thousand strong.—*Boston Courier.*

THE STEAMER OVIETO.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Nassau that a rumor prevailed in that town, immediately previous to our informant leaving, that the steamer Ovieto had been condemned by the English court there, and was immediately sent either to Liverpool or Halifax, N. S.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 18, 1862.

STOCKS.—The demand for Maryland and Baltimore City 6's continues. We note a sale of $10,000 of the former, after the Board yesterday, at 103, at which rate there were bidders to-day, but no sellers. Other State stocks are exceedingly dull; for Tennessee 6's 50 was bid, but there were none offered. For City stocks there were no sellers for any amount to-day of 1875 and 1890 under 103¾—102¾ was bid; several small lots of both were sold at 102¾. In Railway bonds the only sales we have to notice are $500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 95¾, and $1,500 do. do. at 95¾. Other stocks remain unchanged.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates have further advanced. At the Stock Board to-day there were no transactions, buyers were offering 110, and sellers were firm in demanding 120. At the New York stock board to day sales were made at 119¾.

UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES.—There is nothing doing in demand notes; buyers are freely offering 7¾ per cent., but holders do not appear inclined to sell at this rate.

MONEY.—Paper is not quite so saleable as before reported, although good single names are done at 6 per cent. Loans on good collaterals can be had at five per cent., or perhaps at even lower rates.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, July 18, 1862.

$235 Baltimore city 6's '75.....102¾
333 do. '90.....102¾
500 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '85.....95¾
1,500 do. do. do. '85.....95¾

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

STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881..		....	....	N. W. Virginia..	50	....	....
Md. 6's coup. '70		....	....	Wash. ctr. B & O.	100	....	....
do. ins. '70		103	....	Phil Wil & Balt.	50	....	....
do. ins. '80		103	....	*Railroad Bonds.*			
Md 5's not....		....	....	B. & O. 6's, 1862		....	....
Va. 6's ins....		....	....	do. do. 1862		98	100
do. con....		....	....	do. do. 1875		....	....
Missouri 6's con		....	....	do. do. 1885		95	100
N. Carolina 6's		....	....	do. do. 1888		....	....
S. Carolina 6's		....	....	do. do. 1893		58	52½
Georgia 6's....		....	....	do. 2d, 1873		115	96
Tennessee 6's..		50	....	do. do. 1885		85	....
Kentucky 6's....		....	....	do. 3d, 1887		....	....
Louisiana 6's..		....	....	N. C. (B & A) 1860		....	....
City Stocks				do (Y & C.) 1877		....	....
Balt. 6's plain		100	101	do. (Ches.) 1877		....	....
do. 1880		....	....	do. (S. Con) 1875		50	55
do. 1870		....	....	do. (Y & C.) 1877		....	....
do. 1875		....	....	do. 1885		....	....
do. 1890		....	104	O. O. 7's Im. 1871		....	....
do. 1875	102¾	103¾	....	do. Im. 1874		....	....
do. 1885	102¾	....	....	do. 2m. 1874		....	....
do. new 1885	102¾	....	....	do. 3m. 1885		....	....
do. old, 1890	102¾	103¾	....	do. 5m. 1875		....	....
Park 6's.....		103¾	....	do. Inc. 1875		....	....
Balt. & Ohio 6's	75¾	....	....	W. Md 6's. Im 1890		....	....
Bank Stocks.				do. do. Im. 1900	70	70	....
Baltimore.....	100	....	91	*Turnpike Stocks*			
Commerce.....	25	....	21¾	Reisterstown Tke	60	....	....
Chesapeake....	25	....	....	Cove Pt. Tke....	50	....	....
Citizens'.....	10	....	9¾	Frederick do....	2	....	....
Co. & Farm. full	33½	....	....	*Mining Stocks.*			
do. short	20	....	....	Balt. & N. C....	5	....	.30
Farmers' of Md	30	33¾	....	Cambridge.....	5	....	....
Fed. of Md....	30	33¾	....	Consolidated....	5	....	.15
Far. & Plan's	25	26¾	....	Deep River....	5	....	....
Fell's Pt. S. In	25	....	....	Gardner Hill....	5	.50	.10
Franklin.....	25	....	....	Guilford.....	5	.15	....
Howard.....	10	....	9¾	Virginia.....	5	....	.25
Marine.....	30	....	....	Md. Copper Co..	5	....	....
Mechanics'....	16	17¾	18¾	Guilford.....	5	....	1.00
Merchants'....	100	107	112	Silver Hill.....	5	....	....
People'.....	25	14	....	Silver Valley....	5	....	....
Union.....	50	....	65	Spring field....	5	2.25	2.50
Western.....	25	....	19	*Miscellaneous.*			
Insurance Stocks.				Canton Company.	25	33¾	34
Firemen's.....	18	50	....	Balt. Coal.....	100	....	....
Balt. Fire.....	10	21	....	Balt. Gas.....	100	125	....
Maryland.....	50	....	85	B. & Cuba S. & M	100	....	....
Annapolis.....	5	8¾	....	George's Creek..	100	....	....
Maryland.....	10	....	....	Balt. Exchange..	50	....	....
Balt. Fire Ins..	50	....	....	Balt. Institute..	5	....	....
Railroad Stks.				Catapsco Cotton	100	....	....
Balt. & Ohio....	100	62	65	Sauk Claro Mf..	5	....	....
North. Central	50	25¾	....	Susq. Canal bds	100	....	....

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

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

FRIDAY, July 18th, 1862.

	1ST BOARD.	2D BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon.....	99¾	00
" " 1 year certificates..	....	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	102¾	00
Tennessee 6's.....	50¼	00
Virginia 6's.....	53¾	49¾
Missouri 6's.....	46¾	46¾
North Carolina 6's.....	65	00
Canton	33	00
Erie.....	24¾	23¾
Reading.....	55	54
Cleveland and Toledo.....	46	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana.....	24¾	00
" " " " guar.	61¾	00
Rock Island.....	62¾	00
Pittsburg and Chicago.....	68¾	00
New York Central.....	80¾	90¾
Gold.....	119¾	00
Hudson River.....	43¾	00
Pacific Mail.....	106¾	00
Panama.....	150	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	41¾	00
" " " " scrip	30¾	00

The New York *Post* of Thursday afternoon says:

Wall street has a more cheerful appearance to-day, though the improvement is chiefly confined to the speculative securities of the Stock Exchange, these having been much depressed for the last few days past. The uneasiness in regard to the complications of our currency, however, still remains, and the pressure to buy gold continues from the same cause. The prominent feature of the stock market to-day, aside from the recovery in the speculative securities, was the weakness in government stocks. The close the coupon 6's of 1881 sold at 99¾, the 7-30 notes at 102¾@102¾. The railroad bonds are steady, prices for Illinois Central first mortgages 109, State bonds are dull and rather lower. Missouris and Kentuckys are ¼@¾ per cent. lower. Tennessees have recovered 1 per cent. of the recent heavy decline.

Two O'Clock.—Gold is firm and rising—sales at 119¾. Silver is quoted 115, nickel cents 103@104. The money market is working easier, and at 5 per cent. the supply is in excess of the demand. Considerable business, however, is still doing at 6 per cent. Exchange on London is unsettled and nominal at 129¾@130¾, with a few transactions at 130 for first class bills.

The Herald says:—

Stocks were much better yesterday, and quite buoyant at the advance, which was equal to 1¾@2 per cent. Government securities did not participate in the movement, but were ¼@¾ lower. Gold advanced to 118¾@119, and exchange to 130¾@131. Money was in rather better supply at 5 per cent.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18.

ALCOHOL.—The supply of Alcohol in this market is nearly exhausted, and prices have advanced, closing at 63 cts. per gallon for Western 95 per cent. proof. The only sales now making are jobbing lots from store.

ASHES.—We hear of nothing doing here. In New 100 lbs.

BARK.—There have been sales during the week of some 800 bags ordinary No. 2 to prime No. 1 at prices ranging from $26@26 per ton. The supply is fair.

BEESWAX.—Nothing of importance has been done in this article during the week; in New York sales are reported at 33 cts. per lb. We now quote both New York and Pennsylvania at 31@35 cts. per