CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF PROMINENT STATE PRISONERS.—On Friday evening last a Lieutenant in the Federal army, arrived in this city from Martinsburg, Va., having in charge as State prisoners, J. Thornton Young, Andrew Small and Moses H. Grantham—three prominent citizens of Berkeley county. Mr. Young held the position of Postmaster at Martinsburg at the commencement of the present national troubles, having been appointed to that office during the Administration of President Pierce, and re-appointed by President Buchanan. His appointment, in each case, was made without solicitation on his part, never having been an active politician, though uniformly voting the Democratic ticket. He is a druggist by profession. When Virginia seceded he was retained by the Confederate authorities, though he was thrice compelled to vacate—once by the advance of General Patterson and twice by General Banks. Mr. Wysong, the present incumbent, occupying the office whenever the Federal troops were in possession of Martinsburg. Mr. Small is a farmer, in good circumstances. He always voted with the old Whig party, and was a prominent member of that political party. He has on several occasions represented Berkeley county in the Legislature, and is now a member of the Virginia House of Delegates. Mr. Grantham is also a farmer. He has for some years been a prominent politician of the Democratic faith. For several successive terms he has been the State Senator from Berkeley and Jefferson counties, and has also represented Berkeley in the House of Delegates. On account of the sudden and unexpected evacuation of Martinsburg by the Confederates, on the occasion of Gen. Jackson's recent raid in the Valley, they were left behind, and being unable to get through the lines, remained in the mountains until they were captured. They were all sent to Fort McHenry.

ROBBERY.—From the numerous robberies which are perpetrated from day to day, without scarcely a single offender being brought to justice, it is evident that this city is at present the scene of operation of a goodly number of expert thieves. A few days since Michael Connelly, proprietor of the Fulton House, corner of Fulton street and Frederick avenue, was robbed of about five hundred and sixty dollars, besides two watches, one of them silver and the other gold. Two hundred and fifty dollars of the money was in gold, and the remainder in Treasury notes. A portion of it belonged to a sister, another portion to himself and the remainder was the property of several soldiers who had placed it with him for safe keeping. The robbery was discovered in a short time after it was committed, but no arrests have yet been made, nor has any clue been obtained of the whereabouts of the suspected parties. Three men hailing from the State of Massachusetts, respectively named Wilson, Williams and Thompson, had been boarding in the house for ten days previous to the robbery, but since that time they have not been seen or heard of in this city.

DROWNING CASE—INQUEST.—Coroner Sparklin yesterday held an inquest over the body of an unknown white man, who was drowned about half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night, at O'Donnell's wharf, foot of Frederick street. From facts before the jury, it appeared that he was seen walking along the wharf, about that hour, and shortly after cries for help were heard. Some persons hastened to the spot, but were unable to rescue him. The body was dragged for at once, but unsuccessfully, and it was not recovered until yesterday morning. When brought upon the wharf, no one was able to recognize it. It was then removed to the dead-house. The deceased appeared to be about 45 years of age. The face was shaved clean, with the exception of a moustache, and the front part of his head was a little bald. The stranger was nicely dressed, in a black suit, without waistcoat. He had on gaiter-boots, and wore a straw hat, with wide black band. There was nothing on the body to indicate his name or residence. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The body remains at the dead-house for recognition.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—Two boys, apparently about eighteen years of age, one white and the other a negro, were yesterday arrested upon the charge of fighting in the street. The white boy gave his name as William White, and the negro's name is E. McConkey. It appears that a feud has for some time existed between them, and upon meeting yesterday on Stogdon alley, near Fayette street, an altercation ensued. White drew a large penknife with which he cut McConkey in the face several times, also in the back, neck, shoulder, arm and hand, producing several severe wounds. Finally, the negro succeeded in getting the knife from White and inflicted a severe wound across his head, when White retreated. A policeman appearing about this time, arrested the two, and after their wounds were dressed took them to the Western police station. An examination before Justice Logan resulted in the parties being held for Court.

A ROW.—On Saturday night as officers Kentzler and Neimyer were passing in the vicinity of neighborhood of Dallas and Lancaster streets they heard cries of "watch!" "police!" from the house of a man named Stephen Dorrey. Upon entering the place they found Stephen beating his wife. The officers then arrested him and were about taking him off to the station house, when Margaret, the wife, Barbara, the daughter, Barbara Showman and Barbara Craft opposed the proceedings and resisted the officers. Finding this not to answer, the women let loose a large dog belonging to Dorrey, and the brute fiercely attacked officer Nelmyer, who was bitten in the thigh and his uniform considerably torn. The whole party were afterwards arrested and sent to jail.

LARCENIES.—On Saturday a woman named Sarah Roman was arrested by officer Pindell, charged with stealing a lot of clothing valued at $25, belonging to Christopher Search, at the Washington Hall Laundry. The articles were found at a house on the corner of Mercer and Grant streets, where the woman was arrested.

Alfred McCluskey was arrested by officer Maxwell, charged with breaking into the house of Emanuel Fisher and stealing therefrom a silver watch and one hundred and fifty dollars in bank notes and silver. Both parties were sent to jail for the action of the Grand Jury.

FROM RICHMOND TO FORT MCHENRY.—Within the past few days several persons have been arrested in this city by the Provost Marshal's force and sent to Fort McHenry, upon the charge of having recently returned from Richmond. Henry Hurtt was arrested on Friday night, at the residence of his mother, on Pratt near Hanover, upon the same charge. He was sent to the fort. Chas. C. Stevenson, residing on Fulton street near Franklin, was arrested about the same time upon a similar charge. He is also confined at Fort McHenry.

TREASON CASES.—John Holems was arrested on Saturday, by Sergeant Hatton, on the charge of having a secession flag upon the face of his watch. He was held for the Marshal.

C. H. Stephens was arrested upon the charge of treason, and sent to Fort McHenry.

Solomon Hable, who was arrested on the 18th inst., on the charge of treason, was released by the Marshal upon his taking the oath of allegiance.

MORE PRISONERS.—Another squad of prisoners arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and were sent to the jail. A portion of them were State prisoners, and the remainder prisoners of war. The names of the State prisoners are Traverse Payne, Andrew C. Groves and Jeptha Winter-mine, all of Virginia. The prisoners of war are Toomas Watteigh, an Indian of the Creek tribe, from Louisiana; Edward W. Hartwell, of Louisiana; J. D. Hayley, of Alabama, and George C. Glanford, of Virginia.

FINE FRUIT.—Mr. George H. Dutton, West Lexington street, has sent us a specimen of apricots, the production of a tree in his garden, which, in point of flavor and size, exceeds anything of the kind we have heretofore seen. Some of the fruit measured six inches in circumference. Mr. Dutton has been very successful in his culture of fine fruit this year, having raised some of the largest strawberries that we had seen.

CHARGED WITH TREASONABLE CONDUCT.—John Stembler, proprietor of the Franklin House, at Franklintown, was yesteaday confined in the Western police station upon a commitment from John S. Sticher, Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, charging him with treasonable conduct. He was held for further orders.

BASE BALL.—The match game of base ball, played on Saturday afternoon, between the Maryland and Pastime Clubs, resulted in the latter coming off victorious. The score stood—Maryland 21, Pastime 30. The playing was very good, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

INQUEST.—The body of a white female child in an advanced stage of decomposition, was yesterday morning found in a box buried beside a foncaixar Chase Reservoir. Dr. Greentree, coroner, held an inquest. The jury decided that the child came to its death from causes unknown to the jury.

THE WEATHER.—For the past two days the weather has been quite pleasant, with a breeze from the Southeast. Yesterday afternoon heavy clouds arose, denoting a settled rain. The mercury on either day at the News Sixty office did not rise above 75 degrees.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning, two car loads of sick and wounded soldiers arrived in the city from the hospital at Martinsburg, Va. They were placed in the Camden street hospital.

ASSAULTS.—John N. Barton was yesterday before Justice Shower, charged with assaulting policeman Uber. He was committed for court. W. Wilkens, a negro, was before Justice Johnson, charged with assaulting Benjamin Adams. He was sent to jail for court.

STEALING A DRESS.—Rachel Reynolds was arrested on Friday night upon the charge of stealing a dress from H. Kelly. The dress is valued at $4. She was committed to jail by Justice Logan in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—Charles Sever was arrested last night by officers Harton and Smith, charged with threatening to shoot Robert Wist, No. 249 Broadway. He is also charged with having been in the Southern army.

ASSAULT.—George Hackett was arrested on Saturday by officer Kidd, charged with assaulting with intent to kill S. Williamson. He was released on bail for a further hearing by Justice Hiss.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Emily Thorne, whose engagement has been an eminently agreeable one to the habitues of this resort, takes a benefit to-night, offering on the occasion an entertainment which must prove very attractive. The *beneficiare* herself appears in each of the three sprightly and popular pieces comprising the dramatic features of the night—the comedietta of *Aunt Charlotte's Maid*, the protean farce of *Four Sisters*, and the farce of *Stage Struck*. The second-named piece will introduce to our public Mr. J. Wilson, an actor of decided ability, attached to the Boston Museum Company, and an immense favorite on the "hub of creation." Mr. Donaldson will contribute a number of daring performances on the tight rope, and appear with Harry Gilbert, in the pantomimic after-piece—*The Four Lovers*. The dramatic season of this house—which, by judicious management and prudence, has been kept open for a longer period, and with more profitable results, than any theatre in the country—terminates to-morrow night, with a series of extraordinary performances. We have not heard for how long a time the theatrical vacation will continue, but presume that Manager Ford will resume operations at his elegant resort early in the fall.

BALTIMORE MELODEON.—The excellent entertainments at this place continue to attract large and delighted audiences. The singing of Misses Eva Blount and Mariet a Revel are among the chief attractions. New names are presented this week.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

This Court was engaged Saturday with the following business:

J. S. Bradford, Mrs. Reitch, Thomas Johnson and Michael Cavin, charged with assaults, were adjudged not guilty.

Cases against Francis and James Shaw, for assault, were compromised.

Henry Bamberger was fined 25 cts. and costs for an assault.

Lewis Copeland was fined $10 and costs for an assault.

James Brannan, for assaulting Bridget Bayland, was fined $1 and costs and sent to jail for one week.

Lewis Coblentz was fined $1 and costs for an assault.

Emma Young was adjudged guilty of larceny.

Charles Stumpff was fined 25 cents and costs for an assault.

C. H. Crofts, indicted for conspiracy to extort money, gave bail in the sum of $500.

Frederick Kline, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, gave bail in the sum of $500.

Louis Arrow, charged with an assault, gave bail in the sum of $500.

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

CONFEDERATE CROWING.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, July 11.

THE GREAT DEFEATED.

"We have made our last retreat—we have met with our last defeat." Such was the pompous bombast which Napoleon McClellan addressed to his army upon taking command of it. "I will press them to the wall," were the no less bombastic words in which he announced to his Government his determination to follow the "Rebels" up to Richmond from Yorktown and annihilate them.—These were seemingly very heroic explosions of valor, and served wonderfully to fire up public expectation at the North.

With a General so intrepid of speech, so Napoleonic in telegrams, the universal belief in Yankee-doodledom was that he was invincible in the field—that he had only to march forward at the head of his legions to put an end to the rebellion and to the war. This Goliath of the Puritanic Philistines was to sweep everything before him. Never did a commander promise such great things. Never did mortal warrior pledge himself to such prodigious deeds of arms. There was no such word as "fail" in his vocabulary—no such emotion as fear in his bosom. The earth almost trembled under his feet as with towering audacity he proclaimed his fixed and irrevocable purpose to rush onward, conquering and to conquer.

How is this mighty man fallen! He was outwitted by the "Rebels" at Manassas. He then tried his fortunes in the Virginia Peninsula, where, instead of boldly marching up to Richmond, he commenced a series of demonstrations with the spade and pick—made the dirt fly with these trenchant weapons—crept on like a tortoise, halting every few hundred yards to throw up breastworks and dig trenches. At last he reached the banks of the Chickahominy, where he was almost in sight of the steeples of Richmond.

He had but a few miles further to "press" the "Rebels" before they would be driven plumb "to the wall." But the "pressure" did not come. He sat himself down in the swamp of the famous old stream, and again whacked away with the spade. He studiously shunned a nearer approach to the city he had doomed, and was content quietly to await the developments of the future. In the meantime, to keep up the spirits of the people whom he had so long deluded by his grand assurances, he gave the cue to the lying correspondents of the Lincoln press, and they rang out the inspiring declaration that the capture of Richmond was with McClellan only "a question of time."

This was enough. They clasped the new phantom to their bosoms, and there were no bounds to their silly enthusiasm. In the course of "time" they were told that the Confederate capital would surely fall into McClellan's hands, and in the raptures excited by this magnificent intelligence, they forgot that time was counted by years as well as days.

Having thus masked all his delays under a bycilline ambiguity of words, which might be construed either into an immediate or indefinitely remote sense, this "hot pressed (military) darling" of the Yankees leisurely proceeded with the construction of his parallels and redoubts, his trenches and his abattises, and when they were all completed, he considered himself gloriously secure against any attack of the "Rebels."

But he was not permitted long to remain under this hallucination. The "Rebels," tired and disgusted with his interminable procrastinations, first sent a cavalry brigade around his rear, to ascertain his position. It was one of the most remarkable and brilliant reconnoissances that was ever effected, and McClellan, as soon as he heard of it, should have known what it portended, and have acted accordingly. But he treated it as a trifling affair, not worthy of serious notice.

Then it was that he ought to have anticipated the threatened Confederate movement by a bold and vigorous dash upon Richmond, having his intrenchments to fall back upon in case of his repulse. This would have been generalship of the Napoleonic stamp, and, whether successful or unsuccessful, he would have won a substantial reputation by such a display. But he was not equal to the occasion. He continued his inglorious rest behind his fortifications until he was startled by a skilful and furious onslaught by the "Rebels" upon the most elaborate and strongest of his works.

The tug of war came, and he had now to prove his *fighting* capacity. Surely he could beat back from his lines a despised and derided enemy. Surely he could maintain positions which he had rendered impregnable by his labors. But not so. For hours and days the bloody conflict went on. Position after position was forcited from him, his guns turned against him, his communications destroyed, and his whole army threatened with capture.

At last, cut off from the Pamunkey, and compelled to make the best retreat he could, in order to save himself and the remnant of his forces from the hands of the victorious "Rebels," he slipped out in the dead hours of the fourth night after the battle commenced, and made tracks for his gunboats in James river, pursued by the "Rebels," but having too far the start of them to be intercepted. Onward he sped until, with his wearied, shattered, half-demoralized army, he gained the shelter which he sought, and sat down under the protection of the guns of the war vessels, which the Confederates had no means of silencing.

And there he is now, pushed back nearly seventy miles from his lines, leaving them in our possession, with thousands of prisoners, besides hundreds of his unburied dead and destitute wounded for us to take care of—not to mention a large number of his most splendid guns, a large quantity of small arms, ammunition, stores, &c. Never was there a much greater contrast in human condition than that which is now presented between McClellan as he was two short weeks ago, and McClellan as he is.

Arrayed in all the pride, "pomp and glorious circumstance" of war—breathing nothing to his people but the loftiest anunciations of coming success, that would immortalize him—around him one of the most splendid armies that was ever put in the field, flushed with a confidence in him as their leader, that made the idea of its being overpowered or vanquished by the "Rebels" perfectly ridiculous—this was McClellan's condition in the first case. In the second, we see him a beaten and fugitive General and his army a wreck, both rejoicing at the hairbreadth escape which they had made, after having lost the fight into which they were involuntarily drawn.

He is still at the head of a numerous force, but it is, for the most part, composed of men who have been disheartened by the tremendous defeat which they have sustained. They are no longer the formidable hosts they were, when with unbroken front they were prepared to drive the "Rebels" before them as a holiday amusement, and to jubilate over the fall of Richmond. They may be reinforced ever so heavily, but this will not avail them. The Confederates can be reinforced too. Their prestige is gone, and all that is wanted to consummate their destruction is for them to try the fortunes of another fight.

This is what the Confederates are anxious for them to do, and it is just what they will carefully avoid doing. But the great strategist has succeeded in bringing them up to the scratch on the of June, is vigilantly watching them and directing his attention cesselessly to his new position. They may again find themselves in an uncomfortable predicament, notwithstanding their gunboats.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Letters from the Mississippi flotilla, dated July 10th, off Vicksburg, would seem to justify the belief that the siege will have to be temporarily abandoned. One writer tell us:

"There are sundry rumors on the fleet to the effect that Farragut and Porter's vessels are on the point of leaving for Mobile and James river, resigning the conduct of the obsession to Commodore Davis. That Porter's mortar-sloops intend returning to New Orleans, seems a positive fact; but it is doubtful if Farragut's eight vessels, that ran the blockade on the 28th ult., will repeat their experiment, though they could do so at night with little apprehension of loss. Since the repulse of Gen. McClellan, public attention is and will be turned to Richmond, and every effort made by the Government to reinforce his army, and render the fall of the Virginia capital certain. Under such circumstances there is very little probability that we shall receive more land forces, and without them, nothing, it appears, will be done. The peninsular canal will be of no benefit to us for the present, and for the remainder of the month we will do little more, I opine, than keep guard opposite Vicksburg, as we did for nearly two months off Fort Pillow, broiling in the heat, and contending desperately, though unsuccessfully, with the myriads of Secession mosquitoes."

From the National Intelligencer, July 19.

THE BORDER STATES RESPONSE.

It may be proper to state, as belonging to the history of the current times, that the able paper which we yesterday published, as the reply made by the majority of the Representatives and Senators from the border slaveholding States to the emancipation address of the President, is from the pen of the Hon. J. W. Crisfield, of Maryland. At the meeting held on Saturday last by the members of Congress from these States, for the purpose of deliberating on the reply that should be made to the President, a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Crisfield, of Maryland; Rollins, of Missouri; Maynard, of Tennessee; Mallory, of Kentucky; Carlile, of Virginia; Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; and Thomas, of Maryland; was appointed to digest and prepare a response expressive of the preponderant sense of the border State Representatives.—Being the Chairman of this committee, Mr. Crisfield was charged with the duty of draughting the paper which we published yesterday as the reply of the majority of the Representatives and Senators from the border slaveholding States.

From the N. Y. World, July 17.

ONE OF THE SWINDLES.

We have received from Washington and publish in another column a sworn statement by the steward of a Government hospital in Washington, setting forth gross frauds perpetrated by the contractors supplying fuel for the establishment. We have taken some pains to investigate the charges, and, unwilling as we were to believe that men having the business position of the parties implicated should be guilty of such swindling, we confess that we know not how to avoid that conclusion. The cases exposed involve fraud to the extent of only a few hundred dollars, but as the same parties have furnished fuel supplies to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Army of the Potomac, the matter assumes great public importance. *Ex pede Herculem*—or, in plain Saxon, you may tell the devil by even the tip of his horns.

The steward swears that he was approached by the contractor for the month of October, was offered to be paid one-half of the value of fuel receipted for against the Government but not delivered, and was paid fifty dollars during that month on that understanding. He was in like manner approached by the contractor for the subsequent months, and was in like manner paid for receipting for fuel not delivered. With this affidavit comes a statement from another steward in the same hospital that, to his personal knowledge, the fuel delivered was seven-tenths short of the fuel charged against the Government, and other corroborative evidence of similar transactions that, to our mind, establishes conclusively that this was a customary practice of the contractors.

The attention of the Congressional Committee on Contracts was called to this matter; but that committee, being too busy in ferreting out swindles of greater magnitude, referred the matter to the Secretary of War, who referred it to the Quartermaster's Department—a rather extraordinary procedure, considering that this bureau was indirectly implicated. That department referred the matter to a captain, who was head of the office having charge of these fuel contracts—a proceeding much like making a head clerk in one of our business houses an auditor of his own suspected accounts.—The principals who should regulate their business in that style every sensible man would set down as on the sure road to bankruptcy. But so it seems they manage in Washington. This officer made a written report, a copy of which we have before us, but it is too long to publish. His summing up is as follows:

"That fraud has been practised in the case referred to me I find to be evident." "It is manifest that Hospital Steward George Filbry is one of the parties who have defrauded the Government, and that he has done so by falsely receipting for property which was never delivered to its destination; but it does not necessarily follow that Boteler, Carter & Co. were in connection with him to that end." Other hypotheses are presented, but to any man of honest habits of thought they avail nothing in the face of the admitted fact that "the discrepancy on the books of Boteler, Carter & Co., between their charges and the bills presented, is a point which needs explanation." That explanation has not been given. We need not say that no honest business house would rest an hour under such an exhibit without clearing it up, were such a clearance possible.

An attempt is made to heap reproach upon the false receipting steward. Doubtless he deserves it, but no denunciation of him avails a particle to release the parties who used him as their tool in the swindle. An honest investigation of the swindle is not to be hoped for. Six months have elapsed since it was first brought to official notice. Of course it would suit to give the matter the go-by entirely. It was referred to a Washington justice, who, after a hearing, bound over the parties to await the action of the grand jury. That grand jury has just adjourned, and the case did not come before them. The whole matter is in the process of—being hushed up.

As a punishment for himself, and as a warning for others, the person by whom the exposure was originally made has been summarily dismissed from office, and discharged from the army, with no reason assigned. The reason, however, is not difficult to discover. Having a conscience, he was unfit to deal with contractors, and satisfactorily serve the Government. We have before us the certificates of two Government officials—men of character, whose names, from regard to themselves, we withhold—that the informant thus dismissed has discharged his duty with unvarying faithfulness, that "he has been upright, honorable, and strictly honest, and that his fault has been honesty."

We know nothing of the parties charged with this fraud. We believe, however, they are the same who figured in certain revelations made to Congress last summer—having charged seven dollars a cord for wood, which they appropriated from the ground cleared by the soldiers back of Arlington heights, and which they drew to the camps in government teams. But we judge of this case solely by its own undisputed facts, which speak for themselves. They cannot be disguised by any glossing which either business or official respectability can put upon them. We say unequivocally that public contractors who comply with their obligations in the fashion here set forth are a curse to their country and a disgrace to their race. Though our public officials may not have the time or the inclination to do them justice, the press has a duty which it cannot avoid.

FROM FRANCE.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, July 4.—The late reports about the extensive burning of cotton in the South have brought the alarm of the French workmen in the line of industry to a climax, and a few days ago a deputation of manufacturers arrived from Rouen, to expose their situation to the Government, and to demand relief. But since the relief they demanded was a supply of cotton, and the Government had none to give, they were obliged, of course, to return home with nothing more than a promise that the Government would do whatever it could.

But the silk houses of Lyons, which have been suffering longer and more seriously than the cotton mills of Rouen, have also put in a complaint of an official form, and to one of these houses, which employs a very large (perhaps the largest) number of work-people, the Government has loaned 600,000 francs, to enable it to continue at work.

To add to the general distress, the harvest, which promised so brightly two months ago, now threatens to be short, and in anticipation of the event, there is already a stringency in the money market. The weather is certainly most unpropitious, and at present there is no promise of an improvement, so that if the crops in the United States are good this year, the flow of grain to Europe, notwithstanding the war, will be likely to continue.

The spectacle is certainly a most extraordinary one, that at the present moment, after eighteen months of war, the country which is at war should be furnishing bread to countries which are at peace, and it will be still more extraordinary if this state of things should continue through another year.—The fruit in France this year is quite short on account of the oidium which has attacked other fruit than grapes, while sparing the latter.

FROM THE INDIAN NATION.

Special Despatch to the New York Express.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 17.—The correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, says a recent battle in the Indian Nation, between a detachment of the Kansas regiment, under Colonel Wier and a force of Confederates, resulted in the capture of 125 prisoners, a large number of horses and ponies, about 1,500 head of cattle, 85 loaded mule teams, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, and 50 stand of arms.

Colonel Ritchie, in command of a regiment of loyal Indians, has reliable information that Chief John Ross was about to join him, with 1,500 warriors.

Colonel Saloman, of the 10th Wisconsin, had captured 40 prisoners.

Two hundred wounded Cherokees and Osage Indians have come into our camp with white flags and carrying their guns with muzzles pointing downward.

About 250 negroes, belonging to the Confederate half-breeds, are now *en route* for Fort Scott.

THE CANAL AT VICKSBURG.

The work on the dit h, being dug across the country west of Vicksburg, by which it is proposed to straighten the river and open communication throughout the whole length of the Mississippi, is steadily progressing. At the point where the labor is being done, the strip of land to be cut through is only about ¼ mile and a half in length. At the time the Raccourci Cut-off was made, the ditch was excavated six feet deep and forty feet in width. In less than ten days after it was finished, the old river bed was left high and dry. Boats passed down exactly in three days after the water was let in. The people of Vicksburg have for some years been dreading that their town would become inland by the action of the river current itself, which in high water overflows the country through which Commodore Farragut's canal is being dug. They have resisted numerous propositions of the planters above to make the cut-off by artificial means.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

THE REV. M. D. CONWAY AND HIS FATHER'S SLAVES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Rev. M. D. Conway, of Cincinnati, is here providing for the welfare of his father's slaves, 29 in number, who, by the fortune of war, have escaped from Fredericksburg, and are among the contrabands in charge of the Government. He designs removing them to a country town in Ohio, where they may have a chance to improve their condition and take care of themselves. Mr. Conway, senior, is a leading Secessionist of Fredericksburg. This is one of the multitude of curious incidents which the war constantly brings to light.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

SOUTHERN WOMEN SENT BEYOND THE FEDERAL LINES—THEY REFUSE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE—GEN. HOVEY IN COMMAND AT MEMPHIS.

Special Despatch to the New York Express.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Several female secessionists were escorted beyond the Federal lines by General Thayer, they having refused to take the oath of allegiance. Their husbands are among the most wealthy citizens of Memphis, and are now serving in the Confederate army. General Hovey is in command, vice General Grant, who, with staff, is expected to be called to Corinth at any moment. The fortifications here are being pushed to completion with rapidity. They will be formidable, and are intended as permanent forts of defence.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PORTUGAL, VIA ENGLAND.—We are requested to state that the postage upon letters between the United States and Portugal, when forwarded via England, in the British mail, will, in future, be as follows—prepayment required: For a single letter not exceeding ¼ oz., 33 cents; above ¼ but not over ½ oz., 45 cents; above ½ but not over ¾ oz., 78 cents; above ¾ but not over 1 oz., 90 cents; and so on, adding 12 cents for every additional quarter ounce or fraction thereof; and also 21 cents for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof, which rates are in full of the postage to destination.—*Wash. Star.*

The Annapolis *Republican* states that a sale of condemned horses and mules took place at Camp Tompkins, near that city, on Thursday week last. There were some forty or fifty sold—the prices ranged from $1 to $40.

Thomas A. Millar, of Charles county, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Governor of Maryland, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

In the House of Lords the African slave trade bill had been read a second time.

Earl Derby expressed fears that unless a treaty was made with France like that with America, the putting a stop to the slave trade would be insufficient.

Earl Russell said that France had declined to enter into a similar treaty, but he believed that she would offer no objection to the exercise of its provisions.

Lord Palmerston confirmed the statement that Russia had recognized Italy, and said that he believed that Prussia would do the same.

It was rumored that the Galway subsidy would be restored.

Rumors that France would back out from the Mexican expedition continued.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that the glory of the French arms once vindicated, and money matters settled with Mexico, proceedings against her will terminate.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 68f. 30c. for the Rentes.

The Italian ministers had again strongly repudiated the rumors of Italy's interference in Mexico.

Mr. Mow had resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that Russian papers revive the rumor that France, in consequence of the stubbornness of England against doing so, has invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation to America.

The London *Daily News* gives currency to rumors that Generals Scott, Banks and Pope were about to enter Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet at Washington. It thinks that the accession of Gen. Scott indicates that military operations are to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and to be kept free from the civilian interference which has hitherto, through jealousy, tampered with the movements of Gen. McClellan.

The London *Times* has daily editorials on the position of affairs in America. It says that the disserved States seem to be fast approaching that point where they must become two reasonable nations or go on to anarchy and ruin. The offer of our mediat[illegible] would only be received with disdain [illegible] to the hostility shown by England, and a[illegible] in effect prohibitive, the import trade with Europe will be all but annihilated; but the effect will be most severely felt in America. The measure will enlist on the side of the South all the sympathies and interests of the two greatest nations in Europe.

The Parliamentary proceedings were not of much interest. The question of the fortifications was again discussed in the House of Commons, and there was a debate in which Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston indulged in rather bitter personalities.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN CALIFORNIA.—Almost every day brings to light some new discovery on the Pacific coast, until it is fast becoming apparent that the resources of California are unbounded in extent and illimitable in character. The gold and silver mines of the Pacific slope have excited the wonder of the world, and in the productions of the precious metals we have no rival. Coal of good quality has been found, and the mines are rapidly being developed. Iron and copper are claiming attention, and will soon be regarded as the most useful and valuable of our own productions in the aid they will lend to domestic manufactures and the useful arts. We have been shown a letter recently received from the Southern coast, announcing the discovery in Santa Barbara of an immense spring of coal oil, said to be of the highest quality for illuminating and lubricating purposes. The writer says that by a little labor and light expense, this spring can be made to yield between 3,000 and 4,000 gallons per day. The liquid is said to possess at least 60 per cent. of coal oil, and from the amount of inflammable gas given off at a light temperature, it is believed to be peculiarly adapted to the manufacturing of gas for street or other illuminating purposes, instead of the ordinary coal gas now used. It is gratifying to be able to chronicle such discoveries, for it shows that while our sister States are plunged in the trials and troubles of war, California is advancing rapidly in all the elements of prosperity. A hundred fields are still open to the industrious adventurer, and discovery is fast bringing to light some new resource of this most wonderful country.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

ICEBERGS IN JULY.—The ship Constellation, Capt. Mulliner, which arrived at this port to-day, has experienced a voyage full of exciting incident.—She left Liverpool on the 2d of June, and after a slow and uneventful western journey, was on the morning of the 4th of July in latitude 43° 23', longitude 50°, and also in a dense fog. Suddenly at about 11 o'clock a huge object loomed up in front of the bows, proving to be an enormous iceberg. The vessel tacked and bore away in another direction, but in a few minutes a loud crash rolled through the fog-laden air, as if some vessel had come in contact with the berg. Anxious to render aid, if the former theory should be correct, Capt. Mulliner lay-to his ship until late in the afternoon, hoping to discover the cause of the noise. He also had the ship's bells rung and guns fired, but there was no response, although some of the crew thought they heard human voices crying for aid in the thick, damp fog. In the evening the Constellation proceeded on her way to this port.—*N. Y. Post.*

A RAILROAD UNDER LONDON.—A subterranean railway is now in an advanced state of construction, running about four-and-a-half miles under the city of London. It commences at Victoria street, in the midst of what was formerly a disreputable thoroughfare, but is now a common centre for the great Northern, the London, Chatham and Dover, and the Metropolitan lines. From that point it passes easterly, having a large number of intermediate stations. On the occasion of a recent trip through its length, the air was found to be perfectly sweet and free from unpleasantness and dampness. The locomotives used condense their own steam and consume their own smoke, so that there is already a stringency in the money market. The weather is certainly most unpropitious, and at present there is no promise of an improvement, so that if the crops in the United States are good this year, the flow of grain to Europe, notwithstanding the war, will be likely to continue.

The spectacle is certainly a most extraordinary one, that at the present moment, after eighteen months of war, the country which is at war should be furnishing bread to countries which are at peace, and it will be still more extraordinary if this state of things should continue through another year.—The fruit in France this year is quite short on account of the oidium which has attacked other fruit than grapes, while sparing the latter.

A HAUL OF COUNTERFEITS.—Officer E. M. Armsden made an important arrest on Saturday morning. It appears that two men who gave their names as Ezekial McGlothlin and Charles Eddy, came over from Hamilton on Saturday morning.—Mr. Armsden was informed that these men had been manoeuvering to push some counterfeit coin on different parties, both on the boat and other places. He immediately put himself on their track, and succeeded in capturing both men, and found on their persons about one hundred and twenty-three dollars, in counterfeit gold and silver coin, ranging from quarter dollars up to two and a half gold pieces. The men are both in the city prison.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

NEW NAVY YARDS.—Secretary Welles is at present organizing a board of officers to make a final examination of New London harbor and Narragansett bay, with a view to ascertain whether either of those places be not better adapted for a naval station than League Island, against which there seems to be some forcible objections. The town council of St. Louis, Missouri, have passed resolutions calling on the Navy Department to examine the claims of their city with reference to the new yard about to be built on the Mississippi. But it seems more probable that the two new stations will be located at New London and Carondelet.

The last four volumes of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" appeared on Monday (the 30th ult.)—Their issue was announced in most of the journals, and by what the English would call "stunning" placards all over the city—white letters a foot long, on a black ground, occupying the centre of a rose-colored sheet of mammoth size. The booksellers' and print-shop windows are filled with photographs of the principal characters and scenes in the books. These have never been engraved, but were sketched by an artist, M. Brion, and the photographs taken directly from the sketches. No less than twelve thousand of these have been sold.

The merchants of Oswego, to the number of 100, have signed the agreement to take the British shilling at 25 cents, and the sixpence at 12½ cents. This is one cent advance on the price in Canada, and will, of course, have the effect of drawing a large amount of this coin to that city.

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal* says there is a greater demand for spinning wheels than any time for the last twenty years. Farmers seem to be returning, as much as possible, to the old-time economy, dispensing with superfluities, and producing at home as many as possible of the necessities of life.

The prize schooner Winter Sprite, which was captured off the coast of North Carolina by the gunboats Hunchback and Whitehead, has arrived at the Philadelphia navy yard. She is about 75 tons burthen, and is loaded with fish.

The increased rates of duty by the new tariff, and the high premium on exchange, has occasioned a rise in price of crockery. If exchange continues to rule at present rates, there must be a very considerable further advance.

The Postoffice Department is having postage stamps printed, of denominations ranging from three to ninety cents, on thick ungummed paper, to be used for general circulation as a substitute for specie.

The celebrated Miss Burdett Coutts recently opened a drinking fountain, which she has presented to the Victoria Park, London. The Hon. Wm. Cowper, first commissioner of works, was present and made a speech suitable to the occasion.

The well-known actor, Henry W. Fenno, of Boston, died in that city on the 14th inst. He has been connected with the Boston theatres for several years, and was a highly respectable gentleman.

George Peabody has given each of the clerks employed in his banking house five dollars' worth of tickets to the Great London Exhibition, and three days to use them in.

It is reported that the Empress Eugenie is about to establish a newspaper in Paris, to be devoted to the furtherance of the Papal power. M. de la Guerroniere is named as the probable editor.

The wheat crop of France promises to yield an abundant supply this season. The corn crop, also, is doing well, and the French agriculturists believe that but little if any corn will be imported.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

GEO. SLATER, JOHN E. HURST,
F. L. CLAIBORNE, B. F. NEWCOMER,
JACOB FRANK, JR.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1862.

STOCKS.—The market was very quiet to-day, and but little business was transacted. For Maryland coupon and inscribed bonds 1870 103 was bid, but sellers were firm in demanding 104; for Missouri 6's 46 was bid, 47¼ asked; Tennessee 6's 49¾ bid, 51 asked, and Louisiana 6's 62¾ bid. City stocks were firm at the advanced rates; for 1875 102¼ was bid, 103 asked; and the same figures were bid and asked for the old issue of 1890. In Railway bonds the only sale was $3,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's second mortgage at 95¾; for Baltimore and Ohio coupon 6's 1875 97 was bid, 100 asked; and for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1875, first mortgage city guaranteed, 97 was bid, 100 asked. Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed, 97¼ was bid. Nothing doing in Railway shares—the closing rates were for Baltimore and Ohio 62¾ bid, $65 asked; and for Northern Central $25 was bid, $25¾ asked. Other stocks remain unchanged.

AMERICAN GOLD.—We hear of no sales. At the Stock Board 118 was bid, 119 asked. At the New York first board it was quoted at 113¾.

UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES.—Nothing doing; 8 per cent. premium was bid, and 8¾ per cent. demanded.

The Maryland Fire Insurance Company, of this city, has declared a half yearly dividend of three and a half per cent., payable 25