CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BLOODY TRAGEDY—*A Man Murders His Wife, and then Commits Suicide.*—The residents of the vicinity of Preston and Ross streets were thrown into great consternation yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, by the enactment of a most horrible tragedy at house No. 78 Preston street, corner of Walnut alley. From the evidence elicited at the investigation made by Dr. H. Greentree, coroner, it appears that the principal actor in the bloody affair, George Frederick Mentzell, while laboring under the effects of strong drink, went to the house in question, which was his residence, and demanded from his wife some money. She declined to give it to him. Mrs. Sarah Depo, who is a domestic in the family of the deceased, testified to hearing him twice make the remark, "Didn't you and me get married." His wife, Mrs. Sophia Mentzell, told him to "go away." This conversation occurred on the steps leading into the basement of the house from Walnut alley. He then caught hold of his wife and drew an old butcher knife, but Mrs. Depo rushed between them and separated them for the time being. He then struck at Mrs. Depo, but she warded the blow off. She then fainted from fright, when he caught his wife and stabbed her four times in the left breast. She staggered out into the alley and fell dead. He then went into the cellar and stabbed himself in the left breast, the knife entering the heart, and the wound presenting the appearance of his having twisted the knife around after it had entered, and then drew it out and threw it upon the floor. He lived about ten minutes, during which time he said nothing. He was a butcher, and was about forty-three years of age, and his wife was aged about fifty three. His daughter, Miss Kate Mentzell, testified that her father met her—she being employed in a family living some distance from the scene of the occurrence—during the afternoon, and he told her that he was going home to kill her mother, and then he would kill himself. As he had on several occasions, while intoxicated, made similar threats, she paid no particular attention to him, and after talking to him until he was apparently in a good humor, she left him. The following persons composed the jury empanelled to investigate the affair:—John H. Bride, Edward Connolly, John Wooden, Fayette Plummer, F. S. Mallalieu, J. D. Johnson, Aaron Hoffman, George W. Lilly, Andrew Hunter, Lewis H. Bennett, John Tofe and John Tatham. In the case of Mrs. Sophia Mentzell, the jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death from a wound inflicted by the hand of her husband, Geo. F. Mentzell, while intoxicated. In the other case, it was that he came to his death by his own hands. They leave six children, four of whom are grown up.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—John Lee Chapman, Acting Mayor of the city, yesterday afternoon convened the City Council in extra session for reasons set forth in his message, which appears in the proceedings of that body. The lobbies of the chambers of both Branches of the City Council were filled with spectators, and when the Second Branch rejected the ordinance appropriating $300,000 as bounty money for soldiers enlisting in the regiments raised in Baltimore city, there was considerable muttering amongst those in the lobby, one individual audibly remarking that they should be "hung with chains." The committee of conference on the disagreeing vote held a meeting last evening, but it is understood that no plan of compromise was decided upon. The members of the Second Branch who voted against the ordinance, there being but one exception—Mr. George, who voted in the affirmative—claim that they are not influenced by any political considerations in voting as they do.

THE FINE ARTS.—There is now on exhibition at the extensive marble establishment of Hugh Sisson, Esq., corner of Monument and North streets, a rare piece of statuary executed for Mr. Sisson by Rinehart, the Maryland sculptor, at his studio in Florence. It is entitled "The Sleeping Children," and represents two beautiful little girls quietly slumbering, wrapped in each other's arms. The faces of the children, as well as their entire forms, are wrought so naturally that as the beholder gazes upon them he can almost see their little chests heaving with life. The drapery of the couch on which they repose is also finely wrought. The work is one eminently worthy of an inspection by the lovers of the fine arts, and will, no doubt, greatly add to the reputation of this native Maryland sculptor. It was on exhibition in New York, where it was visited by a great many persons. It can be seen at any time.

DESERTERS FROM THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—Two persons were arrested on the street yesterday, upon the charge of having been in the Confederate army. One of them gave the name of J. C. Feeney, and said that he belonged to the 1st South Carolina regiment. The other's name is represented to be Michael Larkin, of the Quartermaster's Department of General Polk's army. They state that they deserted at Memphis, and at the time of their arrest were searching for the office of the Provost Marshal, in order that they might take the oath of allegiance. Feeney is said to be a Baltimorean. They were committed to await further orders.

ACCIDENTS.—John Miller, while returning in a wagon from a pic-nic, on Monday last, fell out and was run over, by which the muscles of his left leg were cut to the bone, his right leg cut, and other injuries sustained. Dr. Balfazzi attended him. George Williams, aged about twelve years, while passing along Fremont street yesterday in a cart, fell out, fracturing his left thigh bone. He was removed to his father's house, corner of Elbow lane and Fremont street, where he was attended by Dr. Benson.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—A man named Albert Ray was arrested yesterday, by officer Morgan, on the charge of robbing Cornelius Sullivan of the sum of sixty dollars. The stealing was alleged to have taken place at the house of James O'Neil, corner of Bath and Davis streets, where the parties had been indulging in sundry drinks. After an investigation of the case by Justice Hiss, the accused was discharged.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last night from box No. 6 was occasioned by fire being discovered in the shop of Mr. Poole, hoop-skirt manufacturer, in the rear part of the building occupied by Messrs. Wm. Ives & Son, on Frederick street, near Gay. The fire originated accidentally, from a small furnace used on the premises. The damage was very slight, and the fire extinguished without the aid of the Department.

CATONSVILLE RAILROAD.—The rails on this road were yesterday laid as far as Catonsville, and the whole track has been thoroughly completed to within a few rods of the present terminus. The first car will be run over the road on a trial trip this morning. The rolling stock has not yet been provided, and the final opening of the road for regular travel will be postponed to a later date.

THE MELODEON.—The [illegible] attractions presented this week at this popular place of amusement. The great Ethiopian comedian, J. H. Hudworth, is one of the best performers in his line. The beautiful Manilla, Miss Era Brent, and the 30 other performers of the troupe, make the Melodeon the most attractive place to spend an evening in the city.

ASSAULTS.—John Watson was yesterday before Justice Logan, charged with assaulting John Wells. He was released on bail for Court. John Wells, charged with assaulting Charles R. Watson, a child, was also held to bail for Court. Philip Schuter, charged with abusing and threatening Mary Hartman, was committed in default of bail for Court.

THE WEATHER.—All day yesterday the sky was overcast with heavy clouds. The wind continued from the northeast, without rain, rendering the air quite pleasant. The thermometer at the News Bulletin office did not show over 75 degrees during the day.

SUPPOSED ESCAPED PRISONERS.—Two men, giving their names as William H. Brown and Richard Lakeman, were arrested yesterday by the Eastern Police, on suspicion of being two Confederate prisoners, who had escaped from Fort Delaware. They were held for further orders.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

FIRST BRANCH—The First Branch convened in pursuance of the summons of the Mayor.

A message was sent to the Second Branch proposing the appointment of a joint special committee to inform the Mayor ex-officio that the Council was then in session and ready to receive any communication he may have to make, which was concurred in.

The committee was appointed, who reported that they had performed that duty.

The Mayor soon after sent in the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, July 22, 1862.

To the Hon. the Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

Gentlemen: At the request of many influential citizens, and in obedience to what I conceive to be an imperative duty, I have called you together for the purpose of taking into consideration the ordinance passed at your last session by the First Branch, and laid on the table in the Second Branch, directing the Register to borrow, on the credit of the city, $300,000 for volunteers in the regiments authorized to be raised in the State of Maryland. This bill, doubtless, needs perfecting in some of its parts, and I would respectfully suggest that the loan should take the form of city stock, redeemable in 1882 or 1892, and that a sinking fund be established for its redemption. Public sentiment imperatively demands the passage of this ordinance, or one having the same object in view, and I beg your honorable body to give the subject an immediate and favorable consideration.

The Government and people of the loyal States are engaged in a mighty struggle for the existence and perpetuity of the Republic. Free institutions and all that we hold dear are at stake, and when the rebellion is crushed, and peace and union once more prevail, it must not be said that our city failed to do her whole duty.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Ex-officio Mayor.

Mr. YOUNG offered a message to the Second Branch requesting the return of the bill to encourage the enlistment of volunteers, &c., which was adopted. The bill was returned, reconsidered and amended so as to authorize the Commissioners of Finance to issue city bonds to the amount of $300,000, redeemable in thirty years, &c., and passed, and sent to the Second Branch. The ordinance was returned from the Second Branch, rejected.

Mr. DUKEHART moved that a message be sent to the Second Branch proposing a committee of conference on said ordinance, which was adopted. The Chair appointed Messrs. Dukehart, Cromer and Young on the part of the First Branch.

A message was received from the Second Branch concurring in the above, and appointing Messrs. George, Robb and Swindell on the part of the Second Branch.

Mr. DUER offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Highways to inquire into the propriety of having the dilapidated and useless railway track on Paca street, between Baltimore street and Cowpen alley, removed, which was adopted.

Mr. YOUNG presented the petition of the Watson Union Club for permission to erect a flag-pole on the southwest corner of Exeter and Baltimore streets. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution authorizing the City Register to employ an additional clerk, at a salary of $600. Laid on the table.

Mr. MULES offered a resolution requesting the City Commissioners to inform the Branch what will be the probable cost of constructing a sewer, ten feet wide, from Pennsylvania avenue to Walsh street, and to wall, pave and arch the same, and report at the September session. Adopted.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution requesting the City Commissioners to inform the Branch as to the cost of paving the [illegible] between East Baltimore and Hampstead streets, and to arrange shade trees, which was adopted.

The Branch adjourned until this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SECOND BRANCH.—The Branch met at 5 o'clock, in extra session, pursuant to the call of the Mayor. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the Chair, and all the members present, except Mr. Wilson, who was absent in consequence of sickness.

A message was received from the First Branch proposing the appointment of a Joint Special Committee to wait on the Mayor and inform him that the Council was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The proposition was concurred in, and Messrs. Dean, George and Robb were appointed as the committee on the part of this Branch.

The Mayor's message was received and read.

Mr. GEORGE called up ordinance No. 74, providing for an appropriation of $300,000 for the encouragement of the enlistment of volunteers in Baltimore city.

At the conclusion of the reading of the ordinance, a message was received from the First Branch asking its return to that body. The request was granted.

In a short time the ordinance was received from the First Branch, having been amended in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor.

Mr. MILLER had but few words to say. He had reflected duly, and his best judgment was against the passage of the ordinance. As a reason, he stated that the Council was elected for local purposes, and he regarded this matter as a governmental measure, as one belonging to the United States Government, and was also a matter for the consideration of the State Legislature. He was aware that it was a delicate matter to speak out, but he was impelled by a sense of duty to his constituents, and hoped his explanation would not be construed in a political sense.

Mr. GEORGE expressed himself as in favor of the passage of the bill.

A vote was then taken and the ordinance was rejected.

A message was then received from the First Branch proposing a committee of conference on the disagreeing vote.

The proposition was concurred in, and Messrs. George, Robb and Swindell were appointed on the part of this Branch.

The Branch then adjourned until this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

From the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) News, July 10.

EIGHT HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

In the same telegraphic report which announces the adjournment of Congress, we are told that nearly eight hundred million dollars have been appropriated during the late session.

There are now about 4 000,000 voters in all the United States. If the sum appropriated by Congress at this single session were apportioned among the voters, it would make about $200 for each voter to pay.

The State of Wisconsin now includes nearly one-twentieth of the Northern population. She will doubtless be forced to meet quite one-twentieth of these appropriations. That would amount to forty million dollars. If the South pays its proportion of these appropriations, even then our share will fall little short of thirty million dollars. This we are called upon to pay in addition to all town and municipal expenses, and in addition to all that has been squandered by our State officers. Such is the cost to Wisconsin of the first regular session of a Republican Congress under a Republican national administration.

We will not now stop to inquire whether Wisconsin can pay this sum. We owe it, so far as Congress can make us owe it. And we owe much more besides. We owe for hundreds of millions of dollars in addition for which Congress has not yet provided. It is safe to say that at the end of the present year Wisconsin will owe more than all the real and personal property in the State would pay if sold to the highest bidder. Every acre of land, every building, every article of personal property, everything the people of Wisconsin own, movable or immovable, is virtually mortgaged to its full value to pay this debt.

Of course it cannot be paid. Not for generations will it be paid. As Wendell Phillips says, the strength, the mind, the hands of every child in the cradle is mortgaged to pay the interest upon it.

Yet what good has all this expenditure of money accomplished? We are farther from Union to-day than when the war commenced. There are not so many Union men in the Southern States this hour as there were on the morning when our armies were summoned to the field. The people of Virginia and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Missouri, were then almost unanimously for the Union—they are now almost unanimously against it.

We do not parade these facts for any sinister or unworthy purpose, but because they may lead to reflection and to right action. There is somewhere a fatal mistake in the management of public affairs, or we should not have expended literally nearly our last dollar thus in vain. The Union is worth it all, it is true, and double all that we possess, whether of life, of health or of property—but as the Government is now administered, even these seem an inadequate sacrifice.

In a crisis like this, he who fails to consider well the great facts which stare him in the face, or would attempt to ignore any of the important obstacles which must be encountered in the struggle in which we are engaged, is worthy of very little credit for patriotism, and much less for practical good sense.

THE YELVERTON CASE—THE DECISION AGAINST MRS. YELVERTON.

COURT OF SESSION, OUTER HOUSE, JULY 3.

BEFORE LORD ARDMILLAN.

To-day, in the case of Yelverton *vs.* Yelverton, Lord Ardmillan gave judgment in favor of Major Yelverton, affirming that there had been no Scotch marriage.

Lord Ardmillan, one of the Scotch judges, yesterday issued his interlocutor in this celebrated case. There were two actions of declarator—the first, at the instance of Major Yelverton, to have declared that Theresa Longworth was not his wife, and that she "ought to be put to perpetual silence" as regards such a claim, and, besides, be found liable in £50 of damages for advancing it; and the second, at the instance of Theresa Longworth or Yelverton, to have it declared that she was the wife of Major Yelverton. The lady sought to prove two marriages:—First, a Scotch marriage constituted, and second, an Irish marriage, on the 16th of August, 1857, within the chapel of Kilbrancy, in the parish of Rostrevor, by Bernard Mooney, the Roman Catholic priest of that parish. The Scotch marriage was sought to be established by facts and circumstances tending to the conclusion, by inference, that there was a contract of marriage by the lady's country as a completed contract, and by other facts and circumstances bearing directly upon the acknowledgment of marriage itself. Major Yelverton did not deny the Irish ceremony, but he asserted that it was gone through merely to relieve her conscience, and not to bind him; and that he was not bound by it, as it was null under 19 George II. cap. 13, he having been, or professed himself to be, a Protestant within a year of the alleged marriage service. He did not deny cohabitation, but said that they cohabited as man and mistress, and not as man and wife, in his pleading, the gist of his defence is thus stated.

"The pursuer, on leaving Edinburgh, went to England or Wales; and while there, she, with reference to the intercourse which had passed between them, and which she intended should be resumed, and on the pretence of scruples which she professed to entertain, renewed a suggestion which she had made to the defender on previous occasions, that some form or other might be gone through which would satisfy her conscience, and would leave him perfectly free. This subject was referred to in a letter dated 10th July, 1857, in which she wrote:—'Perhaps you would prefer to meet me in the old cathedral, at Manchester, where my forefathers lie, to our other project. You are unknown, and have nothing to say or do; my purpose is and would be ignored by mortal creature. If safety is your object, what I suggest is merely the same as being present at mass making you a Catholic.' This proposal was not entertained by the defender, but, nevertheless, the pursuer, in August, 1857, hearing that he was on a visit to Ireland, went there, on her own suggestion, for the purpose of meeting him and renewing the intimacy between them. The defender found her at Waterford after her arrival. The pursuer and the defender, on leaving Waterford, travelled together in various parts of Ireland, and in the course of their journey she once more revived the proposal above mentioned; and the defender, in consequence, upon her urgent persuasion, and for the purpose of satisfying the scruples which she professed to entertain, and on the renewed assurance and mutual understanding that he was to continue free, appeared with her before a Roman Catholic priest at Rostrevor, that a form of the nature described, in which she alone was interested, might be gone through. There were no witnesses present. There was no marriage service or ceremony. There was no marriage. From first to last the connection between the pursuer and the defender was illicit. The pursuer denied that there was intercourse between until after the Irish marriage, and said that after the private Scotch ceremony she had conscientious doubts as to whether it was a marriage at all or not, and was resolved, before matters proceeded further, to be married according to the rites of her own, the Roman Catholic church; and that she insisted for a Roman Catholic marriage, though she consented that it should be kept quiet from his friends and the world in general, and that it was a marriage of this kind which had been agreed on that she proposed should be solemnized in Manchester Cathedral, and which was ultimately solemnized at Rostrevor."

The following is the formal judgment of Lord Ardmillan:—"In the action of declarator of marriage, at the instance of Maria Theresa Longworth, pursuer, against the Honorable Major William Charles Yelverton, defender, Finds that the said pursuer has not instructed that she is the wife of the said defender; therefore assoilzies the defender, Major Yelverton, from the conclusions of the action of declarator of marriage, and decerns. In the action of declarator of freedom and putting to silence, at the instance of the Honorable Major William Charles Yelverton, pursuer, against Maria Theresa Longworth, defender, Finds, decerns and declares against the said defender, Maria Theresa Longworth, conform to the conclusions of the said action of declarator of freedom and putting to silence. Finds the said Major William Charles Yelverton entitled to expenses in both the separate actions, and in the conjoined actions." In the "note" explaining the grounds upon which his judgment is placed, the learned Judge says:—"This judgment has been reached after much anxiety, and not without sympathy for the sad fate of the pursuer, but with a clear conviction that it is according to the truth of the case. For the conduct of the defender there can be no excuse. But he was not the seeker, the seducer or the betrayer of the pursuer. The story of the pursuer—her charms, her talent, her misfortune—even the intense and persevering devotedness of the passion by which she was impelled—must excite interest, pity and sympathy. But she was no mere girl, no simpleton, no stranger to the ways of the world, no victim to insidious arts. She was not deceived. She fell with her own consent."

We are informed that Mrs. Theresa Yelverton has determined to appeal to the Inner House of the Court of Session against this judgment.

The assessors of Philadelphia are preparing for the enrollment of those persons subject to military duty, in case a draft should be necessary.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REASONS WHY ENLISTMENTS PROGRESS SO SLOWLY.

Great concern is felt here at the slow manner in which the 300,000 troops are coming in. At the rate at which enlistments have been made, we will have only 100,000 men raised by the end of October; 200 000 by the end of next February; and the whole 300,000 will not be in the field before this time next year. The following are some of the reasons which deter men from enlisting:

1. The practice of keeping military hospitals in large cities. In all the large eastern cities there are hundreds of maimed and sick soldiers congregated. The sight of these unfortunate men, without arms, without legs, with their eyes put out, or their noses cut off, or hobbling about on crutches, has a very depressing effect upon the spirits of ardent young men, who would otherwise enlist. All such sights should be kept out of the public view.

2. Because the good old practice of sending around the recruiting officer, with his banner, his music, and his band of recruits, all dressed in new and handsome uniforms, and the drums, fifes, clarions and trumpets making the air resonant with the notes of glory and the battle-field, is no longer kept up. If this glittering representation of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war was continually presented to the sight and hearing of our young men, it would again, as it did once, draw thousands to the national standard.

3. It is generally understood that the Administration has decided in favor of emancipating and arming the slaves, and of enlisting negroes to serve on the same footing as white soldiers; to give them the same uniform, the same arms, the same pay, the same bounty, and the same pensions, as the white soldiers. This may be very wise and sagacious, but the white men of the country "don't see it;" and hence their unwillingness to be degraded by serving side by side with negroes.

4. The people of the North have seen, at first with amazement, then with anger, and now with disgust, that the Administration has not taken the necessary measures to release from captivity the thousands of their brothers, sons and neighbors who have been for months confined in loathsome dungeons at the South. Every few months the public is deceived by a lying bulletin from the War Department announcing that "the Government has decided upon a plan for a general exchange of prisoners," but only a few days elapse before it is found out that the "agreement" was only made by one party, and that its terms were so absurd that the other party, the Confederates, rejected it.—Whenever the Administration can comprehend the vast proportions of the war, and can have sense enough to see that we really are at war, and to carry on the war according to the rules of war, then it will be seen that we must exchange prisoners with the Confederates on equal terms, man for man, rank for rank. The Confederates have always been willing to do this, and will do it now. But the men who are now in power here, in order to gratify their malignity against one or two Southern Generals whom the fortunes of war have placed in our hands, have proclaimed that under no circumstances will these men be exchanged, but that they will be kept and hung, when really those men are no more guilty than many other prisoners.

Only a few days ago, in order to encourage enlistments, the Administration caused to be circulated the statement that "the Government had decided on a general exchange of prisoners." There was not a word of truth in the statement. No arrangement for a general exchange of prisoners has been made, nor is it likely that any will be made as long as Mr. Lincoln is under the influence of Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton. Seward will never consent to recognize the Confederates as belligerents; he cannot yet comprehend that we are at war. It nearly killed him to be obliged to give up the Southern privateers, whom he had pomposily announced were to be regarded as pirates, and hung as such.

But as long as the young men of the North see that the Government does not seem to care anything about them after they have been taken prisoners, and will take no steps to release them, they will not feel like enlisting. They are willing to brave the dangers of the battle-field and the hardships and privations of camp life, but they are not willing to rot for years in Southern dungeons.

5. Another thing that discourages enlistment is the fact that although the war has now lasted fifteen months, it is, apparently, as far from being ended now as it was when it began.

6. Finally, enlistment languishes because the Administration has no defined policy, either in the conduct of the war or in the manner in which the States are to be treated after they are restored to the Union. Up to this time no less than a million young men of the North have entered the army, of whom probably 500,000 are in arms now. But the men who are now about to enlist are the men who for six months past have been pondering on the question, "What is this war for? For the restoration of the Union as it existed before the war began?" They see that the Administration and the dominant party in Congress have been steadily pursuing a course of policy which will forever prevent the reconstruction of the Union. The men who are now depended on to enlist have seen with dismay for months past the persistent attempts of the Abolitionists in Congress and in the Cabinet to make this war a war for the abolition of slavery, and to emancipate and arm the slaves. If such are to be the objects of the war, they are unwilling to become the instruments to effect it.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

GEO. SLATER, F. L. CLAIBORNE, JOHN E. HURST, B. F. NEWCOMER, JACOB BRANDT, Jr.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1862.

STOCKS.—There was considerable firmness at the Stock Board to-day, and both Maryland and Baltimore City 6's sold at high figures. There were sales of $10,000 Maryland 6's 1870 at 104, which rate was bid for more of both coupon and inscribed 6's of 1870 and 1890, but there were no sellers. For Missouri 6's 47 was bid, 48 asked. North Carolina 6's 61¾ bid; Tennessee 6's 50 bid, 52 asked; and for Kentucky 6's 98 was asked. In City stocks we notice the sale of $700 6's 1890 at 1-3, closing at 102 asked for 1870; for 1886 102¾ was asked, and for the old and new issue of 1890 103 was bid; for the 5's of 1838 70 67¾ was bid, 90 asked. The only sale of Railway bonds was $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 81, closing at 83 bid, 84 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio inscribed 6's 1867 97 was bid, 101 asked; do. do. coupons 1875 100 bid; do. do. 1885 96¾ was bid, 97¾ asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 97¾ was bid; do. do. second mortgage, unguaranteed, 83 was bid. Shares.—We notice the sale of 38 Canton stock at 31¾, closing at 32¾ bid, 34 asked regular way; for Northern Central $25¾ was bid, but there were no sellers. There was some movement in Canton Company, and 400 shares changed hands at $34, but at the close $34¾ was asked, with only $13¾ bid. In Bank stocks we notice the sale of 15 shares Citizens' at $10, and 20 shares Mechanics' at $17¾. There is nothing worthy of special notice in other stocks. Mining stocks continue very dull, and no sales have been reported for several days.

AMERICAN GOLD.—There were no sales of Gold reported to-day. At the Stock Board 119¾ was bid, 120 asked. At the New York Stock Board sales were made to day at 120.

DEMAND NOTES.—We hear of nothing doing. Bidders offered 8 per cent, to-day, but there were no sellers at this rate.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, July 22, 1862

$10,000 Maryland 6's '70	104
700 Baltimore city 6's '90	103
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	81
400 shares Canton Co.	34
100 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad	63¾
15 shares Citizens' Bank	10
39 shares Mechanics' Bank	17¾

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

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

TUESDAY, July 22, 1862.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	97¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	97¾	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	101¾	00
Tennessee 6's	49	00
Virginia 6's	48	00
Missouri 6's	46¾	00
North Carolina 6's	65	00
Canton	34	00
Erie	33¾	00
Reading	54¾	00
Cleveland and Toledo	46¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	23	00
Illinois Central	55	00
Rock Island	63	00
Galena and Chicago	70	00
New York Central	92	00
Gold	120	00
Hudson River	33	00
Pacific Mail	167¾	00
Panama	131	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg	21¾	00

STOCK EXCHANGE, July 22—5 P. M.

The New York *Post* of Monday afternoon says:

The stock market is much firmer, and most of the shares are 1@1¼ per cent. higher. Governments also participated in the upward movement, the coupons rallying to 99, and the 7.30 notes to 102¾. This improvement is chiefly due to the fresh news, which is generally supposed to be the response to the series of battles before Richmond, whereas actually it is merely the answer to the first two days' fighting. The market will probably pause till the full response is received. Railroad bonds are without much change. The first class mortgages continue scarce, and high bids fail to draw out sellers. Industrial first are 112 bid; Erie firsts 107. Some of the low priced bonds are also better. After the board the market was all down again, New York Central selling at 92¾ against 93¾ early in the day. Other speculative shares also close lower, especially Toledo and Michigan Central. The government list is 1¼@1¾ per cent. better than the low points of last Friday. The coupon 6's of 1881 sold at 98¾@99, the 7.30 notes at 102¾. The 5's of 1874 are also 1@1¼ per cent. higher. The money market may be quoted easy at 5@6 per cent. on first class collaterals, but borrowers at 6 per cent. do not disturb their loans, although within a few days past the supply at 6 per cent. has increased somewhat. The premium on gold touched 2½ per cent. to-day, at which large amounts have been sold. The supply at this figure, however, seems to be in excess of the demand, and double eagles can be bought at 120@120¼, and smaller gold at 119¾@119¾. This advance has greatly unsettled the exchange market, and buyers and sellers remain fully 1 per cent. apart in their views. The rates on London range from 131¾@132¾. Silver is quoted to-day 114@115; doubtable demand notes 107¾@108.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

There was an increased demand for silver to-day, mostly from other cities. The supply was stimulated very happily, by the reports that as soon as postage stamps are thoroughly in use, there will be no need for silver. Parties were anxious to get rid of it at high rates, and there was not much difficulty in supplying the demand. The opening rate was 12 per cent., but soon advanced to 14, and continued firm. Bids were active at the close at the latter figure. Gold still advances slightly, the opening sales being made at 18@18¾. During the day it advanced to 19¼@20; declined at the close to 19. Large quantities were on the market, and the demand was pressing. Towards the close large operators had their orders filled, and the rate fell off from sheer want of bids.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:—

The stock market was better yesterday, and the speculative railway list was from 1 to 1¼ per cent. higher. Money was in better supply at 5 per cent. Foreign exchange advanced to 131¾@132, but closed offered at 131¾. Gold 120. The bank statement shows an increase of $829,987 in loans, and $1,046,922 in deposits, and a decrease of $171,561 in specie.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city from July 12 to July 19:

	July 12	July 19	
Loans	$147,997,436	$148,827,423	Inc. $829,987
Specie	32,098,174	31,926,609	Dec. 171,565
Circulation	9,212,397	9,165,301	Dec. 47,096
Deposits	120,538,055	122,485,777	Inc. 2,947,922

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

	June 14	July 21.		
Capital stock	$11,716,769	$11,716,775	Inc.	$215
Loans	33,118,502	33,086,804	Dec.	31,694
Specie	5,279,945	5,613,724	Inc.	83,779
Due from other banks	5,415,203	5,219,445	Dec.	195,758
Due to other banks	5,936,594	5,744,325	Dec.	112,269
Deposits	24,183,064	24,485,817	Inc.	302,753
Circulation	4,819,921	5,005,583	Inc.	145,662

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, July 22.

COFFEE.—We hear of nothing doing in Coffee to-day. Holders are firm in asking the advanced rates. We quote fair Rio at 21 cts; good do. 21¾@22 cts., and prime do. at 22¾@23 cts. The stock of Rio in first hands is now reduced to but a little over 12,000 bags, with very little of any other description here.

FLOUR.—There continues to be an active demand for Flour, but at the recent advance the sales are not large. Late yesterday there were sales of 100 bbls. Ohio Super at $5.25, and 600 bbls. Extra do., mostly Western brands, at $5.75. The transactions reported to-day were 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Howard Street Extra at $5.75; 400 bbls. Ohio do. at $5.50 per bbl., and 600 bbls. Ohio Super at $5.50. We quote as follows: Howard Street Super at $5 37½; shipping Extra $5.75; retailing Extra $5.75; Family $6.50; Ohio Super at $5.50; shipping Extra $5.62 @5.75; retailing Extra $5.75; Family $5.75@6. City Mills good brands Super $5; shipping brands do. Extra $5.50@5 75; Baltimore Family $6.50; do. high grade Extra $8.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8 50 for Baltimore, and at $8 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—There have been no sales reported, but the demand appears to be fair. We now quote at $3.37½ @3.62½ per bbl. for fair to good brands.

CORN MEAL.—There is very little Corn Meal here and prices have advanced. Holders are now firm in demanding $3@3 25 per bbl. for both City and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There was quite a full attendance of both buyers and sellers on Change to-day, and business was quite brisk. The offerings footed up 16,000 bushels, viz: 6,508 bushels Wheat, 8,837 bushels Corn, 4 450 bushels Oats and 80 bushels Rye. There was a fair demand for Wheat for milling purposes, and we note sales of 800 bushels prime new white at 92 cts. per bushel; 500 bushels do. at 150 cts; 384 bushels do. at 142 cts., and 100 bushels do. at 140 cts; of red there were sales of 543 bushels new at 140 cts.; 150 bushels do. at 135 cts., and 575 bushels do. at 130 cts. There was a good demand for Corn, with sales of 800 bushels white, a prime article, at 60 cts; 1,800 bushels good do. at 53 cts., and 150 bushels inferior do. at 45 cts; of yellow there were sales of 1,750 bushels at 56 cts., and 300 bushels do at 55 cts. per bushel. Oats were high to day, and all the parcels on Change were readily taken at advanced rates—4,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania sold at 45 cts., and 200 bushels do. at 43@44 cts. per bushel; there were also sales of 1,350 bushels fair Virginia at 44@42 cts. per bushel, at which rates the market closed firm. In Rye we notice sales of 600 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 72 cts., and 100 bushels good Maryland at 65 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—We still quote Porto Rico 36@43 cts., and Cuba Muscovado 26@32 cts. per gallon. There is very little English Island or Cuba Molasses remaining in first hands.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in Provisions, and our quotations are merely nominal. We quote Western Mess Pork at $11@11.50; prime Mess at $9; Prime at $10, and Rump at $9 per bbl. Beef—we quote at $12.50 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1; Mess at $10, and extra Baltimore at $16.50. Bulk Meats—We quote nominally Sides at 5¾ cts., Shoulders at 5¾ cts., and Hams at 4¾ cts. per lb. Bacon—small sales reported in jobbing lots at 6 cts. for Sides, 4 cts. for Shoulders, 6¾ cts. for plain and sugar-cured Hams and 8¾@9¾ cts. per lb. for fancy do. Lard—We quote Western, in bbls. and tierces at 8¾@8¾ cts., in kegs 8¾ cts., 8 cts. per lb. for Baltimore No. 1, and 10 cts. for refined.

RICE.—The rates for Rice have advanced, and we now quote East India firm at 5¾@6¾ cts. per lb. The stock of Southern Rice is exhausted.

SALT.—The demand for Jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 110 cts. per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 170 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 180 cts., and Ashton's fine at 190 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 35 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—There continues to be an active demand for Sugars. There were sales late yesterday of 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 8¾ cts., and 15 hhds. Cuba at 8¾ cts. per lb. We have no sales to report to-day. We quote fair to good Cuba refining at 8@8¾ cts.; fairto good grocery do. at 8¾@9¼ cts and prime do. at 9@9¾ cts; fair to good Porto Rico at 8¾@9 cts and prime do. at 9¼@9¾ cts per lb. Havana boxes, Nos. 9 to 10, 7¾@8; Nos. 12 to 14 8¾@8¾, and Nos. 10 to 18, 9@9¾.

WHISKEY.—The market is rather dull to-day, and we hear of no sales. Ohio and City may be quoted at 34¾ cts. per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, July 21.—The receipts of Beef Cattle continue moderate, reaching about 1,300 head. This week prices are unchanged, ranging from $7 to $8.75 per 100 lbs., according to quality. Extra cattle would bring better prices, but the stock is mostly ordinary. Most of the Cattle this week are from Ohio, Illinois, and Chester county, and some small lots from Kentucky, sold by Messrs. Fuller & Brother. The greater part of the stock on sale is from the West, as the receipts from Chester and Lancaster county have fallen off very much. At the close the market was rather dull, but prices well maintained, and very few left over. There are very few Cows offering or selling, and prices are about the same as last quoted. About 75 head arrived and sold this week, at $35@$45 for springers, and $20@35 per head for Cow and calf. There is very little doing in Calves, and the offerings are light, first quality selling at from 4 to 5 cts. per lb., and second do. at 3 to 4 cts. per lb., according to quality and weight. The arrivals and sales of Sheep are smaller than usual this week, only reaching about 2,700 head. The demand is better, and prices have advanced 25 cts. the 100 lbs. at the close. The market was very firm and prices well maintained, Sheep selling at from $4 to $4 25 per head, and Lambs at from $2 50 up to $4 per head, according to condition. The arrivals of fat Hogs at H. G. Imhoff's Union Drove Yard reached 1,384 head, selling at from $4 to $4.50 for still fed, and $5@5 25 per 100 lbs. for corn Hogs, as to quality.

BOSTON, July 19.—The market for Flour is firm, and demand good for the trade and consumers. We quote Western superfine at $4.75@5, Western extra at $5@5.25, Western common; and medium and choice do at $5.75@7.25 per bbl., including favorite brands St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiet and prices are nominal. In Corn there is a firmer feeling, but very little doing. We quote Western and Southern yellow at 61@64 cts.; and Western mixed at 61 cts. per bushel, now held higher. Oats are firm, and have been in fair demand; we quote Western and Canada at 45 @52 cts., and tending upward. Rye and Prince Edward Island are nominal at 45 cts. per bushel. In Rye small sales at 83@86 cts. Shorts are selling at $16@17; and Fine Feed and Middlings range from $18 to $21 per ton.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, July 18.—Sperm in demand, both for home use and export, but holders firm, and we notice the following sales: 251 bbls. at $1.30; 30 bbls dark at $1.25, 550 do. at from $1 05 to $1 30. In Fishtown, 1,000 bbls. for export at $1 30. In Nantucket, 35 do., at $1.25. Holders of whale oil firm at from 58 to 60 cts. Sales 2,300 bbls. at 58 cts., 1,100