EUROPE.

SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN JOURNALS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE THUNDERER ENRAGED AGAINST THE NEW TARIFF.

From the London Times, 9th.

This new revised Tariff is to be in effect a prohibition of all European goods. "Its effect will be," says the most popular paper of New York, "to deprive Europe of the American market, a result more disastrous to England and France than a thousand blockades of cotton ports." This is a new secession movement—a secession of Federal America from Europe and from civilization. It is to build up a wall, more impassable than the great wall of China, round all the country where the Federal flag may fly. Federal America, having taken seriously to the vice of tyranny, is stripping herself to the task of gratifying her new passion. She is deliberately rejecting the silks, the wines, the trinkets, and the works of art of France, the fine woollens and cottons, the finished hardware, and the agricultural implements of England, and she is to restrict herself for the future to her own coarse, clumsy, and costly substitutes. It is with a shout of triumph that these foolish and angry people celebrate their new discovery of a means of punishing England and France. They are exulting in the notion that by means of this tariff they will either shut out altogether the productions of the two great industrial European nations, or that they will compel them, by the payment of high duties, to contribute to the expenses of their civil wars. Could any folly be more pitiable?

If Federal America were the only market in the world for British and French manufactures, there might be some hope that the foreign importers would have to pay some of its burdens in heightened duties; but, while there are a hundred competent customers for such produce, there must be a market price, independent of any single demand. At that market price the produce will be delivered at the American ports, and whatever addition is made to it by the Government must be paid, not by the foreign importer, but by the American consumer.—Are American statesmen and the American people such children that they require to be taught a simple truth like this? On the other hand, when these duties become absolutely prohibitory they tend to no other purpose than to make it every man's interest throughout Europe and throughout America that the Federal flag shall fly ever as narrow a portion of earth as it can possibly be restricted to.

The world is, happily, so large, and its intercommunications increase so rapidly, that England at least will find no difficulty, when she has passed through the period of suffering which every sudden change involves, in finding other markets and other cotton fields even more profitable for her purposes than America has ever proved. India and China will soon be to us much more profitable than America ever was; and even if the Federal States of America could shut themselves up so completely as to fade away from all European knowledge, and be to us only like that Aztec city which has been sometimes expected to exist, but has never been discovered, England would still go on in her might, and her industry, and her literature, spreading her language and her race, and occupying the attention and leading the destinies of the world.'

But what a destiny are these degenerate and insensate people preparing for themselves! They are not shutting themselves out from all mankind in order to work out some philosophic dream of peace and innocence. They have not even the short-sighted wisdom of the Chinese or the Japanese, who, in their happy conceit, feared to be contaminated by outside intercourse. These people are isolating themselves only in order that they may indulge their own fierce vices uncontrolled. With this object they are reducing themselves to a condition which is a warning to the world. They have at last actually taken upon themselves a system of taxation which is like the cask of Regulus, so full of points that no man can stand or sit or lie in without being pricked every moment. They are draughting off day by day the youth of their country to die of pestilence or the sword, or to return to them in a few weeks broken and emaciated for life.

Private letters say that McClellan's army alone is losing every week before Richmond 2,000 men; and there is a carefully suppressed whisper at Washington that McClellan himself is stricken with the fever. Even the hirelings and cut-throats of Europe will not much longer be attracted by any promise to such a fate as this. It is evident that the levies begin to fail. At home no man's life, or liberty or property is secure, for how can life or liberty be secure in a country where the *habeas corpus* Act is suspended indefinitely, where citizens have no redress against unlawful imprisonment, and no available means of obtaining a public trial; and how can property be secure when money is no longer a thing of intrinsic value, and when confiscation and taxation are becoming words of similar meaning? This is the happy Union which the Americans are now making for themselves, and to which they expect that, when it is completed, all mankind will flock. They have but to add to it, as they are now doing, the abnegation of all the comforts of civilized life, and they will soon have to negotiate a fugitive slave law with their neighbors to keep their own subjects within their pale.

The following review of "the situation" was penned before the news of the fighting before Richmond was received:

THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

From the London Times, 8th.

The news from America is such as a sick old soldier in a 30 years' war might dream in a nightmare of incessant, aimless, endless, purposeless fighting. Everywhere there is a dead lock of armies; everywhere one sees armies encamped in morasses, or toiling through mud, under a burning sun, to some point, where, after an even balance of mutual slaughter, they will shortly find themselves as they were, only reduced in numbers, encumbered with sick and wounded, and condemned to many weeks of inaction. The noblest heroism is wasted in the attempt to gain positions, which are either not won or only won to be found useless. As two desperate wrestlers pass and repass the identical spot over and over again, armies acquire ground only to lose it, and lose it to regain it, and regain it to stand in daily apprehension of a more signal reverse than the last. Far away from the basis of operations, under the burning sun of Charleston, and within four miles of that city, the New York "Highlanders" have been marched up to earthworks, where, after three charges, the last with empty muskets, they left the trenches filled with their dead. The only result is mutual terror, and a common determination not to yield.

McClellan stands and still stands before Richmond with his 50,000 men. Between him and the city are seven miles of mud, an equal protection to both armies. He demands reinforcements, which are needed elsewhere, and for the sake of which the right wing of the Northern line has been, and now is, denuded. Should he be driven back, the disastrous retreat of Banks, with two other generals of name, has only recovered his position on the Shenandoah to be assured he will not reap, without molestation, the plentiful harvest fast ripening about him. The possession of New Orleans leaves the city a desert. No vessel comes up the river. The warehouses are all closed. Every commercial transaction is regarded only as bearing on finances or the currency. General Butler is engaged in quarrels with women, with merchants, and with the consuls of all nations, and is hanging man who defy his authority by hauling down the Federal flag, or pretend his authority for the purpose of plundering. In the Mississippi and its tributaries expeditions conducted with much courage and skill, end in the possession of earthworks, useless when gained, and costing, in cases like the horrible death of a whole ship's crew, a hostile shot having penetrated its steam drum. Meanwhile the cry is for more men. A hundred thousand are wanted, and with doubled bounties and pay, it is said, they will come. Great, indeed, must be their zeal or their cupidity if they join a war which only sends back shiploads of sick and wounded, who would all perish, it is said, in the hold of "floating hospitals" but for the kindly aid of good women.

The eye wearies itself as it attempts to pierce through this confusion in search of the beginning of the end. On neither side is there any relaxing or relenting. They must have suffered hardships enough to the soldiers of the populous and ill-fed regions in this Old World, but very new to the inhabitants of a land flowing with milk and honey. Yet they endure, and do, and die, with all the spirit worthy of a greater and more intelligible cause. Many thousands of Irishmen have expiated the follies of repeal by dying to enforce Union, and as many Germans, cast out by their own fatherland, have perished in other men's quarrels. Yet there is no prospect of the war flagging for want of men, and we are compelled to look forward to the possible time when the process of mutual destruction may at least reduce the South to an utter disproportion of force. Is it possible that this is the goal of Northern ambition, and that, like the tyrant of old, they hope to make a solitude and call it a Federal Union? It is at best a dangerous game, for the invaders are neither so much at home in the climate, nor so well under cover as the inhabitants of the South, nor so able to avail themselves of the resources of the country.

But let us suppose the hideous consummation; let us grant that it may be possible to sacrifice man against man, and by dint of money to procure a perpetual succession of American or foreign recruits to supply the exhaustion. What will be the value of a territory from off which the men have been destroyed? Will it be a conquest when the soil alone survives with a miserable burden of women, children and slaves, the sick, the aged, and the maimed? If this be what the Americans seriously contemplate, then may we well ask which are the best and truest friends to America—we, who have advised them over and over again to divide quietly into two friendly Federations, or the men who advise Boston and New York not to draw the rein or bate the spread of war till there remains not a man to pull down the Stripes and Stars on the soil of the United States?

The intelligence swells in its range and in its horrors, as the war flows round the whole Union, settles in the deep inlets, fortifies itself in peninsulas, and becomes chronic in vast plains. The long, weary columns of slaughter we give to-day can only be considered as an earnest of the worst that may be expected, should the defenders of Richmond retreat to the mountains in the rear, and all the other armies now at bay fall back on their supplies and resources in the interior. The mutual charges of inhumanity show how intense is the bitterness already implanted by less than two years' war. If scalded sailors leap into the sea, the Confederates are charged with firing canister shot at the boats sent to save the drowning wretches.—Elsewhere the Confederates are charged with massacring house fulls of sleeping "contrabands."

These are rumors, and may or may not be true. A private authority always needs corroboration, or checking. The same doubt cannot be admitted in favor of the authorities at whose mercy lies the hapless city of New Orleans. Its story is to be read in the proclamations and correspondence of its military masters; and never did conquerors assume such a tone. They have, indeed, conquered the city, its inhabitants, and all its valuable contents, though the latter be paid for by English money, be stored in English names, and only wait for the convenience of a passage to this country. The Americans will one day find that such tyranny recoils back on the heads of those who countenance it, and that they are sanctioning against themselves the principles which they permit towards others. This is the retribution of a policy which looks only to [illegible] It raises dictators, [illegible] and tyrants, only to hear their yoke when there is no one else to bear it.

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

From the London Morning Post, 9th.

The mail just arrived from America has confirmed the impression formed by us respecting the battle near Charleston. It is claimed by the Confederates as a victory, and the silence of the North implies a reluctant admission of the disagreeable fact. The North has certainly been out of luck for some time past. At Richmond, after many weeks siege, General McClellan complacently congratulates himself on having pushed forward the pickets on the left of his army some hundred yards, and gained possession of a swamp. His repeated demands for reinforcements have aroused the torpid energies of the War Department, and two dollars premium, and one month's pay in advance, are offered to all who will take up arms in support of the Union. General Pope has returned from his pursuits of Beauregard; and, having no doubt made a triumphal entry into New York with ten thousand prisoners whom he captured, he has now set out from West Point in quest of fresh laurels. It does not appear that he has been accompanied by any portion of his army; but in the absence of reinforcements he has brought to McClellan the aid of that strategic genius which enabled him to keep his army (except on one occasion) tolerably safe when encamped opposite the entrenchments at Corinth.

The nominal Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces, Abraham Lincoln, unable to account for the inactivity of Lieutenants, has gone to West Point to consult General Scott. Whether the Yankee Attorney has at that interview become sufficiently indoctrinated in the science of war as to understand what steps should be taken, and has succeeded in infusing the knowledge thus acquired into the brains of the railroad engineer who acts as Generalissimo of the Northern forces, remains to be seen. It is true that General McDowell has reinforced with his entire army the forces at Richmond, the army thus placed at McClellan's command must have reached the maximum of strength to which it can possibly attain. The "Young Napoleon" has never yet commenced an attack, and it is, therefore, impossible to say what circumstances would be regarded by him so much preponderating in his favor as to justify him in assuming the off-naive. The total inability of the War Department to send him considerable reinforcements must, however, quickly decide him on taking either of two courses. He must give up battle to the Confederate army and attempt to reach Richmond, or return to Yorktown, if not to the Potomac. In his present position, among the swamps of the Chickahominy, he cannot possibly remain during the summer heats.

The extreme measures of detaching McDowell's army to Richmond, and thus leaving the road to Washington comparatively unprotected, can have been adopted solely from the conviction of the paramount necessity of reinforcing McClellan at all hazards, and (to quote an American journal) of "defending Washington by fighting a battle at Richmond." From Norfolk it is expected that Burnside may be enabled to advance with a considerable force and attack the Confederate capital on the southeast. The troops present in Norfolk would certainly not prove sufficient to create a formidable diversion, and in the present condition of affairs the Government are as little able to send fresh supplies to Norfolk as they are to West Point. General McClellan's army is now as strong as ever it will be, and if Richmond does not fall within a very short time, or has not fallen at the time we write, its safety may be considered assured till the close of the autumn.

From New Orleans General Butler continues to supply food for comment. In that city military despotism is its most unmitigated form now reigns supreme. Women are outraged under official sanction, and men are murdered or sent to prison after being forced to submit to the mockery of a trial.

The execution of an unfortunate gentleman accused of having in a street tumult hauled down the Federal flag, calls for some investigation on the part of the Government at Washington. We can scarcely hope, however, that an Executive which could connive at the most wanton outrage ever offered to the females of a conquered city will trouble itself much about an act which will be attributed to intemperate zeal. With the instinct of his old profession, General Butler seized with avidity an opportunity of practically illustrating the subtleties of the law of treason, and, by hanging Mr. Mumford for pulling down a flag in a street row, established a precedent which may be subsequently referred to in determining what shall be considered overt acts. It is true Mumford protested his innocence of the alleged crime, and most probably told the truth; but a striking example being deemed necessary, General Butler was not deterred, by any fears about hanging the wrong man, from furnishing another proof to the citizens of New Orleans of the vigor with which he intends acting in support of "law and order." Since then he has summarily committed to Fort Jackson an alderman, and the chairman of the Ladies' Relief Committee, and for them, in the interval of hard labor with the "ball and chain," opportunities for reflecting on the inestimable advantages of living once more under the mild and paternal Government of the United States.

To us it seems perfectly inconceivable how the Government at Washington can leave in military command at New Orleans such a man as Butler. Not merely for the sake of consistency with their oft-repeated declarations, but for their own interests, we should have supposed that they would have made the position of citizens of captured towns as little disagreeable as possible. Had a forbearing and temporizing policy been pursued at New Orleans, the rancor existing between the North and South would have been much diminished, and a foundation might possibly have been laid for an amicable compromise. But now every day widens the breach. The most wavering, the most timorous of Southerners, are being rapidly converted into implacable enemies. Formerly they repelled the advance of the Northern forces, because it threatened their political independence; but now they see themselves compelled to fight in defence of their women's honor and their own lives. If the circumstances under which New Orleans surrendered were not those which could insure the favorable treatment of the inhabitants, then under none could any other city hope to meet with more consideration.

Had General Butler left the maintenance of order in New Orleans to the municipality and the police, and had he refrained from trying the citizens before drum head courts-martial, the Federal cause might have been materially benefited by the capture of the Crescent City. Above all, had he abstained from outraging the susceptibilities of every man and woman not utterly dead to the feelings of their nature, by the publication of his too celebrated general order, the results might have been otherwise than they are. Now, however, the opportunity has been lost for ever. The mischief has been done, and never again will the North and South exist under the same Government. The antipathy generated against Great Britain during the War of Independence has not, after a lapse of eighty years, entirely died away; but the animosity which has during the present war sprung up between the inhabitants of the rival States, and which is still further excited by the systematic commission of gratuitous outrages, will need the lapse of centuries before it is entirely extinguished.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THE NORTH—A MANCHESTER VIEW.

From the Manchester Guardian, 9th.

Tradesmen in New York are beginning to refuse change in silver for the notes, preferring to give their customers credit. The premium on specie is thus making itself felt in the minor transactions of every-day life, and the permission to issue small notes is a device to remedy the inconvenience. The result of such a course is shown by abundant experience. It greatly accelerates the depreciation of the paper money. In some of the South American republics the dollar notes, which are nominally worth more than 4s., have fallen quite or nearly to twopence; and the paper doubles in [illegible] have suffered in an almost equal degree. For gold and silver quickly and certainly disappear from circulation, and fly the country where they are yoked with so base and unstable a companion, and when once they are gone, there is nothing to measure the value of the currency. We have smiled at paragraphs describing the shifts to which the Southern population have been reduced to carry on their ordinary dealings, and samples have come over here of the little notes issued by the municipalities and similar bodies. But the North will soon overtake them in the race to bankruptcy, and with the disadvantage of being more dependent on foreign intercourse. Already we see that the exchange on England has risen to 120 at New York—a far better sign of the real state of the case than the local premium on gold.

Recruits are no longer flocking to the Federal standards, and Secretary Stanton is obliged to resort to the offer of a liberal bounty. Everywhere the Northern Generals are calling for reinforcements. At Richmond, at Charleston, in the Shenandoah valley, either the Federal forces are at a stand for want of numbers, or they fight to sustain a disastrous defeat. We cannot doubt that the latter event attended the conflict said to have taken place at Charleston on the 16th ult. Two days from New York by the Africa came down to the 26th, and all intelligence respecting the action had been strictly suppressed. General McClellan claims to have gained some ground, but his statement does not indicate any operation of importance. The newspaper report of the movements of General Fremont and his colleagues at most shows them checking the Confederates, not making any advance on their own part. We may add that it was a mistake to suppose the Federals had taken Chattanooga. That place, important for the control of East Tennessee, is on the left bank of the Tennessee river, and General Negley, with the Northern troops, remained on the right. It is plain that at all these points the Southerners are holding their ground with resolution and success; and, though it would be unsafe to venture on other predictions, we may safely say that there will be no relaxation of the drain on Mr. Chase's resources for many days to come. We are not surprised to meet with a report that Mr. Sumner and other leading abolitionists are at last beginning to appreciate the advice pressed upon them long ago from this country, and considering the expediency of letting the slave States go.

From New Orleans we learn that General Butler continues to distinguish himself in his own peculiar manner. With his handful of men in the midst of a bitterly hostile population, the General is doubtless placed in a difficult and critical position, but the course he has chosen to adopt is not calculated to lessen his embarrassments. The whole prospect presented by these brief advices is of the same gloomy hue that has prevailed so long. The financial troubles of the Federal Government will not suffice to check a policy which is inspired rather by passion than reason, and which can be maintained until such time as the bulk of the people revolt from the burdens it inflicts. That time, we fear, is still far distant. The reported difficulty in obtaining recruits is the best sign to be found in the present intelligence, and, coupled with the change of temper said to be creeping over the Abolitionists, may possibly in the end prepare the way for terms of accommodation.

ST. JOHN'S HOME FOR THE EDUCATION OF Boys of four years and upward.—The morals, manners, and health of Pupils receive Parental care. There is no stated vacation.

For particulars, inquire at the Institution, Townsend street, northeast of West Madison street.

Pastor, Rev. R. C. HALL.

N. B.—A few Boys will be received for the Summer.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TROUBLE IN THE CITY COUNCIL.—As the hour drew nigh for the re-assembling of the City Council last evening it was evident to the most casual observer that there was something unusual about to transpire. The lobby of the Second Branch was densely packed with spectators, the whole crowd exhibiting a fair sprinkling of the turbulent element. At the opening of the session of the Second Branch, the Marshal of Police, Mr. Van Nostrand, appeared and took a position in front of the centre of the bar which separated the spectators from the members. In taking his position, the Marshal told the crowd that order must be preserved, but notwithstanding this there were those who would occasionally make remarks of an offensive character in such a tone as to be heard across the room. These demonstrations, however, were generally met with marks of disapprobation by the major portion of the crowd during the session of the body. Upon the ordinance to appropriate $300,000 as a bounty for the encouragement of the enlistment of volunteers being rejected there were audible expressions of "Drag out the traitors," "Hang the traitors," and "Clean them out." The members of the Council who voted against the ordinance remained behind after the adjournment, for a few moments. The first to leave was Mr. Baker, the President. He passed down to the front door of the building, amid the hisses and groans of the crowd, and there stood for about three or four minutes, when his carriage drove up. He touched the Marshal of Police on the arm, and requested his protection until he reached his carriage, which was given. He then drove off, greeted with "Three groans for Baker," cries of "Hang him," "Catch him," &c. The other members were each escorted to their respective residences by squads of policemen. Two of them, however, were rather roughly handled by the crowd. Mr. Higgins, an aged gentleman, representing the 19th and 20th wards, was caught by the beard and kicked as he started out. An attempt was also made to throw him down stairs, but he saved himself by clinging to the railing of the stairway until the policemen came to his rescue. Mr. D. H. Miller, the member from the 11th and 12th wards, started from the old City Hall, guarded by six policemen. When at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets, the crowd cried out, "There he goes—kill him"—and made a rush for Mr. Miller, who, no doubt, deeming the guard insufficient to protect him, started to run, but was detained by the policemen, who formed in a circle around him; during the confusion he received one or two blows, which the officers warded off as much as possible. The guard then proceeded with Mr. Miller, who was conducted to his residence, where a large crowd was gathered until a late hour last night—the house, in the meantime, having a strong guard posted about it. It is but just to say that Marshals Vannostrand and Lyons, with their men, performed their duty in a creditable manner. There was a great deal of noise and confusion in the vicinity of the City Hall until a late hour, but no serious disturbance occurred, other than those already mentioned.

THE CATONSVILLE RAILROAD.—The first passenger car over the line of the Catonsville Railroad started at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from its Eastern terminus, and proceeded as far as Catonsville, nearly the whole distance which it is contemplated to build the road. The car was furnished by Mr. Tyson, and the arrangements superintended by Mr. Cathcart, of the City Passenger Railway. The party aboard consisted of Mr. William Wilkens, the President of the road, and the Directors; Mr. Richard H. Millington, the Engineer, and Messrs. Clark and Murray, the Contractors, with several gentlemen specially invited. The object of the trip was to make an inspection of the work, by request of the Engineer, so far as it had progressed. The road is finished as far as Catonsville, five and a quarter miles, and there now remains but three quarters of a mile to complete it to its Western terminus. Yesterday the trip out, with four horses attached to the car, and about twenty-five passengers, was made in 42 minutes. This, considering that the track was new, was excellent. The road runs along the south side of the Frederick turnpike about three rods off, when it crosses to the north side and continues on that side to the terminus. There has been considerable grading done at some points to build the track, and wherever that has been necessary, the turnpike has also been brought down to a level with the railroad, by which the turnpike travel is much improved. Upon the return of the party to the city, the company stopped at one of the hotels on the route, where they alighted to refresh. Being assembled in the parlor, George M. Gill, Esq., on the part of the directors, made a few remarks in regard to the building of the road, and the difficulties which had to be surmounted in the present financial depression. He said a great deal had been done by the President, Mr. Wilkens, and it was due to his energy, that the road was now so near its completion. As to the trip this day, the directors looked upon it as a perfect success. The directors considered that Mr. Millington, the Engineer, had performed his duty faithfully, and was entitled to their thanks. Mr. Millington gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and after a short time spent in examining portions of the track, the party returned to the city.

The road, it is supposed, will be formally opened in about two weeks, of which due notice will be given.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Evans, in the First Branch, yesterday afternoon, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor of Maryland, by proclamation, called upon the State to furnish four thousand troops to aid in terminating the rebellion against the Government of the United States; and whereas the members of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore earnestly desire that proper and reasonable inducements should be offered to men who may volunteer, and as the First Branch of the City Council have on two occasions proposed unanimously to pay a liberal bounty to volunteers, and thereby prevent the necessity of a resort to drafting; and whereas it appears that the city government, as now constituted, cannot accomplish the object proposed, although no remonstrance has been made to the Council, but on the contrary the measure is supported by all truly loyal citizens, therefore

RESOLVED by the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby earnestly and most respectfully requested to convene the General Assembly of Maryland on early day, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to accomplish the object contained in his recent proclamation calling for the enlistment of troops.

Resolved, That a committee of five, of whom the President shall be chairman, be appointed to wait upon the Governor, and present him with a copy of the above preamble and resolution.

Mr. Barron also offered the following, which was passed:

WHEREAS, The Second Branch has rejected ordinance No. 74, passed by this Branch, entitled "[illegible]" [illegible] the collateral signature of the State has likewise done it

RESOLVED, by the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, That in our opinion drafting ought to be resorted to under the circumstances, as the most expeditious and advisable means for furnishing the quota of Maryland to the army of the United States, and that a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted by the Clerk to his Excellency the Governor of the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE BOUNTY BILL.—"The Committee of Conference, to whom was referred the ordinance to encourage the enlistment of volunteers in the several regiments now being raised, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report that by reference to the ordinances of 1861 it will be found that on the 29th of April of that year an ordinance was passed through all its stages and approved, placing at the disposal of the Mayor and City Council, to be expended by him at his discretion without accountability to any one, five hundred thousand dollars for the defence of the city against any description of "danger arising or which may arise out of the present crisis." This ordinance was passed without any authority of law, at a time when any danger to the city was exceedingly remote, and when the volunteers for the defence of the city were hastening to the Capital for its defence. On the 4th of April, 1861, the ordinance was legalized by the Legislature, and full authority given the Mayor and City Council to pass such ordinances as might be deemed necessary for the defence of the city from any description of "danger arising out of the present crisis;" and believing the crisis to be imminent at this time, and that public sentiment demands the passage of this ordinance without delay, your committee herewith submit it without any amendment." The report was signed by Messrs. Dukehart, Cromer and Young, of the First Branch, and Mr. George, of the Second Branch.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.—Mr. George T. Sheldon, an actor, while passing over Fayette street bridge, on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, in company with Miss Addie Anderson, a member of the Holliday Street Theatre company, whom he was escorting to the residence of her mother, No. 60 North Exeter street, was shot in the fleshy part of the thigh with an air-gun in the hands of some unknown party. He was removed to the residence of Miss Anderson, where a physician was summoned, who succeeded in extracting two shot. He will probably be about again in a day or two. After the deed was committed, several gentlemen who were present instituted a search for the assailing party, but to no purpose. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—Any one who has happened recently to be on the wharf, upon the arrival of the steamers from Fortress Monroe, could not fail to observe the large attendance every morning of a class of runners for different kinds of shops, who, plying their vocation so lustily, by seizing upon almost every passenger, had become almost a nuisance. The matter was brought to the attention of the police authorities, and yesterday morning Marshal Vannostrand had a squad of officers on the spot, who thoroughly cleared the wharf of the individuals above named.

CHARGED WITH MUTINY.—The brig Billow, Capt. J. P. Cottrell, arrived here on Tuesday night, having three of her crew in irons, who are charged by the Captain with mutinous conduct on the passage of the brig to this port. Their names are Wm. H. Patterson, James Brown and Robert Kendal. Yesterday morning Sergeant Smith, with officers Taylor and Barnes, went on board and conveyed them to jail to await the action of the United States Commissioner.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Joseph Armbruster was yesterday morning arrested by Lieutenant Owens, of the Western District, upon the charge of assaulting Mrs. Catharine Hartcker with intent to kill her. The affair occurred at the home of the assailed party on the Frederick road, near Wilkens' hair factory. He was taken before Justice Reid, who released him on $500 bail to appear before Justice Stitcher, of Baltimore county, on Wednesday next.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.—Governor Bradford has appointed Shepherd C. Leakin, Sr., of Baltimore, Major General of the First Division of Maryland Volunteers, vice General George H. Steuart, removed from the State. Major General Leakin will at once commence the organization of the military of his Division.

LARCENY.—Elizabeth Davis, a girl about fifteen years old, a servant, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen a quantity of women's wearing apparel from Mrs. Rowdie, No. 55 Broadway, with whom she had been living. She was committed for the Grand Jury by Justice Spicer.

DISBANDING OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICE.—The Government police force, which was composed of Mr. George H. Dodge, Provost Marshal; Mr. Jas. L. McPhail, Deputy Marshal, and eight detective officers, has been disbanded.

HURT BY A THRESHING MACHINE.—A colored man named Johnson, a slave of Mr. Tilghman, of Queenstown, Queen Anne's county, was yesterday brought to this city by the steamer Chester, and was carried by the limb being caught in the cylinder of a threshing machine. He was taken to the Lombard street infirmary, where the limb was amputated by Drs. Butler and Milholland.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Henry Menslage, a youth of twelve years, while flying a kite yesterday from the roof of the stable of Mr. Vondersmith, on Sargent street, was accidently precipitated to the ground, striking his head and seriously fracturing his skull. He was removed to his residence, No. 12 State street, where Dr. O'Neal rendered his services.

THE MELODEON.—The new attractions at the Melodeon continue to draw crowded houses. The performances of the large troupe of *artistes* are of the first character. The hall is comfortable and well ventilated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

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

Mr. CROMER presented the petition of George Myers, asking permission to place new roofs on two houses without firewalls.

Mr. DUKEHART presented the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Branches on the ordinance to appropriate $300,000 for bounties to volunteers.

The ordinance was submitted without amendment by the committee, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. EVANS presented a preamble and resolution, asking the Governor of the State to convene the Legislature to adopt some measures by which the quota of Maryland may be speedily furnished.—Laid over.

Mr. BAKER presented a preamble and resolution to the effect that drafting should be resorted to, to raise the regiments asked for by the President.

Mr. DUKEHART was in favor of both resolutions. The time had come for action, and every man capable of bearing arms, no matter what was his age, ought to enroll himself. He was in favor of the Mayor taking the responsibility to use the unexpended balance of the $500,000 appropriated for the defence of the city, and of issuing his proclamation, saying that he would give a bounty of $50 to every soldier who would volunteer under the call.

Mr. SAUERWEIN was in favor of drafting soldiers, as the only fair way of getting the regiments called for. He was opposed to calling the Legislature together. He did not believe that body would do anything to meet the views of the loyal men of the State. The Governor, he believed, could not trust the Legislature, and did not want to see the State disgraced by sending the Legislature together. If the Governor would represent to the President that it was the desire of the people that a draft should be resorted to, he had no doubts but that the President would give the power to do so.

Mr. SCHWARZE was in favor of the resolution.—It was time for every man to show himself now.—He was in favor of taking care of the other Branch, who had shown themselves against the Union, just as the Legislature had been taken care of.

The resolution of Mr. Barron was then passed.

Mr. HOOPES then came in and said he wished to record his vote in favor of the resolution. He had, however, that he had heard that the Governor would not convene the Legislature, looking upon them almost as a body of Rebels. Mr. Hoopes had just returned from Washington, and had come to the conclusion that there was too much leniency extended to traitors, and thought it time this thing should stop both in this city and elsewhere.

The question was then taken on Mr. Evans' resolution, and it was also passed, by yeas 15, nays 2,—Messrs. Sauerwein and Kimberly voting in the negative.

The following members are the committee to wait upon the Governor: The President and Messrs. Schwartze, Evans, Dukehart, and Cromer.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present, except Messrs. Alricks and Swindell.

A report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing vote on the ordinance appropriating $300,000 for the encouragement of the enlistment of volunteers, was received from the First Branch. The report, which referred back the ordinance without amendment, was read, and the question recurring upon the passage of the ordinance, it was rejected by the following vote, the ayes and nays being called for by Mr. George: AYES.—Messrs. George and Robb—2.

NAYS.—Messrs. President, Dean, Marden, Wilson, Miller and Higgins—6.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Roun explained why he changed his vote from what it was on Tuesday afternoon, by saying that public sentiment seemed to demand the passage of the ordinance, and, although his better judgement was against its passage, he was willing to defer to the judgement of others.

The ordinance in relation to the storage of petroleum and other oils was then taken up and passed, after which the Branch adjourned until this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

DEATH OF AN INFIRM EMPEROR.—The Duke Pasquier, whose death recently at Paris is announced, was born in 1767, nearly a century ago, and came from a family which had been connected with the law and magistracy of France for two hundred years. The Duke was educated at the College of Tuilly, and when but twenty years old, was admitted to sit with his father as a Counsellor of Requests. His father was among the victims in the massacres which attended the first revolution of 1792, and young Pasquier himself was imprisoned, but was saved from the scaffold by the sudden fall of Robespierre. In 1801 he was appointed by Cambaceres, Master of Requests, and rose through the offices of Councillor of State, Procureur-General, Baron of the new empire and Commandant of the Legion of Honor, to be Prefect of Police. In this position, while Napoleon was in Russia, Pasquier did him good service in suppressing the conspiracy fomented by Malet, and thus gained his Emperor's overforgot.

Pasquier was a facile politician. Like oil, he always floated on the surface. After the abdication of Fontainbleau he recognized the restored government, and worked fully as hard for the Bourbon as he had for the Bonaparte. He filled a number of court offices, and was elected deputy for Paris and President of the Chamber in 1816. In 1819 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and for over a year after the political convulsions arising from the murder of the Duc de Berri, was the practical head of the government. Louis Philippe played an advantage rate in the excitable debates of those days, of speaking easy without getting excited.

When Louis Philippe was placed on the throne, the ready Pasquier was among the first to send in his adherence to the new king, and was made President of the Chamber of Peers, in which capacity he presided at the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon (now Emperor of the French) and his associates for the Boulogne attempt. After hearing the explanation by the Prince in justification of his conduct, he said that his explanation was anything but favorable to his cause; that it would have been much better had he dismissed the illusions which had on two occasions placed him in a painful position, and which might have enabled him to judge of the feelings of the country and of the nation to which he appealed.

In 1837 he was made Chancellor of France, with the title of Duke. The revolution of 1848 involved him in the fall of the Orleans dynasty, and from that time his political career was over, and his retaining days were spent in literary pursuits. His home was the favorite resort of men of letters until the time of his death.

So ends the life of a man who witnessed the great events of the century, if not of the European world—the rise, splendor and fall of the first Napoleon—of one who has lived under a Bourbon, a Robespierre, a Napoleon, a Bourbon against a republic, an Orleanist, a republic again, and another Napoleon.

THE COTTON SUPPLY IN ENGLAND.

A writer to the London *Times* says:

To give some idea of the dangerous position we are placed in, I beg to call special attention to the state of the Liverpool cotton market. The cotton at present in Liverpool (July 4, 1862) is 180,450 bales, against 1,108,060 bales at the same date in 1861, and 1,207,600 bales in 1860. The cotton sold for export in the last five weeks has averaged upwards of 25,000 bales per week, and if this foreign demand continues, which it is very likely to do, it will create a most serious drain upon our supply. The average export of cotton from the United Kingdom to foreign Europe in the last three years has been about 11,000 bales per week, and they have been accustomed to import direct from the United States about 21,000 bales per week, but this latter source of their supply is now stopped; yet, should they continue to import from us only at half the same rate as in the past five weeks, our position three months hence would be as follows:

	Bales.
Stock of cotton in Liverpool, July 4, 1862	180,450
To arrive in Liverpool from India in the next three months (say to Oct. 4)	258,256
Estimated imports of other sorts from July 4 to October 4, as in same period, 1861	60,599
From the Brazils, West Indies and Egypt	50,599
Perhaps from America	10,000
	60,599
Supply up to Oct. 4	499,305
Required for consumption on the average of the first six months, 1863	352,440
Sales for export, say at 12,000 bales per week	144,000
	496,440
Stock in Liverpool, Oct. 4, 1862	2,865

To further show the depressing position of this trade, I give the stock of cotton in the foreign European ports on the 1st of July, 1862, and the quantity at sea from India at that date, and which is expected to arrive within the next three months:

Stock of Cotton in Foreign Europe.	Bales.	*Stock of Cotton at Sea from India.*	Bales.
1861	411,700	1861	314,467
1862	33,700	1862	282,642
Decrease, 1862	378,000	Decrease, 1862	31,825

SECESSIONISTS IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Tribune* declares that secessionists are abundant in Chicago. It says:

There are secessionists in our schools, in our churches, in almost every civic organization of Chicago. There is scarcely a hotel in the city which does not contain them. You will find them in every drinking saloon, and in some of these latter holes it is fairly unsafe to proclaim yourself an unconditional Union man. You can find them upon the street corners. It was not an insignificant boast, nor an unfrequent one, made yesterday at the corner of Clark and Randolph street, that "Old ——, Jeff. Davis will be up here pretty soon, and he will fix things all right."

It is not unknown to everybody that a law office in this city is in the confidence of the Confederate government, and that it received funds to pay out to the Confederate surgeons at Camp Douglas. It may be a matter of news to many, but not to all, that regular meetings of secessionists are held in this city, at which most treasonable sentiments are uttered, and at their festive orgies, healths to Jefferson Davis and his crew are drunk, sometimes with so much enthusiasm as to be audible to parties in the street.

From the New York Herald, July 22.

SENATOR SIMMONS ACQUITTED.—Senator Simmons's complicity in contract jobs has hardly been mentioned out in Congress by his accusers since the trial now progressing before the United States Circuit Court at Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. John B Anthony, Treasurer of the Providence Tool Company, testified that a gun contract for twenty-five thousand muskets was negotiated for the company by Senator Simmons "and several others, among whom was Senator Anthony;" that Senator Simmons claimed five thousand dollars, after the contract was secured, as a bonus for procuring it, and that he was paid the money under a threat that he would use his influence against the company upon a second contract which it was desirable to obtain. This revelation makes the conduct of the Senate in squelching the investigation of Simmons' previous job all the more astonishing. The reports of three or four Congressional committees only show the astounding corruption of a few individuals; and these surface pickings but serve to indicate the rich mines of jobbery not yet revealed. It is a fact worth noticing and remembering that the persons who have thus robbed the people are generally those who cry most loudly about the negro, indulge in all sorts of intrigues against and attacks upon our Generals in the field, and thus add to the duration as well as to the cost of the war.

WALL STREET.

From the Albany Standard.

The suscept history of Wall street is the most amusing thing in the world. Weathercocks cannot veer from west to north without causing stocks to f