CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—On Saturday afternoon one of the convicts in the penitentiary, named William Lynch, escaped from that institution in the following manner: He was engaged in painting the cupola of one of the buildings on Madison street during the day, the guards being in the yard. One of the guards, while passing near the wall, noticed a picture with Jeff. Davis, hanging from a gallows, lying on the ground, and immediately called the others to look at it. While they were intently gazing upon the drawing, Lynch managed, by means of a rope, to slip down the roof and over the wall into the street. He had been gone over fifteen minutes before the escape was discovered. Pursuit was immediately made for him, but without success. Lynch had been sentenced for a term of five years, for assaulting with intent to kill his wife. At the time of his escape his term had nearly expired.

ROBBERY.—James Kennedy was arrested yesterday, near the Marsh Market, on the charge of stealing from John Murray a pocket book containing one hundred dollars in Treasury notes. It appears that Murray is a discharged soldier, and had arrived here in the Fortress Monroe steamer either Saturday or on yesterday morning, he couldn't tell which, being rather oblivious from strong drink. He sat down on a stall in the market, where Kennedy made his acquaintance. It was not long before the soldier exposed his pocket-book when Kennedy snatched it and ran off. The hue and cry was raised and the thief was captured by officer Lynch. The pocket book was found upon him with sixty dollars only in it, on further search two twenty dollar notes were found in his mouth. Justice Hiss sent him to jail for the Grand Jury.

FOUND DEAD.—Dr. Greentree, coroner, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of John Cosgrove, who was found dead in his bed at his residence on Little Vine street, between Schroeder and Amity streets. He was in apparently good health during the morning and went up stairs and laid down to sleep. Upon his wife going up stairs to call him to dinner she found him a corpse. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from natural cause." He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

GONE TO EUROPE.—The steamship Great Eastern, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, took out one thousand passengers. Among them we notice the names of Mrs. R. Ewart, Miss Jane Ewart, Miss Elizabeth Ewart, and James Ewart, of Baltimore. In the steamer New York, which sailed on Saturday from New York for Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Cummins, wife and child, of this city, were among the passengers.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday and yesterday might be called very pleasant days for this season of the year, the atmosphere not being at all oppressive. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a storm passed over the city, with very little rain, however, cooling the air considerably. Yesterday was a clear day, with a fine breeze from the north-west. The thermometer at the NEWS SHEET office did not denote more than 83 degrees during both days.

TREASON CASES.—Augustus Rutledge, of Baltimore county, was arrested in the county on Saturday, charged with treason. He was sent to jail by order of General Wool. William Hawkin and Dr. W. D. F. Larkin were arrested on Saturday night, charged with using treasonable language. The former gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the latter was committed in default of bail.

ARREST.—Gen. Charles O. Egerton, of this city, was arrested about 4½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by the Marshal's police, at his place of business on North street, near Saratoga. He was conducted to the Marshal's office, where he remained until 12 o'clock, when he was released upon his parole until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour he appeared at the Marshal's office and was then conveyed to Fort McHenry. The charges against him did not transpire.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The Commissioners for the erection of the New Almshouse, consisting of Acting Mayor, J. Lee Chapman, President, and Messrs. Gorsuch, Harvey, Sullivan and Evans, on Friday afternoon awarded the contract for furnishing brick to John A. Hearn and Messrs. Louis and Joseph Robinson, Sr. The contract for bricklaying was given to Mr. Joseph Hampson.

ACCIDENT.—Edward Neal, a boy about ten years old, whilst playing on the bark Hugh Birckhead, on Saturday, accidentally fell from the rigging to the deck, a distance of ten feet. He fell upon his head, producing concussion of the brain. He was taken to his fathers house, on Ann near Bank street, where he was attended by Dr. Evans.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—On Saturday morning a stand of colors, was presented to the 5th regiment Artillery, New York Volunteers, which has been stationed for some months past at Fort Marshall, near Canton. The presentation was made on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, New York, by Brigadier General P. S. Crooke, of the New York State Militia.

SERIOUS.—A man named Hartman was arrested on Saturday by officer J. R. Wright, charged with assaulting Mary Selina Dunnigan, with intent to commit a rape. Justice Grelin committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—There being no quorum present the Branch adjourned until this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SECOND BRANCH.—Mr. George being the only member present, the Clerk adjourned the Branch.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

John Carson, Esq., prosecuting for the State, in the absence of Mr. Stirling.

This Court was engaged on Saturday with the following business:

Joseph Meekins, charged with assaulting Martha Sands. Case *stetled*.

Leonard Cline, Mrs. Cline and Mary Cline, charged with resisting officer Kraft. Under *cursis*.

John C. Schafer, charged with assaulting Mary Hoffman. Compromised.

Margaret Doney, Stephen Doney, Barbara Craft, Barbara Doney and Margaret Sherman, charged with resisting officer Nemeyer. Compromised as to Margaret and Stephen Doney, and *fetted* as to the others.

Jacob Watts, Gustav Schroeter and Mathias Pfifer, charged with assaulting Frederick Miller. Fined $5 and costs each.

E. Strange, charged with assaulting John Goulhart. Jury trial prayed. Gave bail in the sum of $500.

George W. Evans, charged with assaulting Peter Kelly, and vice versa. Kelly was adjudged not guilty, and Frank was fined 25 cents and costs in one case and ordered to pay the costs in the other.

R. J. Collier, for fighting dogs in the street, was fined 25 cents and costs.

John Decker, charged with assaulting Mary Atwell, was adjudged not guilty.

Jacob Halthrop was fined $1 and costs for assaulting officers Sipplerd Burgess.

Charles Barger, for assaulting officer Burgess, was fined $1 and costs.

John Campbell, charged with fighting dogs in the street, was discharged.

M. N. Barton, charged with assaulting officer Uber, was dismissed.

Cases against Alexander Talley for assaulting Patrick McCarthy; Hugh Sullivan for assaulting M. Reynolds; and Edward Murray, for assaulting his wife, were compromised.

J. Edon Horner, indicted for assaulting Abraham Levy. Plea of not guilty confessed by State.

Frederick Weiss, indicted for the larceny of $030, the property of Henry Carter. Judgment of non pros. entered.

Ann Yearsman; indicted for keeping a disorderly house, at No. 70 Lancaster street, was adjudged not guilty.

Henry Kruse, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, was adjudged guilty and fined $25 and costs.

Charles and James Snell, the latter deaf and dumb, indicted for the larceny of a horse and harness, valued at $100, the property of William Havern, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

John Koeb, indicted for manufacturing burglars' tools, gave bail in the sum of $1 000.

Lloyd Carter, negro, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, gave bail in the sum of $500.

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

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

From the Washington Star of Saturday.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE OF REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the people of the United States the decease, at Kinderhook, New York, on the 24th inst., of his honored predecessor, Martin Van Buren.

This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of a citizen and a public servant whose memory will be gratefully cherished. Although it has occurred at a time when his country is afflicted with division and civil war, the grief of his patriotic friends will measurably be assuaged by the consciousness that, while suffering with disease, and seeing his end approaching, his prayers were for the restoration of the authority of the Government of which he had been his head, and for peace and good-will among his fellow-citizens.

As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments, excepting those of the War and Navy, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF EX PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

In accordance with the order of the President, communicating information of the death of ex-President Van Buren, the Secretary of War has issued directions that on the day after the receipt of the order the troops be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., and the order of the President be read to them; that flags be displayed at half mast; that a salute of thirteen guns be fired at dawn, and a single gun every half hour, between rising and setting sun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-four guns. Also, that the officers of the army wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments be put in mourning for six months.

As a mark of further respect, the State Department is closed to day, by order of Secretary Seward.

B. B. French, Esq., Commissioner of Public Buildings, has issued an order closing the Capitol buildings to-day, and they will be draped in mourning in accordance with the President's order.

The Secretary of the Navy directed that minute guns should be fired, commencing at noon, on the day after the receipt of this order, at all navy yards, naval stations, and on board vessels of the navy in commission; that flags be displayed at half-mast for one week, and that crape be worn on the left arm by all officers of the navy for the period of six months.

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—Among other Fables in London, is Baron Steiglitz, the great Hamburg banker, who is declared to be the richest individual in the world. His annual income is about over two and a half millions of dollars.

FILL UP THE RANKS.

From the N. Y. Post.

Colonel Revere, of the 7th New Jersey regiment, has recently addressed a letter to Governor Olden, in which he points out the folly of forming new regiments when the old so greatly need filling up. He says:

"With all due respect to the opinions of others, I am in favor of immediate drafting from the militia, *en masse*,' and the filling up of our shattered regiments now in the field, so much reduced by the ravages of war, in preference to raising new regiments, which cannot be prepared for the field in a less period than six months.

"It would be most unwise to send these raw regiments, without drill or discipline, even if they can be recruited in time to enable the armies now in the field to assume the offensive, to meet the Rebel regiments of trained and valiant troops, who may be ranked among the best soldiers in the world, as all our army can testify who have met them in the recent great battles on the Peninsula.

"The best composition of a regiment, in the view of military men, is probably one-fourth of old soldiers and the rest recruits, for the latter then learn their duties from the old soldiers, both by example and precept. Thus constituted, the regiments of the army of the Potomac would be irresistible, and its force and power in war be far superior to any force the Rebels can bring into the field.

"The officers of that army have now been educated in the best school—the field of war—and any lack of them can be easily supplied from the ranks of the volunteers, which contain a plentiful supply of active, intelligent and ambitious young soldiers, inured to the hardships of campaigning, and imbued in a great measure with the spirit of military institutions. Besides, we have the traditions of the regiment already, to excite the ambition and pride of the new recruit, who would much rather belong to a regiment which inscribes 'Williamsburg,' 'Fair Oaks,' 'Gaines's Mill,' 'Malvern,' etc., on its colors, than to a new one, entirely unknown to fame.

"The superior advantages already acquired by drill and discipline are too apparent to be recommended, while the saving to the Government in every way is something enormous, as one regiment of veterans filled up with recruits in the proportion of one in three or four of old soldiers, represents a military power of as one to two, at the least, when compared with a force composed entirely, as our new regiments cannot fail to be, of raw officers and soldiers, entirely uninured to war, and who have not received the baptism of fire.

"The saving of the number of officers is also to be taken into the account, unless the country is more plethoric of wealth than would seem to be the case at present."

The last is a point which does not seem to get proper consideration. The regiments now in the field have in general a fair, if not full complement of officers, who draw pay whether they have men to command or not. To fill up the companies would be to make use of these experienced and valuable officers; but instead of that it seems to be preferred to create a new army list of inexperienced men, costing the Government double what it ought, for half the service. The nation has a right to demand that no such waste of means shall be permitted.

Col. Revere says that to prepare a new army for the field will require six months. Have we so much time to throw away? To recruit the armies now in the field is a work which could be done in one month, with proper efforts. The thirty thousand men already said to be enlisted, and most of whom are, we fear, waiting for new regiments to be completed, would be of great and instant value if they could be at once sent down to Pope, not as fresh and untrained regiments, but in the shape of recruits to join his veterans, and be mixed with them.—Thirty thousand men, healthy and vigorous, in the hands of an enterprising general, might serve to turn the tide of victory again in our favor. But if they are kept at home, if they enter the field a mass of undisciplined recruits, with officers as ignorant as themselves; if they must be painfully and tediously drilled for months before they can be taken into action—then the generals who want to push on the war must do so without counting on the new levies, and the brave fellows who have already borne the brunt of the contest must bear it yet longer, unrelieved.

Every consideration of justice to those in the field, encouragement to those about to enter, speedy reinforcement of our armies, economy in men as well as time—everything points to the necessity of using the new levies to fill up the regiments now in the field—and yet, though time is precious and the enemy presses, our State authorities do not seem to realize the necessity of the hour, but continue a mode of enlistment which wastes both time and money.

From the Boston Herald, July 23.

THE MEETING ON THE COMMON.

At the appointed time last evening we took our position on the Common among the people to listen to the eloquence which was to raise recruits and fill up the ranks of the army. The first speaker was Judge Russell. He went in big for McClellan and pitched into Great Britain. This latter dodge was to tickle the adopted citizens to induce them to enlist, but those present did not appear to see it in that light.

Harvey Jewell was the next speaker. He, too, was for McClellan and against Great Britain. He did not allude to the Emancipationists, but kept that matter entirely out of sight. Harvey is a good speaker, and worked hard to rouse up the cold audience before him, but the applause was faint; one enthusiastic fat man tried hard to get up a cheer, but it was no go.

Dennis W. O'Brien followed in his usual happy style. He said that if there was to be a balloon ascension, or a display of fireworks, the Common would be crowded; but now, when the country was in danger, he was surprised that so few attended. He was unhappy to witness so much coldness, and could not account for it. He told the truth when he said the army on the Peninsula had been defeated; but failed to tell us how it had been done. Why did he not go on and tell the people that it was the incompetency of those in command?

Hon. Charles B. Hall followed, and said he was one of those who cast the vote of Massachusetts for Abraham Lincoln. He denied that the army had been beaten. He was desirous that men should enlist in the army from a sense of patriotism, but said nothing about enlisting himself. He was willing, however, to pay. Being the cashier of a bank, probably he can afford it. At last, Edward Riddle came to the rescue. He urged the people to "go to yonder tents and enrol their names and march on under the banner of McClellan to victory and to glory."

This last appeal was a poser; we did not, however, observe any great rush for the tents, and fear Edward's burst of eloquence was lost. No one present could see that a victory was likely—NOW where there had been nothing but inactivity, digging in the swamps, and the abuse heaped upon the English just now will do no good and may do harm. It will not induce one adopted citizen to enlist, while it tends to excite the ire of the English who are residents among us, and to make them hate us and our cause.

Far better would it be if the errors which have been committed should be corrected, and the people convinced that there's to be no further blundering, and no more political Generals placed in command to lead our troops to defeat. It is time to stop spread eagle speeches and go to work in earnest.—The people are right and are willing to act, but they want to see a little more honesty and common sense practised in high quarters.—The people read and understand matters as well as those who talk to them. They cannot be humbugged into the belief that all is right, when the evidence before them is strong that there is a screw loose somewhere, and that incompetency has ruled the hour. Speakers may beat the air with their arms, and gas about their patriotism, but they cannot deceive an intelligent people. If the hot-heads in this State are anxious to put down the rebellion, let them enlist and go and fight; this is the way to do the business. Where are the "Wide Awake Clubs?" where are the Sumners and the Phillipses? where are the Boutwells and those who have spouted so much about the horrors of slavery? what are those eloquent clergymen about at the mountains and at the fashionable watering places to recruit their health? why do they not enlist? They prefer that the mechanics and adopted citizens should do the fighting. Better far to turn the churches into hospitals for the wounded soldiers, and that the ministers should fight, than to gas away about the slave power and to sneak away to the mountains, while the country is in danger, and men are wanted to defend the nation from the attacks of the enemy.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the (L. S.) Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

By way of California we learn that the United States Minister, Mr. Pruyn, arrived at Yokahama on the 25th of April. On the 1st of May he took possession of the office. Subsequently he made a visit to the Tycoon at Yedo, where the reception is spoken of as being pleasant and satisfactory, but without any ostentation or parade.

An expedition of the allies left Shanghai on the 8th of May against the Taipings at Ningpo, and an attack upon that city was imminent. The English and French there had declared martial law. A large seizure of guns, cases of arms and ammunition destined for the use of the Rebels had been made by a British vessel, which were presented to General Ward's division of the Chinese army.

Edwin Booth, the talented American tragedian, has about finished his test engagements in the old country, and is soon to come back and win fresh laurels in his native land. He will play his first engagement at Niblo's Theatre, in New York, under the management of William Wheatley. We hear flattering accounts of Booth's improvement in his profession, and hear from him that he has watched French dramas and French acting, with a view to reproductions here. He will be gladly welcomed.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* says: The negro population of Pennsylvania is of no advantage to her. It is already too large, and we hope the Legislature will, at its next session, adopt measures to prevent any increase of the evil.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot and Union.

SHARP PRACTICE IN OREGON.

According to newspaper accounts, the recent election in Oregon was characterized by very mean tricks, as it appears that there was no alternative but to vote for a certain ticket, or be denounced as a traitor and treated accordingly. Most of the lands in that State are held under what is known as the "Donation Act." By the terms of this act a person who settled and lived upon 640 acres, as the case might be, for four consecutive years, is entitled to a patent from the Federal Government, confirming to him the title. Owing to delays, the patents to many of these donation claims have not yet been issued. The charge is that in order to secure the choice of so-called Union candidates, all who held donation claims, but to whom no patents have yet been issued, were assured that unless they voted the favorite ticket, or abstained from voting the Democratic ticket, they should not only have their patents withheld, but also their lands should be confiscated to the Government.

The Oregon *Register* of June 7th publishes a large amount of proof to sustain these allegations.—Among the rest, is a notice given by the Federal collector at Astoria, in which he says:

"Let every man who expects a donation patent from the Government for his land, be careful not to array himself against that Government next Monday. The poll books will be evidence against him, if he does."

A letter is also given, stated to have been written by the Surveyor-General of Oregon, which is copied entire, and verbatim, as follows:

EUGENE CITY, MAY 28, 1862.

MY OLD FRIEND BARLEY:—Dear Sir: I had been intending to call on you and have a talk with you in relation to our national matters, but the high water induced me to believe that I could not cross fal creek, if I come up & for that reason I shall not try the trip.

In times past you have applied to me for council, and I have honestly and conscienciously given you the best advice I could & I hope to your advantage.

If I am correctly informed in relation to your position on our national difficulties and language you have used in reference thereto, I very much fear you are unknowingly doing yourself great injustice.

Yet I cannot believe you are in Sentiment & at heart a Secessionist or a traitor to the old Constitution & government Semented by the blood of our common Fathers & handed down to us as our common inheritance. If I could thus believe, I would be admonished in the language of Scripture to *"let the dead bury the dead."*

But as I cannot so believe and know from my acquaintance with you, that you are and have always been a good and peaceful citizen I deem it my duty to warn you against manifesting to much sympathy for those in arms against the Government, and especially not to vote the so called Democratic ticket which is really nothing more than sustaining the hands of the traitors now against us.

I have received orders from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to look especially after this matter, & see that all those holding land under the Donation *laws and lawsiale the Government* be reported to the Secretary of the *interior* & all Such parties will not only fail to get a patent for their lands, but will have their improvements Confiscated & sold for the use of the Government.

after the degree of friendship that has existed between us I should be very much pained to have to report you in this light.

Every one now whether Lawyal or not, has to take an oath of allegiance to support the Government before they can get their land, & you had better call and attend to this matter the first time you are in town, I will then show you what my orders are from Washington, so that you can see and understand it for yourself.

be assured of this one thing that the order is not only in my hands under the seal of the Government and in the hands of the Registers, but it will be executed as sure as God reigns in heaven, and Government continue to exist, and Laws are executed among men!

with the greatest respect four your welfare and prosperity I remain

Very Respectfully yours Obedt Servt

B. J. PENGRA Surv: Genl *of Oregon.*

P. S if you cannot vote the union ticket, *you may save yourself* by not voting at all.

This is a kind of political gerrymandering quite in advance of anything we have before noticed.

THE HEIR APPARENT OF ENGLAND.

The Montreal *Herald* gives the following substance of a letter received by a gentleman in Scotland, and communicated in its present shape for the information of friends in Canada:

The Prince of Wales has returned from his tour in Egypt and the East. Next November he will be major, and will receive from possession of the Duchy of Cornwall, the annual revenues of which are £50 000 sterling, and the accumulations one million sterling, the interest on which will not be less than another £50 000 per annum. Neither France nor England will interfere in the American business in the meantime; but should mediation be called for after he has assumed the reins of Royal Highness will be appointed to act—thus inaugurating his public career as a friend of peace and reconciler of men—in which he will be assisted by older and more experienced heads than his own.

It is intended his Royal Highness shall spend the summer of 1863 in North America, and shall travel across the whole continent from the head of Lake Superior, by Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, to British Columbia, where he will embark, after circumnavigating Vancouver's Island, and return home by the Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, the Horn, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, at which different places he will land and spend a day or two. His Royal Highness, and the party of Engineers that will accompany him, will be the chalker-out of the line of the great Inter-Oceanic Railway that is to link the Atlantic and the Pacific with its iron bands, stretching from Halifax to New Westminster. To found a Canadian Principality, it has been proposed his Royal Highness should purchase the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is not thought that this is at all likely to be the case. But his Royal Highness intends to acquire estates in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, the Red River, and British Columbia, and to build chalets as our hunting lodges in each, making them at the same time model farms and the nuclei of agricultural communities.

Engineers and workmen of all descriptions will be sent out; and this example of his Royal Highness will be followed by other wealthy men in England, and will give a wonderful impetus to the colonization of British North America. The vast and cheerless solitudes will be peopled with a new generation of men; the barren land will be converted into fertile fields, and the desert made to blossom like the rose. The Governor of Vancouver's Island, and also the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, have had hints given them of the intended expedition. Suitable accommodation at different stages will be arranged through the different territories, and horses, wagons, &c., provided, and stores laid in, &c.—His Royal Highness having seen old and worn-out societies, wishes to see young and fresh communities, and man in his aboriginal state, and civilization emerging from its first elements with all the vigor which science and mechanical power can give to it in the present day; felling forests, making roads, building bridges, fencing, draining, and subjugating the earth, and making for himself and his descendants out of the raw material—making all subservient to human happiness.

This spirit of colonization is worthy of the heir-apparent of the British throne. His ancestor, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, was a great colonizer, and planted the Forfeited Estates in Ireland with Scotchmen and Englishmen; and in the same way his Royal Highness, at the distance of two centuries and a half, wishes to plant the British North American Territories. This work will crown the Prince with honor and distinction; and as he has already won the heart and head of the young and fair Alexandria, Princess of Denmark, he will then claim her as his royal bride and future Queen Consort, when he comes to occupy the British throne, girt with the historical associations of twice a thousand years, and the nuptials without delay will be celebrated with regal magnificence and splendor, amid the rejoicing of the united people of Denmark and Britain, and of all the colonies and dependencies thereunto belonging.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, July 25.

WHAT IT COSTS, AND WHY.

It is the opinion of the New York *Tribune* that "putting down the rebellion is very expensive, as well as bloody business." That paper, indeed, thinks "the nation is undone." It not only has no hope of restoring the Union, but would not restore it if it could. It says so, in plain terms. Precisely what it is urging on this "expensive and bloody" war for, does not clearly appear. The *Tribune*, looking at the money aspect of the case and dropping all thought of the sacrifice of lives and of national position involved in the strife, proceeds to show that the late Congress, now happily ended, appropriated $913 078,827.63; also, that the extra session, last summer, appropriated $265,103,296.99. The total amount, therefore, thus appropriated, reaches the enormous and altogether unparalleled sum of $1,178,181,824.62! More than eleven hundred millions! The recent army bill alone appropriated $550,000,000—or more than was ever included in one law or decree by any Government on earth. What is to be the result of all this? Is there a prospect that such a debt can ever be paid? And how long can this rate of living be maintained?

It is a fact that cannot be denied, that a large proportion of this gigantic expenditure has gone into the pockets of "plunderers of the public treasury"—the class of politicians referred to by the "Chicago platform" as "traitors and partisans at the Federal metropolis." It has been asserted that nearly one-half of this vast cost has been thus worse than wasted. The war is now costing, as can be proved, nearly $1,000,000 a day. Why? Read the developments of "frauds on the Government" published elsewhere in this number of the *Times*. It confirms, as far as it goes, the astounding revelations made by Messrs. Dawes and Hale.

From the New York Express of Saturday.

HAVE WE ANY MILITARY LAW?

We are glad to see that General Pope is looking after the deserters from his army; but military men say they would prefer to see him take a course which would at once bring that deserter to condign punishment at the time that the *amor propre* of the army of which he forms a part should suffer no violence. We cannot help looking upon Pope's order, (printed elsewhere,) advertising for a captain reported to have deserted, and offering five cents reward for his apprehension, as degrading to the rank of an officer, and to say the least—unmilitary. Mr. Samuel L. Harrison, the alleged deserter, is nobody in the eyes of the United States Army. But to hold up Captain Harrison, without trial by court-martial, to public scorn, is nothing, if not degrading, to the army at large. No military law gives General Pope the least warrant for any such proceeding in regard to deserters. He is himself as much subject to the revised regulations of the army of 1861, as the meanest drummer boy; and these regulations will show him how to catch, how to try, and how to punish deserters. Capt. Harrison must be tried by court-martial, and if convicted, he must suffer death. No rewards are offered for the capture of officers deserting, and certainly no permission is granted to General Pope to ridicule publicly any officer before he is tried. If General Pope has time to spare, while sweeping through the Shenandoah Valley, or —— Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, we advise him to read Articles of War 20, 21 and 50.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A CONFEDERATE RAID ON WASHINGTON—"STONEWALL" JACKSON IN BALTIMORE.

President Lincoln has received letters from a Union man in Washington, stating that the writer has information of an intended advance on this city by "Stonewall" Jackson. The President's informant has just returned from Virginia and obtained his information of Jackson's intentions from what he considers a reliable and authoritative Secession source, and it was given him under a misapprehension as to his real position. Jackson declares that he was in Baltimore a few days ago, and obtained reliable and complete information regarding the number and position of forces and fortifications about that city and in the District of Columbia. The gentleman who considers it his duty to furnish this information to the President is at least a man of veracity and intelligence, and believes that there is reason to apprehend something from Jackson's plans.

Special Despatches to the New York Tribune.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY SUBJECT TO CONFISCATION.

There are fair lands and broad acres in Maryland and in the occupied portions of Virginia tenanted chiefly by persons of African descent, which notoriously belong to leading Confederates who fall within the classes whose property it is made the duty of the President, by the Confiscation act, to free the slaves and institute proceedings against. Some surprise is manifested that no steps have been taken as yet to carry out the law in this respect.

COL. BORTON STILL MISSING.

Colonel Norton, of the 21st Ohio, has not yet been found. The order for his arrest was founded in part upon his unpleasant conduct in connecting and publishing false accusations against General Mitchel, instead of bringing his charges, if any he had, to the notice of his superiors.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.

SECRETARY SEWARD—A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF HIS POSITION.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning contains an important semi-official statement in relation to Secretary Seward and the rumors of his intended retirement from the Cabinet. The *Intelligencer* says that he will remain in the Cabinet so long as his services are required, and that he has supported the military measures of all our generals who are in the field, and that he desires unanimity of counsel above all things. It is further declared that when the President releases him from the duties of his office he will retire to private life, and never again return to a public position.

Special Correspondence of the Washington Star.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

THE MERRIMAC NO. 2—OUR GUNBOATS READY FOR HER.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 21.—Some of our officers lately returned from Richmond met there some of their former associates and comrades, and had free conversations with them. They said they would clear out our gunboats from the James river very soon, but how they did not state.

Their new Merrimac No. 2 is afloat and ready. She is 150 feet long and 45 feet beam, mounts four heavy guns to the fore and aft, and so arranged that three of them can be brought on a broadside. She has six feet of solid timber on her sides, and that covered with wrought iron placing of four inches in thickness. The Galena, Commander Rodgers, is in advance, with the Monitor and the Aroostook quite near, and if she comes down she will be taken.

The flag officer, Captain Wilkes, is below at present, or at Fortress Monroe, and appears in good health and spirits, and rears his good judgment and bravery, which some of his attempts will be accomplished it possible to do so.

Commander John Rodgers, of the Galena, is acting flag officer in the absence of Capt. Wilkes, and everything will go right under his direction. The cool, courageous and skillful manner in which he fought Fort Darling is among the notable incidents of the war. He was instructed to test the iron mail of the Galena, and he did it to the satisfaction of all. She proved to be invulnerable; and when asked why he did not draw off when he discovered the fact, he replied: "I was ordered to test it, and I thought I would make the job thorough." Captain Rodgers is a type of the old school of naval officers—modest, brave, and a thorough seaman.—No better man can be found for his position.

The army is comfortable, in high condition, and in the best possible results, with unbounded confidence in their chief, and only anxious for another meeting and an advance on Richmond. The supplies are most full, and of the best, and all the efforts of the Confed rates to cut off the communications by James river will be abortive. They are much more likely to make a dash on Washington than to attempt anything against the army here.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER.

THE GUERILLAS CAPTURING MISSOURI TOWNS—PROMISE OF MAGNIFICENT CROPS, &C.

Passengers by the steamer New Galv, which arrived yesterday from St. Joseph, disclose the fact that along the Missouri river there is not such a state of peace and sublime loyalty as there is in the neighboring State of Iowa or Illinois, and relate the condition of the country in such language as proves the necessity of shedding blood freely—the blood of traitors. [illegible] respect for the power of this Government. The Secessionists seem to have been reorganized into bands of desperate marauding, who are doing pretty much as they please, unopposed by any military force, and perhaps countenanced, aided and abetted by the more wealthy, and hitherto the influential portion of the people. The condition of society in Missouri calls for the very measures that will be characterized by the Secessionists as harsh and inhuman. There must be no squeamishness in dealing with these guerilla bands and their sympathisers. If the communities cannot repel and disperse these unscrupulous outlaws, they must soon submit to the march of troops in their midst, and to an indiscriminate use of property by those troops for the purpose of quelling the rebellion and its consequences. There is an apathy among those people that may lead to their ruin. We learn from recent arrivals what follows:

Frankfort, a village below Brunswick, in Saline county, was visited by a party of guerillas, variously estimated at equal to be from fifteen to two hundred. Unopposed they held the town, their sympathizers and the Union men, if any there were of the latter, as long as they thought fit, and left when when they chose, with all the goods they wanted.

It was rumored that another hundred guerillas visited Columbia, but what they did there, if they really paid that town a visit, did not come to the knowledge of our informant.

At various points on the river, if not all, there were, as usual, jubilant and delighted that when Price would again come into the State he would be welcomed and instantly joined by a hundred thousand men.

There seemed to be an organized rising of guerilla parties in different counties, and a determination to commit as much mischief as possible while the Union sentiment was quiescent and meek.

Crops in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, were remarkably abundant and very fine. The wheat has never been known, during the last twenty-five years, to be in finer condition, or to promise more abundantly. Corn looked magnificent.

From the New York Times, July 26.

STILL MORE IRON CLADS.

There are to be built immediately four new iron clad vessels, to be constructed, in addition to the ten Ericsson gunboats, the Ironsides, Dunnoke and the vessels, the laying of whose keel blocks were notified on Wednesday. As far as we can learn, they are to be constructed as follows: One at Jersey City, one at Greenpoint, one at Boston, and one at New York. A leading iron-founder of this city, who is now in Washington, has telegraphed to his associates in town to employ all the available mechanics they can procure, to build four sets of boilers for new craft. It is said that there are even more than the number given to be commenced, but owing to a decided disinclination on the part of Secretary Welles and the constructors, to have the facts or dimensions published, we are compelled to omit them. The one to be built at Boston will be 210 feet long, 53 feet beam, and 1,300 tons. The upper deck will be flush, like that of the Monitor, neither bulwark nor rail rising above it. The deck will consist of six inch oak plank, with four and a half inches of iron plating outside of that. The iron mail on the outside of the hull will be five inches thick. Workmen are cutting the blocks for this formidable craft, which will be built at once in the upper ship house.

A REGIMENT OF NEGROES AT CHICAGO.—We learn from the *Westliche Post* of St. Louis, one of the best German dailies of the United States, that Mr. Hesing, the German Sheriff of Chicago, has applied to the President for permission to raise a regiment of negroes in Chicago. Mr. Hesing is said to be a man of iron energy, of indomitable courage, and a rare talent of organization, and to have acquired, by his humane attitude towards the negro population, their enthusiastic attachment. He feels confident that the regiment can be raised in a very short time—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PLEASANT TURKISH LAW.—A Constantinople letter in the *Journal de Havre* mentions the following: "A man was a short time since condemned to death for the murder of a man whose wife was *enceinte.*—The trial was hardly terminated when the woman gave birth to a son. In consequence, the execution was put off until the child should attain his majority, as he will then have to decide if the murderer shall redeem the blood of his father for a sum of money, or if the execution shall take place. In the meantime, the murderer will remain in prison."

The ill feeling between the whites and blacks which has lately been exhibited in Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois, has also begun to ripen in Indiana. We find the following in the Louisville papers of Wednesday. "An affray occurred in New Albany, Indiana, on Monday between a party of white man and some negroes, in which John Locks was killed and Charles Lansford was wounded in the leg."

AN ARREST FOR "TREASON."—Gen. Lewis Partridge, of Norwich, Vermont, late U. S. Marshal has been arrested by United States Marshal Baldwin, on the charge of *treason*, and taken to Windsor, Vermont, where the United States Circuit Court sits next week. His trial is expected to take place during the coming session of the Court.—The evidence against him is said to be "very strong."

Frederick W. Thayer, an old and highly respectable Boston merchant, died recently on board the steamship Asia, on her voyage to this country from Liverpool. Mr. Thayer was formerly of the firm of Enoch Train & Co., and later of the firm of Thayer and Warren. He leaves a large circle of friends.

DRAFTING IN OHIO.—Governor Tod has appealed to the people of Ohio for troops, and says that if her quota is not raised in forty days, he will draft.

The French steam frigate Gurriere, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at New York. All well on board.

HANCE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND,

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pain in the Breast, and all Diseases which Terminate in Consumption.

This article, which has been before the public or a number of years, is without a superior for the cure of the diseases for which it is recommended. Oftentimes one bottle has been known to afford immediate relief, n even cure. Price 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles $2 50. For sale by SETH S. HANCE,

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

JOHN K. HURST,

GEO. SLATER, | B. F. NEWCOMER,

F. L. CLAIBORNE, | JACOB BRANDT, Jr.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 26, 1862.

STOCKS.—The market was rather duller than usual today, but we have no change to notice in prices. We notice a sale of $6,000 Maryland 6's 1870 at 104, closing at 104¾ bid for the coupons of 1870, and 104 bid for the inscribed of the same year; for Missouri 6's 45 was bid, 47¾ asked; for Tennessee 6's 53 was asked. The only sale of City was $130 6's 1870 at 101, the market closing about the same as on yesterday for all descriptions. In Railway bonds there was nothing whatever doing, and prices remained about the same. There were sales of 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 65¾, and 25 do. do. at 65¾, closing at 65¾ bid, 65¾ asked; for Northern Central $25 was bid, $26¾ asked. Nothing worthy of special notice in other stocks.

AMERICAN GOLD.—There were no sales of gold reported to day: bidders were offering 117¾, and sellers demanding 118¾. At the New York Stock Board to day gold sold at 117¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.