CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF PARTIES FROM THE SOUTH.—Yesterday evening upon the arrival of the steamers Planter and George Weems, they were boarded by some of the police under Marshal Lyons, who proceeded to make an examination of the baggage of the passengers. The result was that a large number of letters, from the South, addressed to persons in Baltimore, were found upon some of the passengers, who had come from Richmond. The police took possession of the letters and arrested five of the passengers, who were taken to the Marshals office. Among them were Samuel Acton and James Magee of this city. These were confined until further orders, the others whose names were not ascertained were released upon parole. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the examination was concluded, full particulars could not be procured.

THE CATONSVILLE RAILROAD.—This road is now so far completed that the company will commence running a regular line of cars to Catonsville on Monday next. Four cars, which have been procured from the City Passenger Railway Association, will be placed upon the track until the cars which are now building for the company are finished.—The cars will start from the Western terminus of the Baltimore street road, and run at regular intervals during the day. By a provision of the charter the company were required to purchase, at a fair valuation, the stock, coaches, &c., of the omnibus lines now on the turnpike road. This they have done in the case of Pettibord's line, paying $3 500 for nine coaches and twenty-two horses They are now in treaty with the proprietors of the other line.

THE WEATHER.—The atmosphere yesterday was quite oppressive, in fact it was one of the warmest days of the season. About day break a storm came up from the west, accompanied by vivid lightning and loud thunder. It took a southeasterly course, and the rain was very slight; it however made the early morning quite pleasant. As the sun shone out, the breeze died away and the heat increased, making locomotion an unpleasant operation. The sun set clear and red, portending a warmer day for the morrow. The thermometer at the NEWS SHEET office denoted:

At 9 o'clock	79 degrees.
" 12 "	84 "
" 3 "	86 "
" 6 "	84 "

SENT TO FORT MCHENRY.—Lieutenant George Shearer, of Bradley Johnson's 1st Maryland (Confederate) regiment, was captured by Captain Perkins on the 25th inst., near Hancock, Maryland, together with a fine horse and equipments. He was taken to Hagerstown and committed to jail. On Tuesday he was brought to Baltimore, in charge of Lieutenant P. Voorhees and Lieutenant Page, of the 29th Pennsylvania volunteers, and sent to Fort McHenry by order of Major General Wool. He is charged with recruiting soldiers in Maryland to be sent South.

NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE SECOND BRANCH OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—The Union party made the following nominations, among others, for members of the Second Branch of the City Council to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of the old members: William E. Hooper, 2d and 4th wards; Haslup McKim, 11th and 12th wards; G. W. George, 13th and 14th wards; Charles H. Poumsirat, 19th and 20th wards.

INQUEST.—Coroner Sparklin yesterday held an inquest over the body of a white child about two days old, found floating yesterday morning in the Long dock, opposite the State Tobacco Warehouse.—Verdict, "Death from the hands of some person unknown."

FIRE.—The cabinet-making establishment of F. Herold, No. 191 South Sharp street, near Hill, was accidentally set on fire yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. The fire was extinguished before any considerable damage was done.

Amusements.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—This famous and artistic company of comedians have lately had their numbers greatly augmented, by the accession of many of the principal artists formerly connected with Bryant's, Buckley's and other popular troupes. They form a grand galaxy of stars, not excelled by those of any other constellation in the firmament of modern minstrelsy. Mr. Hooley, in reorganizing the well-known Hooley & Campbell's party, has wisely retained Mr. Rollin Howard, universally acknowledged to be the most able and entrancing burlesque *prima donna assoluta*, not only of this country, but also of any transAtlantic city. Harry Lehr and Nelse Seymour are also members, and will open, on Monday evening next, a new budget of laughable eccentricities, superior to any which they have ever heretofore appeared in to excite the risibles of the public. In chosing the Maryland Institute, the Manager has done wisely, as it is, unquestionably, the largest, coolest and most popular resort in the city. We would here advise our readers that the visit of the Hooleys will be a brief one.

A RARE ENTERTAINMENT.—The visitors to the Melodeon, Baltimore street, near the bridge, will be pleased to learn that on Friday night they will have an opportunity of showing, in a substantial manner, their appreciation of the efforts of the efficient business manager, Mr. John P. Smith, who takes a benefit on that occasion. The entertainment offered will be of the choice st character, as about thirty volunteers will appear, in addition to the regular company. The recipient of this benefit is one of the best men in his line of business, and there is every reason to believe that he will not be forgotten by his host of friends.

THE MELODEON.—Nothwithstanding the bad weather, the Melodeon Hall, which by the bye is cool and pleasant, is crowded every night. The proprietor does not lag in his endeavors to give the public one of the best exhibitions of the kind which has ever been in this city. Those who wish to spend a pleasant evening should by all means visit the Melodeon.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

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

Without transacting any business the Branch adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present, Mr. GEORGE. Adjourned until this afternoon.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, July 29.

THE ARRESTED MARYLAND MEMBERS.

Many months ago several members of the Maryland Legislature were arrested upon a charge of being concerned in a plot to carry Maryland into the line of secession. It was claimed that Mr. S. T. Wallis, one of the members, had prepared an act of secession, to be passed at the ensuing session. The Government professed to have intercepted this document, and to have the original in the handwriting of Mr. Wallis in their possession. Hence, the members suspected of favoring it were arrested at their residences in the night by a military force, and carried to Fort McHenry; [illegible] removed to Fort Lafayette, and since that time to Fort Warren, where most of them are at present. About two months since, *Beverdy Johnson, a Union man*, and a friend of Mr. Wallis's, *proved*, from his knowledge of Mr. W's handwriting, that *the ordinance was a forgery*, and we see it stated that there is a strong probability that it was prepared by some clerks in one of the departments in Washington. On this mistaken inference from a fact, which turned out not to be a fact, the members of the Legislature have not been arrested for a few days only, but detained in prison for many months. The Government, since the discovery, has tried to get rid of the odium of the transaction by offering these members their freedom upon giving their parole, but a majority of them have refused freedom upon such a condition; and the following manly letter from Mr. W. G. Harrison to Secretary Stanton, explains fully the ground of refusal:

FORT WARREN, Feb. 22, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: As a member of the Legislature of Maryland, I was taken from my dwelling house at mid night of the 12th September last, by the military police of the city of Baltimore, and have since been incarcerated in several prisons, and now nearly four months in this one of Fort Warren. I was told my arrest was by orders from Washington. I refuse any release, except an unconditional one, because I will not seem even to acquiesce in an act which has violated one of the most sacred bonds of our Government (*vide* Art. 4th, Amendments to the Constitution). I have been arrested in defiance of law, punished without charge or crime, or trial and judgment of my peers, and I will not sanction the insinuation which a parole affords, that any charge has been made or proved, warranting what has been done. Respectfully,

W. G. HARRISON.

Upon this array of facts, which the Government cannot deny, can there be any justification for the detention of those now in custody? Have they no rights under the Constitution?

If it can be shown that they are traitors, there will be no dissatisfaction at their punishment.—But the facts above stated show that they were arrested, and are now confined, in defiance of the law of the land. These citizens of Maryland were torn from their families, by a military guard, and have undergone an imprisonment of nearly eight months upon a charge that turns out to have been based upon a forgery.

SLAUGHTER OF THREE THOUSAND AND EIGHT HUNDRED SHEEP AT ONE TIME.—It may not be generally known that the "scab" is a disease eminently contagious and destructive of sheep life, and that it rages with fearful violence in Victoria. Diseased sheep are, on no consideration, permitted to cross the border into New South Wales, and if the "scab" be discovered in a flock, the drivers are by law compelled to destroy them, to prevent the spreading of a disease so fatal. Some few weeks since a flock of sheep, numbering nearly 3,800, were driven across the Murray, with the intention of taking them to some part of the new country discovered in the direction of Cooper's Creek. At the time it was suspected that they were not perfectly free from disease, but as nothing could be proved they were allowed to pass. They had not proceeded far when the disease broke out, and were at once condemned; and, in order to conveniently dispose of so large a number, a stock yard was contrived on the spot. Some 30 persons assisted in slaying the animals, which was completed in three hours; preparations were then made to burn them, which process occupied two whole days and nights.—*Letter from Melbourne.*

NEW ORLEANS NEGROES ON THEIR DIGNITY.—Passengers by the Fulton report that in New Orleans the colored population are getting very insolent, and they refuse to obey even the sentries. General Butler, it is said, has threatened to punish them for disobedience of lawful orders of their owners, but they laugh at it, and dare their owners to punish them. A few days before the Fulton sailed, a loaded Government wagon was upset in the street, within view of about forty colored persons, but they could only be induced to assist in lifting it by the appearance of a few cavalry soldiers, who had to use the flat of their swords.

NEW MOLE AND DOCKS AT CALLAO.—The foundation stone of the new mole and docks at Callao, Chili, was laid by President Castilla on the 20th instant. The plan is very extensive, and, if ever completed, will be a great advantage and benefit to the port. The works are under the direction of Mr. Alexander Prentice, an English engineer.

From the Boston Courier.

We do not know where to look for anything more striking and startling than in the following article from the Albany *Atlas and Argus* of yesterday:—

THE EVENING JOURNAL GIVES UP THE WAR.

The *Tribune* and its affiliated presses are striving for a War of Separation. They wish to discard and repudiate the South. They subscribe to this their wishes and the aspirations of certain Republican politicians, who believe that a Northern Confederacy will provide a sufficient theatre for their ambition.

The organ of the ultra Republicans has said that "the Nation is undone," that the cause of the Union and Constitution is lost.

The *Evening Journal*, of Albany, however, which sometimes affects to represent Conservative sentiments, gives up the cause of the Union in words too painfully significant. We copy its leading article of Saturday, which it entitles "Lessons." We quote these Lessons, astonished at the ignorance and incapacity that made them necessary, and still more astonished at the remaining ignorance, that all this experience has been insufficient to cure:—

"The war has been a stern schoolmaster to the people of the loyal States. Its lessons have been hard but salutary. It has given us a flood of light upon many subjects that were dark and doubtful. It has enabled us to see ourselves, to see our enemies, to see Europe at large, as we never saw or suspected them before. It has opened to us a new world, set us to exploring new paths of knowledge, sharpened our vision, intensified all our faculties. It has taught the opportunities and the dangers of our situation, and warned us against much that might do us harm.

"We have learned the folly of underrating our enemies. We have learned that they are equally brave, equally hardy, equally quick-witted, equally endowed with martial qualities with ourselves.—We have learned that they are terribly in earnest in their efforts to achieve their ends, that they are desperate in their resolve to divorce themselves from us, that they are determined to resist our efforts to conquer them, to the bitter end. We have learned that they are as wary as they are unscrupulous, that they are as cunning as they are depraved, that they are quick to take advantage of our weakness, our blunders and our indecision.—We have learned that they are fully our peers in military capacity, and that, as soldiers, they make up in dash what they lack in solid hardihood. We have learned that the very despotism that exists among them, gives them a compactness and unity which we do not and cannot possess.

"We have learned how little active co-operation we are to expect from the 'Union element' of the extreme South. We have learned that that element, even where most prevalent, is timid, torpid, doubtful, negative; that it 'needs watchers' to sit by and nurse it; that it is often treacherous and counterfeit; that in many instances it is rather a stumbling-block in our way than a prop and auxiliary. We have learned that, little by little, the poison of Secession has spread among the people—that little by little it has possessed and crazed them; until public sentiment has, in many sections, become almost a unit.

"We have learned the folly of expecting sympathy from foreign Governments and foreign Peoples.—We have learned that we are hated most cordially where we had trusted to look for moral support; that we stand to-day apart and isolated without a friend or backer in any Power on earth. We have learned that we must not only fight the good fight unassisted, but under the shadow of the frowns of Europe.

"We have learned that slavery, instead of being an element of weakness, is an element of strength to the Confederates. We have learned that is one of their chief props and stalks of support; that the four millions of blacks held in bondage are used as effective weapons with which to fight and oppose us. We have learned that we cannot successfully fight the enemy and protect 'the Institution' at the same time; and that if ever we hope to succeed we must leave the latter to its fate.

"We have learned that the contest between us and the Confederates is reduced to a question of pure brute force. We have learned that the arm that can strike hardest, and the foot that can stand firmest, and the brain that can plot surest, will win the day. We have learned that it will no longer do to 'play war;' that it will no longer do to administer emollients; that the disease is of that virulent nature that it demands the most active remedies. We have learned that there is no middle ground—no half way house—between absolute triumph and vassalage."

We forbear to speak of the causes which have brought the country to this sense of its errors and shortcomings. Let us take the testimony of the *Journal* why this war has been not only a failure but a crime. We quote from the *Journal* of Friday:

"There have been mistakes. There has been peculation. Weak men have disgraced, and bad men have betrayed the Government. Contractors have fattened on fat jobs. Adventurers have found the war a source of private gain. Moral desperadoes have flocked about the National capital and lain in wait for prey. The scum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled them by its reek and offensive odor. There has been mismanagement in the Departments; mismanagement in the camp; mismanagement wherever great labor has been performed and great responsibilities devolving. Men—even Presidents and Cabinet officers and Commanding Generals—have erred, because their vision was finite; because they could not grasp the full significance of the drama, and because they were compelled to strike out on untrodden paths."

We can add nothing to a confession so disgraceful, in regard to the internal government of the country, except to cite an illustration of how its foreign relations are conducted:

"The Watkins *Republican* of the 17th inst. says Hon. A. S. Diven told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign nations from time to time that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for 300,000 men."

The Administration has sold out the right of domain on the seas (resisted by every previous Administration) to Great Britain. It has abandoned the right of domination on the Continent to France, and allowed and encouraged the invasion of Mexico. Last comes the acknowledgment of the right of intervention, by our Secretary of State—which degrades even our enemies at the South, no matter how much it humiliates us.

On both sides of the Republican party we see the surrender of our Nationality and our Union! Will Democrats submit to it? Will they not resist, at all hazards?

From the New York Times, July 30.

RICHMOND AS IT IS.—A DESCRIPTION OF IT BY A RECENTLY PAROLED UNION PRISONER.

[illegible] paroled Union prisoner, (Mr. Chas. B. Denny, Hospital Steward, 2d Fire Zouaves, Sickles' brigade,) who has given us a statement of his experiences while in the hands of the Confederates. He was detailed by Dr. Sim, Medical Director of Hooker's division, to remain in the rear of our retreating army and assist Dr. John J. McGowan, surgeon of the 2 Regiment, Excelsior brigade, in ministering to the wants of our brave soldiers who were unable to march, owing to various diseases contracted in the swamps before Richmond.

Early on Sunday morning, June 29, when the rumbling of our retreating army wagons had long died in the distance, the prisoner, deeming capture a foregone conclusion, went out under a flag of truce to the enemy's lines, and surrendered himself and charge to the Confederate General Huger. That officer treated them (the prisoners) with the utmost respect.

After the preliminaries of surrender were gone through, Mr. Denny was cited before General Magruder, who was surrounded by a numerous but rusty-looking staff. Conspicuous among them, especially for his rustiness, was Howell Cobb, of Georgia, who asked him how the Irishmen could conscientiously fight against the South. The prisoner answered, "I speak to you, Sir, in the tongue of every Irishman, when I assure you that when the flag that has always afforded us an asylum and a home, is in peril, we will endeavor to preserve it at all hazards." Struck with the boldness of the reply, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury left the field to the quiet possession of his prisoner.

Next day he was brought to Richmond, where he was paraded, in company with his Colonel, Wm. R. Brewster, Rev. Jos O'Hagan, his Chaplain, and Capt. M. W. Byrnes, Company A, same regiment, through the principal streets of the city. They were all subsequently brought before Gen. Winder, who spoke in no very choice terms to the reverend gentleman, strongly denouncing all Christian clergymen in the North as being the cause of the trouble. He, however, subsequently modified his tone, and accorded to a few reasonable requests.

Mr. Denny was appointed by General Winder as Hospital Steward of the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to the Union army in Richmond. While in that position he enjoyed a great many privileges, having an opportunity of going through the city almost *ad libitum*.

All business is suspended at 3 o'clock, P. M., and for three hours all the men from 18 to 35 years of age drill. Very high premiums are offered for substitutes. Provisions in Richmond he quotes as follows:—Butter, $1.25 per pound; sugar, $1 per pound; milk, 25 cents a quart; burnt rye, used instead of coffee, $1. Everything else in proportion. The city is one vast lazar-house, where King Death holds high carnival among Confederate as well as Union forces; and should an opportunity rise, the foreign population alone would subvert the frightful domination which spreads its pestilential pall over that doomed capital.

THE OHIO BORDER.—We do not wish to be considered an alarmist, (says the Cincinnati *Commercial*,) but information which we have received from a source that we consider entitled to credit, induces us to warn the people of Southern Ohio, and particularly of the towns along the river, to be active and vigilant, and not to delay organization among themselves. There are a few very dangerous men among them—men who are as malignant in their hatred of the Government that protects them as the bitterest secessionists in South Carolina. It is said, that for several nights last, skiffs have been seen to cross the Ohio, conveying traitors from the Kentucky side, and they have been traced to the houses and headquarters of these men, where they have been in consultation for hours together. It is believed that they mean mischief, and are arranging for raids into this State, though the exact nature of their conspiracies has not yet been ascertained. Enough, however, is known to make it important that the people should bestir themselves in the towns and counties bordering on the Ohio. No time is to be lost.—Organize at once, such of you as are unable to enlist in the three years' service. If the guerrillas are sufficiently daring to cross the river, we should be prepared to meet them in such a manner that none will return to tell the tale.

HARVEST.—We understand there is a great scarcity of labor among the farmers. Much grain is yet left standing for lack of harvest hands. The recent wet weather, too, has interfered with the gathering of the grain crops; and if it continues much longer, fears are entertained that the wheat will be seriously injured. With these drawbacks our crops are as abundant this year as ever.—*Chambersburg Times.*

GENERAL MITCHELL AND HIS ARMY—HIS EXPLOITS AT THE BATTLE OF BRIDGEPORT.

(K. M. S. Correspondence Cincinnati Times, dated "Battle Creek, Tenn., July 13.")

GENERAL MITCHELL'S COMMAND.

It is rumored here that the late command of General Mitchell is to pass under the control of Brigadier General Rosecau. Report also says that General Mitchell is to be appointed second in command to McClellan, on the Potomac. This latter is regarded as considerable of a joke.

While all here regard "Old Stars," as they term him, with some respect on account of his energy, I have yet to find but few officers who are not disposed to regard him as far from the officer he pretends to be. His advance movement on Huntsville is said to have been prepared and insisted on by General Turchin, while it was with reluctance that General M. agreed to it. The representations forwarded to the press relative to the Bridgeport affair are declared, by every officer engaged in it, to be exaggerated and laughably extravagant.

The charge was made, by his orders, upon the town without a bayonet fixed, and over such ground that the ranks were thrown into confusion, and pushed forward like a mob. The town was found to be vacant, and the men, in this confusion, were ordered to fire their guns when but one of the enemy was in sight. These are facts which will be substantisted by every officer who was in the "great fight at Bridgeport." These are a mere atom of what, it is alleged, will be brought against the General while at Washington, and these are brought by those officers who, in the early part of the campaign, were his greatest admirers.

They further allege, that in all cases he has so magnified his operations, that, to those who know the facts, the record forms one of the most ridiculous humbugs to be found in the history of the war. Skirmishes of the most trifling character have, by his own telegraphic despatches, been heralded over the country as severe battles, he giving countenance to such reports in the newspapers, that the officers engaged in them were not able to identify the action in which they were pictured as having been engaged.

The *Herald* correspondent derived his report of the Bridgeport affair from the General himself, to whom he had been introduced by Captain Edgarton, of the battery, and that report sets down the loss at sixty-three killed, &c. But one volley was discharged, and that at a small body of men who could have been captured; and the entire result of the "battle" was two killed and two wounded.—With the present prospect of an exposure of his part in the campaign, it shows the most thorough explosion of a very cheap reputation.

NEGRO RIOTS IN NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

From the Louisville Democrat, July 23.

The fruits of abolition agitation which have already begun to show themselves in Toledo, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois, have also begun to ripen in Indiana. Our little neighbor, New Albany, is now experiencing some of the beauties of that agitation, and we fear that the trouble has only just begun.

A villainous murder was committed there Monday night by a couple of negroes. "Locke never spoke after being hit, and evidently died instantly; the ball, it is supposed, penetrated his heart." Lankford's wound is a bad one. He was taken to the National Hotel, where he now lies, but the ball has not yet been extracted from his leg." The parties who were implicated in the murder have all been arrested and lodged in jail.

From the Louisville Express, July 24.

The excitement in New Albany in regard to the killing of young Locke continued all day yesterday. All day Tuesday, parties of armed men and boys were parading the streets in search of negroes.—Four negroes were badly beaten near the Market House. Afterwards a large and excited crowd started to Daytown, a northern suburb of the city, where they found several negroes, all of whom were beaten more or less severely with clubs, bricks &c., and one was shot, who we learn has since died. A negro belonging to the ram Monarch was also badly beaten. Several other negroes were attacked by the infuriated people, a number of whom will probably die.

West Union, a suburb of the city, was visited by a large crowd. Here a number of negroes were found, all of whom were badly beaten. On Tuesday night the crowd visited several negro residences, and destroyed considerable property—among other places the vineyard and garden of G. W. Carter, the barber, which they nearly ruined. On Tuesday night a large crowd visited the jail and demanded that the negroes there confined be given up. This being refused, they threatened to batter down the jail with the cannon, and at once proceeded to get the guns, but in this they failed. Yesterday morning a large crowd again assembled in the neighborhood of the jail and demanded that the negroes there confined be brought out and tried; but, of course, the demand was not complied with. The excitement was very intense at New Albany all day yesterday, and there is no telling when it will end.

DEPARTURE OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—This morning about nine hundred and [illegible]30 of the Confederate prisoners confined in the Old Capitol were marched out, and under a strong guard of the 69th New York, commanded by Captain Higgins, were ordered to the steamboat wharf, where they were put on board one of the Government transports for Fortress Monroe, for exchange. The most girls followed in wagons. Among them are Lieut. Col. Reynolds, of Mississippi, who was taken at Fort Donelson, Captain Monaghan and Richard Walsh, who marched in front of the procession. Most of them were better dressed than is usual with Secesh prisoners, being in full uniform, gray pants, coats, and gray caps or hats, some with black feathers, and all appeared to be in high spirits at the prospect of again being in Dixie. As they were getting ready to leave quite a crowd gathered around to see them; and on their way to the boat they attracted much attention. This exchange reduces the number of prisoners of war at present confined to about twenty, who have been sent down from the vicinity of Warrenton within a week or two past. The State prisoners, numbering somethirty or forty, are still in the prison.—*Washington Star of Yesterday.*

The miserable little post-office "spits" now in circulation as currency, are not the stamps authorized by Congress, and they are quite unfit for the use to which they are put. The stamps authorized to be circulated are not yet issued. They will have no gluten on them, and will be prepared for circulation, rather than for letter stamps. This is quite bad enough. It brings our circulating medium to a low ebb. But it is better than the sticky stamps, which are fit only for letters, and will not be fit for that purpose after being handled a short time. They will neither be redeemed with treasury notes nor permitted to pass for postage, after they become worn and defaced. Nobody should receive them—nobody should attempt to pass them. It is unlawful, as it is quite unprofitable, and such a government forbids their use as currency.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

APPALLING TRAGEDY IN CANADA.—The Quebec *Chronicle* gives an account of a horrible tragedy which took place in Stanford Township. A woman named Burrel, who has manifested symptoms of insanity, gave a *vielin* at her house on Sunday night, and the next morning, on a married daughter calling at the house, she found it fastened, and looking in at the window saw her mother and seven children lying dead on the floor. The house being closely fastened, circumstances point to the fact that the mother must have first murdered her children and then committed suicide.

DRAFTING.—Orders for drafting are already issued in some of the States. In Ohio the order is to take effect August 18th. It is to be stayed only in those towns or counties in which the full quota is supplied by volunteers. It has begun in Maine, and is already ordered for Maryland. In Connecticut, Governor Buckingham takes the same course. If every town fills its quota of men there will be no draft. But in every town not furnishing its quota a draft will be made. So the number is to be filled either by volunteers or by a draft.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1862.

STOCKS.—The market was dull and inactive to day, the only transaction being $100 City 6's 1870 at 99, a decline of ¾ per cent. within the last few days; the closing rate for 6's 1875 was 100 bid, 100¾ asked, and for the new issue of 1890 100 bid, 101¼ asked. Maryland 6's were offered at 105 for the coupons of 1870, and for the inscribed of 1890 102¼ was bid. Railway bonds participated in the general dullness, but prices remained pretty much the same as quoted yesterday. For Baltimore and Ohio Railway shares $63 was bid, $65 asked, and for Northern Central $26 bid, $27 asked.

AMERICAN GOLD.—There was a sale at the Stock Board to day of $1,500 American gold at 116, at which rate the market closed, the highest figure offered being 115. At the New York Stock Board to day gold sold at 114¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862.

$100 Baltimore city 6's '70	99
1,500 American Gold	116
25 shares Maryland Fire Insurance Co	10¾

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

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	99¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	98¾	99
" " Treasury notes	7 3-10	102¾
Tennessee 6's	50¾	60
Virginia 6's	50¾	50¾
Missouri 6's	53	00
North Carolina 6's	46¾	46¾
Canton	60	00
Cumberland	13	00
Reading	33¾	34
Cleveland and Toledo	55	56
Michigan S. and N. Indiana	46¾	00
" " " " guar.	25	00
Rock Island	15¾	00
Galena and Chicago	62¾	00
New York Central	08	00
Gold	92¾	93
Hudson River	114¾	00
Pacific Mail	45	00
Panama	109¾	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg	21¾	00
	Steady.	Firm.

The New York *Post* of Tuesday afternoon says:

Money is very dull at 5@6 per cent. on call, principally at 5. The inactivity in stock adds to the glut of capital, but good news from the army would soon infuse new life into Wall street. The accumulation in gold is less active, and rates ¼ per cent lower. The dullness in foreign exchange is very marked to day, and the business for the month promises to be smaller than any steamer of the past month. The quotation for first class bills on London is 127¾@128¾. The closing sales of gold were at 116¼@116¾. Bullable demand notes are quoted dull at 106¾@106¾. Silver is held at 110@112. The stock market is lower and heavy, influenced by unfavorable rumors from the seat of war. The transactions are on a very limited scale, and chiefly between the speculators of the board. Pacific Mail declined 1 per cent; Rock Island ¾; Erie ¾; do preferred ¾; Illinois Central ¾; Galena ¾. After the board, New York Central sold at 92; Michigan Central 59¾; Galena 67¾; Toledo 46¾—indicating a weak market. Governments are heavy, especially the coupon 6's of 1881, which sold at 98¾@98⅞. The 7.30 notes were quiet at 102¾@102¾. The coupon 5's of 1874 sold at 80¾@80¾, a decline of ¼ per cent.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, July 30.

COFFEE.—We hear of nothing doing in Coffee to-day. Holders continue to demand high rates, and with light stocks in first hands, the market is dull. We now quote per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands only amounts to about 15,000 bags, with little of any other description here.

FLOUR.—There continues to be a good demand for all descriptions of Flour. The first parcel of Western Extra Flour, ground from new Wheat, was received from Louisville, Kentucky, to day, and sold by Messrs. Newcomer & Co., on Change for $5 per bbl.; there were also sales of 200 bbls. out Extra at $5.12½, and 250 bbls. fair Howard Street Super at $5.50 per bbl. We now quote Howard Street Super at $5.50; do. do. shipping Extra $5.75; do. do. retailing Extra $5.75@$6.87½; do. do. Family $6.50@6.75; Ohio Super $5.50; do. shipping Extra $5.75; retailing Extra $5.75; Family $6@6.25; City Mills good brands Baltimore Family $8.75; do. shipping brands Extra $6.75@7; do. retailing Extra $6.75@7.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The rates for Family Flour have advanced, and we now quote, by the dray load at $8.75 for Gambrill and other choice brands, and $8.25 per bbl. for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—There have been no sales reported, but the demand appears to be fair. We now quote at $3.50@3.87½ per bbl. for fair to good brands.

CORN MEAL.—The market is almost entirely bare of Corn Meal, and we now quote both City and Brandywine at $3.50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—There was a fair demand for all descriptions of Grain, and prices remain about the same as yesterday. The offerings were 10,138 bushels, viz: 5,224 bushels Wheat, 1,269 bushels Corn, 3,535 bushels Oats, and 40 bushels new white at 130 cts.; 100 bushels old do. at 145 cts., and 100 bushels do. at 150 cts.; there were sales reported of 1,384 bushels of new Red at 125@130 cts., and 300 bushels of old do. at 145 cts., and 100 bushels do. at 150 cts.; the sales of new white were reported at 140 cts., 1,040 bushels do. at 137 cts.; 100 bushels inferior do. at 125 cts.; 300 bushels at 130 cts., and 100 bushels inferior at 115 cts. The supply of Corn at market was quite light; the sales reported were 700 bushels white at 65 cts.; 300 bushels do. at 64 cts.; 475 bushels do. at 63 cts., and 300 bushels mixed at 60 cts. per bushel; there were sales of yellow at 60 cts. per bushel. Oats continued in good demand, with sales of 1,250 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 45 cts., and 200 bushels new Maryland at 37 cts. per bushel. We hear of nothing doing in Rye; good and prime Pennsylvania may now be quoted at 74@75 cts. per bushel.

MILL FEED.—There is a good demand for Mill Feed, and prices have advanced. Brownstuff may now be quoted at 13@14 cts., and Middlings at 23@22 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There is no change to notice in Molasses. We now quote Cuba Muscovado at 29@32 cts., and Porto Rico at 36@45 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Western Mess Pork at $11.12½@11.25; Prime Mess at $10.75; Prime at $9, and Sumpat $8.50 per bbl. Beef—We quote at $12@12 per bbl. $16. Bulk Meats—We quote nominally Sides at 5 cts.—Sides 5¾ cts.; Shoulders 4¾ cts.; 4¾@5 cts. for plain and sugar cured Hams and 9¾@10¼ cts. per lb. for fancy do. Lard—We quote Western, in bbls. and tierces, at 9 cts.; in kegs 9¾ cts.

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

SALT—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 122½ cts. per sack; Jedrey & Darcy's 180 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 190 cts., and Ashton's, fine at 35 cts. per bushel. From store Turks Island is selling at 35 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—There continues to be a good demand, but we hear of no sales. We continue to quote fair to good Cuba refining at 8¾@8¾ cts.; fair to good grocery do. at 9@9¼ cts; and prime do. at 9¼@9¾ cts.; Havana do. at 9¾@9¾ cts., and prime to choice do. at 10¾@11 cts per lb; Havana boxes, Nos. 9 to 10, 7¾@8; Nos. 12 to 14 8¾@9¾, and Nos. 16 to 18, 9@9¾.

Small sales of Ohio have been made at 32 cts. per gallon, at which figure holders are now quite firm. We hear of nothing doing in City.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Flour market is firm, with a moderate demand. Sales of Western superfine at $5@5.25; common extra $5.50@5.75; good and choice do. $6@7.25 per bbl. Southern is quiet and prices are nominal. Corn is firm but the demand is moderate. Sales of Western and Southern yellow at 63@65 cts., Western mixed 60@63 cts. per bushel. Oats are firm. Sales of Western and Canada at 53@54 cts. per bushel. Rye is selling at 85 cts. per bushel. Shorts are firm at $16@17; Fine Feed and Middlings $18@21 per ton.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 30.—The Beef Cattle market closed yesterday for the week with 1,695 less bullocks on sale, but without any material advance upon the very low rates of last week—that is, low according to the estimate of drovers, but in reality fully as high as any one has a right to expect at this season, with such a full supply every week in the market. Our report quotes the average price at $7@7.87 head of fresh stock sold this week, beside some 100 head of last week's oversupply, at prices equal to 7¾ cts. per pound for the net weight. At this price the sales of bullocks pay the farmer better than almost any other farm product. The price of Sheep and Lambs declines this week, particularly Lambs, which are lower than at any time this summer Live Hogs advanced prices and quick sales.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Flour quiet. Wheat tending downward; all the sales on private terms. Corn a shade easier, sales at 40@41 cts. Oats easier; sales Chicago at 28 cts. Whiskey dull and no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Flour firm. Wheat in good demand, white at $1.15, red $1.30@1.33. Corn in demand; yellow at 65 cts. Coffee firm. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork $10@11.25. Whiskey dull at 30@31 cts.

OSWEGO, July 29.—Flour in moderate demand. Wheat closed with no material change; sales 7,000 bushels No 2 Chicago spring $1.01¾, and 6,500 bushels white Toledo mixed at 98 cts.; 3,500 bushels do. 72 sales rags, 2,915 lbs. do. at 17 cts.; 1,300 bushels do. at 17 cts.; 7,000 bushels do. at 12 cts.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA—*Ship Susan L. Fitzgerald.*—11,230 pfs. copper ores, 2,908 hides, 13,000 horns, old copper, 48 pcs. S. P. cloth, 72 hides rags, 2,915 lbs. do. at 17 cts.

TURKS ISLAND—*Brig C. C. Billings.*—6,404 bushels salt, 1 chain, 24 tons old iron, J. M. Girvin; a lot tortoise sh. H. &c., &c., to order.

MAYAGUEZ, P. R.—*Schr. Alice Mouse.*—212 hhds., 60 bbls. sugar, Stirling & Abrens.

COASTWISE.

BOSTON—*Brig Nellie Hunt.*—325 hhds., 25 cts. sugar, order.

GLOUCESTER—*Schr. Henry Hostlen.*—140 hhds. sugar, Dougherty, Woods & Co; 100 tons plaster, Kelsey & Gray.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, JULY 30.

Arrived.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M S Falls

Steamer Richard Willing, Claypole, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Farmer, Mathes, from Philadelphia—mdse to Foard & Rooney.

Schr Hannah, Jones, from Harrison's Landing—ballast to R M Hodges

Cleared.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort Va—M S Falls.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York—James A Shriver.

Bark Flora, (late Henry A Didier,) Hubbard, for Pernambuco and a market—Wright, Maxwell & Co

Brig Delmont Locke, Yeager, for Rosario—[illegible] & Co.

Brig Ann Courtrel, for Boston via Choptank River—Kelsey & Gray

Schr Eric, Coombs, for Boston—Kelsey & Gray

Schr T Merwin, Thomas, for Boston—Rose & Lyon

Schr Eloaise, Kelly, for Boston—master

Schr Wm Kallahan, Fenton, for New Haven, Conn—Stickney & Co.

Schr Guide, Lanfair, for South Glastenbury, Conn—Stickney & Co

Schr Ann, Cole, for New York—E Pratt & Bro

Schr Palestine, Camberis, for New York—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Ira Bliss, Collins, for New York—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Idaho le Torre, Jones, for New York—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Sarah Fisher, Edwards, for Saybrook, Conn—W Rhoads & Son

Schr Streamlet, Stokes, for Wilmington, Del—Rhoads & Son

Schr Phebe Nelson, Cann, for Salem, N J—master

Schr Zealous, Williams, for Philadelphia—master