SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN JOURNALS ON THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

SHALL ENGLAND INTERFERE?

From the London Times, 18th.

All the selfish interests of this country are against Mr. Lindsay's motion. According to the old system of diplomacy, every circumstance that weakened another Power was a gain. It was for this reason, and for this reason only, that the French aided the Americans in their War of Independence. It was for this reason, and for this reason only, that the Americans sympathized so strongly with Russia during our Crimean difficulties, and sent war ships across the Pacific to her aid. This is the traditional mutual ill-wishing which it was thought right that States should bear to each other, and which still lingers among the less enlightened members of the human comity. We have learnt better things. We hope that the French also have learnt better things. But, if we thought that the weakness of America was our advantage, our obvious policy would be to count out Mr. Lindsay and prorogue the Parliament. The Americans are telling us, with a frantic violence which *rises* daily higher and higher because we pay so little attention to it, that as soon as they have crushed their rebellion they purpose to declare war against us and conquer Canada. If we believed one word of this, we ought decidedly in our own interests to leave them alone. The North have called out 700,000 men and 300,000—a million in all. The South must have called out at least half that number. The whole of this tremendous force, the youth and strength and virility of the country, is now, or soon must be, not only destroying itself by mutual slaughter, but going forth to commit deliberate suicide by encamping in pestiferous places, where it is notorious that the life of white men dwindles and becomes extinguished as the heats of summer draw on and the miasma of disease is generated.

It these people are our enemies, as they themselves say, here is our work of defence done for us to our hands. America, while shaking her sword at us, is at the same time opening her own veins.—The old school of diplomacy would ask, why should we interfere with our tourniquets and our bandages? Perhaps it may be answered, as the Federals of all ranks answer us, and exult while they do so, that our own population are suffering, and that by putting an end to that war we shall be putting an end to our own distress. Undoubtedly they are suffering. But it peace in America means only, as they boast, war with England, how should we be benefited by helping on a peace? As it stands, if we choose to avail ourselves of it, we have an easy way out of the whole difficulty. If we were to put a differential duty of 6d. a pound on American cotton, and help on our cotton industry until India, thus stimulated and guaranteed, had produced her stores, that would be our ultimate possibility of loss. We could count that loss at a few millions; and at this easy cost we might look on without pecuniary interest in the matter while America went back to jungle. We say this is what we might do if we looked with a hard, selfish, and unsympathizing eye upon the horrors which this frantic people are now enduring. It would cost us comparatively a mere nothing. There is honey enough in this England to keep us all fat for some years to come, and upon a profit and loss estimate it would cost us less to call India into existence as a cotton-producing country, and to pay for waiting, than it would to garrison Canada and destroy the American fleet. We shall not do this.

So far from any such policy as this being debated among us, the feeling is universal that if by mediation we can do any good to both parties we ought, at any risk of possible insult, to do it. Failing this, there is a feeling, which is now becoming very general, that, if we cannot stop the effusion of blood by mediation, we ought to give our whole moral weight to our own English kith and kin, who have so gallantly striven so long for their liberties against a mongrel race of plunderers and oppressors. This is how our public put it. This is what is said, not only in London, but in Manchester and Liverpool, in Yorkshire, and in Leicester and Sussex. What a sentiment of sorrow at the madness of a great nation is now rapidly changing its character into admiration at the gallant defence which brave men are making for their liberties, and into indignation at the robbery and oppression they are suffering from alien hirelings, and from infamous men like Gen. Butler. This is, as we believe, the general feeling of this country—not a calculating or selfish policy, but a generous instinct to stay this waste of life, for the sake of both parties, if we can, or, failing that, to save the weaker party from annihilation.

But this is only a wish; it has hardly yet taken the form of a hope. The few silly ones in this country who shake their bells in honor of an armed democracy striding to conquest through blood and destruction bid us remark that, although this relentless despot has been checked, he has not a thought of relaxing in his enterprise. But neither, on the other hand, has any symptom of relaxing from resistance appeared among those whose fields have been given to flames and whose families are homeless. There is every probability that mediation would produce only insult, and that intervention would be resented by war. We must, however, do our peace friends the justice to admit that they have never in this case either denounced the horrors of war or called for arbitration. It is in contradiction to the peace party that we feel constrained to admit that, despite the apparent hopelessness of the attempt, it is, after all, our duty to run some risk in the cause of humanity. Perhaps, if England, France and Russia were to join in a remonstrance, some good might come of it. Perhaps, if these Powers were to recognize the Southern States, the North would pause before the gulf then opened. The people of the North are, however, at once so arrogant and so ignorant, that they are not incapable even of throwing down the gage to Europe combined, and thus rendering a step taken in the interests of peace an occasion of extending the war. It baulked of their prey, the Federal States would almost certainly threaten to do this. We confess that we have no very great hope from mere mediation, and we should be sorry to see this country go into any such enterprise, unless in the company of the great European Powers. An insulting answer given to Europe thus combined might be fitly passed over with disdain; but, if we are Quixotically to go alone into such a matter, mediation would be even more dangerous than intervention.

THE RETURN OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

From the Manchester Guardian, 18th.

Some spot on the left bank of the James river, the exact position of which is not important, witnessed a curious scene late in the evening of the last day of June. A great army, after several days fighting, with an enemy in its rear, had succeeded in making its way down to the river, where it came to a temporary stand under cover of the fire of gunboats. The fight was not over till dark, and at about ten o'clock in the evening, three persons, two of whom at least were the uniform of United States officers, embarked on board the gunboat Jacob Bell, and sailed for the friendly shelter of Fortress Monroe. The voyagers were evidently persons of no ordinary consideration, for the Federal Commander-in-Chief, who must have had a good deal of other business to think about at the time, accompanied them to the boat, and here bade them a final adieu. They were indeed, members of one of the most illustrious royal families of Europe. One of them was the son, and the other two were grandsons, of the too astute old gentleman who for nearly twenty years ruled over France with the forms, if not altogether in the spirit, of a constitutional king. Having been for a year attached to the American army, and having for some months actively participated in the Virginia campaign, they had chosen this inelicitous opportunity for withdrawing from the service, and were now, followed by the wistful eyes of their late comrades, on the way to safety and repose in Europe.

It is not difficult to imagine the congenial food for epigram which this incident will furnish to the wits of Paris. What is more important to the parties principally concerned is that the bitterest satire which political animosity can prompt, will hardly be held by general public opinion to be wholly undeserved. There is doubtless room for some reasonable difference of opinion touching the course originally adopted by the Orleans Princes in actively mixing themselves up with the civil quarrel of the Americans. Our own view of the case is that it would have been in every way more delicate and politic on their part to stand aloof. There is of course nothing essentially intrusive or unbecoming in the mere act of taking military service under a foreign flag; but, for foreigners of every class and condition, personal interference between the warring sections of a nation divided against itself is a course to be deprecated. Class and condition are, however, matters of great importance to the just decision of every such question. In many instances, of which this is one, the liberty of action which men are entitled to allow themselves is in an inverse ratio to their social and political significance. We cannot doubt for a moment what would have been thought if a son or cousin of Queen Victoria had rushed into the strife between Federals and Confederates; and, from the pretensions which the Princes of the junior branch of the House of Bourbon continue to assert to the French throne, we do not suppose that they consider themselves altogether divested of a corresponding responsibility.

It is the sequel, however, which most effectually damns the whole transaction. If these young men were so ill-advised as to throw themselves into a struggle with which they had no concern, they were bound, at any rate, to take the evil with the good. Whatever may have been the political or military value of their adhesion to the Federal cause, just so much must be the damage done to it by their withdrawal at the moment of reverse and danger. What was likely to be inferred from the hurried departure of a batch of distinguished foreigners from the Northern camp as soon as a chance of embarkation could be secured? A suspicion at least will cling to the mind of every thinking man that General McClellan at that time believed the whole of his army to be in danger of capture. We can easily imagine that it would have been extremely inconvenient for the Prince de Joinville and his illustrious nephews to share a spell of captivity in Richmond; but that was a contingency which, however improbable it may have seemed, ought to have been set in the scales in the original calculation against the more agreeable promises of the campaign.

The consequence of this miserable ending of their trial of soldiership under President Lincoln is immensely to strengthen the conclusion that they had better have stayed at home. Great excuse will be made for the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres on account of their youth; the blame rests with their advisers, and principally with the Prince de Joinville, as their guardian on the spot. To say that the position into which he has managed to guide his nephews is unworthy of French soldiers would fall far short of the truth; it is unbecoming to gentlemen of any country or profession. If they have an enemy at the head of the French Government, or elsewhere, such a one has seen the desire of his eyes. The nation in whose esteem they naturally desire to stand well is terribly keen in its perception of precisely those ludicrous points of personal conduct which they have exposed. When ever it feels inclined again to change its dynasty, it will not be attracted towards Princes who gratuitously attach themselves to the cause of the strong against the weak, of wanton aggression against heroic self-defence; who play at soldiers so long as there seems an assured prospect of success, and who use the privileges of their exalted rank to extricate themselves from a falling undertaking as it threatens serious danger and discomfort.

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF McCLELLAN.

From the London Times.

Perhaps when the newspapers and private letters arrive we shall be better able to judge of the ability of McClellan to leave the shelter of his gunboats and advance once more on the road to Richmond. But in this matter we may at once state our opinion that for the present the siege of Richmond is at an end. An army so beaten as that of General McClellan's does not again stand up readily against its enemy. Defeated, routed and driven mile after mile in 4 successive battles, the Federal army must for a long time be incapable of any forward movement. The raising of the siege of Richmond and the indefinite postponement of even the first success in a campaign for the conquest of Virginia are advantages to the South which are not easily overrated.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH

From the London Morning Post, 19th, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

It is undeniable that if valor, perseverence, and success could be regarded as supplying claims to the title of "independent," the Southern Confederacy might justly demand to be admitted into the list of sovereign States. It has, by exertions which it is no figure of speech to style incredible, brought into the field armies which have defeated those which were supplied by a population five times more numerous than its own. Crippled in its trade, isolated from the rest of the world, obliged to smuggle from abroad munitions of war, the South has, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, not only successfully defended its own frontiers, but now, at the close of the second year's campaign, seems in a fair way to dictate terms in their own capital to its invaders. Has such a State satisfied the world of its title to be esteemed independent? Ought the great community of nations to receive it as a new member? According to our judgment, the Southern Confederacy has established its claim. The question of slavery, which has so frequently been imported into discussions on the propriety of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, is entirely foreign to them. If a nation chooses to establish slavery within its dominions, or, as is the case with the Southern Confederacy, to retain what was there established by another nation—the English—it is not on that account disqualified from claiming recognition as an independent State. But, regarded as a question between the North and the South, slavery has as little to do with the issue of the present contest as it would have to do with a war between England and France.

If the Union were re established to-morrow, slavery would still remain a recognized institution in the Southern States. But although the claim of the Confederacy to recognition as an independent power might even now be conceded, still the point would remain open for consideration whether the present was an opportune time for giving practical effect to it. It is only during the past fortnight that the Southern Confederacy may be said to have manifested the power to preserve its independence. Up to that time the fate of Richmond was doubtful. In the West and in the South the Federals had been victorious. It is evident, therefore, that her Majesty's Government have exercised a sound discretion in declining hitherto to recognize the independence of the Southern States.

At the present moment it is needless to say that it would be most inexpedient to interfere. A few weeks, if not days, may decide whether the South can establish its independence. The postponement of its recognition can in no way prejudice the new State. The acknowledgment of its independence would be no breach of neutrality by us, since our relations to both belligerents would remain unaltered.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

From the New York Express, July 30.

EVERYBODY RUNNING TO RICHMOND—WASHINGTON TO BE ATTACKED.

We have information from South Carolina to a late day, which shows us that everybody available as a soldier, in the State, is going to Virginia.

The idea is, that the Yankees cannot stand the Southern parts in August and September, and hence, there is an extraordinary concentration of the Confederate forces upon Richmond, to drive Gen. McClellan off from the Peninsula. The Confederates of the South now have a thorough conviction that they can not only drive us from Richmond, but that they can be in Washington in August or September, as well as make a raid upon Maryland.

The Federal Administration of the Government has been perfectly indifferent to such news, or to such monitions as those from us, not its political friends, though the friends of the country—as it was in the monition we gave of the force, strength, and power of the Merrimac—but it is not the less our duty to repeat our monitions, and to beg a hearing of them in Washington. And it is not the less our duty to say that, if the Administration is not sure, perfectly sure of 300,000 volunteers by August—with 60,000 or 70,000 of them to fill up the old regiments—it will be guilty of moral treason to the Government, if it does not forthwith order a conscription. The Mississippi river alone now needs 200,000 men to hold, fortify and permanently occupy it. New Orleans is by no means in the safe condition it ought to be.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE VESSELS.

Information has reached the Navy Department of the capture of two Confederate vessels, up Chipoaks creek, James river, near Claremont, by an expedition sent out by Commodore Wilkes. On the 27th instant, Lieutenant Commanding Gibson, of the Yankee, Acting Master Foster, of the Satellite, Acting Master Ely and Assistant Surgeon Longshaw, of the Yankee, with a long boat from each vessel, and a boat borrowed from the brig Naumeng, in which a howitzer was mounted, were sent by Commodore Wilkes up the Chipoaks creek about five miles, to the head of navigation, where they discovered and took possession of the schooner J. W. Sturgis, owned by a person by the name of Wm. Allen, of Claremont, and a schooner rigged lighter loaded with wood, master and owner, Geo. Myers, and brought them out of the creek without molestation, although a force of Confederate cavalry were stationed at Cobin Point, only three-quarters of a mile distant. Lieutenant Gibson reports having seen, at the place where the above-mentioned vessels were found, two other schooners and a steamer, all scuttled.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

We publish to day, on our last page, the list of sick and wounded soldiers remaining in the hospitals of Washington and vicinity. This list is the largest yet issued, and shows the number in the various hospitals in this city (including the Confederate sick and wounded, most of whom are at Chiffourne Hospital) to be 3,238; in hospital at Georgetown, 257; at Alexandria, 1,557; at Falls Church, 248; at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Eastern Branch, 123; at Fairfax Seminary, 1,155; and at the Hospital for Eruptive Diseases, at Kalorama, 26; making a total of 6,604.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Information from the Indian Territory states that our forces found Fort Gibson abandoned by the Confederates. A reconnoissance showed them to be posted, 5,000 strong, under Gen. Cooper, on the south bank of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Grand river. Their force is composed of 500 Arkansians and 1,000 Texans, with two batteries of Artillery, the remainder being Indians, mostly Choctaws and Creeks. The route from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson is entirely free from Confederates, they having retreated across the Arkansas when our troops advanced.

ANOTHER MARYLAND BATTERY.

The War Department has issued an order, which Gov. Bradford has sanctioned, authorizing F. W. Alexander, Esq., of Baltimore, to raise a battery of Maryland light artillery within the next thirty days. A bounty of $30 is offered to men volunteering.

ARRIVED.

Quite a number of volunteer officers and men have arrived here from New York for the war.—They include one brigadier general, two majors, one lieutenant colonel, about forty company officers and a number of privates.

Special Despatches to New York Herald.

MR. SEWARD REMONSTRATING AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE GULF.

It is stated, on good authority, that when the news of the departure of the Iron-clad frigates—La Couronne, L'Invincible and La Normandie—for the Gulf of Mexico, together with several wooden frigates and line-of-battle ships, reached Washington, our Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, wrote immediately to the French Government, and made strong remonstrances against the presence, in the vicinity of the United States, of such a formidable fleet. Mr. Seward gave as the reason for his protest the Mexican expedition being of too little consequence to justify the sending of such a tremendous armament in American waters, the American Government could not help thinking that it is destined to act against the United States. It would in consequence, ask from the French Government an explanation on the subject.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

There is a report here, through contraband sources, to the effect that large bodies of Confederate troops are crossing the James river southward. The contrabands say they are evacuating Richmond.

FALSE REPORT RESPECTING GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The report sent from here last night that Gen. McClellan had arrived here and had an interview with the President is entirely without foundation. Gen. McClellan has not left his army for a single hour since he went to the Peninsula.

Special Despatches to the New York Times.

THE CONSPIRACY IN LOWER MARYLAND.

The conspiracy which has been exposed and broken up in the lower counties of Maryland and upper counties of Virginia, had not less reference to smuggling recruits, information and supplies to the Confederates, than to transferring deserters from the National forces away from the theatre of war. The conspiracy had depots at Gordonsville, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, and on the Lower Potomac, and supplies of clothing. Union deserters were disguised in new suits, their uniforms concealed, and in this way hundreds were taken from our lines. The Confederate agents at Gordonsville and Fredericksburg have been arrested, and many of their accomplices so clearly discovered that their capture and punishment are sure.

STRANGE NEWS FROM THE OCEAN.—A letter, of which the following is a copy, was picked up by a Mr. William Van Pelt, on the Gowanus shore, on Friday last:—

JULY 10, 1862.—We are about fifty miles south southwest, I should think, of Montauk. I am aboard of the schooner Black Raven. I don't know where she hails from. I was pressed aboard of her, with four others, from East Machias, yesterday afternoon. We put chase to a large brig, the Warwick, of Bangor, and I boarded her and took all the money and burnt her; the crew are all aboard and in irons. I hope that we will heave in sight of a United States frigate. The Black Raven is long and low, with black, long masthead; she carries fore and foretop and foretopgallant yards, and sails very fast. We carry six guns and a swivel, and a long-tom aft. O, I hope this will reach New York or New Jersey. The wind is east and blowing hard. We are under double reefed sails. Come, come to our relief.—*New York Herald.*

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that information has been received at the State Department, from Charles W. Proctor, United States vice consul at Vera Cruz, that, by an order of the commander of the French forces at that place, the ports of Tampico and Alvarado would, on the 15th instant, be blockaded by a French naval force, and that the blockades would be maintained until a cessation of hostilities.

LARGE SALE OF FAST HORSES.—The announcement that Mr. William McDonald, of this city, would dispose of a number of his valuable horses at public auction, at the Hotel-de-Abbey, on the York road, yesterday attracted quite a large crowd of persons, some of them being residents of northern cities. The sale was opened at about half past 10 o'clock, but no one in the crowd seemed ambitious of making the first bid, and there was consequently a little delay in getting "under way." In a short time, however, the bidding became spirited, and the prices at which the stock sold, although not large, are considered fair in view of all the circumstances of the case—"hard times," etc. The following is a report of the sales: The celebrated trotting horse Buzz, bright bay, bob tail—has trotted in 2.29—bought by Mr. George Small for $425. Heroine, long-tail, bright bay, 5 years old, can trot in 3 minutes—bought by Mr. Robert Renwick for $500. Billy, bay bob tail pony, can trot in 3½—bought by Mr. Francis L. Hilberg for $325. Lady Pierce and Lady Jane—pair of long-tail black mares, 4 and 5 years old, half sisters, perfectly matched, can trot in 3½—bought by Mr. Geo. N. Cohne for $500. Jackson—long tail bay stallion, 4 years old, can now trot in 3.15; bought by Mr. F. McKim for $375. Lady Socks—long-tail bay, 4 years old, can trot in 3½; bought by Mr. J. A. Edmonson for $185. Lady Kate—long tail bay, half sister to Lady Socks, 3 years old; bought by Mr. John E. Toole for $125. Doctor—long-tail sorrel colt, 3 years old; bought by Mr. Hugh Humphreys for $300. Lopez—sorrel colt, 3 years old; bought by Mr. Edward Dugdale for $180. Mary Ann—long tail gray, 3 years old; bought by Mr. Charles T. Holloway for $210. Kate—long-tail brown, 3 years old, has trotted in 3.15; bought by Mr. Decatur H. Miller for $110. Pida—long-tail sorrel colt, stallion, 2 years old; bought by Mr. Edward Kearney for $350. Fanny—long-tail sorrel colt, 2 years old; bought by Mr. James Murphy for $180. Billy—sorrel colt, 1 year old; bought by Mr. A. Krantz for $75. Top and Pet—pair of large bob-tail coach horses, 8 years old, can trot in 3½ minutes; bought by Messrs. J. Yearley & Son for $575. Flirt and Frolic—pair of colts, 3 and 4 years old; bought by Mr. Robert Renwick for $550. The aggregate amount of sales was $4,995. A number of carriages and wagons were also sold.

UNION NOMINATIONS.—The following is a complete list of the candidates nominated by the Union party, on City Council, to fill vacancies by resignations of the old members. There will be no election in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, the member, Mr. George, not having resigned:

First and Second—Wm. M. Newton.
Third and Fourth—Wm. E. Hooper.
Seventh and Eighth—Dr. Joseph Roberts.
Ninth and Tenth—Gerard T. Hopkins.
Eleventh and Twelfth—Hazlitt McKim.
Thirteenth and Fourteenth—C. W. George.
Fifteenth and Sixteenth—Thomas H. Evans.
Seventeenth and Eighteenth—John J. Danaker.
Nineteenth and Twentieth—Chas. H. Poumairat.

The election will take place to day. The polls will be held at the usual places of voting.

CORPORATION SMALL NOTES.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Evans, of the First Branch City Council, presented an ordinance looking to the issue of certificates of indebtedness of the Corporation of Baltimore, for sums of a less denomination than one dollar. The ordinance provides for the appointment of Commissioners, who shall proceed to issue such certificates to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Twenty-five thousand dollars to be of the denomination of fifty cents, fifty thousand dollars of twenty-five cents, and twenty-five thousand dollars of the denomination of ten cents. These certificates will be received for the payment of taxes, and all other debts due the Corporation. The certificates, after being duly prepared, are to be delivered and charged to the City Register, who shall open an account with the Commissioners. He shall then purchase city stock, to the amount of the issue, and hold the same in trust for the final redemption of the certificates, when their use shall be no further needed.

BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.—In the First Branch City Council yesterday afternoon Mr. Sullivan submitted an ordinance to encourage the enlistment of volunteers, and appropriating the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, to be distributed as a bounty to those who shall enlist in any Maryland regiment, the bounty to be paid when such regiments are mustered into the service of the Government. The bounty for each volunteer will be one hundred dollars; fifty dollars to be paid when mustered in and ten per month for five consecutive months.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday, the house of Mr. P. H. Doherty, No. 57 Ann street, was robbed of a lot of jewelry, in all valued at one hundred dollars. The house was entered from the rear during the temporary absence of the family in the country. The thieves were evidently in search of money, as all the bureaus, trunks, &c., in the house had been ransacked and their contents strewed over the floor. No clue as yet to the robbers.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the atmosphere was quite oppressive, although the sun did not show itself longer than a half hour during the whole day. There was scarcely any breeze stirring, and at sundown the air was calm and sultry. The thermometer at the NEWS SHEET office denoted—

At 9 o'clock	82	degrees.
" 12 "	81	"
" 3 "	81	"
" 6 "	81	"

ACCIDENT.—A son of Richard Swindell, aged about ten years, was yesterday run over in the street by a dray. His right hip was crushed, and his right hand badly injured. He was removed to his father's residence, corner of Eutaw and Stockholm streets, where Dr. Bartlett attended him.

TREASON CASE.—Yesterday Sergeant Smith, of the Eastern district, arrested a man named Gould Galloway, on the charge of uttering treasonable language. He was held for the Marshal.

THEFT.—A man named John Brown was arrested yesterday, by officer Swearer, for stealing a bottle of brandy, from the public house of Mrs. Manly, on Eastern avenue. He was committed by Justice Spicer.

ASSAULT.—William Douglass, negro, was yesterday before Justice Logan, charged with assaulting Anne Long. He was committed for Court.

Amusements.

GREAT CONGRESS OF ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.—On Monday next, there will be an assemblage of artistic and amusing Ethiopian comedians, whose talent combined has never yet been equalled in the country. "Christy's Minstrels comprise" any time the most popular company in existence. Among the leading popular favorites in this city, besides Messrs. Hooley and Griffin, may be named Rollin Howard, Harry Lehr, Neise Seymour, T. M. Hayes, C. Henri, T. McNally, C. Campbell and D. Trelleisher, altogether the most able, largest and most amusing company in the world. Our exchanges speak in delightful terms of their unique exposition of S. T.—1860—X. We feel confident that the Maryland Institute will be crowded on Monday next.

THE MELODEON.—The performances at the Hall to-night will be of the first order, being for the benefit of Mr. John P. Smith, the Agent and Business Manager of the establishment. Mr. Smith since his connection with the Melodeon, has endeavored to cater faithfully for the amusement of the public, and the continued crowded houses at the Hall attest the success of his labors. The whole strength of the immense troupe of artists will be upon the stage to-night, and the exhibition will be one never before surpassed in Baltimore. Let the public show their appreciation of Mr. Smith, as a manager and a gentleman, by giving him a very substantial benefit.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

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

Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an ordinance to provide for the raising of volunteers, and appropriating money for bounties.

Mr. EVANS submitted an ordinance to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness by the city of a less denomination than one dollar.

Adjourned.

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

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The designs for the postage stamps to be used as currency were adopted yesterday, and are now in the hands of the engraver. They are to be of four denominations, viz; five, ten, twenty five and fifty cents. All will be printed on bank note paper, and the fives and tens will be two and-five-eighths inches, and the twenty-fives and fifties three inches in length; and all are one-and three quarter inches wide.

The fives and twenty fives will be of brown, the tens and fifties green.

On the upper corners of the faces will be the denomination in white figures on a dark ground.

The fives will have in the centre the five cent postage stamp, with a "5" in geometrical lathe work on each side. The tens will have a ten cent stamp, with "10" on each side.

The twenty fives will have five 5 cent stamps, partly overlapping from left to right; and the fifties five 10 cent stamps, similarly disposed.

The notes will be executed in the highest style of the artist, and every possible precaution will be taken to prevent counterfeiting.—*Washington Republican, July 31.*

IMPORTANT CONFEDERATE NEWS.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—[Special to New York *Herald.*]—A Confederate mail from Chattanooga has been captured. The letters contain valuable information. Bragg regard has resigned and gone to the springs in Alabama. Bragg is at Vicksburg with 20,000 men, but is scarce of horses. An artillery company from Georgia could not be supplied with guns or horses, and parties were out stealing horses wherever they could be found.

The Confederate letters seized were from Tubelo, Miss., 50 miles south of Corinth. The writers anticipated an early occupation of Tennessee by the Confederate troops, and every Confederate warlike indication favors the supposition. The Confederates are reported to have evacuated Lebanon with the intention to cross their troops at a given point for a sudden dash on Nashville. All the clergy prisoners not sent hence to Louisville, are on the way South.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ARRESTS.—Two gentlemen—one the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Louisville, the other the Rev. Mr. Brooks, of St. Louis—were arrested on Saturday forenoon, at the Hamilton and Dayton depot, on their arrival from Dayton, by Captain Fletcher, of the Provost Guard, under orders from Colonel Burbank. They were conveyed to the guard-house on Vine street, where their persons and baggage were searched, and they were then lodged in Newport barracks. We are not at liberty to give any additional particulars at present. The arrests were determined on on Friday last, and although we had the information we were not allowed to publish it. Some rich developments may be expected.—*Cincinnati Gazette, July 28.*

GEN. POPE ON ARMING NEGROES.—Gen. Pope said a few days ago, in Washington, as the Chicago *Tribune* is informed: "I want to kill 'em (the Rebels.) They have got to be killed, and it is not for me to care what the color of the man is who will help me to put an end to them; so bring on your negroes. If they will fight they shall have a chance."—*Washington National Republican.*

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 29.—The Daniel Webster, with [illegible] and eighty-two sick and wounded from Richmond, for Philadelphia, anchored off the Fortress this morning. She left City Point yesterday afternoon and stopped at Harrison's Landing, where General McClellan visited her and spent a couple of hours. He went among the wounded, pausing at the side of each, and having a kind and cheering word for all. Dress d plebly with a blue blouse, void of strap and star, many of the poor fellows were at first unaware of his presence. Stopping beside the stretcher of one who had lost his leg above the knee, the General asked him how he felt, in a gentle tone that aroused and touched the heart of the feeble sufferer. He replied that he did not feel well at all, and expressed despondency in the course of his conversation. The Assistant Surgeon then remarked, "Don't you know who this is?" "No," "Why it is your General-General McClellan!"

The eyes of the soldier lightened up, his breast heaved, his lips quivered. "General McClellan! Ah! General, I shall never fight under you again, unless you allow me to come back with a wooden leg."

Another one said—"General, I belong to you." "No," replied McClellan, "we all belong to one another; we belong to the army of the Potomac, and to our country." Those standing by say the tears ran down the cheeks of the brave boy as the General held his hand; and the eyes of our young commander were dimmed, and his utterance checked, as he gazed through his tears upon the devoted and maimed form of the youth, who felt a pride in "belonging" to him—"to you, General!" The visit cheered the men wonderfully.

"Did you ever see a General like ours?" said a boy from Brooklyn, with seven wounds in his body. "He goes about and speaks to us privately, asks how we get along, whether we are well attended to, what we want, and all about us. Now, I don't believe any other General ever did that!" and he looked at me with an air of triumph, as if there was no gainsaying it.

Captain Bledsoe, of the Webster, reports six deaths on the passage down. Many of the patriots are badly wounded and very low.

The Confederates are sanguine that their new Merrimac will do us an immense amount of damage, and reinstate the prestige lost when old Tatnall blew up the Elizabeth river bugbear. They claim that the new iron clad is of greater power, will be more easily handled, and of much more availability than the old vessel, whose wreck lies above Craney Island. They also boast of twenty other iron crafts as being nearly ready to pounce upon Commodore Wilkes, and capture or sink him with his whole James river fleet. As this is the week in which the Norfolk Confederates swear they will make their descent upon the Federal gunboats, we shall wait and watch, believing that we "shall see what he shall see."

"Stonewall" Jackson is being heavily reinforced from Richmond, although the Confederates are too wary to give his whereabouts. Our Generals must keep a sharp lookout for the marauder, or they may find him in their rear ere they expect him.—All the railroad cars were in use last week up to Saturday, transporting soldiers from Richmond to some point where they could be made available. Our wounded were brought down on the common freight and lumber trucks, as none of the passenger cars could be spared.

Confederate officers and soldiers intimate that an attack upon McClellan is not unlikely. They think that he can and must be beaten, and under this delusion they may make an assault at any moment.

The Warner, from Harrison's Landing, brings word that "fully confirms the suspicions and "notes of warning" in the above remarks. Our army is in readiness for the enemy, and he will not unexpected come from what quarter he may.

The "Elm City" has arrived, from City Point, with three hundred and eighty sick and wounded. They are to be mostly landed at Chesapeake and Mill Creek Hospitals.

The weather recently is intensely hot, with scarcely a breath of air stirring. A good heavy rain would indeed be welcome.

From the Providence Post.

MR. SEWARD CHECKS INTERVENTION BY MAKING A RASH PROMISE.

The Watkins (N. Y.) *Republican*, of the 17th instant, 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 Providence (R. I.) *Post* adds:

Mr. Seward has done much harm, first and last, by promising an early suppression of the rebellion. When the storm came up, and we heard the thunder, he seemed to say that it would all be over in thirty days. Next, he took his stand on sixty days, and since then, he has been constantly assuring everybody that things would soon take a glorious aspect, in every part of the whole rebellion would be crushed out. The truth of this representation, that he has promised the foreign Governments to suppress the rebellion, in a time so short that he dare not name it to his own people! Why did he make such a promise? Does he recognize the right of intervention, if we cannot settle our quarrels without injury to the commercial and industrial interests of other countries?

It seems to us that Mr. Seward, as well as others in the Cabinet, is somewhat unfortunate in the management of the business of his department since the war commenced—he is, at any rate, an intercourse with foreign Governments is concerned. He conceded the right of search, after Great Britain had for years contended to claim it. He abandoned France the right of domination on the continent. And now, he seems to acknowledge the right of intervention by [illegible] foreign ministers to suppress the rebellion within a brief period—a period beyond which we are not permitted to know where it will expire.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 31, 1862.

STOCKS.—There was not much animation in Stocks to-day. For Maryland it is [illegible] of 1859 105 was bid, and for Tennessee 75 was bid. City securities were again inactive, and the only sales were a few hundred dollars at about the rates of yesterday; the closing rates for the old and new issue of 1850 was 100 bid, 101 asked. There were sales of $1,000 do. at 94¾. The only sale of Railway shares was 50 shares Northern Central at 82¾, closing at 82¾ bid, 82¾ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio $63 was bid, $65 asked regular way. For Canton Company $33 was bid, $34 asked. We notice that at the board this morning City Passenger Railway stock was offered; holders offered 310¾, but sellers were firm in demanding $11 per share. Other stocks remain unchanged. The market for Mining shares is very dull.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates for gold are lower, but no sales were reported to-day. At the board 111¾ was bid, 110 asked. At the New York board sales were made at 115

DEMAND NOTES.—There is but little inquiry for demand notes; bidders offered 5¾ per cent. premium, but sellers were not disposed to operate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates are nominal, but holders are not willing to sell at low figures. Messrs Graf & Engler, Exchange Brokers, quote on London bankers' bills, at 127@128; do. commercial bills, 125@125¾; on Paris 60 days' sight, 4.15@4.10; do. short sight, 4.40; on Antwerp, 4.50; Amsterdam, 47; Bremen, 80@90; Hamburg, 41¾@42; Cologne, 80@81; and on Frankfort-on-the-Main at 48@49.

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the books of ISRAEL COHEN, No. 7 South street:

STOCKS	PAR	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & City Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881	....	....	....	A. W. Virginia	51	....	....
Md. 6's ext.	....	....	....	B. & O. R. R.	100	....	....
do. int.	....	....	....	Y. & W. R. R.	6	....	....
do. ins.	....	....	....	*Railroad Bonds.*			
Md. 5's	....	....	....	B. & O. s. f.	....	182	....
do. coup.	....	....	....	do. do.	....	182	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	182	....
N. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	182	....
S. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	N. W. Va. int.	....	85	....
Georgia 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	85	....
Tennessee 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	85	....
Kentucky 6's	....	....	....	N. C. R. R.	....	105	....
Louisiana 6's	....	....	....	do. do.	....	105	....
City Stocks.				do. do.	....	105	....
Balt. 6's new	....	....	....	do. do.	....	105	....
do.	100	....	....	Y. & M. Val.	....	60	....
do.	100	....	99	do. int.	....	60	....
do.	100	....	....	*Turnpike Stocks.*			
do.	100	....	....	Frederick	....	7	....
do.	100	....	104¾	Baltimore & Cat.	....	7	50
do. new, int.	....	101	....	Frederick do.	....	6	....
do. old, int.	....	101	....	*Miscellaneous Stocks.*			
Park 6's	....	....	....	Balt. Gas Co.	2	2¾	3
Balt. & Ohio 6's	....	....	....	Cambridge	....	5	....
Bank Stocks.				Consolidated	....	5	....
Baltimore	100	....	....	Deep River	....	5	....
Commerce	25	....	218	Gardner Hill's	....	5	....
Chesapeake	50	....	....	Guilford	....	5	....
Citizens'	30	37	40	Mt. Vernon	....	5	....
Co. & Farm	50	....	....	Md. Coupon Gas	....	5	....
do. short	20	....	....	Baltimore	....	5	....
Farmers' & M.	25	26	....	Citizens' Hill	....	5	....
Far