CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION.—The special election held yesterday in Baltimore for blue members of the Second Branch of the City Council in all wards caused by resignation, was conducted in a very quiet manner, owing to the fact that there was only one set of candidates in the field. The whole night and day force of the police were on duty, but nothing occurred at any of the polls to cause their interference. The following table gives the names of the candidates, the votes of each ward, and the total number of votes polled:

Candidates.	Wards.	Votes.	Totals.
William M. Newton	1	236	550
	2	284	
William E. Hooper	3	317	587
	4	270	
Joseph Roberts, M. D.	7	269	555
	8	286	
Gerard Hopkins	9	226	485
	10	259	
Haslett McKim	11	228	415
	12	187	
Charles W. George	13	276	513
	14	237	
Thomas H. Evans	15	284	613
	16	329	
John J. Danaker	17	205	651
	18	346	
Charles H. Poumarat	19	273	492
	20	219	
			4,761

KILLED BY A SENTINEL.—On Thursday night a man whose name was not ascertained, was killed by one of the sentinels at Fort Marshall, near Canton. It appeared from evidence taken before an inquest held by Justice James of Baltimore county, that the deceased had been smuggling whiskey into the fort for the purpose of selling it to the soldiers. Upon the night in question he was discovered in his attempt by the sentinel and warned off. He made a second attempt with the same result. Upon approaching the fort a third time, the sentinel went towards him with his bayonet at a charge, but instead of the man retreating, he advanced towards the sentinel for the purpose of overpowering him, and received the bayonet in his mouth, the weapon passing entirely through the head. The jury rendered a verdict of death caused by a bayonet wound, and exonerated the soldier from evil intent. The deceased had with him at the time about a gallon of whiskey.

MILITARY ESCORT.—Yesterday morning the body of Colonel James Monroe, of the 22d New York volunteers, arrived here by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry, where he died on Thursday evening, of typhoid fever. The body was embalmed by Mr. James Weaver, of this city, and then taken to the quarters of Colonel Belger, Quartermaster, on Gay street. At 12 o'clock the remains, under escort of the New York 7th regiment, Colonel Marshal Lefferts, were taken to the President street depot, and thence conveyed to New York, under charge of several officers and privates of the late Colonel Monroe's command.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Brown, residing on Dower street, met with an accident about 8 o'clock last night which resulted in her death almost instantly. She had been visiting at the house of Henry Quilback, No. 66 Sarah Ann street, and when about leaving the door made a misstep, by which she was thrown upon the pavement with great force. She was immediately picked up and carried into the house, but life was extinct. She was about 87 years old. Dr. Greentree, coroner, held an inquest.

TROTTING MATCH.—A trotting match for a purse of $400 came off yesterday afternoon, on the Herring Run Course, between Mr. Cockey's "Wild Rose" and Mr. Wm. McDonald's horse "Grey Beard." There was a very fair attendance and the track was in good order. The horses trotted to wagons, mile heats, best three in five. "Grey Beard" won the race in three straight heats. Time —2.37; 2.39; and 2.43.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a clear, and for the season, pleasant day. A fine breeze was blowing all day from the northwest, and by keeping in the shade, locomotion was anything but an oppressive operation. The thermometer at the NEWS-SHEET office denoted—

At 9 o'clock.....79 degrees.
" 3 " .....83 "
" 6 " .....81 "

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—Lieutenant Weedenbacker, of the 32d Ohio regiment, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Winchester, having in charge fifty-one Confederate prisoners captured in the valley of Virginia. They were taken to the rooms of the Union Relief Association, where they were kept last night under guard.

Amusements.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This best of Ethiopian mimic troupes appears on Monday next at the Maryland Institute, in one of the most delightful entertainments ever provided in any city by any organization. The full strength of the company—its all available ability for artistic singing and terpsichorean feats and burlesque acting—will be developed on the occasion. Lehr, Seymour, C. Henri, Hooley, Griffin, Howard, Campbell and the others will use their utmost exertions to please. Among the acts will be, "St. 1860, X, or the Government Speculators," "Scenes at Whitehurst's," "Barbary Allen," "The Village Belle," &c. Madame Howard and Abbrico will sing the "Casta Diva" cavatina from the Druid scene of Norma, and the sweet ballad of "Love me to love." "I see her in my dreams," "The Dog's Meat Man," "Annie of the Vale," "My Maryland," "The Organ Girl," and others, will comprise the songs and ballads. The institute is decidedly the coolest place of public resort in the city, and the portion of the Hall secured will seat 2,500 people. We hope to see it full on Monday night.

THE METROPOLITAN.—There was a tremendous house at the Hall last night, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Smith, the great comic. A demonstration well deserved. To-night, the whole company will appear in a variety of performances in which they cannot be excelled. The singing and dancing is of the first order.

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.

THE LOWER TIMES ON THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

The extraordinary news which was brought by the Glasgow yesterday made Mr. Lindsay's motion last night singularly ill-timed. If the fates had conspired to deprive him of his long-wished-for opportunity, they could not have made a more apropos arrangement. During the greater part of yesterday the town was agitated by the news that on the 24 inst. the Federal army, under General McClellan, was on the point of capitulating, even if it did not surrender at discretion. This startling intelligence received general credence, and, even at the time we write, we know not that it is wholly untrue. The real position of General McClellan's army, and the result of the series of battles which began on the 28th of June, will not be known to us with certainty for two or three days. Till more certain intelligence arrives, men's minds will remain in the most anxious suspense with regard to the Virginian campaign and its momentous issues. We cannot, therefore, but wish that Mr. Lindsay had consented to withdraw his motion, or, at least, to defer it until the Government and the Legislature had learned the full extent of the Federal disasters. It is of the highest importance that this country should commit no rash and ill-considered act; that not even a word uttered by any person in power should hereafter require modification or retraction. We are evidently approaching a crisis when a most solemn decision will be demanded of the British people, and every step should now be taken with the utmost thoughtfulness and caution.

With regard to the news received by the Glasgow, the public have the same means of judging as ourselves. We know nothing more than is contained in the very circumstantial telegram, which we republish this morning, and the later news by the Arabia adds nothing to our acquaintance with these events. This telegram was interpreted by many yesterday to mean that McClellan had actually surrendered, but it certainly represents no more than the opinion which prevailed, that McClellan was in extreme danger, and that the Confederate commander was about to destroy his whole army. In the absence of any information on which to rely, it is only by a comparison of the various pieces of news which have reached us that we can judge of the credibility to be attached to it. And here we must admit, that the fact of its coming from a secessionist city was rather unfavorable to its accuracy. The hopes of the compiler may have given a strong color to the events which he announces. Another circumstance of suspicion was the date of the despatch. It purported to have come from Baltimore on the 3d, and to be founded on intelligence from Fort Monroe of the day before. Now, we had already received news from New York up to the 7th, the date of the latest telegram from Cape Race, and it seemed extraordinary that events of such magnitude should have been unknown in New York for five days after their occurrence.

Whatever the skill of the Washington Cabinet in repression and mystification, it was hardly credible that so long a time should have elapsed without such portentous news having made its way to the North. It may be said, indeed, that the Federal Government controls the telegraph, and might have succeeded in keeping the danger of McClellan and his army unknown even for five days; but we can hardly imagine that Mr. Stanton himself would venture on so decided a measure. However, though circumstances seem to corroborate the main facts of the telegram, they take from it something of its importance. It appears that General Gorman, from whom the news came, was wounded on the 30th ult., and was carried on board the steamer for Fort Monroe the same day, so that the surrender of Generals McClellan and Reynolds, with their divisions, must have taken place on that day (Monday) at latest. As we learn from the Confederate accounts that 12,000 prisoners were taken, it is evident that the narrative of Generals Gorman and Meade refers to the battles which had been fought before they left, and that we must not suppose these surrenders to be matters subsequent to the battles of which we have had an account. All that we conclude from the telegram is, that the Federals have lost an immense number of men and an immense amount of material, and were, in the first week of July, in extreme danger. Singularly enough, the later news received by the Arabia does not throw any new light on their condition.

Absolutely, no intelligence is given of the state of the two armies. Though it cannot be doubted that McClellan lost a great number of his siege guns and vast quantities of military stores, which could not be transported over the swamp in the hurried flight which ended twenty-seven miles from Richmond, yet we have not a word of information concerning the great military events of the preceding week. Perhaps when the newspapers and the 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 does not again stand up readily against its enemy. Defeated, routed, and driven mile after mile, in four successive battles, the Federal army must for a long time be incapable of any forward movement. The loss of an artillery on which the North so prides itself, and the 4 miles of earthworks captured, must be a serious blow to the Federals. That General McClellan was to crush the enemy by his heavy guns, and hammer his way into the Confederate capital, was the belief of every man at the North. For a long time all boasts of this kind must be hushed, and the Federal General may think himself fortunate if, shut up in a narrow and swampy peninsula, he escapes destruction from the very weapons which he brought for the overthrow of his enemies.

We wait with patience for more extended accounts of these great events. But, though details may be wanting, we have a sufficient knowledge of the main incidents of the campaign. 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 verrated. Every man can see that the time drawn night, when our Government will be bound to express its own opinions and the opinions of the public on this calamitous struggle. It is indeed, a question to be approached with the utmost care, but though the execution may require skill and firmness, the principle is simple enough. It has been our habit—a habit justified by reason and international law—to recognize Governments which show themselves able to take a place in the community of nations. The force and consistency which are demanded of a new Government have been fully shown by the energetic and gallant people who have just achieved so great a triumph. But still nothing will be gained by debates in Parliament on such a question.

The best course is to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, which we cannot doubt from the speech of Lord Palmerston last night, is fully aware of the importance of the crisis, and is more able to judge the fitting time for action than any private individual. Still the opinion of the country may well be elicited to sustain the Government, and we are but uttering the thoughts of nine Englishmen out of ten when we say that should it appear that the army of McClellan has been so totally defeated as to be incapable of resuming offensive operations, then the propriety of treating the Confederates as an independent people may be justly discussed by the British Cabinet.

From the New York Times (Editorial).

OUR ARMY ON THE JAMES.

The present situation of the army of General McClellan most certainly looks unfortunate, if not precarious, from this distance. Our information as to the precise location of the various Confederate forces opposing it is not very clear or minute; but we understand, at least, that the enemy still maintain their lines south of the Chickahominy, in McClellan's rear; that they are massing heavy bodies of troops (with what object does not appear) on the opposite side of the James, that they hold the line of the same river, between him and Richmond, and that either bank is studded with forts and batteries next to impregnable, while below him, both sides of the river again are in their hands for some distance—how far we have not been told. Our naval contingent has not yet been troubled to any extent by Confederate batteries between Hampton Roads and Harrison's Point; but we have had intimations not a few that the Confederates are building earthworks and planting batteries under cover of the woods and other natural safeguards, which may suddenly open upon our fleet with most dangerous results.

We have now to keep a strong and active naval patrol, night and day, shelling the banks at every suspicious point; but the insecurity of this, under the circumstances, is apparent to all. McClellan's line of communication—his only line, that by the James river—is thus rendered precarious; and his position, though originally a strong and valuable one—and still strong for defence, against a land attack—is one whose present availability for the purpose for which our army is on the Peninsula, is more than dubious. It would be quite impossible for him, even with a largely augmented force, to advance from it against Richmond, for he has but one practicable route, along the north bank of the James, and that could not well be more impracticable than it now is—as there are elaborate earthworks and forts, covering all the defensible positions upon the thirty miles of ground between Harrison's Point and Richmond.

The Confederates have been enabled to achieve these various advantages, not solely upon these important positions, to mass their troops along these different lines, and to menace our army in its present situation, since the retrograde movement was effected one month ago. They have succeeded in them, owing to their immense advantage in numbers, and to the superiority of their lines of operations. Had McClellan had a sufficient force at the opening of last month, when he first took up his new position on the James river, to advance at once against Richmond, all these things would have been changed, and the situation of affairs might now have been materially different. As it was, he had but to do the best he could with the army which had been allotted to him.

The Confederates, too, seem to be increasing in activity of late days. We have acc unts from various sources that they are throwing troops with all possible rapidity from Richmond down the James river to the positions held by them on both sides of the river, and above and below our army, while the M-rrimac No. Two, and the new ram, are reported to be ready to come down the river.

It is difficult to tell whether all this is or is not as real as it appears. It is hard to say whether it may or may not be all a feint to cover up some other movement in some different direction. But one thing is certain, it will not do to let General McClellan remain with his now inferior force in his present position, while the enemy is permitted to gather his foils around him.

In addition to the army the Confederates now have at Richmond, they are sending forward also all their troops from the Southern States who have been relieved of duty there by the withdrawal of parts of our army. We used to boast that General Hunter, for instance, by menacing Charleston and Savannah, managed to keep twenty or thirty thousand Confederate troops at these cities to guard against his approach. But now that nearly all Hunter's forces have been withdrawn, until he menaces neither Charleston, Savannah, nor any other place, those twenty or thirty thousand Confederate troops can easily and safely be sent forward at once to the defence of the Confederate capital—as, indeed, we know they have been. So elsewhere. We have accounts that Confederate troops who have been kept by our menaces in Georgia, North Carolina and other States, have within the last few weeks been sent to Virginia, to take active part in the impending struggle. By these means and movements, the enemy's forces on the Peninsula must have swelled in numbers with great rapidity. So that, if in the week of battles they could muster even 150,000 men, they can now have but little short of a quarter of a million.

Gen. McClellan, as we said, has a strong position for defensive warfare. Any Confederate force or combination of forces that might attempt to attack him. But his army was not raised and sent to the Peninsula for self-defence, but to capture Richmond and destroy the Confederate army. It would seem that it is impossible for him to do these things from his present position, as he is now situated, as quickly as the country demands. It is imperative, therefore, either that he be at once reinforced by at least one hundred thousand men, or that his army be removed from its present inspectionable situation, strengthened quickly by recruits, joined to that of Pope, and then take up a new and more eligible line of approach to Richmond.

From the New York Tribune, August 1.

LATE NEWS FROM NASSAU, N. P.

By the arrival of the British schooner Mary Harris, we have Nassau papers to the 19th.

The *Bahama Herald* of that date has the following:

The schooner Argyle arrived Thursday morning from Port Royal. We have understood she has brought Southern papers to the 6th inst., and that they contain intelligence to the effect that a most signal defeat of the Union army had taken place before Richmond; that the Southerners had succeeded in completely routing them, and that, had they not been protected by their gunboats a complete victory would have been obtained; as it was, a very large number of prisoners were taken, (report says ten thousand), and a great number killed. We also hear General McClellan is mortally wounded.

ENGLISH CARGOES GOING SOUTH.

The steamer Columbia (Leslie, master), arrived on Wednesday from Plymouth, England, with a cargo to H. Adderly & Co. On the following day the steamer Dispatch, from Liverpool, with a cargo to the same consignee. On the same day the ship Recose also arrived from Liverpool, with coal and salt to Saunders & Son, and yesterday the brigantine Wild Pigeon, Johnson, master, arrived from New York with a cargo to Messrs. Sawyer & Menendez.

CAPTURING BRITISH VESSELS.

In relation to the capture of the schooner Agnes, the *Herald* says:

The capture of vessels in our waters has been of late of such frequent occurrence that it is useless for us to comment further on the subject, sufficient having been already said. We suppose it will some time be put a stop to, most likely to the cost of the capturers.

A MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.

CAPT. HEWITT, SECOND MATE AND THREE MEN OF THE DARK REINDEER KILLED—FOUR WOUNDED.

BOSTON, July 31.—A letter from the ship Minstrel, from Adra, at Malaga, dated 15th instant, states that when thirty miles southeast of Malaga, fell in with bark Reindeer, from Cette for New York, in distress. Boarded her, and found Capt. Hewitt, the second mate and three men killed and four wounded, and the bark on fire, the work of the crew who had mutinied on the night previous.—Took off the dead, wounded and survivors, and brought them to Malaga. No mention is made of what became of the mutineers.

Another letter, however, states that the mutineers on board the bark Reindeer were two Spanish sailors, who robbed the Captain of four hundred dollars, and escaped in a boat.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

A letter received yesterday by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Malaga, July 12, states that:

"A fearful tragedy has just occurred in these waters. On Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M. the American bark Reindeer, Capt. Hewitt, of and for New York, with a cargo of salt from Cette, being then about 30 miles to the southeast of this port, two Spanish seamen of her crew surprised and murdered the second mate, carpenter, cook and one seaman; wounded the captain, chief mate and two others; took forcible possession of some four hundred dollars in specie, and a watch, which were in the cabin, stove one of the boats, and left the vessel in the other one, having first set fire to the bark fore and aft. At 8 A. M. the ship Minstrel, of Boston, Captain Clifford, and the British brig Susanna, Capt. Grove, hove in sight and proceeded alongside of her; rendered every possible assistance; their endeavors to extinguish the fire, however, proved ineffectual, and at 4 P. M. Capt. Hewitt and surviving individuals of the crew of the Reindeer were transferred on board of the Minstrel, bound from Adra to this port, where they arrived this afternoon. Active measures are being taken by the American Consul and the local authorities in order to procure the capture of the assassins, who are reported to have landed on this coast a few miles to the eastward.

"The conduct of Capts. Clifford and Grove is deserving the highest praise."

From the Philadelphia North American.

THE RAIN OF THE 4TH ORANGE.

Growing yesterday the proprietor of a palatial jewelry store in Chestnut street, we observed an elegant man commemorated by an overdressed female, paying for a $1,000 set of diamonds he had then purchased. The buyer of the glittering trinkets, less than a year ago, had as little prospect of owning a $1,000 set of diamonds as of inheriting the fee simple of all Golconda. The gems were duly disposed upon the person of his companion, and consigning the empty casket to his pocket, the parties walked out.

How is trade? we asked of the proprietor, as he led us back into the store, beaming with smiles.

"Trade," said he, "with us, was never better—rarely as good."

We marvelled. He called our attention to his long row of show cases, in which the stock was manifestly meagre, and from which very many costly gems that we had known by sight had now disappeared.

"A year ago," said the dealer in jewels, "our stock was so large that we trembled to look at it.—We had sets of diamonds, pearls, opals, rubies and emeralds costing us large sums, whose sale we looked upon as hopeless until national order was restored. Now they are nearly all gone. We have sold six sets to-day, and $1,000 was the lowest priced one among them all."

"And the buyers?"

"The buyers are all, or nearly all, new faces. Our old customers we scarcely ever see, except they come for some trifling purchase, or bring their watches to be put in order. So far from buying from us, they oftener come with requests for the purchase back of gems bought from us years before."

"Who are your present best customers?" we asked.

"Just such persons as those you passed on entering the door. Army speculators and contractors are now spending the money. It comes easily; it departs upon wings equally rapid. Contractors indirectly, oftentimes, pay for their contracts."

"Pay for their contracts?" we asked.

"Not always directly, but generally by a present other than money. By grateful contractors who desire to exhibit their sense of obligation to the friends who influence the contracts, the most liberal purchases of jewelry are made. In good times we had many customers who spent at a time as little as three, five or ten dollars. We rarely sell a customer now less than a fifty dollar diamond or set of jewelry."

We bowed our thanks for the manifestly veritable information, and walked away in a brown study.—The reader will follow copy or otherwise, as best pleases him.

THE NEW TARIFF IN FRANCE.

THE FEELING FOR FREE TRADE AND AGAINST SLAVERY.

Paris (July 13) correspondence of the London Post.

The principal theme of observation to-day is the current of public opinion towards a recognition of the Southern Government of the States of America. This has arisen from the intelligence that has been received of the determination of the Northern States to exclude by its tariff all European productions. A great trade, both wholesale and retail, has long existed between New York and France in those exquisite little fanciful articles which are the peculiar produce of the Parisian *atelier*. Their taste, their brilliancy—for they generally consist in ornamental work, and most of them adapted to the toilette—have made them great favorites with the Southern population, for whom they were largely exported; and the American, on his arrival in Europe, generally supplied himself in Paris with considerable quantities at a comparatively small expense, for his friends, and especially for his negroes, whose taste for personal finery has always been remarkable. The determined resolution, the courage of the Southern, have awakened for him a sympathy, whilst the brutality of the Northern soldier has made his cause decidedly unpopular. The great objection to the entering into bonds of relationship with the South is the slavery question. It is this which is looked upon as a pestilence destructive to humanity, and not to be forgotten. The transportation of negroes from Africa was the original suggestion of that humane philanthropistic Las Casas, who, following the Jesuitical principle, lately revived, that "a little ill may be done to secure a great good," to alleviate the sufferings of the native Indians proposed that practice which, as was foretold by one of our statesmen, "begun in rapacity and injustice, can only terminate in revenge, in horrors and in blood." France would do nothing that could perpetuate the system; but, from all I hear and see, is prepared to do everything that can fairly be effected to put a stop to the present state of things; and this would be more effectually achieved by a recognition of a Government by France and England that has shown itself capable of withstanding itself against its enemies for so long a period, than by an attempt at interference under any shape.

A PICTURE OF THE TIMES.

From the New Orleans Delta, July 18.

On the 12th inst., a Mrs. Schmitz was arrested for having in her possession a United States flag, and sent to the Parish Prison. She has three children, aged respectively about five, seven and nine years. Her husband is a soldier in Beauregard's army, and the consequence was that upon her imprisonment the children had no one to look after them.—An old fisherman took pity on the unfortunates, and provid d for them as well as he could while on shore; but as the necessities of his trade forced him lately to venture out on the waters of the lake, where he remained several days, the children remained unprovided for. When he returned yesterday from his fishing excursion he found his little charges wandering about the streets, dirty and half starved, and in a state of utter destitution. Not having the means to provide for them himself, and having no friends rich in the world's gear, he took the little ones to the First District police station. There the officers, seeing that it was a case of starvation that would not admit of delay, immediately sent out and provided some articles in the way of bread, cold meat and cheese, into which the little unfortunates pitched ravenously and with the wild eyes of famished birds of prey. It was evident that if suffered to eat as much as they wished the gorge might have proved fatal to them, and Lieutenant Boyd Robinson therefore very considerately limited the quantity given them, and only allowed them a little at a time, until the first ravings of their hunger were appeased. This case is one of the signs of the times, and affords matter for reflection. The little ones will be taken care of.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The military prisoners at Fort Warren will be taken South today, to be exchanged for Feds at officers and soldiers, by virtue of an agreement recently made. They will embark upon the steamer Ocean Queen, now loading at Battery wharf, joint upon James which will bring the prisoners to be exchanged are Generals Buckner, Tilghman and Mackall, and some sixty or seventy other officers above the rank of captain. The whole number is about two hundred. The political prisoners, including Mayor Brown and Marshal Kane of Baltimore, still remain at the Fort.—*Boston Courier, July 31.*

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 1, 1862.

STOCKS.—The Stock market continues dull. In State securities there is nothing whatever doing; for Maryland coupon 6's of 1870 101¾ was asked, and for Tennessee 6's 59 was bid, 54 asked. In City stocks there is nothing doing, and prices appear to have a downward tendency; for the new issue of 1890 99¾ was bid, and for those of 1875 98 was bid, 100¾ asked. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $6,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1880 at 95, and $6,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, second mortgage, at 95; the market for other descriptions closing at about the rates of yesterday. There was a sale of 25 shares Farmers and Merchants' Bank at 235. Nothing doing in Railway shares; for Baltimore and Ohio 36¾ was bid, 365 asked regular way, and for Northern Central $27 was asked, but there were no bidders. There is no special change to notice in other stocks.

AMERICAN GOLD.—There were no sales reported at the Stock Board to-day. Buyers are offering 116, but sellers were firm in demanding 117. At the New York board sales were made at 115¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1862.

$5,000 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '80	95
1,000 do. do.	95
6,000 Northwestern Virginia bonds, 2d m.	95
50 shares Farmers and Merchants' Bank	235

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

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1862.

Boston	1st BOARD.	2d BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	98¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	98¾	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	102⅞	00
Tennessee 6's	59¾	00
Virginia 6's	54	00
Missouri 6's	45¾	45¾
North Carolina 6's	65	00
Erie	13	00
Reading	53¾	53¾
Cleveland and Toledo	55¾	55¾
Michigan S. and North Indiana	46¾	00
" guar.	65¾	00
Rock Island	62¾	00
Galena and Chicago	67¾	00
New York Central	81¾	80¾
Gold	116¾	00
Hudson River	41¾	00
Pacific Mail	110	00
Panama	133	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg	21¾	00
	Firm.	Steady.

The New York *Post* of Thursday afternoon says:

The stock market opened tolerably firm and prices held the upward tendency of yesterday, the foreign news being very satisfactory; but as business proceeded prices fell off ¼@¾ per cent., owing to unfavorable rumors from the seat of war. The reports relative to the movements of transports (a large number having left this port for the South to-day) add to the dullness, and at the close there is little doing in stocks. The market closes very dull; sales of New York Central at 82⅞; Erie 33⅞; Government 6's 99⅝. Government securities are quiet but steady. The 6's of 1881 are ⅛ per cent., but are not pressed in the market. The 7.30 notes sold at 102⅞, and that bid for more. The 6's of 1874 are ⅛ per cent. lower. The money market is very sluggish, and at 5 per cent. the supply is in excess of the demand. We hear of some business at 4⅞ per cent., but the ruling rates of the market are 5@5⅛ per cent. The gold market is firmer, but not active. The opening sales were at 114⅝; but the price immediately rose to 115, at which there is more inquiry. The exchange market, however, shows no decided signs of advancing, though holders are less disposed to press their bills for sale. The business for the Saturday steamer has scarcely opened yet, and the quotations are for the most part, nominal. First-class bills range from 125⅝ to 127. Suitable demand notes are weak and lower to-day. The sales early this morning were at 105⅝, but at the present writing they can be had at 105¾. The demand has greatly slackened. The new tariff goes into operation to-morrow.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1.

ALCOHOL.—The supply of Alcohol in this market is nearly exhausted, and prices have advanced; 70@72 cts. per gallon for Western 95 per cent. proof, being now the price asked—an advance of 2 cts. per gallon. The only sales now making are jobbing lots from store.

ASHES.—We are not advised of any transactions in Ashes this week. The rates in New York have advanced, and Pots are now quoted at $6.75@6 81¼, and $6.87 for Pearls

BARK.—There have been sales during the week of 500 bags prime No. 1 at $27 per ton. Good to prime Bark is in request, but inferior and ordinary is dull and neglected. No. 2 may be quoted at $20@23, and No. 1 at $26@27 per ton.

BEESWAX.—Nothing of importance has been done in this article during the week; in New York sales are reported at $3 per lb. We now quote bath New York and Pennsylvania at 27@28 cts. per lb.

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5@6 cts. for Navy, 5½ cts. for Pilot, and 6¾ cts. for Wine Biscuits, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export.

BRIMSTONE.—There is only a moderate demand. We quote Flour Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined at 3¾@4 cts. per lb. Bluing may be quoted at $40@45 per ton.

COFFEE.—There continues to be a moderate inquiry for Coffee, but we hear of no transactions of moment this week. The bark Cricket, from Rio, has arrived with a cargo of 3,000 bags, which makes the stock of Rio now in the parties walked out.

How is trade? we asked of the proprietor, as he led us back into the store, beaming with smiles.

"Trade," said he, "with us, was never better—rarely as good."

We marvelled. He called our attention to his long row of show cases, in which the stock was manifestly meagre, and from which very many costly gems that we had known by sight had now disappeared.

"A year ago," said the dealer in jewels, "our stock was so large that we trembled to look at it.—We had sets of diamonds, pearls, opals, rubies and emeralds costing us large sums, whose sale we looked upon as hopeless until national order was restored. Now they are nearly all gone. We have sold six sets to-day, and $1,000 was the lowest priced one among them all."

"And the buyers?"

"The buyers are all, or nearly all, new faces. Our old customers we scarcely ever see, except they come for some trifling purchase, or bring their watches to be put in order. So far from buying from us, they oftener come with requests for the purchase back of gems bought from us years before."

"Who are your present best customers?" we asked.

"Just such persons as those you passed on entering the door. Army speculators and contractors are now spending the money. It comes easily; it departs upon wings equally rapid. Contractors indirectly, oftentimes, pay for their contracts."

"Pay for their contracts?" we asked.

"Not always directly, but generally by a present other than money. By grateful contractors who desire to exhibit their sense of obligation to the friends who influence the contracts, the most liberal purchases of jewelry are made. In good times we had many customers who spent at a time as little as three, five or ten dollars. We rarely sell a customer now less than a fifty dollar diamond or set of jewelry."

We bowed our thanks for the manifestly veritable information, and walked away in a brown study.—The reader will follow copy or otherwise, as best pleases him.

THE NEW TARIFF IN FRANCE.

THE FEELING FOR FREE TRADE AND AGAINST SLAVERY.

Paris (July 13) correspondence of the London Post.

The principal theme of observation to-day is the current of public opinion towards a recognition of the Southern Government of the States of America. This has arisen from the intelligence that has been received of the determination of the Northern States to exclude by its tariff all European productions. A great trade, both wholesale and retail, has long existed between New York and France in those exquisite little fanciful articles which are the peculiar produce of the Parisian *atelier*. Their taste, their brilliancy—for they generally consist in ornamental work, and most of them adapted to the toilette—have made them great favorites with the Southern population, for whom they were largely exported; and the American, on his arrival in Europe, generally supplied himself in Paris with considerable quantities at a comparatively small expense, for his friends, and especially for his negroes, whose taste for personal finery has always been remarkable. The determined resolution, the courage of the Southern, have awakened for him a sympathy, whilst the brutality of the Northern soldier has made his cause decidedly unpopular. The great objection to the entering into bonds of relationship with the South is the slavery question. It is this which is looked upon as a pestilence destructive to humanity, and not to be forgotten. The transportation of negroes from Africa was the original suggestion of that humane philanthropistic Las Casas, who, following the Jesuitical principle, lately revived, that "a little ill may be done to secure a great good," to alleviate the sufferings of the native Indians proposed that practice which, as was foretold by one of our statesmen, "begun in rapacity and injustice, can only terminate in revenge, in horrors and in blood." France would do nothing that could perpetuate the system; but, from all I hear and see, is prepared to do everything that can fairly be effected to put a stop to the present state of things; and this would be more effectually achieved by a recognition of a Government by France and England that has shown itself capable of withstanding itself against its enemies for so long a period, than by an attempt at interference under any shape.

A PICTURE OF THE TIMES.

From the New Orleans Delta, July 18.

On the 12th inst., a Mrs. Schmitz was arrested for having in her possession a United States flag, and sent to the Parish Prison. She has three children, aged respectively about five, seven and nine years. Her husband is a soldier in Beauregard's army, and the consequence was that upon her imprisonment the children had no one to look after them.—An old fisherman took pity on the unfortunates, and provid d for them as well as he could while on shore; but as the necessities of his trade forced him lately to venture out on the waters of the lake, where he remained several days, the children remained unprovided for. When he returned yesterday from his fishing excursion he found his little charges wandering about the streets, dirty and half starved, and in a state of utter destitution. Not having the means to provide for them himself, and having no friends rich in the world's gear, he took the little ones to the First District police station. There the officers, seeing that it was a case of starvation that would not admit of delay, immediately sent out and provided some articles in the way of bread, cold meat and cheese, into which the little unfortunates pitched ravenously and with the wild eyes of famished birds of prey. It was evident that if suffered to eat as much as they wished the gorge might have proved fatal to them, and Lieutenant Boyd Robinson therefore very considerately limited the quantity given them, and only allowed them a little at a time, until the first ravings of their hunger were appeased. This case is one of the signs of the times, and affords matter for reflection. The little ones will be taken care of.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The military prisoners at Fort Warren will be taken South today, to be exchanged for Feds at officers and soldiers, by virtue of an agreement recently made. They will embark upon the steamer Ocean Queen, now loading at Battery wharf, joint upon James which will bring the prisoners to be exchanged are Generals Buckner, Tilghman and Mackall, and some sixty or seventy other officers above the rank of captain. The whole number is about two hundred. The political prisoners, including Mayor Brown and Marshal Kane of Baltimore, still remain at the Fort.—*Boston Courier, July 31.*

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 1, 1862.

STOCKS.—The Stock market continues dull. In State securities there is nothing whatever doing; for Maryland coupon 6's of 1870 101¾ was asked, and for Tennessee 6's 59 was bid, 54 asked. In City stocks there is nothing doing, and prices appear to have a downward tendency; for the new issue of 1890 99¾ was bid, and for those of 1875 98 was bid, 100¾ asked. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $6,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1880 at 95, and $6,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, second mortgage, at 95; the market for other descriptions closing at about the rates of yesterday. There was a sale of 25 shares Farmers and Merchants' Bank at 235. Nothing doing in Railway shares; for Baltimore and Ohio 36¾ was bid, 365 asked regular way, and for Northern Central $27 was asked, but there were no bidders. There is no special change to notice in other stocks.

AMERICAN GOLD.—There were no sales reported at the Stock Board to-day. Buyers are offering 116, but sellers were firm in demanding 117. At the New York board sales were made at 115¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1862.

$5,000 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '80	95
1,000 do. do.	95
6,000 Northwestern Virginia bonds, 2d m.	95
50 shares Farmers and Merchants' Bank	235

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

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1862.

Boston	1st BOARD.	2d BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	98¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	98¾	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	102⅞	00
Tennessee 6's	59¾	00
Virginia 6's	54	00
Missouri 6's	45¾	45¾
North Carolina 6's	65	00
Erie	13	00
Reading	53¾	53¾
Cleveland and Toledo	55¾	55¾
Michigan S. and North Indiana	46¾	00
" guar.	65¾	00
Rock Island	62¾	00
Galena and Chicago	67¾	00
New York Central	81¾	80¾
Gold	116¾	00
Hudson River	41¾	00
Pacific Mail	110	00
Panama	133	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg	21¾	00
	Firm.	Steady.

The New York *Post* of Thursday afternoon says:

The stock market opened tolerably firm and prices held the upward tendency of yesterday, the foreign news being very satisfactory; but as business proceeded prices fell off ¼@¾ per cent., owing to unfavorable rumors from the seat of war. The reports relative to the movements of transports (a large number having left this port for the South to-day) add to the dullness, and at the close there is little doing in stocks. The market closes very dull; sales of New York Central at 82⅞; Erie 33⅞; Government 6's 99⅝. Government securities are quiet but steady. The 6's of 1881 are ⅛ per cent., but are not pressed in the market. The 7.30 notes sold at 102⅞, and that bid for more. The 6's of 1874 are ⅛ per cent. lower. The money market is very sluggish, and at 5 per cent. the supply is in excess of the demand. We hear of some business at 4⅞ per cent., but the ruling rates of the market are 5@5⅛ per cent. The gold market is firmer, but not active. The opening sales were at 114⅝; but the price immediately rose to 115, at which there is more inquiry. The exchange market, however, shows no decided signs of advancing, though holders are less disposed to press their bills for