CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PATRIOTIC REGIMENT—REGIMENT APPOINTED—THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—The organization of passengers and baggage on board the George Weems, on Wednesday last, on her arrival at this city, has already been mentioned. On Saturday morning, as the steamer was about to start, she was boarded by several of the Marshall's police, who proceeded to make a thorough examination of the persons and baggage of the passengers. A number of letters, directed to parties in the South, were found and taken possession of. The detectives then proceeded to make a thorough examination of the freight, among which they discovered four cases of army cloth and a lot of needles and pins, some quinine and several cases of tea, all of which were seized as contraband. The name and address of the male passengers were taken, and the oath of allegiance proposed to them. The boat was taken over to the Fort wharf, where those who declined to take the oath were handed over to a guard, detailed for the purpose, and marched off to prison. A large guard was then placed upon the boat and she was allowed to proceed, after a detention of about ten hours, it being nearly four o'clock before she finally started.

A few miles beyond North Point she met the Mary Washington, which was hailed and notified to heave alongside. As soon as the boats were fast and the gangway thrown across, four officers—Lyon, Pryor, Pontier and another—crossed to the Mary Washington and were followed by the military, after which the George Weems was permitted to proceed on her route. The Mary Washington was immediately taken military possession of. Soldiers were placed fore and aft and at all the gangways, so as to prevent all communication between different portions of the boat. The male passengers were marched aft on the upper saloon deck, and the ladies and children all sent to the lower saloon. A rigid search was then commenced of the persons of all the males, but with the exception of some Confederate bonds on the person of a German, nothing of consequence was found. The detectives then proceeded to search the baggage of the passengers, male and female. The examination was most inquisitive. No article of female apparel was allowed to pass without inspection.—Garments of every description were opened and shaken out without discrimination.

The males were left under the charge of the Colonel of the military, who ordered them to be brought forward, demanded their names and address and desired to know if they were prepared to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Those who replied in the affirmative were allowed to pass forward. Those who declined, fourteen in number, were detained, and on the arrival of the boat at Fort McHenry wharf, were marched off to headquarters, and from thence to prison. A very large number of soldiers were upon the wharf, and pressed around the prisoners as they passed along, many of them making remarks intended to be facetious, and all of them manifesting great delight.

The names of the prisoners taken, and finally detained, were, from the George Weems, Rev. George K. Warner, George R. Garner, B. L. Hayden and M. B. Chunn, of St. Mary's county; Dr. H. L. Naylor, of Prince George's; Kent Weems, of Calvert; Abraham Barnes, B. G. Harris, J. G. Fitzpatrick and J. N. Norris, of Baltimore city, and Lewis Wagner, of Richmond.

From the Mary Washington—William H. Burroughs, Henry Adams and James Waring, of St. Mary's; Dennis B. Gott, of Calvert; A. A. McCullough, of Prince George's; David W. Hudson, W. H. Hoover, Dr. L. G. Sperrow and Thomas F. Weale, of Baltimore city; W. A. Gordon, Jr., of Georgetown; James Graves, of Essex county, Va.; Charles Warwick, of State of New York, and A. H. Fuckasi, a German.

Messrs. Weale and Warwick were released on Sunday afternoon, as British subjects, on application of Mr. Stewart Darrill, British Vice-Consul.

The oath of allegiance was in one case administered to any one. Their names and residences were taken and the declaration of their willingness to take the oath was considered sufficient assurance of their loyalty.

SENT TO FORT MCHENRY.—R. Belt, and James P. Strong, arrested for using treasonable language, and Michael O'Brien, of the 18th Massachusetts, and Lewis Zachow, of the 32 Maryland regiment, charged with being deserters, were sent to Fort McHenry. Rosser S. Edmonston, living on Fayette street, above Calhoun, was arrested on Saturday by Capt. Woods, of the Western District, on the charge of having arms in his house to be sent South. The officers found four muskets in the house, Mr. Edmonston disclaiming any knowledge of them. He was sent to Fort McHenry yesterday.

MORE ARRESTS.—A few days since Messrs. Wm. J. Ross and Son and David R. Potts were arrested in Frederick, on the charge of rendering aid and comfort to prisoners at Fort Delaware. They were taken in charge by Lieut. Col. Dennis and brought to this city. They are detained for the present at Barnum's and a decision on their cases will probably be made to-day.

USING TREASONBLE LANGUAGE.—James Lewis was on Saturday night before Justice Showacre, charged with disorderly conduct and using treasonable language. He was fined $1 and costs. Wm. Lyell and Wm. W. Lone were before the same magistrate upon a similar charge, and were discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

HELD FOR THE MARSHAL.—Wm. H. Mariner was arrested yesterday evening by officer Owens for hurraing for Jeff. Davis. He was confined to await the action of the Marshal.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday was a clear, warm day, but not oppressive, owing to a breeze from the southeast. Yesterday morning the air was hot and sultry, but about noon the wind commenced blowing quite fresh, rendering the atmosphere much more agreeable. About six o'clock heavy clouds came up from the southeast and rain commenced falling, with a prospect of continuing all night. At eight o'clock the air was much cooler. The mercury in the thermometer at the NEWS SHEET office did not rise above 85 degrees during both days.

SUDDEN DEATH UPON THE STREET.—John Medinger, a huckster, while passing along Garden street near Pratt, shortly after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, on his way home from Richter's, where Dr. Greentree, coroner, held an inquest. The jury decided that he came to his death from convulsions, superinduced by general debility. He was an unmarried man, and was about thirty-three years old.

SUICIDE.—Sergant Chambers, with policemen Norfolk and McLain, of the Southern district, yesterday morning found the body of a German, named Steffen Lipp, floating in the Spring Gardens, near Winan's wharf. He was about sixty six years of age. He had previously threatened to commit suicide, and was recently discharged from the Fourth Maryland regiment. An inquest was held by Justice Instice. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide by drowning. His body was taken charge of by his son, who resides on Light street extended.

CONFLAGRATION PREVENTED.—Early yesterday morning officer Redgrave discovered smoke issuing from the second story of the printing establishment of Messrs. Baldwin, Meyer & Co., on West Fayette avenue. He, with another officer, hurried to the spot, and found a small shed containing some rubbish was on fire, caused by some parties throwing hot coals against the wood work. The officers, by means of buckets of water, extinguished the fire, thus preventing what might have resulted in great destruction of property.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—We received on Saturday from Mr. Geo. S. Riggs, a splendid watermellon, raised on his farm in Anne Arundel County. It was pulled on the 1st instant, and is said to be the first Maryland melon brought to the Baltimore market this season. For fineness of flavor we have never known this specimen excelled, and if the crop of Mr. Riggs at all compares with the one sent in advance, he will have but little trouble in disposing of them at fair prices.

ASSAULTS.—George Brady, negro, was before Justice Logan charged with assaulting his wife. He was committed in default of bail to answer the charge at court. The same magistrate made a similar disposition of a charge against James Johnson, negro, for assaulting Sarah E. Johnson.

GOING TO EUROPE.—Among the passengers who sailed from New York, on Saturday in the Bremen steamship New York, for Bremen via. Southampton, we notice the name of John Stellmen, lady, six children and servant, and J. F. Alberti, and lady, three children and servant, of Baltimore.

THEFT.—A female answering to the name of Mary Susan was before Justice Irving charged with stealing a dozen brooms from Henry Schwinne. She was committed to jail in default of bail to await the action of the grand jury.

A CUTTING CASE.—A negro named Jacob Hays was taken into custody on Saturday night, upon the charge of cutting another negro, Joseph Sadler, with a knife. Justice Irving sent him to jail in default of bail to answer the charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—A great desideratum of amusement-seekers, at this particular season, is to be able to attend a light and artistic entertainment, where they will not be constrained to remain four or five hours constantly seated; at the same time to be able to enjoy an easy cool air that may be stirring. To such, we would say, attend Hooley's entertainment, to-night, at the Institute, and we will guarantee all the advantages above enumerated. The company is the best, by odds, that has ever visited this city, and comprises among its members, in addition to the universally favorite managers, (Messrs. B. M. Hooley and G. W. H. Griffin,) Messrs. C. Campbell, Harry Lehr, Nelse Seymour and Rollin Howard, popular Baltimore artists, will also appear. We may expect to see a brilliant audience to-night.

BENEFIT OF MR. GLENN.—Our readers will bear in mind that the complimentary benefit of Mr. S. Glenn, the "Persecuted Dutchman," takes place at the Holliday Street Theatre this evening. An attractive bill is presented, and a host of talented performers having volunteered, there is a guarantee that everything presented will be well done. Aside from the attractions, the personal popularity of the beneficiary will doubtless have the effect of filling the house. A Baltimorean in every sense of the word, Mr. Glenn is always assiduous in his endeavors to please the public, who have now an opportunity of reciprocating.

BALTIMORE MUSEUM.—This favorite old place of amusement is to be opened for a regular season this evening. Mr. Albert Lee, the new lessee, presents an attractive bill, the principal characters being sustained by the members of the late companies attached to the Arch and Walnut Street Theatres, Philadelphia. In the programme for this evening is embraced the musical burletta of "The Loan of a Lover," singing, dancing, minstrelsy, &c., concluding with an amusing pantomime, in which the well-known Mr. C. Henri will appear.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

This Court was engaged on Saturday with the following business:

Julius Herbert, charged with assaulting August Zimmerman. Dismissed.

W. Wilkens, negro, charged with assaulting and striking Benj. Adams. Dismissed.

Noah Hermans, charged with assaulting his wife and with disorderly conduct. Fined $1 and costs and sent to jail for 10 days.

Margaret Atwell, charged with assaulting Anna Hacker. Dismissed. Margaret Atwell fined 25 cents and costs, and Anna Hacker not guilty.

Amanda Harris, negro, indicted for the larceny of money, the property of Cordelia Heathfield, negro. Not guilty.

Jacob Valentine, charged with assaulting Louisa Stockett. Compromised.

Louisa Valentine, charged with assaulting Margaret Stockett. Compromised.

Louisa Stockett, charged with assaulting Jacob Valentine. Compromised.

Bridget Murray, charged with assaulting Bridget McCann. Fined $1 and costs and sent to jail for 30 days.

Wm. Tucker, negro, charged with assaulting Saml. Brown, negro, with a billy. Fined $5 and costs and sent to jail for 30 days.

Thomas Staylor, charged with assaulting Edward Lee. Fined $1 and costs and sent to jail for 3 days.

Andrew Ayers, charged with assaulting Casper Roberts and Frederick Ridmer. Fined $5 and costs in each case.

James Hunter, charged with assaulting D. J. Walsh. Not guilty.

Joseph Ray, charged with assaulting Bernard Evering. Fined $5 and costs and held to bail to keep the peace.

Frederick Kline, indicted for obtaining money from Mary Obine under false pretences. Adjudged not guilty.

Hartman Printz, charged with assaulting Harman Koch. Not guilty.

A. Bisand, charged with assaulting Patrick Donnelly. Not guilty.

Daniel Shriver and Caroline Shriver, both negroes, charged with assaulting Thomas Murphy.—Under *curia*.

Jas. Galghan, charged with assaulting Sergeant Staylor. Fined $1 and costs and sent to jail for three days.

William Douglas, negro, charged with assaulting Annie Long. Sent to jail for three days.

In the cases of George B. Coale and Gilmor Meredith, separately indicted for acting as agents of foreign insurance companies without having proper license, the State's Attorney made a statement of the cases, after which the papers were submitted to the Court. It appears these gentlemen were unaware of the expiration of their license, and that they conducted their business for some days without renewing it; that as soon as they were aware that they were violating the law, they applied to the Comptroller and received license *dating back* from the expiration of the previous authority. The indictments, also, were found after the parties had renewed their license. The Court said that the only question to be determined, as there was no dispute as to facts, was, whether or not the issue of licenses by the Comptroller, covering the time when the alleged violation of law took place, was sufficient to make the transaction of business, as alleged in the indictment, in accordance with law. The matter is held under *curia*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

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

Mr. SULLIVAN called up the ordinance making an appropriation of $100,000 for bounties to volunteers.

Mr. NORRIS moved to strike out $100,000 and insert $300,000.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved to strike out $100,000 and insert $500,000.

Mr. STREETER thought that $300,000 would be a sufficient amount for the volunteers from Baltimore.

Mr. LAMDEN moved to insert $1,000,000 instead of $300,000.

Pending the discussion, Mr. KIMBERLY moved to lay the ordinance on the table, and make it the special order for Monday at 5½ o'clock.

Adopted—9 yeas; 5 nays.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

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

FROM MISSOURI.

GENERAL ORDERS.
HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1862.

General Orders, No. 23.

All persons who prefer to contribute money rather than personal service in the enrolled militia, can procure exemption from military duty for one year by enrolling their names and paying an exemption fee into the military treasury of the State, or of the county in which they reside, at the option of the individual. The money paid into the State treasury will be used in paying extra bounty and other extra expenses incurred in raising volunteers for the United States service, and will be expended under the order of the Governor; that paid into the various county treasuries will be used in defraying the expenses of the State militia when in active service, or in camps of instruction, and will be disbursed under the orders of the Governor.

The exemption fee will be ten dollars for each individual, and one tenth of one per cent. upon all taxable property as shown by the last assessment. The exemption fee may be paid in money or in supplies for the support of the militia when in active service.

It is expected that all persons of means, though legally exempt from military service, will voluntarily contribute, in proportion to their ability, to one of these funds, and thus enroll themselves among the loyal and willing supporters of law and order.

All persons not exempt from military service by law, by general orders or by payment of exemption fee as above stated, will be enrolled and organized into companies, regiments and brigades.

The organization prescribed by law will be so far modified that each company shall contain of each grade, three times the number prescribed by law.

Of these members any proportion not to exceed one third may be exempt from service for one year by the payment of the usual exemption fee into the company treasury. The fund thus forced will constitute a company fund, to be expended, under orders of the Council of Administration, in defraying the expenses incident to the organization, instruction, equipment, &c., of the company, when called into service. An additional fee to meet the payment of company fee, will be divided into two equal parts, one of which will at all times be ready for active service.

These at any time ready for active service will be called the First Class; those exempt for the time being only, will be called the Second Class, and those exempt at all times the Third Class.

The Senior Captain of the Company will be Captain of the Third Class and ex officio Treasurer of the Company.

The number of the First and Second Class respectively, in each grade, will at first be determined by lot, after which they will alternate monthly at the end of each month.

A member of the First Class may at any time be transferred to the Second Class by [illegible] a substitute from the Second Class.

Field and staff officers of a regiment will also be three of each grade, having corresponding position in command of the three classes.

When companies are organized into regiments, ten per cent. of each company fund will be paid into the regimental fund for the payment of expenses incidental to a regimental organization.

The Senior Quartermaster of the regiments will be Regimental Treasurer, and will disburse the regimental fund only on the orders of the commanding officers of the regiment.

Each company will be furnished with arms only sufficient to arms the First Class, and the company will provide itself with a suitable armory and place for drill, where it will be drilled daily at least three hours, at such time of day as may be most convenient. At the end of the month the arms and drill room will be transferred to the Second Class, now become the First, who will in like manner drill daily at stated hours, and be at all times ready for active service during the month.

Arms and equipments will not be taken from the armory, except for service. When the men are off duty the arms and equipments will be carefully stored away in the armory, which will at all times be suitably guarded.

Military treasurers of the State and counties will be appointed by the Governor.

By order of Brigadier-General Schofield.

C. W. MARSH, A. A. G.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the American, of Saturday afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ADELAIDE.

It was after seven o'clock this morning when the steamer Adelaide, Captain James Cannon, reached her wharf on the return trip from Old Point, well filled with passengers, amongst whom were over thirty commissioned officers, including three Colonels, and a sprinkling of Lieutenant Colonels, Majors and Surgeons. There were also many discharged Federal soldiers. Some of the officers who came up were on their way to their respective States, for the purpose of recruiting, whilst others were compelled to leave on account of ill-health.

Among the officers were Colonel J. Wallace, of the First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, which are posted near Harrison's Landing; Colonel Hay, of the Infantry arm, and Major Blumenburg, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Colonel Schley. The Major for some time past has been in bad health. The midnight artillery assault of the Confederates on the south side of the James, was startling and unexpected, especially on the part of the steamboat men and those employed on other vessels. A twelve pound shot passed through one of the state-rooms of the steamer Thomas A. Morgan, of the Bay Line, and cut away the timbers all around its passage. Mr. William Ford, of this city, who was an officer of the boat, was painfully injured by the splinters, having three of his ribs broken and one eye injured. The steamer Columbia got a six pound shot on her larboard side, a few inches above the water line, and the old George Washington, which run out of this port on the Philadelphia line over thirty years ago, was also damaged with round shot.

From the New York World, August 2.

OUR NEW REAR ADMIRALS.

The appointment of rear admirals in the American navy will put an end to a vexatious dispute respecting a point of naval etiquette that has been mooted for years between the English, French and American naval commanders. It is customary when war vessels meet at sea for salutes to be fired corresponding to the rank of the respective commanders. Thus, a captain receives eleven guns and an admiral fifteen guns. Heretofore, captain being the highest known rank in the American navy, eleven guns were all that foreign war vessels would accord to our commanders. Trival as this matter may seem, it has caused much bad blood, and has been the occasion of frequent remonstrances from our Government, which held that as captain or commander was the highest rank in our navy it should be respected as much as the highest rank in all other navies. But this was never allowed.

ARREST OF COL. RUSH C. HAWKINS.—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, the well-known commander of Hawkins' Zouaves of this city, who made the brilliant charge on the principal Confederate battery at the battle of Roanoke Island, which decided the day, is, we hear, under arrest. The charge against him, if, as we are informed, that he expressed his dissatisfaction at the conduct of affairs on the Peninsula.—*N. Y. Post.*

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Cincinnati papers of Thursday contain reports of the proceedings of the Indiana Democratic Convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday, from which we compile the following. After the organization of the Convention, Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe made a speech, of which the following are the salient points:

I come here upon the invitation of your citizens, not to advocate the claims of any candidate for Northern office or of any party, but to advocate the cause of our country. It is our duty to maintain the Constitution first, and settle our accounts afterwards. To accomplish this, Kentucky and Indiana are ready and willing to pour out their thousands of men. This country must be preserved and saved from the violence of the South and the malefactions of the East, and you are the people to do it. The people must come up with the Constitution and the flag in their hands, and say this Union must be preserved; but we will not spill our blood to carry out the principles of any sectional party. It has been charged by the Republican party that slavery caused this war, and that slavery must be extinguished before we can have peace or quiet in the United States under our present Constitution.

In July, 1861, both Houses of Congress, by a concurrent resolution, resolved that the war was brought about by a sectional party South without justifiable cause; that we waged it on our part to maintain the Constitution, preserve the Union, restore peace, and to protect each State. That declaration was adopted immediately after our reverse at Bull Run. We appealed to the patriotism of the people of the United States to carry out their resolution, and that as soon as the Union was restored and the laws enforced, the war was to cease. Was not that held out to you? [Yes, yes.] Did any man dare tell you then that this war should never close until slavery was extinguished, and every slave emancipated? [No, no.] Now we have it as the cry of the Abolition party. The Abolition party have swallowed the Republican party neck and heels. The conservative portion of the Republican party have not kept the faith. I put them to the record that when we who were called conservative men, Democrats and Whigs of the old school, came to the rescue as conservative men, they came like Little Bo Peep's sheep. "We couldn't find them."

What was the cause of this war? [A voice—"Abolitionism."] You must have been told that, and you are not far from right. Slavery was just as much the cause of the war as the tea that was thrown out in Boston harbor was the cause of that war. The cause of the war was the unhallowed ambition of the representative men of the South, who saw their sceptre departing, and the Abolitionists of the North. They concocted the scheme between them, and I have the proof before me.

We have two things to do: First, to put down the rebellion, and next to punish the leaders. You must throw the abolitionists over if you want to save the Union. A leopard is known by his spots, and if you want to know an abolitionist, look at the record of Congress. I will tell you what caused the rebellion. It was a contest for power. The South wanted a government for itself, and the East one separate for the nigger. It would have been no difficult task for the Union, conservative men to have conquered a peace, had they united. If twenty millions of freemen cannot put down six millions without arming the niggers, let them get out of the way, and we conservative Democrats, old line Whigs, and some Republicans will do it.—Your Lovejoys, Phillipses, and Greeleys say they can't fight this war any longer unless you will arm the niggers. Will you ever consent to this?—[Cries of "Not never!"]

I have already said that slavery was not the cause of the rebellion. Now I am not here to defend that institution. I have been practising for forty years, and all that I have made has been spent in clothing and feeding my niggers. One would suppose, to hear Lovejoy talk, that the Constitution was made for the express benefit of the negro race, and not for the white man. If the framers of the Constitution had intended that the niggers should stand equal with the white men, and enjoy the same rights and privileges, they would have said so. It was the white man that engaged their attention and deliberation. Away with such trash. Tell Lovejoy, when he talks such stuff, to walk it to the nigger if he pleases, but to let the white man alone.

I call upon Colonel Richardson to tell you which had the greatest regard and concern, and which occupied the attention of the late Congress most, the Government or the nigger. Nine-tenths of the time of the session was occupied in reference to the interests of the negro race. Even the President and Secretary Chase have gone into the business of working negroes. They propose forty-one agents—treasury rats, I call them—some call them overseers—who are superintending the raising of cotton at Port Royal.

If we are not able to maintain the authority of the Government we are unworthy of being called citizens of the United States. If we could get abolitionism out of the Congress and out of the army, in less than six months the Union could be restored and peace preserved. That is what you have got to do, and it must be done through the ballot-box. I will lay down my life and give all my nigger's if I see this Union restored, but I will not, under the high obligations of my nature, ever consent to vote to the Constitution. What right has the General Government to interfere with slavery in Kentucky or Virginia? I will not read what our President said about that: in his inaugural, for it is familiar to you all. But our country having become involved in a war by the secessionists and abolitionists, that is made the pretext for saying that slavery is the cause of the war, and therefore they have a right to take my slaves, and to say that this war shall not cease until slavery is abolished. I say they violate the Constitution so far as to take my property without due process of law, how long will it be before they will take my life? The Constitution, with its prohibitions, its guarantees, has been no more regarded by the party now in power than you do a last year's almanac.

The President has now proclaimed the confiscation of the property in eleven States, and some were disposed to insist that the proceeds should be applied to pay the debts due North, by the South. Gen. Stanton has since abandoned, the proclamation as far as it relates to the proceeds, and proposes to pay the debts due North, by the South, and confiscate it? Are you willing that four million slaves shall be set free? Are you, I ask, for such a war? Do you want these negroes to come on and compete with your white labor. No, no! I am for a white man's war against the abolitionist. What is to become of these negroes when they are set free? How many do you suppose are now fed and supported by the army? Not less than 30,000. I saw, the day I left Washington two hundred and fifty negro women and babies, captured by General McDowell, brought into the city. This was the result of six weeks' operations of McDowell's army of 50 miles. The policy of the Government from Richmond has thrown us back one year in putting down this rebellion. It has compelled the necessity of the President calling 300,000 more men. He got them under his former calls for upholding the Constitution. I hope he will get them now. In conclusion, let me say one word. Delay slide in this struggle that party strife heretofore demanded, and unite upon the ground that this Union and Constitution must be preserved and maintained, and let the negro take care of himself, and if you want that done don't send any more abolition members to Congress. When the war is over and peace is restored, I hope we can have a Fort Warren then in which to incarcerate the leaders both North and South. God bless Kentucky and Indiana, "United we stand, divided we fall."

The following among other resolutions were then read, and unanimously adopted:

That the Constitution, the American Union, and the laws made under and by the authority of the Constitution, must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy;—that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the General Government in all measures necessary and proper to that end.

That the Democracy of Indiana, with patriots everywhere, have made and will continue to make every sacrifice to the end that the rebellion may be suppressed, the supremacy of the Constitution maintained, and the Union under it preserved; but they are unalterably opposed to a war of conquest or subjugation, and they will never consent that the war on their part shall be waged for the purpose of interfering with the rights or overthrowing the established institutions of any of the States, in the language of Senator Douglas, uttered at Chicago a few days before his death: "We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. *Savages must not be let loose.*"

That we protest, in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in the name of all that we hold dear in the measure of our beloved country, against the mischievous and unlawful attempt in the District of Columbia, and the payment for such negroes out of the National Treasury; and we further protest against the resolution of Congress pledging the nation to pay for all negroes which may be emancipated by the authority of any of the Southern States; that we regard such measures, involving millions of dollars, as measures of transcendent enormity, and fruitful only of national beggary to the already opposed to all schemes looking for their object, immediate or remote, the taxation of the white man for the purchase of negroes anywhere; that we deny the constitutional right of the President or Congress to adopt a policy which taxes white labor to pay for negroes, or which would make the Government or people slave-dealers—a policy which, if not arrested by the votes of the people, will entail upon unborn generations of our kindred a debt more overwhelming and appalling than ever cursed any nation of ancient or modern times.

That in opposition to measures of this kind we desire to interpose the peaceful and powerful agent, *the ballot of a free people*, and say, in the language of another, "We will neither surrender our rights nor forsake them. We will maintain our constitutional liberty at all hazards; and as a necessary step toward that end, we will maintain the Union in like manner. We are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

That, in the language of the resolution of the conservative members of Congress, the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike inconsistent with the Constitution, and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country; that first have already involved us in a civil war, and the others (the Abolitionists) will leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of the Union or peace.

That this Convention denounce as unwise and unpatriotic all organizations, secret or open, having for their object the nullification of or resistance to the laws of the State or of the United States; that oppressive laws and unwise legislation find their proper correction only at the ballot-box, where a change of legislators will produce the wished for reform of bad and odious laws, and to that tribunal only will the patriot resort in the hour of his country's trial. We hold sacred and binding every enactment till repealed, or declared nugatory by competent legal authority.!

To at the happy accord of the border State Union men of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Delaware and Western Virginia, with the Democratic Delegation in Congress, in their joint efforts to arrest the tide of fanaticism in both Houses, has filled all nation all hearts in this State with sentiments of deep affection for our brethren of those gallant commonwealths, and we hereby pledge to them all the country our best efforts to secure to the councils of the nation statesmen who will labor to restore the union of the States on the basis and in the spirit of our matchless and revered Constitution.

That the people of Indiana having inhibited, by the State Constitution and laws, the entrance of free negroes and mulattoes into this State, and as the present disturbances on our border are likely to bring an influx of that population from neighboring States, we respectfully ask the public authorities of India ta to see that the Constitution and laws are properly enforced on that subject. When the people of Indiana adopted that negro exclusion clause by a majority of nine ty-four thousand they meant that the honest laboring white man should have no competitor in the black race—that the kill of Indiana should belong to the white, and that he alone should be suited to her free institutions.

That the people justify their view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government, that return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

That we approve of and indorse the resolutions drawn by Hon. John J. Crittenden, and adopted by the Conservative members of Congress on the 22d day of January, 1861, as a clear and just declaration of the objects which ought to be had in view by the American people in the present fearful emergency of their national affairs.

That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery and valor of the officers and soldiers of all the Indiana regiments, exhibited in the struggles upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged, and that this Convention, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, tender to them a united testimony to their valor and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and offer to the relatives and families of those who have fallen in the service of their country its sincere sympathy and condolence, and that we will ever cherish in grateful recollection the willing sacrifice made by the noble sons of Indiana, in exchanging the peaceful avocations of life for the hardships and perils of war.

That the Central Committee be requested to prepare and publish an address to the people of Indiana, setting forth the principles, opinions and doctrines enunciated in the resolutions adopted this day, and that the same be given to the people with the proceedings of this Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. J. S. CARLILE.

Hon. J. S. Carlile then addressed the Convention. We give the following extracts from his speech:

No other war than such as was recognized in the resolutions of the extra session a year ago could be justified by the civilization and Christianity of the age—a war not for conquest or subjugation, but for restoration and peace. The instant we divert it from such ends, then we place ourselves side by side with the rebels. He had felt no alarm for the safety of the country until the last session of Congress, when he saw the controlling party in that body enforcing the radical measures of Phillips and Garrison on the country. At a time when the whole country is one vast hospital, they from their places declare the object of the war shall be diverted—the people South of the Potomac exterminated, and the negroes set free. The policy inaugurated by them will continue the war forever, "and bring you under a military despotism." Congress spent nine-tenths of its time in freeing and elevating the negro, and nine-tenths of its propositions looked to his liberation, if that is liberation which frees a man from one master to make him the slave of all. He insisted that Giddings, Phillips and Greeley are representative Republicans, and read a foolish letter of Giddings', in which he proposes that the contrabands in South Carolina proceed to reorganize the State Government, and elect loyal men to Congress.

The subjugation or extermination of the South was impossible. A year ago a large Union element was there; now there was a solid sentiment for permanent disolution; and why? Because Congress by its legislation diverts the war into an unholy and gigantic crusade against the institution of the South. He declared the man who said slavery and the Government were incompatible, virtually pronounced the Government a failure, libeled the wisdom of its founders, and was a traitor to it.—The Republican party, now in power, and now waging the war, had so pronounced through its hostile legislation to the Constitution. If slavery and the rights of States must go down; if at the dictation of these men you surrender a constitutional right, and deny or take from a State the right to hold slaves, "how soon may you be called upon to surrender others?" They make negroes competent witnesses now in the District. How soon will they demand that it be done in Indiana? If you again give these men your confidence, and return them to Congress, you will all be made the slaves of a centralized Government, and no one will pity or sympathize with you. He said the interests of the Western States were with the South. There was their grain market—"you have a Northern market, the same as ever; but your corn is rotting in your graneries, and you walk on the ruins of your prosperity. The wicked men of the North and South have deprived you of your market, and these Northern men want to wage a war that will forever deprive you of it." Freeing negroes won't make one. Free the niggers, exterminate the whites, and give the land to the Yankee Norway rats, and you'd never have a market there. Indiana was more interested than slave-owners themselves in perpetuating slavery in the South. To free four million blacks will be to keep up taxation, increase debt, ruin property, degrade our children, and make this country a second Mexico.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Representative from Illinois, followed in the same strain, charging the Republicans as being thoroughly abolitionized, and their Congressional Representatives as an unedited nigger men, incapable of administering the affairs of the Government, and utterly without statesmanship. There were no conservatives among them; all were for diverting the war into abolition, for arming slaves, and were not only traitors to the Constitution, but cowards, never intending to go into the army. If the Republican party is retained in power the Government is gone forever. Only in conservative men is there any safety. He denounced the President's emancipation scheme as calculated to enslave the white, while freeing the black. But [illegible] all the money, holding all the contracts, and escaping with fewer soldiers in the field, and lighter burdens of taxation, than the West. "We are made their hewers of wood and drawers of water, while they run the nigger exclusively for money."

THE DREADNAUGHT MISTAKEN FOR A PRIVATEER.—The famous packet ship Dreadnought, Capt. Samuels, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Liverpool on the 3d of July. When on the Banks Capt. Samuels fell in with a fishing vessel, the captain of which did not wish to communicate, probably taking the Dreadnought for a Southern privateer or a pirate—a suspicion to which the clipper appearance of the ship and the number of persons on her deck gave some color. After hailing several times with out getting any response, Capt. Samuels sent a shot some distance across the stern of the fishing bark, which soon elicited a reply through the speaking trumpet, when an interchange of latest dates took place, much to the relief of both parties. The Dreadnought brings 1,500 tons of fine freight, and her arrival at Sandy Hook since the Custom House previous to 1st August 31st ult. The necessary permits were on board on the arrival of the ship.

THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.—The course of true love has run smoothly. "men tried to prevent the marriages of his daughter, Lady Mary Bentinck, with Sir Wm. Topham, by stipulating in his will that her dowry of £32,000 should be withheld in case she should attach, and marry, and carried the case into court, determined court decided that the Duke had no right to encumber the apportionment of money under a marriage settlement with capricious conditions, and the funds were made over to Lady Mary.

A curious theatrical advertisement has lately appeared at Naples, announcing that, after being closed for the long period of 1800 years, the Pompeii Theatre, rebuilt on the ruins of the ancient establishment, will be opened, with "La Figlia del Reglimento." The speculative manager adds in his quaint bill that he trusts that the favor and patronage which were liberally accorded to his predecessor, Marcus Quintius Martius, will be conferred to him, and that he proposes doing all in his power to equal, and if possible surpass, the abilities displayed by Signor Martius during his management.

Two new theatres on the Place du Chatelet, in Paris, are lighted, heated and ventilated on a new plan. The light is reflected over the house by means of an enormous mirror, and chandeliers and gas burners are abolished. The ventilation is provided for in connection with the lighting apparatus.

The Alexandria *Gazette* states that Mrs. Pollard, wife of Mr. Henry Pollard, formerly of that place, was arrested on Friday and sent to Washington, charged with being concerned in carrying letters to and from the South.

HOARD 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, August 2, 1862.

STOCKS.—The Stock market was rather steady to day, with light transactions. The only sale of City securities was $2,000 6's 1875 at 100; for City 6's, new issue 1890, 100 was bid, without finding sellers. In Railway bonds the only sale was $3,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, second mortgage, at 95; other descriptions closed at about yesterday's rates. In Railway shares there was nothing doing; Baltimore and Ohio closed at $66 bid, $66¼ asked; and Northern Central at $27 asked. For Canton Company ¢13 was bid, ¢13¼ asked, and for Baltimore Gas Company $115 was bid.

AMERICAN GOLD.—There were no sales reported to day. Bidders offered 115, but sellers were firm in demanding 117. At the New York board sales were made at 115.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, August 2, 1862.

$2,000 Baltimore city 6's '75.....100
3,000 Northwestern Virginia bonds, 24 m.....95

BANKS OF ISSUE IN WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—Bank of Metropolis, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank, Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Bank of Commerce.

The Farmers and Merchants' Bank and Bank of Commerce issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and upwards.

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

TO LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.
SATURDAY, August 2, 1862.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon.....	98¾	00
" " 1 year certificates..	98¼	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	102¾	00
Tennessee 6's.....	49¾	00
Virginia 6's.....	53	00
Missouri 6's.....	46	00
North Carolina 6's.....	54	00
Canton.....	53	00
Erie.....	23¾	00
Reading.....	55¾	00
Cleveland and Toledo.....	93¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana.....	21¾	00
" " " " guar.	55	00
Rock Island.....	62¾	00
Galena and Chicago.....	67¾	00
New York Central.....	82¾	00
Gold.....	115	00
Hudson River.....	43¾	00
Pacific Mail.....	111	00
Panama.....	135¾	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	21¾	00

Steady.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

Stocks are very inactive to day, and prices are barely maintained. Both buyers and sellers are awaiting further news from the James river, and in the meantime the tendency of the market is to lower prices. The market after the board was heavy and lower, with considerable pressure Central are at 82¾, a decline of ¾@¾ per cent. on the price of the "first call." Erie closes with sales at 23¾, higher. Erie thinks rose ¾, Terre Haute and Alton firsts and seconds 1¾@2 per cent. Illinois Central construction sold at 95¾, which is ¾ per cent. lower. The State

Flour was very much out of the market, and prices were nominally lower. The demand for it is very limited, especially on the part of the trade, and the sales are small. There will be a large increase in the receipts of flour in the next ten days, and holders are anxious to realize before the arrival of the new crop. The receipts of Ohio and Western are generally sold on the way to market. The receipts of Ohio and Western are generally sold on the way to market. The receipts of