CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE CATONSVILLE RAILWAY.—This road will be opened to the public this morning, and cars will run at regular hours daily hereafter, between this city and Catonsville. At the latter point they will connect with omnibuses for Ellicott's Mills. The cars will start from the company's depot, W. Baltimore street near Fulton, daily except Sundays, at 6 7, 8, 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 P. M. On Sunday they will leave at 7 and 9½ A. M., and 1½, 3, 5 and 7 P. M. Return trains will leave the western terminus, near Catonsville, at the same hours, all connecting with the Baltimore City Passenger Railway. Seats for colored persons will be provided in the following trains daily, except Sundays, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.—Commutation tickets will be issued to excursion parties, schools, etc., at reduced rates. This will be a great accommodation to the public, and no doubt the extensive park attached to the Paradise Hotel grounds will attract thither a great many excursion parties. Under proper management, this road bids fair to prove one of the most prosperous and profitable enterprises of the day.

THE BOWRY ORDINANCE.—Yesterday evening, the First Branch City Council passed an ordinance appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be given as bounty to those enlisting in Maryland regiments, now in the field, or about to be formed, under the late call of the President.—The amount of bounty for each volunteer is one hundred dollars; fifty dollars to be paid at the time of enlistment, and ten per month for five consecutive months. Volunteers enlisted to the bounty, under the ordinance, must enlist for three years, or during the war. Several propositions were made to increase the appropriation—one member suggesting the sum of one million dollars—but they were voted down.

MILITARY HONORS.—In pursuance of orders issued by the War Department, the usual military honors in respect to the memory of ex President Martin Van Buren took place yesterday. By order of Brigadier General W. W. Morris, commanding the post of Fort McHenry, salutes were fired from Fort McHenry, Federal Hill and Marshal, commencing with thirteen guns at dawn of day, afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes; between rising and setting sun, a single gun; and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-four guns. The flags at the several Forts, also at the Hospitals and public buildings about the city, were displayed at half staff.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Messrs. William J. Ross, Charles Ross and David R. Potts, who were arrested a few days since in Frederick, had a hearing yesterday, before the proper authorities, and were honorably discharged. These gentlemen were charged with rendering aid and comfort to the Confederate prisoners confined at Fort Delaware, by collecting various articles of clothing, &c., mostly needed by the men. It was proven that the accused had obtained permission from Major General Dix to furnish the prisoners with necessary articles of comfort, hence their discharge.

THE WEATHER.—Monday, August the 4th, was one of the most oppressive days of the season. The rain of Sunday evening cooled the atmosphere for a short time, but when the sun shone out yesterday morning, the air was warm and sultry, without the faintest breeze. It continued in this way until after 9 o'clock, when a slight wind came up from the southeast, giving some relief, although the weather was excessively warm during the whole day. The thermometer at the NEWS SHEET office denoted:

At 9 o'clock	81 degrees.
" 2 " "	86 "
" 6 " "	83 "

DOG KILLING.—The City Council having made an appropriation of five hundred dollars to be expended in ridding the city of a portion of the worthless curs which infest the streets, the work of dog killing will be commenced to-day. The authorities who have the control of the matter, have bargained with a party of experience in this business, who will proceed in a systematic manner to dose all dogs found running at large with a small piece of meat, dressed with strychnine. Persons owning valuable dogs should see that they are properly muzzled or kept in their enclosures.

MORTALITY REPORT.—The report of the Health Commissioner, Dr. S. T. Knight, for the week ending yesterday morning shows the number of deaths from all causes to be 120, an increase of 15 over the preceding week. The deaths among children is quite large, thirty-two being carried off by cholera infantum. The total number of deaths under ten years has been eighty-four, more than one half of the whole number, and an increase of twenty-six over the last week.

DISCHARGE OF TEACHERS FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—About forty teachers, the majority of them females, have been discharged from the Public schools. A note was addressed them inquiring whether they desired the Government to be successful in its attempts to crush out the rebellion in the seceded States. Many of them declining to answer, and others answering unsatisfactorily, they received orders that their services would no longer be required.

COMPLIMENTARY SERENADES.—Last night, the Linhardt Cornet Band serenaded Major General John E. Wool, U. S. A., commanding this Department, and Colonel Robert B. Coleman, of the Eutaw House. The band has just been re-organized, in consequence of the great changes made since the war commenced. Their performances last night were very creditable.

TAX COLLECTIONS.—The amount of taxes collected during the month of July, both city and State, for the levies of 1859, '60, '61 and '62, amount to $71,205.05, an excess of $15,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

UNCONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED.—Mr. G. R. Garner, of St. Mary's county, who was one of the party arrested on board the steamer Geo. Weems, on Saturday night, and confined in Fort McHenry, was yesterday unconditionally discharged.

Amusements.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—A company of Ethiopian performers never were more cordially greeted on a first appearance than were this great Congress of Ethiopian delineators last evening. All the songs, dances, acts, &c., that were not entirely new, were so aptly chosen that they were universally admired, and several performers, new to Baltimore, won enviable reputations by their imitatory delineations. We hope to see the cool hall of the Institute again crowded to-night by a fashionable audience.

THE MELODEON.—Gentlemen can enjoy a few leisure hours very pleasantly at this celebrated place of amusement. The hall is cool and airy. Besides the singing and dancing by the troupe, which is of the first order, the accommodations for the inner man are excellent. We know of no better place to while away an evening than at the Melodeon.

THE MUSEUM.—Notwithstanding the intense heat of last night a large and fashionable audience assembled at Barnum's Museum, and they were kept so cool that when the curtain finally dropped the audience seemed loth to depart. The entertainment is excellent.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

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

Mr. MULES offered a resolution appropriating $1,500 to pay the expences attending the late special election for members of the Second Branch of the City Council. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPES offered a resolution requesting the Marshal of Police to enforce the ordinance relating to dogs, restraining them from running at large, &c. Adopted.

Mr. DUKEHART gave notice that he would to-day present an ordinance fixing the compensation of the Mayor.

Mr. KIMBERLY called up the special order, being the ordinance to encourage enlistments and making an appropriation for bounties to volunteers.

Several amendments had been offered and rejected.

Mr. DUER then moved to make the amount of the appropriation $350,000, which was, unanimously adopted.

The bill was fully discussed and amended by the Branch, and then unanimously passed.

Mr. DUKEHART presented the petition of the United States Union League, asking aid for the purpose of enrolling and uniforming its members. Referred to the Committee on Ways and means.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—At five o'clock all the members of the Branch were present, and the Clerk called the Branch to order.

Mr. DANAKER moved that Mr. J. B. George take the chair, which was carried.

Mr. GEORGE then stated that the first business in order was the election of a President of the Branch.

Mr. HOOPER nominated Dr. Roberts, of the 7th and 8th wards.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Poumairat moved that the ballot be dispensed with and that the Branch vote viva voce., which was adopted.

Dr. ROBERTS was then unanimously elected President.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Danaker and Hooper a committee to conduct Dr. Roberts to the chair.

Upon taking the chair, Dr. Roberts made a few remarks, thanking the members for the honor conferred.

The PRESIDENT then announced Messrs. Hooper and Poumairat as the Committee on Credentials.

A resolution granting permission to C. H. Poumairat and others to erect a flag staff in Franklin Square, was taken up and adopted.

Also a resolution appropriating $1,500 to defray the expenses of the recent special election.

An ordinance appointing six commissioners to disburse the fund for the deepening of the channel of Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco river, was then taken up and passed.

Mr. GAHON offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to return the ordinance in relation to the storage of petroleum and other oils, which was adopted.

A resolution directing the Marshal of Police to enforce the law in relation to dogs was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

IMMENSE RAFT.—The Cleveland *Herald*, of the 1st instant, says: The largest raft of lumber that has ever encountered the gales of Lake Erie or Michigan, arrived here this morning from Saginaw, in tow of two tugs. It left Saginaw on Saturday, and encountered a severe gale on Lake Huron without breaking up or losing a board. The raft contained seven cribs, amounting to three and a half million feet of lumber. The cribs were one hundred and eighty-five feet long and fifty feet wide each, making a total length of about 1,300 feet; and drew six and a half feet of water. It contains in all about 2,426,000 feet, and is decidedly the largest raft that has ever been towed upon these waters.

COULDN'T GET HIS SLAVES.—The Rockville (Md.) *Sentinel* says that Mr. H. Trundle, formerly of Montgomery county, but now a citizen of Loudoun county, Virginia, learning that a number of his slaves, who had absconded, had been arrested and duly committed to the jail in Washington city, went down for the purpose of reclaiming them; but, after reaching Washington, he ascertained that they were released from their confinement by the military authorities, and are now on their way to the North. Mr. Trundle passed through Rockville a few days ago on his way home.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON MR. LINDSAY'S MOTION.

From the London Telegraph, July 19.

The wild rumor which flashed up in the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's yesterday afternoon, that McClellan, after offering to surrender unconditionally, and being ignominiously refused, had retired to Fortress Monroe, was not worthy of a moment's attention. Even if true, it would be completely the guise of romance, that no man in his senses could believe it. The advice to Cape Race of the 7th of July had not a hint of such an event; and if we were answered that the telegraphic communications are in the hands of the Federal Government, the reply leader is that we have direct advice from Fortress Monroe to the 4th, two days later than the spurious telegram, which put a complete negative upon any such supposition. Our own Government stated in the House, yesterday evening, that it had no advices to countenance the rumor; and nothing has been received at the American Legation which lends it the faintest color of probability. As to its origin, we may conjecture that something may have happened at Baltimore—the receipt of some despatch about McClellan's recent defeat, the arrival of some person like the trusted but unfortunate General, or even the utterance of mere surmise—which had been blown up into a statement of fact. Even should General McClellan's involuntary travels in company with his numerous suite be extended to Fortress Monroe, we should still have been bound to regard this story as a pure fabrication, retrospectively converted by the events into a random prophecy.

There was nothing in the report that ought to have arrested Mr. Lindsay's motion last night, if the tenor of the really authentic news was not enough to do so. The strongest answer to his resolution was furnished by the progress of events in America, which implies that we shall soon witness a juncture more favorable to friendly offices, but of a kind which we have no right to anticipate, and by the striking discord in the views of the House itself. This came out even in the string of resolutions competing for adoption, which proved that it was infinitely more divided than any ruling of Ayes and Noes to the right and left could show. Every shade of opinion that could be formed on such a subject, from immediate intervention to perpetual non intervention, or even red hot abolitionist sympathy, was submitted in the competition for votes; the councillors of Parliament and Government thus effectually neutralising each other. And it was evident from the aspect of the different benches, and from those inarticulate utterances which are really so significant a part of all animated debates, that while the representative chamber was not prepared to adopt the dogmatic assertions of any one speaker, it was least of all ready to tolerate the more extravagant claims made on its feelings; all attempts to snatch such a show of authority as silence would have implied, being promptly and decisively cried down.

The boldest attempt of this kind was made by Mr. P. A. Taylor, the member for Leicester, who placed the whole question on an issue as enthusiastically sectarian as it was practically false. He sought to uphold absolute non intervention; and, as he spoke, he was answered by the reiterated cheers of those opponents whose arguments he clenched by his own extravagant logic. The present war, he contended, is the very climax of Mr. Sumner's "irreparable conflict." True, slavery was not the avowed reason why the North appealed to arms; but it is not the less surely the issue in contest. The North itself has sought to compromise the question, from the first recognition of "a domestic institution," to its passing of the Fugitive Slave Law. But at last the South demanded that it should be unrestrained in extending the taint in the western territories, and *that* claim the North could not yield; but it answered the demand by the election of Mr. Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Taylor, therefore, admits the very case stated by the South—that, in violation of the Constitution, which gave North and South equal right over the territories, without regard to "a domestic institution," Abraham Lincoln was elected to confiscate the Southern share in the unappropriated waste lands. In thus acting, according to Mr. Taylor, the North is obeying its destiny, as announced under the inspired dispensation of Exeter Hall. No matter if nine-tenths of the people in the Federal States hate abolition as much as secession, they are predestined to go on fighting the South, till they shall have extirpated the Black curse; and England, pledged to be faithful to "the anti slavery flag," is debarred from recognizing a new State based avowedly on slavery, such as the Confederate Republic would be.

The operatives of Lancashire are content nobly to starve while that crusade shall be consummated, and England must forego all commercial or political objects in favor of Mr. Taylor's solicitudes. So many false issues we have seldom seen crowded into one clear, pleasant and concise oration. We are able to deny Mr. Taylor's assertion with regard to the working classes; for, though they do nobly let their necessity wait on their country's policy, they see as well as any man in Downing street that, so far from fighting for black freedom, the North expressly repudiates that cause. All the world knows, equally with Mr. Taylor, that the South drew the sword to maintain those technical rights which he so candidly acknowledges; while he will find no party to go with him in asserting that we must stand passively by until the North, unconscious instrument in the hands of divine Abolitionism, shall accomplish the victory which it does not intend, but which he anticipates. If ever a case for intervention or mediation were shown, Mr. Taylor established it; but how should the House, distracted by conflicting persuasions, alien technicalities, and sublime extravagances, come to any but a negative conclusion—leaving the practical treatment of the subject where it was already, in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers, closely, but not impatiently, watching the course of events?

SMALL CHANGE.

From the New York Independent.

The quantity of paper money thrown upon the community is working appreciable effect of raising the price of specie. There is no power on earth that can control this, particularly in the case of gold, which is wanted for exportation, and which must therefore assume its equal value in the markets of the world. But our silver small coin is not properly subject to this universal law, because it has been made of less intrinsic value than its face, on purpose to prevent this liability to exportation. No person buys it for exportation so long as there is gold to be had. The apparent scarcity is therefore owing to its being hoarded, to panic, to the unjust refusal of the banks to pay it out, to the machinations of petty sharpers, who make a profit out of the public distress, and therefore do all in their power to keep up the panic.

The remedy is not simple, and can be only partial, but the severity of the evil can be greatly mitigated by a general understanding and a moderate share of public spirit among the intelligent portions of the community.

The first thing to be done is that every such person should feel it a matter of duty to keep a small change constantly in circulation, in a great way if it is kept in brisk circulation. But if a great many people hold on to what they get, and keep it as long as they can, a small sum in each man's pocket will absorb the whole.

There must be an understanding among tradesmen and others, who take in a good deal of change, that they will pay it out in the course of business just as freely as they take it in, and will not sell it unless they get more than they fairly need to use.

The ferry companies, the city railroads, and other like establishments, must rescind the rules prohibiting the paying out of change by their employees, and allow and require each one to give change as long as he has it to give. It is abominable that such companies should conspire to increase the evil, in order that they may make a petty profit by selling change to the brokers.

The banks must understand that their customers have a right to expect the usual accommodations in regard to a reasonable supply of small change.—And, in addition, we believe they may safely give out small change to all comers, in redemption of their own small bills, in amounts not exceeding five dollars to one person in one day. It is in the power of the merchants to make the banks see that it is for their interest to keep the community supplied with small change. The needless stoppage of this circulation is like closing the pores of the skin, it tends to consumption, weakness and dissolution. Keep the pores open, and you keep up the power of endurance for all other evils.

Finally, let every man set his face resolutely against the circulation of any shinplasters as currency. With patience and good feeling among us all, these rules will carry us through, and the change panic will lose half its terrors, and soon come to an end. While all the papers are seeking a fiscal remedy which is impracticable, our readers will see that the true remedy is in the power of the people.

P. S.—The above was in type for last week's issue; but crowded out for want of room. Since that time, Congress has passed an act giving legal currency to postage stamps, as a substitute for specie change. We adhere to our former counsel. The device of stamps for currency is hedged about with so many difficulties that we do not believe it will answer the purpose, and may aggravate the evil. The stamps for currency are not to be issued by the Post Office Department, but by the United States Treasury; they are not to be sold for currency by the postmasters at all, but only by special agents of the Treasury; and the stamps used for currency are not usable for postage purposes. The only remedy is, that all hands keep circulating all they get, and then insist that the banks, ferries, &c., shall pay out all the change they take in.—We can and must have specie change.

GUERRILLA BANDS NEAR WASHINGTON.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* speaks of stirring times in the vicinity of Washington at Fort De Russey. He intimates that guerrilla bands prowl defiantly about the neighborhood. Soon after midnight of Friday the officers were awakened by the guard, who reported that three heavy guns had been heard eastward, followed by a discharge of musketry. Two hours after, firing commenced along the lines of forts opposite Washington, continuing until daylight. Some supposed it was a salute in honor of a late victory; others that Stonewall Jackson had arrived. The latter proved to be night practice at Arlington Heights, but the other reports and the valley of musketry remained unexplained. The Major in command investigated the affair, and obtained the following particulars:

On Friday night, just before 12, the sentinels perceived three mounted parties, about 50 men in all, rapidly approaching the fort on three sides. Not answering the challenge of the sentinel, they were fired upon, when within 50 yards of the fort, when the party wheeled and galloped off. The Major pursued and came up with two men leading between them a riderless horse, which they abandoned, making their escape. Soon another party was reported in the rear of the fort. Three blank cartridges were fired, which inside them skedaddle on the double quick. The captured horse was identified as the property of Dr. Fairfax, who has relatives in Brownville, Jefferson county, New York.—He is a man whose secession proclivities are well known. Under the leadership of one Col. Irwin and the Rev. Mr. Hall, a number of Confederates meet once or twice a week, at a farm-house, near the Maryland line, to drill and prepare themselves for the pastime of killing loyal men. The Provost Marshal has the matter in hand. We shall see what he will accomplish.

There has been over four thousand increase in the population of Chicago during the past year.—Over two thousand new houses have been built. A war of extermination against dogs has been commenced in that city, and overolive thousand have been killed in two months.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 1.—Concerning the Confederate ram, Merrimac No. 2 and the rest. Three weeks ago I gave a description—the first made, published—of No 2, which has since been shown to be accurate in every essential particular. She is probably nearly or quite ready for service, and it may be that one or two more may accompany her, together with some three or four other small tugs, towing one or two guns each. The rise of water in the river about a month since is said to have changed the channel so as to permit them to pass the obstructions at Fort Darling. It does not follow that because they can come down our boats can go up, for the plunging fire of the fort, now greatly strengthened, and mounting fifty guns, would of itself be a sufficient obstacle. In case she had a pilot who knew the new channel perfectly, it is barely possible that the Monitor might pass the fort; but there would remain the submarine arrangements, which the Confederates have contrived for blowing up our boats should the attempt be made. There would seem to be good reason for expecting the early appearance of No. 2; indeed, it was reported yesterday that she and seven others had made their appearance, and that a fleet of a dozen of our gunboats went up the river to meet them. The report was probably premature. Com Wilkes is here to-day, and not greatly disturbed by any immediate prospect of the destruction of his fleet. Nor do I understand that any apprehension is felt by naval officers, whose duty it will be to deal with Confederate craft, in whatever shape or numbers they may come. Nevertheless, the subject is fraught with deep interest, and movements in the neighborhood of Fort Darling are awaited with a lively feeling of expectancy.

For some days past Gen. McClellan's force has been under orders that leave no room to doubt that they may at any moment be brought into action. Whether offensive or defensive, the nature of the work contemplated is not known. Considering the number and character of the officers absent on leave, it is hardly supposable that Gen. McClellan contemplates any great offensive movement just at present.

Com. Porter's mortar fleet has arrived here.—There can be no great harm in stating the fact, so far as keeping it from the enemy is concerned, at the same time it may gratify the country not a little to know that so significant a step has been taken. Other steps, not less significant, are on the eve of being taken, all looking to the same end, and evincing that somebody is at the helm who is at work, and thinks he knows what he is about.

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4 P. M.—The mail-boat John Tucker is in from Harrison's Landing with the news of the Confederate night bombardment of Gen. McClellan's camp. Your active correspondent there will give you the particulars. Officers by the Tucker place the number killed as high as 100, which makes the total casualties at least 500, which I am inclined to think is an exaggeration.

The ocean steamer Baltic arrived here this afternoon, light. She has taken pilot for Newport News. The logical inference is that, inasmuch as she is too deep to move more than fifteen or twenty miles further, her route is not up the James river, and that if she goes to Newport News for troops (what else could she go for?), it is to take them deeper water than the James.

Concerning the reported intention to evacuate the position now held by General McClellan, I will say that there does not appear to be any good ground for it. The best informed are inclined to think it is not an intention; nevertheless, such a movement might comport with the aforementioned "vigorous policy."

FROM TENNESSEE.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

WHAT THE GUERILLAS ARE DOING.

COLUMBUS, Ky., July 27.—The last few days have been signalized by extensive and greatly damaging operations of the Confederate guerillas, both in the Department of West Tennessee and that of the Ohio. In the latter a series of most daring and successful forays took place between Monday and Thursday last, along both banks of the Tennessee river, from Florence to Waterloo, and thence to Savannah on the right; and from the same starting to Chickasaw and the immediate vicinity of Hamburg and Pittsburg Landings—the rear of the Corinth army—on the left. Accounts of these depredations were brought here by railroad passengers from Corinth, and, although not very full, seem sufficiently clear and trustworthy to warrant their publication.

It appears that on Monday morning last several hundred mounted marauders, evidently inhabitants of the surrounding country, made a sudden swoop upon Florence, at the time occupied only by a small Union detachment, although large quantities of quartermaster's and commissary stores had accumulated in the place. After distributing part of their booty among the people and on the road from the north, so as to protect themselves against a surprise, they proceeded to disarm the few captured Union soldiers, destroy some army wagons and ambulances and set fire to the warehouses on the river continent, forage and provisions. Having accomplished this with very little, at their leisure, they rode out of town, leaving their prisoners behind, but leading along the mules taken with the Government wagons. They started in a body in a westerly direction, but between Florence and Waterloo they separated, part of their number managing by some means to cross the river. One of the two bands thus formed was placed in ambush close to the bank and kept in waiting for the small stern-wheeler Colonna, used for transportation purposes between Eastport and Florence. By a murderous fire from their rifles, they compelled the unsuspecting craft to surrender. They boarded and plundered her, robbed the boatmen and passengers of all their money, drove them ashore, and then fired the boat.

On Tuesday morning the marauders made their appearance almost simultaneously in Chickasaw and Waterloo—two small towns nearly opposite each other, on the left and right bank respectively, a short distance to the east of Eastport. They repeated the performance enacted the day before at Florence. In addition to a vast amount of Federal property, they found several hundred bales of cotton stored in the two places, bought and paid for with Northern gold, all of which was given to the flames by them. Several stern wheelers were lying before the two towns, but fortunately all had steam up and escaped, by dropping down the river.

From Chickasaw and Waterloo the depredators severally continued down the river toward Hamburg and Pittsburg Landings and Savannah. The band on the left bank went around Eastport, where several companies of infantry were stationed, and fell in with and captured between that place and Hamburg Landing a train of no less than sixty mule teams, just arrived from Cairo and on its way from Iuka. According to latest advices at Corinth they are trying to make their way south with the several hundred Union mules which they had stolen. A cavalry force had by telegraph been dispatched to intercept, but as General Rosecrans's thirty six hours' start, it was doubtful whether it would succeed in overtaking them. It was also reported at Corinth that the band that followed down the right bank had entered and was holding Savannah.

From East Tennessee I learn that on Wednesday last the Union brigade, consisting of the 78th and 20th Ohio, four companies of cavalry and two sections of artillery, until then stationed at Grand Junction, were ordered to fall back to Bolivar, and did so on the following day. Our troops had hardly left the place when several hundred of the Confederate Colonel Jackson's cavalry entered it and at once burned 350 bales of cotton purchased by Northern men and awaiting shipment at the depot. They followed in the wake of the retreating brigade and destroyed several hundred more bales scattered along the Mississippi Central at the different stations. The loss thus incurred by cotton speculators cannot be less than a hundred thousand dollars.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *News* contains an extract from a private letter from a member of the 14th Kentucky regiment, dated Camp Baird, Claiborne county, Tennessee. The writer gives the particulars of an affair which occurred near Tazewell on the 22d.—He says that on the night of the 22d, a flag of truce came in from the Confederates, and, through a mistake, some four or five on each side were killed outright or seriously wounded. The bearers of the flag were allowed inside of the pickets to the camp of Col. Mundy, who sent them to Gen. Morgan.—According to the General's orders they were removed outside and a half beyond the outposts, to remain till morning. As there was no camping ground at that point, they all concluded to go to Tazewell, nine miles further along. The party consisted of Lieut. Col. Kegwin, of the 49th Indians; Capt. Lyons, Chief of Topographical Engineers, of Gen. Morgan's Staff, and several other officers, besides the truce bearers. All went except Col. Mundy, who said his orders would not permit him to go any further. In the meantime one of the soldiers out on duty saw the party and informed Gen. Carter that there was a party of Confederate cavalry just beyond our lines. Gen. C. sent a regiment to the point designated, and posted them in different positions. As the truce party returned, on the morning of the 23d, they were fired upon by Carter's men. Lieut. Col. Kegwin was shot through the hips, and so grievously wounded that he may not possibly recover. Capt. Lyons was shot in one arm broken. A Confederate Lieutenant was killed on the spot, and three or four other Confederates were so seriously injured that they cannot recover. Every rider was unhorsed, and quite a number of horses were killed. The officers went out with the party through courtesy. Later information says that six or eight were killed on the spot.

THE SOUTHWEST.

From the New York Herald, August 4.

The Yazoo river is now the base of operations of the Confederates in the Southwest. Their whole force, naval and military, with the exception of the bushwhacking "partisan rangers," seems to be centering on the banks of the Yazoo. We have reliable information to the effect that they already have on that river:—

Iron plated gunboats	2
Iron plated rams	2
Floating battery	1
Transports	30
Fortifications	5
Infantry	2,500
Cavalry	250
Artillery	300
Batteries	3

The Yazoo is navigable for fifty miles, and empties into the Mississippi a few miles above Vicksburg.

A NEGRO REGIMENT.—We understand that the colored men of this city purpose to raise a regiment of Volunteers for the war and tender it to the Government. We think the patriotism which leads to this step deserving at least of recognition. We believe they do not expect any stimulus to enlistment in the shape of extra bounties.—*New York Tribune.*

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that Colonel Gibson, who for a long time past has so satisfactorily fulfilled the duties of Commandant at Fort Delaware, has transferred the command to Major H. S. Burton, Third United States Artillery, and will immediately join his new regiment, the 112th Pennsylvania, now in Washington.

A PROFITABLE STREAK OF LIGHTNING.—During a terrible storm at Iron Mountain, Missouri, on the 20th inst., the lightning struck a large ore bank in one of the furnace cuts, and dislodged and threw down from 2,000 to 2,500 tons of ore. To have dislodged the same by powder would have cost the company several hundred dollars.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CITY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The result of the attack on James Island has given the Charlestonians great confidence, and they expect to successfully resist and repel all attacks upon them, no matter from what quarter. So confident were they that the attack would not be renewed that immediately after that affair nine regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were hurried off with all dispatch to the defence of Richmond. Besides the defences on James Island, which are described as most formidable works, they have a succession of defences erected up to Charleston and around the city. The defences approaching the city are all mounted with heavy guns; but those in and around the city are not yet mounted. An attack in this quarter, to be successful, must be supported with an immense force, and then can only succeed after severe fighting.

Besides their land defences they have added to the protection of the harbor two powerful rams and a gunboat. The former are built after the model of the Merrimac, and it is confidently asserted that they will be in every respect as terrible in action and as invulnerable as their defunct *congener.*—These rams have been constructed by the builder of the Merrimac. The gunboat is an iron vessel, and will carry eight heavy guns. She is to be commanded by Lieutenant Pembroke Jones, late of the United States Navy. At Savannah other boats and rams are being speedily finished; one, called "The Lady's Gunboat of the State of Georgia," carries ten guns, each gun named after a city or town of Georgia. Commander Ingraham commands at Charleston, and flies his flag on board the Huntress.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 4, 1862.

STOCKS.—A general dullness pervades the Stock market, and capitalists show but little disposition to invest. In State and Government securities there is nothing whatever doing, and we are unable to give correct quotations. For City securities the demand is very light, and prices are lower; there were sales of $1,000 6's 1875 at 99¾, and $500 do. 1890 at 100, those of 1875 closing at 100 bid, and for 1886 100¼ asked; for the old issue of 1890 105 was bid, 100¾ asked. In Railroad bonds we notice sale of $2,500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 95, and $500 do. 1885 at 95¾; closing at 61 asked for 1862; 100 asked for 1875; 95 bid, 96 asked for 1885 and 1885; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, second mortgage guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 95 bid, 96 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 81 was bid, at which rate $6,000 changed hands, closing at 81¼ asked. The only sale of Railway shares was 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 46¾, closing at 46¾ bid, 46¾ asked regular way, and 46¾ bid, buyer's option 60 days, for Northern Central 42¾ was bid, $28¾ asked. In other stocks we have no change to notice.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates for gold are lower to day. At the Stock Board 114¾ was the highest rate bid, 115¾ asked, without sales. In New York to day gold sold at 114¾.

DEMAND NOTES.—There is but little doing. Bidders are offering 5 per cent. premium, but holders are demanding 5¾ per cent.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, August 4, 1862.

$1,000 Baltimore city 6's 75	99¾
500 do. do. 90	100
2,500 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '80	95
500 do. do. do. '85	95¾
6,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	81
25 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock	46¾

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

The Farmers and Mechanics' 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. FORMEY, 22 South street.

MONDAY, August 4, 1862.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	98¾	00
" " 3 year certificates	88¾	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	102¾	00
Tennessee 6's	49¾	49¾
Virginia 6's	00	00
Missouri 6's	45¾	45¾
North Carolina 6's	85	00
Canton	13	00
Erie	33¾	33¾
Reading	55¾	55
Cleveland and Toledo	44¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	21¾	00
" " " " guar.	55	00
Rock Island	62¾	00
Pacific and Chicago	67¾	00
New York Central	90	90¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Hudson River	34	00
Pacific Mail	111¾	00
Panama	135	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg	42¾	00
	Firm.	Steady.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says:—

"Masterly inactivity" characterized every department of the Stock Exchange on Saturday. Governments of course were very few sales of either kind, were quoted: Registered, 99@99¼; coupons, 98¾@98¾. The roughout the balance of the government list, considerable activity was shown, with no anxiety to sell, while the bids were firm. The business in foreign bills for the steamer, on Saturday, was to a fair extent, but prices were very low, in anticipation of a further decline. Commercial sterling was 125@125¾, and good bankers' signatures 126. Francs were 5.15@4.12½. Freights were rather easier, and though not quite so languid, lacked activity, especially to the European continent. The business of the Sub Treasury was: Receipts, $1,428,551.18; for customs, $200,000; payments, $1,623,826.02; balance, $10,333,719.48. Gold was fairly active, and the quotation was without change. The transactions were 115@115¾, closing at 115¾. Silver was 109@110. Demand notes (gold), 104¾@105, with not much demand. The 7 3-10 Treasury notes sold as low as 102¾; at the close, they were steady.

The following are the official tables of the trade of the port of New York for the week and since January 1:

IMPORTS.

	1861	1862	
For the week	$2,841,629	$1,870,138	$2,496,259
General merchandise	2,587,895	1,065,518	2,645,403
Total for the week	$5,429,524	4,183,656	5,140,962
Previously reported	136,552,159	86,559,766	97,189,675
Since January 1	$141,981,683	87,523,422	102,621,606

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.

	1861	1862	
For the week	$1,612,981	2,083,966	4,134,314
Previously reported	49,062,269	74,693,488	71,578,308
Since January 1	$50,675,283	76,777,134	75,712,622

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1860.	1861	1862.
For the week	$2,620,497	1,382	748,523
Previously reported	29,153,162	6,323,378	36,776,486
Since January 1	$31,673,959	6,324,760	37,524,009

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, August 4, 1862.

COFFEE.—We hear of nothing doing in Coffee to-day. Holders continue to demand high rates, and with light stocks in first hands, the market is dull. We now quote fair Rio at 22 cts. and good do. do. at 22¾@23 cts per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands only amounts to about 15,000 bags, with little of any other description here.

FLOUR.—There continues to be a fair demand for Flour, but holders show but little disposition to sell except at full prices. We continue to quote Howard Street Super at $5.50@5.62½; do. shipping Extra $5.75@5.87½; do. retailing Extra $6; do. Family $6.50@6.75; Ohio Super $5.50; do. shipping Extra $5.75@5.87½; do. retailing Extra $5.87½@6; do. Family $6.12½@6.37½; City Mills good brands Super $5.25@5.50; do. shipping brands Extra $5.37 50, Baltimore Family $8.75; do. high grade Extra $8.25.

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

RYE FLOUR.—We quote at $3.62½@3.37½ per bbl. for fair to good brands, with a fair demand.

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

GRAIN.—There was a brisk demand for all descriptions of Grain to-day, and with rather large supplies the market was quite active, the highest rates of last week being well maintained. The offerings footed up 30,929 bushels, viz: 23,878 bushels Wheat, 6,576 bushels Corn, 3,239 bushels Oats, and 215 bushels Rye. There was a good demand for sound parcels of Wheat, of both colors, and sales were reported of 800 bushels new white at 170 cts.; 150 bushels do. at 165 cts; 500 bushels do. at 163 cts.; 163 bushels do. at 150 cts.; 200 bushels do. at 145 cts.; and 260 bushels do. at 132 cts., according to quality and condition; other parcels changed hands at about the same rates of red the sales reported were 500 bushels new at 140 cts.; 200 bushels do. at 135 cts., and 1,000 bushels do. at 127½@125 cts. Corn was in request, and all the lots of sound, suitable for shipment, found ready purchasers; sales of 1,600 bushels prime white at 70 cts.; 800 bushels do. at 68 cts.; 125 bushels do. at 67 cts; 400 bushels do. at 65 cts.; and 1,600 bushels do. at 65 cts.; of yellow the only sale reported was 400 bushels at 60 cts. Oats were active, with sales of 1,000 bushels old Maryland at 43@45 cts., and 900 bushels new do. at 37 cts; there were no sales of Pennsylvania Oats to date reported. In Rye we notice sales of 114 bushels prime old Pennsylvania at 77 cts., and 120 bushels new Maryland at 73 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—With a fair demand from the trade, prices are a shade better, and we now quote at 30@35 cts. for Cuba Muscovado; 33@42 cts. for English Island, and 38@46 cts. per gallon for Porto Rico.

PROVISIONS.—We now quote Western Mess Pork at $11.12½@11.25; prime Mess at $10.75; Prime at $9, and dumpt $8.50 per bbl. Beef—we quote at $12.25 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1; Mess at $15@15.50, and extra Mess at $16. Bulk Meats—We quote nominally Sides at 5 cts., Shoulders at 3¾ cts., and Hams at 6¾ cts. per lb. Bacon—Sides 5¾ cts; Shoulders 4¼ cts.; 6¾@6 cts.