CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—Mr. William S. Crowley, of the First Branch of the City Council, yesterday afternoon offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of 11 yeas to 6 nays. Some of the members voting in the negative considered the subject as one with which the Council had no right to interfere, and entirely without the scope of their duties:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all the citizens of the United States, while enjoying the protection and benefits of the General Government, to uphold and support said Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and preserve the Union; therefore,

RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That Major General Wool be, and he is hereby respectfully but earnestly, requested to administer the oath of allegiance to all the citizens of the city of Baltimore at the earliest possible period.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the First Branch of this Council be directed to hand to General Wool a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, signed by his Honor the Mayor and the President of the two Branches of the City Council.

RELEASED.—Mr. John Selby, of the firm of Lanier Brothers & Co., was arrested on Monday evening at his dwelling, No 132 Biddle street, on the charge of disloyalty. It was stated that he had just returned from the South, where he had been for nearly a year, having left the city shortly after the April riots. He was arrested at Williamsport, and, after taking the oath of allegiance, was paroled by Lieut. Col. Dushane, and then came to Baltimore. It is alleged that afterwards he procured a large lot of goods and proceeded South. After an examination by Marshal Yannostrand yesterday, Mr. Selby was discharged.

James Monroe, John J. Livingston, James B. Armiger and Albert Vickers, who had previously been arrested on the charge of disloyalty, were released on Monday, after taking the oath of allegiance.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was conceded by every body to have been one of the hottest days of the summer. The early morning was clear and sultry, and the sun shone out during the whole day, scarcely even being obscured by a cloud.—Persons who were not compelled to walk about sought shady places and endeavored to keep cool, an operation of doubtful success. The thermometer at the NEWS STREET office denoted:

At 8 o'clock	80 degrees.
" 1 "	91 "
" 3 "	92 "
" 6 "	89 "

BENEFIT OF S. W. GLENN.—Holliday Street Theatre was crowded on Monday evening by an extremely fashionable audience, upon the occasion of the benefit of Mr. S. W. Glenn, the eminent eccentric comedian. Although we cannot say much in praise of the performance of the *Lady of Lyons*, yet the brilliant wit and overflowing refined humor of Mr. Glenn, as Rip Van Winkle, atoned for all discrepancies in the first piece. We consider Mr. Glenn the best actor of this part now in the country.

CHARGED WITH RETURNING FROM THE SOUTH.—Jno. M. O'Laughlin, John Brady and George Clotworthy were yesterday imprisoned for a hearing before Marshal Yannostrand upon the charge of having been in the Southern army. Clotworthy was arrested on Fayette street about 1 o'clock on Monday night, and Brady was arrested at his house on Biddle street, while O'Laughlin was arrested at a house on Garden street.

THEFT.—W. H. Scott and Benjamin F. Scott, both negroes, were yesterday before Justice Showacre charged with stealing two five-dollar notes from William Nelson, negro. They were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BASE BALL.—A match game between the second nines of the Maryland and Pastime clubs will be played this afternoon on their grounds, Madison avenue. From the reputation of these clubs, some excellent playing may be expected.

Amusements.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—We would remind those who are fond of artistic minstrelsy that Hooley's Comedy Congress will only remain this week. Those who would enjoy them lives at the only respectable entertainment provided at present for our citizens should pay Hooley's a visit in the coolest hall in the world, viz: the Maryland Institute. On to-morrow, Thursday evening, which is set apart as a gala extra night, more than ordinary attractions will be provided. On Saturday afternoon next there will be a special day performance for families, ladies and children.

THE MELODEON.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, crowds continue to visit the Melodeon; for there every one can be comfortably seated and keep cool in the well-ventilated hall. To-night there will be a splendid performance; the whole strength of the company will be brought out. The singing and dancing and music are first-rate.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

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

Mr. KIMBERLY presented the petition of Isaac Coryell and others, asking an appropriation for the uniforming of the militia, to be organized as the First Light Division of Maryland. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CROWLEY offered a resolution requesting Major General Wool to administer the oath of allegiance to all the citizens of Baltimore at the earliest possible convenience. Adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Williams, Schwartze, Lamden, Young, Crowley, Burke, Hoopes, Streeter, Sullivan, Barron and Kirkwood—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Dukehart, Norris, Duer, Cromer, Kimberly and Miles—6.

Mr. DUKEHART presented an ordinance fixing the compensation of the Mayor for the ensuing two years at $2,500, which was passed.

Mr. DUKEHART presented the general appropriation bill which requires the contract for the paving of streets to be given to the lowest bidder. Passed.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. Dr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, President, in the chair, and all the members present.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that Mr. Newton, from the 1st and 2d wards; Mr. Hooper, from the 3d and 4th; Dr. Roberts, from the 7th and 8th; Mr. Hopkins, from the 9th and 10th; Mr. McKim, from the 11th and 12th; Mr. George, from the 13th and 14th; Mr. Evans, from the 15th and 16th; Mr. Dausker, from the 17th and 18th, and Mr. Poumirat, from the 19th and 20th, were entitled to seats as members of the Second Branch.

The PRESIDENT then announced the joint special committees.

The ordinance providing for the expenditure of $35,000 as bounty to volunteers, was amended and passed.

Adjourned.

REMARKABLE ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE

AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT JOINS—A NEW YORK SAILOR RULING A CHINESE CITY—LIFE AND PROPERTY SUBJECT TO HIS WILL.

The great lands of the Orient, the homes and cradles of fancy and romance, have not entirely renounced their old character. Occasionally, amid the smoke of battle, we have wafted to us a little breeze from the far East, a bit of fairy life and romance worthy

—the good old days
Of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid.

The latest advices from China inform us, through the medium of private letters, of the unprecedented career in that country of a young American, of this State, who, though but twenty-nine years of age, has reached a position which reminds one of the dim legends of Prester John. Here is a brief recountal of the story of adventure:—

About twelve years ago Edward Forester, country lad, born in Jefferson county, in this State, decided, like a great many other boys, to go to sea. His friends opposed the idea, but, of course, the love of ocean life was too strong to be resisted, and young Forester joined those who "go down to the sea in ships." He was successful, and soon became the mate of a whaling ship, though then scarcely beyond his majority.

In Honolulu Forester made the acquaintance of a merchant of Hakodadi, and went with him to Japan. Here he remained two or three years engaged in commercial pursuits. Thence he went to China, where he was taken into the Imperial service. He became popular both with the foreigners and native authorities at Shanghai, and was finally made second in command to General Ward, in place of Colonel Burgivon, who was severely wounded in some recent engagement. In this capacity the quondam sailor continued to be much liked, and now enjoys the confidence of all the Mandarins in the province, and is admitted to their conference, as well as the highest and most exclusive Chinese society. At one time Forester led a band of two hundred men against the Rebels, only nine of them returning, the rest having been all killed. He has now twenty thousand troops under his command.

For his services he has been made a Mandarin of the Blue Button, and his name stands high in Pekin. His rank obliges him to keep at least twelve servants. The latest letters received from him (to May 1st) state that he is in command of the city of Soungkeing; sleeps with the city keys under his pillow, while not one of the 250,000 inhabitants of the place—not even the highest Mandarin—can enter or leave without his permission, and at a word from him any individual out of that 200,000 may lose his head. Mr. Forester enjoys also the friendship of Admiral Hope, General Michel and the other English and French officers in China. Admiral Hope he reports as severely wounded in a recent fight. On the 1st of May, the English, French and Imperialist troops were preparing to attack Chingfoo, of which Forester will be made Military Governor. He predicts the removal or deposing of the so called Heavenly Emperor within a year. Such is the brief and brilliant career in the East of a genuine specimen of Young America. The American Mandarin has friends and relatives living in this city, as well as in the northern part of the State, who will learn with astonishment and pleasure of his influence and power in far off lands.—*N. Y. Post, 4th.*

The ambiguous statement put forth by an Albany paper some weeks ago, that the gay widow of a distinguished politician of this State had eloped with her family physician, is explained to mean that Mrs. Schoolcraft, the niece of Senator Seward, has gone off to Europe with Dr. Beattie, her physician and intimate friend. The Doctor has an amiable family in Geneva, of whom he took no formal leave, and the scandal-mongers say that he has eloped with the accomplished widow.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A NICE MAN FOR A SMALL PARTY.—A country magistrate, noted for his love of the pleasures of the table, speaking one day to a friend, said: "We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent, stuffed with truffles to the neck, tender, delicate, and of high flavor; we left only the bones." "How many of you were there?" said the friend. "Two," replied the magistrate. "Two!" "Yes, the turkey and myself."

The War Claim Commission at Cairo closed its business on the 1st inst. The whole number of claims filed is 1,698, amounting to $599,219 36. Of these, claims to the amount of $451,105.81 were allowed. All of Quartermaster Hatch's claims were allowed, the investigation not having established anything of fraud or corruption in them. John Bird, of Bird's Point, filed claims amounting to upwards of $33,000, all of which were dismissed on account of his disloyalty.

From the New York Herald, Aug 5.

SERIOUS RIOT IN BROOKLYN.

ATTACK ON A TOBACCO FACTORY IN SEDGWICK STREET—TROUBLE BETWEEN THE NEGRO LABORERS AND A PARTY OF WHITE LABORERS.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious riot occurred at the foot of Sedgwick street, South Brooklyn, between a large number of Irish laborers and some one hundred negroes, employed in the tobacco factory of Mr. Thomas Watson. At one period the disturbance threatened to assume rather extensive proportions, and it was thought, in fact, that the whole southern region of the City of Churches was about to become the scene of a general upheaval.

The particulars of the affair, as gathered from various sources, appear to be these:

For several days past the negro population in the vicinity above alluded to are charged with having used insulting language to white females on several occasions. This conduct, of course, had the natural effect of exciting the indignation of the Irish laborers in the neighborhood, some of whose wives and daughters had, it is said, been thus insulted, and vengeance was accordingly vowed against the colored people. On Saturday last hostilities assumed the first practical shape. On the afternoon of that day one of the negroes employed in Lorillard's tobacco factory was standing in the doorway of Grady's liquor store, on the opposite corner of the street, when a white man, who wanted to pass in, asked him quietly to get out of the way. The negro said he would not, as he had as good a right there as "any other man." The white man again asked the negro to step one side, which the latter gruffly refused to do, upon which the former kicked him out of his way. On seeing this, another colored man ran across from Lorillard's with a knife in his hand to stab the white man, but was prevented from doing any injury by a policeman who came up. This ended the difficulty on Saturday.

Yesterday morning a delegation of white men went into Mr. Lorillard's factory and insisted that negroes should not be allowed to work there. Mr. Lorillard said he would comply with the request, and stopped his colored laborers from working.—About one o'clock in the afternoon over a thousand white laborers, women and children, assembled in front of Mr. Watson's factory, armed with clubs, brickbats, stones and other missiles, and commenced a heading assault on the windows. Several policemen had been previously secreted in the building to protect the negro workmen in case of the threatened attack. As soon, therefore, as the rioters entered the door they endeavored to rush up to the second story, where the negroes were. Here they were met by the policemen, who succeeded in preventing their ascent. One of the assailants then set fire to a pan of tar on the first floor, and in an instant all the wooden work about that portion of the building was in flames. The fire was, however, speedily checked by the police before much damage was done. Finally, while a few policemen were holding the rioters at bay, a large reinforcement arrived from the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Fiftieth precincts, and those in the building were ejected, when a general row occurred between them and the police. A negro attacked officer John Donnelly, of the Forty third precinct, thinking he was going to arrest him, and inflicted a serious wound on his head with the side of a box. Sergeant Wright got badly cut during the *melee* in the shoulder with a pitchfork.

At this juncture a voice cried out, "Boys, set the bloody building on fire and burn the damn niggers." This was received with the wildest shouts of approval by the crowd, who again surged toward the premises with the intention of carrying out the advice that had been given them; but, notwithstanding the showers of stones, brickbats, &c., the police plied their clubs vigorously, and the intention was frustrated. Some one or two of the negroes got badly hit in the row, but all the rest were well protected by the police, who sent them away in all directions to avoid further trouble.

The following is another version of the origin of the difficulty:—

About one o'clock yesterday a white girl brought some drinking water to a workman in the factory, when she was attacked by the negroes, who wanted to take the water from her by violence. To save herself she ran up to the upper floor, followed by three negroes, which being observed by some white men, they took the part of the girl, when a regular fight ensued.

Another story is that the white men thought their rights as laborers were interfered with by the negroes, and consequently they attacked them; but what we have stated at the commencement appears to be the prime cause of the difficulty. The facilities which negroes have now for gaining employment in the Navy Yard, Custom House and other public places appear to have lent additional fire to the people who made the attack.

The following persons were arrested as rioters and locked up for examination:—Michael Meagher, William Morris, John Lynch, Kenan, Charles Baker, the negro who wounded the officer, Charles Baylis, Thomas Clark, Joseph Flood. No indication of a renewal of the disturbance was apparent when our reporter left the scene.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—The sudden taking up, in New York, of several ocean steamers of the largest class, and the arrival of the Baltic, the first of the fleet, in the Roads, with orders to proceed to Harrison's Landing and report, are not among the least curious things in the conduct of the war. Considering that the Baltic draws twenty feet and cannot go within seventy five miles of Harrison's Landing; that the other steamers cannot do much better, and that they might have been ordered to report to Brigham Young by his temple in Salt Lake with just as much sense as to Gen. Ingall's at Harrison's Landing, it may not be considered a forced illustration of the manner in which the Government does a great many things. I assure the reader that this is by no means an isolated case. The Baltic was hurried off at four hours' notice, and though Captain Comstock assured the Government agent in New York that it would be an utter impossibility to take the steamers up the James River, his orders were not modified but emphatically and repeated. There would seem to have been a lucid moment since the Baltic left, since the Illinois, in the same category, has had her orders countermanded, and it is presumed that the same is true of the other steamers hurried off to perform the same impossibility.

The Baltic is here. She can proceed three miles above Newport News, and Captain Comstock, in the language of the great statesman he so much admired, finds himself continually repeating: "Where am I to go?" The Catawba has arrived.

The appearance and movements of certain other transports indicate that the period of encampment of Burnside's force at Newport News is about to end, and that their destination is up James river. A detachment of something less than one thousand men arrived yesterday from Newbern, to be followed by others, it is said.

The shelling of Gen. McClellan's position, and of the immense fleet which were in the neighborhood of Harrison's Landing, would seem that nothing is wanting to demonstrate that something must be done. Although expected by nearly everybody, it nevertheless took our army unprepared. That the fleet of transports can continue to lie there with the right bank of the river in undisturbed occupation of the Confederates would seem to be quite out of the question. And yet its removal to a place of security would necessitate the removal of the army also, for which, however, no adequate preparations, supposing such thing practicable, no provision has been made.

I have been impressed with the striking similarity between the bogus Confederate despatch to England of McClellan's surrender and the predictions and conclusions indulged in here the next day after he had gained a footing on the James river, when it was said the only question concerning the fate of the army was, whether the gunboats would be able to save it from the alternative of surrender or the almost impossible re-embarkation on transports. That this was the precise situation of Gen. McClellan was represented by more than one officer of rank in both branches of the service. I remember distinctly. The English despatch was but a shade in advance of this view of the case. That the despatch was framed on our side of the lines is very certain, since it contained statements such as that Gen. McClellan had gone on board of the Galena, which was not known to the Confederates, and to a few only on our side. I have heard croaking of all sorts, but never before such croaking, such predictions of disaster, as on that occasion. Did I not know that they who thus indulged themselves were in the loyal service, I should suppose that the despatch was in some way traceable to them. Change the predictions, not merely expressed convictions, of what must happen, if it had not already happened, into positive assertion, and you have the English despatch as it has come back to us. To say the least, the resemblance and coincidence certainly are very remarkable.

Communication between Richmond and Baltimore, and even New York, is regular and trustworthy. New York papers and mails are received regularly in the Confederate Capital; and if consignments of medicines and other needed articles did not go with them, the case would not be so bad. There is much need of vigilance, and I would suggest that it might as well commence here and at Norfolk as anywhere. A touch of Gen. Butler's way of doing things might not be out of place in the latter city, where great complaint is made by Union men of the administration of affairs.

The Harrison Landing boat brings intelligence that an expedition of 400 men went across the river last night to the point from which the shelling took place two nights before, which hurt the buildings of Mr. Ruffin, son of Edmund Ruffin, residing there, and took him, together with some half dozen others, prisoners. The expedition operated under the cover of the gunboats. No enemy was found in the neighborhood.

It is believed that the number killed by the shelling will not exceed fifteen.

Nothing new concerning No. 2, or other rams.

A DINNER TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

From *Galignani's Messenger* we extract the following curious account of a dinner, given in Paris by the Viceroy of Egypt, to the Emperor and Empress of France:

The dinner given to their Majesties by Said Pacha was served with truly Oriental magnificence. The Emperor, the Empress, the Viceroy, and his nephew, Mustepha Pacha, took their seats round a table, or rather a large silver salver, richly chased and enamelled, on which covers of massive gold were placed for four persons. At some metres distant a table of twenty-five covers was laid out for the ladies and officers of the household. The latter table was served in the French style, but the dishes were prepared in the Egyptian mode, and among them were two lambs, roasted whole. The animals were purchased alive by the Viceroy's servants, and killed and cooked by them *a l'Egyptienne*. The two tables were placed in the room which contains rich and curious collections of historical armor, purchased some time since by the Emperor, and intended by him to ornament the armory in the ancient Chateau of Pierrefonds.

At the moment when the Emperor and Empress entered the room, they were presented with rich basins, and, in conformity with Egyptian custom, their Majesties allowed perfumed water to be poured on their hands. When the guests took their seats at table, the Viceroy's servants placed on the lap of each a napkin of extraordinary richness, the corners of them being embroidered with diamonds and fine pearls, to the extent of about six inches. Only one dish was served at a time, each person helping himself, and then, at a given signal, the dish disappeared, and was replaced by another, and this continued in succession until the time for the dessert. The servants then removed the silver salver from before the Viceroy and their Majesties, and replaced it by one of gold, on which were arranged four dessert covers, the plates, knives and forks being of gold, enriched with diamonds, as were also the dishes, filled with the most magnificent fruit.

After dinner the whole party retired to another room, where coffee was served in the Oriental style, in very small porcelain cups, standing on a foot, and having much the form of an egg cup, the whole of them enriched with diamonds. Long chibouks, ornamented with precious stones, were afterwards offered to the guests. The Prince Imperial, who had been present at the dinner, but without partaking of it, gravely accepted one of them, and, putting the end of the tube to his mouth, assumed the position of the other smokers, and sitting like them, cross-legged. The band of the Viceroy, which had come from Union for the purpose, played a number of their national airs during the dinner, and it was remarked that many of them were grounded on the old marches of the French regiments who entered Egypt under the first Napoleon. The water placed on the table during the dinner had been brought from the Nile. Their Majesties several times expressed the satisfaction they felt at the entertainment, and, when they retired at ten o'clock, thanked the Viceroy most warmly.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 31.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

CHANGE IN THE ROUTE.

We understand that the daily Overland Mail coaches to California have resumed their trips, and leave Atchison, with passengers and express matter, as usual every morning. No official instructions have yet been received from the Post Office Department, to send the mails fo. the Pacific by this route, although it is probable that such instructions will be issued in a few days. Our authority for the statement that the coaches have resumed their daily trips, is a private despatch from the local agent of the company at Atchison to a gentleman in this city.

The company on the 7th inst. obtained leave from the Postmaster-General to change the route between Julesburgh and Fort Bridger. Twenty days were allowed to remove the stock from the old to the new route. As some dispute has arisen in the Eastern papers regarding the exact location of the new road, we append an extract from a private letter from Ben. Holladay, Esq., proprietor of the Overland Mail line, referring to the subject, which ought to be conclusive as to the route chosen. Mr. Holladay says:

"From continued interruptions by the Indians on our old route, I have deemed it impracticable to continue service thereon, and have therefore asked and obtained consent from the Postoffice Department to change to a new route, leaving the old one at Julesburgh and following the Pike's Peak road to within seventy-one miles of Denver City, along the South Platte to the Cache la Poudre river, up this to a point near Bridger's Pass, through it over to Bitter Creek, down this to Fort Bridger, where we strike the old road. By adopting the new route, we leave that part of the country infested by Indians one hundred miles to the north, which I hope will free us from their annoyances, and, at the same time, save us from trouble by snows in the winter season. Another advantage gained is that our route is considerably shortened, enabling us to carry the mails to California in less time than heretofore."

The distance by the old road from Julesburgh to Fort Bridger is 561 miles; by the new route it is less than 500 miles. The distance to the principal stations between Atchison and San Francisco are as follows:

From Atchison.	Miles.	Whole Distance.
To Fort Kearney	290	290
To Julesburgh	292	462
To Fort Bridger	500	962
To Salt Lake City	118	1,080
To Camp Floyd	39	1,119
To Ruby Valley	210	1,329
To Fort Churchill	245	1,580
To Carson City	35	1,615
To Placerville	94	1,709
To Sacramento	10	1,719
To San Francisco	125	1,884

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1862.

STOCKS.—There was a little better feeling in Stocks to day, but prices were about the same as yesterday. For Maryland inscribed 6's 1870 102 was bid; do. do. 1890 103¾ asked; for Virginia coupon 6's 54 was asked. Some $1,200 City 6's 1900 sold at 90; closing rates for those of 1875 were 100 bid; 1886 100¾ asked; $8,000 sold of issue of 1890 100 bid, 100½ asked. In Railway bonds we notice sales of $8,500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 95; $500 do. do. 1885 at the same rate; $4,000 Northwestern Virginia bonds 1885, third mortgage guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 90; and $3,000 Central Ohio 7's 1891, first mortgage on the Western division, at 80; at which rates the market was rather firm; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 97¾ was bid, but there were no sellers; for Northern Central 6's 1885 84½ was bid, 85 asked. There were no sales of Railway shares; the closing rates for Baltimore and Ohio were 63⅞ bid, 65 asked, and for Northern Central 525 bid, $26⅞ asked regular way. In Bank shares we notice the sale of 20 shares Merchants' Bank at $100. The only transaction in Mining was 200 shares Rudisell Copper at 75 cents. Other stocks remain unchanged.

AMERICAN GOLD.—There was some movement in gold to-day. At the opening $500 sold at 114¼, but subsequently some $20,000 changed hands at 114¼, and $5,000 at 114⅜ cash; 114¼ asked. In New York to-day gold sold at 114¾.

[illegible] MARKET.—There is nothing doing in United States demand notes; bidders only offer 5 per cent. premium, and there are no sellers at this rate.

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

STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK.	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881		....	....	N. W. Virginia	50	....	....
Md. 6's coup.	75	....	....	Wash. co. R. R.	100	....	....
do. ins.	70	102	....	Balt. Wil. & Balt.	50	....	....
do. ins.	50	....	103¾	*Railroad Bonds.*			
Md. 5's	100	....	....	B. & O. 6's	100	....	....
Va. 6's ins.	100	....	....	do. do. 1885	100	....	95
Tenn. 6's	100	....	....	do. do. 1885	100	....	....
Missouri 6's	100	....	....	do. do. 1890	100	....	95
N. Carolina 6's	100	....	....	do. do. 1895	100	....	95
S. Carolina 6's	100	....	....	do. do. 1875	100	....	95
Georgia 6's	100	....	....	do. 2d, 1875	100	....	95
Tennessee 6's	100	....	....	do. 3d, 1885	100	....	....
Kentucky 6's	100	....	....	do. (Y. & C.) 1877	100	....	....
Corp. Stocks.				do. (Y. & C.) 1887	100	....	....
Balt. 6's 1893		....	....	do. do. 1927	100	....	85
do. 1890		....	....	do. (Cons.) 1927	100	....	....
do. 1870		....	....	do. (Y. & C.) 1927	100	....	....
do. 1875		....	....	do. 1st, 1885	100	....	85
do. 1885		....	....	do. 2d, 1885	100	....	....
do. 1890		....	....	do. 7's Im. 1875	100	....	....
do. 1895		....	....	do. Im. 1885	100	....	....
do. 1900		....	100¾	do. do. 1887	100	....	80
do. coll. 1893		....	....	do. do. 1887	100	....	....
Park 6's	100	....	....	do. Im. 1887	100	....	....
Balt. 5's 1885		....	....	W. Md. 6's Im. 1890	100	....	....
Bank Stocks.				do. do. Im. 1895	100	....	....
Baltimore	100	....	....	*Turnpike Stock.*			
Commerce	25	....	....	Reisterstown T. R.	6	....	....
Chesapeake	50	....	....	York do.	2	2¾	....
Citizens'	50	....	....	Frederick do.	2	2¾	2¾
Co. & Far. full	33½	....	....	*Mining Stocks.*			
do. half	33½	....	....	Balt. & N. C.	5	....	....
Farmers' of Md.	30	....	....	Cambrian	5	....	....
Far. & Mer's	4	....	....	Consolidated	5	....	....
Far. & Plan's	25	....	....	Deer River	5	....	....
Fell's Pt. S. B.	25	....	....	Gardner Hill	5	....	.05
Franklin	125	....	....	Guilford	5	....	....
Howard	10	....	....	North State	5	....	....
Marine	50	....	....	Md. Copper Co.	5	....	.10
Mechanics'	16	....	....	Su Bell Copper	5	....	.50
Merchants'	100	100	....	Silver Hill	5	....	.50
People's	100	....	....	Patapsco Valley	5	1.75	2.00
Union	25	25	....	Spring Grove	5	....	2.00
Western	25	19	19¾	*Miscellaneous*			
Insce Stocks.				Gas Comp'y.	25	....	14
Firemen's	18	52½	....	Balt. Coal	100	....	....
Balt. Fire	50	20¾	....	Balt Gas	100	....	....
Marine	50	....	....	B. & Cuba S. & M	100	....	....
Associated	5	8	....	George's Creek	50	....	....
Maryland	25	....	10¾	Maryland Gas	25	....	....
Balt. Life ins.	25	....	....	Balt. Institute	5	....	....
Railroad Stks.				Balt. & Cuba	100	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	100	63⅞	65	Santa Clara M'g	100	....	....
North. Central	50	52	52½	Susq. Canal bds	100	....	....
Gold	114¾	b.d.	114¾	115			

Ex-div. 3 per cent. prem

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, August 5, 1862.

$1,200 Baltimore city 6's '90 100
8,500 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '80 95
500 do. do. do. '85 95
4,000 Northwestern Virginia bonds, 3d mort. 90
3,000 Central Ohio bonds, 1st mort. 80
500 American Gold 114¾
20,000 do. do. 114¾
20 shares Merchants' Bank 100
200 shares Rudisell Mining Co. 75

BANKS OR 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 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.

TUESDAY, August 5, 1862.

	1st BOARD.	2d BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	98¾	00
" " " 1 year certificates	98¾	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	102¾	00
Tennessee 6's	49¾	49¾
Virginia 6's	..	00
Missouri 6's	..	45¾
North Carolina 6's	65	00
Canton	13	00
Erie	34	34¾
Reading	56	56¾
Cleveland and Toledo	47¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	25¾	00
" " guar.	56	00
Rock Island	63¾	00
Galena and Chicago	68	00
New York Central	91¾	91¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Hudson River	44¾	00
Pacific Mail	110¾	00
Panama	134	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg	22	00
	Firm.	Firm.

The New York *Post* of Monday afternoon says:

The week opens on an extremely dull stock market, but prices are well maintained, and on some of the railways is scarcely so good as on Saturday, but there are few bonds offering at the prices. The firmest of the speculative list are Pacific Mail and Panama. The former closes at 111¾@112, the latter at 134. The railroad bonds are firmer, especially the issues of the Erie, Michigan Central, Toledo and Wabash, and Michigan Southern. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago bonds are dull. Terre Haute and Alton firsts and seconds are in good demand at full prices. The quotations of government stocks show but little alteration. The coupon 6's of 1881 sold at 98¾, with more offered. The 7 30 notes and 6 per cent. certificates are firm at full prices. After the board prices remained almost stationary. New York Central 90¾, gold 114¾@115. Money is very abundant to-day at 6 per cent. on call. The extremes are 4 and 6 per cent. The gold market is very inactive, and a decline of ¼ per cent. is established. The first sales of the day were at 115@115¼, but at the close 114¾ is the best bid. The steady influx of treasure from California, together with the small export to Europe, checks the movement for the rise. The silver market is without any special change—108@110 per cent. for small and large. Dutiable demand notes are very dull to-day, and rates have again fallen off. Large lots are quoted 104¾@104⅞ and small parcels 105@105¼.

	1861.	1862.	Inc. or Dec.
Loans	$149,768,233	$150,517,844	Inc. $749,611
Specie	33,064,575	34,622,490	Inc. 957,915
Circulation	9,214,953	9,311,868	Inc. 66,915
Deposits	132,427,178	137,112,937	Inc. 4,685,759

The following is the regular weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, as compared with the previous week:

	July 28.	Aug 4.	
Capital stock	$11,119,775	$11,719,775	
Loans	33,383,373	33,517,900	Inc. $134,527
Specie	5,579,788	5,560,187	Inc. 80,399
Due from other bks.	5,366,984	5,466,073	Inc. 160,091
Due to other banks	5,919,294	5,984,212	Inc. 64,918
Deposits	24,761,281	24,658,289	Dec. 105,992
Circulation	5,055,276	5,026,970	Dec. 28,306

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, August 5.

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 to prime do. at 22¾@23 cts. 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. There were sales reported to day of some 500 bbls Ohio Extra at $5.81@5.87½ per bbl., the latter figure for choice brands. We now quote Howard Street Super at $5 50@5.62½; do. shipping Extra $5.75@5.87; do. retailing Extra $6; do. Family $5.50@5.75; 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@5 50; Baltimore Family $5.75; do. high grade Extra $6.25.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The rates for Family Flour have advanced, and we now quote, by the dray load at $5.75 for Gambrill and other choice brands, and $5.25 per bbl. for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—We quote at $3.62½@3.87½ 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.—All descriptions of Grain were in good demand to-day, and with rather light receipts prices were firm. The offerings on 'Change were 8,426 bushels Wheat, 2,370 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Oats, and 52 bushels Rye, making a total of 11,212 bushels. There was a very brisk inquiry for Wheat, of both colors, and all sound parcels were readily taken; the sales reported were 500 bushels prime new white at 170 cts.; 800 bushels do. at 160 cts.; 500 bushels do. at 155 cts.; 300 bushels do. at 150 per bushel; of red the sales were 200 bushels prime new at 135 cts.; 400 bushels do. at 132 cts.; 100 bushels fair do. at 123 cts., and 1,000 bushels common and inferior do. at 113@116 cts. per bushel; about 1,000 bushels changed hands at the first named figure. The receipts of Corn were exceedingly light, and consequently transactions were limited; the only sales reported were 400 bushels prime white at 70 cts., and 261 bushels do. at 68 cts. per bush.; there were no lots of prime yellow at market.—The only receipts of Oats were 400 bushels, 330 bushels of which being prime Pennsylvania old, brought 46 cts., and the remainder, new Maryland, 35 cts. per bushel. In Rye we hear of nothing doing, and quote prime old Pennsylvania at 77 cts., and prime 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@36 cts. for Cuba Muscovado; 37@42 cts. for English Island, and 38@40 cts. per gallon for Porto Rico.

PROVISIONS.—There were sales yesterday of 75 bbls. Western Mess at $11 per bbl., and 100 bbls. and tierces Western Lard at 9¼ cts. per lb. The demand for all kinds of Provisions is moderate. We quote Western Mess Pork at $11.12½@11.25; prime Mess at $10.75; Prime at $9, and for Baltimore No. 1; Mess at $10@10.50, and extra Mess at $10. Bulk Meats—We quote nominally Sides at 5 cts., Shoulders at 3¾ cts., and Hams at 5¾ cts. per lb. Bacon—Sides 5¾ cts.; Shoulders 4¾ cts.; 6¾@6 cts. for plain and sugar cured Hams and 9¾@10¾ cts. per lb. for fancy do. Lard—We quote Western, in bbls. and tierces, at 9 cts.; in kegs 9¾ cts.

RICE.—We quote East India at 5¾@6¾ cts. per lb.—The market is now bare of Southern Rice. We notice recent sales of Carolina Rice in New York at 7¾ cts. per lb.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 120 cts. per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 180 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 160 cts., and Ashton's fine at 225 cts. per