CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPORT OF THE GAS INSPECTOR.—The following report of the Inspector of Illuminating Gas was presented in the First Branch yesterday afternoon:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to hand you the following report of experiments and observations made to ascertain the illuminating power, chemical purity, &c., of the gas as supplied to consumers in the city of Baltimore, by the Baltimore Gas Light Company.

The observations comprise a series of trials made during the month of July, the apparatus not having been in a condition to give satisfactory results before.

The maximum illuminating power of the gas when burning under a pressure of 0.15 of an inch, from an Argand burner consuming 5 cubic feet of gas per hour, has been equal to the light of 17 spermaceti candles of 6 to the pound, each consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour.

The minimum illuminating power equal to 14.8 such candles.

The average illuminating power for the month equal to 16.2 of the same.

The maximum day pressure on the street at the City Hall for the month has been 2.5 inches.

The minimum day-pressure, 1.7 inches.

The maximum night-pressure, 3.7 inches.

The minimum night-pressure, 1.6 inches.

In point of chemical purity the gas has been good, as will be seen by the results of the following tests:

1s. A continuous current of the gas was repeatedly passed through a solution of sub-acetate of lead with out giving the least indication of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

2d. A continuous current of the gas was repeatedly passed through baryta water, (also lime water,) without showing the presence of carbonic acid gas.

3d. The gas was in like manner transmitted through dilute hydro-chloric acid and sulphuric acid; the results examined gave no indication of the presence of ammoniacal gas.

GEORGE SIMS,
Inspector of Illuminating Gas.

PLEASANT STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.—The "Individual Enterprise" Line of Steamers are now issuing excursion tickets—intended for the convenience of families—for trips upon their boats every Tuesday and Friday. On Tuesdays the steamer Champion, Capt. J. R. Griffith, goes to St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, and on Fridays to Annapolis and West River. The boat leaves her wharf at 7 o'clock in the morning and returns early in the evening. These are most delightful excursions, and afford an excellent opportunity to escape for a day from the heat of the city, and at the same time to view the beautiful scenery of the Bay and rivers. In the Northern cities such trips are very popular, and hundreds of ladies and children daily avail themselves of the pleasures of a day upon the water. The Champion is one of the fastest and safest boats out of the port. Capt. Grilli is a gentlemanly and agreeable companion, and with Major Hollingshead and the other employees of the line, who do all in their power to please the passengers, an excursion on his boat cannot be otherwise, than one of enjoyment and pleasure.

RECKLESSNESS.—About five o'clock yesterday afterday, as the Ellicott's Mills train was coming into Camden station, George Hoofman, the driver of a coal cart, was on the track, in front of the train, just at Cross street, and notwithstanding the engineer gave his repeated warnings, he did not get off the track. Policeman Sheckells, seeing his situation, ran to his assistance, but before he could succeed in getting him off, the engine came up and struck the back part of the cart, knocking Hoofman from his seat, breaking the cart, and consequently scattering the coal. Hoofman's head was cut and he received internal injuries. He was removed to his residence, on Exeter street, near Cross, where a physician attended him. No blame can attach to the engineer, as he blew his whistle several times, besides ringing his bell.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was decidedly a pleasanter day than Tuesday, although the sun's rays were very hot. A fine breeze from the northwest sprung up about 7 o'clock, and continued during the day. The streets were lively with pedestrians and large numbers of citizens visited Druid Hill in the afternoon. The thermometer at the NEWS SHEET office denoted:—

At 8 o'clock	80 degrees.
" 12 "	89 "
" 3 "	89 "
" 6 "	85 "

DROWNED.—Between eight and nine o'clock, on Tuesday night, a colored boy named Harrison, about eighteen years of age, was drowned while out bathing off Hooper's shipyard, south side of the basin. A search was yesterday morning instituted and the body recovered. He was a slave of Mrs. Fostlock, of Norfolk, Va., and came to this city about a week ago, in the capacity of a hand on board a schooner belonging to Messrs. Baker & Co., of that city. Justice Shower held an inquest, and the jury decided that he was accidentally drowned.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Application was yesterday made to Judge Krebs, of the Circuit Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of William Thebford, convicted in the spring of 1859 of stealing $1,000 from the Farmers and Planters' Bank, of this city, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and four months and ordered to refund the stolen money. The term of his imprisonment expired on Saturday last. The writ was issued, and the case will be heard on Friday.

LARCENIES.—Yesterday, about nine o'clock, a negro named Lazar Foster was arrested on suspicion of having robbed the house of Mrs. White, corner of Baltimore and Bethel streets. In the absence of Mrs. White at the Centre market, an entrance was effected into the house and several articles stolen. The negro had been seen lurking about the premises, and suspicion attaching to him he was taken into custody and held for examination.

A lad, named Charles Chaney, was taken into custody yesterday by officer Bishop, charged with stealing a lot of lead pipe from an unoccupied house belonging to Doctor Hardy on Lexington, near Charles street. The officer discovered the boy near the house having the pipe in his possession, and after comparing the pieces with the pipe remaining in the house, concluded the boy had been stealing it. He was committed.

Three negroes, named John Cooper, Geo. Cooper and William Moller, were arrested yesterday by officer Jump, charged with stealing old copper from the screw dock, Fells Point. After an examination before Justice Welch they were discharged.

SENT TO FORT MCHENRY.—On Tuesday night the police of the Eastern District arrested three men, named John Musch, Michael Eileman and Frederick Bodini, upon the charge of using treasonable language, and also with having held secret meetings for treasonable purposes at a house near Canton. They were sent to Fort McHenry after an examination by the Marshal.

Wm. H. Marlner, who was arrested a day or two since for using treasonable language, was also sent to the Fort yesterday. He at first refused to take the oath, but afterwards relented. It was too late, the authorities then declined to release him.

REORGANIZING THE MILITIA.—In the First Branch yesterday Mr. Dukehart introduced an ordinance, appropriating thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of reorganizing the First Light Division Maryland Militia; the money to be expended in paying for drilling men and uniforming and equipping the privates and non-commissioned officers. The ordinance also provides a test oath to be taken by every person enlisting, pledging his life and fortune to sustain the Government.

THREATENING TO KILL.—A young man named John W. Diggs was arrested on Tuesday night on the charge of assaulting Miss Mary E. Lankford, and then drawing a pistol, with the threat of killing her. The accused had an examination before Justice Spicer, who released him on bail to appear at Court.

TREASON CASES.—W. A. Williams and David Raliy, belonging to Denton, Caroline county, Md., who arrived here yesterday on board the steamer Chester, were arrested by the police for being disorderly and hurraing for Jeff. Davis. They were released by Justice Hiss, after taking the oath of allegiance.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—Yesterday evening a hackman named John Gott, was brought to the Central station suffering from an attack of sunstroke. A physician was called to attend him, and he was afterwards removed by his friends, to his home on Hillen near High street, where he shortly after died.

SUN-STROKE.—On Tuesday Mr. Hopkins, living on the corner of Feet and Wolf streets, and who keeps a confectionery stand near Patterson's Park, had an attack of *coup de soliel* while walking from his home to the Park. Dr. Dwinelle was called to attend him, and yesterday he was convalescent.

THE BOUNTY ORDINANCE.—The First Branch having concurred in the amendments proposed by the Second Branch, to the bounty ordinance, it now only awaits the signature of the acting Mayor to become a law.

OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED.—An order was issued yesterday from the Headquarters of this Military Department, requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to all persons taking passage on either the Potomac or Patuxent river steamboats.

Amusements.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The best entertainment ever provided in this city by any company, dramatic, musical or burlesque, is to be provided this evening by Hooley's Minstrels at the Maryland Institute, the largest and most popular, and conceded by all to be the coolest, resort in the city. All the company, numbering seventeen performers, will appear in a novel and amusing performance—Seymour, Lehr, Hayes, Griffin, Rollin, Howard, Henry, Campbell and all the others submitting their choicest *morceaux*. What the public desire is a light, cheerful and amusing entertainment—refined, elegant, and tincured with fun. A cool resort is a great desideratum. All these belong only to Hooley's Minstrels and the Maryland Institute. The company will not appear after next Saturday, on which afternoon there will be a day performance for ladies and children, and at night there will be an ovation complimentary to Neice Seymour.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATER.—A young man of great ambition, and who promises one day to be a fair actor, Mr. J. Hough, is the recipient of a benefit to-night. *Henry IV.* and *The Dutch Actor* are the pieces, and the great features of the evening will be Mr. Bishop's first attempt at Falstaff, and a repetition of Mr. S. W. Glenn's character in the last named piece.

THE MELODEON.—Last night being quite pleasant, the crowd at the Melodeon was immense. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, and the members of the company vied with each other as to who could render the most amusement. There will be an extra performance to-night, with some new performers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

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

Mr. DUKEHART, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted an ordinance to provide for the defence of the city in furnishing drill rooms and providing uniforms, &c., for the members of the First Light Division Maryland Volunteers, and appropriating thirty thousand dollars for these purposes.

A resolution was adopted proposing that when the Council adjourn on Friday, the 8th instant, it stand adjourned until the 11 at Monday in September.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution granting permission to Joseph Brass to continue in use a frame tenement on Barre street. Adopted.

Also a resolution granting the same permission to Henry Kraft, No. 213 Mulberry street. Adopted.

The Branch, after considerable discussion, decided by a vote of 14 to 9, that the message of the Mayor vetoing the Northern Central Railroad bill, was not sent to the Branch in due season, and that therefore the ordinance was a law of the corporation.

Mr. SCHWARTZ submitted an ordinance providing that none but loyal persons should hereafter hold office under the city government, and requiring a certain test oath to be administered to all employees.

The ordinance appropriating $350,000 as bounty money for volunteers, was received from the Second Branch with proposed amendments. The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. BARRON offered a resolution requesting the Governor to induce the President to withdraw the troops now in garrison around Baltimore, and fill their places by loyal volunteers from the city, the troops now holding the forts to be sent to the seat of war. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

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

An ordinance to fix the salary of the Mayor at $2 500 was received from the First Branch and passed.

The ordinance to provide bounty for volunteers was reconsidered, additionally amended, and passed.

Adjourned.

Correspondence New York World.

ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

EFFECTS OF GEN POPE'S ORDERS—WHOLESALE PLUNDERING BY THE SOLDIERS.

CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, VA., July 31.—We may be sure that the present quietude in General Pope's army will not be of long continuance. No important advances have been made since the occupation of this place. Madison Court House, which has frequently been visited by the cavalry, is now held by a small body of infantry, but our main forces are yet massed at Warrenton, Little Washington and Fredericksburg.

The Army of Virginia has undergone a marked change in a very important particular. The new usage which has been instituted in regard to protection of Confederate property and the purpose of the Government to subsist the army as far as practicable upon the enemy's country, has produced a decided revolution in the feelings and practices of the soldiery, and one which seems to me very much to be regretted.

Unless these innovations are guarded by far more stringent safeguards against irregular and unauthorized plundering, we shall let loose upon the country at the closest the war, a torrent of unbridled and unscrupulous robbers. Rapid strides toward villainy have been made during the last few weeks. Men who at home would have shuddered at the suggestion of touching another's property, now appropriate remorselessly whatever comes in their reach. Thieving, they imagine, has now become an authorized practice, and, under the show of subsisting themselves, chickens, turkeys, hams, and corn, have become a lawful plunder, with little discrimination as to the character or circumstances of the original owner.

In a state of society where civil law has been laid aside, and military power exercises but an irregular and partial sway, men's consciences are not remarkably sensitive. Restrains innumerable control the propensities of men at home, which here at the wars are entirely inactive, and a very mild opiate is sufficient to give quietude to the conscience of many a soldier when a chicken, pig, hamor other luxury tempts his gustatories. These new orders seem to be just that opiate, and they have carried many a hitherto honest man over the dam, and made those who were before somewhat predatory in their habits, open, unbushing rascals.

It is to me a very serious and unfortunate state of facts when soldiers will rush in crowds upon the smokehouse of a farmer, and each quarrel with the other to get the first and greatest share. I blush when I state that on the march through a section of country, every spring-house is broken open, and butter, milk, eggs and cream are engulphed, almost before the place is reached by the men. Calves and sheep, and, in fact, anything and everything serviceable for meat or drink, or apparel, are not safe a moment after the approach of the army. Even things apparently useless are snatched up, because, it would seem, many men love to steal.

At a place where I halted an age spent a night, scarcely an article to which the fruitive of a soldier could suggest the slightest use remained to the owner upon the following morning. There had been soldiers there, you might wager. Pans, kettles, dishes, the pork, poultry, provisions, and everything desirable had disappeared. The place was strip, and without any process of commissary or quartermaster. So it has been in numerous instances. Many a family incapable of sustaining the slightest loss has been deprived of all.

I not long ago saw a dozen soldiers rushing headlong through a field, each anxious to get the first choice of three horses shading themselves quietly under a tree. The animals made their best time into the farthest corner of the field with the men close upon them; and the foremost ones caught their prizes and bridled them as if they had a perfect immunity in such sort of things. A scene followed. A young lady came out and besought the soldiers not to take her favorite pony. The soldiers were remorse less and unyielding, and the pony is now in the army.

I know a case where a family were just seating themselves to supper. Soldiers came that way, and digging in, swallowed everything. That was not all, but whatever in doors and out of doors the soldiers wanted was readily appropriated, and the proprietor of the place told me sorrowfully that they had ruined him—he never could now get out of debt. I hardly regretted his misfortune so much on his account as for the influence of this thieving upon the soldiers. I was really gratified to hear his little boy say, "Pap says he wouldn't vote the secession ticket again if he had the chance." His patriotism was evidently drawing too heavily upon his fortunes, and I was rejoiced to find him in an inquiring state of mind. But unless a check is given to this promiscuous and unauthorized pillaging, the discipline and value of the army will be destroyed; and when the enlistments have expired, we shall let loose a den of thieves upon the country.

One favorite form in which this will exhibit itself is in the passing of Philadelphia Confederate notes. Whenever we advance into a new section the Bloodgates are immediately opened and the *fac simile* Confederate notes are poured out upon the land. They pass readily, and seem to be regarded by whatever [illegible] with [illegible] and shinplasters are given for change. Horses and other valuable property are often purchased with this bogus currency. A party of soldiers entered a store, not long since, fortified with exhaustless quantities of V's and X's, and commenced trading. Forty pounds of sugar was first ordered, and the storekeeper, pleased with the sudden increase of business, called in his wife to assist in putting up the sweetness in small parcels. Seventy-five cents a pound was the cost. That was a small matter. Matches were purchased. Twenty five cents per box was the charge. Tobacco also found a ready market. Each man provided himself with a straw hat; but the crowning act of all was the abstraction from the till of money already paid to the dealer for his goods, and the purchase of more goods with the same spurious medium.

Various arguments are used to justify this practice. They may not be such as would pacify a sensitive conscience, but they are made to answer in want of better ones. The genuine Confederate money, they say, payable six months after a treaty of peace with the United States, is entirely worthless, and the spurious can be no less so. Then some contend that to depreciate the enemy's currency by any means, is one of the wrongs which war makes right, and the more it is done the more the cause is helped. Still others think that the more injury is done to Confederates in any way, the sooner the rebellion will be crushed. "They (the Confederates) must begin to feel it in their pockets," is a favorite phrase. And so these practices are going on until I believe, if it is not checked, we shall unlit the men to be soldiers now or citizens hereafter. Such has been the influence of these new orders—the new way of dealing with the Confederates. The Government has decided to subsist the army from the enemy's country, and to give no safeguards to disloyal people. The soldiers conclude that they are individually to take wherever subsistence they can lay hands upon, and disregard all the rights of private citizens.

I find no fault with this policy of the Government toward the Confederates. Their temper is most evidently not of the kind to be influenced by kindness. Justice always allows that protection should go no farther than allegiance and policy now requires it. The most effectual way of dealing with the Confederates is to make them feel that destruction and poverty await them if they continue their rebellion. I have seen no man yet who had been converted by the clemency of the Government, and I have seen many whose heavy losses had made them repent their participation in the cause of the Confederates. The slight sacrifices of a mild kind of warfare they are willing to endure; but such heavy losses as the new system involves is too much for their patriotism.

But if this policy is to be pursued it must be regulated better than it has been thus far. Unless the discipline of the army is to be destroyed, and the morals of the men corrupted, stricter orders against private plundering must be enforced.—Otherwise in failing to protect the rebels, we shall fail to protect ourselves.

AUGUST 1.—The cavalry brigade which was consolidated in General Banks's corps three months since, and placed under command of Gen. Hatch, has, by order of General Pope, been relieved of its former commander. Dissatisfied with the results of the two recent expeditions which had been entrusted to him, twelve days having been expended without the accomplishment of the work he had to do, the commanding general has caused his place to be vacated, and a successor has been appointed. The new brigadier general of cavalry was formerly Major Buford, of the 2d Dragoons, United States army, and for some time acting as inspector of cavalry.

From the New York World, Editorial.

GOV. SPRAGUE'S NEGRO REGIMENT.

It will be seen by the order which, in another column, we copy from a Providence paper, that Governor Sprague proposes to raise a negro regiment, and himself lead it into the field and share with it the dangers of the war. Surely the arming of patriotic negroes could not be inaugurated under fairer auspices. We humbly submit, however, that the success of this regiment will be no test of the military capacity of the negro race. It was a favorite saying of Philip of Macedon, that an army of stags with a lion for their general is better than an army of lions led by a stag. There is no regiment in the service which would not acquire distinction under the command of a brave, gallant and popular young Governor of Rhode Island.

Whatever scruples or hesitancy the President may have had at arming negroes, we do not see how he can reject this Rhode Island regiment.—The distinguished services which Governor Sprague has rendered to the national cause, the revolutionary reminiscences from which he borrows for the proposed regiment a sort of *eclat* in advance of its merits and achievements, and the really urgent need of the Government for soldiers, render it expedient that they should be promptly accepted.

We do not suppose Gov. Sprague has any design of putting the President between the sharp horns of a dilemma; but even if he has, the President must not give the howlers the advantage they would get over him by his refusal to accept the services of this regiment. If he deems the arming of the blacks inexpedient, his action in this exceptional case can have no binding force as a precedent. Possibly other cases may arise which it may be expedient also to decide on their separate merits, though none are likely to be presented that have such undeniable claims to be considered apart from, and inexpressive of any general rule. The things to be considered in this case is not so much who bears a black regiment is the equivalent of a white one in making up the quota of Rhode Island, as whether important services shall receive suitable recognition, and the Governor of a State second to none in patriotic ardor be treated with contempt. Not accepted, this regiment would be to the negrophilists a sort of lever of Archimedes, or in farmer's phrase, a crowbar under the President; accepted, it becomes merely a curious and picturesque incident of the war, but otherwise of little account. With our abundant materials for white soldiers, the fact that negroes can fight, no matter how well established, is like the discovery that a [illegible] swamp can be made productive to the owner of an Illinois prairie.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

MEMPHIS, July 30 h.—The telegraph office here is closed, and the operators have gone to St. Louis. General Sherman did not deem telegraphic communication of sufficient importance to send out a cavalry force and protect the line, though the manager of the telegraph believed two companies would be sufficient. Therefore, our only communication with Corinth, St. Louis, and Washington, is via the river to Columbus and Cairo—liable at any time to be obstructed by guerillas.

There are rumors to-day of a large Confederate force passing up north to plant batteries at Fort Pillow, or some other river point. As long as the great gap in our line between Memphis and Grand Junction is left open there is nothing whatever to prevent this; and if Memphis is not flanked it will be attributable only to the enemy's lack of enterprise.

It is believed that the flotilla will be withdrawn entirely from the vicinity of Vicksburg, and return to Memphis. I am assured, however, on high authority, that movements are on foot for dislodging the enemy at Vicksburg and opening the river through to New Orleans at no distant day. If this is done, it will give us a ray of sunshine.

Praise is pleasanter than censure; but it is best to tell the plain truth, regardless of either. Matters do not look well in the West. The skies are gloomy. I do not know where the blame lies, but the fact is unmistakable that since Commodore Foote gave up the command our gallant navy is losing its prestige. Permitting the Confederates to complete the Arkansas, up the Yazoo, at their leisure, and afterward allowing her to come out to surprise our gunboats, finding them without steam up, and to sail under cover of the Vicksburg batteries, was wretched business. It was more blunders worse than crimes, this was one of them. From all accounts, the recent failure of the gunboats to operate with the ram Queen of the West in her daring and gallant attempt to destroy the Arkansas belongs in the same category.

Commodore Davis is a patriotic and accomplished gentleman, and his hand may be tied with red tape as to destroy his efficiency. His failure to obtain a land force to co-operate with him in attacking Vicksburg, after his earnest and repeated applications for it, was doubtless embarrassing and disheartening. But these two occurrences with the Arkansas are disastrous, and to the public inexplicable. It is due to his own reputation and the fame of our Western navy, that the cause of them should be made known and the responsibility placed wherever it belongs.

One thing is certain: Since the battle of Shiloh, we are falling back into the old slough of inactivity and despond. We are suffering, dying by inches, for want of concert, vigor and dash. It is of supreme importance that some General should be placed in charge of the Western Department who will infuse new life into it—who will move upon the enemy's works—who will "strike, drive out and destroy." We have ample material, both on river and land—enough men, enough armament, enough munitions; we lack nothing whatever except one controlling head.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, August 2—Nothing startling has transpired here since the arrival of the Queen of the West from Vicksburg, and nothing has been heard from that boat since she left it. The gunboat Carondelet, which she passed on Sunday morning last, has not yet arrived, and it is quite possible that the vessel is aground on some of the sandbars below Napoleon, Arkansas.

THE CONFEDERATE RAID AT BROWNSVILLE.

The town of Brownsville, Hardin county, Tenn., is situated on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, about fifty miles from this city, and lies almost directly in the focal lines, where a gap or break occurs in our line of cure. Emboldened by recent successes, a strong band of guerillas entered the town on Friday last, searched the hotel, and arrested a number of cotton buyers, some from this city. The Confederates forced the citizens to collect and burn all the cotton in the place. They also captured an iron safe belonging to Messrs. Crisp and Gates, of this city, forced it open, and carried off $15 000 in gold. The ruffians, who are mostly from Kentucky, belong to Jackson's cavalry, and carried several citizens off as prisoners to Senatobia, Miss.

A horseman was immediately despatched to Humboldt for United States troops, and about a hundred arrived, in all probability too late to overhaul the Confederate party, although they started in pursuit.

THE GUERILLAS.

The successful guerilla warfare that is now being waged excites the utmost terror even in this city, for it is a fact that for sixty miles out on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad not a single picket is to be found. What matter, then, for a powerful band of guerillas to penetrate even into the city and burn and destroy.

Exceptionally active and energetic efforts are made by the Government, all it has gained in the West will be lost. Eight draft gunboats are wanted on the Mississippi. The old gunboats have seen their day and performed a noble service, but they are no longer fit for the service absolutely required at this time. Danger is near, and such is the nature of affairs that to avert it we cannot brook delay.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT HARRISBURG—EDITORS ARRESTED.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

By the following from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, it appears that the "Star" who forged the imprint of the *Star* upon the handbills designed to carry out their treasonable purposes, have been detected. Forgery and treason may well go hand in hand:

"It is found you, yesterday, of the indignation aroused against an attempt to discourage recruiting. At the request of the proprietors, the office of one of our dailies in this city, papers was last night guarded against the populace, who, it was feared, would break open and search the building for the supposed evidences of guilt in the printing of incendiary and traitorous publications. But no such attempt was made, thanks to the orderly management that prevails in Harrisburg. The Provost Marshal, however, this morning discovered sheets in one of the presses, with the impress of the announcement for a meeting, to be addressed by General Lane, with the signature of "Thompson" as recruiting agent; in fact, the same as was posted around our streets yesterday morning with the print mark of "Washington *Star*." These impressions were found on other sheets used in the tympanum, which had on the reverse other bills of the aforesaid newspaper print mark.

The proof will be sent to Washington. The authorities there are doubtful whether the principal editors should be arrested, or only the local editor, who, it is stated, confesses to have had them printed—of course, for effect. The proprietors set up the defence that they had no knowledge of its being printed in their office."

As a sequel to the above we take the following special despatch from the *Clipper* of yesterday afternoon:

HARRISBURG, Aug. 6.—Messrs. Barrett, McDowell and Jones, editors and proprietors of the *Daily Patriot and Union*, will arrive at Baltimore to-day at 12½ o'clock, in charge of United States officers. They are on their way to Fort McHenry. The charge upon which they are arrested is not known yet.

NAPOLEON PREPARING FOR A COUP D'ETAT IN AMERICA.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of August 1, writes as follows:

The rumors of recent arrivals of vessels at ports in the Southern States have been confirmed by intelligence which has been received in this city. Between the middle of May and the 25th of July nine steamers and three sail vessels are known to have arrived at Southern ports. All of these vessels brought full cargoes of arms, ammunition, military and medical stores, drugs, cloth for military uniforms, cannon and other articles most needed at the South. In one vessel there was an immense quantity of sulphur or brimstone in rolls. There is an abundance of nitre or saltpetre in the Southern States; but sulphur is scarce. Hence this importation of sulphur in order to furnish material for their powder mills, of which they have thirteen in active and successful operation. Among the articles brought by these steamers were forty-eight pieces of artillery. They are described as splendid guns, in complete order, and made to order in the latest and most improved styles.

A bearer of despatches from the Confederate agents in Europe to the Confederate Government came over in the last steamer. This gentleman left London on the 14th of July, and had been in Paris on the 11th, where he received dispatches from Mr. Slidell. A few days previous Mr. Slidell had had a private interview with the Emperor, at which the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine were present. The interview lasted several hours. It was evident that Napoleon understood clearly the general features of the war. But he desired specific information as to the topographical position of Richmond, its capabilities for defence, the geographical features of the peninsula, the course and depth of the Chickahominy, the nature and extent of the White Oak Swamp, the character of the roads in Virginia, the position and capabilities of the Southern harbors, the availability of the James river as a navigable stream, &c. By means of maps drawn on a very large scale, and his own explanations, Mr. Slidell succeeded in satisfying the Emperor on all these points. There were other subjects discussed, bearing on the ability of the Confederate States to acquire and maintain a separate nationality. Mr. Slidell says that the results of the interview were in the highest degree satisfactory.

There is another point on which the French news by this arrival is positive and explicit. It relates to the Emperor's designs in Mexico. So far from having been abandoned, those designs are being prosecuted with greater vigor than ever, and on a scale of magnitude that will insure success. The naval expedition, which will include a large fleet of iron-clad vessels, will be powerful armaments, will be so managed as to operate either against Mexico or the United States, as events may decide.

Other facts, learned by this arrival, imply that the intervention of Napoleon will take the form of a *coup d'etat*, and that it will startle the world like a clap of thunder. The theory thus shadowed forth is, that after Napoleon has massed his troops at Vera Cruz, and has assembled his fleet of iron-mailed steamers in that harbor, he will then issue a manifesto, acknowledging the independence of the South, on the ground that they have shown their ability to maintain their independence, and stating that, in order to bring the war to an immediate termination, he has determined to give to that South such aid as will render hopeless any further prolongation of the strife on the part of the North.—That he will then at once transport his army to Mobile and bring his fleet into the Southern waters. That if the war continues he will continue to reinforce the South both with land and naval forces, until a peace is conquered, on the basis of a separation of the Southern from the Northern States.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, August 5.—The steamship Victoria, from Helena, has arrived. On her way to Memphis she was fired on several times by guerillas, receiving several cannon shots in her upper works. No one was injured.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 31st has the following despatches:

CHATTANOOGA, July 29.—Morgan's whole command has returned safely to Tennessee, and a part arrived at Knoxville, having taken 100 prisoners.

Humphrey Marshall is marching upon Northeastern Kentucky. Gen. Buell's forces are marching in the Kentucky Valley toward Pikeville.

MOBILE, July 31.—Despatches from Tupelo the 30th, states that information had been received at headquarters that Colonel Armstrong's cavalry had taken Cortland, Alabama, and captured 150 prisoners and a train of cars, with a loss of only one man killed and eight wounded. Reliable information states that 15,000 Unionists passed through Tuscumbia last week, whose destination is Chattanooga.

KEOKUK, IOWA, August 5.—Alexandria, Missouri, five miles below here, was taken by the guerillas on Monday morning. At noon of the same day an expedition from here retook the town. The Confederates were pursued, with what result is not yet ascertained.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—The enemy is reported in force eight miles below here, under Bragg. Two regiments of infantry, some cavalry and artillery have been sent out a few miles. As our advance pickets have not returned, it is expected that they engaged the enemy's pickets.

THE NEW IRONSIDES.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, August 4.

The iron-clad frigate is so far advanced that she will make a trial trip on Monday next, after which she will be taken to the Navy Yard and dismantled before proceeding to sea. On Saturday the engines of the frigate were in operation, and worked satisfactorily. Her machinery is of great power, consisting of two horizontal direct-acting engines, with cylinders of fifty inches diameter and thirty inches stroke, intended to make eighty-five revolutions per minute, and to drive a brass four-bladed propeller, of thirteen feet diameter and eighteen feet pitch. The boilers are four in number, known as horizontal tubular, each being seventeen feet front, eleven feet deep and eleven feet high, of a collective force of 1,600 horses. Though the boilers and machinery and coal-bunkers occupy considerable space, there is ample room for officers' quarters and the accommodation of the crew. The new Ironsides has but three decks—the orlop-deck, in consequence of the light draft of the frigate, being dispensed with. On the spar-deck the circles have been laid for the pivot guns, and the joiners' work on it is in a very forward state.

A number of joiners are at work on the gun-deck, fitting up the Captain's quarters, which are spacious and well-lighted. When furnished, they will present a handsome appearance. No other officer is allowed a cabin on this deck, but all, from the Lieutenant down, are quartered on the berth-deck. The cabins of these, with the wardrooms, are all completed and ready for occupancy. The total number of officers on board the Ironsides is about three score. These include the Commander, Lieutenants, Masters, Surgeons, Chaplain, Engineers, Lieutenant of Marines, Midshipmen, Master's Mates, Paymasters and Clerk, Boatswain, Gunner and Carpenter. Though the Ironsides is of the same tonnage as the Wabash, she will not carry as large a crew, inasmuch as she is to be dismantled before going out. The armament of the frigate, consisting of seven 11-inch Dahlgren guns on the gun-deck, and two 200-pounder Parrott guns on the spar deck, has been received at the yard, and will be put on board as soon as the iron carriages are ready. The work on the outside of the vessel is so nearly completed, that a few days will be sufficient to finish it. This week she will receive her coal and ordnance stores.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT LOUISVILLE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

From the Louisville Democrat, 2d.

About half past six o'clock last evening the most terrible accident occurred at the river that we have been forced to chronicle for years. The steamer Commodore Perry, Captain Andrews, which arrived in the morning from Cumberland river with a load of cotton and tobacco, collapsed a flue and immediately caught fire. She had been receiving additional freight, destined for Cincinnati, and was about to leave when the accident occurred.

It is utterly impossible to tell the loss of life, though it was great, as most of the passengers were at the supper table. The noise and confusion, the shrieks of the wounded, shouts and cries of men, and neighing of horses, amid the smoke and steam was terrific. Many of the passengers jumped overboard, and, as the lines were still on shore, though not fast, reached the shore in safety. Others who jumped overboard were drowned.—Those who were blown into the river were either killed by the concussion or drowned in the water.

One lady, with a child in her arms, accompanied by an elderly woman, believed to be her mother, jumped overboard on the shore side, and felt with her entire weight on the edge of a sunken skiff, striking her in the breast and head; the blow deprived her of life for a time, but she was resuscitated and removed for proper attention. The elderly lady also jumped, but towards the river side, and, going in head first, must have been drowned.

Two or three firemen, who were standing in front of the boilers at the time, were dreadfully scalded; one of them, Wm. White, of Pittsburg, cannot live. The books and papers having been lost, it is impossible to give a list of the passengers, or even of those lost. The number killed and drowned is believed to have been ten or twelve. Mr. George J. Clark, Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, who was in the clerk's office at the time, was blown up to the hole in the roof, and, by the hurricane, carried, as soon as he recovered from the shock, given all the assistance he could. His account of the scene is graphic. He finally managed to escape to the shore, after jumping overboard, but came very near losing his life. The cotton on board caught fire instantly, and the flames spread with terrific rapidity. The steam hemorrhage were soon at the top, but they could not save anything above the hold. There were a number of horses aboard; two or three were burned, one jumped overboard and was saved. The number of passengers was believed to be about thirty. Captain Andrews and the clerk are among the unlisted. The amount of cotton we did not learn, but it was heavy. A portion of it was shipped by Messrs. Guthrie & Co., of this city. The boat will be mostly saved, though in a damaged condition, as it was in the hold. The total amount of loss we could not ascertain. The Commodore Perry was a stern-wheel boat, owned in Pittsburg and insured. The money was saved.

THE RIOT AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

From the New York Tribune.

We give further particulars of the riot in Brooklyn. One single fact fully confirms the suspicion that it was instigated and carried into effect by Democratic politicians—and this fact is, that when those charged with riot (the ringleader being Pat Keenan, a rum seller) were arraigned at court yesterday morning, a whole swarm of lawyers eagerly volunteered to defend them, while only one—Mr. Charles Kelsey—had a word to say on behalf of the outraged blacks. The colored man who struck a police officer was discharged, it being apparent that he did it through mistake. He was severely beaten by the police, and one of his arms is probably fractured. None of the rioters were injured by the official clubs. The bravery of the rioters may be estimated from the fact that they selected a day when the negro men were absent at a celebration, and an hour when the white men in the factory were at dinner. When the attack was commenced, there were five men and fifteen women and children in the building. As for its causes, except political instigation, the strictest investigation fails to develop any other reason than that a lazy, drunken Irishman naturally hates a negro, and that hate is intense in proportion to the negro's industry and respectability. The blacks had worked therefor years; they had not insulted any one, nor threatened any one, nor were they armed. They were mobbed, and devoted to a horrible death by fire, simply because they are not as white as their assailants—when the latter are newly washed.

EXECUTION OF ONE OF QUANTRILL'S GUERILLAS.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, July 29.

Jeremiah Hoy was shot at the fort yesterday morning, having been found guilty, by the Military Commission, of treason and murder. It was proved that Hoy was a member of Quantrill's guerilla band; that he was accessory to and guilty of the murder of Allison, a citizen of Missouri, and of a United States soldier of Major Rawlins's command on the 20th of March, at the bridge crossing, Jackson county, Mo.; also, of burning said bridge; also of treasonable acts in levying war against the United States.

The execution took place on the open field just south of the barracks. Colonel Burris was present with the troops at the garrison, and Capt. Conover acted as the officer of the day. The prisoner was marched on to the grounds by the soldiers; he wore a black suit and a felt hat; his arms were pinioned. Hoy was brought to the place where he was to be shot, made to kneel and his hat removed. In this position some clergyman asked the Divine blessing. The prayer probably lasted ten minutes; it seemed a century. We did not hear what was said, but the sight of that poor creature kneeling there with loaded muskets before him, and the delay prolonged and prolonged, as if he were to be killed by inches, was the most torturing we ever witnessed. Hoy was then marched back to the line of soldiers and his sentence read to him.

After this he was placed on his knees again, and his eyes bandaged. He had maintained the utmost coolness throughout, but now his composure was breaking him, and his frail body swayed a little.—There was no delay; no torture; no bungling in the military part of the programme. A detachment of soldiers stood about twenty yards distant, and the moment the guard left the prisoner, they commanded to fire was given. Twelve volumes of fire leap from the rifles, and Hoy is dead. He fell over upon his face and died without a struggle.—One ball went through his head and two through his body. After an examination of his body by Drs. Quod and Sinks, it was placed in a coffin and buried in the military burial ground. The soldiers marched off, the band playing a lively air.

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FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL PER STEAMER ARABIA.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The following additional advices per Arabia have been received:

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Commons, on the 24th, the bill making provision, by means of rates in aide, also, to meet the distress in the manufacturing district, was further debated and read a second time. Some of the speakers advocated a loan rather than increased rates.

In the Lords, 25th, the bill providing for continued for education works was debated and read a second time.

The London *Daily News* says it will be an unfortunate thing if England adds Canada, as well as the rest of North America, to her enemies. The *News* then strongly denounces the course of the *Times* to bring about such a result.

The steamer Modern Greece, which fell into the hands of the American block