CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDINANCES PASSED.—The following ordinances were passed in the First Branch of the City Council yesterday afternoon:

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the defence of the city, by furnishing Drill Rooms and Armories and Furniture for the First Light Division Maryland Volunteers and furnishing the privates and non-commissioned officers thereof with uniforms.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained* by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the defence of the city, to be used exclusively in aiding and assisting in paying the expense of drill rooms, armories and furniture, and furnishing uniforms for the 1st Light Division Maryland Volunteers in the city of Baltimore, now in the process of reorganization.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That every private or non commissioned officer who shall enroll his name, and be accepted as a member in the said 1st Light Division, shall be entitled to and be furnished with such an uniform as is provided for in the third section of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That as soon as the respective regiments of cavalry, artillery, infantry or riflemen of the said Light Division, or either of them shall have been formed and the field officers and captains of the respective regiments have adopted an appropriate uniform, it shall be the duty of the Mayor, Register and Comptroller, to contract for such number of uniforms as may be necessary to furnish each private and non-commissioned officer with a uniform, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of $12 each.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That before being furnished with a uniform, each private and non-commissioned officer shall furnish to the Register, to be filed by him, the following oath, taken and subscribed before a Justice of the Peace in the city of Baltimore: I, A. B., swear, (or affirm,) without any mental reservation, that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that I will not allow the Union of these United States to be broken or dissolved if in my power to prevent it, should it ever require of me the sacrifice of life and fortune—so help me God.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Register be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the rent of such drill room and armories and for furnishing the same, of such companies as now are or may hereafter be formed, composing the said 1st Light Division, on the requisition of the colonel of the respective regiments, provided that no one company shall be entitled to more than one hundred and fifty dollars, and provided further that the whole amount for rent and furniture shall not exceed the sum of $2,000 for the year 1862.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted and ordained, That the Commissioners of Finance be and they are hereby authorized and directed to issue thirty thousand dollars of city bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and redeemable in thirty years, and dispose of the same at market price and deposit the proceeds with the Register, to be used by him exclusively for paying of rent of drill rooms, armories, and furnishing the same, and for furnishing the privates and non-commissioned officers with uniforms, as provided for in this ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE to provide that none but loyal persons shall hereafter hold office, or be in any manner employed by the corporation of Baltimore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained* by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That all officers of the corporation of Baltimore, of all kinds and descriptions, whether appointed by the Mayor and City Council, directly or indirectly, or by the City Council in convention, trustees and officers of the Almshouse, commissioners and members of the Fire Department, visitors and officers of the Jail, commissioners of the Public Schools and teachers in the same, members of the Water Board and all persons engaged under them, and all employees of the corporation, whether working under contract, or otherwise, shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, or commencing the work designated to be performed, take and subscribe before some Justice of the Peace, the following oath or affirmation, and shall file a certified copy of the same with the City Comptroller within five days after his or her appointment:

"I solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the dismemberment of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States."

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any officer or employee of the corporation shall refuse or neglect to take and file the oath as aforesaid, his or her appointment shall be null and void, and some other person shall be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That all ordinances and parts of ordinances that in any manner conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

MATCH GAME OF BASE-BALL.—Quite an exciting match game took place on Wednesday afternoon between the second nines of the Pastime and Maryland clubs, resulting in the success of the former by a score of 37 to 34—a very closely contested game. This was the second meeting of these nines, and each one having won a game, another decider was given to decide the championship. This will take place next week, of which due notice will be given, so that the lovers of this manly game may have an opportunity of witnessing it. It is seldom a game has been played in which greater interest was manifested by both players and spectators, attributable, doubtless, to the determination on the part of each player to excel, knowing that success depended upon all the skill they could bring to bear against their respective opponents. Kelholtz, of the Pastime, being first at the bat, succeeded in giving one of his tremendous blows which sent the ball sailing through the air far beyond the fielders, making his second and have and finally reaching home. He is a No. 1 hitter, and never flags as Clelder. Owens, of the same club, though a new beginner—never having played in a match before—proved a tower of strength to his side.—*Following Lewis at the bat, it was evident his opponents knew his calibre from the manner they began to stretch out, and yet their calculation was knocked into pi* by a powerful blow which sent the ball till it appeared but a speck in the horizon and fell far beyond the Rifelder. Throughout the game the same success crowned his efforts. Of the other players of this club, they exhibited a familiarity with the game which practice will soon make perfect—their catching, at times, eliciting much applause. We would instance Lewis, 2d base, as excelling in this respect. Of the Maryland, Caughey's batting, Curley's pitching and hitting, Gorman's vigilance of the 1st base and Griffin's S.S. deserve special mention—whilst all played well their part. We here annex a full report of the game:

PASTIME.	H.	L.	Runs	MARYLAND.	H.	L.	Runs.
Kielholtz...C. F.	3	4	4	Kinsley.....C.	2	4	4
Lilly.....P.	2	5	5	Curley.....P.	3	4	5
Lewis.....2d B.	2	5	5	Gorman....1st B	0	6	0
Owens.....R. F.	2	5	5	Carter.....2d B.	2	5	2
Norris.....C.	2	5	5	Corkran....3d B.	1	4	1
White.....L. F.	3	4	4	Griffin.....S. S.	4	4	4
Orem.....S. S.	2	5	5	Mayhew....R. F.	5	1	5
Randolph...1st B.	3	3	3	Vaughan....C. F.	1	5	1
Chapman...3d B.	5	12	12	Caughey....L. F.	1	5	1
			37				31

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Pastime...	4	8	5	0	3	7	6	4	0	—37 Runs.
Maryland.	7	2	3	4	2	4	1	6	0	—31 "

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—James Stewart, a freight conductor, in the employ of the Northern Central Railway Company, was instantly killed on that road on Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock. He was on a southward-bound freight train, standing upon the top of a house car, and as the train passed over Monkton bridge he was struck on the head and instantly killed. His head was horribly mashed. His remains were brought to this city and Dr. Greentree, coroner, held an inquest at Bolton depot. The jury decided that his "death was caused by being knocked off a car, while standing on the top, being struck by the bridge." He was about 30 years of age, and resided in Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, where he has a wife and two children.—The body will be enclosed in a coffin, by order of the railway company, and sent to Bridgeport.

RELEASED ON TAKING THE OATH.—John C. Mush and Michael Autaman, arrested for using treasonable language, and holding secret meetings, were released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Michael Hagan and James Mowbray, arrested near Winchester, and brought to this city by Lieut. Hull, charged with disloyalty, were also discharged on taking the oath.

Mr. William D. Parker, of this city, was arrested yesterday by the police, on the charge of having in his possession a pair of slippers with a "Secesh" flag worked upon them. The slippers were confiscated, and Mr. Parker released on taking the oath.

TREASON CASE.—Yesterday the Jefferson Street Church Sabbath school held a pic-nic at Coath's woods, Lower Canton. During the afternoon a man named John Walters became disorderly, uttered treasonable language, and, among other things, drank the health of Jeff. Davis. This led to a fight, during which Walters' hat was knocked off, and upon some one picking it up, a Confederate flag was found painted upon the silk lining. Walters was arrested and held for an examination before the Marshal.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—Franklin Door, aged about ten years, son of Mr. C. Door, residing at No. 208 Hanover street, near Henrietta, while flying a kite from the roof of his father's house yesterday afternoon, fell to the yard below, a distance of forty feet. He received a severe concussion over the left eye, broke his right arm, and cut and bruised himself generally, besides sustaining dangerous internal injuries. Drs. Boehm and Thomas attended him, but it is feared that he cannot survive.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, sold, yesterday, on the premises, near Texas, Baltimore county, on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, by order of Samuel H. Tagart, Esq., trustee, the Bosley estate. No. 1, containing 35½ acres, together with the lime-kilns and quarries, to Zenas Bernum, Esq., for $185 per acre. No. 2, containing 71 acres, embracing the homestead, to Joshua F. C. Talbott, Esq., for $110 per acre. No. 3, containing 63½ acres, no improvements, to Elisha Parks, Esq., for $90 per acre. The aggregate amount of sale $20,046.25.

THE WEATHER.—Although the heat was not so oppressive yesterday as upon Tuesday, still the day was decidedly warm. At seven o'clock the wind sprang up from the southwest and continued in that direction during the day. The clouds in the morning threatened rain, but they soon vanished under the influence of the sun's rays, which shone brightly from eight o'clock until night. The thermometer at the *News Sheet* office denoted:

At 8 o'clock.....80 degrees.
" 12 " .....84 "
" 3 " .....86 "
" 6 " .....83 "

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Andrew Cooper, a waiter at the Gilmore House, went to his home, No. 21 New Church street, between Lexington and Fayette, on Wednesday evening last, and complained to his wife that he felt somewhat unwell, but did not retire unusually early. During the night, about one o'clock, his wife awoke and found him a corpse. Dr. Greentree, coroner, yesterday morning held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of "death from apoplexy." He was thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

DROWNED AT A PIC-NIC.—Yesterday afternoon a son of Mr. J. Reilly, who had accompanied his parents on the pic-nic of the Jefferson street church Sabbath School, at lower Canton, was accidentally drowned. It appears that the boy, who was about seven years old, had strolled down to the banks of the river, without his father's knowledge, and while playing about the water fell from the bank. The body was soon recovered and taken to his parents' home, on Bond street, between Jefferson and Orleans.

LARCENIES.—John Emmerick and George Miller were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a lot of sponge, worth $5, belonging to Joseph Merritt & Co. They were committed. Carson Gottee was charged with robbing Mary Ann Brooks of a twenty dollar Treasury note. Committed.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Five Confederate prisoners arrived here yesterday from Harper's Ferry, in charge of Captain Graham of the 5th New York artillery and a squad of men. They were captured near Winchester. Their names are Adam Howell, Robert Atkinson, Robert Adams, John Abell and John Bollman. They were sent to jail.

Amusements.

HOOLEY'S COMEDY CONCERTS.—This notable association of distinguished Ethiopian performers appears this evening for the last time but one, submitting on the occasion all their choicest songs, sole, farces, dances, &c., constituting an entirely new bill, chaste and pleasing. The welcome which has been extended to this excellent company has been a cordial one, and speaks well of the amusement enterprise of this public. In selecting the Maryland Institute, the management have chosen not only the largest but the coolest and most popular hall in the city. Mr. Rollin Howard, the wonderful burlesque *prima donna*, will sing, in *soprano voce*, Violetta's grand scena in "Traviata" to-night. On to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon there will be a family *matinee*, when children will be admitted for ten cents. On Saturday night Mr. Neise Seymour will receive a benefit.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Sam Linton, for several years the supervisor of stage appointments and properties at this establishment, will be made the recipient of a benefit here on Saturday night next, for which purpose the Theatre will be specially opened. A new dramatization of Ainsworth's novel of *Jack Sheppard* will be given, with Miss Mollie Williams, Bishop and Chester in the cast; and the farce of *A Day in Paris* will conclude, with Mr. W. P. Sheldon as "Sam."

THE MELODEON.—A capital bill will be presented at the Hall to-night. The audiences at the Melodeon show that the efforts of the proprietor to give a series of first class performances are duly appreciated. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, you will always find a large company enjoying themselves at the Hall.

THE FEELING AT RICHMOND THREE MONTHS AGO.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM THE WIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Cincinnati *Times* has a private letter, dated Richmond, May 7, which was written by Mrs. Helen M. Keary, a niece of Jeff. Davis. The following is the document:

MY DEAR MOTHER AND FANNIE:—Dr. Gwin and his son and daughter (Miss Lucy) expect to leave to-morrow or next day for Mississippi, and Miss Lucy has promised me that if Vicksburg is not in the hands of the enemy when they reach there, that she will go out to see you, and let you know how I am; but if she cannot get to Vicksburg, she says she will arrange it so that you can get this letter by private hands. She will spend the summer with her uncle Gwin, Fort Marshall county, Miss. Her mother is in Baltimore, and the Yankees will not let her come home.

I heard from Mr. Keary on Thursday; he is quite well, but has had to bear many hardships.—The weather is very cold and rainy, and they have had some awful marches to take. The Louisiana Brigade is now with Gen. Jackson, in Ewell's Division, at "Swift Run Gap" in the mountains, between Staunton and Harrisonburg. You will find it on the map of Virginia. They expect a battle shortly with the Yankees under Gen. Banks.—When I think of this situation, and the dark gloom that now hovers over our country, I am ready to sink with despair, and I would give worlds if I could only be by my dear husband's side, but it is impossible. There is a probability of Gen. Jackson's army falling back on Richmond, and, in view of this, no lady is allowed to go up on the railroad to Gordonsville, for fear, if allowed to one, that many others would wish to do it, which would incommode the army.

His letter to me was written in a sad tone, which distressed me very much—he said that all his recruits but ten were sick, and had been sent back to the rear, where he was afraid they would suffer for want of attention. They have been obliged (officers and men) to sleep on the ground with very scant covering, and no tents since last February, when the army retreated from Manassas. Now they have a fly for every eight men, which affords some protection from the rain and snow, but very little from the cold weather. Mr. Keary could not write to me for ten days after he reached there, because it was raining, and he had no shelter to write under to keep his paper dry. General Johnson is falling back from the Peninsula or Yorktown, and uncle Jeff. thinks that we had better go to a safer place than Richmond. We have not decided yet where we shall go, but I think to North Carolina, to some far-off country town, or perhaps to South Carolina. I will write to you from there the very first opportunity.

If Johnson falls as far back as Richmond, all our troops from Gordonsville and "Swift Run Gap" will also fall back to this place, and make one desperate stand against McClellan. If you will look at the map, you will see that the Yankees are approaching Richmond from three different directions—from Fredericksburgh, Harrisonburgh and Yorktown. Oh! God, defend this people with thy powerful arm, is my constant prayer. Oh, mother, uncle Jeff. is miserable. He tries to be cheerful and bear up against such a continuation of troubles; but oh, I fear he cannot live long if he does not get some rest and quiet. Our reverses distress him so much, and he is so weak and feeble it makes my heart ache to look at him. He knows that he ought to send his wife and children away, and yet he cannot bear to part with them, and we all dread to leave him, too. Varina and I had a hard cry about it to-day. There was confirmation in the church to-day, and we all hoped so much that he would go forward for confirmation. But he did not; yet I have hope that he will do so before the Bishop leaves here.

Oh, what a blow the fall of New Orleans was! It liked to have set us all crazy here. Everybody looks depressed, and the cause of the Confederacy seems drooping and sinking; but it God is with us, who can be against us? Our troops are not doing as well as we expected. At the battle of Shiloh many of our men acted very cowardly indeed, and one Colonel laid down behind a log, and would not get up even when threatened by his commanding officer with a rifle ball if he did not return to his duty. And at Yorktown, in a skirmish of General Cobb's division, our men gave back, and if it had not been for a Georgia regiment, they would have taken some of our best rifle-pits. The regiments that are most apt to run are from North Carolina and Tennessee. I am thankful to say that the Mississippi and Louisiana troops behave gloriously whenever called on to fight.

Uncle Jeff. thinks you are safe at home, as there will be no resistance at Vicksburg, and the Yankees will hardly occupy it; but even if they do, the army would [illegible] by marching into the country, and a few soldiers would be afraid to go far into the interior. Yet I feel anxious, because I cannot hear from you. You might possibly get some one in town to send me a letter by somebody coming on here. There must be persons passing constantly. Direct your letters to me, care of President Davis, Richmond, Va., and then when I leave here they will be forwarded to me.

If Miss Gwin does not leave to-morrow, I will try to get some other person who is going home to take it. Her brother is at Yorktown, and as the Yankees may make an attack as soon as they know we are retreating, and he does not wish to leave on the eve of a battle—so they may be delayed for several days. We think now that we shall go to Raleigh to-morrow, but have not positively decided yet. Your ever affectionate,

HELEN M. KEARY.

MAY 9.—Since writing the above, Miss Lucy Gwin has decided not to go to Mississippi with her father; so I shall send this by some other opportunity. We all leave here to-morrow morning for Raleigh. Three gunboats are now in the James river, on their way to this city, and may probably reach here in a few hours, so we have no longer any time to delay. I would rather go to-day, but Varina imagines that she cannot get ready, and I only hope that we have not delayed too long already. I shall then be cut off from all communication with Mr. Keary, and I expect to have no longer any peace. I am afraid to think how long it may be before I shall see him. If I had known this, I should have remained with you, but I have to try now to bear all my troubles alone, without even a letter of sympathy from Fannie or you. I will write again from Raleigh, and Fannie must write me a letter and direct it to Raleigh; perhaps I may get it.

It would give me so much comfort to hear from my dear mother and Fannie, and to know that you were all well and safe. I shall make my way to Mr. Keary if there is any way to do it. I am afraid that Richmond will fall into the hands of the enemy, as there is no way to keep back the gunboats. James River is so high that all the obstructions that our people have placed in the river have been washed away; so there is no help for the city; she will either submit, or else be shelled, and I think the latter alternative will be resorted to.

Uncle Jeff. was confirmed last Tuesday, in St. Paul's Church, by Bishop Johns. He was baptized at home in the morning before church.

Do try to get a letter to me in some way. Direct some to Raleigh, and some to Richmond.

May God, in his mercy, protect and deliver us from the misery and affliction which now surrounds us, is my constant prayer. Yours, ever devotedly,

HELEN M. KEARY.

THE CONTRABANDS.—The number of contrabands with McClellan's army is estimated at two thousand. They are well fed, and sheltered in tents.—For all this, says a letter in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, (R-publican,) the manager of them has to deal with them as though they were animals, to keep them in proper trim. They are up to all kinds of dodges to keep from work. "Yesterday," he adds, "I saw the guard unearth one fellow who had hid himself away under a pile of old clothes. How he got along without being smothered is a mystery to me. He finally marched to work with a shovel over his shoulder, grinning at his success in sodgering for a time. This one darkey is only a type of all I have seen here. They imagine they should do nothing but eat, drink and sleep. There is no disguising the fact, they want the whip badly.—The negro women seem to have more energy than the men, and are very expert in carrying heavy loads upon their heads."

TRADE AND SHIPPING AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Boston *Herald* says: "A private letter received at the Merchants' Exchange Reading Rooms, from New Orleans, under date of July 24th, says that a lighter schooner, which was sent up the river a few days previously to load sugar, was burned by guerillas, and the captain wounded in three places. The ship J. P. Whitney arrived from up river on the 21st with only 200 hhds. of sugar, having been obliged to cut adrift and run. Shipping is very scarce, many of the vessels having been taken to carry coal up river at high rates."

TRADE AT THE LABRADOR COAST.—The Newfoundland *Royal Gazette*, of late date, contains the subjoined important information:—"After the expiration of the present fishing season, the duties imposed by the Annual Revenue Acts will be collected in that part of the Labrador coast lying within the jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland, and the proceeds applied, so far as may be necessary, to the expense of protecting the fisheries on that coast, and for the maintenance there of a court of limited civil and criminal jurisdiction.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says that a regiment is organizing rapidly at Waneesburg, Missouri, who are pledged to wage "confiscation, damnation, excommunication, and emancipation against all rebels."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

PARIS, July 18th.—Parisian female society is made up of three classes—respectable, flashy-respectable and abandoned. In American and English communities there are but two grades of women—I need not name them—but here, in the city whose inhabitants complacently call it the "Capital of Civilization," there exists a middle class, forming a sort of hyphen between virtue and vice, leaning, however, very strongly towards the latter, and known by the suggestive appellation of *le demi monde* or "half society."

Of late years, ladies belonging to this class have rapidly and alarmingly increased in numbers, until they have at length become a positive scourge, a nuisance which there has as yet been found no legal means of abating. They are the terror of good and careful mothers, with sons just leaving college and entering upon the experiences of the world.—They are the nightmare of wives, whose husbands find it difficult to shake off the habits of bachelorhood, and who secretly prefer the wild excitements of the masked ball and the midnight orgie, to what they choose to consider the monotonous *ennui* of the home fireside.

Foreigners visiting Paris for the first time are naturally curious to obtain a near glimpse of those careless, joyous, light-hearted creatures, of whom they have read in novels as forming a distinct type peculiar to Parisian life—the grisettes of the time-honored *quartier Latin*. They do not know that the whilom grisette—so called from the gray gown once the uniform garb of French seamstresses and modistes—has withdrawn from the scene, and given place to the pretentious *lorette*, whose meretricious charms, gaudy toilette, and obtrusive display of luxury, form a wide contrast to the rosy cheeks, simple attire, and modest demeanor of the class from which she sprung. For the lorette of 1862 is most frequently nothing more or less than a degenerate *ouvriere* of ten years ago, who has thrown away the needle to devote herself exclusively to the career of an adventuress, and has emigrated from her neat little attic, on the left bank of the Seine, to cross the Pont des Arts, and take up her abode in an elegant apartment not too far removed from the Maison doree and the Boulevard des Italiens.

Here she sets her "springes to catch woodcock," and, aided by the seductive adjuncts of elegant dresses and showy jewelry, hired from a female toilet-lender, of whom there are hundreds in Paris, usually succeeds in entrapping some silly young man just come into his estate, or an ostentatious foreigner anxious to dazzle Parisian eyes by a noisy display of his wealth. Both are tolerably certain to be ruined in a very brief period, which, of course, is a matter of the utmost indifference to Mademoiselle Aspasia, who, as soon as she finds the orange sucked completely dry, throws it contemptuously away, and looks out for new prey, to be picked clean and cast off in turn. By these means, it is not long before the lorette reaches the darling objects of her ambition—a mansion of her own, splendidly furnished, with fast horses, dashing equipage and obsequious valets complete.

It is this feature of the demi-monde which has new roused to a high pitch the indignation of the respectable classes and threatens to bring forth influences which shall regulate the status of fashionable vice, preferably after the mode that is no more guilty and less obstructive a status is regulated by the police of the metropolis. The distinction between public courtesans and the class I have endeavored to sketch, is that the former are subjected to a strict system of municipal surveillance, are permitted in the streets only at certain hours and are never allowed to mingle with the outer world at the theatres, balls or other places of popular resort and amusement, whilst the lorette occupies, if she chooses, the most conspicuous box at the opera, flaunts on the Boulevards in all the profuse magnificence of her costly silks and laces, and drives her dashing horses with impunity amid the aristocratic throng of equipages which daily line the Avenue de l'Impératrice and the borders of the miniature lake in the Bois de Boulogne. And the cool impertinence of these creatures has now reached an insupportable point.

It is at the opera that they make themselves most conspicuous; their cat-calls and victorious crowding the green sward, and their boisterous laughter and jests of questionable alloy offending the ears of decent people, and rendering it probable, if the annoyance be not speedily abated, that the racing entertainments, gotten up at great expense by the Paris Jockey Club, whose members are the *elite* of aristocratic society, will soon be abandoned altogether by the respectable circles for whose special pleasure they are provided. As a foretaste of what may be expected in future, I will mention a significant incident which occurred at a recent race, on which occasion a well known lorette attracted rather more of public attention than was to be desired. Her gorgeous equipage, drawn by four horses, two of which were ridden by jockeys, in costumes rivaling the rainbow in brilliancy, came dashing upon the course, and took up the position most available for Madame to render herself the observed of all observers.

Leaning back in the sumptuous vehicle, she coolly scanned the crowd, nodding here and there and negligently waving her hand to the male occupants of several aristocratic carriages, some of which contained ladies of the highest respectability, very much astonished at this extraordinary height of audacity—an astonishment in which the *gentlemen* participated, a though the courtesan's salutation would have been delightedly returned, under different circumstances. Several witnesses of this strange scene allowed their indignation to overcome, perhaps, their judgment, and the consequence was the throwing of a volley of mud at Madame's line carriage, her rainbow-hued jockeys and over her own dainty person, which demonstration soon convinced her that the best thing to be done was to "change her base"—which she did with the utmost precipitation, her exit from the grounds being accelerated by a storm of jeers and hisses from the excited multitude.

A propos of the Jockey Club, whose noble name I have just had occasion to employ incidentally.—I must tell you of a recent ruling decision emanating from that high tribunal, destined to exercise a decided influence upon the future of that description of sport in this country. A race took place lately on the La Marche Course, in which a considerable sum of money—between seven and eight thousand dollars—was involved. Besides, there was the honor of winning a prize of 10,000 francs offered by no less a personage than the Emperor—who, by the way, takes a great interest in this species of amusement, ambitious as he is to improve the equine breed of France so as to rival England in that as well as other respects. Among the large number of horses which run during the grand occasion were three, named Geneologie, Benjamin and Choisy le Roi, and to his owner the judges awarded the prize. A small lawsuit was given the proprietor of the second horse, Benjamin, as is usual in important "events." Meanwhile, the owner of Choisy le Roi, declared to have been distanced, complained to the Club of foul play. The Club, in High Racing Tribunal assembled, gravely listened to all the evidence, *pro* and *con.*, mixed up with considerable dust have among the French b's, for which English jockeys have no more respect than they have for the h's of their own country, and it was conclusively established that the riders of Geneologie and Benjamin had been guilty of a dodge by no means uncommon, I believe, to the English and American turf, which consists in preventing a dangerous rival from winning by running constantly across his path, blockading his way and pushing him as much as possible against the ropes or off the track. This was the way in which poor Choisy le Roi was treated, and as the French are too new to the tricks of the turf not to be shrewd, they determined to maintain the rules of fair play, the Club decided that neither Geneologie nor Benjamin had won the race, and that Choisy le Roi was entitled to the stakes, which (as there is no Court of Cassation to which appeals from the Jockey Club may be carried) were accordingly paid over to the distanced Choisy le Roi—or to his lucky owner, which is pretty much the same thing.

The Parisian good people are all agog for the approaching opening of some of the new theatres which have been in course of "edification," as we say here, since it was decreed that the nest of playhouses on the Boulevard du Temple should be demolished to make way for the running of a new street across their site. We are soon to have performances in two dramatic and lyric temples on the Place du Chatelet, directly opposite each other, one of which will be occupied by the company of the Theatre Lyrique, a sort of "tender" to the Opera Comique, and the other by the Theatre du Cirque, our Parisian "Bowery"—which is, however, to have a new title. Another new establishment, or rather the transfer of an old one, is in the case of the Delassements Comiques, a place so peculiarly French that none of our own places of amusement can be mentioned as offering any point of similarity. The sort of pieces "done" at the Delass. Com., as we call it, "for short," are local reviews and burlesques of the most absurd, impossible and extravagant character. But it is found that the more absurd, impossible and extravagant they are, the better the public is satisfied,—and the Manager certainly is so, having accumulated a large fortune in the last three or four years. I have not seen his new theatre, but it is said to be a perfect *bijou* in its way. Visitors are in ecstacies,—say the seats are roomy and excellent, no necessity to take off one's legs and leave them with the box-keeper, that the box partitions are to be glazed all round, so that people may promenade in the corridor and still see what is going forward on the stage, that there is to be—oh, elysium!—a smoking-room attached to the theatre, in which patrons of the house will at all times be allowed to puff the villainous rolls of cabbage leaves which the French complacently denominate cigars, that—that—that—in short, the whole concern is the no plus ultra of—of no plus ultraism. But I give no opinion of my own on this most important subject until I shall have seen for myself. The fact is that Parisian theatres, with the best actors in the world, have hitherto been such miserably uncomfortable concerns in all the auditorium arrangements, that Parisian judgment of elegance and ease at the play is by no means entitled to the same respect we are willing to accord it in the matter of soups and fall bonnets.

Speaking of dramatic affairs, I must tell you that the noble ladies and gentlemen of the noble Faubourg Saint Germain have lately been doing some very fine amateur theatricals for the benefit of a popular charity. The play "came off" at one of the old-time aristocratic mansions of the Faubourg; and the attendance, at the moderate price of fifty francs ($10) a ticket was as great as two immense drawing rooms could accommodate, with a considerable overflow of unfortunate mortals into the adjoining passages and stairways. However, as these worthies—as aforesaid, I am glad to say, of the inferior sex—had paid for the places they did not occupy, it was quite of no consequence that they saw none of the fun and could not get their money back at the box-office. The piece selected for the occasion was "Henri III et sa Cour," and the principal artistes were the Princesse de Beauvau, the Baronne de Laurencean, the Comtesse de Pourtales, the Duc de la Tremouille, Comte de Mornay Soult, Comte de Clausy, Comte de Choiseul and other historic names of the *ancien regime*. Of course the play was admirably done, all Frenchmen and Frenchwomen being natural born actors. I mention the occurrence as a hint to the New York ladies, when they desire to create a fund for the benefit of sick and wounded Union soldiers. An amateur theatrical performance under such auspices would undoubtedly be immensely successful in New York.

General Boyle has written to Dr. Wirtz, Medical Director at Evansville, that the paroles given by Johnson and other guerillas are not to be regarded, and are of no effect.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Special Session.)

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

Mr. Schwartze presented the petition of Thelmyer & Waltgen, asking permission to erect a steam engine. Referred.

Mr. Dukehart presented the petition of Fredk. Geard, asking permission to erect a wooden awning at Rechabite Hall. Referred.

Mr. Streeter presented the petition of John Eschbach & Sons, asking return of money paid in error, for a lot sold for paving taxes. Referred.

Mr. Cromer presented the petition of the "Kenly Greys," asking aid to uniform the members, &c. Laid over.

Mr. Kimbely presented the petition of George Stahl and others, calling the attention of the Council to a nuisance on Stricker street. Referred.

The ordinance to provide that none but loyal persons shall hereafter hold office, or be in any manner employed by the Corporation of Baltimore, was called up and passed.

The ordinance to provide for the defence of the city, by furnishing drill-rooms, and armories, and furniture for the First Light Division Maryland Volunteers, and furnishing the privates and non-commissioned officers thereof with uniforms, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Young called up the ordinance providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register. Laid over.

Mr. Streeter offered a resolution in aid of the Union Relief Association, proposing an appropriation of five thousand dollars. Read a second time and passed.

Mr. Young offered a resolution granting permission to Jacob F. Grove to erect a frame bath-house on his premises, East Baltimore street. Adopted.

Mr. Barron offered a resolution requesting the School Commissioners to remove all teachers, whether male or female, who are not known to be loyal.

Mr. Norris proposed a message to the Second Branch for the appointment of a joint Special Committee on the report of the Committee on Sewerage. Concurred in.

Adjourned.

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

A resolution, proposing to adjourn the Council from Friday, the 8th instant, to the first Monday in September, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution, granting permission to Henry Gelr to erect a board awning in front of his store, No. 2, Rechabite Hall. Referred.

An ordinance providing that none but loyal persons shall hold office, or be in any manner employed by the Corporation of Baltimore, was received from the First Branch and passed.

Also, an ordinance providing for the furnishing of drill-rooms, arm rks, furniture and uniforms for the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers.

Adjourned.

A PRISONER FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS.

The following sketch of the principal events in the life of a once notorious person offers a remarkable instance of the hardships which the innocent, in former times, have been with safety inflicted under the sanction of the law in England, as well as a lesson how retribution follows slowly, but surely, on the track of misconduct. Peter William Baker Dunsterville Stearns, Esq., died in the Four Courts, Marshalsea, on Saturday, July 5th, after an imprisonment for debt of nearly thirty-six years. The debt amounted to about £300. For this he was incarcerated for a period nearly half the allotted space of human existence. Yet, upon a review of the events of his life, no person will deny that this incarceration was not richly deserved. Among our readers who are old enough to remember the time of the last American war, there are some who will, perhaps, recollect an extraordinary trial which, at that period, engaged the attention, not alone of the London public, but of the entire kingdom, and which, in interest, rivalled the celebrated Velvet Ion case, with which the newspapers last year were filled. Mr. Sterne was a gentleman of large fortune, who obtained an official position in the Commissariat. He was a gentleman of fashion, as well as a "fast" man upon town. In early life he had married, and had two children. Notwithstanding this numerous *affaires de cour* were continually getting him into scrapes, and rumor stated that his wife had good reason to be jealous, and to suppose that she had not entire possession of his heart.

The most remarkable event of his life was his elopement with a married lady of great respectability, the wife of an eminent barrister. This lady, who was young, pretty, and well connected, formed unfortunately, a fatal attachment for Sterne, and yielded in an unhappy moment to his solicit tions to elop with him. The matter was arranged at a ball given by the husband of this lady, at which Sterne was present as a guest. At two o'clock in the morning while the festivities were at their height, the lady hastily slipped on her bonnet and proceeded down stairs unobserved by any of the guests or servants. At the hall door Sterne was awaiting her in a carriage, and she joined him and forsook her lawful spouse. The news of this elopement created a great deal of interest in the city of London. The injured husband instituted legal proceedings for damages, and the case came on for trial before *Lord Norbury* and a special jury. Mr. Phillips, *one of the leading counsel of the day*, stated the plaintiff's case in a scathing speech. It subsequently transpired that, after inducing the unhappy lady to leave her husband and her home, Sterne within a short time abandoned her, and turned her out of doors, with every circumstance which could add to the indignity. The trial occupied several days, and the court was crowded to suffocation during the entire time. Lord Norbury, in his charge to the jury, said that during his entire judicial career he had seldom or never heard of a case which presented so few redeeming features.

The defendant was a man of middle age; he was married, and had children; he therefore could not be excused upon any of those ordinary grounds upon which men who had been guilty of similar misconduct might seek to palliate it. He was neither young nor inexperienced, and his conduct to the woman he had first betrayed, and then abandoned, showed that he was as heartless as he was unprincipled. It was remarked of the defendant, that if he had as many Christian virtues as he had Christian names he would be a most exemplary character. The trial terminated by a verdict awarding damages against Sterne to a very large amount. It is, however, stated by those who ought to be well acquainted with the facts, that a sufficient portion of it, to satisfy the claims of the plaintiff and his attorney; and for several years after, Sterne did not seem to feel much the degradation under which he laboured. However, about the year 1824 or 1825, he was arrested on account of a debt of £360, and was committed to the Four Courts, Marshalsea. Bereft of resources, and discarded by all his connections, it was impossible for him to procure the means to satisfy all his creditors. He was, however, allowed a sum of 10s. per week for several years by an eminent judge who pitied his situation.

Mr. Sterne, or, as he was called in the prison, "General" Sterne, was in the latter part of life morose and reserved. It was exceedingly difficult to obtain from him any information regarding the events of his former life. He seldom mixed with any of the other prisoners, remaining almost entirely in his own room, the weekly allowance which he received being sufficient to procure for him some luxuries better than the ordinary prison diet. In the latter part of his life, he might, if he had chosen, have obtained his release from the prison; however, having neither friends nor acquaintances, and having little more than sufficient to supply him with the common necessaries of life, he did not choose to avail himself of the opportunity which the law afforded him of obtaining his release, and he accordingly remained in prison for a period of thirty-seven years. It is stated that he died, leaving some property which had been mortgaged by him for the payment of certain debts, the interest of which he has bequeathed, it is believed, to some parties by will.

DECLINE OF PRICES.—We are pained to notice a great decline in the price of one article of merchandis., and an almost entire stagnation in the business within a few days. The late proclamation of the President has produced this prostration in this business. It has annihilated the trade in hair dye. The stock, good will, and fixtures of all the hair dye establishments are for sale. Nobody, except some ancient female, has used hair dye since "the call was made for all men under 45 years of age." Gray hairs are not only honorable, they are fashionable. How suddenly some men grow old!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REBELS IN ILLINOIS.—We learn from the Charleston (Ill.) *Courier* that when the news of the gu