CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DETENTION OF PASSENGERS.—Yesterday evening, just previous to the starting of the 5 o'clock Philadelphia train, the depot was visited by a squad of policemen, with Deputy Marshal Lyons and his detective force. The object was to prevent the passage on the train of persons leaving for the North and suspected of a design to quit the country. Some of the officers were stationed near the ticket window, and whenever a suspected party appeared and had procured his ticket, he was taken into custody and confined in one of the cars of the company standing on the track inside the depot. Others of the police went through the cars which were about to start, and all suspected parties were compelled to leave the train and be confined. In one or two instances parties in company with females were arrested.

Some of the passengers grumbled considerably about their treatment, protesting that they were only about to start on pleasure trips and did not intend to leave the States, but their protestations were of no avail. Nearly two hundred persons were detained in this way until the train had started for Philadelphia, when they were released and allowed to return home, the baggage of many of them being taken away in the cars. This detention was made on account of the recent order of the Secretary of War.

At the departure of the 9½ o'clock train last night over the Northern Central Railroad, some ten or fifteen suspected parties, who were endeavoring to obtain tickets, were arrested and taken to the Middle district station-house.

Yesterday afternoon, Serg't Smith, with a squad of officers of the Eastern station, proceeded to the Emigrant office of Mr. Hildebrand, on Thames street, and there arrested John Sohm, Solomon Hohenstiel, Morris Nesbun and Joseph Levey, charged with violating the orders of the Secretary of War, bring about to leave the country. They had a large amount of baggage, which was taken to the station-house. The parties arrested asserted that they were about leaving for Cincinnati, but the officers allege that they had information of a design to reach Canada. The men were held for further orders.

Henry Renter was also arrested on the same charge and confined.

TREASON CASES.—Mary McCuskey was arrested yesterday by officer Wilhelm, charged with shouting for Jeff. Davis. She was held for the Marshal. Andrew Burns was yesterday taken into custody, charged with uttering treasonable language. Held for a hearing. Joseph Haupt, J. McKewen, J. A. Moore, John M. Deputy, Thomas Faus, Frederick Hetzler and James Stevens, were arrested on Thursday night, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments. Held for examination. Thomas C. Yearley, property agent, of Baltimore county, was arrested on Thursday, charged with attempting to prevent enlistments in the army. He was ordered to jail by General Wool, to await further action.

ARRESTED AT THE CARS.—Joseph Armeger, R. B. Armeger, Charles O'Neal and Patrick Slane were arrested at the depot of the Northern Central railroad last night, on suspicion of violating the orders of the War Department, in attempting to leave the country. After an examination at the Central police station they were all discharged. Charles Bucher and George Bucher, who attempted to get on the train at Bolton depot, were also arrested. They asserted that they lived on the York road, and that Bolton was their usual place of taking the cars. They were held at the station house for examination this morning.

DISCHARGED.—Judge Krebs, of the Circuit Court, yesterday ordered the discharge of William Thetford, who was convicted in the Criminal Court in 1859, of stealing $10,000 from the Farmers and Planters' Bank. Judge Stump sentenced him to three years and four months, imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and ordered him to "pay the money." His term of imprisonment expired a week ago, but he was detained in consequence of not complying with the order to "pay the money." Judge Krebs, in ordering his discharge, remarked that no execution had been obtained by the Bank or any other party against the prisoner, and therefore he was not bound to pay the money.

INTENT TO KILL.—Samuel W. Ruley was arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill George Kick. He was admitted to bail for court.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was decidedly the hottest day of the summer. During the whole day, although a breeze was blowing, the heat was intense, and even after sundown the atmosphere continued very oppressive. There were very few people on the streets until the afternoon, and then locomotion was anything but agreeable. At ten o'clock there was very little change in the air, the indications being that a hotter day was in store for the morrow. The thermometer at the *News Sheet* office denoted:

At 8 o'clock	82 degrees.
" 10 "	85 "
" 1 "	93 "
" 3 "	94 "
" 8 "	90 "

KILLED BY A FALL.—Evan Gross, a colored waiter at the Fountain Hotel, fell from a dormer window of a four-story rear building, on Thursday night, and was instantly killed. His brains were dashed in every direction. He was discovered by policeman Frost about three o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Dr. Greentree, coroner, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from accidentally falling from a roof. It is supposed that he sat in the window, and, falling asleep, fell to the ground, with the result already indicated. He was about twenty-four years of age.

ROBBERY.—During the temporary absence of the family on Thursday, the residence of Mr. Lewis P. Ross, on Hill street, near Hanover, was entered by a thief, who stole from a trunk the sum of one thousand dollars, in gold and silver. Nothing else in the house was disturbed, and the thief made good his escape.

ANOTHER CASE OF SUNSTROKE.—Peter Connolly, a coal-heaver, residing on Fell's Point, while engaged yesterday in putting in coal at the corner of Park and Madison streets, was prostrated by the intense heat of the sun. He was removed to the Lombard street Infirmary, where he now lies in a critical condition.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a car will leave the corner of Baltimore and Paca streets daily, except Sundays, at 6.30 A. M., to connect with the Catonsville Railroad.

FATAL SUNSTROKE.—John Webber, residing at No. 72 Portland street, on Thursday afternoon was attacked with *coup de soleil*, and died in about three hours afterwards. He leaves a wife and two children.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. Atwood Brunt, of Baltimore county, was yesterday arrested by Captain Woods, of the Western police station, upon the charge of enticing men to join the Southern army. He is held for further orders.

THEFT.—Sarah Johnson, negress, was yesterday before Justice Lonas upon the charge of stealing two calico dresses, valued at $5, from Maria Queen, negress, residing at No. 49 Harmony lane. She was committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

ASSAULT.—William Richardson was yesterday before Justice Showacre upon the charge of assaulting Thomas Scott. He was committed for Court.

Amusements.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE—*Benefit of Nelse Seymour.*—There will be two performances of Hooley's Minstrels this afternoon and to-night. This afternoon for families, when children will be admitted for ten cents, and to-night for the benefit of Mr. Nelse Seymour, a worthy, talented and popular artist. The performances will commence this afternoon at three o'clock, when all the company will appear in an excellent amusing programme. To-night Mr. George Kunkel and Mr. Charles E. Dobson will appear in aid of Mr. Seymour. The former gentleman is well known to all our citizens as an admirable general performer and basso soloist, and this evening will enact a part with Harry Lehr in the laughable extravaganza of "Don't Draft Me." Mr. Dobson is considered the best living barjoist. Mothers, send or take the little ones this afternoon, and let all—male and female, great and small—remember that to-night is the last of Hooley's Minstrels and the benefit of Seymour.

MUSEUM.—This once popular place of amusement is again in the ascendancy, and in spite of the warm weather, is well patronized by our citizens and families. Manager Lea has a talented company, and the entertainments given are such as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Mr. Sam Hemple, fully sustained his well earned reputation in the character of Boodles, and is irresistibly droll, keeping his audience in one continual roar of laughter. Miss Eva Brent (than whom a better balladist never appeared in Baltimore) adds much to the evening's entertainment. We were surprised at her spirited acting in the character of Rosetta in the *Swiss Swains*, as her forte hitherto has been that of a vocalist only. A *matinee* will be given this afternoon at three o'clock, and we would advise all those who cannot visit the evening's entertainment, to avail themselves of the opportunity.

TWO IN ONE!
RELIABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE AND NICE HAIR DRESSING.

Almost all the Restoratives, *so called*, are made of water, combined with articles which dry up the Hair, and render some other preparation necessary to dress it; but

HANCE'S CHEMICAL
HAIR RESTORATIVE

is a combination of Stimulating Spirits and Oil, affording an agreeable *Hair Dressing* in addition to its Restorative properties.

IT IS UNEQUALED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR,
GLOSSY CURLS,
and possesses the property of restoring
GRAY HAIR
to its
NATURAL COLOR.

It is not a hair dye, and so simple it may be used by all with perfect safety.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. N. B.—Ask for HANCE'S CHEMICAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take none other. jel4-eod1m

CAPSULES
OF CUBEBS AND COPAVIA.

These Capsules are far superior to ordinary ones of simple Copavia, and possess many advantages not enjoyed by any other medicine. They need no confinement; or change of diet. Being in a convenient and approved form, as well as entirely tasteless, they leave no unpleasant odor on the breath or cause any disagreeable sensations to the patient.

They have acquired a world wide reputation, and need only to be fully known to become generally used. The genuine constantly for sale by

SETH S. HANCE,
ce2-eod1m 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
KENTUCKY SARSAPARILLA!
A supply of this old-established and favorite
SARSAPARILLA,
Warranted genuine, kept constantly on hand by
SETH S. HANCE,
108 Baltimore street.!!

Also—For sale TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, AND AYRES' SARSAPARILLA. jel4-eod1m

DR. AYER'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
Comprising—
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
je6-eod1m 108 Baltimore st.

EUROPE.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The *Patrie* publishes intelligence from Vera Cruz of June 19 stating that Gen. Lorencez made a reconnoissance on the 14th in front of Ingenio.

The *Presse* states the number of men forming the French expeditionary corps to Mexico will be carried up to 30,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter dated the 21st ult., says: It is confirmed that Gen. Forey, with his staff, has left Paris for Cherbourg, to embark for Mexico. He will not go out in the Normandie with Admiral Jurien de Gravière, but in the Turenne, which sails a few days later.—Prince William of Baden accompanies the General in the quality of Aid-de-camp.

A letter from Orizaba, in the *Patrie* states that on June 13 the rumors of an attack, noticed by Gen. Lorencez's despatch in the *Moniteur*, had frightened a great many families, who were in consequence about to leave the city, and to retire to Cordova. The French officers had endeavored to calm their fears and had assured them that if the Mexican army should bombard the city they should be warned in time and sent to Cordova under escort.

A reconnoissance made on the 14th, ascertained that Juarez's army was making no preparations for the expected assault. There is news which nearly concurs with probability that Juarez has given orders to Gen. Zaragoza not to attack the French in their strong position at Orizaba.

The *Esprit Public*, of the 24th, says: "General Forey will take with him special instructions as to the last or future positions of three Mexican Generals who have joined our army. Measures are, above all, to be adopted with regard to General Almonte, who has not maintained the reserve which has exceptional situation prescribed. Independently of disavowing the injurious proceedings of Almonte, Gen. Forey is authorised to withdraw our intervention in his favor. No engagement has been made with Almonte. The character of the expedition needs to be plainly brought before the Mexican population. In case of the formation of a Provisional Government in Mexico, the question would arise of the expediency of removing from the capital all those members of the army who represent isolated parties, and whose presence might recall political or military dissensions which the French flag can neither support nor defend."

The official list of the casualties in Mexico shows that 1,200 men have fallen victims either to sickness or to the bullets of the enemy. General Forey has been recommended to "march rapidly" and to "strike hard" when he gets out to Mexico.

The Augsburg *Gazette* was seized at the Kehl frontier of France on July 23, on account of a correspondence from Mexico, stating, among other alarming news, that General de Lorencez's army, including the outposts at Cordova, and elsewhere, was reduced to 3,000 men.

RUMORS ABOUT INTERVENTION.

The *Morning Herald's* Paris correspondent says an article in the *Constitutionnel*, advocating the recognition of the South, has created a great sensation. It is looked upon as confirming the report that Lord Palmerston having declined to join France in tendering mediation between the belligerents, the step has been taken jointly by France and Russia. It is even stated that a note to that effect has by this time been presented at Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says: France and England are not alone in wishing to interpose their good offices between the belligerent parties in America. The Emperor of Russia has proposed to make, as a preliminary to any concerted action, a personal appeal to President Lincoln, in order to induce him to accept, in principle, the negotiation of a compromise between the North and the South.

If this negotiation were accepted, it would have the effect of suspending any mediating action whatever, and intervention or mediation would only be undertaken in case the North should positively refuse to come to an understanding directly with the South. The proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was communicated to the Foreign Office by M. Brunnow, during the stay of our Minister of Foreign Affairs made in London. It is announced that it has been accepted, but also that it has been decided that after the month of respite which it would give, England would no longer hesitate to bring about a collective mediation, in case the Cabinet of the President of the American Union should reject the individual good offices of Russia. It is in these terms that M. Thouvenel was charged to transmit to Vichy the decision which I intimated three days ago had been arrived at by the British Government.

The London correspondence of the *Moniteur*, which invariably reflects the views of the head of the French Government, contains the following:

"The grave words from one of Lord Palmerston's speech against Mr. Lindsay's motion has produced general satisfaction. On this question the country has the most entire confidence in the Cabinet. However easy it would be on grounds of international law, to justify the recognition of the Southern States, the inconveniences and dangers of such a course far outweigh, in the opinion of the English public, the advantages which might eventually result from it. Every one sees that the recognition alone would not open the cotton ports; and as to a recognition to be followed by an alliance with the Confederates and a war with the Unionists, the nation is quite averse to any such thing. The country therefore trusts to the Cabinet to watch events and turn them to the best possible account."

The publication of the above paragraph in the *Moniteur*, so completely at variance with the recent arguments of the *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie* in favor of intervention, I very remarkable at a moment when, according to general report, M. Thouvenel has failed in a mission to London intended to entangle England in a joint mediation. It would appear that the French Government is (officialy) converted to the English notion that it is better to let the Americans alone.

THE RECOGNITION OF ITALY.

The Paris journals publish translations of the documents relating to the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, which were laid before the Italian Parliament. It is manifest from the documents that, in replying to the preliminary inquiries addressed to it by the two Northern Courts, the Turin Cabinet kept strictly within the limit of those obligations which the law of nations imposes on every new Government which aspires to assume its place among the old. With respect to the present state of things in Italy, it declared that it was both able and willing to suppress all attempts of a nature to compromise its good relations with foreign Powers. On the Roman and the Venetian questions, it simply recited the declarations it had already made, and the pledges it had given in previous communications to the several Courts of Europe, and particularly in Signor Ratazzi's circular of March 20 to all the diplomatic agents of the kingdom.

"If," says the *Debats*, "this be what the *Union* and the *Gazette de France* call 'conditions,' be it so; we will not argue about words. All we insist upon is, that the assurances given by the Italian Government may rest upon all important points they are conformable to the spirit and even to the letter of the programme adopted by Count Cavour and continued by Baron Ricasoli; that Ratazzi has no more than Cavour and Ricasoli renounced the right or intention of claiming Rome as the capital, and Venice as a constituent part of Italy; and that the conditions accepted by the Cabinet of Turin, if they must be called conditions, are not humiliatory concessions, nor have in them anything of a nature to hurt the independence and the pride of the Italian nation; or the honor and dignity of its Government."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 22d, says:

"There are certain symptoms which show that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Spain is no very distant event. The Piedmontese are not, it is to be hoped, too angry with the Spaniards for their slowness, for it should not be forgotten that Charles Albert was, of all the Continental Sovereigns, the one who gave most countenance and most assistance to Don Carlos and his family during the civil war, and was the last to recognize Queen Isabella. This, however, is, as the French would say, 'ancient history.' It is forgotten, and I hope forgiven. Among the signs of a better understanding are, I understand, the recall of Bermudez de Castro from Rome, where, curiously enough, he remains attached as Spanish Embassador to Francis II., and the sending of M. Antonio Gonzales, a long-tried and honest Liberal of the good old school, as Spanish Embassador to Turin."

In the Belgian Chamber of Députés, on the 22d, Count Bernstorff, in reply to M. Reichensperger, said the Government did not, in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy, acknowledge the principles of nationalities. He said, also, that guaranties had been given in the despatches of Gen. Durando, and that it was in the interest of Prussia to recognize Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—According to intelligence from St. Petersburg of the 16th inst., the great work of telegraphically connecting Europe with America, via Siberia, is fast approaching its completion. The first telegram from Tumen, dated July 6, was addressed to the Secretary of the Submarine Telegraph Company in London, and ran thus: "Compliments through the Siberian telegraph at a distance of 6,500 kilometres (4,039 miles). Romanow." Col. Romanow, the head of the Telegraphic Department in Eastern Siberia, fully expects to complete the line to Nikolaievski, on the Pacific, by the end of 1862.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—The Senate of Brazil, says an English paper, has voted, almost without debate and amid general indifference upon the motion of M. Silveira da Motta, a bill prohibiting in future public sales of slaves by auction, and preventing the separation of husband and wife, or parents and children. This proposition, of which none can deny the high morality, even should it become law, will not exercise a large influence upon the fate of the blacks. The number of those who are married is extremely small, and it will always be easy to evade the prohibition to separate mother and children. The provision respecting sale by auction bears also little upon the happiness of the slave. It must not be supposed, however, that this grave question of Slavery preoccupies the minds of the Brazilians. The value of the description of "merchandise" has certainly been somewhat affected by the recent occurrences in the United States, but nobody here thinks seriously of the abolition of Slavery. The motion of Silveira da Motta is looked upon generally as a mere philanthropic caprice.

CONFERENCE ON THE UNION OF GERMANY.—According to accounts from Vienna, the conferences between the Ministers of the different German Courts on the subject of Federal reform have commenced at the office of the Minister of State. The result will not be made the object of any formal protocol, as the meetings will be only for the present considered as having a confidential character. The question will be to decide in principle—1. On the addition to the Federal Diet of an assembly of delegates, with the mission to prepare the way for a Federal Legislature to be elected by the people. 2. The extension of the attributions of the executive power. 3. The formation of a German Federal tribunal. Special commissions are charged to make a statement on each of these questions, in order to submit the whole to the Diet.

THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.—In the Chamber of Deputies, a debate took place upon the treaty of commerce with France. Count Hensdorf strongly recommended its unanimous adoption. A Prussian despatch was delivered yesterday at Vienna, in which the proposal of Austria to join the Zollverein was rejected, mainly because Prussia is resolved to hold fast to the engagements into which she has entered, and because the present tariff is out of date.

THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The foundation stone of the Roman Catholic University was laid on Sunday, July 20. A procession, composed of the trades and Roman Catholic societies, numbering about 8,000, walked to the site, displaying banners and flags, and accompanied by bands. About thirty-six Roman Catholic bishops, dressed in their robes, attended, including several from America and the colonies. They rode in close carriages. The M. P.'s present were The O'Donoghue, Major O'Reilly, Mr. Maguire and Mr. Lanigan. In point of number, the demonstration was the largest that has ever taken place in Dublin. The procession passed off quietly.

A banquet was given in the evening, at which The O'Donoghue, Dr. Dixon and Major O'Reilly spoke. "The Pope" was the first toast, and "The Queen" followed.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for the month of August.
HENRY S. GARRETT.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, JOSEPH CUSHING,
CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF, E. LARRABEE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 8, 1862.

STOCKS.—There is but little doing in Stocks. State securities are very dull; for Maryland coupon 6's 1870 104¾ was asked, and for the inscribed 103¾ was asked, for Missouri 6's 45 was bid. In City loans and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds there are very few sellers, and rates are stiff; the only sale of City to-day was $600 6's 1875 at 100, at which rate the market closed firm, 99¾ being the highest figure bid; there were no sales of Railroad bonds. Bank stocks are less inquired for—the only sales reported to-day being 100 shares Citizens' at 49¾, and 6 shares Merchants' at $100. Insurance stocks are in good request, and command fair prices. We notice the sale to day of 72 shares Cuba Smelting Company at 55

AMERICAN GOLD.—Transactions are limited and rates lower. The only sale at the Stock Board to day was $1,500 at 114. At the New York board gold sold at 113¾.

DEMAND NOTES.—The sales are very limited; 5⅝ per cent. premium is the bidding rate, but sellers demand 6 per cent.

MONEY.—There is a large amount of money lying idle, but with the dull and heavy feeling pervading the public mind, but little is seeking investment. Good commercial paper is readily done at bank, but for other descriptions we have no quotations.

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

STOCKS	PAR	BID	ASK.	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK.
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881		.....	.....	Virginia	100	.....	.....
Mld. 6's coup.	20	.....	104¾	Wash'n Br'h	100	.....	.....
do. 6's reg.	20	.....	.....	Phil W B & Balt.	50	.....	.....
do. ins.	20	.....	103¾	*Railroad Bonds*			
Md. 5's	.....	.....	.....	Balt. & Ohio			
Va. 6's	.....	.....	.....	do. do. 1867		98	100
do. coup.	.....	.....	.....	do. do. 1875		95	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	45	.....	do. do. 1885		95	96
N. Carolina 6's	.....	.....	.....	do. do. 1880		95½	96
S. Carolina 6's	.....	.....	.....	N.W. Va. Int. 1877		85	.....
Georgia 6's	.....	.....	.....	do. do. 1878		85	.....
Tennessee 6's	.....	.....	.....	do. do. 1885		85	.....
Kentucky 6's	.....	.....	.....	Y. C. (R & A.) 1866		.....	.....
Louisiana 6's	.....	.....	.....	do (Y & C.) 1877		.....	.....
City Stocks				do. do. 1879		.....	.....
Balt. 6's pies		.....	.....	do. S. F. 1883		.....	.....
do 1890		.....	.....	do. (Y & C) 1887		.....	6⅝
do 1885		.....	.....	do. do. 1885		.....	6
do 1875		.....	.....	C. O. 7's Int. 1877		.....	.....
do 1852		99½	100	do. Int. 1881		.....	.....
do 1873		.....	.....	do. 2m. 1868		.....	.....
do. new 1890		97½	.....	do. 2m. 1875		.....	.....
do. old 1890		99½	100	do. 4m. 1870		.....	.....
Park 6's 1874		.....	.....	do. 4m. 1879		.....	.....
Balt. 5's 1887		.....	.....	do. Inc. 1875		.....	.....
Bank Stocks.				W. & S. Int. 1885		.....	.....
Baltimore	100	.....	.....	do. do. Int. 1890		88	90
Commerce	25	.....	.....	*Turnpike Stocks*			
Chesapeake	25	.....	.....	Rockville		.....	.....
Citizens'	50	.....	49¾	York	20	27½	.....
Commercial	100	.....	105	Frederick do	20	.....	27½
Co. & Farmers'	25	.....	.....	*Miscellaneous Stocks.*			
do short	20	.....	.....	Balt. & N. C.		.....	.....
Farmers & Mech.	50	.....	.....	Cambridge		.....	.....
Far. & Merch.	35	.....	.....	Commodious		.....	.....
Far. & Plan'r	25	20½	.....	Deep River		5	10
Fr'd'k'k'n & M.	100	.....	.....	Gardner Hill		5	25
Franklin	125	.....	.....	Gunpowder		5	25
Howard	10	.....	54	North State		5	25
Union	50	47	48	Md. Copper Co.		5	1.50
Mechanics	20	17	.....	Patapsco		5	.....
Merchants'	100	99	100	Silver Hill		.....	.....
Mechanics'	25	.....	.....	Silver Valley		.....	.....
Union	25	63½	65	Tuckahoe		5	12.25
Western	20	19	19½	*Miscellaneous*			
Insurance Stocks.				Canton Comp'y.	25	12½	13½
Citizens'	18	.....	55	Balt. Gas	100	.....	.....
Balt. Fire	10	21	.....	Balt. Gas	100	.....	.....
Mutual	50	.....	.....	B. & Cuba S. & M	100	57	.....
Associated	50	.....	.....	Balt. & Cuba	100	.....	.....
Maryland	15	.....	10½	Maryland Gas	25	.....	.....
Balt. Life	50	55	65	Balt. Institute		.....	.....
Railroad Stocks				Balt. Exchange		.....	.....
Balt. & Ohio	100	64	64¼	Santa Clara Min	10	.....	.....
North. Central	50	25	26½	Susq. Canal bds	100	.....	.....
Gold		112¾	114	Demand Notes		5⅝	6 per cent. prem.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, August 8, 1862.

$500 Baltimore city 6's '75	100
1,500 American Gold	114
54 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock	64¾
100 shares Citizens' Bank	49¾
6 shares Merchants' Bank	100
72 shares Cuba Smelting Co.	55

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

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

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK,
BY TELEGRAPH,
To LEONARD J. TOWER, 22 South street.
FRIDAY, August 8, 1862.

	1st BOARD.	2d BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	99¾	00
" " " 1 year certificates	00	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	103¼	00
Tennessee 6's	70⅝	50⅝
Virginia 6's	51⅝	00
Missouri 6's	45⅝	45¼
North Carolina 6's	65	00
Canton	13	00
Erie	25⅝	25⅝
Reading	58⅝	58⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	48⅝	48⅝
Michigan S. and North Indiana	27⅝	00
" " " guar.	69⅝	00
Rock Island	64⅝	00
Galena and Chicago	80⅝	00
New York Central	93	92⅝
Gold	113⅝	112⅝
Hudson River	40	00
Pacific Mail	00	00
Panama	124	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg	22⅝	00
	Firm.	Firm.

The New York *Post* of Thursday afternoon says:

Wall street was startled this morning by the telegraphic announcement, from San Francisco, of the raid of the Golden Gate, on the Pacific, while on her way to Panama, with the usual complement of passengers and treasure. The account says that one hundred and eighty passengers were lost, as well as $1,200,000 in treasure. On the first impulse the news had a depressing effect on stock, especially on the shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but afterwards a better feeling prevailed, and the market generally closed with an upward tendency. As far as can be ascertained at present, at least one-half of the treasure is insured, principally in London. The loss of the Central America, several years ago, as much as three fourths of the treasure was insured in England, and there seems to be little doubt but what 50 or 60 per cent. of the gold which was on board the Golden Gate is secured by London policies. Pacific Mail closed best at the close, rallying from its lowest point, better at the close. Panama was firm at 131@131¾. The early business in Governments and New York Central was at rather lower prices, but when the general share list was reached prices improved. Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Illinois Central were firm at an advance of ¾@¼ per cent. on the prices of yesterday. Governments are steady and rather higher. The 6's of 1881 close at 98¾@99¾; the 7.30 notes 102¾@102¾. The 6 per cent. certificates are firm at 98¾@99. After the board stocks were lower again. New York Central sold at 92¾@92¾. Pacific Mail is quoted 109@109¾. Money is very easy to-day at 4@5 per cent. on call. The Sub-Treasury is getting large amounts at 4 per cent., payable on ten days' notice. Yesterday $800,000 were deposited on these terms. Gold opened higher, influenced by the loss of the treasure on board the Golden Gate, and sales were made at 114¾, but afterwards there were sales at 114¼. The "shorts" in gold have met some very heavy losses. We heard of deliveries this week of lots sold at 103¾@104, seller 60 days. The foreign exchange market is extremely dull, with little inquiry for bills. The rate for first-class names on London is 126@126¾.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8.

ALCOHOL.—The supply of Alcohol in this market is nearly exhausted, and prices have advanced; 70@72 cts. per gallon for Western 95 per cent. proof, being now the price asked—an advance of 2 cts. per gallon. The only sales now making are jobbing lots from store.

ASHES.—We are not advised of any transactions in Ashes this week. The rates in New York have advanced, and Pots are now quoted at $6.75@6.81¼, and $6.87 for Pearls.

BARK.—We note a sale of 400 bags common Quercitron at $18 @21. Prime Quercitron is fair demand, and held firmly at $26 per ton.

BEESWAX.—Nothing of importance has been done in this article during the week; in New York sales are reported at 33 cts. per lb. We now quote both New York and Pennsylvania at 35@35 cts. per lb.

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5 cts. for Navy; 5¼ cts. for Pilot; and 6¼ cts. for Water Crackers, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export.

BRIMSTONE.—There is only a moderate demand. We quote Flour Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined at 3¾@4 cts. per lb. Sicily may be quoted at $40@45 per ton.

BRUSHES.—We quote Spanish Pig at 6 cts.; Virginia do. 6½@7 cts.; Bar 8 cts., and Pipe and Sheet 8½ cts per lb.

COFFEE.—We quote Spanish Pig at 6 cts.; Virginia do. 6½@7 cts; Bar 8 cts., and Pipe and Sheet 8½ cts per lb.

MOLASSES.—There has been a moderate demand this week, and small sales have been made at our quotations, which are as follows, viz: Cuba Muscovado 30@36 cts., and Porto Rico 38@40 cts. per gallon; English Island, of which the stock is light, may be quoted at 33 cts. per gallon.

MADDER.—There is very little Madder here, and we now quote it at 13¾@14 cts. per lb.

MILL FEED.—The market has been dull. We quote Middlings at 21@24 cts., and Brown Stuff at 13@14 cts. per bushel.

NAVAL STORES.—The stock here is very light. We quote Spirits of Turpentine at $2 40@2.50 per gallon, and common to No. 2 Rosin at $18@15 per bbl. Tar and Pitch are very scarce, and it is impossible to give correct quotations.

OILS.—The market is heavy, and transactions limited at our quotations, viz: Linseed at 93@94 cts. for American; Sperm at 78@80 cts. for fall, and 93@94 cts. for patent bleached; Solar at 65@70 cts.; Sea Elephant at 70 cts.; and Lard at 72@75 cts. per gallon. Ethereal Oil sells at 87 cts.; Kerosene at 38 cts., and Coal Oil at 25@28 cts. per gallon.

ONIONS.—There is but a light supply of Onions in market; and as there is a fair demand, prices rule higher. From stores, sales are making at $2.37¾@2.50 per bbl., according to quality and condition.

PROVISIONS.—There has been but little doing in Provisions this week. Early in the week there were sales of 75 bbls Mess Pork at $11 per bbl; and 100 bbls. at $11¼ per bbl. Since then the market continues firm, with sales of 500 bbls. fair and good Howard Street Super at $5.50@5.62½ per bbl. We now quote Howard Street Super at $5.50@5.62½; do. shipping Extra $5.87½; do retailing Extra $6; do. Family $9.50@9.75; Ohio Super $5.50@5.62½; do. shipping Extra $5.87½; do. retailing Extra $6; do. Family $6.12½@6.37½; City Mills super $5.25@5.50; do. shipping brands Extra $7@7.50, Baltimore Family $9; do. high grade Extra $8.50.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The rates for Family Flour have advanced, and we now quote, by the dray load at $9 for Gambrill and other choice brands, and $8.50 per bbl. for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—We quote at $3.62½@3.87½ per bbl. for fair to good brands, with a fair demand.

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

The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending August 7th, 1862:

	bbls.	hf. bbls.
Howard Street	3,502	.....
City Mills	11,171	630
Ohio	4,399	.....
Family	128	.....
Total wheat Flour	19,900	630
Together with 109 bbls. Rye Flour, and 573 bbls. Corn Meal.		

GRAIN.—All descriptions of Grain have been in active demand this week, and prices have ruled firm. The offerings were 77,901 bushels Wheat, 30,072 bushels Corn, 12,025 bushels Oats, and 740 bushels Rye, making a total of 120,738 bushels. There has been quite a brisk demand for good Wheat, of both colors, and sales of all desirable lots have been readily effected at full rates. With rather light receipts Corn has been very firm, and prices are a shade higher than at the close of last week. There has been a steady demand for Rye, and as the receipts were small, all the parcels reaching the market were readily taken. Oats have been quite active, and prices are very firm.

WHEAT.—On Saturday good sound Wheat was in active demand for milling purposes, while inferior and ordinary lots were dull and heavy; the sales embraced 1,300 bushels common to good new white at 130@150 cts.; 1,200 bushels prime new white at 155@165 cts.; 1,200 bushels very choice do. received from Kentucky, at 165 cts.; 1,200 bushels prime new red at 150@155 cts.; and 2,000 bushels inferior do. at prices ranging from 115 to 135 cts., at which range of prices the market closed firm. On Monday prime Wheat of both colors was scarce and firm, while common qualities were a shade easier; there was a fair inquiry for both milling and export; the sales were 1,600 bushels choice new white at 168@170 cts.; 6,000 bushels fair to prime do. at 145@165 cts.; 2,000 bushels fair to prime new red at 135@140 cts.; and 3,000 bushels common to prime old do. at 115@130 cts. per bushel. The market was unchanged on Tuesday, all prime parcels meeting with ready purchasers at full prices; the sales comprised 3,300 bushels fair to choice new white at 150 @170 cts; 1,000 bushels ordinary to fair do. at 130@145 cts; 2,000 bushels prime new red at 138@140 cts.; 2,000 bushels inferior and damaged do. at 113@125 cts. On Wednesday the market was active, with sales of 4,000 bushels fair to prime new white at 145@165 cts.; 3,000 bushels old do. at 135@155 cts; 5,000 bushels extra strictly prime new red at 135@141 cts., only 330 bushels being sold at the last named figure, and 2,000 bushels ordinary to fair do. at 110@125 cts. Yesterday the market was active, with sales of 1,000 bushels fair to prime new white at 145@165 cts.; 3,000 bushels old do. at 135@155 cts; 5,000 bushels extra strictly prime new red at 135@141 cts., only 330 bushels being sold at the last named figure, and 2,000 bushels ordinary to fair do. at 110@125 cts. Yesterday 1,000 bushels at 120@135 cts. per bushel; there were no parcels of prime to choice white at market. On Thursday sound Wheat was in active demand, prices ruling a little higher; the sales were 2,000 bushels good to choice new white at 150@170 cts; 8,000 bushels fair to strictly prime do. at 136@143 cts., and 2,000 bushels inferior do., damaged and ordinary, at 115@133 cts. per bushel. There was a brisk demand to-day, and all sound parcels found ready purchasers at full rates; the sales reported were 750 bushels prime new white at 170 cts.; 2,000 bushels fair to good do. at 158 cts; and 300 bushels fair do. at 145@150 cts.; of