CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—Sincere sympathy has been entertained for our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Thomas Lester, for many years the efficient Principal of the Newton Academy, West Baltimore street. Two such crushing misfortunes as have befallen him, within so few months—as might well be supposed—would have paralyzed all efforts to recover. But, not so with this energetic citizen. So thoroughly has been the work of destruction, this second time, of the Newton Academy building, that it was deemed absolutely necessary to tear down the entire building to its foundation. This has been already done. His contracts with diff-rent mast r workmen have been made, and the Newton Academy property presents a sad, but busy scene. But, the prospects are cheering, for a man of strength under adversity is the chief actor. In his over the elements of success are conspicuous, and, that is, he is determined, in reliance on a kind Providence, to succeed. We wish him success, most heartily, and believe such to be the voice of this community. It is due to Mr. Lester to say, that he has not had the slightest connection with the production of this article. It has been written *solely* with the view to encourage a very worthy and useful citizen, and as an incentive to all others under trial, in *these days of trial*, to look to the only true source for direction first, and then to go forward in the path of duty. We are informed that Mr. Lester expects to reopen the Newton Academy by the 1st of October next.

TRESPASS CASES.—Andrew Burns, Solomon Block, William H. Roberts and J. D drick were arrested by the Eastern police, charged with using treasonable language. Mrs. Lewis, Samuel Ellinger and Joseph H Helm were arrested for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. They were held for examination. The Middle district police arrested Edward Hunt for hurrahing for Jeff Davis; Joseph H. Hamilton, Daniel Maines and Dennis Broderick for abusing the Government; Wm. H. Hale for speaking in favor of the South and disorderly—sent to jail; Jerome German for speaking in favor of the South was discharged; J. W. Jesatt for abusing the Government, took the oath; O. P. Gibson charged with treason, took the oath; R.W. Bennett charged with treason, and John Wills for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, were held for the Marshal.

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.—Felix Keffer, employed at the plane establishment of Mr. C. M. Stieff, was prostrated by the heat on Saturday morning, and died in a short time after being removed to his residence, corner of Camden and Little streets. Justice Shelmerdine held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of death from exhaustion. He was about fifty year of age, and leaves a family, who are now in France.

Mrs. Luke, living at the corner of Light and Little Church streets, died on Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock of the same cause. She was about forty one years of age.

H. Wagner, grocer, residing at the corner of York and Light streets, died from sun-stroke about 6 o'clock, on the same evening. He was about 47 years of age and leaves a wife and several children.

William Hickey, laborer, who lives at No. 22 Ryan street, died about 9 o'clock on Friday night of sun-stroke. He leaves a wife and three children.

About half past 1 o'clock on Saturday Mr. James Amey, living on Pratt street, near Broadway, had an attack of *coup-de-soleil* whilst on the street. He was attended to his home by officer Sable. After proper medical treatment he recovered.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Sparklin held an inquest on Saturday over the body of Frederick Shaw, a boy about 8 years old, who was drowned at Flanigan's wharf. It appeared that he had gone into the water to bathe, and going beyond his depth, being unable to swim, was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning." There were several boys in the water in company with the deceased at the time, and it was thought by some persons that the e was some foul play. This led to the arrest of Thomas Stapleton, but after the verdict was given he was discharged.

The same coroner held an inquest, yesterday morning, over the body of William T. Duncan, aged 27 years, who was drowned at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, at Pier No. 4, Locust Point, whilst bathing. The deceased was a hand on board the schooner Samuel Fish, of Thomaston, Maine. He was a good swimmer, and it supposed that he was taken with a fit while in the water. The body was soon after recovered, by Mr. Samuel B. Davis, by means of grappling irons. The jury rendered a verdict of "drowned while in a fit."

Coroner Brewer, on Saturday, held an inquest over the body of a man named John Eick, who was found by officer Harryman, at 3 o'clock in the morning, lying on the ground in the yard of Mrs. Hofferitzy, on Hamsted street, near Guest. The man was insensible, and apparently in a dying condition. He was taken to the station house, where he shortly expired. From the evidence before the jury, it was supposed that he had died from the effects of drinking too much cold water, whilst in a heated state. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

ATTEMPTING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.—The police of the Eastern district on Saturday and Sunday arrested several persons who are charged with attempting to leave the country in violation of military orders. They had engaged passage on vessels about to sail for foreign ports. The following are the names: Frederick Walkmyer, Joseph Mentz, William Hine, Frederick W. Francke and Phillip Rommel. Held for examination.

Thomas Keeney and James Roney were arrested in the Middle district, charged with attempting to leave the country. They were released on taking the oath. Frederick McEwen was taken off a vessel by the river by a cutter on the same charge and held for examination.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday was hot and oppressive, although quite a breeze prevailed during the whole day from the southwest. Towards night the wind lulled and the heat was almost insupportable. The thermometer at the News Sheet office denoted:

At 8 o'clock	88 degrees.
" 12 "	92 "
" 3 "	94 "
" 8 "	92 "

Yesterday we had a stiff breeze from the northwest until about 5 o'clock, rendering shady spots quite pleasant. The evening was very warm and oppressive. The mercury did not rise above 90 degrees. At 9 o'clock last night the indications were that we would have a heavy shower before morning.

RELEASED.—Joseph H. and Robert B. Argimer, arrested on Friday night at the Northern Central Railroad depot, were released after an examination on Saturday. Solomon Hershestine, Morris Nesbun and Joseph Levey, arrested on the Point on the charge of attempting to leave the country, were set at liberty, it being proved they were foreign subjects.

John T. Ford, of Virginia, and Thomas Yearly, of Baltimore county, were paroled for a hearing to-day.

SENT TO THE FORT.—James H. Renner, William P. Smith, John W. Kreidler, Isaac Powell, Robert Atkinson and Robert Adams, political prisoners, arrested in Virginia, and who had been confined in the Baltimore jail for a considerable period, were examined on Saturday by General Wool, and sent to Fort McHenry. John Abell and John Bolman, deserters from a New York regiment, were also sent to the Fort. R. Kelly, George Rutherbidge, Lewi Nally and Peter Stebl, arrested near Winchester, Va., and brought here under guard, were also sent to the Fort.

COL. KENLY'S REGIMENT.—The members of Col. Kenly's regiment, who were made prisoners by the Confederates at the battle of Front Royal, and who have since been confined in Lynchburg, Va., were, we learn, expected to reach Richmond on Thursday last, on the way to their homes. Should this prove true, they may be looked for some time during the present week. Col. K. is now at his home in Baltimore, having recovered from the wound he received at Front Royal.

DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—William L. Kelly, a member of Captain Suter's company, 4th Maryland regiment, died at the Western police station, about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. Dr. Greenfield, coroner, held an inquest, the verdict of the jury being that he came to his death from apoplexy, superinduced by intemperance and the heat of the weather. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and was from the neighborhood of Parkton, Baltimore county.

DEATH OF AN ESTEMED CITIZENS.—Mr. Luke Flanagan, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Baltimore, died on Saturday last, after a brief but painful illness, at his residence in this city. He was for a number of years engaged in the city Postoffice, and held other responsible positions in the city of his adoption. His death will be a source of regret to a large circle of acquaintances.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.—Wm. Hooper and Charles Jones, aged respectively twelve and eight years, were drowned on Saturday evening, off Beacham's ship-yard, while bathing. The bodies were subsequently recovered and Justice Johnson held an inquest, the verdict of the jury being that they were accidently drowned.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—On Saturday morning Dr. Greentree, coroner, held an inquest upon the body of Hugh Carley, a member of the 110th New York regiment, who died quite suddenly at the house of William Held, on the corner of Charles street and Uhler's alley. The jury decided that death resulted from natural causes.

FOR EUROPE.—In the steamship Saxonia, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, the following Baltimoreans went out as passengers: M. Bumlein, Leopold Greenbaum, S. C. Schmidt and N. H. Hirschberg.

THEFT.—A negro, named John Jackson, was before Justice Logan on Saturday, charged with stealing a cap, valued at $1.25, the property of Henry Munnighauser. He was committed in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FOUND DEAD.—Robert Black, aged about thirty years, was yesterday found in a lifeless condition on board the gunboat Valley City. Justice Showacre held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of death from congestion of the brain.

THE MELODEON.—There will be an entire change of performances this week at the Hall, many new songs and dances being about to be introduced by the company. The management are determined to maintain the reputation of the Melodeon for a first-class place of amusement. There is no pleasanter place in the city, to spend an evening, during the hot weather.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS ARMY OF EXEMPTS.—The rush for certificates of exemption from military duty is an incident worth remembering. The names of these patriots who are so anxious not to serve their country should be perpetuated. We have heard of some very extraordinary steps taken by individuals to disable themselves for service. We know of one young man, robust, vigorous, and supposed to be of average respectability, who cut off the forefinger of his right hand to escape the draft. Such heroism ought to be held in everlasting remembrance. We intend to collect material for a history of all such cases. We shall be greatly obliged for authentic reports of every such incident. Our readers in all parts of the country will confer a favor by sending us accounts of them. The memory of these cowardly sneaks ought not to perish.—*N. Y. Times.*

IMPORTANT FROM HILTON HEAD.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE STEAM RAM FINGAL.

Description of the Vessel, Her Armament and Strength—Her Appearance Before Fort Pulaski.

A LAND ATTACK EXPECTED.

THE CONFEDERATES CONCENTRATING THEIR TROOPS.

From the New York Herald, Aug. 9.

A CHANGE COMES O'ER THE SPIRIT OF OUR DREAM.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., August 2.—Suddenly the scene of affairs has changed. Instead of anticipating a life of ease and indolence the summer through, both the land and naval forces at Port Royal are in momentary expectation of a gay and festive exchange of compliments with the new Confederate ram. The note of alarm has been sounded. Unless some Monitor comes to our succor, the fair-weather yachts now rejoicing in the peaceful bosom of Port Royal bay have before them an excellent opportunity of learning what it is to be blown out of the water, and looking at all reports as true, the holiday soldiers who a few days since bade hearty God-speed to their comrades sailing for Newport-News, are this night wondering what will become of their families if we perchance go into captivity. There is something of the nature of a joke in the reflection that we may but a short time longer occupy the handsome seaside cottages we have built; that perhaps not another week may intervene before we will be compelled to relinquish our bathing houses, our postoffice, and our new hotel; that officers, whose wives are here, are wishing they were never married, and those who have written their wives to come are hoping their letters have been miscarried.

COMPLETION OF THE FINGAL.

Seriously, we are in danger. The Confederates have completed their ram. It has been manned and armed, and is now ready for sea. With an enterprise, perseverance and determination which are yet to be met by a corresponding activity on the part of our Government, but with resources insignificant in comparison with our own, they have again succeeded in constructing an engine of war whose advent will find us powerless for resistance.

PREPARATIONS FOR RAISING THE MONITOR.

For several days we have noticed a growing boldness on the Confederate side. We have seen them defiantly coming down the Savannah river, replacing the buoys, taking soundings, and making most careful and minute observations. Through the strong glasses of the signal station at Fort Pulaski we have watched the crews of the blockade ships as they bent their sails at the city wharves, and have noticed the unusual activity with which flatboats were multiplied and lighters have increased. Word has come to us, too, of the condition of the naval monster, and the fact that it was to be used against us at an early day has not been unknown.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MONITOR.

The new Confederate vessel has been constructed from the British steamer Fingal, which, you will recollect, ran into Savannah early in the spring with a cargo of Enfield rifles, Blakely cannon, grey uniform cloth, and silk. The Fingal was then a new and staunch craft, just out of the ship-yard at Glasgow; and it was understood at the time that she had been purchased by parties in Savannah, ultimately to become a portion of the Confederate navy. The Secessionists at once commenced the work of transforming her into an impregnable ironclad—their object at that time being, we recently learned, to recover the possession of Pulaski; and long before the fall of that stronghold an exact picture of her roofed like the Merrimac, was prepared by the commander of the sloop-of-war Dale, and forwarded by General Hunter to the authorities at Washington.

HER ARMAMENT.

The armament of the Fingal is as follows: Two one hundred pound rifled guns; four fifty-pound rifled guns; six ten-inch columbiads; two twelve-pounders for grape and canister—in all fourteen heavy pieces.

In shape she is similar to the Merrimac—differing from the latter, however, in her draft of water, which is much less than that of her illustrated predecessor. She is heavily armored, and her portholes are protected by heavy wrought iron lids, so arranged as to close at the recoil of every gun. She has a massive beak at either end, and is, moreover, provided with a scalding apparatus, with which to repel any attempt to board her. Her commander is J. Pembroke Jones, formerly of the United States Navy.

HER DEBUT.

Day before yesterday she first came under the fire of Pulaski. She was feeling her way, apparently unmindful of the shot from our heaviest guns. Of course the intelligence was soon borne to reaching Hilton Head. From that moment until yesterday reception have been in progress. The heavies of our transport steamers have been placed under the orders of Admiral Dupont. Gunboats have been stationed at each approach, and new signal lines have placed them in instant communication with headquarters. We shall know vesterday's engagement Pulaski, what direction she takes, and what her evident purpose is, long before we see her.

PREPARATIONS ON THE PART OF THE CONFEDERATE LAND FORCES.

Meanwhile the Confederates are concentrating at Bluffton, at Hardeesville, and at Grahamsville. It is apparent their plan first to destroy our fleet, and then to move the Fingal around to Seabrook, and there cover the landing of their forces.

ADMIRAL DUPONT'S POSITION.

How the Admiral proposes to meet the Fingal it is not proper for me to reveal. It is sufficient for me to state that he believes at once to the impregnable nature of the craft, and in the unexcelled daring of her commander. Whether—in the event of her advent—he will remain on board the rudderless, helpless old Vermont, which at present is his flag-ship, or betake himself to some one of the steamers in port, I do not know. His past record is a bright one, and it is not likely to be dimmed by anything to come; yet I know he thinks that unless some other means than those now at his disposal are supplied, there is dire disaster in store for him.

OUR TROOPS AT WORK.

The prospect of an encounter with the land forces, which may operate against us at Seabrook and other points on the western portion of the island, gives us no uneasiness. Our fortifications, always strong, have been materially strengthened within the past three days, and large fatigue parties are constantly toiling at them. The supply of forage at the fort was exhausted some days since, and, as a consequence, the heavy labor of hauling ordnance and mounting cannon has to be performed entirely by the men. This, however, is cheerfully submitted to on their part, as the prospect of meeting an enemy increases.

HOW WE SPEND THE NIGHT.

To-night every transport has its fires lighted and steam ready; all are lying on spring cables, ready to move at a moment's notice. All sickness on board has been given a bill-preserver. The gunboat Conemaugh, one of the new "double-enders," lies quietly down the channel. Lanterns are swinging from the signal station, and from every elevated spot anxious eyes are peering through powerful lenses down the bay. Everybody is on the rampage about the ram.

REPORTS FROM CONTRABANDS.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., August 4.—The latest intelligence from the ram is of quite durable truth—Three negroes, who came direct from Savannah, report to Colonel Barton, at Pulaski, that the Fingal is a failure. They profess to have been on board of her, and to know all about her. They say her hull is unseaworthy, that her engines will not work, and that her guns cannot be elevated. They represent her as in every way an abortion.

THE RAM STILL EXPECTED.

At the very hour these "highly intelligent" contrabands were rehearsing their narrative, the Fingal was in sight of Pulaski, under full head of steam, plying up and down the Savannah river. The negroes undoubtedly came at the bidding of their masters, and their story is beyond question intended as a decoy to allay defensive preparations on our part. These rumors have had the effect somewhat to alleviate the fever of excitement into which we were suddenly thrown; but Admiral Dupont still awaits and still expects the Fingal. His own information is positive and conclusive.

THE LATEST FROM BLUFFTON.

From Bluffton we have reports up to the evening of Saturday. Eighteen hundred Confederates are at that time encamped there. Five days ago the enemy at that point were only 250 or 300 strong.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

Brigadier General Williams, who is in command of the post, has been making a thorough examination and inspection of our lines of fortification. The work upon them is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

GENERALS IN COUNCIL.

General Brannan and his staff went at the head quarters of General Hunter yesterday. The two generals were for some time in council.

THE EXTORTION OF SUTLERS.

The extortion of some of the sutlers in the department has become a matter demanding notice, and General Williams has convened a council of administration to fix upon a scale of prices to which vendors must conform or forfeit the privilege of doing business on the island. In determining these rates the board is instructed to receive testimony direct from the soldiers, and not from the dealers' printed lists, as numerous instances are known where twice, and even thrice, the printed price of an article has been demanded and received.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

This Court was engaged on Saturday with the following business:

Martha Rider, charged with assaulting Matilda Chase, colored. Cross-case. Dismissed.

Thomas Seward, charged with striking Anna Rider. Dismissed.

James Duff, charged with assaulting Daniel Hagan. Dismissed; prosecuting witness to pay costs.

Joseph Chaney, Jr., charged with assaulting George Turner. Compromised.

Thomas Maloney, charged with assaulting Henry Cole. Compromised.

Dennis Robertson, charged with assaulting Geo. Heck. Not guilty.

Hamilton Smith, charged with striking Jenny Smith. Dismissed.

Henry Pratt, charged with assaulting William Seitwinger. Cross-case. Under *curia.*

Christopher Search, charged with assaulting William Mills. Cross-case. Search not guilty.—Mills fined $5 and costs.

Henrietta Ayres, colored, charged with assaulting William Casey. Not guilty.

James Armstrong, indicted for assaulting Geo. W. Rauner with intent to kill him, gave bail in the sum of 1,000.

The Court then adjourned until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

ALL PERSONS SWORN.—We learn, says the Hagerstown *Herald*, that every male inhabitant of Winchester has been required to take the oath of allegiance, and that the town was surrounded by pickets, so as to prohibit ingress and egress, until the object was accomplished.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

[FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR OF SATURDAY.]

We have received a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the date of August 6, (Wednesday last.)

A serious explosion had taken place at the Tredegar iron works laboratory, killing one man and injuring another, and damaging the works extensively.

Rowdyism seems to continue rampant in Richmond, and the *Examiner* is severe upon the practice of carrying concealed weapons, and advises the parties to go into the army, where they can use such weapons to better advantage.

Several parties have been arrested in Richmond charged with "being concerned in the escape of Yankee officers from prison."

Elsewhere the *Examiner* says:

Lieut. Col. Hatch and Lieut. Maraters, Yankee officers, who escaped from prison here, were recaptured by some citizens of Prince William county, while attempting to cross a ferry, and, being confined in the court-house, managed to escape again. There was a prospect of their recapture.

We clip the following from the *Examiner*:

Skirmish Near Malvern Hill.

It was reported in the city yesterday that the enemy had attacked our advanced forces yesterday morning, and succeeded in taking and holding Malvern Hill, but, from a gentleman who yesterday evening came up from that neighborhood, we learn that there is no truth in the report. Our informant says that at an early hour a smart skirmish was brought on some distance below Turkey Creek by an attempt of the enemy to extend his lines in the direction of Richmond, but that he was at once attacked and driven back in confusion to the cover of his entrenchments. We are as yet uninformed of the particulars.

We have since learned that the Cockle Rangers, of this city, were in the skirmish of yesterday, and suffered severely. It is reported that several were captured by the enemy.

Movements of McClellan.

The demonstration of the enemy on the south bank of the river, on Friday last, is not thought to look to permanent occupation. It was, doubtless, only designed to scare the county of Prince George as a precaution against another midnight attack by our artillerists.

The Grounded Gunboat.

We have mentioned that a Yankee gunboat had grounded near the mouth of the Appomattox river. A battery of 6-pound guns was sent down to Petersburg on Sunday evening and fired into her for two hours. Nearly every one of our shots struck and penetrated her sides, but owing to the diminutiveness of our guns, the damage to her is thought to have been inconsiderable. She fired several shots in reply, and killed two of our horses. She is now guarded by several other gunboats.

McMinnville, Tenn., Occupied by the Federals.

CHATTANOOGA, August 4—McMinnville, Tenn., was occupied by about 7,000 Yankee troops last Saturday—probably Gen. Buell Nelson's division.—A detachment of Gen. Forrest's cavalry was in the place on Friday, but was smart enough to evade capture.

A man who run their lines from McMinnville states that he heard the shrieks of women from almost every house in the town. He thinks that the Yankee command must have been turned loose at will to pillage and outrage. The shrieks were agonizing.

An Emeute Between Yankees and Negroes.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—A special despatch to the *Advertiser and Register* from Jackson, 30th ult., says: Passengers from Memphis report that an emeute had broken out between the Yankees and the negroes working on the fortifications. The Yankees shot a number of the negroes.

Prisoners Expected.

We are informed that all the Yankee prisoners at Lynchburg, Va., at Salisbury, N. C., are expected to arrive in Richmond within a day or two, and that Belle Isle is being held in readiness for them. These from Lynchburg are expected to-day. They include the 1st Maryland (Yankee) regiment.

Prisoners Arrived

A batch of prisoners, some sixteen in number, arrived in Richmond yesterday from Lynchburg, and were confined in Castle Goodwin and the guardhouse. One is char, ed with murder, another with being a Yankee, several with theft, and the others with various misdemeanors.

Something to Commence With.

A Yankee captain of General Pope's army had been captured, and is now held in confinement at Gordonsville. He will be sent to Richmond as soon as a few more are collected.

Accident.

An accident on the Central Railroad prevented the train from going on yesterday morning. The accident amounted to nothing more than a run-off, we believe.

Paroled.

Dickens and Hughes, taken prisoners by Stuart's cavalry on a charge of disloyalty, have been paroled by Judge Baxter.

Reprieved.

Hogan, the deserter, condemned to be shot yesterday, has been reprieved for one week.

From the Washington Star of Saturday.

A RECONNOISANCE TOWARDS RICHMOND BY KING'S DIVISION.

On Tuesday, a column of General King's division, under General Gibbons, left Falmouth, crossing the river to the Fredericksburg side, and moved down the telegraph road towards Richmond, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in force. Some sixteen miles from Fredericksburg a detachment of the enemy was met by a portion of the party of reconnoissance.

Three companies of our troops, with two pieces of artillery, made themselves visible to the enemy, the latter (believed to belong to Stuart's cavalry) considerable boldness in advancing, and when fairly within reach, some of the Iva Harris cavalry made a dash upon them, capturing fourteen prisoners. The enemy, yet under the impression that the three companies were all they had to deal with, sent a regiment by a detour to some cross roads in the rear of our troops, expecting to nab them.

Our troops, however, had repassed these roads on their return, and had reached the Confederates there. Had it happened otherwise, and our troops been aware of their purpose, the enemy would inevitably have caught a Tartar, as we had three regiments there instead of three companies.

Early on Wednesday morning a sudden attack was made upon a portion of the reconnoitering force encamped some two miles down the telegraph road, consisting of the 14th Brooklyn regiment and 22d and 30th New York. Our men were preparing breakfast at the time, and the descent upon them (the Brooklyn regiment in advance) was so unexpected that the enemy succeeded in carrying off a few prisoners, and quite a number of men were killed. However, the command "fire" was quickly given, and the enemy was defeated in his apparent design of cutting off the whole force.

A detachment of the reconnoitering party, as stated elsewhere, made a dash upon the Fred rick Hall railroad station, on the Virginia Central railroad, twelve miles from Gordonsville, tearing up a portion of the track, destroying military stores, &c. Having accomplished the purpose of the reconnoissance the force returned to Falmouth, reaching there on Thursday.

The enemy seems to be in considerable force in the country from Gordonsville to Taylor's Junction, on the railroad, and, having the advantage of being able to throw such troops from their central position at Richmond and concentrate them upon either Pope or King, it is, of course, requisite to feel their positions constantly to prevent them from massing their forces to suddenly throw them upon one or other of our divided columns.

From the New York Express, August 8.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

The Abolition philosophers keep on telling us that all that is necessary, to transform the negroes, in Rebeldom, to rush to arms, is for President Lincoln to issue his Emancipation "Proclamation"—but people who know the negro better than the Abolition newspaper theorists, do not see it. A letter to the Rochester *Advertiser*, from a Captain in a Michigan regiment (a lawyer by profession, a good soldier and a man of intelligence,) may be cited in evidence. The writer says:

When General Order No. 11 was issued, declaring the freedom of all the slaves in the Department of the South, all were invited to call at headquarters immediately and receive their certificates of freedom; not one here the laugh comes in. They were told their documents were ready for them, provided they would enlist and become a "sojer!" This was a matter of consideration and deliberation by the negroes; whether it was better to remain a slave, or become a freeman or a soldier—of course they could not become a white one. It looked so much like robbing Peter to pay Paul. Many of them, it is true, accepted the proposition, and it is equally true that many of them did not. If there is anything a negro fears it is a gun of any kind. Here commenced the recruiting for the negro brigade, or as styled by the Commanding General, "the 1st South Carolina Volunteers." Recruiting continued until they reached the number of about 400, and here it stopped.

Conscription followed, and the scenes that ensued are worthy of a chapter in the history of this war. Guards were sent to Beaufort to arrest and bring before the recruiting officers such negroes as were physically competent to serve in the army, that they might volunteer in the Black Brigade—at least get into it in some shape or other. The poor fellows attempted to resist, but found it of no avail. They attempted to hide from their pursuers, but they were hunted like dogs, and dragged out of their houses, from barns, cellars, and men were taken from their wives and families, taken to Hilton Head that they might enjoy the privilege of volunteering.

I witnessed their drill exercise a short time before leaving Port Royal, and it was truly amusing. During the exercise they practised them in the manual of arms and loading and firing blank cartridge, and when the command "fire" was given, nearly one-half of the line squatted and dropped down frightened at the noise of the guns in their own hands. I also conversed with several of them. They told me they never expected to get of the Yankees to make them fight, that they could not fight, "two drop right down gone dead, I get so scarf!" At one time there were about eight hundred in the brigade, but now there are but about six hundred, upwards of two hundred having deserted and taken the Enfield rifles and equipments and have not since been heard of. Undoubtedly they have gone through your lines, and will not show themselves again very soon.

DRAFT FOR SEAMEN.—It is asserted that the Government is considering the propriety of drafting for the navy, and that such a draft will, in all probability, be resorted to before long. The reasons urged for this draft are: first, the urgent necessity for more sailors; second, the difficulty of enlisting seamen, and third, the number of persons who now represent themselves as sailors in order to claim exemption from military duty.

The Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres arrived at Tunbridge Wells, (Eng.,) on the 20th. They were met at the station by the ex-Queen of the French and other members of the Orleans family. On the 21st the young Princes visited the Exhibition. His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale has just completed the purchase of 1,400 acres of land in the parish of Bishampton, Worcestershire. The vender was the Earl of Harrowby.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, August 8.—The steamer Jura passed here at half-past six this afternoon. The prices are as follows: Cotton, sixpence lower; breadstuffs, one shilling and six pence to two shillings lower.

The Alabama, from Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult.

The Kangaroo arrived out on the 1st instant.

The steamer Merrimac, heavily laden with ammunition and stores for the Rebels, which had been lying in Plymouth Sound since the 9th of June, hastily put to sea on the 29th of July, bound to Nassau, via Madeira. On the night of the 29th the United States steamer Tuscarora suddenly quitted the port of Southampton. Her departure excited considerable interest, under the belief that she was in chase of the Merrimac. A large amount is insured on the Merrimac at Lloyd's, and great anxiety is felt for news of the future movements of the two vessels.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes extracts from letters addressed by the Prince de Joinville to his brother, the Duc d'Aumale, giving an account of the retreat of General McClellan's army to the James river, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled General McClellan to undertake the movement. On the previous day it was suddenly announced that Jackson was about to act on McClellan's rear, and that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond. The Prince says that all that greatly complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take up a new base of operation upon the James river, under the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part he took in arresting the panic among the Union troops, and says, "Your Prince and his nephews were more than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

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Some of the journals attack Archbishop Hughes for certain revolutionary remarks which he made in a speech in Dublin.

The London *Times'* city article draws attention to the fact that, within a short period, United States bonds have fallen from 80 to 63 and 65, being the lowest point ever reached.

In the House of Commons on the 30th the bill providing for raising funds for the relief of the distressed manufacturing districts, by means of a vote in aid, was again discussed.

The amendment was proposed enabling the Guardians of Unions to raise loans on the security of parish rates. Government opposed the motion, but it was carried—95 to 88—and the bill was recommitted.

It is unofficially notified that the Queen and the younger members of the royal family will, on the 1st of September, proceed to Belgium for a short visit to the King. Thence they will proceed to Castle Reichardt-trunn, near Gotha, the property of the Grand Duke Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Queen's brother-in-law, where they will remain some time in strict seclusion, and be joined by the Prince of Wales. The Queen will travel *incog.* with the Duchess of Lancaster.

Ex-Governor Hicks Turned Lawyer.—On motion of Hon James A. Stewart, ex-Governor Thomas H. Hicks was admitted on last Wednesday to practice in this circuit court.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 9, 1862.

STOCKS.—There is not much of special interest to notice in Stocks to-day. There was a sale of $1,000 State of Maryland 6's 1870 at 102, which is a decline. In City securities the only sales were $5,000 6's 1875 and $1,200 do. 1860, both at 100, at which rate the market closed firm on the part of sellers. Nothing done in Railway bonds or shares; for Baltimore and Ohio shares 264¼ was bid, 265¾ asked, and for Northern Central $25 was bid, $25¾ asked. In Bank stocks we notice sales of 20 shares Bank of Commerce at $20, and 100 shares Citizens' Bank at 99¾. Other stocks remain about the same as last quoted.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates are down to day. There were no sales at the Stock Board to day; bidders offered 112¾, but sellers refused to take less than 114. At the New York stock board to day gold sold at 112¾.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, August 9, 1862.

$5,000 Baltimore city 6's '75	100
1,200 do. '90	100
1,000 State 6's '70	102
20 shares Bank of Commerce	20
100 shares Citizens' Bank	99¾

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. TORREY, 22 South street.

SATURDAY, August 9, 1862.

	1st BOARD.	2d BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	99¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	99	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	103¾	00
Tennessee 6's	60¾	00
Virginia 6's	52	00
Missouri 6's	46	00
North Carolina 6's	65	00
Canton	38	00
Reading	35¾	00
Cleveland and Toledo	48	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	20¾	00
" " " guar.	19	00
Rock Island	61¾	00
Galena and Chicago	69¾	00
New York Central	92¾	00
Gold	112¾	00
Hudson River	45¾	00
Pacific Mail	111	00
Panama	124	00
Cleveland and Pittsburg	22¾	00
	Steady	

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, August 8.—The steamer Jura passed here at half-past six this afternoon. The prices are as follows: Cotton, sixpence lower; breadstuffs, one shilling and six pence to two shillings lower.

The Alabama, from Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool on the 30 ult.

The Kangaroo arrived out on the 1st instant.

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