to enforce; and, secondly, that we cannot recognize the doctrine that by any proclamation or any enactment the Northern States have power as against the Southern Confederation to treat privateering as piracy, and to visit it with death.

Lord Brougham heartily wished that all privateering were piracy by the law of nations, but, unhappily, it was not. His opinion on this point had been misunderstood. What he said was that privateering undertaken by the subjects of one country against the trade of another country, with which their own was at peace, amounted to piracy. Privateering, however much it might be reprobated, was undoubtedly, in the case of recognized belligerents, not piracy according to the law of nations, as that law was at present understood and administered; but, if any persons, subjects of this country, fitted out a vessel against another country with which we were at peace, that in itself constituted a piratical act, and he was clearly of opinion that the persons so acting would have only themselves to blame, if after full warning they entered upon that course.

Taking into account the great changes and improvements in all the appliances of warfare which had of late years taken place, he should hold that an act might be looked upon as amounting to contraband of war, if furnished to one of the belligerents to be used in warfare against the other. He might add that he entirely concurred in the opinion that it was not necessary that a blockade, in order to be looked upon as effective, should be of such a nature as to render access to any part of the coast impossible, but that it would be sufficient to constitute it a real blockade, that it precluded the existence of any reasonable chance of entrance.

The Union Feeling in Maryland.

ELKTON, Cecil county, Maryland, May 31, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: Our town is at present the scene of active military preparation. A recruiting office was opened to-day for the enlistment of men, in pursuance of the call of the President for volunteers for three years. One company of about one hundred men, under the command of Captain Ricketts, expect to be mustered into one of Colonel Cooper's regiments next week some time. Captain Ricketts has had some experience at West Point.

A sad accident occurred here to-day about two o'clock. As two companies of Colonel Jarratt's Regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, stationed here, were preparing to march to Cherry Hill to assist in raising a large flag-pole, a private of Captain McClure's company was accidentally shot dead, by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a fellow soldier. The name of the soldier was Maguire. He is a citizen of Danville, in Columbia county.

CECIL.

Operations in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

BOSTON, May 31, 1861.

The steam frigate *Colorado* will be put into commission to-day or to-morrow, and will probably sail early next week. Her destination will be the Gulf, where she will meet the frigate *Mississippi*, and take on board Flag Officer Mervine, of New York, and act as flag ship of the Gulf division of the blockading squadron. She carries forty guns, and 570 men, officers included.

The *Preble*, carrying sixteen guns and 150 men, is nearly ready to receive her commission and officers. The officers have not reported yet, and it is not generally known who they are. She will probably join the African or Pacific squadron.

The sloop *Vincennes*, rating twenty guns, and carrying 260 men, is now undergoing repairs, and will not be ready before a month, although her officers are expected to report at the yard in a short time. Her destination is not known.

There are comparatively few men employed in the yard at the present time; three weeks ago there were about 2 500 men at work in the various departments; to-day there are only 1,450, 150 of whom are occupied on the *Vincennes*; many of the others are engaged in getting out the timber for a new gun-boat, the keel of which has already been laid in one of the ship-houses. There will probably be many more men employed to work on her, as she is to be ready about the 1st of September. They expect, however, to build two of these boats here, as the yard at Gosport is destroyed, and that of Pensacola is in the hands of the rebels.

In the rope-walk they are very busy, employing about seventy-five men, most of whom work fifteen hours a day, turning out about twenty tons of cordage per day. It is said this is the only Government walk in operation, the one at Portsmouth being used for soldiers' barracks.

Lint and Bandages for the Army.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: *Sir*—The praiseworthy intentions of many benevolent ladies of this city, in manufacturing lint and bandages for the army are, I fear, liable to be thwarted in many instances by lack of knowledge of the material to be used, and the requisite size of the various articles. I am led to presume to make these remarks from a conversation I had with Mr. A. Patze, the surgeon of Col Korponey's regiment, on the subject, and who kindly forwarded me the enclosed letter. If not taking up too large a space in your valuable paper, I should feel much obliged if you would give publicity to his directions. I think the ladies may prove of use and prevent the mistake of *Canton flannel* being scraped, *instead* of lint being ravelled as directed.

Yours respectfully, ANNIE LONSDALE.

DIRECTIONS.—Lint should be made of unravelled linen, new or old, (the latter preferred,) by cutting it in pieces four or five inches square, which would be highly acceptable, while lint made from canton flannel is irritating to the wound. Bandages should be made of linen or unbleached muslin, the former preferred, with not less than two yards; they should never be shorter than two yards. Finger bandages should be about one inch wide, and for cases where all the hand is to be covered, they ought to be eight yards long. Bandages broader than three inches are inconvenient to handle. The length may vary from three to sixteen yards.

We have much pleasure in complying with Miss Lonsdale's request, in publishing the foregoing directions, and if our exchanges will copy them it will be the means of extending this useful information to all sections of the country where ladies are engaged in this benevolent work.

From Tennessee.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes on Saturday:

The Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, arrived here to day. He came by way of the river and Louisville, where he spoke on Monday night to a large and enthusiastic audience.

He says the Tennessee line is to play the part of Virginia; East Tennessee and part of the Cumberland mountain region, about a third of the State, where Andy Johnson, Maynard, and Nelson live and have been speaking, will, like western Virginia, show a strong majority for the Union, and if the rest of the State goes for disunion, as is certain, civil war is inevitable.

In Western Tennessee, Mr. Etheridge was the only speaker in the canvass among his friends in his county. In Middle, and much of Western Tennessee, no Union speakers and no Union newspapers are allowed. The Louisville *Journal* and the Louisville *Democrat* are "tabooed" in Nashville and Memphis. Soldiers are distributed through the State to overawe the voters.

These soldiers may vote anywhere, but the captains are to see that they vote fairly. There is an steamboat within sight of Mt. Etheridge's house. All the Union papers in the State have Brownlow's, have been spiked.

After the passage of the Secession ordinance, Senator Johnson's life was not safe. The Disunionists are well armed. The Unionists are without arms, and cannot compete with the rebel troops.

Eight out of ten men in Louisville are for the Union, but Western Kentucky, west of Tennessee river, like Western Tennessee, is largely Disunion.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—On Saturday the Grand Jury came into court, presenting the name of A. J. Antelo, engaged by the Quartermaster General's Department, for furnishing worthless coffee to the Government at exorbitant rates.

The Grand Jury further stated, in the paper, that they were ready now to furnish the United States District Attorney with the names of the witnesses, and all other information that he should require.

Judge Cadwalader took the paper, and said it would be acted upon by the District Attorney at once. It was desirable, if further presentments were to be made, that they should be made in a more definite form; in other words, should be accompanied by specifications, so that the District Attorney could act upon them without any original investigation.

The Judge further alluded to the length of time they had been in session, and the great expense thus entailed upon the Government, and expressed a hope that they would speedily conclude their labors.

The foreman stated that there was important unfinished business before them.

Later in the day, the Grand Jury came back and presented the following:

To the Honorable John Cadwalader, judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania:

The Grand Jury, in the conscientious discharge of their duties, have been in the diligent pursuit of an inquiry touching the interests of the United States Government and of the United States soldiers; they submit in its prosecution, and have yet a large number of witnesses to examine; that they have been conducting it as expeditiously as possible, and have sought the advice and instruction of the District Attorney in the prosecution of their labors, and have as hurriedly as possible, consistent with the public interest, pushed forward their investigations; but they have been so frequently admonished by the court of the "enormous" expense attending their sittings, and the manifest anxiety of the court to discharge this body, that our own self respect compels us to ask the court to relieve us from further attendance. At the same time, we would respectfully present that a further expense than that arising alone from the sittings of this jury is absolutely necessary to provide decent accommodations for the officers of the court and future grand juries; and also that it is only reasonable to expect from the court a certain amount of respect towards grand juries, which has thus far not been extended us.

In reply to this communication, Judge Cadwalader referred to the power vested in the court by the act of Congress, 1858, to discharge the Grand Jury whenever a further continuance of their session will not, in the opinion of the court, subserve the public interests and the object of this act was to prevent the continuance of the sessions of the Grand Jury from being extended with an expense disproportionate to the public benefit of their investigations. The judge had always hoped that his duty would never require him to exercise it any time at which a Grand Jury might desire to continue their sessions. But the great expenditure incurred in the courts of the United States for the attendance of jurors had induced him, ordinarily, to mention the subject to Grand Juries in such language as might invite their attention to its importance. He certainly had been misunderstood in the present instance. The business laid before the Grand Jury had been of limited extent, and the time of the juries had been occupied with an investigation as to which he had given all the aid in his power. The particular presentment which as yet had been the single result of their investigation seemed to the court wanting in precision, if not in specification. In stating this to the Grand Jury no disrespect was felt or intended, and he could not believe that any was exhibited. The judge concluded by refusing to discharge the jurors.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—On Saturday night, a man had his pocket picked, at Ninth and Walnut, of a porte monnaie, containing promissory notes to the amount of $1,100. Information was at once left at the Central Station, and Detective Lemon, from descriptions given, arrested a well-known knuck, known as John Warren, alias John Martin. Warren was recognized by the man as being one of the individuals who had robbed him. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail, by Alderman Beitler. The same detective also arrested the notorious Bill Oliver, a noted pickpocket. Oliver was charged with committing an assault and battery on a man who had arrested a friend of the prisoner. The prisoner was committed to answer at court.

THE BUENA VISTA RANGERS.—We understand that the Buena Vista Guards, Captain Power, are recruiting for active and immediate service. Their headquarters are at Barr's Hotel, on Sixth Street, near Chestnut. This company is attached to the brigade of General Sickles. Captain Power is at present in this city. He has been confined to his room for several days in consequence of injuries received during the riot at Baltimore, but we are glad to know that he is recovering and hopes soon to be able to assume command of his company.

THE INDEPENDENT RANGERS.—The Independent Rangers, under command of Captain McMullin, left Philadelphia at eleven o'clock yesterday morning for Chambersburg, via Pennsylvania Railroad. The Rangers were accompanied by General Patterson. They have been fully equipped in very fine uniforms, furnished by the liberality of prominent citizens, and will doubtless prove of great service to the Government in the present crisis. Captain McMullin is an experienced and capable officer, and is surrounded by a company of men who know no fear, and are anxious to get into active service.

QUITE A SLAUGHTER.—There is now a daily slaughter of twenty-five bullocks, for the use of the soldiers now in the city of Washington; and as their rations are one-half fresh beef and one-half bacon or pork, the aggregate would be, if all fresh beef, fifty bullocks—and yet the stock does not materially decrease; in fact, Uncle Sam has a surplus of beef, and all fat and in good order.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CHARACTER.—We are informed that R. H. Sitter, better known by the familiar name of "Dick," who has been connected with Sanford's and other minstrel troupes since 1840, died at Jackson, Michigan, a few days ago. His forte was jig dancing, in which he earned the championship, and thousands upon thousands have admired his twinkling feet.—*Pittsburg Despatch.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1861.

The stock market continues very quiet, with occasional fluctuations of small moment. State fives declined ¼. Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds improved ½, and the stock also advanced ½. Reading Railroad stock sold at 18 31 100.

The following is a statement of the coinage of the United States Mint for the month of May:

GOLD COINAGE.

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	2 055	$4 401 160 00
Eagles	23 260	232 600 00
Half Eagles	45 744	228 720 00
Quarter Eagles	96,728	141 795 00
Total	165,867	$5,104,475 00
SILVER COINAGE.		
Half-Dollars	185,000	93,000 00
Quarter-Dollars	490 000	122 500 00
Dimes	2 700 000	21,200 00
Half Dimes	742 000	37 100 00
Three-Cent Pieces	57 000	2 910 00
Total	1,697,000	$269,210 00
COPPER.		
Cents	1,100,000	$11,000 00
RECAPITULATION.		Pieces.
Gold		395 867
Silver		1 697 000
Copper		1,100,000
Total		3,192,867 $5,384 625 00

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* thus sums up the coal trade for the week: The quantity sent by railroad this week is 37 190 08 tons; by canal, 38 938 10; for the week, 71,478 18 tons, against 84,574 for the corresponding week last year.

The shipments from all the regions sum up this week as follows:

	1860.		1861.		
	WEEK	TOTAL	WEEK	TOTAL.	TOTAL INC.
P. & R. R. R.	38 417	769 316	37 490	674,816	*53 529
Schuylk. Navigat.	4 867	349 684	33,862	279 815	69,869
Lehigh Val. R. R	12 239	334 143	13 673	353 239	12 747
Lehigh Nav.	10,370	221 745	30,846	175 601	34 088
Lacoranson S'th	17,609	229 1 01	21 118	2 8 823	9 722
Do. North	4 648	64,100	6 000	86 883	21 301
Pa. Coal Co.	17 035	12 202	22 662	21 461	29 2 1
Del. & H. Cu.	20,666	68 797	2,882	91 464	22 697
Wyoming Co.		36 541		26 328	136
Broad Top	4 236	72 549	5 078	68 679	d 3 970
Shamokin	5,608	33 531	5,159	36 331	10 781
Tuscarora		38 103		17 538	d14 487
Sch. nt. R. T.		23 21		20 935	d 2 685
Lykens Valley		19 223		24 938	5 712
	2 2 301	2 81 898	203,244	2 238,803	
	203 244	2 288 8 3			
	2 057	98 095			

We learn that nine furnaces have blown out on the Lehigh, and several more are preparing to blow out on the line of the Schuylkill. This will affect the coal trade to some extent, by lessening the demand for coal. We also are informed that the operators generally, on Lehigh, have agreed to work only four days in the week after to-day, until the demand for coal improves.

During the month of May the business of the United States Assay Office at New York was as follows:

Deposits—Gold, $6 285 000; silver, $375 000; total, $6,660 000 Gold bars stamped, $3 280,982; sent to United States Mint at Philadelphia for coinage, $2,777,500.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for New York, for May, 1861:

May 1 1861, by balance	$5,494,806
Receipts during the month:	
On account of customs	3764 913
" Patent fees	4 468
" Post Office Department	248 1 8
" Transfers	1 610 000
" Miscellaneous	1 339
" Loans	5,469 450
	6,701,357
Total	13,597,163
Payments during the month:	
Treasury drafts	$6,615 423
Post Office drafts	367 683
	5 983,105
Balance May 31, 1861	$7,614,058

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

June 1, 1861.

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Merchants' Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

2000 Lehigh 6s	99¾	1 Cam & Amboy R	110
500 do	99¾	21 do	109
1000 do	99¾	100 Read R bwn 15 13-16	
1000 do	99¾	50 do 15 m 15 13-16	
1 00 Penna 6s	76¾	600 City 6s 7 mo Clr	
100 do	76¾	16 int off	95
1000 Penna R 1 m	86	230 Schl Nav 6s '83	58
2000 do 1st m	89	100 Read R 95	15 ¾
2 do	87¾	100 Cam & Amb 6s '87	75

BETWEEN BOARDS.

200 Penna 5s	76	150 Reading R	b5 15 13-16

SECOND BOARD.

22 Minehill R	55	2 Penna R	57¾
6 Harrisburg R	55¾	1000 Penna 6s 21 m	85¾
60 do	55¾	2000 do 21 m	85¾
2000 Leh Val 6s bwn	86¾	50 Read R	15 13 16
4 Leh corp	3 ¾	50 do	b5 15 13 16
1 do	3 ¾	2 Norristown R	67

CLOSING PRICES—FIRM.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Phila 6s int off 88	81		Elmira 7s '73		64
Phila 6s int off 88	89		Long Island R	9¾	9
Phila 6s int off 95	96		Leh Nav 6s	87¾	87¾
Penna 6s	76¾	77	Leh Cl & N Sup	53	54
Read R 1 m	15 13-16		North Penna R	54	8
Read bds '70	79	80	N Pa R 5s int off 55		
Read mt 6s '93	89	90	Penna R 10s		50
Read mt 6s '93	89¾		Catawissa R pref 4¾		
Penna R ex-div	57¾	57¾	Sel & mt R 3		35¾
Penna R 1 m int 5	58	58¾	Minehill R 6s		
Morris Can con	32¾	41	West Phila R		67¾
Morris Can Pfd	10s		Spruce & Pine	7	8
Sch Nav Com	4¾	5	Green & Coates	10	
Sch Nav Pref	11	12¾	Chest & Walnut		50

Philadelphia Markets.

JUNE 1—Evening.

There is very little inquiry for FLOUR, either for export or home use, and the market is dull at previous quoted rates, superfine selling in a small way only, at $5 25@5 50 for common mixed western and good Pennsylvania; $5 50@5 for extras; $5 25@5 75 for family; and $7@7 25 ⅌ bbl for fancy brands, as in quality. The only sales we hear of are 500 bbls Lancaster county extra and 400 bbls Jenny Lind extra family on terms kept private. RYE FLOUR is dull at $3 50, and PENNSYLVANIA CORN MEAL at $3 87½ ⅌ bbl, and little or nothing doing.

WHEAT.—There is very little doing, the receipts being very light, and the demand fair as yesterday's figures. A few small sales are report d at $1 35@1 38 for common to prime Pennsylvania reds, and $1 40@1 50 for white. Rye is selling in a small way at 60c. Corn is dull and drooping, shippers being out of the market to day. Sales of 3 000 bushels prime Southern yellow are reported, part made last evening, at 67c, afloat, at which rate there are more sellers than buyers at the close. A lot of prime Western mixed sold at 65c. Oats are steady at 36c for southern and Pennsylvania, and but few offering.

BARK.—There is no change to Quercitron, and let No. 1 is scarce and wanted at $32 50 per ton. Last sales of Bark moves off slowly at $18 for Spanish, and $9 for Spanish Oak.

COTTON.—The market is firm but quiet, and no sales worth of note are made public.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is no new feature, and a limited business is going in the way of sales.

WHISKY is selling in a small way at 16¾@17c for bbls, and 16½c for drudge, and the receipts light.

CITY ITEMS.

Interesting Anniversary.

SCENES AT THE FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Sabbath schools connected with the Fourth Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Buttonwood streets, (Rev. Mr. Jeffrey pastor,) celebrated their forty-third anniversary in that edifice yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the somewhat threatening appearance of the weather, the appointed hour, three o'clock, found the church completely filled with the children of the schools and their friends. The scene presented was at once animated and impressive.

The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, and commenced by singing, in admirable style, under the leadership of J. M. Evans, Esq., superintendent of the school, a hymn commencing:

"Come, hail our celebration!
Your sweetest notes employ."

When the hymn was concluded, the 148th psalm was read by the scholars and pastor, responsively. This is a new feature, and we think a commendable one. The children rose to their feet, the pastor reading the first verse, and they the second, and so on to the end. This method not only insures the entire attention of the scholars, and makes the lesson more effective to their understandings, but it greatly enhances the impressiveness of the exercises to the minds of those who are invited to listen, and who are expected to *enjoy* the exercises.

After the psalm, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Henson.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report was then read by the superintendent, Mr. Evans. It opened with an acknowledgement that the past year had been one of unusual prosperity to the school, the latter having experienced a large increase in numbers. During the year seven of the scholars have been admitted to the communion of the Church. The school at present numbers 490 scholars and 31 teachers, the largest attendance at any one time having been 455, and the average attendance for the year 378. During the year a new library, numbering 1,200 volumes, has been provided for the children, at a cost of $200. During this interval it was also stated that Mr. George Bullock, assisted by several other gentlemen, had presented to the school an organ, at a cost of $900, which is regarded as a very useful and attractive feature. Among the active outside efforts of this school was mentioned their support of a missionary in Sweden, at a cost of $120. Notwithstanding all these drafts upon their treasury, all their debts are now paid, leaving them $40 on hand at the date of the report. The actual necessary expenses of a school of that capacity was estimated to be $150 per annum, which, of course, does not include the library, which is supposed to need renewing about once every two years. But money was not all that was required for the faithful prosecution of this work. The interest of parents in behalf of this movement was strongly urged. But one child has been lost to the school by death during the year, a member of the Infant class, deceased within the past week.

ADDRESS BY REV. P. S. HENSON.

Mr. Jeffray next introduced the Rev. P. S. Henson, pastor of the Baptist church at Broad and Brown streets.

Mr. Henson commenced by avowing the trite but much criticised aphorism that "*honesty* is the best *policy*." This, he said, had been illustrated in one instance known by him, by a presumptuous young orator who came before an audience alleging his utter want of preparation for the speech expected from him and who, as he progressed, finally stuck in the middle of a swelling sentence, and was obliged to expose his dishonesty by pulling from his pocket the manuscript of his speech and read the conclusion. He, the speaker, would therefore be honest and show them his speech before delivering it; whereupon he exhibited a very small piece of paper containing, we suppose, a skeleton of his address. He told the children an amusing German story, illustrating the folly of human wishes. Diogenes on being allowed once to make a request of Alexander the Great, tried it away by simply asking the great Conqueror to "stand out of his sunshine." He then proceeded to present in good faith the school style certain desirable things to wish for, illustrating his points with pertinent and in some cases highly amusing anecdotes.

At the close of Mr. Henson's remarks, which were quite lengthy, the third hymn on the programme was sung:

"We have come rejoicing on this happy day,
Singing in its lovely, cheering ray," &c.

After which there were some interesting exercises by the Infant School.

ADDRESS BY MR. EDGAR M. GREGORY.

The last speaker on the programme was Mr. Edgar M. Gregory, who was introduced as a warm friend of the Sabbath-school cause in general, and of this school in particular. In response to this, Mr. Gregory said there was a good reason why he should feel interested in this Sabbath school—it was interesting. There were great incentives for all good citizens to love the Sabbath school, whether their were Christians or not. The surest way to train up good, loyal citizens was by training them in the Sunday school. He referred to Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter, as having visited a Sunday school last week, at Cincinnati. The Major, the speaker said, was a Sabbath school man, and he had learned that fact some months ago, he felt he misgivings upon the subject of the Major's loyalty to the Government, although a native of the South.

The entire address of this speaker was devoted to discussing the great importance of Sabbath school work, illustrating his remarks by incidents drawn from his own experience in this field of Christian labor.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Jeffrey rose and said that the best part of the programme had been reserved for the last couple—viz: the privilege of contributing to this noble cause. The collection was then taken up, and, we believe, proved to be liberal and satisfactory.

The exercises were concluded by singing a hymn, and a benediction pronounced by the pastor.

We conclude our notice with the remark that the reputation which this school has attained, of being one of the most flourishing and best conducted in the city, was well sustained by the appearance, as well as the training evinced in the exercises, manifested in their forty-third anniversary, yesterday afternoon.

A POPULAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—We have had occasion after a week approximate of the admirably arranged new Clothing house of Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown—the "Oak Hall Clothing Bazaar," southeast corner of Sixth and Market streets. Their stock of ready-made clothing, and materials for getting suits to order are unsurpassed. The most splendidly-fitting garments of the finest materials may here be had at reasonable prices. Such an establishment has long been needed. They have also Gents' Furnishing Goods in every variety.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS FOR THE MILLION.—It is not often that a first-class establishment, in any branch of trade sells uniformly as cheaply as caterers of a *cheaper class*. R. G. Walborn & Co., No. 8 and 7 North Sixth street are an exception to this rule. Their stock is the most superb, and made up in the best manner, and we can unhesitatingly assure the lady or gentleman who may have money to spend for Gents' Furnishing Goods, of wonderful kind, can *obtain more for their money here* than anywhere else. Try it.

THE OLD FLINT LOCK ERA MUSKETS TO BE REMODELLED.—The Adjutant General is about to collect all the arms in the State, and those with flint-locks will be immediately altered and improved so as to render all the state arms efficient. It would not be a bad idea to collect some of the worthless arms now in the hands of our volunteers, and replace them with durable and neat-fitting ones from the Mammoth Gift Emporium of Granville Stokes, 609 Chestnut street. Military and civilians can be accommodated with fine clothing, and each sale accompanied with a gift of use and value.

BROAD CLOTH VS. "SHODDY."—These articles are as far as the poles asunder, in respect to quality. The one is made of fine materials, and carefully woven and finished; the other is composed of rags and the sweepings of factories, with just enough strong material to hold the rubbish together until it gets in the customer's hands. "Shoddy" may be found upon the backs of some of our soldiers, who have been made the victims of keen sharpers, who have palmed off the most superb quality, will be seen on the persons of all gentlemen and youths who procure their garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. There may be rogues in broad cloth, but no gentleman would wear "shoddy" if he could help it.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Delaware Johnson, 20 hours from New York, with mules and passengers to James Alderdice. Passed off the Capes a ship supposed to be Joshua Bates, from Marcus Island, via Newport, coming in off Lewes. Water Point, passed Jark Rowens, from Lagunya and Porto Cabello, at sources off Fortress, passed sear J Spencer, from New Orleans for Bordeaux, leaking; was towed up by our tugs.

Jark Rowens, Wilson, from Porto Cabello 15th ult, with coffee, hides, &c to Dallett & Son. Cabin passenger—Mrs Jas Wilson. Left Curacoa 24th ult, brig Chincoteague passed a U S ship of war, bound south.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrannaman, 6 days from Fall River, in ballast to Cadeen & Co.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., June 1—P. M.

Ship Eliza Ogilvey went to sea yesterday. Ship Elizabeth passed up to-day. Barks Washington Butcher and White Wing were towed to sea at 5 o'clock. Steamship Fing (formerly the Princess Sprague) behind the breakwater; also the steamtugs America and Jeff Davis.

Yours, A. MARSHALL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

NEW YORK, June 2.

Arrived, bark Mary Edson, from Leghorn; brig Mira Wolf, from Cienfuegos; brig Wm Mason, from Matanzas; brig Indus, from Sagua; schr Ann Eliza, from Inagua last night with the Bremen bark Theresa, whose crew reported that she is leaking, and the bark is considerably injured, and has returned to repair.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, cleared at New York last inst. for Liverpool.

Ship Cyclone, Anderson, for San Francisco, cleared at New York last inst.

Ship W V Kean, Wilcox, from Charleston for Bremen, was off Hastings 17th ult—had been in the channel 7 days.

Ship Fleetwing, Kelly, for Calcutta, entered for loading at Liverpool 17th ult.

Bark Antonio, Gallagher, hence for London, at Deal 18th ult, and proceeded.

Bark Andrew Mackenzie, Thompson, from Sagua, arrived at New York last inst.

Brig Rebecca Price, Godfrey, from Matanzas, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schr R Bleakman, Colson, from Apalachicola, arrived at New York last inst.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, at New York last inst. from Boston.

Schr Wm H Rowe, Harrison, from Greenport for Philadelphia, at New York last inst.

Schrs Minerva, Brooks, Louisa W Birdsall, Loper, and Antietam, Cordery, hence, arrived at Providence last instant.

Schrs Boston, Brower, Eben Sawyer, Tracy, and J C Runyon, Mathias, sailed from Providence 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Sarah A Taylor, Dukes, David C Floyd, Rackett, and Mary Emma, Smith, sailed from Newport 31st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Mary Elizabeth, Reed, E T Smith, Smith, Allan Downing, Rue, M A Mazee, Magee, and Revenue, Rice, hence, off Compromise, Andrews, from Wilmington, at Newport 31st inst.

Schrs Jas R Moore, Ingersoll, Eva Bell, Lee, J W Woolson, Garrison, R J Cumins, Goldsbury, Fred Bates, Bates, J Merrick, Robinson, Mary Patterson, Godfrey, Highway, Davis, Montezuma, Delaware, and South Carolina, Savory, cleared at Boston 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Hilaria Merrick, Montgomery, John R Slater, Willetts, David Wolfe, Buckalew, Mary Elizabeth, Magarity, Ella S Wood, Newhall, and Pocahontas, hence, arrived at Newburyport 31st inst.

Sloop John L Lesner, Cordery, L B Myers, Shaw, Amelia, Ayres, Young, Rebecca, Pierce, Hope, Hall, Cranner, Granner, hence, arrived at Salem 31st inst.

Schr Susan B Jayne, Jayne, at Salem 31st inst. from Port Jewett.

Schr Wm A Duncan, Mayo, from Chatham for Philadelphia, Rose, Dowdy, and Warriner, South, for do, sailed from Newport 31st inst.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut.

R F Jenkins, Boston
W G Ridgway, Darby, Pa
Chas Folsom, New York
J A Yates, Co'umbus, O
J G Martin, Lancaster
W Dawson, Pittsburg
Major Cullen
F L May, St Louis
R W Davis, Venango co
Capt T M Reed, New York
C Freeman, Springfield
D Hudgens, Balt'more
James Tucker, Boston
A Hoffman, do
H M Tyler, New York
A Tweedy, Connecticut
I S Ford, Sandusky
G Haynes, Massachusetts
T D Tinsley, New York
Jos P Morton, Boston
C Jones, do
R W Robinson, Boston
Wm Dunn, Cincinnati, O
Mr De Forster & family, do
Mrs M Dovey, New York
G L Redmond, New York
L A Whately, Baltimore
J H Carleton & wf, mass
Geo Clymer Mc Call
J W Tapp, s & la, N Y
L S Parsons
L S Haldan & la, Ohio
John Mcadam, do
J K Warren, New York
C W Farnum, New York
J B Moo tearry, do Chunk
J Cornthwaite, do do
O O Bennett, New York
B Hammett, Phila
G M Leadbeater, Reading
W G Hart, do
Robt Lindsay, Wash'ngton
R P Montgomery, Wash
C E Hutchins, do
Thos Latta, do
Dr W A Bradley, Wash
O Jones, Boston
Miss H Hall, Boston
Dr J Mace, New York
Isaac Kimball, Connecticut
Saml Meyers, Jr, New York
T Mitchell & la, Wash. D C
W T Poole, Washington
W K Corlis, New York
J Redden, New York
M M Wil ox, Alex'a, Va
Dudley Carle, Kentucky
R L Bruce, Penna
A Tejada, New York
J V Dow, Jersey City, New Jersey
Wm Irwin, New York
J Hobbins, Connecticut
Theo H Davis
Miss Fouhmans, New York
R B Jacques, Newark, N J
J B Crosse, New York
J J Neff, Lancaster
Col R Coulter, Greensburg
S J Andrews, Louisville
M S Reich, Penna
A A Hall, Macon
Jas Lindsay, Pittsburg
A Fassinger, Ch cago
J L O'Neal, Philada
H H Dickinson, B ooklyn
J Fulton, Lewes
J M Carrere & wf, Rio de Ja
E K Swartz, U S A
Geo Simpson, Delaware
Helen & wf, Cal
C Babcock, do New York
J Lewis, Baltimore
Hon John Cherman, Ohio
H B Fox, Cincinnati
J R Adams, Wesantigo
P H Rasley, Cincinnati
T M Anderson, U S A
J L McKeever, New York
S R Mudge, Boston
Geo B Walter, New York
Wm Brown, Louisville
L May, New York
B S Clumes, Newark
Mrs W F Cary, Jr, N York
J L Twist, Dubuque, Iowa
G Medine, New York
J E Conner, New York
H L Gilbert, New York
John H Mellor, Pittsburg
Capt J Van Nest, N York
F M Curtiss, New York
L Durham, Jr, New York
Capt S A Dyer, Chester, Pa
Geo A Roberts, Chester co
Geo Gore, Columbus O
J A Westmoland, do
Wm J Lippincott, Pittsb'g
Maj Wagner & dau, Cin
G S Gordon
J H Crowell, New York
J D Hodges, do
Lieut J K Moore, N York
L A Ballitt & la
J A Bell & la, Indiana
R B Latrobe, Baltimore
J S Gallagher, do
T L Nelson, Massachusetts
T C Coupenheim, Conn
W Hastings, Boston
J W Stanley, Catasauqua
J T Griffin, New York
J H Baker, Jr, Boston
J H Ward, New York
J B Stebbins & la, N York
G Bacon, Cincinnati, O
Mrs Dovoo, New York
C J Redden, New Jersey
Dr Reel
K M Water, New York
J M Mumford, do
B A Fay, do New York
J Corlies, Jr, Baltimore
O D Adams
L H Stewart, Athens, Ohio
Lamps D Morris
W Bickham, Cleveland
F E Harlan, Alpha, Ohio
A Graves, Chicago
J Stewart, do
M Davidson, New York
W G Chick, New York
J D Rodgers, do
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