Reception of Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., in Washington

Speeches from Messrs. Blair, McDougall, Hickman, and Forney.

[From the Washington Republican of yesterday.]

Last evening, about nine o'clock, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, a large crowd assembled in front of Willard's Hotel, when, accompanied by Dodworth's excellent band, they proceeded to the residence of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, where a serenade was tendered the Hon. F. P. Blair, of Missouri.

After one or two national airs from the band, one of the flags of the *Freeborn*, of thirteen stars, was exhibited from the steps, which elicited immense cheering from the assembly in front.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then performed by the band, when calls were made for Colonel Blair, when he appeared and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COLONEL BLAIR.

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS: I extend to you my sincere acknowledgments for the undeserved compliment you have bestowed on me this evening. The only subject now, I presume, about which one is allowed to speak, is that which so prominently occupies the thoughts of all our people everywhere. I refer to that of the present distracted condition of the country—the question of the war. As to what has been done, or ought to be done, to meet the requirements of this momentous period in our national history, I do not feel myself competent to pass upon. But I do feel myself able, with others of my fellow-citizens, and entitled, too, to express an opinion as to the justice of this war, and the propriety of conducting it with vigor. [Applause] In that respect, my friends, I claim some advantages over many of you who are here to-night to hear me.

A voice. You are doing it right. You are the man.

Mr. Blair. Not in that respect, my friend. I did not allude to anything of that kind, but simply to the fact that I live, and have always lived, in one of those slaveholding States; and, therefore, am well acquainted with the sentiments of the people in those States. As one living in that section. I assure you that the majority of the people in the slaveholding States are opposed to this rebellion. ["Good," and applause.] But they are held down by an intolerable tyranny—the tyranny of an armed minority in the Southern States—a minority armed by a corrupt and imbecile Administration. ["Good," and applause.] A minority who took the arms belonging to the Government, placed in their hands by the most corrupt and treacherous Administration that ever existed in any country. And with those arms, my friends, they have put down and trodden under foot the majority of the people in the Southern States. [Applause.] And now, when the question, Shall we prosecute this war to uphold the Constitution and maintain the integrity of the country, is put to us, shall we hesitate? No! We must continue the contest, in order to deliver the people of the South from their oppressors. ["That's so," and loud applause.] I wish to put it in one aspect to you here to-night. Look at East Tennessee, surrounded on all sides by the armed myrmidons of Jeff Davis. There are 25,000 majority votes at the recent election in East Tennessee, for the Union, and yet she is controlled by the hostile forces of the enemy. Ought not this Government to send to those men relief? [A voice. Yes, immediately.]

Should we not send our armies there, and should we not also send arms with which those people might strike down their oppressors? It is just as proper that that should be done, my friends, as that we should send relief to any of our beleaguered fortresses. They require and demand instant relief. [Applause.] As much so as did those at Fort Sumpter; as much so as it did in the case of Pickens; as much so as it did at any place where our soldiers are beleaguered and surrounded by a hostile foe. It is the duty of the Government to send this relief to the Union men of the South, environed, oppressed, and put down, as they are, by a miniority armed with weapons stolen from this Government. ["Good," and applause.] And why should we hesitate upon the brink here? Why should we hesitate to tread upon the soil—the sacred soil, as they call it, held by these rebellious States? Why should there be any hesitation at all? Why should we not plunge into the thicket—into the midst of them—to give deliverance to the men who are standing there unarmed, but still upholding the glorious flag of our country. I know, my friends, the truth of the things that I assert here to-night. Take, for instance, the little State of Maryland, upon which is border here. It has not been two weeks since the people of Maryland, by an almost unanimous vote, declared themselves in favor of the Union; and yet that little nest of copperheads Maryland legislators is still sitting there plotting treason. ["Good," and applause. And yet the Police Commissioners, and the rebels in the dens of Baltimore, are still endeavoring to assassinate the loyal soldiers of the Republic. ["That's so."]

[A voice. Not now.]

They will do it any time in the dark when your back is turned. They are of that breed. They do not rise even to the dignity of the rattlesnake, for they don't give notice, but strike unawares. [Applause.] And that, my friends, is characteristic of this rebellion. These people call themselves "the chivalry." So far, since this war commenced, they have distinguished themselves by nothing, except it be in an attempt to shoot down the pickets and assassinate the people who have conquered them. [Loud applause.] That is the chivalry of the South, my friends. That is the *false* chivalry; but there is a real chivalry in the south, and it will yet assert itself.

[A voice—You are one of them]

What I have said of the Union sentiment of the people in the South generally, is especially true as regards Missouri. It has always been so. Nine out of ten of the men of Missouri are Union men, and yet, notwithstanding this, the State Government of Missouri conspired for six long weeks to carry Missouri out of the Union. These fellows were conspiring against the Union there with arms in their hands, whilst loyal citizens, until this Administration came into power, were deprived of any arms whatever. We were not even allowed to defend the arms which belonged to the Government in the arsenal at St. Louis. But when this Administration came into power, there was a different state of affairs. Arms were placed in the hands of the loyal men of Missouri, of which I hope they have given a good account.

[Several Voices. They have]

We have at least endeavored to do so. Whenever it is decided to place arms in the hands of the loyal men of any of the Southern States, they will vindicate themselves in the same way that those in Missouri have done. [Applause.] But I have detained you too long. ["Go on, go on!"] From what I have said, you can gather that I am for the war. I am for prosecuting the war until there is not a enemy to the flag of our country left standing. [Vociferous cheering.] *I am now, and always have been, against any kind of compromise.* [Loud applause.] *I think the Government that compromises with its enemies, armed enemies, degrades itself by the act.* [Applause.] *Any compromise will breed ten wars, each infinitely more terrible than the one which now impends over us. A compromise, by its very nature, sows the seed of future wars, and we can have no lasting peace, no peace which is worth having*—none which would be permanent, except that peace which comes when the enemies of the Government are incapable or powerless to disturb.

A Mounted Cavalryman. No compromise is what I say. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blair. None whatever. I do not desire to impugn any man's motives; but I must say that, in my humble judgment, the man who compromises in himself very little better than the traitors who now bear arms against the Government. That's so! and applause]

[A voice Worse]

Mr. Blair. Judging by results, such an one is probably worse. Gentlemen, I must again thank you for the kindness in coming here this evening to salute me upon my return from Missouri. The compliment you have paid me is entirely undeserved upon my part; for what little has been done in Missouri is due to a certain gentleman whose name is familiar to you—General Lyon.

[Three enthusiastic cheers were here proposed and given for Lyon, amid great cheering.]

Mr. Blair, resuming. A tried and proved soldier. A man who fought his way through the Mexican war; who has been put into all sorts of terrible places to fight ever since the Mexican war, and he always fought, just as he has recently in Missouri, for victory.. And I believe he has always had the same principles in his fights that the Irishman does—that wherever you see a head hit it, [laughter,] and not wait until everybody hits it on the head, just for the sake of showing them they cannot hurt you. [Laughter.] I think some of our generals are rather playing that dodge now. [Laughter and applause.] They want to show the world how many blows they can receive without being hurt. Gen. Lyon's tactics and practice is to strike before a blow can be aimed at you. As I have before said, I do not consider myself as being capable to criticise the tactics of great generals, and I shall not attempt to do it; but I will say, however, that *the people of this country are very impatient for the victory which, everybody tells us, Gen. Scott can gain whenever he desires.* I think the sooner it comes the better. This is not a matter of military science; it does not require one to be a scientific person to understand it. The sooner that victory, which "Gen. Scott can gain at any time," comes, the better for the Union men of the South, who are being oppressed and robbed, and in many instances shot down. I say, the sooner that deliverance comes the better will it be for them and the whole country. I have great reliance in the skill and generalship of Gen. Scott; and I believe, when he does strike, it will prove effectual; but cautious and dangerous.

After again thanking them for their visit, he retired amid great applause.

SPEECH OF SENATOR M'DOUGAL.

Various calls being made for the Hon. Mr McDougal, of California, that gentleman came forward, and spoke as follows:

Friends, I am not here to make a speech. I merely came up here, in company with others of you, to compliment a gentleman who has won for himself the proud title of the gallant Blair of Missouri [Applause.] I believe he will be as wise in counsel as he has been gallant in the field. [Applause.] He has given his opinions here to you, and I will say now, as a junior judge generally says, in my State, after the opinion is given out, "I concur." [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. HICKMAN.

In response to numerous calls, the Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, appeared, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, it may be somewhat injudicious, in the judgment of some, for me to address you tonight, for the simple reason that I am always apt to form decided opinions, and to express the opinions I have formed very plainly and explicitly.

A voice, "That is what we want."]

Mr. Hickman. Very well, then, if you want them, I will give you a few of them. [Applause.] In my opinion, the Government of the United States is passing through a great crisis. That those who are in armed rebellion against it have entered into that rebellion without any cause under Heaven. [["That's so,"] and that the Constitution and the Union in this danger can only be preserved by instant and the most energetic action. [Applause.] The people of the land, who love the country, have made up their minds to send their children, their brothers, and their fathers into the field, to defend it. They have made up their minds to give their money, not grudgingly, but with an open and extended liberality, for this purpose. And after they have done this—sent their kindred to the field, and given of their treasures—they expect those who are in authority to use these men and this money, so as to produce the speediest and most profitable result. [Applause.]

I say to you that the people of the United States are not satisfied with the delay. [Immense cheering.] Some people may understand the alleged necessity for it, but the American people do not understand it. [That's so.] When there are two or three hundred thousand men in the field, pitted against less than a hundred thousand, with large advantages on the side of the Government, the people have a reason to expect that something should be done; that they should see something done; and that what is done shall be productive of a great result. [Applause, and that's so.] As for myself I do not know, I have not been able to, and I do not think I ever shall be able, to understand why 50,000 men are kept in the city of Washington, and 50,000 men across the Potomac, in a state of perfect inaction and repose.

I say, to you, that this great body of troops which has been called out by the Government is able to do something—is able and willing to do it to night, to-morrow, or at noon-day. Then, why should something not be done? You expect it as much as I do ["That's so," and applause.] We are now seeing what we have always seen heretofore—that the rulers are infinitely behind, in progress, the people themselves. [Applause.] What they want now is decided action on the part of the Government—to have these rebels, with arms in their hands, treated as they deserve to be—as the men who infract the laws—rather who set all the laws of God and civilized man at defiance, and then resist those who are put in the place to execute the laws—should be treated, not by compromise, but by force ["Good," and applause.]

If this is to be a war conducted by diplomacy, there was no necessity for calling the Congress of the United States together, for all that is required in that case is a little stationery—pen, ink, and paper. But if they intend to conduct the war by men and money, by physical force, then there is a necessity for convening the National Legislature; and, I suppose, as a Congress has been called, we will be expected to vote both men and money, and that, after we vote them, they will be used to crush the rebellion [applause], and not devoted to the purpose of garrisoning the city of Washington against a severe order here at night, nor that they be employed across the Potomac in throwing up fortifications in order to enable them to resist an attack which it is apparent will never be made. [Laughter and applause.] Now, sirs, you have my opinions in very brief; and I will not enlarge upon them, because, if I were to go further, I should say still more offensive things. I will conclude by saying, that if an egg were laid in Virginia, and hatched in New York or Pennsylvania, I would not trust a chicken that came from that egg. [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. FORNEY.

Hon. John W. Forney was next called upon, and responded in the following language:

I cannot refrain, fellow-countrymen, from joining with you in this just and deserved tribute to the gallant gentleman in whose honor you are giving this delightful serenade to-night. Frank Blair is not only "Frank" by name, but "frank" by nature. [Applause.] Bold in words, he is bolder still in deed—and now returns from a battle field which has been distinguished by prompitude, by energy, and by significant results. A young man, more than usually fortunate in the position he has acquired in the estimation of his country, he returns to the district in which he was born, welcomed not only by his family, but by his friends. He returns, not merely endorsed by the people whom he is serving so well, but amidst the acclamations and the plaudits of the entire America can public. There is no honor that could be conferred upon such a man more enviable than the position he occupies to-day. His modesty, his integrity, his bravery, command our gratitude, and I say to you, as a Pennsylvanian, and speaking now, that I look upon him as one of the rising men of our time and generation. In conclusion, gentlemen, I will say that I am happy to bear this feeble tribute to the merits and the character of the gallant Frank Blair. [Applause.]

After one or two stirring airs from the band, the crowd separated, apparently well entertained by the events of the occasion.

Spanish Outrages in Hayti.

SEIZURE OF HAYTIEN VESSELS AND CREW.

The Boston *Post* gives the following account of Spanish outrages in Hayti, received by an arrival at Boston:

"Through the politeness of Messrs. A. S. & W. G. Lewis, Central wharf, we are enabled to publish an extract from a private letter.

"We have found it necessary to despatch this vessel somewhat sooner than was anticipated, in consequence of a row the Spaniards have been kicking up at Fort Liberty. Yesterday morning the town was thrown into the greatest consternation by the news that a Spanish war steamer had captured two logwood barges and sunk a third, making prisoners of the crew of the latter—the people in the other having escaped by swimming ashore. As yet nothing is known of the reason for this outrage and hostility, although we suppose that as the Haytien frontier at Fort Liberty is only separated from the Dominican by the river, that the Spaniards have been in the habit of purchasing or stealing from their neighbors logs of mahogany that from time to time break loose from the rafts and drift out to sea.

"The people are in a very excited state, just now, and since last night all the forts and guns were under arms. About 12 o'clock last night a number of pistol shots were heard in the harbor, and some evil-disposed persons took advantage of it to spread a report through the town that the Spaniards had come to attack it. The news spread like wildfire, and created the greatest alarm. The pistol shots came from the schooner *Scarsville*, Captain Kelly being engaged in firing off his pistols before sailing. The General of the place came post-haste down to Mr Hubbard's, and orders were sent off by two boats from the port to bring the captain on shore. He refused, however, fortunately for him, as he would no doubt have been maltreated, so great was the excitement among the crowd that lined the seaside.

"In consequence of the affair at Fort Liberty, our supplies of logwood are out of almost entirely, as we average some 500,000 to 600,000 pounds from there per week."

The Boston *Traveller* has the following bit of news from St. Domingo:

"An intelligent shipmaster just from St. Domingo informs us that the Spanish Government had seventeen men-of-war in the bay of Samana, and that store-houses were being erected on shore in large numbers. There were plenty of rumors that the blacks would soon make serious troubles."

The Secession Force on the Potomac and Rappahannock.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star*, of last evening, says that on the day before yesterday the Secessionists were in ecstacies over a foolsory saying that, on the night before, the enemy had driven in our pickets from the vicinity of Cloud's Mill, (within two hundred yards of Fort Ellsworth, (on Shooter's Hill,) killing seventeen and taking nineteen prisoners, and riddling Padgett's toll-house (on the Little River turnpike, near the base of Shooter's Hill) with bullet holes. Of course, there is not a single word of truth in the story. They claim to have 12,000 troops at Fredericksburg, Aquia creek, and elsewhere, immediately on the Potomac and Rappahannock.

RENOVATION OF THE CAPITOL.—The interior of the Capitol has been renovated and cleansed, and will be in order early this week for the reception of it occupants, the Senators and members of the House. Matting is laid down in the principal rooms; the desks and furniture have been renovated; the frescoing, which we defenced, has been restored; new cushions and carpets in the reporters' gallery are furnished, and everything is looking substantial and comfortable once more.—*Washington Star.*

THE TRAITOR TROOPS IN VIENNA.—FALLS CHURCH, July 2—EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON STAR: I have every reason to believe that yesterday there were no traitor troops at Vienna, though their scouting parties were hovering around the village.

One of the four horses captured by Connecticut pickets (with two men) a day or two since, undoubtedly belonged to Samuel R. Johnson, of the Fairfax troop. The aggregate number of traitor cavalry from Fairfax, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Warren, Richmond, Bedford, and other (Va.) counties, this side of Manassas Junction, has been materially increased recently.

New York Stock Exchange—July 2,

FIRST BOARD.

20000 U S 6s '81, coup	65¾	10 Cumberland pref.	43¾
10000 U S 6s '81 reg	65¾	18 do	40
10000 U S 6s, 7 coupon	76¾	150 Pacific Mail S S	57
1000 N Y 5s 7s '76	90¾	50 Gal & Chic R	60¾
1000 Tenn St 6s '90	87	do	61¾
6500 Virginia St 6s	44¾	350 do	60¾
1000 do	44¾	50 do	60¾
18000 do	45	50 do	60¾
5000 do	45 ⅛	150 do	60¾
3000 Georgia St 6s	47	200 do	60¾
1000 do	47	2 0 Clev & Toledo R	24
1000 N Carolina 6s	50	200 do	60¾
6000 do	48 ⅞	100 do	60 23/32
2000 do	49 ⅛	100 do	60 21/32
4000 Mo 6s, int bds	101¾	100 do	60 21/32
5000 N Y Cen 7s	96	700 do	60 23/32
1000 Erie 1st mtg bds	101¾	100 do	60 21/32
10000 Missouri St 6s	38	50 Ill Cen R Scp	66
5000 do	37¾	50 do	66¾
2000 do	37¾	500 do	66¾
2000 do	37¾	300 do	67 65/32
2000 Erie R bds '71	54	175 N Y Central R	95
14000 Hud R 1st m	103¾	50 do	95 23/32
1000 Ill Central bds	93	100 do	95 21/32
500 do	93¾	10 Hud Riv R	60 31
1000 Chi & N W 1st	36	450 Harlem Railroad	16¾
2000 Cal & Chi 3d mtg	99¾	30 Michigan Central	48¾
18 Del & Hud Canal	59	100 Clev Col & Cin R	97

SECOND BOARD.

5000 U S 6s '81 coup	65¾	1000 Missouri St 6s	37¾
10000 U S 6s '74 coup	76¾	2000 do	37¾
2000 N Y Pt 6s x-int	71	8000 Virginia St 6s	44
5000 Louisiana 6s new	60¾	2 Pacific Mail S S	57
1000 Tenn St 6s '90	87	200 N Y Central R	95¾
2000 do	87¾	500 Harlem R	16
10000 do	87¾	50 Panama R	106¾
5000 do	87¾	200 Gal & Chicago R	60¾
12000 do	87¾	300 do	61
5000 N Carolina 6s	49¾	100 Clev & Tol R	23¾

New York Markets—Yesterday.

ASHES are steady, and selling at $5 85¾ for Pots, and $5 62½@5 75 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Western Flour is heavy, and prices are 10@15c ℔ bbl lower, with a moderate business doing at the concession. The sales are 9,000 bbls at $3 30@4 for superfine State, $4 30@4 45 for extra State; $3 30@4 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c., and $4 30@4 75 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@4 90, and trade brands of do at $5@6 50.

Southern Flour remains dull, and prices are drooping; sales of 350 bbls at $4 30@5 25 for mixed to good family, $5 30 for extra do; $4 70@5 75 for Brandywine; $4@5 25 for Georgetown; $7 10@9 25 for Petersburg City; $7 50@9 25 for Richmond City.

Canadian Flour is heavy and lower, with sales of 380 bbls at $4 40@7 25 for the range of extra brands.

Rye Flour is dull, with small sales at $3@4 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet; we quote New Jersey at $2 80@2 90; Brandywine, $3@3 10; puncheons, $15@15 25.

Wheat is heavy and 7@8c ℔ bushel lower, with a moderate inquiry at the decline. The sales are 25,000 bushels of 90@95c for rood to prime Milwaukee Club.

Rye is quiet at 62@63c.

Barley is dull at 55@60c.

Oats are dull, and selling only to a very moderate extent at 32@33c for Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania; 30@31c for State, and 32@33c for Western and Canadian.

Corn is less active and hardly so firm; the receipts, however, continue light, and there is not much offering. The sales are 48,000 bushels at 40@49c for new and mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is quiet and unchanged; the sales are 125 bbls at $14 75 for mess and $10@10 25 for prime. Beef is little better demand, with sales of 300 bbls at $5 50@6 for country mess; $14@15 for country prime; $8@10 75 for repacked Western, and $16@11 50 for extra mess. Beef Hams are dull and inactive at $12@14 for State and Western. Cut Meats are dull at 5@5½c for Hams, and 4¾@5c for Shoulders. Lard is heavy and lower, with sales of 400 tcs and bbls at 6@6½ for No 1 to prime Western. Butter and Cheese are dull and heavy.

Whiskey is unchanged, with sales of 400 bbls at 15@15½c.

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.—The following are some of the principal articles imported at this port for the last month, June, 1861; also, a comparison with the same time last year:

	1861.	1861.	1860.
		June.	Tot'l.
Brimstone, tons	420	2 275	2 719
Cotton, bales	11,259	78 863	74 170
Cotton, bags	135	4,573	80 561
Pig iron, tons	1 017	11 833	14,291
Hides, number	4,466	49 762	46 [illegible]
Indigo, pkgs	17	22	193
Iron, tons	800	1,853	1 715
Iron, bars	2,770	343 840	115 760
Iron, bundles	600	49 010	115 800
Lead, pigs	237	6 168	4 [illegible]
Logwood, tons	60	1 085	1 848
Molasses, hhds	2 909	29 761	77,273
Molasses, hhds. and tcs	571	8 691	20 386
Molasses, bbls	540	5,207	8 848
Naval stores, bbls		19 634	25,247
Oranges, boxes	5,129	109,003	76 874
Rice, tierces		2 611	7 669
Salt, sacks	6,440	86 238	136,916
Salt, bushels	31 900	97,558	115 483
Sumac, bags	533	2 213	12 335
Saltpetre, bags		6,161	5 847
Sugar, hhds. and tcs	4,091	25,438	30 723
Sugar, boxes	129	1,731	6,142
Sugar, bbls	87	698	2,784
Sugar, bags	1,200	15,400	59 650
Tobacco, bales		3	223

CITY ITEMS.

BUY YOUR FIREWORKS TO-DAY.—As the "Fourth" approaches, more and more interest is felt by everybody respecting the celebration of our great National Holiday. That there will be an unusual amount of Fireworks consumed, we have no doubt, and we would take this opportunity of saying that persons who desire to have the best quality of these joyinspiring explosives, and in greatest variety, should call at the large assortment of fireworks, of all descriptions, at Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, the popular confectioners, Second street, below Chestnut, this morning. Their stock embraces, among other things, the following articles: Ladies' Cracker, of a endless variety of various sizes; Roman Candles, with brilliant colored balls; Rockets, with gold rain and brilliant balls; beautiful Rosettes; Triangles, with superb pots; Mines of Serpents and Stars; Fire Wheels, of every description; brilliant colored Bengola Lights; ornamented Flowerpots; Firemen's Torches; Folks Dances; Thunder-wheels; Lightning Rockets; Fire Balloons; Globe Lanterns, of beautiful colors. Also, Flags, and an endless variety of other articles suitable for the proper observance of "the day we celebrate." We invite the early attention of our readers to this splendid stock.

A COMPLETE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—We were yesterday shown through the new Drug Store and manufacturing rooms of Messrs. Wyeth and Brother, No 1412 Walnut street. The different branches of the manufacturing business are conducted in separate apartments, with every appliance that experience and their enlarged experience could have suggested. The same care that is exhibited above ground is shown in the arrangements under ground. Vaults have been constructed for the preservation of those articles liable to be injured by light or heat. The store is the most elegant and practically convenient we have ever seen. We advise all to see it.

WAR, PESTILENCE, AND FAMINE.—These terrors are now about to be added to their horrors over the so-called Confederate States, and the rebels have yet to pay the penalty of their treason. They want salt, spices, coffee, leather, shoes, drugs, and clothing. No such wants are felt in our glorious Union States, as every citizen, be he rich or poor, can obtain excellent apparel, of the best goods and make, for the lowest prices, of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, with a handsome gift for every article purchased.

THE MILITARY CLOTHING DEPOT.—Rockhill & Wilson's Brown Stone Clothing Hall appears to be the leading house for the manufacturing of military clothing. In the upper stories they have some twenty cutters employed, and about seven hundred hands are constantly engaged in making up the work. Over three thousand coats were made up by this firm in ten days, for the State, besides full suits for several companies of Home Guards, and for officers of the army and navy. The season of this well-known establishment is Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut.

H Ammidon, Boston
H B Rabe, Pittsburg
Wm J S Richards, Chicago
G C Varney, Chicago
Mrs Holmes, Pittsburg
John A Guy-ey, Cincinnati
J W Gill, Ohio
J W Taylor, Milwaukie
W S W Vanderhoef & la, NY
F Chase, New York
Chas Hodges, Wash, D C
Chas Dodge, Wash, D C
J H Fuller, Ohio
Jas Galway, New York
D W Stewart, New York
T Vulimer, New York
W Lowther, Penna
C Rickford & son, Boston
W B Rumsey, U S N
Nelson Wright, Mass
H Bradford, U S A
Mrs J T Loyd & child, N Y
J F Coyle, Newburyport
Jas Wilson, Philadelphia
W Wister, Jenkintown
D W Pixlier, U S A
S L Hodgson, Mass
J W Stil, New Jersey
H H Bennett, Penna
A S Hutchinson, Brooklyn
Charles D Phelps, N Y
Mrs Jose de Rivera, N Y
Charles W Downey, N Y
Charles G Corpel, N Y
Thos Sealy, Newark, N J
Geo B Stetson, Bridgewater
J W Thomas, Philadelphia
K P Tilleton, Boston
P D Stewart, Wash, D C
A Morton, New York
F W Gibbs, Chicago
T W Gibbs, Ohio
R Horsa, Cincinnati, Ohio
Miss Kate Chase, Wash, DC
F R Hudders, Boston
J R Lincoln
Dayton, New York
S T Scarlett, New York
G W Wilson, Carlisle
G Smith, New York
Mai Quin & la, Minnesota
Capt J W Lingenfelter
A P Bod, U S A
J W Cogswell
G A McCall, Chester co
J Lily, Bucks co, Pa

MERCHANTS' HOTEL—Fourth street, below Arch.

R W Mitchell, Panama
J Nevin, Pittsburg
W B Bosserman, Penna
G Kunkle, Bethlehem
A J Dull, Kittanning, Pa
W B Brown, St Thomas, Pa
I T Johnson, New Jersey
W M Harvey, Atlantic City
E F Williams in la, Penna
Capt S Butler, U S A
J Buchanan, Ashland, Ohio
J G Roper, Elkton, Md
Alfred Lyon, Muncy, Pa

AMERICAN HOTEL—Chestnut street, above Fifth

C D Brown, New York
J Mckintosh, Penna
J C Irezziulny, N Carolina
Jas E Coombs, Philadelphia
Geo L Stone, Baltimore
Jos Quigley & son, Boston
H S Forbes, Cincinnati
F K Hulin, Scranton
J D Bingham, Jersey City
Isaac Moker, New York
R A Woods, Maryland
Geo Fenwick, Washington

THE UNION—Arch street, above Third.

Benj Mckenzie, Cumberland
E F Jarvis, Penna
Miss M Clay Sears, Lyco co
Capt Arthur, Penna
John F Wilson, Wellsville, O
James Mallory, New York
Chas W Snyder, Penna
J B Turner, New York
J Gillman, Pottsville
L Crocker, Richmond, Ind
C McCarty, Pottsville

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Chestnut street, above Third.

Wm Jones, Penna
C M Cummings, Penna
C Korge, Maryland
J Mazurgar, Virginia
Chas Wharton, Jr, Phila
Capt G Hamel K ins a
Dr Mariel, Wash, D C
T Bayles, Lansingburg, N Y

STATES UNION—Market street, above Sixth.

Jacob Spangler, Pa
B W Mackey, Philadelphia
A Dale, Neshannockburg
Peter McCallum, Ches co
Jas Hendricks, Virginia
Sol Groan, Harrisburg
F Bailey, Penna
Thos Watts, Latrobe

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Sixth st. above Chestnut.

Geo T Leonard, Berks co
J B Grove, Philadelphia
Jos Pearce, New Jersey
M R Skinner, Roxbury
J P Thompson, Pa
P W B Brinton, Chester Val
D A Reed, Lock Haven
Alex Rode, Coatesville
A F Zimmerman, Pa

BLACK BEAR HOTEL—Third st., above Callowhill.

Chas Weand, Allentown
Chas Finney, Hartsville
W Harner, Pennsburg
M Gery, Lennapi
C Zeity, Penna
Jno Wartman, Roxboro
Chas B Knicht, Penna
S E Wehner, Pottsville
Saml Leffler, Orwigsburg
A clauffer, Exeter.

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL—Second st., above Arch.

James Doran, Phila
John Shoener, Hanley, Pa
A B Eckhart, New Jersey

BARLEY SHEAF HOTEL—Second st., bel. Vine.

R S Lawrence & la, Conn
Thos W Sack, Penna
J Watson, Penna
S C Bradshaw, Penna
W Davison, Cheltenham

NATIONAL HOTEL—Race street, above Third.

Chas Warren, New York
Miss A Thompson, N Y
D Oliver, Cremont
David C Osgood, Boston
Chas Hutter, Pottstown
O A Fox, Pottsville
J S Musselman, Indiana

REVERE HOUSE—Third street, above Race.

Saml Watts, Mifflin co, Pa
Chas Lyon, Pennsylvania
W Flaherty, Pennsylvania

BALD EAGLE HOTEL—Third st., above Callowhill.

A Fishbur, Hookerville
A M Weimer, Lebanon co
H Williams, Slatington
Wm Darney, Lehigh co, Pa

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

The Best in Use for Family Sewing.

No. 730 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. m2tf

CARD PRINTING, BEST AND CHEAPEST IN the City, at 34 South THIRD Street.

BILL-HEAD PRINTING, Best and Cheapest in the city, at 34 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. N. TATHAM,
TH. TROTHINGHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
WM. L. REHN

LETTER BAGS

To the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Saranak, Rowland ..... Liverpool, July 4
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlap ..... Liverpool, soon
Bark Samuel Tarbox, Tarbox ..... Buenos Ayres, soon
Bark Sea Castle, Kenny ..... Port Spain, Trin, soon
Bark Eslantine, Gleason ..... Havana, soon
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Norkavo ..... Key West, soon
Bark Joe Maxwell, Davis ..... Laguayra, soon
Brig Loango, Evans ..... St Jago de Cuba, soon
Schr Fannie, Kelly ..... Havana, soon
Schr J Northrup, Ross ..... Port au Prince, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1861.

SUN RISES	4 38	SUN SETS	7 22
HIGH WATER			10 28

ARRIVED.

Schr T P Lerned, Frambes, 13 days from St Barts, with salt, fruit, &c, to Jeanes, Scattergood, & Co. 28th ult, lat 26 20, lon 73 40, spoke schr S Duncan, 7 days from Havana, bound to Falmouth, Eng. Left schr Sequine, of and for New York, to sail 19th ult.

Schr Ariadne, Arthur, 5 days from Jamaica, via New York, with logwood, &c, to D N Wetzlar & Co.

Schr Defiance, Boynton, 9 days from St Thomas, in ballast to A S Souder & Co.

Schr British Queen, Johnson, 13 days from Nassau, with fruit, to Pope & J L Pierce. Was passed to South-nah, and, when ordered off, sailed for Wilmington, NC, and being ordered off there, sailed for this port. The captain not being on board, the mate was unable to furnish any information as to the vessels ordering her off.

Schr Mail, Kelly, 4 days from Providence, with rides to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Carbonera, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Aristos, Chase, 6 days from Boston, with ice to order.

Schr J L Reverin, Bonsal, 1 day from Dover Del, with grain to Crispin & Curran.

Schr Nens, Walmsley, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Crispin & Curran.

Schr Pinta, Saunders, 4 days from New London, with oil to Thomas & McKeone.

Schr Ida, Wormwood, 7 days from Kennebunk, with ice to captain.

Schr Boxer, Rankin, 5 days from Wellfleet, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr Daniel Webster, Fuller, from Boston.

Schr H R Crosbail, Baker, from Boston.

Schr Alert, Champion, from Boston.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr B E Sharp, Jerrold, from Boston.

Schr Fairfax, Hayward, from Boston.

Schr Amelia O Rives, Lake, from Boston.

Schr Mary Paterson, Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr J C Paterson, Hand, from Boston.

Schr Lydia Ann, Weaver, from New York.

Schr B D Sweet, Fletcher, from New York.

Schr Fanny, Matthews, from New York.

Schr Polly Price, Townsend, from New York.

Schr Constitution, Strout, from Newport.

Schr Joe P Cake, Endicott, from Newburyport.

Schr J P Hawley, Hodges, from Gloucester.

Schr Chas A Greiner, Young, from Dorchester Point.

Schr D Steelman, Steelman, from Bridgeton.

Schr C W Holmes, Hinson, from Hingham.

Steamer New York, Hunter, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Concord, Normah, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Ship Florida, Morrison, St John, NB, P Wright & Sons.

Brig Kate Lincoln, Hughes, Washington, D Cooper.

Brig Tiberian, Lecon, Cienfuegos, Stewart, Stevens & Co.

Brig Lillian, Sawyer, Portland, E A Souder & Co.

Schr Abby Elkins, Gilmore, Belfast, Ms, Bingham & Co.

Schr Ella Frances, Beasley, Danversport, Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Schr J A Graham, Crowell, Boston, Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Schr Kate Cole, Wash, DC, G G Nickerson & Co.

Schr Cornelia, Smith, Boston, John R Hakiston.

Schr Frowes, Jackaway, Boston, John R Hakiston.

Schr Eugene, Parker, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr R E Stewart, Kelly, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr Daniel Webster, Fuller, E Dennis, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr Boxer, Rankin, Kennebunk, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr H R Crosbail, Baker, Boston, R Hare Powell.

Schr J P Cake, Endicott, Boston, Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Schr D M French, Stiles, Providence, L Audenried & Co.

Schr C W Holmes, Hinson, Hingham, C A Heckscher & Co.

Schr D B Steelman, Scull, Haverhill, Tyler, Stone, & Co.

Schr J B English, Bolles, Fort Hamilton, Noble, Hammett, & Caldwell.

Schr W M Lister, Lilliendahl, Colby, Boston, Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Schr R L Hammond, Paine, Boston, C A Heckscher.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, New York, W P Clyde.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, New York, W P Clyde.

Steamer M Willing, Claypoole, Baltimore, A Groves, jr.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, July 1.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, laden as designated and consigned:

Forest City, grain to Perot & Bro; Grapeshot, do to A P Cook & Co; P S Hayman, lumber to Bolton & Christman; O K Hoffman, coal to Mr Hoffman; 3 rafts timber to Schuylkill Navigation Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Western Star, Williams, from