Military Matters.

THE VOLUNTEERS' RESTAURANT.

One of the most benevolent institutions, and one that has probably conferred more comfort and happiness than any other in our midst, is the free restaurant for volunteers, located at Washington-street wharf, where thousands of troops have been most hospitably received and entertained while en route for the seat of war We have frequently alluded to the admirable arrangements provided by the managers of this association, and it gives us pleasure to print the following extract, from the last number of *Harper's Weekly*, which contains a very good sketch of the restaurant and its surroundings The correspondent of the *Weekly* says:

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1861.

I send you herewith a few sketches, illustrating an admirable idea for furnishing the volunteers for the United States, passing through Philadelphia to the seat of war, with a real solace, in the shape of hot coffee and plenty of bread, butter, and cold meat, free of expense. When the troops began to be taken to the defence of the Government most of them passed through here, travel-worn and hungry, without any intimation to our citizens of their visit, and nearly all at such hours after midnight as precluded any public reception. Then it was that a few patriotic individuals would bring baskets of bread and a few gallons of coffee to comfort and refresh a few of the strangers. These limited yet thankfully received supplies were handed in the car windows, until the want became known, when, from the bare suspicion that a regiment was coming, many would stay up nearly all night, making what coffee their little domestic utensils would allow, and taking it to the general table, near the depot. But this was too limited, many soldiers getting none, which soon attracted the attention of some energetic persons, who determined to carry the affair to a complete and creditable form. Donations of money and means were solicited, and were given with a liberality suitable to the cause. The two large heaters and boilers (in the sketch) were given by Mr. Savory. The use of the two buildings, at the southwest corner of Water and Washington streets, was obtained, (each about sixty feet deep), which have been furnished with tables, neatly covered with white cloths, set with ironstone plates and tin cups, and can accommodate three full companies at one time, having now complete facilities for furnishing a regiment with as much food as they can eat, and nearly a quart of coffee for each man As few men can drink over a pint, it is a rich treat to see them emptying the whisky from their canteens to receive the coffee. "Oh, mon!" said a big Scotchman with the Highland Regiment, the other day, after clearing his tin cup at one draught and smacking his lips, "coh, mon, but thot's gude!" Arrangements have also been made to receive telegraphic communications from regiments or companies several hours in advance of their arrival, when our citizens are notified by the firing of cannon—one gun announcing the hour, and the requisite number telling the hour at which they will arrive.

CLOTHING FOR THE SOLDIERS

On Friday afternoon last the ladies of St Paul's M E. Church, Catharine street, below Seventh, distributed to the members of Company A, Capt. App, of the Jackson Regiment, 336 garments, which they had prepared with their own hands. The occasion was one of great interest, and many cheers were given for the ladies The company also attended Divine service in the same place last sabbath morning, and heard an eloquent sermon from the pastor, Rev J. W. Jackson All honor to the noble ladies of this church!

SLOOP-OF-WAR SEMINOLE.

The sloop-of-war *Seminole* is now lying at the navy yard, having just returned from the Brazilian station, where she has been a year. Her officers are as follows: Captain, E. R. Thompson; lieutenants, John O. Howell, Samuel P. Carter, W. P. A. Campbell, G. S. Norton; passed assistant surgeon, George Peck; paymaster, Miles H. Morris; midshipmen, A. D. Wharton, A. R McNair, Wm. H Barton, and G. A. Walker; carpenter, Thomas Robinson; sailmaker, Luther Mansen; engineers, first assistant, James B. Kimball; second do, N B Sittig; third do, Robert L Harris, Wm. C. Starr, and James S. Kelcher. The *Seminole* was built at the Pensacola navy yard, in 1858. She is of about 900 tons, and carries 250 men. Her armament consists of three rifled guns. It is said that she will not go out of commission, but that as soon as the necessary repairs are made, she will be attached to the Home squadron. Her officers report that the United States frigate *Congress*, the flag ship of the Brazilian squadron, has been ordered home, and may soon be expected to arrive in New York.

PRIZE SHIP AMELIA.

This vessel, recently captured while attempting to enter Charleston, has been moved from off the navy yard to Spring Garden street, where she lies under the charge of the United States marshal. She is of 550 tons burden, and, as already stated, has on board an assorted cargo of dry goods, iron, crockery, salt, millstones, &c. According to her officers, *no arms* of any description are in the vessel. Captain McKenzie, her late commander, is now in this city, awaiting the action of the United States District Court.

PREACHING TO SOLDIERS.

A portion of the regiment of Colonel Murphy attended Divine service on Sunday, at the Universalist Church, in Lombard street, near Fourth. The ladies of this congregation have kindly furnished many of the men of this regiment with large quantities of clothing and other articles.

Company A, of Jackson Regiment, Captain App commanding, attended Divine service at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Catharine street, below Seventh, J. Walker Jackson pastor. The ladies of this church have been busy for some time making clothing for this company. They closed their labors last week, and presented to the company 336 complete garments.

SCOTT LEGION, SECOND REGIMENT.

We learn that the Second Regiment, Scott Legion, of this State, has been accepted by the War Department at Washington. This will be interesting to Philadelphians, as a large proportion of the regiment is made up in this city Pittsburg is also largely represented in this regiment.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

A company of sappers and miners, from New York, passed through this city a few evenings since They numbered over one hundred men, and were principally Germans and French. They were furnished, during their hurried transit, with a fine, by the Volunteer Refreshment Committee. Some of the men, who probably fancied they were further South than they really were, were afraid to drink the coffee last they might be poisoned.

THE SECOND COMPANY INDEPENDENT GRAYS

left for Camp Coleman, to join Colonel Geary's regiment, on Saturday, and were mustered into the service the same evening. The lists are not quite full. Good men wishing to join will please call at the armory, 602 Arch street, where they will be sent to camp and mustered in as soon as arrived.

RESIGNED.

We are informed that Mr. John Savery, late president of the Southwark Volunteer Refreshment Committee, has withdrawn from the association, and is no longer connected with it.

THE GYMNAST ZOUAVES ACCEPTED.

We learn that the "Gymnast Zouaves," Captain Hillebrand, have been accepted by Col. Jayne, Twenty-third Regiment, P. V., to report at Mattisburg, Va., in three weeks. Recruits are wanted at the armory, northeast corner of Ninth and Arch streets.

MEN WANTED

Twenty men are wanted to fill a company in Col. James Miller's regiment. Apply at southwest corner of Fourth and Library streets.

CAMP PEYTON.

The Rev. A. E. Ballard, pastor of the Haddonfield M. E. Church, held service in Camp Peyton on Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a portion of Col. Yeung's Kentucky Regiment. The attendance of visitors was very large.

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS.—The first-mortgage bondholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company held an adjourned meeting at the Exchange, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the meeting a week since, to investigate the affairs of the company, and take such action as may be necessary to promote the interests of the bondholders.

Mr. J. Pemberton Hutchinson presided.

The report of the committee was read. The following is its substance:

The present financial condition of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company may be stated thus:

Current indebtedness, chiefly for money borrowed on collaterals	$105,000
Balance of interest due January 1, 1861	65,000
Balance of interest due July 1, 1861	75,000
Total of current liabilities	245,000

The remuneration of the committee extends for nine years, the payment of five sixths of the interest due last January, and of the whole of the interest due to bondholders until July next. This serves clear the earnings of the road for the current six months, from which they can pay all current liabilities. From the first of January next, when there will be no debt, the whole earnings will be devoted to the payment of interest as it matures, and the accumulation of a fund to liquidate the extended interest.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the committee.

Mr. William Welsh explained the report, and entered at some length into a definition of the position of the company.

Several gentlemen spoke concerning the affairs of the company, and discussed the chances of the concern being relieved of its insolvency. There was a long debate upon the propriety of making the sacrifice proposed by the committee. It was urged that nothing could be done in the matter without the concurrence of the ten per cent. second mortgage bondholders Some of the holders of the second mortgage bonds were present at the meeting and evinced much anxiety upon the subject.

The report of the committee was finally adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.—On Thursday next the High-school commencement will take place at the Academy of Music. The exercises will be of the usual character. On former occasions much dissatisfaction was generally felt upon the subject of tickets of admission, the demand for them being greatly in excess of the means of supplying it, and the friends of the graduates generally considering themselves slighted in the distribution. At the approaching commencement there will be a charge made for admission to the Academy, and all the receipts above expenses will be appropriated to the volunteer fund. This plan will work advantageously, we think.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement of Haverford College, located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, eight miles west of this city, will take place at the institution on Wednesday, the 10th inst. at nine and a half o'clock A M. The graduating class, composed mostly of gentlemen from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, will receive the regular degrees of bachelor of arts. The degree of master of arts will be conferred on Alfred M. Smiley, Esq formerly principal of a classical academy in this city, and on Mr. Thomas Wistar, Jr., son of Dr. Caspar Wistar, brother of Lieut. Col Isaac J. Wistar, of Col Baker's California Regiment, who was educated at the college.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.—We would call especial attention to the advertisement in our columns of the grand concert for the benefit of the families of our gallant volunteers, to be given at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, the 11th inst.

The privations to which many of their families have been subjected are already familiar to the public, and we trust that the call will be liberally responded to From the character of the programme, and the excellence of the artists engaged in the performance, we think we may safely promise the public an admirable entertainment, and at the same time it will afford them an opportunity to contribute toward a noble and patriotic object.

Meeting of Unemployed Citizens.

A meeting of unemployed citizens of the Fifteenth ward was held last evening, at the corner of Twenty-second and Callowhill streets. About two hundred men were in attendance.

Mr. James Biggar was appointed chairman of the meeting He was assisted by Abraham Frame, Joseph Farrell, Thomas Wood, Henry Hoff, Joseph Culbertson, Robert Clarke, Joseph Dangrell, Mordecai D. Moore, and others.

George F Gordon introduced the following resolution in a few appropriate remarks, professing his devotion to the interests of the laboring classes of this community. They had met there to ask Councils to take such action as would give work to the unemployed, and he was confident they would act promptly in the matter. Mr Gordon read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the present crisis of national affairs the regular channels of business and trade have been suddenly checked, thus throwing out of employment those who heretofore have had to depend upon daily labor for the support of their families; *and whereas*, it is evident that some time must elapse before the usual business and manufacturing trade of our city will resume their accustomed prosperity: therefore,

Resolved, That, in a crisis so great as the present, it is the duty of governments to extend to the mechanical and laboring interests of the community such aid and help as may be necessary for their welfare, which cannot be otherwise obtained.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly call upon our representatives in the Councils of the city government to pass, without delay, an ordinance authorizing the several departments to proceed forthwith to execute such work as must be done now, as at any time in the future—such as laying gas and water pipe and mains, grading of streets, building of school houses, improvement of the public parks, and such other work as Councils may, in their judgment, determine upon

Resolved, That, having assembled here to consider the interests of the workingmen of this portion of the city, without any regard to old or present party lines and distinctions, but as citizens of all shades of opinions, yet we joyfully embrace the present occasion to give expression to the thoughts and emotions which we believe to be common to the great laboring millions of all sections of our country; that we stand by the Federal Government of these United States, and that we are for the whole Union and the Constitution, with all our hearts, our minds, and our might

Mr. Henry Davis, a member of Select Council, was introduced to the meeting. He came there, not to speak but to listen, but as he was a representative of this ward, he felt constrained to say a few words. The resolutions were just and proper, and he trusted the time was not far distant when Councils would give employment to the suffering classes of our community. The committee having the matter in charge will report favorable to the passage of an ordinance extending our public improvements at the next meeting of Councils. He was in favor of such a measure, and would do all in his power to carry it into effect. After a few further remarks Mr. Davis concluded amid great applause, and the meeting adjourned.

AN INSANE MAN AT LARGE.—A very violent lunatic, who was an inmate of the German-town Almshouse, escaped from that institution, on Sunday morning. He left his clothes near the waterworks dam, at Germantown, and during the day he was seen wandering in the woods in the Twenty-second ward, in a nude condition, and armed with a club.

A FOUNDLING.—A female child, apparently about a week old was found in a basket, on a door step, in Wharton street, above Sixth, on Saturday night. There was a good stock of baby clothes placed in the basket. The little stranger was adopted by a lady living in Third street above Washington street.

SAD CASE OF POISONING.—Yesterday morning, a child named Solomon Abrams, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 314 Rachel street, was found dead in bed. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest, when it was discovered that the father had, by mistake, administered an overdose of laudanum to the child, which caused its death.

SUICIDE.—A man named John Weille, residing in Seventh street, below Germantown road, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, by taking a dose of arsenic. No cause was assigned for the rash act except that the unfortunate man was out of work. The coroner held an inquest.

WARM.—At noon yesterday the thermometer indicated a temperature of 91 degrees in the shade.

CHARGED WITH HORSE STEALING.—A man named Patrick Conly was arrested at Ridge avenue and Wallace street, at a late hour on Saturday night, upon the charge of stealing a horse from his employer. He was taken before Ald. Haines and held to answer at court.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was occasioned yesterday afternoon, by the burning of the roof of the house No. 320 North Sixteenth street, occupied by Thos Scattergood. Damage trifling.

RUN OVER.—A boy, named Wm. Wiegand, was run over by a furniture car, in Third street, above Noble. He escaped serious injury.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Instead of any decision in the case of the *General Parkhill*, libelled for violation of the blockade off Charleston harbor, being given yesterday morning, the case was opened for argument by B Gerhard, Esq, appearing for the claimants, and conducting the argument on their behalf. His positions were substantially the same as those advanced by Messrs. Harrison and Wharton, his colleagues at the first consideration of the case. The decision will be rendered in a day or two.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—A number of petty charges were disposed of yesterday morning. Among them was one that awakened considerable attention, and created a lively sympathy for the defendant. A young girl, scarce 15 years old, was prosecuted by her parents on a charge of stealing $102 50 from them. The evidence and other statements that followed the hiring of witnesses and counsel made the story for the prosecution run in this wise: The parents reside near Sixth and Bedford streets, and had the money hoarded away in their room.

On the morning the offence is alleged to have been committed, the money was observed by both in its accustomed place, but in the evening the mother discovered that the box had been broken open and the money abstracted At the same time, she observed her daughter in the next room with money in her hands.

In opposition to this, the defence alleged that the story of the mother was false in every particular, the prosecution being instituted for the purpose of compelling defendant to live with a man who had a liquor store in the front part of the residence of the parents. That previously, to accomplish this wicked purpose, they had shaved her head in order that she would be ashamed to make her appearance in the streets. Apart from all this, however, it was urged that the condition of the parents precluded all idea of their being possessors of such a sum as they alleged was stolen from them.

The girl was certainly a very pitiful object, as she sat in front of the dock, and her closely-shorn head gave some confirmation to the story her counsel was not permitted to tell.

Judge Allison charged the jury that they should first be perfectly satisfied of the probability of the prosecutor's story, before they convicted, and if they doubted it, that doubt should be given in favor of the prisoner.

Without leaving their seats, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

A writ of habeas corpus was heard yesterday morning in the case of Samuel Segar, who was charged with the death of John Hoffman, by striking him, on the evening of the 3d of July. The evidence for the Commonwealth established the fact that Segar, with some friends, was standing quietly near Third and South, when the deceased and his party came along. Hoffman threw flour in Segar's face, blinding him for a moment, and as soon as he cleared his face and eyes, he advanced and struck Hoffman a blow on the face. Hoffman was in liquor, and the blow caused him to fall to the pavement, and, in doing so, he struck the back of his head on the bricks. His skull was fractured, and he died the following day. Segar, immediately after hearing of the death of Hoffman, surrendered himself to the police. Judge Allison decided to hold him to bail in the sum of $2,500 to stand his trial.

Tornadoes in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, July 8—A violent tornado accompanied by rain passed over Freeport, in this State, this afternoon, doing much damage. The freight house of the Illinois Central road was unroofed, the machine shop of the Racine and Mississippi road demolished, the bridges over the Pecatonica and at Yellow Creek, near the city, were blown down. It also unroofed several houses at Rock ford. The thunder storm prevailed here all the afternoon, preventing the working of the telegraph wires. We are therefore unable to obtain further particulars.

OSHKOSH, Wis, July 8.—A destructive tornado swept over this city, at two o'clock this morning, unroofing houses in every direction, blowing down trees, doing immense damage to the large flouring mills of Green & Powers, unroofed and demolished the store of Bigger Hill, etc. The steamer *Shawanetc*, at her dock, was made a complete wreck. The steamer *Berlin City* has her smoke stack and upper works carried away, and otherwise damaged. Houses, in all parts of the city, were lifted up and carried several feet, and even, in some cases, entirely demolished.

The wind was accompanied by a violent hailstorm. The lightning was terrific, striking in several places. No loss of life yet reported.

Terrible Railway Accident.

Yesterday morning, says the Harrisburg *Union* of the 8th, as a freight train was coming west, about six miles east of this city, a rail broke, when the engine was capsized and broken, and a number of the freight cars were piled upon it. The engineer, Andrew Glosser, was killed and bruised to such an extent that he died at the United States Hotel, a few hours after the accident occurred.

The fireman, Michael Rogers, of Altoona, was also scalded and otherwise injured, and is now lying at the United States Hotel, but it is thought will recover. The cars were set on fire, and some eight of them, laden with Government stores, and consigned to J. R. Silby, were destroyed The stores consisted mainly of groceries and provisions. The Citizen engine was taken down, and saved some of the property.

The man Glosser resided in Columbia, was a sober, industrious man, and leaves a family.

The accident was one of those which no human foresight could have avoided, yet it was one of rare occurrence on the Pennsylvania Railroad

Since the above was in type we have received the following note from Superintendent Young:

EDITORS PATRIOT AND UNION: We had an engine and twelve freight cars thrown from the track this morning, near Highspire, in consequence of a broken rail, by which unfortunate occurrence an engineer lost his life and a fireman was badly injured.

A report being current that the engine boiler was defective and exploded, is incorrect, and it would be doing this company great injustice to so publish it.

The facts of the case are as above stated.

Respectfully, SAM'L D. YOUNG,
Supt. Eastern Div. Penna. R. R.

THE RIOT, SATURDAY.—Four men were arrested and have been committed to jail, on the charge of participating in the riot and arson on Maine avenue, Saturday afternoon. A fifth, one of the Ellsworth Zouaves, was arrested, but the evidence did not implicate him in any manner, and he was honorably discharged. Three of the four now in jail on the charge of being implicated are soldiers, and belong to different New York regiments; the fourth is a hanger-on about the various regiments, and belongs to no one of them.—*Wash. Star.*

Approval of the Acts of the President.

The following joint resolution, to approve certain acts of the President of the United States for suppressing the insurrection, will be the first measure submitted for the consideration of Congress:

Whereas, Since the adjournment of Congress, on the 4th day of March last, a formidable insurrection in certain States of this Union has arrayed itself in armed hostility to the Government of the United States, constitutionally administered:

And whereas, the President of the United States did, under the extraordinary exigencies thus presented, exercise certain powers and adopt certain measures for the preservation of this Government, that is to say:

Firstly. He did, on the 15th day of April last, issue his proclamation calling upon the several States for seventy-five thousand men to suppress such insurrectionary combinations, and to cause the laws to be faithfully executed.

Secondly. He did, on the 19th day of April last, issue a proclamation setting on foot a blockade of the ports within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Thirdly. He did, on the 27th day of April last, issue a proclamation establishing a blockade of the ports within the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

Fourthly. He did, by an order of the 27th day of April last, addressed to the Commanding General of the army of the United States, authorize that officer to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, at any point on or in the vicinity of any military line between the city of Philadelphia and the city of Washington.

Fifthly. He did, on the 3d day of May last, issue a proclamation calling into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, increasing the regular army by the addition of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen men, and the navy by an addition of eighteen thousand seamen; and

Sixthly. He did, on the 10th day of May last, issue a proclamation authorizing the commander of the forces of the United States on the coast of Florida to suspend the writ of habeas corpus if necessary.

All of which proclamations and orders have been submitted to this Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that all of the extraordinary acts, proclamations, and orders hereinbefore mentioned, be, and the same are hereby, approved and declared to be in all respects legal and valid, to the same intent and with the same effect, as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS TO AID IN ENFORCING THE LAWS AND PROTECTING PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Section 1 authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry, or artillery, in such numbers as may be necessary to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, enforce the laws, and protect and preserve the public property, and appropriates $500,000 for the use of such thereof as may be necessary, for this purpose.

Section 2 provides that said volunteers shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States, and that they shall be organized as in the regular service.

Section 3 provides for the organization of the forces into divisions, specifying the number of regiments to a brigade, brigades to a division, and the officering of each.

Section 4 authorizes the President to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a number of major generals, not exceeding six; and brigadier eighteen brigadier generals, and the other division and brigade officers, except aids de-camp.

Section 5 specifies amount of pay, allowances, &c. As is received.

Section 6 provides that volunteers under this act, who may be disabled in the service, shall receive all the benefits of persons disabled in the regular service, and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in the service shall receive, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Section 7 provides for the payment of musicians.

Section 8 provides for the appointment of wagon saddlers, regimental commissary sergeants, and company quartermaster sergeants

Section 9 provides for the appointment of chaplains of regiments, and specifies their duties, pay, &c.

Section 10 provides for the appointment of a military board of commission to examine into the original qualifications, propriety of conduct, and efficiency of commissioned officers of regiments, and defines the method of procedure in their duties

Section 11 authorizes colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, adjutant, and quartermaster, to grant leave for soldiers, placing on the outside of the letter their own name, the name of the writer, the regiment and the company to which he belongs.

A BILL TO INCREASE THE PRESENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 1 provides for the addition to the regular army of nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, each regiment of infantry to consist of two or three battalions, according to the exigencies of the service, each company of privates not exceeding eighty-two, as the President may direct The regiment of cavalry to consist of not more than three battalions of not more than two squadrons each, each squadron of two companies, each company not exceeding seventy-two. The regiment of artillery to consist of not more than twelve batteries, each battery not to exceed one hundred and twenty two. The President is authorized to add to the battery organized. Organization to consist of one first and second lieutenant, two sergeants, and four corporals.

Section 2 assigns field and staff, commissioned, and non-commissioned officers to the several regiments.

Section 3 adds to the army four major generals, with three aids each, to be taken from captains and lieutenants of the army; and six brigadier generals, with two aids, to be taken from the lieutenants.

Section 4 puts the officers and enlisted men raised under this bill on the same footing with those now in the regular service.

Section 5 authorizes the President to add to the present regiments of troops of all classes as many officers and enlisted men as may make their respective organizations the same as those of the additional regiments under this act, and provides that the commission of the officers so appointed shall bear date with those of the officers promoted to the additional regiments.

Section 6 enacts that the term of enlistments made in 1861 and 1862, in the regular army, shall be for three years, and those in 1863 for five years, as at present, and that regulars shall be entitled to the same bounties as volunteers.

A BILL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A VOLUNTEER MILITIA FORCE, TO BE CALLED THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 1 provides for the organization of a volunteer force, to consist of 240,000 rank and file, to be formed into 200 regiments, divided into 12 companies of 100 men, apportioned among the States pro rata, according to their representation in the House of Representatives, and for the Territories and District of Columbia as for the smallest State, to be called the National Guard.

Section 2 provides that the Guard shall be composed of able bodied citizens, and such as have declared their intentions to become such, between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age, who voluntarily enroll themselves.

Section 3 provides for the officering of the companies, four to form a battalion and three battalions a regiment.

Section 4 provides that in each regiment eight companies shall be of infantry, two of riflemen, one of cavalry, or riflemen instructed as Zouaves are, and one of light or field artillery. The volunteers to reside within convenient distances for drills, etc, such as are considered necessary; drills must be prescribed by the commanding officers, who are to be held responsible therefor, and may be censured, reprimanded, or court martialed for neglect.

Section 5 recommends the States to appoint officers acceptable to volunteers, and to commission or promote none who have not satisfactorily passed the examination of the military board appointed by the Governor.

Section 6 empowers the President to order the whole or any part of the National Guard into the service of the United States during war, invasion, insurrection, actual or apprehended, or any obstruction of the laws by force too strong to be overcome by the civil arm. The Guard to be governed by the army regulations, and by the articles of war when in service, and, so far as compatible with the volunteer organization, by the former when not in service.

Section 7 empowers the President to designate the officer to command any force called into service, and the proper general and field officers, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 8 entitles every officer and private to a certificate from the Adjutant General of the Guard for the Guard at the seat of Government, which shall exempt him from other military duty and entitle him to other exemptions and advantages, on condition that he takes a prescribed oath of allegiance.

Section 9 provides for the appointment of an adjutant general of the Guard from the assistant adjutant generals of the army, with pay of colonel and rank of brigadier, with an office at the seat of Government, his printing to be done at the Government offices, who shall organize the Guard.

Section 10 provides for a camp of instructions in each State, to be composed of officers of the Guard detailed to instruct, the War Department to furnish camp equipage and provisions for ten days, the men to receive $2 a day while in service, and to pay a fine of $1 for absence; the colonels and captains to be held responsible for the complete instruction of their commands, and to have power to call them out not exceeding a day a month.

Section 11 requires three days' notice of meeting or muster; the fine for neglect to be not less than 50 cents to $1. Provides heavy fines for disobedience of all in the United States service—$300 for a colonel and $50 for a private. If such refusal be from disaffection or continuedly, the person in fault may be prosecuted in the United States courts for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Section 12 enacts that each arm of the National Guard have the same uniform, each different from the other arms, plain, neat, and economical, and one suit to be furnished at the expense of the United States to each person during his continuance in service.

Section 12 provides for honorable discharge after six years of continuous and faithful service, which shall exempt him from further military duty in time of peace. Provides for exemption during service from serving on juries, and from arrest on civil process while going to or from muster or service.

Section 14 provides for the enrollment of 80,000 the first, 80 000 the second, and 80,000 the third year, from the approval of the act, so that the term of only a third will expire at once, and provides for the enrollment of candidates to supply the place of those wishing to retire at the expiration of six years, their service to commence when the others' term ends. The principle embraced in this bill to be extended to the officers of the National Guard wishing to retire from service at the end of the six years.

SWEAR THEM ALL.—J. M. Martin, a school teacher by profession, and a native of Pennsylvania; Mr. Zeltzman, a German who taught music, and a Mr. Sabin, a Yankee trafficker, have been compelled to leave Hinds county, Miss Suspicious-looking characters of every description—blue-skinned Yankees who are trading South on Black Republican capital, and making quarterly dividends in aid of the Lincolnite Abolitionists, living in Yankee land, should be made to "kiss the book" in token of allegiance to the Government. And after they have taken the oath, they should be watched more closely than ever, for they are especially tricky people.—*New Orleans Delta.*

THE Charleston *Mercury* considers the Southern Confederacy "capable of contracting." We guess 'twould rather expand.

THE State of New Hampshire will raise and equip another regiment immediately.

A Caution to Captains of Merchant Vessels.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

The vice president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, has received the following letter from Flag Officer Stringham, of the blockading squadron:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MINNESOTA.
HAMPTON ROADS, June 29, 1861.

CHARLES DENNIS, Esq, Vice President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company:

SIR: I beg leave to suggest to the company that if they will instruct vessels with whom they are in communication coming from the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico to keep on the outer edge of the Gulf stream, I think they would run much less risk of capture.

I have no doubt vessels armed, especially steamers, run out for a day or so, perhaps not crossing the Gulf, yet are able to pick up vessels on the inner edge of the stream, as was the case with the rebel schooner *Savannah*, and more recently the *Lady Davis*.

Very respectfully,
S H. STRINGHAM,
Flag-officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

New York Stock Exchange—July 8

1000 US 6s '67	92¾	35000 Missouri 8 6s	39
62000 U S 6s '81 coup	85¾	10000 do	b10 39
1000 U S 6s '81 reg	85¾	2000 do	39⅞
6000 U S 6s '68	86	10000 do	39⅞
14000 U S 6s '71 coup	80	2000 Erie 1st m bds	101½
1000 U S 6s '74 coup	79¾	200 Mich Cen 8s 1st	91
2000 do	79	10 Mechanics' Bank	29¾
2000 Treas 6s o 2 yrs	99	5 Bank of Commerce	72
2000 do	98¾	9 Am ex Bank	74¾
4000 Tres 1½ p c notes	102	41 do	74
2000 U S Island bds	93	100 Pacific Mail S	70¾
83000 Tenn 6s '90	58¾	1015 N Y Central R	84½
5000 do	s5 58¾	50 do	s12 74
1000 Virginia 6s	57	100 do	74¾
4000 do	s3 45⅞	20 Hudson River R	34
5000 do	b5 45⅞	100 Reading R	33¾
1000 do	45⅞	200 do	34
10000 Louisiana 6s	51	50 Mich S & N I G	s10 25¾
1 00 California 5t 7s	75	100 Panama R	s30 105
5000 N Carolina 6s	s15 51	800 Ill Cen Sup R	83¾
5000 do	s5 51¼	100 do	66
5000 do	s5 51½	315 Gal & Chic R	51¾
2000 do	s15 51½	100 Cleve & Toledo R	24¾
5000 do	s15 51½	400 do	24½
2000 do	s15 51½	40 do	24¾
10 00 do	51½	100 Chicago & R I	s30 84¾
10000 Mo 6s I R & S J	47	60 do	84¾
1000 Brooklyn W 1	97	100 do	84½
4000 do	97¾	30 Chi B & Quin R	55
30000 N Y Cent bds '76	101	88 Mil & Pr du C R	14

New York Markets—Yesterday.

ASHES are firm, with sales of 25 bbls, at $5.56½ for Pots, and $6.75 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour opened with increased firmness, and prices advanced 5@10c per bbl, under the favorable European advices, but it soon became heavy, and closed nearly up 400 bbls, which deters buyers from operating freely at the advance, and but little business occurred at the improvement. The sales are 9,000 bbls, at $5.55@5.70 for superfine State, $5.60@5.75 for extra State, $5.50@5.65 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c., and $5.75@5.80 for extra do, including shipping brands of Michigan and Ohio, and $6@6.25 for extra brands of do at $4.90@5.

Southern Flour is dull and unchanged; sales 200 bbls at $4.90@5.30 for superfine Baltimore; $5.60@6.75 for extra do; $6.75@6.50 for Brandywine; $5.75@7.50 for family, and $7@9 for fancy brands. After the close of the Liquor Notion, U S N

Rye Flour is quiet and steady, with sales of 300 bbls at $3.32@7 for the range of extra brands.

Corn Meal is quiet and steady, sales at $2.50@3.80 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull; we quote New Jersey at $2.80@2.90 and Brandywine at $3.00 for Philadelphia.

Wheat is 1@2c per bushel higher, with a fair export demand; sales 16,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, $1.25@1.29 for Club, $1 05@1.09 for winter red Western, 93@96c for amber do, $1.34 for white Canada, and $1.15 for white Western.

Rye is quiet at 50@53c for Western, and 57@58c for State.

Barley is 55@55c.

Oats are inactive and heavy at 25@26c for Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, 29@30c for State, and 29@30c for Western and Canadian.

Corn is quiet, and without essential change; sales 50 000 bushels at 60@61c for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is firmer for mess, with a moderate demand; prime is dull; the sales are 200 bbls mess at $14.75 for mess, $14 69 for unnoticed do, light weight, and $12 50@13 for prime. Beef is unchanged; sales of 300 bbls at $8.50@9 for country mess, $14@15 for country extra, $15@15.75 for prime mess Western, and $11@11 50 for extra mess Beef is dull; sales of 200 tierces at $12@13 for plain mess, and $13@14 for extra do. Cut meats are inactive at 5@5½c for Hams and 4½@5c for Shoulders. Lard is dull and heavy, with sales of 200 tcs and bbls at 8@8½c.

Butter is steady and firmer. The Liverpool, 1,000 bbls Flour at 5s 6d; 15,000 bushels wheat at 6d; 10,000 bushels corn at 5½d; in ship's bags, 7o London, 1,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d; in ship's bags, 1 60 bbls Rides at 30s. To Bremen, by the steamer, 600 bbls Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bbls British bark for Genoa, with Cotton at 1c; two British brigs for Cork and a market, with 12,000 and 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 10d and 11d.

Hops are quiet and firm, with small sales at 18@20c.

HAY is a little firmer, with a moderate demand at 30@65c for common to prime.

FLAX.—Rockland is nominal at 56c for common and 60c for prime.

NAVAL STORES —Crude Turpentine is quiet and unchanged. The market for Spirits of Turpentine is quiet at 32@32½c. Common Rosin is firmer, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $2.50, in yard, and 1 200 bbls, at $2 62½, delivered per 310 lbs. The medium and finer grades of Rosin are quiet.

MOLASSES is dull, and without sales of moment.

RICE is dull, with small sales at $5 25@5.

HIDES.—Hides are very firm, with a fair demand; sales 1,175 bbls Cuba at 11½c, and 174 bbls Porto Rico at 6¼@6½c.

COFFEE is quiet, with sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 11@14c.

COTTON.—The market is quiet and firm, with sales of 400 bales at 16½c for middling Uplands.

HIDES.—There is very little doing in this trade, and prices are nominally unchanged. We hear of no sales or any transactions worthy of notice.

SALT.—The market is very quiet but holders are firm We do not hear of any transactions.

WHISKY is quiet, with sales of 400 bbls at 15c.

CITY ITEMS.

ARE WE A MILITARY PEOPLE?—The number of troops tendered by responsible parties to the President is 575,000 men. It is believed that it would be no difficult matter for the War Department to put an additional force of one hundred thousand men into the field in thirty days from the date of the order. They could also be fully equipped with almost the same speed, provided it was done by the energetic fashioner and clothiers of Philadelphia. Messrs. Charles Stokes & Son furnish superior military clothing at the shortest notice, and lowest cash prices.

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

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. N. TUCHAM,
TH. FROTHINGHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
WM. L. REHN.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Saranak, Rowland ..... Liverpool, July 25
Bark Ellen Stanton, Tarbox ..... Havana, soon
Bark Elizabeth, Norrgavo ..... Key West, soon
Schr Fannie, Vance ..... Havana, soon
Schr J Northrup, Ross ..... Fort au Prince, soon
Schr L B Myers, Somers ..... Barbadoes, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS			DAYS
Matanzas	New York	Matanzas	July 8
Parana	Boston	Galeras	July 9
Europa	Boston