Military Matters.

GUARDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT TROOP.

This fine body of men made their first street parade yesterday afternoon. Along the route of procession the men in line received the plaudits of thousands of spectators, who seemed to be highly pleased with the imposing display made by the company.

The men were drawn up in line on Race street, near Broad, and were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast which had been prepared for them by Richard Magee, Esq., a gentleman of long military experience. Having done full justice to the edibles set before them, the men responded, through their officers, thanking the gentleman for the kindness he had shown them.

TORNO'S KENTUCKY REGIMENT OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

This regiment is rapidly forming, and will be mustered into service within the next few days. Being composed of Kentuckians, New Jersey men, New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, with a few from Virginia and North Carolina, a Union regiment in defense of the Union, its moral effect will be felt throughout the country. Could the North and South assemble in camp, as a part of this regiment has at Camp Peyton, the same harmony and cordial good feeling that exists there would prevail throughout the Union. We have an earnest desire to see this regiment, composed as it is, of gentlemen representing those various States, equipped and made ready for service. We feel assured that neither the Government nor Kentucky will have any cause to regret the formation of this regiment; but, on the contrary, if brought into action, new laurels will be acquired for each.

GYMNASY ZOUAVES.

This company, recently accepted by Col. Birney, is intended to act as scouters for his regiment, and is composed of some of the best young men in our city, both morally and physically, who will render good account of themselves if an opportunity offers. There are several more companies of Zouaves formed and are rapidly drilling in order to enter the service when proficient. Company B drill at Eighth and Callowhill streets, and have for drill master Capt De Witt, one of the original Chicago Zouaves, commanded by the late Colonel Ellsworth. A few young men are wanted for Company A. They expect to be in Virginia in three weeks

THE CALIFORNIA FLAG.

A number of companies have come forward and claimed that they were entitled to the flag sent from California to be given to the first company that left Philadelphia for Washington, and the matter has been referred to a committee for decision.

THE CHIPPEWA GUARDS REGIMENT.

The Secretary of War has accepted this regiment for three years' service or for the war Captain James Miller, who served under, and received honorable mention from, General Quitman in the Mexican war, has been elected colonel of the regiment in place of Colonel Wm. P Seymour. Orders for mustering the men into service are now in the hands of Colonel Miller, and the regiment is ordered to go at once into camp. This will be a crack regiment, and will be thoroughly appointed. The uniform is to be of cadet gray cloth, trimmed with black, and is now being made up under the supervision of the officers of the regiment. A few more men are wanted to fill up the companies, and we would advise all who desire to enlist under competent officers to enrol themselves with the Chippewa Guards. For the present, their headquarters are at the College of Medicine, South Fifth street, below Walnut.

A REBEL CAP.

Samuel Bell, Jr., a member of the City Troop, has sent to Philadelphia a trophy from Hafnesville, in the shape of a cap of the captain of a rifle company. The cap is similar in shape to that worn by our volunteers. The material is fine blue cloth, with a broad band of green velvet along the lower edge of the crown. It is surmounted with a plume of green and black feathers. Upon the front is a wreath wrought with gold thread, in the centre of which is a bugle, and the letters "B. B. G," which stands for "Berkely Border Guard." Above this arrangement is another wreath, which contains a gilt spread eagle and fourteen stars. The buttons upon the sides are the United States navy pattern.

We also noticed a number of trophies picked up at the same battle-field, by G. G. Evans, and sent to Mr. Evans, the proprietor of the gift-book store. They consist of a cap of the above description, a bed-quilt, knapsack, and cartridge box. They are placed in a conspicuous position in the book store, and yesterday attracted a good deal of attention.

THE JACKSON REGIMENT, COL. JOHN K. MURPHY.

Three more companies of this fine body of men (Companies I, E, and D) have been mustered into the service of the United States by Major Ruff. This makes the regiment complete, with the single exception of Company K, which will be sworn in on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock. The quartermaster has the orders for tents, accoutrements, and ammunition, and has already received marching orders. Some of the companies are encamped at Hestonville, and some at Camden.

COLONEL BRADY'S REGIMENT.

The headquarters of this fine regiment, No. 515 Arch Second street, have been crowded of late with the immediate enlistment of one hundred and fifty more men, to be added to Col. Brady's First Artillery Regiment, now stationed at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. The soldiers of this regiment have both the advantage of a beautiful and healthful camp, and also in being under the command of a soldier who fought with distinction through the Mexican war. Good blacksmiths, farriers, buglers, and armorers will receive special care from Col. Brady.

An Emeute Among the Garibaldi Regiment.

CAPTAIN TAKATSH, WITH SIXTY SEVEN OF HIS COMPANY (NO. 7), REVOLT—LOAD THEIR ARMS AND MARCH TO WASHINGTON TO SURRENDER TO GENERAL SCOTT OR GENERAL MANSFIELD, AND DEMAND A COURT MARTIAL.

(From the Washington Star of last evening.)

For some time past there has been a disagreement about rations, pay, duty, &c., between Capt. Takatsh and Colonel Utassy, the commander of his regiment, the Garibaldian. Yesterday, he and two other captains, and eight lieutenants, signed a paper, asking Colonel Utassy and the Lieutenant Colonel to resign, and to leave the Major in command of the regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel refused to permit it to be presented to Colonel U.

The seventh company refused, with the Italian company (first), to drill yesterday afternoon, in consequence. Colonel Utassy then ordered Captain Takatsh to give up his sword, and go under arrest. He refused, and ordered his men to load and redden his arrest. This they did. Subsequently he marched his company to Washington, crossing the bridge at 10 P. M., and bivouacking in the public grounds near the end of the bridge.

General Mansfield hearing of the affair through a message from Captain Takatsh, sent a squadron—companies G and H of 21 United States cavalry, and a company of United States infantry—to arrest the whole party, which was accomplished at midnight. On the appearance of the United States cavalry and infantry, Captain Takatsh waked his men, formed them in line, and ordered them to lay down their arms, stepped forward and delivered up his sword, a prisoner. They were immediately marched to the Treasury building, the quarters of the 21 cavalry, where they are now held prisoners, awaiting General Scott's orders.

The lieutenants of Capt. Takatsh's company, and thirty of the non commissioned officers and men, remained in the camp, refusing to join in the revolt.

FOREIGN ITEMS

COTTON GROWING has been commenced in the British colony of Queensland, Oceanica, with a good prospect of success.

MANY of the English convicts transported within the last ten years to Western Australia have become reputable and wealthy men. Some are prosperous farmers—some trustworthy and opulent merchants—and one owns twenty thousand acres of land, with seventy thousand sheep. Mining operations are carried on by them with extensive capital and success, and the discovery of large tracts of timber has created a new branch of industry, of which the "ticket-of-leave" men have eagerly availed themselves. Three hundred convicts were sent out there from Great Britain last year, and a thousand would not have overstocked the settlement within the same time

AT LAGNEY Michelet has received justice as a poet. M. Lannau Roland has published in Paris the first translation of his poetry that has been made. Among the rest there are some sonnets and madrigals of great beauty.

THE great Italian painting, Giovanni Battista Niccolini, is very ill at Florence.

A NEW gunpowder has been discovered which has more efficiency than the old, and all the liberalities of gun cotton. Its composition is twenty-eight parts of ferrocyanide of potassium, one hundred and twenty three parts, and chlorate of potash forty-nine. Its explosive gases are twice in volume to those of common gunpowder.

NATHAN THOMPSON, the American boat builder, who constructs a complete gunboat of one hundred tons by steam, in five hours from the time the keel is laid, has introduced the Bonner and Spaulding system of advertising into England. The London *Star* lately accommodated his advertisements with a whole side of its issue.

A SPIRITED ARTICLE in the *Opinion Nationale* advises the ultramontanes not to be too elated at any little success they may seem to have achieved in the late election for members of the Council of France, ballot-stuffing by the guardians of popular expression being quite as well understood in that country as in the Sixth ward, and at Oxford Crossings. "We all know," says the writer, "that the voters' urn is nothing but a stone pot covered with pasteboard, and tied with pack-thread, into which the ballots fall, glued together by the press with whose stamps they are still wet, and virgin of thumbmarks or creases."

WE learn from the Marseilles papers that eleven young ostriches, hatched in the grounds of M Pasteb, at Mouredon, have just been placed in the Zoological Gardens of the former city. The incubation lasted nearly forty days, and out of thirteen eggs produced eleven young. This result is hailed with all the more delight by French naturalists, because, hitherto, through the ill-advised selection by the maternal bird of situations for her nest, all previous attempts to mature ostrich eggs in France have failed. We suppose that the present happy mother must have been holding a council of incubation with Monsieur Michelet.

A SOLDIER in the Scotch Fusileer Guards lately died of fatigue on a march of eighteen miles, from Kingston to Guilford, on the way to the Camp of Aldershott. Two other men in the same corps fainted from exhaustion. An investigation of the matter disclosed that the poor fellows, with all their comrades, had been obliged by their officers to wear two pairs of breeches apiece, "in order to lighten their loads," and that although a number of service wagons accompanied the march, they were left perfectly empty, while the average weight of each man's accoutrements was seventy pounds.

ON Thursday, June 20, the question of "Essays and Reviews" again came up in the Convocation of Canterbury, upon Archdeacon Denison's report that that brochure was ecclesiastically actionable. Denison himself moved to proceed to a Synodical judgment of it. The motion brought forth numerous amendments, which were declared irregular; and a succeeding one, proposed and seconded severally by the Archdeacons of Stafford and Sarum, to the effect that, though there were sufficient grounds for the judgment, it was inexpedient to revive that old engine of ecclesiastical intolerance in the present circumstances of the Church, after long debate, was laid over by adjournment of the body.

THE *Monniteur* states that a very curious book, of great interest at the present crisis in Papal history, has just been reproduced by the Dentu Publishing House. This is the "Monita Secreta" of the Company of Jesus—being none other than the secret and infamous instructions of the Jesuit Order, circulated among the members in manuscript form in 1661—with the Latin and French text printed in parallel columns.

Important from Fort Pickens.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL AND THE BLOCKADE—THE LANDING OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES—CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL AND REBEL FORCES

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

FORT PICKENS, Friday, June 28, 1861

I wrote to you, some days ago, to the effect that Admiral Milne, of the British navy, the commander in chief of her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in North America, was giving especial attention to our blockade. The news is confirmed. A British steam-frigate has arrived here from Havana, and is now swinging from a pair of anchors in the berth occupied by the *Sabine*

The officer in command of the former vessel makes no secret of his mission. It is, he says, to see that the rights of English commerce are protected; and that the blockade must be such as will prevent "the entrance or departure of any craft to or from any harbor of the South, coaster, ocean, trade, or tender." This will be strange intelligence to the majority of the *Times'* local readers. The treaty of Paris has not laid down any rules by which we may know what is, and what is not an effective blockade. Admiral Milne makes up for the deficiency. Here is his definition, as furnished to one of his subordinate commanders:

1. No port is blockaded efficiently if any vessel can enter or depart from it unknown to, or in spite of, the guarding men-of-war.

2. An efficient blockade necessitates the complete cutting off of all maritime ingress or egress, except in regard to harbor islands having no outlet to the sea, save under the guns of the fleet.

3. The escape of the third vessel from the blockading squadron signalizes the invalidity of the blockade.

If her Britannic Majesty wishes to keep the letter of this law in force, should it be broken from any cause, she must send out bigger and better men-of-war than any of hers at present in the waters of North America. I give you the programme exactly as it was made out, and you can see its absurdity on its face What does it mean by "island harbors having no outlet except under the guns of the fleet?" There are "island harbors" at several of the Southern ports which could keep the rebels in provisions for months. We have out them off in more places than one. Will our British cousins insist that a proper blockading fleet should wink at grub going to camps on the mainland from adjoining islands? The Admiralty of England, I understand, established a proper blockade law during the existence of some South American troubles a few years ago. It provided merely for the successful cutting off of ocean traffic, and said nothing whatever about coasting, "island harbors," and the like It appears that this thing called international law is just as England wishes to make it, where she has any "say," at all events. Captain McKean does not believe that there is any responsible authority for the definition given by Milne. The Admiral has in his possession a copy of Captain Adams' letter issued on the 19th of May, from the frigate *Sabine*, and I learn he sent a duplicate of it to England

When her Majesty's slip anchored she ran up the American flag and fired twenty-one guns, which we immediately returned. She then fired thirteen in deference to the Commodore, which was answered by the flag ship. An exchange of visits between the respective officers immediately took place, and to see the manner in which wine and good-fellowship went around in the ward-rooms, would convince any honest man that there is more profit in being the Anglo-Saxon character than we have been in the habit of thinking of. A very funny incident occurred during the firing of the salutes. I suppose you are aware that the first shotting a foreign man of war does, when saluting a friendly nation, is to send aloft its ensign. So our star-spangled banner was hoisted to the foretop of the *Briton*, when she first saluted, and the circumstance caused the most magnificent confusion in the rebel camp on shore. What could it be? The Union Jack at the peak and the stars and stripes at the fore top of a man-of-war blazing away at Pickens? What it a new fledged Confederate vessel successfully pebbling us under false pretenses? Every telescope and opera-glass in camp was brought to bear upon the ships, and I hear that the gallant Colonel McRae and Barracuda were summoned to quarters. Officers from the different posts were seen hurriedly riding to and from General Bragg's quarters, and Bragg is reported to have commanded a general fall in on the Island at dark. For over seven or eight hours the hoax was working dire trouble and uneasiness on shore, and no one but the rebels know whether the fear of Yankee power, occasioned that day, has subsided yet. So far, then, Renshaw's moonlight humbug has been repaid with a vengeance.

Twenty four hours ago our reinforcements were comfortably camped on Rosas. You probably know more about them than I do. "Billy Wilson's regiment" got inside the lights on the 24th, and is now on Rosas Island As I write there is a battalion drill going on, and it looks queer enough to one who has been thirty years a regular. What the new comers lack in elegance, however, they make up in muscle. Their advent here was a grand affair, and was as noisy as you can imagine Cheers do not describe the extraordinary roars with which every one of our vessels, and subsequently ourselves, were greeted. I sincerely doubt whether so many "tigers" were ever before heard in Florida. Is it any wonder, then, that the regiment should be the lions of the hour? The debarkation was something whose like I never hope to look upon again "Three cheers for Harry Brown—tiger!" "Three cheers for Billy Wilson—tiger." "Three cheers for General Scott—tiger" "Three cheers for Old Abe—tiger." "Three cheers for Mr. Slemmer—tiger!" Three groans for Old Bragg—tiger" "Three groans for Jeff Davis—tiger." "Say, old handy legs, fling down that fowling-piece." "Hold on there, squinkey, them's my groceries." "Pull that d—d nigger overboard;" and a thousand other inestimable phrases were greeted my ear from the crowd, as the *Vanderbilt* hauled near to let them land.

The two most trying months in the year are approaching us. Cass fashion, Bragg places a more reliance in "Generals July and August" than on his satellites. He is wise. But we will survive, I know, and survive to capture Pensacola. We have now a pretty moderate sick list, considering the locality and the circumstances; and scurvy, which recently appeared to have a design on us, is going away. Nevertheless, the heat is intolerable. There are times when a damp cloth, pressed tightly to the walls, will actually emit smoke Drilling in the sun has been abolished, and I regret to see Mr. Wilson's men forced to endure it. Several invalids belonging to the regiment, and to our force have given way before the scorching influences of a Floridian sun, and many of them will be sent home in the *Vanderbilt*. We sent a few to the States in the frigate *Sabine*, whose officers and men we miss sadly. The summer clothes of the troops, as much of them as we had, at least, have been served out, and this fact will go far to neutralize the dreadful sufferings we endure from the weather. Last evening the lightrifled guns were placed in position to do considerable damage to the rebels; the mortars are properly placed, too, and our labors grow less as the work approaches completion I told you of the arrival of this ordnance before, so there is no use in again describing it at length. I have been requested not to be very definite in speaking of the beaver battery, which was mounted in the night, papers reach the enemy pretty regularly. But I may state that we have made Fort Pickens impregnable; and those officers of the United States army now in the loyal States who remember what its condition was on the first of the New Year will admit that there has been no idle time spent here. On the 1st of April even Ingraham entertained the idea that Pickens could be reduced and taken. There is not a man in all Warrington to day that feels his own position secure, and does not know ours to be as safe as the commander of Gibraltar's

The latest news from *shore* is dated last evening. I obtained it easily It amounts to this: The rebels have completed their four new batteries, and have them well fitted with guns. This makes about eighteen they have in all, including Mc Rae and Barracuda. Wherever columbiads came from—several have been mounted on Barracuda instead of the common guns heretofore located there. I receive, from several sources, assurance that the Secessionists really stand in need of the necessaries of life, and have narrated accounts to that effect before. But I do think they are exaggerated—for this reason: that the Alabama railroad is open, and surely, if there are any provisions in the so-called Confederate States, troops would not be permitted to starve in Florida Besides, to tell the truth, our own food is not so good that we can afford to despise salt pork and hard biscuit The singular outlet at the upper end of the bay, through which the rebels are said to receive a great many little things, has been reconnoitred with partial success Heretofore all the visits of that indefatigable little steamer to the Confederate camp will be few and far between. There are now about 5,000 or 6 000 soldiers attached to Bragg's command. The navy yard is divested of everything calculated to burn that could be removed. A company of Atlanta mechanics garrison the premises, and go outside occasionally to assist in "sapping and mining" on the road to McRae, which is better fortified than many suppose. I understand that the artillerists who came from Louisiana are rifling several of the guns mounted near the old navy yard water tanks. There are now plenty vitable to *the practised looker-on*, footing 32 pound pieces bordering the wharves at the navy yard. They are well situated, and could seriously annoy any vessel that, under such circumstances, its strength was increased, and he should pause before any display of force until the actual necessity arose. He thought it would have been better to husband our strength, and act in that spirit of colonial policy which had on previous occasion been enunciated by the Government, and which the people approved. [Cheers.]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Jacob Esher was charged with malicious mischief, but on the trial it appeared that the charge grew out of the fact that the defendant had broken a door in a house owned by himself The prosecution was then abandoned.

The case of Frizer and Darlington, publishers of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, charged with libel, was fixed for yesterday, but owing to the absence of a witness for the Commonwealth, it was postponed until this morning.

The prosecution is instituted by Henry Black, who complains that the defendants published him as a Secessionist, who had been roughly handled in Philadelphia for avowing such sentiments.

SMALL change is so scarce at Nashville, Tennessee, that bills for 25 and 50 cents are now issued

New York Stock Exchange—July 9.

7000 U S 6s '71 reg	86¾	50 Continental Bank	65
15000 U S 6s '81 coup	86¾	5 Del & Hud Canal	80¼
9000 N Y 5s '76	104¾	100 Cumberland coal	20
4000 Ohio 6s 1860	89	50 Pacific M S	70
9 B ill cons bds '77	75	100 N Y Central R	74¾
5000 Ind State 5s	75	10 do	74¾
10000 Tenn St 6s '90	59¾	100 do	74¾
1000 do	59¾	100 do	74¾
100 do	59¾	70 Erie Railroad	23
2000 do	59¾	11 do	22¾
2000 do	59¾	50 Hudson River R	22¾
5000 do	59¾	50 do	22¾
6000 do	59¾	100 Harlem R	14
27000 Virginia 6s	69	200 Reading R	34¼
5000 N Carolina 6s	53¾	50 Mich S & N I R	27½
5 00 do	53¾	95 Mich S & N I G	27½
10 M Missouri 6s	68	50 do	27½
100 do	68¾	14 Panama R	134
6000 do	68	50 do	109¾
2000 do	68	450 Ill Cent R Sp	115
7000 do	68¾	250 do	66¾
10000 do	68¾	100 Cleve & Pittsburg	45
2000 do	68¾	450 Gal & Chi R	61
5000 do	68¾	50 do	60
5000 do	68¾	400 Clev & Toledo R	94
500 California St 7s	75	100 do	94¾
1 6 48	75¾	100 do	95
200 Brooklyn W Co 7s	98	850 do	94¾
5 60 N Y Central 7s	96¾	600 do	94¾
1000 Erie 2d mtge	65	150 Chicago & R I	84¾
1000 Erie bds '91	66	200 do	85¾
1000 Hudson R conv	63	100 do	85¾
5000 Mich C Sa bds, old	59	50 do	84¾
2000 Mich S & N I 7s	80	100 do	84¾
500 Chi & N W 7s	15	220 do	85¾
3100 L Erie & W 7s int	45	100 do	85¾
1000 Rahst of Sagaw 6s	75	100 do	85¾
64 Am Exch Bank	75	100 do	85¾

SECOND BOARD

26000 U S 6s '81 reg	86¾	13000 Missouri St 6s	40¾
10 00 U S 6s '81 coup	86¾	10000 do	40¾
1000 U S 6s '67	88¾	5000 do	40¾
10000 Tenn 6 0 0 2 yrs	98¾	10000 do	40¾
1000 Mo 6s H & S 5s	49¾	50 Pacific M S	70
9000 Virginia 6s	69	125 N Y Central R	74¾
20000 California 7s	75¾	100 Reading R	35¼
4000 Virginia 6s	69	100 Galena & Chi R	62
3000 do	69	100 do	61¾
2000 Tenn 6s '90	59¾	100 do	61
1000 do	60¾	100 do	61
1000 do	60¾	200 do	61
1000 do	60¾	100 do	61
500 do	60¾	100 do	60¾
1000 N Carolina 6s	54	50 Chicago & R I R	85¾
2000 L aC & Mil L G	55		

New York Markets—Yesterday.

FLOUR, &c.—The inquiry for Western and State Flour is active, and the market is without much change, but with less liberal arrivals a better feeling prevails, and prices have a firmer tone. The demand is chiefly for export.

The sales include 31,300 bbls at $3.60@3.75 for superfine Western $3.65@3.80 for do State, $3.90@4.25 for the low grades of extra Western, $4.00@4.30 for extra State, $4.50@4.75 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio, and $4.60@5.75 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is in moderate request and steady. Choice extras are firmly held; sales of 600 bbls at $4.60 $4.80 for extras.

Southern Flour is rather firm and in fair demand. The receipts are light; sales 1 100 bbls at $4.65@5.75 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c, and $6.80@8 50 for extras.

Rye Flour is steady. We quote $2.50@3.50.

Corn Meal is steady; sales of Jersey at $2.75 and Marsh's Calcutta by store at $3 25

PROVISIONS.—The pork market is firmer, with more inquiry; sales of 600 bbls at $14.75@14.87½ for mess and $12.50@13.75 for prime. Beef is unchanged, sales there are a fair demand. The sales are 350 bbls at $8.50 $10 50 for country mess, $12@12.50 for extra do, and $14@18 for extra India mess. Cut meats are quiet; sales of 69 hhds at 4¾@5c for Shoulders, and 6@6¾c for Hams. Lard is steady; sales of 250 pkgs at 5¾@6c. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

ASHES.—The market is steady for Potash $6.56¼, and Pearls $6 62½.

COTTON.—The market is extremely quiet; small sales of Rio at 11@14c.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, but prices have advanced. We quote ordinary at 12c, middling Uplands and Gulfs at 13½@13¾c.

MOLASSES.—There is no demand, and prices are nominally unchanged.

RICE.—Prices are steady. Holders of crude Turpentine continue firm at $3 10; spirits do is in limited request at 32@32½c. Common Rosin is in more active demand, and prices have advanced. The market closes firm at the advance; the sales embrace 3,000 bbls at $2 40@2 45c. The better grades are inactive, and prices are without material variation. In Tar or Pitch there is nothing doing, and prices are entirely nominal.

OILS.—The market is quiet for all descriptions, and prices are nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—The market is quiet and prices are a shade easier We quote at 22½@25c for 100 gns. as to quality.

WHISKY.—No sales to speak of, and the market heavy; sales of 400 bbls at 19½@19c in ordinary to good bdls.

FREIGHTS.—The engagements for Produce to Liverpool—July 9—14,244 bbls flour, 551 do whisky, 541 do scorn meal, 95,578 bus wheat, 85 519 do corn, 9 651 do oats, 13 268 do rye, 1 000 do peas, 1,378 kegs lard, 192 do pork, 56 do cut meats, 70 kegs lard, 692 sacks oil cake.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 9.—The market for Beef Cattle is again lower, and it has been quite difficult to sell at heavy losses to drovers. The supply is excessive; 3 800 head have been yarded at Allerton's, which is far beyond the consumptive wants of this city during the hot weather. The quotations of this morning were 6 to 8c, some very few at 8¼@8½c for extra fine quality.

Droves of good rolling steers, suited for ordinary retailing, sold at 7¾@7¾ cents, the average of all sales not over 7 cents. The scorching heat of the sun compelled brokers and butchers to frequently seek shelter in doors; the drinkers of cooling drinks were the only persons actively and profitably engaged. The Cattle likewise suffered severely from the heat, and were not able to stand the ordeal long enough for their being sold and driven to the shambles. Drovers feel decidedly blue, and grumble very much about the low prices. Some few of them expressed their determination not to show themselves this way again in some time.

It will be, from all appearances, a difficult matter to sell out the stock this week. Butchers say that they find business dull; the hotels are not buying as usual, and people generally seem to have diminished their wants for beef The plenty of vegetables, and general depression in all kinds of meat, has aided in reducing prices.

CITY ITEMS.

LEAVING THE CITY.—A large number of our citizens are leaving the city, and seeking the cool air and comforts of the various watering places. But these comforts cannot be properly enjoyed except the recipients furnish themselves with the elegant, fashionable, and durable suits of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, and obtain a suit with 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 location of this well-known establishment is Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. N. FATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
WM. L. REHN, }

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Saranak, Rowland ..... Liverpool, July 25
Bark Tuscarora, Dabney ..... Liverpool, soon
Bark Relantine, Gleason ..... Havana, soon
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave ..... Key West, soon
Bark Thomas Dallett, Dill ..... Laguayra, soon
Ketch Commerce, Barnes ..... Maracaibo, soon
Schr Fannie Vance, ... Havana, soon
Schr L B Myers, Somers ..... Barbadoes, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 42 SUN SETS 7 38
HIGH WATER ..... 4 42 MOON SETS 4 47

ARRIVED.

Bark Thomas Dallett, Dill, from Porto Cabello 24th June, with 55 bags coffee in order. Cabin passenger—Capt. Briggs, Mrs Matilda Evans and four children.

Bark White Wing, Ealing, arrived at Laguayra June 26—the only American vessel in that port. July 1, lat 28 30, long 71, exchanged colors with a U S steam frigate, supposed to be the Sabine, steering S W. July 2, lat 31 20 long 73, at midnight, passed close to a steam frigate steering S. July 4 lat 34 20, long 73 30, passed schr E M Mally, off Cape S.

Schr Zebulon, Allen, 15 days from East Harbor, Tl, with salt to Wm H Bonsall & Co.

Schr Caroline C Smith, Smith, 1 day from Wilmington, Del, in ballast to captain.

Schr Venus Fox, Hudson, from Key West, via Wilmington, Del, 1 day, in ballast to captain.

Schr S Lockwood, Truitt, from New York, in ballast to E R Sawyer & Co.

Schr Shenandoah, Gandy, from Newport, in ballast to E R Sawyer & Co.

Schr Maria Jane, Ass, from Providence, in ballast to E Race Fowell

Schr John Compton, Elliott, from Providence, in ballast to N Stimpson & Co.

Schr John H Williams, Small, from Boston, in ballast to N Stimpson & Co.

Schr H Willetts, Parsons, 5 days from Beverly, in ballast to captain

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

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

Steamer Bristol, Allen, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. &c. to W P Clyde.

CLEARED.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, Boston, H Winsor.

Brig Emma, Baker, Boston, N Stratevant & Co.

Schr J H Williams, Small, East Point.

Schr J Spencer, Dole, Bordeaux, (with inward cargo from New Orleans) captain.

Schr C B Allen, Bay, Bath, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.

Schr J Northrup, Ross, Port au Prince, T Wattson & Son.

Schr W L Springs, Hoffman, Key West, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr Sea Witch, Tyler, Boston, do

Schr Caroline C Smith, Smith, Boston, R H Powell.

Schr Maria Jane, Ass, Boston, do

Schr S Lockwood, Truitt, Fort Hamilton, E R Sawyer & Co.

Schr Shenandoah, Gandy, Norwich, do

Schr H Willetts, Parsons, Providence, do

Schr J Compton, Elliott, Providence, S Milnes & Co.

Schr W G Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, Baum, Cole & Co.

Schr G Newkirk, Hughes, Providence, J R White.

Schr S H Willetts, Fisk, Boston, L Rothermel & Co.

Schr M M Freeman, Nickerson, Boston, N Stratevant & Co.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Dill, from Porto Cabello 24th June, with 55 bags coffee in order. Cabin passenger—Capt. Briggs, Mrs Matilda Evans and four children.

Bark White Wing, Ealing, arrived at Laguayra June 26—the only American vessel in that port. July 1, lat 28 30, long 71, exchanged colors with a U S steam frigate, supposed to be the Sabine, steering S W. July 2, lat 31 20 long 73, at midnight, passed close to a steam frigate steering S. July 4 lat 34 20, long 73 30, passed schr E M Mally, off Cape S.

Schr Zebulon, Allen, 15 days from East Harbor, Tl, with salt to W M Baird & Co.

Schr Caroline C Smith, Smith, 1 day from Wilmington, Del, in ballast to captain.

Schr Venus Fox, Hudson, from Key West, via Wilmington, Del, 1 day, in ballast to captain.

Schr S Lockwood, Truitt, from New York, in ballast to E R Sawyer & Co.

Schr Shenandoah, Gandy, from Newport, in ballast to E R Sawyer & Co.

Schr Maria Jane, Ass, from Providence, in ballast to E Race Fowell

Schr John Compton, Elliott, from Providence, in ballast to S Milnes & Co.

Schr John H Williams, Small, from Boston, in ballast to N Stimpson & Co.

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Schr M M Freeman, Nickerson, Boston, N Stratevant & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Fanny McHenry, Smith, cleared at London 24th ult for Phila.

Ship Frigate Bird, Thompson, from London for Kurrachee, sailed from Southampton 24th ult.

Ship Julia Ann Thompson, Thompson, from Swansea 22d ult, for Malta.

Barq C W Poultney, Brague, from Cienfuegos for Falmouth, was spoken 11th ult, lat 41, long 55.

Brig Ocean Wave, Brisko, and Winnaw, Wyman, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, has subsided yet.

Schr Buena Vista, Roby, Fidelia, Wheaton, and J B Dickerson, Smith, cleared at Boston 8th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schr Virginia Price, Eldridge, at Hartford 6th inst, from St Croix

Schr Monmouth, Henderson, hence, arrived at Providence 8th inst.

Schr Lady Luther, cleared at Bristol 4th inst, for Delaware City.

Schr Canova, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.

Schrs Icicle, Thatcher, and R G Whilldin, Neil, hence, arrived at Portsmouth 8th inst.

Schr S L Crocker, Presbrey, hence, arrived at Taunton 8th inst.

Schr Cornelia, Crapo, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schr R H Goggswall, Baker, hence, arrived at Boston 8th inst.

Schrs Joseph Porter, Yates, C S Edwards, Gandy, D J Scott, Stetham, J G Mason, Smith, Bell, L Lovett, Weaver, W W Macy, Norton, Sophia Godfrey, Russell, Thomas Martin, Martin, Lydia Emmerson, Emmerson, Corson, for Philadelphia, and Snow Flake, Dickerson, for Wilmington, Del, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Schr Julia Stewart, Ayres, and J E Thompson, Bell, sailed from New bury port 6th inst for Philadelphia.

Schr Oliver Dalton, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, returned to Newport 8th inst on account of head winds, and remained 7th inst.

Schr R W Benedict, Ellis, sailed from Providence 7th inst for Philadelphia.

Schrs U R Talmer, Huntley, and Emily C Dennison, Southworth, hence, arrived at Providence 7th inst.

Brig J W Ellis, Goulding, sailed from Providence 7th inst for Philadelphia.

Schr Warren, Luther, from Delaware City, at Warren 6th inst.

Schr A S Rue, Wright, hence for Boston, at N York yesterday.

Steamers Vulcan, Morrison, and Novelty, Shaw, hence, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, cleared at New York yesterday for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Pollock Rip Light Vessel will be withdrawn for repairs on or about the 15th inst, for the season.

In the interim the Relief Light Vessel will be stationed off the Pollock Rip Shoals as a substitute.

The Relief is schooner-rigged, with a white hull at the foremast head; hull painted red, with *Relief* in white letters on her bows.

She will show every night, from sunset to sunrise, one fixed light of the natural color.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

J. A. WINSLOW, Com. U. S. N.,
Lighthouse Inspector, Second District.

Boston, July 6, 1861.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut.
Wm Jackson, New York | J Hoffman, U S A
T W C Brown, Indiana | E W Forbush, Boston
W M Stewart, Indiana | Chas H Leonard, New York
G F Filley, St Louis | S Jenks, Boston
R P Yeomans, Nashville | K T Zeigenfuss, Quakertn
J B Hitchcock, New York | Chas H Leonard, New York
H Bradford, Pittsb'g, Mass | H A Willy, Pittsbg, Mass
E T Randall, Glov'r, N Y | J W Moore, NR Freeborn
Dimat Jewell, Brooklyn | Wm Rasoli, Brooklyn
Jas Pilling, Brooklyn | Chris Lott, Brooklyn
J A Jamerson, Mass | John Thomas, Boston
A P