The Movements of Gen. Patterson.

(For The Press.)

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 25, 1861.

SIR: You will confer a favor upon the friends of justice by giving space to the accompanying statement. I make this request in behalf of Pennsylvania, whose commanding general has been accused of dereliction of duty. The following is based upon the information of citizens of Berkeley county, Virginia, well known to me, who, having been impressed in the rebel force, deserted therefrom:

At the time the first advance into Virginia was ordered General Johnston's force numbered over 14 000 men, and had a attached to it a park of splendid artillery. General Patterson's command did not exceed 11 000 men, and he had not over eight pieces of artillery, which latter were taken from him, compelling the return of our army to Maryland. The second advance was made by 9 000 men, and not over ten guns. General Patterson knew from information derived from *scouts*, designers, &c., that Johnston's force exceeded his own, and the result of a battle with him was deemed by the General and army officers more than doubtful. Upon our arrival at Bunker Hill we had not one man more than 18,000 men. This calculation is based on the assumption that each regiment numbered 700 fighting men. This, however, is too liberal an estimate, and after deducting the sick, and the camp guards, it will be seen that we could not have brought more than 14 000 men into the field. Our artillery number eighteen guns, all of a small calibre, with the exception of four pieces. We had five companies of cavalry.

Despatches from the War Department showed that the advance of McDowell's column would commence Tuesday. On that day General Patterson was at Bunker Hill, having driven Johnston's cavalry into Winchester. That evening, scouts brought information that Johnston's force had been under arms anticipating an attack from us. They numbered from *thirty five to forty two thousand men*, and were drawn up in line one mile north of their entrenchments, wherein there were mounted *sixty four guns*. This statement of the enemy's force has been since confirmed by all our scouts, by every deserter, and by Samuel Webster and John Staub, Esqs., both well known Union citizens of Martinsburg, the latter being a leading lawyer of the place, and a Union candidate in the spring for the Legislature. Both gentlemen had been impressed in the Secession force. Mr. Staub escaped in the confusion of the march from Winchester to Manassas.

Immediately after the return of our scouts, a council of war was held, at which it was decided unanimously that the force should be moved to Charlestown.

The reasons for so doing, as given, were that a position at Charlestown would preclude the possibility of Johnston's going on the left of Beauregard and marching on Washington; again, that Patterson would be on the line of railroad to Harper's Ferry, and could, therefore, better receive supplies and reinforcements; and, lastly, that in the case of the three-months men refusing to remain ten days beyond their time, the army could fall back on Harper's Ferry.

Upon our arrival at Charlestown, the volunteers were sounded on the subject of remaining ten additional days. A vote was taken, and but *four regiments* consented to stay. The reasons given by too men for refusing to remain, were that they had been *badly treated by the State*, that *their pork was unfit to eat, their clothes ragged the best part*, and that *they received from six to three crackers a day*. These were the reasons given by the men; not one word *was said* by them touching Gen Patterson. I appeal to the officers (who did not themselves oppose the remaining for ten days) to sustain the accuracy of this statement.

Gen Johnston left Winchester. Could Gen Patterson with 18,000 men (many of whom could be free to return home in a day or two) follow and offer battle to a force of 40 000 men? —recollecting that he was to offer battle only when success was at least probable, with any degree of prudence. Had he done so, a battle would have been inevitable—an overwhelming defeat certain—and the road to Washington open. He could not prevent the march to Manassas, but he could prevent Johnston's advance on the left to the capital. Gen. Patterson thus fell back on Sunday morning to Harper's Ferry; two-thirds of his force would leave him in a few hours, and he must select the best place for protection to his force of less than 5 000 men, which he did by taking position at the Ferry.

Had Manassas been attacked on Tuesday, victory, doubtless, would have been won, for Patterson had Johnston cooped in Winchester, expecting an attack from us, which supposition was caused by the reconnoissance made by our force.

The foregoing is based upon information whose reliability can be vouched for by Col. Longnecker, (commanding the fourth brigade,) and by every *general officer* under the command of General Patterson.

In sending this to you, I am actuated by a desire to do justice to my adopted State, whose brave and slandered son has been so foully attacked.

AN OFFICER THIRD REGIMENT OF PENN'A.

THE CITY.

DEPARTURE OF COL. GEARY'S REGIMENT.—On Saturday evening, Colonel Geary's regiment broke up camp at Oxford Park, 23d and Ridge avenue, and marched into the city *en route* for Harper's Ferry. They were to have come to the city from Tacony at 11 o'clock in the morning, and *crowds* of both sexes gathered at Walnut street wharf to witness the departure of seeing them; but the anxious were compelled to wait in the hot sun for four hours before the boat came in, the regiment not arriving till about 3 o'clock.

The crowd was immense, and as most of the soldiers were Philadelphians, a good many affecting scenes were enacted. The following are the officers of the regiment:

Colonel, John W. Geary; lieutenant-colonel, Gabriel De Corponay; major, Hector Tyndale; adjutant, John Flynn; surgeon, Henry Harnest Goodman; assistant surgeon, Samuel Logan; chaplain, Charles W. Shields; quartermaster, Benjamin F. Lee; sargeant major, Samuel D. McKee; quartermaster's sergeant, David B. Hilt; commissary's sergeant, John B Nicholson; regimental postmaster, Thomas B. Hurst; wagonmaster, George W Keller.

Company A—From Hazleton. Captain, Arlo Pardee, Jr; first lieutenant, James Fitzpatrick; second lieutenant, John Gorman; orderly sergeant, James Sullivan, Jr.

Company B—From Westmoreland. Captain, Robert Warden; first lieutenant, William M. Gordan; second lieutenant, Alfred Robertson; orderly sergeant George W Newmyer.

Company C—Philadelphia. Captain, William Raphael; first lieutenant, Peter B Laws; second lieutenant, —; orderly sergeant, John S. Donnal

Company D—Philadelphia. Captain, George D. Hammer; first lieutenant, Jos. P Parker; second lieutenant, — Hammer; orderly sergeant, E. T. Paul

Company E (color company)—From Mauch Chunk. Captain, S F Chapman; first lieutenant, Jacob D. Arner; second lieutenant, Charles W. Chapman; orderly sergeant, H E Smith.

Company F—Emsbetn and Allegheny Valley. Captain Joseph S Copeland; first lieutenant, David Mulz; second lieutenant, Caleb Greenawalt; orderly sergeant, Peter Kaylor.

Company G—Sewickley. Captain, Conrad U Meyers; first lieutenant, William C Shields; second lieutenant, John J. Nevin; orderly sergeant, W. R Stokes.

Company H—Pittsburg. Captain, Thomas J. Ahl; first lieutenant, Thomas H Elliot; second lieutenant, Wm W. Wattles; orderly sergeant, G. S M Martin.

Company I—Philadelphia. Captain, Thomas McDonough; first lieutenant, Borbidge; second lieutenant, John B Church.

Company K—Philadelphia. Captain, Wm B. Woodward; first lieutenant, John M. Wolfe; second lieutenant, R B Hallowell; orderly sergeant, John H Good.

Major Pindle remains in the city to increase the regiment to fifteen hundred men, in accordance with the instructions of the War Department

The regiment, upon its arrival in the city on Saturday afternoon, formed in line in Walnut street, facing south. The men were generally provided with haversacks, and a portion of them had sword bayonets upon their muskets. They were marched to the Baltimore depot, and left there late in the afternoon amid the cheers of the thousands of bystanders.

NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.—The following is the card of General Harney:

To my fellow citizens, and all others whom it may concern: The following instructions have been issued by order of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

APPRENTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1861. }

Col. JOSIAH HARLAN: Sir—I am directed to say that the Secretary of War has accepted a regiment of cavalry, to be raised by you, in different portions of the country. You are authorized to call upon the mustering officer in different sections to muster in these companies when ready, and they are hereby instructed to do so upon being shown this letter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The above is approved by order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES LESLEY, Jr.,
Chief Clerk, War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, May 23 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No 25—* * * The first two paragraphs of Article 4, "Memorandum," General Orders, No. 15, are amended to read as follows:

4. *Memorandum.* The officers, non-commissioned and privates, organized as above set forth, will, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the regular army: *Provided* That their allowances for clothing shall be $3 50 per month, and that * * * every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents in lieu of subsistence, and if a cavalry volunteer, 25 cents additional, in lieu of forage for every twenty miles of travel, from his place of enrolment to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route—and when honorably discharged, an allowance, at the same rate, from his place of discharge to his place of enrolment, and, in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred dollars. By order.

Official. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

G. D RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEP'T., ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO 42—The Quartermaster's Department will provide horses, and the Ordnance Department will furnish horse equipments for volunteer cavalry companies, upon the requisition of the mustering officer, as fast as such companies are mustered into service. By order

Official. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

GEO D RUGGLES Assistant Adjutant General.

The regiment will be organized under the regulations of the service with all possible expedition. Gentlemen who raise companies to join this regiment will be entitled to command the same, without reference to any State regulations. All captains so dispersed are requested to present themselves without delay to the colonel, at the St. Louis Hotel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or, if residing at a distance, will please address the commanding officer, by letter, for further instructions, from 9 to 2 o'clock, daily, except Sundays.

JOSIAH HARLAN,
N. E. corner Thirty-fourth and Bridge sts.
Mantua, West Philadelphia.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY.—General orders No. 16.—1 corporal, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 company quartermaster-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 buglers, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 72 privates, 95 aggregate maximum, 79 aggregate minimum, do. privates 56.

Union editors will forward the cause of patriotism by publishing this information.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday afternoon, Elias Birchet's factory, on Armat street, Germantown, was struck by lightning and slightly damaged.

MORE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.—Another batch of volunteers passed through the city on Saturday on their way home. The Twenty-eighth New York Regiment, and the First and Second New Jersey R. gimenta, were among the early arrivals. The New York Twenty-fifth and a Connecticut regiment, also passed through later in the day. All were well cared for by the Refreshment Committee. No regiment that has gone through has received anything like the welcome which was awarded the "Bloody Sixty ninth," who so nobly sustained the Irish name for valor in the late battle. The regiment has lost its brave Col Corcoran, who remains a prisoner at Manassas

Among the persons at the depot who were awaiting the arrival of the regiment, was Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish patriot, a captain in the corps, who had come on in an earlier train. When Captain Meagher was recognized, he suddenly became an object of universal attention, and all the bottled-up enthusiasm in store for the regiment was uncorked for him. The crowd cheered vociferously, and everybody insisted upon shaking hands with him. He was carried upon the shoulders of the men. This treatment was borne with great good nature. He finally mounted upon a car, and then there were deafening calls for "speech! speech!" At length, Mr Charles Donaghue came forward, and said that the Captain would most positively decline all speech making. This, however, would not satisfy those who had gathered around, and the yelling continued. At length he came forward and said:

My friends, I am simply a captain in the Sixty-ninth regiment of New York; I am nothing more [Three cheers for the Sixty-ninth.] I did no more, and very probably a great deal less, than the brave soldiers whom I led. The Sixty ninth has spoken in musketry for itself for our race, and has won for itself a traditional military renown. I shall say no more. It is not a part of the soldier's duty to make speeches. I thank you for all your kindness.

THE REVENUE CUTTER DOBBIN.—The cutter *James C Dobbin*, belonging to this port, has recently undergone a complete overhauling, and has in fact, been almost entirely rebuilt, with a view to increasing her efficiency for the revenue service. She is one hundred and ninty tons burden. She has been furnished with improved steering apparatus, and her windlass for weighing anchor is a new contrivance, which saves much time and labor in the performance of this important duty.

One of the most important improvements that have been introduced on board the cutter is a rifled cannon, which has been placed amidships, and which will throw a sixty-eight pound solid conical shot, or a fifty five pound shell, quite as far and as effectively as those who desire to dodge Uncle Sam's revenue laws would wish to experience.

The cutter is now in apple-pie order, and ready for active service. Her officers are John A Webster, captain; J T Shultz, first lieutenant; and Eugene Sturgeon, second lieutenant

On Saturday afternoon, Wm. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector of the Port, with several officers of the revenue service, and gentlemen connected with the mercantile interests of the city, made a trial trip on the *Dobbin*. They ran down the river a few miles, and returned to the city entirely satisfied with the increased efficiency of the vessel and with the important improvements that have been introduced on board

MILLER'S WINTER GARDEN, at the present time, is one of the most agreeable places of resort in the city. The admirable concert orchestra, led by Mr Flammer, the conductor of the Germania, comprises its ranks some of the leading soloists in the city. Schmitz's Schmitz's correct Schubert oblivion, Dillwein flute, Ziegler contra basso, and Loosse, an excellent pianist and accompanist. The operatic and classical selections are admirably arranged and executed, and all the arrangements are in good taste.

A NEW ZOUAVE REGIMENT.—A new light infantry regiment (Zouave) is about to be organized, with John M Goalina as colonel It has been accepted by the War Department, and a recruiting station has been opened at the N. W. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. A large number of names were obtained on Saturday, consisting for the most part of returned volunteers, of whom more than one half will re enlist.

PHILADELPHIA HAY MARKET.—The supply of the old crop of hay has diminished considerably since harvesting commenced. The new crop is coming in very briskly, and is selling for 60 and 70 cents per cwt, while the old being preferred, is bringing from 70 to 80 cents Three hundred loads were disposed of during the past week Sixty loads of straw were sold at from 60 to 70 cents per cwt.

STEREOPTICON OF THE REBELLION AND THE RUSSIAN WAR.—To night will commence the tenth week of this combined exhibition, which seems to be increasing in public favor. We are assured that the attendance has been better within the past few days than for several weeks previous.

BIG TRAINS.—The Sunday trains on the Germantown Railroad are very large and invariably crowded. The 6½ o'clock train from Germantown last night comprised twelve cars, and collected stragglers at all the way stations. These had gone out of town to recruit for the next week's campaign. At that rate, if all the cars could be running, the town would be half depopulated.

ANOTHER RETURNED REGIMENT.—Yesterday the Sixth New York Regiment passed through this city on their way home. They were well fed at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. They left in the afternoon, at three o'clock, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

THE MILLS in the Twenty-second ward are running, upon an average, three days in the week. A few are doing good business, and keep the whole number of hands employed at the usual wages. There are no cases of suffering, and little complaint is made on any part.

TROOPS LAST NIGHT.—Up to a late hour last evening no full regiment of troops passed through the city. A great number of stragglers went to and fro, however, amounting in some cases to squads and companies.

GYMNAST ZOUAVES.—Captain Hillebrand has been notified that his company of Gymnast Zouaves will be mustered into the service of the United States to-day.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, Robert Getting, a returned volunteer, while at the Navy Yard, fell from the gang plank leading to the ship *Susquehanna*, and broke one of his legs.

COL. MURPHY'S REGIMENT.—The encampment of the Jackson regiment, beyond Norristown, was visited daily during the past week by thousands of the friends of the men. The ground selected for the encampment is well adapted for the purpose, and Colonel Murphy is constant in his attention to the drill of the men, and already a great improvement is seen. It is expected that the regiment will leave the city to-morrow.

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.—On Saturday Captain John Savage mustered into service another company of the Philadelphia Battalion, attached to Col. D. H Williams' Regiment of Pittsburg. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Valles commanding. This battalion will be encamped at Suffolk Park to day. It is rapidly filling up.

ELECTION.—N. Klinc Shoemaker's company, attached to Colonel Friedman's regiment of cavalry, held a meeting on Saturday evening, at the Richards House, Eighth street, below Spring Garden, for election of officers, which resulted in the following selection: Captain, N K Shoemaker; first lieutenant, William Busby; second lieutenant, William S. Rauler.

SUICIDE.—Patrick O'Donnell, residing on the township Line road and Allen's lane cut his throat on Saturday, and thus put an end to his existence. The coroner held an inquest.

Woven Wind.

Under this title an English journal gives some interesting particulars of the finer manufactures of cotton. The degree of fineness eventually obtained by the yarn is estimated by the number of banks, of 840 yards each, spun out of a pound weight of wool:

"For example, 300's would mean that the pound was spun into 300 banks of that length, and so on. Of course, the finer the thread the greater would be the number of banks. In mere fine spinning, without reference to the subsequent weaving, we believe that the British operative is confessedly unsurpassed. Had we space, we could cite convincing proofs of this; as it is, we will name but one, which all might and many may have seen In the Great Exhibition of 1851, there were some marvellous specimens in short lengths of 2,150 s. That is, in this case, the pound afforded a thread for 2 150 times 840 yards of yarn. We will try to give the reader some idea of what this would amount to He has possibly made the journey from London to Aberdeen. If he has, he will remember how the sense of its great length grew upon him through the uneasy naps of the night, was confirmed when he woke up, haggard and bleary eyed, in the morning, and finally settled into dogged despair as a second day wanned, and his destination appeared still far distant. Well, suppose it to be possible to join all these lengths made out of one single pounu weight, into one continuous thread; he might take hold of one end of it, on entering the train at Euston Square, go to Aberdeen and back, 'paying out' the yarn all the way; and, finally, when returned to London, join the end in his hand to the other end left at home, from which it never had been severed. The whole length will have measured double the distance between the two places, rather over one thousand miles. He will begin to think that he has at last arrived at a practical explanation of the geometrical definition of a line, length without breadth.

"But spinning fine single threads, as mere curiosities, is all very well, you may say. Cotton threads, when woven, are quite another thing. Are we not justified in looking upon these fabrics as the commonest of the common? Are they fit for aught else but for making up into the gown, which even the housemaid of the period will, let her mistress say what she may, exchange for the more decorous silk? For plying the hearth stone on early door-steps, or washing the joint as it spits and frizzes before the fire, it may have certain uses; but, as they say in the Parliament House, we have yet to learn what connection it can have with your 'Woven Winds and Arabian Nights Metaphors.' Madame, (the rapidity and universality of your interests justifies us in deciding that you are of the gentle sex), we beg to tell you that you are fighting us on the very ground which we should have ourselves selected. Perhaps you do not very much care whether the hand-thrown shuttle of the Hindoo, or the power-loom of Great Britain, bear the palm in weaving fine yarn. Nor is it in your eyes very material that not long since some 500's, spun by Mr. Basely, of Manchester, had to be sent to Dacca to be woven, after being given up by the men of Paisley. What you maintain, if we understand you rightly, is that a cotton gown is a cotton gown all the world over, and can no more be made a fine thing of than (pardon our vulgarity) a sow's ear can be turned into a silk purse. As a vehicle for a dose—a very little dose—of figures, we will tell you a story illustrative of the fact that a cotton gown is not always a cotton gown, at least in the sense you mean:

"There was an Eastern emperor, called Aurungzebe Once upon a time' must do for his date, and the Indies will denote, without exactly limiting, the seat of his empire. What is more to our purpose, he had a daughter. One afternoon, when this young lady entered the imperial presence, the monarch waxed wroth at what he conceived to be an undue display of her charms, her dress was so very thin 'Be off,' cried he to the Zenana, 'put on more clothes, and make yourself decent.' The daughter, wilful as daughters even now are, demurred to this. As the scene lay in India, it was presumably hot weather; and under the circumstances she might reasonably object to swathe her person in more than the nine folds of raiment, in which, as it turned out, she was already involved. Could this, madame, have been an ordinary cotton gown, think you? Fancy nine cotton gowns, one on the top of another, with a thermometer at ever so many degrees in the shade! This would be rather too strict an enforcement of propriety at the expense of humanity.

"But listen. The whole nine folds were, we are told, woven out of four ounces of cotton A court dress composed of such scanty material could not but be of considerable transparency. Which was right, father or daughter, we forbear to decide. One point is clear, the cotton gown in question was not an ordinary one. Nay, it will appear almost an impossibility when we judge of the bulk of the four ounces by that of the pound weight, and then think of the number of square yards of stuff that would be required to go nine times round the thinnest of damsels. In reality it is even not anything extraordinary Assuming the dress to have contained some twenty square yards, the above weight of cotton need not have been spun into yarn of a much higher count than 300's, in order to be woven into the whole quantity of stuff required. Now, yarn twice as fine as this is constantly manufactured into lace in England; in one instance, we have the authority of an inspector of factories for the fact, it has been made into a dress for her present Majesty To make the muslin which composed that dress, our little lump of four ounces must have spread itself out into a web which would have covered a space exceeding one hundred and twenty feet in every direction. Were we not justified in saying that 'woven wind' was no very exaggerated epithet?"

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Read.—On Saturday morning a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Capt. Zulick, of Colonel Murphy's regiment, to bring into court one of his soldiers—a minor—was made returnable at 10 o'clock. The officer who served the writ reported that Captain Zulick had refused to obey on the ground that it was not signed by the Judge. As the signature of the Judge is not required to a writ of this nature, Justice Read sent for Sheriff Kern, and directed him to take a posse and serve an attachment upon Capt Zulick, and bring him into court for contempt. This attachment was made returnable at one o'clock

At that hour, Captain Zulich appeared with the boy, William Mathews, and stated that no writ had been served as stated; that Mathews had sworn that he was over 18 years of age. The captain did not desire to detain the lad if he was a minor. Judge Read then directed the boy to give up his uniform, and such clothing as had been distributed to him, and then he could receive his discharge

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—The City of Philadelphia vs James F Wood This was an application to prevent the defendant from proceeding to construct a culvert and erect a building on Prime street, running north from Reed street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The street was dedicated to public use by James M. Broom

The defendant answers that a late act of Assembly vacated the street, provided a culvert was constructed to drain the surrounding neighborhood The culvert in question was constructed in accordance with plans of the Survey Department of the city.

The court refused the injunction.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Allison.—A writ of habeas corpus was heard, on Saturday, in the case of a number of members of the Guardians of the Red Men, who were charged with larceny It seems that a meeting of the lodge was held, at which the question of dissolving the connection with the Grand Lodge was discussed, and those in favor of the measure, after the adjournment, took away with them the regalia, &c., &c; hence the charge of larceny. The court dismissed the parties, as there was no larceny, and the complainants could have their remedy in a court of equity.

During the term, two men named Gallagher were convicted of assault and battery upon the policeman in question. These men, being of a facetious turn of mind, assembled on Saturday night by burning the effigy of Jeff Davis, and when the policeman appeared and attempted to kick out the fire and interfere with the sport, he was set upon and rather hard treated. The jury convicted the two men of assault and battery, and sentence was deferred. Since then Orr joined Col Geary's regiment, while Gallagher had enrolled his name in another military organization. On Saturday the men were called up for sentence, and Judge Allison was made acquainted with the facts as above stated. He then called the officer and inquired if he was satisfied to allow these men to go free.

The officer hesitated at first. It was evident that he wished both the men to go to prison, rather than have the opportunity to fight for their adopted country. At last he consented to let those who were the uniform should go for three years provided that Gallagher was sent below! This did not look like justice to the judge, and he stated that he could not impose a sentence upon one and not the other. The officer now intimated that he believed that the man merely enlisted to get clear of a sentence, and that they intended to desert Judge Allison said he hardly believed that they would run the risk of being shot, rather than undergo imprisonment. Finding that all his efforts were unavailing, the policeman, limby by name, agreed that if Gallagher would agree to enlist with Colonel Geary, whose regiment was commanded to expected to pass, he should not object, and thus this lion-hearted, patriotic, and generous hearted policeman was gratified!

CITY HITEMS.

FALSTAFF'S RAGGED ARMY.—The worst thing that the fat knight owned day against his recruits, whom he refused to march up with Coventry, was that they were ragged and we've not any such in linen. Upon the same principle we hold comfortable raiments must conduce to the efficiency of an army. The probability is that our Pennsylvania Union soldiers will be the best clad of any men in the service, for the house of Strn of HOPKIN & Wilson have established a great Military Clothing Depot at their Brown stone Clothing Hall Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. They are constantly filling large contracts for uniforms and every garment is handsomely cut, and well made of the very best material.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING IN THE CITY—Granville Stokes, the Fashionable and Clothier at 604 Chestnut street, has now on hand a large and splendid assortment of summer clothing, which he offers for sale at exactly reduced prices—far below the original cost With such article sold a handsome and useful gift is presented. The clothing is all of a superior quality, and warranted to be as good as represented. Military garments also on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut.

Alex R Black, Allegheny, Pa
E B Smith, Pa
Mrs M O Blanchard & child
W H Allod, St Louis
T Von Wittenau, Germ'y
T B Lawrence, B'klyn
G Stewart, New York
Mr Walker, New York
Mrs Willcox, Del co
E C Sal sbury, New York
John W Irish, New York
J S Patterson, Pottville
Miss Hannah Reading
S Mann, Belfast me
Mrs H M Gaston, Troy, N Y
J C Brown, Pittsburg
Miss Laura S Adams, Lyons
Samuel Hodgson, Del co
J mes D Slack, New York
John Morgan, New York
J Hoffman, New York
F Muller, New York
C S Holbrook, New York
S H Bunn, England
H Pace, England
F Ling, New York
W L Bailey, New York
Mr Wm Bailey, do
Samuel Cole, do
Mr and Mrs T W Washington
W M Blane, New York
J Miller, Baltimore
F Stratton, do do
K G Roberts, New York
J B Pa, do do
Jas Schenck, do do
Mr Prentice, do do
Chas Evans, Philadelphia
Alf Vezey, Philadelphia
S W Stevens, do do
D M Green U S N
W H Moore, Ohio
H B Hesse, U S
Geo F Harris, Bellefonte
E Hutchinson, Phila
E T Watkins, Chicago
W H Hunter, N Y
C C Harrick, Newark
A Vandenburgh, New York
Mr Wm Bowen, Ind
S King, Newport R I
A Thompson, New Jersey
C H Lee Wash D C
A Kissinger, New York
Lieut Col Kenan, U S
J W Hacker & la, Lincoln
Lieut Col Cooper, U S
F W Thompson, Washington
Chas Shumway
D P Hall, Johnstown
J C Cochran, Pittsburg
Mr Smith, Cincinnati
L F O Brand
Lieut Turner, New York
R B Price, do do
W R Montgomery, New York
J Kenney, Phila
D J morell, Johnstown

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Chestnut street, above Third.

C st Pelton, New York
R A ra s, New York
J La Farge, New York
J B Stater, New York
J Stewart, Maryland
James Harding, New York
G Travis, Boston, N H
A Walker, New York
J A Cary, New York
J Cotton, Philadelphia
J G Kelly, Wheeling, Va
L C Cambiaso, Philada
F W Fletcher, Read'g, Pa
C Westerville, New York
T Bernard, Washington

MCKELLAR HOUSE—Chestnut street, above Fifth.

J F Sprat, Ohio
John W Oliver, New York
Lapo G P, Argentine
E E Salisbury, New York
W W Cammin & lady, Ala
M J O Rooney, Ireland
J B Palmer, Philadelphia
Geo A Fancher, Conn
F de Estrana, Havana
A Fraiz, Mex via Havana
C Satch er, New York
W J Madeira, Penna

STATES UNION—Market street, above Sixth.

A J Patterson, Penna
Mr Cormack, Dauphin co
J M Clatty, Penna
T Forsyth, Penna
Mrs E Post, New York
J Olton Baltimore
J Jones Rhode is add
G C Pilit, Pittsburg
J Snyder Union co, Pa
J P Smith, Phila

A B Smith, Penna
Wm Faust, Dauphin co
R W Lewis, Wilmington
Mrs Lathrop, New York
J Williamson, Phila
Wm Jeffers Rhode Island
A H W reigh, Penna
A J Wolfzell, Pittsburg
M a Holmes, Union co, Pa

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Sixth st., above Chestnut.

W H McDowell, Doylestown
H Harvey, Doylestown
P Hinle, Doylestown
P A Churchman, Delaware
S G Baker
A B Slonaker, Penna

J H McCoy, Doylestown
J Tomkins, Doylestown
Z Lomison, Chatham
J P Broomell, Penna
R G Dubbin

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. N. TATHAM,
T. R. PROVINGHAM,
WM. L. REHN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Brig Queen Esther, (Br) Card.....Port Spain, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1861.

SUN RISES.....4 57 SUN SETS.....7 5
HIGH WATER.....7 55

ARRIVED.

Steamship Kensington, Crowell, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to Henry Winsor.
Steamship Boston, Uro. ker, 20 hours in N New York, via Cape May, with mdse. to W M Baird & Co. Passengers for Boston—Mr Hodgdon, Mr Henlopen two barks bound in, AT 9 30 A M, off the Ledge Light, ship passed bark Conrad, for Pernambuco, and brig Delhi, for cura ao Prince, in tow of the America; bark Wasaing on, from Bremen, and ship Cummins, Cope 41 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm Cummins & Son.
Bark Alexander Mc ell, Somers, 5 days from New York in ballast to captain.
Brig J Chas, Linden, 10 days from Sand Key, with salt to Jas etche & Carstairs, July 23, Cape Henlopen Entrance N W by W, distant 25 miles, saw the British bark Jane (Br) from Turks Island for Holmes' Hole, for orders.
Brig John Wilson (Norw) Gyertsen, 51 days from Westport, Ireland in ballast to A G Cattell & Co.
Brig Caroline, Finnemen, 6 days from Portland, with plaster to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Hesper, Scott, Colburn, 10 days from St Barts, with pine apples to Isaac Hance & Co.
Schr Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Lewis Brier Ice Co.
Schr Martha, Baker, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Skgr Geo S Adams, Fish, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Sweet Brier Ice Co.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk Hisbee, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to John Street & Co.
Schr A Co by, Harrington, 3 days from Winterport, Me, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Benjamin Clark, 8 days from Rockport, with mdse to A Souder & Co.
Schr W H Walker, Colby, 7 days from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, 5 days from Lewes, Del, with wheat to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah Wood, Wood, 5 days from Little Creek Landing, Del, with wheat to J L Bewley & Co.
Schr Ann Eliza, Crowell, 5 days from Milford, Del, with wheat to J L Bewley & Co.
Schr Moses G Leonard, Leavitt, 4 days from Sado.
Schr Carolina Hall, Lawson, 6 days fr m coston.
Schr Jas Pierce, Pierce, 5 days from Boston.
Schr John Walker, Griffin, from New Haven.
Schr Alice Brown, Brown, 5 days from Providence.
Schr Austin, Paraso s, from Pym sth.
Sour U S Meachen, Allen, from do.
Schr Montauk Eagle, Jones, from Boston.
Sour Geo L Green, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr Lizzie Hand, Hand, from Salem.
Sour E D & R F Shannon, Bowen, from Gloucester.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, from Lynn.
Schr Lucy Ann, Knowlton, from Salem.
Sour D S Ge ma, Sou l, from Haverhill.
Steamer Delaware, Jenkins, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer Alida, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, New York, jas Allerdeice, & Co.
Bk L C Cole, Hall, Salabury, Pernambuco and a market, Thos A Newbold & Sons.
Brig Delhi, Cranfield, Port au Prince, Thos Wattson & Sons.
Schr Dancing Wave, Bennett, Portland, E A Souder & Co.
Schr M G Leonard Leavitt, Saco, Tyler, Stork & Co.
Schr Gardenia, Lewis, Boston, Crowell & Collins.
Sonr John Walker, Griffin, Providence, Repplier & Bro.
Schr Austin, Parsons, Plymouth, do
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, Lynn, B Mimes & Co.
Schr B Simmons, Smith, Boston, Jas L Bewley.
Schr Cerea, Meredith, Lynn, do
Schr Island Belle, Butler, New Bedford, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Mary C Terbel, Thomas, Roxbury, do
Sour Rhode Island, Smith, Providence, do
Schr Lucy Ames Knowlton, do do
Schr Ann Eliza, Crowell, Boston, do
Sonr C Hall, Lawson, Braintree, do
Schr D S Meachen, Allen, East Cambridge, Lastner, Stout & Weyburn.
Schr Diamond, Black, Bangor, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr G D & H F Shannon, Bowen, Charleston, Noble, Hammett & Cal well.
Schr Sarah Wood, Wood, do do
Sour Geo L Green, Cobb Boston, J R Blakiston.
Schr Mary Law, Lawson, Boston, Crowell & Collins.
Schr N Lank, Fleming, New York, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Sour M Standish, Atwood, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Str J Jerome, Jerome, Washington, DC, W Pindo.
Str Alice, Cowperthwait, Baltimore, W M Baird & Co.
Str R L Gaw, ler, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str Kiwanoy, Falconer, Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, Thos Webster, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., July 26.

Schrs Thomas Page, Leonard, Lynn, Boston for orders, D Townsend, and several other coal loaded, are now at the breakwater, bound out. Wind S.

Yours, MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 24.

Eight boats left here this morning, and the following are as follows:

Snow, shoe, wheat and rye to Perot & Bro; Mary Ann, corn to Lennig & Co; Ann Eliza, corn to Sellers & Co; and slate to order; Lewis Stafford, flour and rags to R Fitzgerald; Wm Penn, wheat to Pennington & Robert & Powel; Ira L Clement, shingles to Joe Janney; mblom and lumbrella coal to New York; W M Crutchett, Antioch, corn to order; and George Hopkins, bituminous coal to Baltimore.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, July 25.

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

Two Sisters, pig iron to C E Smith; Durance, do to Cabeen & Co; Resolution & Raymond, lumber to James Hay; Gen Cameron, blooms to Wm Wellvaise & Son; and J. Rowland, coal to Noyes & Norcross & Sheets; D W Bennett, lumber to M Richards.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

NEW YORK, July 28.

Arrived, steamer Matanzas, from Matanzas, and Stars and Stripes, from Wilmington, N C, last evening off Chincoteague, on the 27th, three U S transports, bound south, with troops. Also, arrived ship Isa Kimball, Boston; schr Governor Lincoln, for Fronteras. The latter spoke on the 21st, lat 36 12, long 74, U S steamship Roanoke, steering N W.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Berlin, May, from Antwerp, at New York 27th instant.

Barq Minne-ota, Wayne, cleared at N York 27th inst, for Philadelphia.

Brig Gondola, Johnson, at Bristol 24th inst from Delaware.

Bark Gaston, hence arrived at Bremen 31 inst.

Sch Alice Brown, hence arrived at Providence.

Schr Austin, Paraso s, from Pym sth.

Sour U S Meachen, Allen, from do.

Schr Montauk Eagle, Jones, from Boston.

Sour Geo L Green, Cobb, from Boston.

Schr Lizzie Hand, Hand, from Salem.

Sour E D & R F Shannon, Bowen, from Gloucester.

Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, from Lynn.

Schr Lucy Ann, Knowlton, from Salem.

Sour D S Ge ma, Sou l, from Haverhill.

Steamer Delaware, Jenkins, hence arrived at New York with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, hence arrived at New York with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Schr Sarah Wood, Wood, hence arrived at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, hence, arrived at Boston 27th inst.

Schrs Charles P Bickner, Lee, Silver Magnet, Perry, Jane Robbins, Cooper, H