Meeting of the People's Party.

A large meeting of the Fourth Ward, favorable to the election of Charles O'Neill, Esq., as Representative in Congress for the Second Congressional district, was held at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets. The evening was rather stormy, and, therefore, the attendance was not very large.

The meeting was organized by calling Thomas Holloway, Esq., to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting to carry their nominee for Congress to day.

A number of vice presidents and secretaries were then appointed to act as officers of the meeting.

Mr. Peirce then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the issue now presented to the people of the Second district is plainly. Whether we shall compromise with an armed confederacy of traitors? The Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Biddle, having openly declared its intention to adopt, if elected, he would use his elections to conclude a speedy peace."

That we emphatically repudiate all fellowship or sympathy with any one, who would, at the commencement of this great struggle for the Union, sink the dignity of the National Government, and cooper with the wishes of the people, by favoring or urging propositions for peace before the enemy has yielded the conflict, and before they have even sought such a truce.

That we appeal to every true patriot, who feels that patriotism is not a mere name, to come forward now cheerfully in support of Charles O'Neill, the only candidate who manifully rejects all arrangements with traitors, and who stands forth the representative of genuine loyalty.

Col. P. S. White then addressed the meeting. He was not very well, but still he held that no man had a right to be sick on such an occasion as this! Eight long years the Democratic party had been in power, and all their appointments had been made from Democratic ranks. In the dispensation of Providence, however, a great victory had been won, which startled Europe and astonished the People's party themselves. Now, how could the Democratic party come out and say, you must keep us in office? If it had not been war it would have been something else. He believed that, after years being out in the cold, they were entitled to have the offices. Where is all our spectral thunder against Breckinridge and Buchanan? Mr. Charles Biddle is a very excellent gentleman; yet he was a Breckinridge man, and although the latter was a native of his own State, he believed that Breckinridge and Mogollon deserved to be hung first. It was ridiculous to say that we should cast an old line Whig in the Second district and put a Democrat in his place. It was their duty to put a man in the late representative's place who would carry out their principles, and nothing else. We are the Union party emphatically, fighting for the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. If we give up the fight it will be cowardly, and every man who goes against Charles O'Neill is an enemy of our party. It is a victory that will show that we have a Government that will hang a traitor. We will hang Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, if they refuse to fight their own people will hang them, and if they do fight we will hang them anyhow [Applause] In the name of God, gentlemen, and by all the memories of our glorious flag, do not compromise or temporize with those traitors! [Loud applause]

Charles O'Neill, Esq., now entered the room, and was enthusiastically received. In response, he said:

It is very gratifying to me, fellow-citizens of the Tenth ward, to have had such a hearty reception from you. As a candidate in the coming election. I feel, if the choice of the people should fall upon me, that great responsibility will come with that choice; but, as far as I am concerned, I will say, in all sincerity, that I will meet the issues of the day as a man should meet them, with a determination to sustain the Government in its energetic measures in carrying on the war until peace is conquered, and until every vestige of rebellion is swept from the land. It may cost an immense expenditure of money, sometimes lives may be lost in the march to victory; but let come what may, the Representative of the people who would not willingly aid in upholding this noble structure of our forefathers up until the last dollar of our wealth is exhausted, and the last life gone, is not worthy of the position for which he has been nominated. [Applause]

The Union of these States must stand; the doctrine of Secession must be fought out of the minds of the people who seek to destroy the integrity of this Government, without temporizing, without compromise, and at every sacrifice. On this subject, in this city, loyalty to the Constitution, as it is certainly prevails; the false doctrines of dismemberment and disunion can make no headway in a locality where that Constitution was framed. My patriotic sympathies of my fellow-citizens have been too clearly shown in the few past weeks in the voluntary offering of thousands of men from all ranks of life, without distinction of party, and with the thought only of preserving their country, to cause me to believe that the continued existence of this Government is sure, at least, among us. [Cheers]

I not only profess my entire devotion to the interests of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, but in this intelligent presence, and before you, gentlemen, who are to sit in judgment upon me at the election of to-morrow, I here give myself, with all the power within me, with all the exertion I can make, to the support of this Government, to whatever extent may be necessary to its perpetuation in one unbroken brotherhood of States.

Mr. O'Neill concluded amid great applause.

Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst was then introduced to the meeting:

SPEECH OF HON. ISAAC HAZLEHURST.

Mr. Hazlehurst said he did not feel at liberty to decline the invitation extended to him by the committee to attend this meeting, for the purpose of aiding in the election of a most estimable gentleman for the important office of representative in the popular branch of the National Legislature for more than twenty years I have, said Mr. H., known him well. As a citizen, as a member of an industrious profession, and as a member of the State Legislature, he has, in all these relations, borne himself with fidelity and honor. [Applause]

In the responsible position in which he was so soon to be placed, Mr. H. sincerely trusted that he would act in no mere partisan spirit. In the struggle now pending for Government and nationality, all America should be as one mass. The landmarks and boundaries of party should now be thrown down; and, should the action of your Convention be ratified by the people, my friend will take his seat in the councils of the Republic not as a Pennsylvania *Democrat*, but as a *Pennsylvanian*. (Cheers) It was in this spirit, said Mr. *H.*, that the founders of this Republic convened in this district in 1787. By the historians of that day the crisis is represented to have been most solemn and critical. The object was to reform the workings of a most defective national compact. Happily for this country, and probably as auspiciously for the general benefit of mankind, the New York Convention combined a very rare union of the best talents, experience, information, patriotism, propriety, and character which the country afforded, and it commanded the universal confidence which such qualifications were calculated to inspire. The plan of government then agreed upon was the present Constitution of the United States. To lay the foundation of this Government on the broad consent of the people, it was submitted to a Convention of delegates, to be chosen by the people at large in each State. Their assent and ratification was indispensable. For one whole year was this Constitution discussed and scrutinized, and it was not until June, 1790, that it received the unanimous ratification of all the members of the original Confederacy; so, truly may it be said that it was created *first votes and votes afterwards will of the people of America* for their common defence and general welfare. It was to take the place of a Confederacy that was essentially defective in having no power to enforce obedience to the laws of the Union. It was not a league—not a compact between States—no contingent partnership, but a Constitution resting upon the will, and directly responsible to the *people*. As, then, with pride and grateful memory we turn over the pages of this charter of American liberty, let us see to it that we are faithful to a Government which has been faithful to us. If the meeting of the first Continental Congress is described as "awfully solemn," by reason of the importance of the issues then involved, with how much greater force can the term be applied in view of the interests now at stake. It was a grand effort of patriotism to construct the edifice of republican liberty, the honor and renown will not be denied to the distinguished Executive who pledges every thing for its preservation. See to it that his hands are held up and strengthened—that this Government is in its every power; that, while we warment vote millions for defence, we have not a dollar as a tribute to rebellion. [Loud applause] But, said Mr. H., *the conspiracy is upon us*; "the genius and the mortal instruments are now in council." They must be driven from their haunts, whether found on the slopes of the Blue Ridge, the banks of the Potomac, the City of Monuments, or in this, the city of the Constitution. They must be confronted, for "*they are the faction.*" The man who talks of neutrality now is himself an aspersor; he is but erecting a pitched battery to cover his assaults upon the Constitution. Every dollar taken must be restored. Every foot of ground fraudulently occupied must be retaken and repossessed. The flag is again and forever to be the credential of our seamen; wherever it has floated, there again must the spangled banner of the Union be thrown out. I will close the corresponding, it will encourage the timid, and strength on the hands of the law-abiding. Is compromise spoken of. I hold up, said Mr. H., the Constitution. Is concession referred to, I again turn to that solemn instrument, the Constitution of Washington. *Nothing but that* It has made us what we are. Its principles are as broad as humanity, as eternal as truth. Brave men have gone forth for its protection! Let our city show that we are lately a most valued life for constitutional freedom. Brave men are now guarding the capital. See to it that by no compromise or concession you weaken their position or endanger their safety. Brave men have left the peaceful fields of industry, the stirring marts of trade, and have gone forth at the call of their country, irrespective of all consideration of party or birth, to aid the constituted authorities of the land. See to it that their every want is not only supplied, but that every comfort is secured; and as they toil and struggle for constitutional freedom and law, let them know that not only the *resources* but the *affections* of the nation are pledged.

Mr. Creswell and Mr. Peirce made brief and eloquent speeches eulogistic of Mr. O'Neill and against compromise with traitors, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Charles O'Neill, Esq.

BUILDING IN JUNE.—The whole number of building permits issued during June was 189; of which 142 were for three-story dwellings; 35 for two-story; 1 for a storehouse; 2 for offices; 1 for a school house; 1 for a shop; 2 for dry-houses, and 5 for stables. The school-house is being erected at Tulpehocken and Adams streets, Germantown, to be 55 by 70 feet, and two stories in height. A row of handsome dwellings, twelve in number, is going up on Chestnut street, west of Twentieth; one of fifteen dwellings on Coates street, west of Eighteenth; one of five on Fourth street, between Diamond and Norris streets; one of seven on Franklin street, between Oxford and Columbia avenue.

A MILITARY IMPOSTOR.—Yesterday morning, Lieutenant Fuller, of the First district police, took into custody a man representing himself to be Lieutenant White, of the New York Seventy-first Regiment. He was sent to the Central Station, and he will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler. The lieutenant has been quartering for some time past on the people of "Old Southwark." It is supposed that he was drummed out of camp.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named Richard Black, aged 6 years, fell into a cellar well, 30 feet in depth, at Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, and was severely injured. He was taken to his home, at Twenty-first and Lombard streets.

Robert Arbuckle, aged 16 years, had his left hand lacerated, yesterday, by the premature discharge of a pistol, at Broad and Shippen streets.

Meeting of Common Council.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. Trego, in the chair, to consider the propriety of leasing the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. FREEMAN moved to proceed to the election of three directors for Girard College, to serve three years from the 1st of July, 1861. Agreed to.

Messrs. James J. Boswell, George C. Bower, and William Devine were nominated for three years, and Mr. John H. Brinkhurst to fill the unexpired term of Mordecai L. Dawson.

Mr. CATHERWOOD entered his protest to the election on account of its being held at a special, and not a stated, meeting.

The roll was called, and the following vote was cast:

For Mr. Boswell	38	For Mr. Hanley	5
" Bowers	38	" Cooper	5
" Devine	38	" Thompson	5
" Bringhurst	38	" Hughes	5

The President stated that a quorum had not voted

A message was received from Mayor Henry stating the result of the meeting of the stockholders held a few days since relative to leasing the road

The resolution in favor of transferring the lease was read.

Mr. LYND opposed the resolution. He regarded the question of this resolution as one of the greatest importance that ever came within the recollection of Councils or before the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It involved a lease by a municipal corporation to one that was even larger, for the period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. It involves the giving up of at least $50,000,000 at the present, to rule and control the politics of the entire State. He was surprised to see that a question of such magnitude had received so little attention from the public press and from Councils. He had considerable interest in the speedy completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and would, with considerable hesitation, do anything to interfere with the Pennsylvania Railroad, as he had been the recipient of courtesies from that corporation.

He was in favor of both roads, separately, and wanted to see them both prosper, but would not consent to see the matter of leasing the Sunbury and Erie Railroad passed through this chamber without entering his protest in detail. He was opposed to it for commercial reasons These two avenues are the only means of access that the State of Pennsylvania has to the great West. If they were combined, the Pennsylvania Railroad would have the entire control of the trade between this city and the great West. There was another objection, of a financial character. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a capital of $30,000,000, and the Sunbury and Erie a capital of $20,000,000. Now, this proposition is to combine these two enormous capitals, and to create a new corporation of $50,000,000 in the immediate present, and within ten or fifteen years we may fairly calculate that this amount of capital would be doubled, and we will have a corporation with a capital of $100,000,000. He then referred to the failure of the United States and the Pennsylvania Banks, and the disastrous results accruing therefrom to a large class of our community. He alluded to the dangers that may arise to a community from the fraudulent issue of stock. He was also opposed to it for political reasons. He believed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be able to get through the Legislature, if this measure was passed, any legislation they might desire for their interest, and preclude legislation for any rival purpose.

The main argument brought forward for the measure was, that the city of Philadelphia owned $2,250,000 stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and that that amount is worthless; that there was no hope of its value ever coming up, except the lease is affected. If we pass this resolution, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad can be completed through the assistance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The argument against it is, that the city is the owner of 35,000 of the 50,000 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad, and that may be somewhat endangered, unless the lease is transferred He considered that even the loss of the $7 250 000 could not be half the profit of six months of the business of the road, and thought the Pennsylvania Railroad might have made a more reasonable offer to the Sunbury and Erie road.

He thought the Sunbury and Erie road might be finished by the people in the different counties, this city, and even the Pennsylvania Railroad, all combining and subscribing sufficient stock to put the road in operation. He was not willing to accept the proposition of selling the road to Pennsylvania Railroad It was said that the road must fall into the hands of New York or Baltimore As for the former State, it would have enough to do to take care of her own roads, and Baltimore there would have her hands full in repairing the roads in the State of Maryland. Councils, in his opinion, were acting too hastily in this matter. The resolution had been rushed through Select Council in one afternoon, without much discussion, and Common Council was called upon to act upon it without being enabled to vote understandingly. He thought the friends of the measure would have done more credit to themselves if they had given to the subject the consideration its importance demands, and treated the details would be furnished before the matter was acted upon in this Chamber.

Mr. CATHERWOOD wished to know what extra franchises and extra privileges were conferred by the act changing the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and whether the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company did not enjoy the right to locate the terminus of the road? He considered that this was a project to get a lot of land speculators out of a bad scrape. He thought that was the reason of bringing this subject before the Chamber in this hasty manner. He was a friend to both roads, but wished to be enlightened before he voted on the subject.

Mr. POTTER thought there was very little force in the argument of Mr. Lynd. One of his propositions was that there would be an improper competition for the business of the road to show there would be. If he understood it, the fatality attending these great highways was that there had been so much competition. Nothing better could be done, in his opinion, than to combine these two roads. His second argument was, that this company would have a capital of $100 000,000 and would sweep everything before it He considered it a slander to say that any $100,000,000 could swerve our public men from the path of duty. It was true that our Legislature had been composed of corrupt men, but the day was coming when our best men would occupy these places He was in favor of the consolidation because that was the only way of having these two highways kept under Philadelphia influence. We need more of this consolidation of enterprise and money in order to keep Philadelphia in her proper position.

Mr. MCARDLE said we endorsed the bonds of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad for a half million of dollars, and it is now proposed that we invested in the Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad. We have also raised funds for other Western roads with the idea of bringing business to Philadelphia, but without success, and we are told that New York is to be the great centre of commerce. The same arguments have been advanced to get the money from Philadelphia, but we are all the time forgetting the fact that New York is a commercial corporation; and they are all dangerous. Mr. Thomson will soon have as much power as Abraham Lincoln; but if he would make Philadelphia the terminus he would think a great deal better of him. He was opposed to the measure, and desired to save the tax-payers of this city.

Mr HODGSON opposed the combination in consequence of the grades on the Pennsylvania Railroad being adverse to trade, and gave the maximum and minimum grades of the various roads leading to this city. The Pennsylvania Railroad, with its subscriptions to other roads, had put more than $20 000,000. She has monopolized everything she could lay her hands upon, and she is getting a power by which she will control the entire State. If you give the lease to Pennsylvania Railroad the stockholders will take the bonds and complete the road from Sunbury to Erie. Yet when she has got the control, and we say you are not bringing the business to Philadelphia, you must lay another track, she will raise the rates and the rates of freight may be fixed so high that trade will be driven from our State. If this lease is authorized, no man in the city of Philadelphia will receive one cent of dividends for the Sunbury and Erie stock. The interest of the bonds will not be secured until the $20,000,000 are paid. He believed that he could negotiate the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie road as well, and perhaps better, than if they had the endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The speaker appealed to his Democratic colleague to vote against the combination, and referred to the Camden and Amboy Railroad being known as the State of New Jersey.

Mr. HARPER thought they had a right and wrong way to look at this question. Councils ought to consider what was for the best interest of the city of Philadelphia Ten and a quarter of millions were invested in the Sunbury and Erie, and five millions in the Pennsylvania Railroad—amounting to one third of the debt of the city of Philadelphia. We have to pay a large amount of taxes, because we have entered into this agreement with these two companies The idea that the bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Company could be negotiated, just as well as if it lay without a live endorser, was a ridiculous assumption. It had been said that it would be well to have these two roads open for the sake of competition, and that competition would draw trade to Philadelphia. This was as absurd as the first proposition The Philadelphia and Erie road has tried every means in its power to negotiate its bonds in Europe, through an agent, but all his efforts had heretofore proved unavailing. It was preposterous to say that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would grow into such an immense corporation as to control the politics of the State. It had been largely promulgated lately that the Legislature was purchasable. He believed there were some who could be bought, but not the majority of those composing the Legislature for the sake of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. No doubt that the men who were at the head of the two different roads were fully competent to judge what would be beneficial to them. When they came together, and were mutually satisfied in regard to consolidation, he did not see what right Councils had to arrogate to them. He was informed that the Reading Railroad was applied to, and refused to consent to enter into the arrangement.

Dr. SIZES moved that the matter be postponed until Thursday week, and that the officers of the different companies be requested to furnish information concerning the lease, the benefits to be derived from the arrangement by the city of Philadelphia, and that the lease be printed for the use of the members This motion was declared out of order.

The yeas and nays were called on the resolution with the following result: yeas, 45; nays, 5

Adjourned.

DISMISSALS.—The director of the mint, Jas. Pollock, Esq, has made the following additional dismissals: Major Burns and Captain Joseph Costello, clerks; Francis Clinton and Andrew Lowden, carpenters; John Lynch, John Lare, William Boone, John McGinnis, John Marks, melters; James Perrie, watchman; John Kinsle, Nath'l Lumbey, Edward Doyle, rollers; Edward Strinback, whitener; and Michael Dowlen, laborer.

PAINFUL DROWNING CASE.—On Saturday morning, an interesting child, named Lewis Widdis, six years of age, living with his parents, at No. 706 south Twelfth street, was missed from his home. A long and fruitless search was made for him. Yesterday morning the body of the little fellow was found in a well, at Sixteenth and Washington streets. It is supposed that he was attracted to that neighborhood by the movements of the military there, on Saturday morning, and that he fell into the well. The coroner held an inquest.

POLICE STATISTICS.—First district, 109; Second, 423; Third, 252; Fourth, 128; Fifth, 238; Sixth, 128; Seventh, 153; Eighth, 57; Ninth, 63; Tenth, 188; Eleventh, 96; Twelfth, 116; Thirteenth, 11; Fourteenth, 37; Fifteenth, 29; Sixteenth, 137; Harbor Police, 17; Reserve Corps, 166; Park Police, 25. Total for the month of June, 1861, 2,415.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Guardians was reorganized at the Almshouse. The following new members were qualified: George Fenty, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas; Charles Brown, appointed by the Supreme Court; Mahlon H. Dickinson, by Councils; John H Whitall, by the District Court.

John M. Maris was unanimously re-elected president of the Board.

The following is the census of the House up to Saturday last:

Whole number in the House, 2 690; same time last year, 2,173—increase, 517 Admitted during the last two days, 212; births, 5; deaths, 28; discharged, 148; eloped, 27; bound, 1; number granted lodgings, 33; number granted meals, 100

The out-door agent reported having collected $342 for support cases, and $159 for emigrant tax. The Board of Visitors submitted their monthly report, showing the expenditures to amount to $1,051 21 Number sent to the almshouse during the month, 415; refused, 393 The nativity of those relieved was as follows: 60 Germany, 486 Ireland, 39 England, 1 Wales, 5 Scotland, 3 Italy, 3 France, 161 Philadelphia, 111 Pennsylvania. Whole number receiving out-door relief, 3,050, of whom 523 were Americans, 663 foreigners, and 1,864 children

The Hospital Committee reported that an insane woman, named Elizabeth Griffiths, had been an inmate of the House for eight years, and was indebted to the House for the sum of $1,017. A legacy having been left, it was ordered that the City Solicitor be present before the auditor appointed, to represent this claim.

The committee appointed to change the standing committees reported a division of the duties of the present Committee on Almshouse between three committees, of three members each, to be called Committee on Purchases, Committee on Out-wards, and Committee on Classification and Diet.

The special committee to whom was referred the matter of the propriety of the plan of paying wages to paupers, sufficient to provide for the payment of the salaries of additional assistant nurses and seamstress for the Lunatic Asylum hereafter to be elected, reported a number of officers whose salaries might be changed, and several offices which might be abolished—the same to take effect after the first day of July. The report was adopted

The treasurer reported having collected $1,703 82, of which $721 04 were for support cases, $776 for emigrant tax. $164.78 for home receipts from the steward, and $42 for incidentals from the secretary.

The President stated he had received a communication from the president of the Media Railroad, in reference to the necessity of the Board fixing the boundaries of their property through which the railroad may pass Referred to the Farm Committee.

Mr. Server submitted a communication, to be addressed to Councils, stating that the average population of the house for the first half of the current year has far exceeded the estimates made in December last, and that the excess of the present year over the corresponding period of last year has generally increased as the year progresses, indicating a large population in the house to be supported in the house The average population will probably be from twenty to twenty two per cent above the ordinary number, requiring a proportionate increase in the supplies and means, which must be provided for by Councils.

On motion, the communication was ordered to be sent to Councils

After the transaction of some business of no importance, the Board adjourned.

New York Stock Exchange—July 1.

FIRST BOARD.

4000 U S 5s, '74 coup.ex	76	8 Del & Hud Cnl	59
1800 U S 5s, '81 coup.ex	86¼	78 Pacific Mail S.s	60
8000 Treas 12 3⁰ c Nts	102¼	100 do	60 69¾
2500 Treas 6 3⁰ c Nts	99¾	50 do	60 69¾
11000 Ohio 6s, '90	87	100 do	69 70
500 do '86	88	50 do	70¾
10 Int Bdge Co	71	50 do	70¾
10000 Tenn St 6s, '90	57	100 N Y Central R	60 73¾
2000 do	57¼	500 do	74¾
12000 do	56 57¼	100 do	74¾
11000 do	56 57¼	100 Erie Railroad	23
10000 do	57¼	100 Harlem Railroad	28
10000 do	57	100 Reading R	55 55¾
3000 Virginia St 6s	45¾	100 Michigan Central	64
7000 do	40 45¾	50 Mich S & N I Cent	19¾
4000 do	45 43¾	100 Minh S Guar stk	27
500 Illinois 6s	90	5 Panama R R	135
7000 Georgia St 6s	83	500 Ill Cen R Sp	80 66¾
2000 Fl Int Im Ds	50	100 do	66¾
23000 Missouri St 6s	58¾ 26	100 do	67¾
25300 do	56 58¾	200 Gal & Chic R	61¾
10000 Louisiana St 6s	60	50 Cleve & Toledo	24¾
2000 do	60	100 do	24¾
8000 N Y Cent bds '76	100¾	200 Chicago & Rock I	34¾
4000 Hud R 1st m	103¾	50 Chicago & R I	34¾
4000 Mil Cen Bds 1st	91¾	5 Chic, B & Quin R	84
500 Illinois Cent bds	89¾	13 do	85

New York Markets—Yesterday.

ASHES are quiet and steady, with small sales at $5 50 @ 5 56¼ for Pots, and $6.62½@6 68¾ for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Western Flour is without important change, but the demand is moderate. The sales are 10 000 bbls at $4@4 10 for superfine State; $4.05@4 20 for extra State; $4 20@4 25 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c, and $4 25@4 75 for extra Western and Ohio, including 1,000 bbls Ohio at $4 90@5, and trade brands of do at $5 25@5 50.

Southern Flour is dull and prices favor the buyer; sales 600 bbls at $5 50@5.75 for superfine Baltimore; $5 62½@5 75 for extra do; $6.25@6 50 for fancy; and $5 25 for Georgetown; $7.25@9 25 for Petersburg City, and $7 62½@8 for Richmond City.

Canadian Flour is dull and drooping, with sales of 400 bbls at $4 25@7.25 for the range of extra brands.

Rye Flour is dull and nominally at $3 50@3 62½ for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull and we quote Jersey at $2.80@2 90; Brandywine, $3@3 10; puncheons, $15@16 25.

Wheat is without material change, with a moderate inquiry; the sales are 16,000 bushels at 80@81 for Milwaukee club; $1.09@1 12 for winter and red; Western; 79@80c for Canada spring.

Rye is quiet at 63c.

Barley is dull at 60@62c.

Oats are dull and heavy at 27@30c for Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania; 30@31c for State, and 27@30c for Western and Canadian.

Corn continues to arrive very scarcely, and, with a fair demand, the market is firmer; sales 48,000 bushels at 44@46c for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is dull, and there is scarcely anything offering; the sales are 90 bbls at $14 75 for mess, and $16@16 25 for prime. Beef is dull, with trifling sales at $6 50@7 for country mess, $8@8 50 for city mess, $9 for prime; $8@10 75 for repacked Western, and $11@11.50 for extra mess. Prime mess Beef is inactive. Beef Hams are dull at $12@14. Bacon is nominal. Cut Meats are very quiet at 5¾@6c for Hams and 4¾@5c for Shoulders. Lard is dull and drooping, with sales of 150 tcs and bbls at 8¾@9¾c. with choice at 9¾c.

Whisky is in fair demand, with sales of 600 bbls at 18@18½c.

CITY ITEMS.

THE GREAT FIREWORKS EMPORIUM—Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Second street, below Chestnut, have made princely preparations for the "Fourth." Their stock of fireworks rivals anything in that line ever offered in Philadelphia, not only in the superior quality of the various pieces, but in the variety and novelty of them. The crowds of customers which now daily throng their store is an indication that the day in Philadelphia will come off with a genuine old time patriotic ring. In the following articles, especially, this splendid stock will be found more complete than in other in the country: Crackers, of various sizes; Roman Candles, with brilliant colored balls; Rockets, with gold rain and brilliant balls; beautiful Rosettes; Triangles, with superb gold; Mines of Serpents; Fountains; Fire-wheels of every description; brilliant colored Bengola Lights; ornamental Flowerpots; Firemen's Torches; Polka Dances; Thunder wheels; Lightning Rockets; fire Balloons; Globe Lanterns; Fire-works of all colors. Also, Flags, and an endless variety of other articles suitable for the proper observance of "the day we celebrate." We invite the early attention of our readers to this splendid stock.

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 establishment is known to be No. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

MORROW QUIET.—By a masterly *coup d'état*, General Banks got up before daylight yesterday morning, arrested the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, and placed them in Fort McHenry under a strong and perfect martial law in about one hour. Banks will never *suspend* in Baltimore, and we feel confident that he will not *fail* to obtain a handsome suit of clothing from the Brown Stone clothing establishment of Rockhill & Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, and also obtain some of those beautiful gifts.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

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

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Saranak, Rowland ..... Liverpool, July 6
Ship Lancaster, Bunting ..... Liverpool, soon
Bark Sarah Sands, Tarbox ..... Buenos Ayres, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Kenny ..... Port Spain, Trin, soon
Bark Ellen, Gleason ..... Havana, soon
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Norgave ..... Key West, soon
Bark Ocean Wave, Davis ..... Laguayra, soon
Brig Lonzo, Evans ..... St Jago de Cuba, soon
Schr Fannie, Vance ..... Havana, soon
Schr J Dorthrop, Ross ..... Port au Prince, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 37—SUN SETS 7 23
HIGH WATER 9 44

ARRIVED.

Bark Hamilton, Jarman, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Jas Hand & Bro.
Berk Glen, Holmes, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Tyson & Bro.
Schr Sallie J Aiken, Godfrey, from Key West, via Wilmington, Del, 4 day, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Orbovis, 16 days from Cardenas, in ballast to Baker & Folsom.
Schr Ann Herbert, Ford, 5 days from Wellfleet, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr R Lee Mariner, Colby, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.
Schr J E Dailey, Hart, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Jas Barratt & Co.
Schr J E Pratt, Pratt, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Jos Maxfield, May, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr Ann Jane, Crowell, 5 days from Gloucester, with stone to captain.
Schr R B Thaw, Joy, 5 days from Gloucester, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Schr John Bunting, Hall, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs, & Co.
Schr Emma Amelia, Harding, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr Alex Blue, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Audenried & Co
Schr Benj English, Boles, 7 days from Sippican, in ballast to captain.
Schr John W Hall, Marshman, 2 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Althea, Corson, 5 days from Neponset, in ballast to B Stratton & Co.
Schr Mary, Hendickson, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Chrisman & Curran.
Schr Mary Rinkards, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to J L Bewley & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Elizabeth Jane, Beckwith, 2 days from Easton, Md, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Starlight, Sharter, 5 days from Choptank river, with ship timber to J W Bacon.
Schr C P Stuckney, Garwood, from Boston.
Schr T Lake, Scull, from Boston.
Schr J C Runyon, Mathias, from Boston.
Schr J Clark, Barrett, from Boston.
Schr Sarah Clark, Terry, from East Merrion.
Schr Austin, Parson, from Plymouth.
Schr Transport, Tilton, from Middletown.
Steamer F T Heartt, Siddell, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED

Bark S Tarbox, Tarbox, Montevideo, Workman & Co.
Bark Jos Maxwell, Davis, Laguayra, J Dallett & Co.
Bark Sea eagle, Kenney, Port Spain, Trin, Wattson & Sons.
Brig C L Buckman, Buckman, Machias, Sinnickson & Glover.
Brig Poinsett, Hill, Boston, L Audenried & Co
Brig Celestina, Pickett, Boston, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Eveline, York, Havana, S W Bernadou & Bro.
Schr J W Maitland, Donald, Washington, D Cooper.
Schr Jos Maxfield, May, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr C P Stuckney, Garwood, Boston, Castner, Sickner, & Wellington.
Schr E L B Wales, Hoffman, Boston, Baum, Ogle, & Co
Schr J Clark, Barrett, Boston, Repplier & Bro.
Schr Austin, Parson, Plymouth, Repplier & Bro.
Schr Sarah Clark, Terry, New Bedford, J R Blakiston.
Schr T Lake, Scull, Hoxburg, J E Blakiston.
Schr J C Runyon, Mathias, Salem, Noble, Hammett, & Caldwell.
Schr J A Griffin, Foster, Salem, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr Transport, Tilton, Bridgeport, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Alex Blue, Crowell, Edgartown, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Forest, Robinson, Portsmouth, J R White.
Schr D N Richards, Jer, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr Betty Hooper, Wilson, Washington, J W Bacon.
Schr Commerce, Benson, Snow Hill, Md, J W Bacon.
Schr W Hill, Dow, Portland, E A Souder & Co.
Schr Mediator, Miller, E Greenwich, R I, S Miles & Co.
Schr War Steed, Smith, Dighton, Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr S Frink, English, Danversport, J R Blakiston.
Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, June 28.

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

Wm Kalbach, and George S. Charles, grain to Humphreys, Hoffman, & Wright; Duncan, pig iron to Cabeen & Co; J & D Richard, bituminous coal to Mr Fritz; J W Shower, lumber to J H Dorsher; Paxton, do to Philadelphia Navy Yard.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., June 30.

Three harm brigs arrived and several schooners passed out to day, and also several schooners passed in. Wind S E and weather favorable. THOS. B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sebastian Cabot, Watts, from Callao 20th March, 6th inst, in Hampton Roads 29th ult, for orders.

Ship Alice Counce, Singer, from Callao for Cork, was seen 17th May, lat 30 03 S, lon 27 45.

Ship Moses Davenport, Percival, sailed from Montreal 29th ult for Liverpool.

Ship Hannah Starkey, from Guaymas, West Coast of Mexico, Feb 20, via Cape Henry, at New York 30th ult, with guano. Was ordered to New York by U S steam gunboat Quaker City, off Cape Henry.

Schr S Washburn, Thrasner, from Taunton for this port, at New York 30th ult.

Schr Rebecca, Crowell, at New York 30th ult, from Little Egg Harbor.

Schr Mary, Fiske, cleared at Baltimore 29th ult for this port.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

List of Foreign and Coastwise Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia for the month of June, 1861:

FOREIGN.

Ships	14	Barks	14
Barks	12	Schooners	14
Total	40		

COASTWISE.

Ships	2	Steamers	185
Brigs	9	Barges	848
Schooners	182	Boats	128
Sloops	382		
Total	1,740		1,463

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—This celebrated and perfect Hair Dye is *the best in the world*. All others are mere imitations of this great original, which has stood the test of time, and retains its virgin vigor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Liquid Hair Dye *instantly* produces a splendid black or natural brown, without staining the skin or injuring the hair, and will *remedy the ill effects of bad dyes*, invigorating the hair for life.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale by F. NEWTSCUK & CO., DYOTT & CO., Philadelphia. wh1-tf

ONE PRICE CLOTHING OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the best manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST selling prices marked in Plain Figures. All goods made to order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE system is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.

oct5-1y JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES

Are first in Use for Family Sewing.

Ladies can see them at the Store, 730 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD PRINTING, BEST AND CHEAPEST in the City, at 8 South THIRD Street.

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

MARRIED.

SCHONE—GANNON.—On the