THE CITY.

Arrival of the Twenty third Pennsylvania Regiment.

The term of three months for which the Twenty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers tendered their services to the Government of the United States having expired on the 21st instant, they left Harper's Ferry on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrived in this city at 5 o'clock last evening. The regiment is composed entirely of Philadelphians, principally from the old Southwark district. The telegraph yesterday morning announced that they would arrive at the Prime-street depot at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and accordingly, at that hour a dense crowd of relatives, friends, and acquaintances assembled to extend them a cordial greeting. There was a large force of policemen on the ground to preserve order, and although there were a good many people admitted within the depot, the majority of them took up their position on Broad street, or rested themselves on the piles of lumber, and under the sheds located in the rear of the building. They were doomed to wait a considerable length of time, for owing to some detention at Baltimore, of which we shall speak hereafter, the train did not arrive until the hour mentioned, when a "panic" was occasioned by the announcement that "They come! they come!"

In an instant there was a general stampede of those collected on Broad street and within the depot to the railway track, and the train of twenty cars moved slowly on, welcomed by the hearty cheers of the multitude. The cars were decorated with the regimental and company flags, while from the windows the returned volunteers peered wistfully forth, anxious to obtain a sight of the loved ones from whom they had been separated for three long months—months of danger and arduous service to the soldiers, and of deep and heartfelt solicitude to those they had left at home.

The same features distinguished the reception of this regiment that marked its departure—the preponderance of females, and the immense collection of bakes in arms—yet we were agreeably impressed with the fact, that while on the former occasion there was an abundance of tears, yesterday every face was wreathed in smiles, and joy depicted on every countenance.

We should not say all, however, for a sudden gloom pervaded a portion of the multitude when it was announced that one of the cars contained the dead body of a soldier who had been most brutally assassinated while walking through the streets of Baltimore. The circumstances attending his death, as near as we could learn, were as follows:

Edward Bayne, a member of Company C, was walking along one of the streets of Baltimore yesterday morning, with two of his comrades, when they were insulted by some rowdies dressed in military costume. They replied in the same spirit, when one of the gang drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in the left breast of Mr. Bayne, and caused his death a few moments afterwards. He merely had time to exclaim, "Oh, my God, they have shot me!" and fell back dead on the pavement. The rowdies immediately took to their heels, but were pursued and captured by our soldiers, one of whom was detained in Baltimore as a witness of the sad occurrence. The remainder of the regiment were marching down another avenue at the time, and were not apprised of the circumstance until sometime afterwards, or doubtless summary vengeance would have been inflicted on the aggressor, and serious results occasioned. The remains of Mr. Bayne were conveyed to the residence of his friends, in Washington street.

The health of the men has been remarkably good ever since they entered the service. Their faces show the effects of a Southern sun, and at first they could scarcely be recognized by their most intimate friends and acquaintances. Their uniforms, much to our surprise, were in excellent condition. They wore full suits of blue cloth and black felt hats, the same furnished to them when they left Philadelphia three months ago. Many of them carried in their hands damaged rifles, with bayonets, &c., relics procured at Harper's Ferry. Some of them wore peacock feathers in their hats, others had bouquets stuck in their rifles, and many of them bore small flags, bearing the motto of "Battle of Falling Water, July 2?," and similar devices in remembrance of their skirmishes in the Old Dominion. As an evidence of the good condition of the regiment, and their freedom from misfortunes, notwithstanding the frequent perilous positions in which they were placed while marching in General Patterson's division, we may state that the whole regiment, with the exception of nine men—only two of whom were killed—returned to their home last evening.

The soldiers will re-enlist almost to a man, and be ready for service within ten days, under command of Lieut. Col. D. B. Birney instead of Col. Charles P. Dare. The latter retires to private life for the present, accompanied by the best wishes of his men, who speak in the highest terms of his uniform kindness to them, and of his skill as a military leader. The soldiers are very anxious to get back to the seat of war, and their only regret appears to be, that they were not permitted to advance to Winchester, capture Col. Johnson and his forces, and thus prevent the battle at Bull's Run, which was attended by such disastrous results.

The officers of the Twenty-third Regiment are as follows:

Colonel, Chas. P. Dare; lieutenant colonel, D. B. Birney; major, George C. Spear; quartermaster, Edwin Palmer; adjutant, Thomas Gillingham.

Company A, Capt. Geo. W. Scheets; company B, Capt. Glenn; company C, Capt. Wm. Barr; company D, Capt. H. K. Spear; company E, Capt. J. M. Hofman; company F, Capt. W. White; company G, Capt. James Gwyn; company H, Capt. Vaughan; company I, Capt. Martin; company K, Oscar Bethson.

It will be remembered that a short time ago a handsome flag was sent on from San Francisco by a "greasy mechanic," to the Mayor of Philadelphia, designed as a present for the first company that left this city to march in defence of our Government. There have been numerous applicants for this flag, but as yet no decision has been given. Captain George W. Sheets, of Company A, of the Twenty-third Regiment, now claims, and says he is justly entitled to the present, as his company left this city on the 21st of April, at 11 o'clock at night, for the purpose of guarding the bridges on the Baltimore Railroad. As Colonel Small's brigade, however, attempted to march through Baltimore on the 19th of that month, the prize may be contested.

As we before stated, the train containing the regiment reached the depot about five o'clock in the evening. They alighted and were drawn up in line along the pavement, when an opportunity was presented for their friends to congratulate them on their safe return.

After the line was formed the regiment moved slowly up Broad street to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Chestnut, out Chestnut to Sixteenth, and up Sixteenth to Filbert, where they took quarters at the arsenal. The wagons containing the baggage, &c., were, immediately upon the arrival of the cars, despatched to the arsenal.

A few days since, some seventeen men of the regiment were poisoned by eating cakes furnished them by unknown parties. They all recovered from their sickness except one. Most of the men stated that they were well pleased with their life while away, but would have been much better satisfied if they could have seen more active service.

The streets through which the regiment passed, upon their arrival in this city, were filled with people. The windows of the houses along the route were thronged with ladies, all of whom greeted the men by waving their handkerchiefs. The sight was a magnificent one. Several fire companies drew out their carriages and tolled the bells, and the soldiers were repeatedly cheered. The men have not yet been mustered out of service, but will, in all probability, be in a few days, when, as before stated, most of them will re-enlist.

We exceedingly regret to state that no arrangements had been made by our committee on defence and protection to extend a public reception to the Twenty-third regiment. There was no escort, no music, nor no speech of welcome; yet we doubt if any display could have been more grateful to the returned soldiers than the true and heartfelt salutations of the thousands of citizens who assembled to witness their arrival.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

We have previously made notices of some ludicrous and affecting scenes at the departure of the Philadelphia regiments for the seat of war. Indeed, we noticed the departure of this particular regiment, and made allusion to one or more striking cases of fidelity and patriotism.

Yesterday, when the troops came home, after honorable service, we recognised, among the clustering faces at the cars, many of those that had been blinded with tears when the soldiers were going away.

They were grouped together—fathers, mothers, and wives—with faces a little anxious, but yet hopeful; for in many cases no certain tidings of death or life had passed between the volunteer and is friends during the whole time of absence.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF AN IMPOSTOR.—Yesterday morning Detectives Bartholomew and Lamon arrested John Henry Drew at Sixth and Arch streets, upon the charge of collecting money in the name of the volunteer refreshment fund. It is alleged that Drew, in company with another man who has not yet been arrested, collected over $100. The accused had a hearing in the afternoon before Alderman Ogle. Several witnesses were examined, and testified that he obtained money from them under the pretence that it was in aid of the refreshment fund. The committee of the fund testified that Drew was not authorized to collect money for them. He was committed for a further hearing to-day.

THE SEMINOLE.—Among the commissioned officers of the sloop of war *Seminole*, we notice the name of Mr. Francis L. Cooper, as assistant engineer. Since his school days, Mr. Cooper has been engaged in the silk goods business, with the enterprising firm of Rosenheim, Brooks, & Co., and by his indefatigable zeal, in the prosecution of their interests, has gained the golden opinions of the firm, as well as the high esteem of the several gentlemen connected with the house. His thorough knowledge of mathematics and engineering has been wholly acquired by untiring study, during the dull seasons and evenings of the past year, and serves as an example worthy of imitation by our young men.

The Encampment at Nicetown.

A pleasant feature of the Home Guard organization was the encampment near Coopersville, to the east of Second street turnpike, by Colonel P. C Ellmaker's regiment. The troops, about one thousand strong, took the cars at eight o'clock yesterday morning, and stopped at Tioga Station, a short distance from the encampment. The latter is a large field, bounded by woods on three sides, the fourth side opening upon Second street. Clear water runs at the foot of the meadow, in the bed of the brook, and the avenues approaching the field lead through the shady groves aforesaid.

At nine o'clock the tents, about a dozen in number, were pitched, and the guards set. The strictest military discipline prevailed. Visitors were prohibited from entering the lines without invitation, and the sentries formed a complete circle about the body of the field where the evolutions were going on. The regiment drilled by company during the whole morning, partaking of a lunch at eleven o'clock and dinner at two. Harry Clark, Esq., was the acting quartermaster of the day, and the food distributed was slightly above the style of rations given to the regular volunteers.

In the afternoon the whole regiment was subjected to regimental drill, and at four o'clock there was a dress parade. Col Ellmaker, mounted upon a beautiful black horse, gave the regimental orders, and the movements of the men indicated favorable proficiency in the manual. At six o'clock the tents were struck, and the men marched in order down Second street to Tioga, and thence to the railroad station, where they took the cars, and were set down at Master street. They afterward marched through several streets of the city. We would suggest to Home Guard regiments going out in future to march to the places of encampments, rather than ride.

Coopersville is not more than three miles from Market street, and to ride over that small distance seems farcical. About one thousand persons visited the encampment, and the roads in the afternoon were dusty with cabs and carriages. The only accident was that of Private Chad, who climbed a tree in the vicinity, and fell to the ground. He broke his arm, dislocated his shoulder, and, it is believed, received internal injuries. He was taken at once to the Episcopal Hospital

AFFAIRS AT FORT DELAWARE

We visited this fortress on Sunday, and witnessed the evening dress parade of the regulars and the Commonwealth artillery. Captain Simpson superintended the evolutions of the men, and Captain Montgomery and Lieutenant Lancaster gave the orders. The artillery will return to the city in a few days, their term of enlistment having expired. They will undertake the formation of a regiment, to serve during the war, and it is designed to offer the colonelcy to Captain Gibson. About three-fourths of the men will re-enlist, although most of them, in the event of a fair regiment being organized, will be entitled to commissions. Several of the men possess the requisite abilities and enthusiasm to make excellent officers. They have but a single lamentable fault—the unbridled liberty of their past military career. A few days ago, the guns of the fort were brought into operation by the appearance of a steamboat coming up the bay crowded full of men. A gun was fired across the bow, and two subsequent balls fell in dangerous proximity with the hull of the craft. The stranger came up to the wharf, and was found to contain an excursion party. A sloop or two have been also compelled to give account of themselves. Two regulars were under confinement at the time, for sleeping upon guard duty. It was thought that they would be shot. The eight Secession prisoners of Western Virginia are confined in a strong guardhouse within the fort walls. Three of them are said to be hard cases. The others are docile, and all are brought out twice a day and walked around the dyke of the island, to get fresh air and exercise. They have a truly miserable appearance, and have probably by this time learned to lament the error of their ways. There are two sources of complaint with parties in power: First, the waste of due vigilance in admitting persons within the fortress; and second, prohibitory measures against the introduction of intoxicating liquors upon the island. Friends of the volunteers are constantly going down, and their desire to benefit the soldiers sometimes outruns their prudence. We trust that the Pequaids will be reinforced at once on the return of the artillerists. The gunboat craft that ventured to Nantucket shoals may induce other pirates, equally daring, to peep into the waters of the Delaware. A revenue cutter should also be attached to the fort, to overhaul all craft, of whatsoever kind. As at present conducted, vessels of every description go up and down the river with impunity. At Delaware City, opposite the fort, there are a few disaffected persons, not more than ten or twenty at farthest, and all of them obscure. At St George's, on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, four miles from Delaware city, two Union companies were drilling on Saturday. There is also raid to be a Secession company at that place, but they are without arms. A telegraph now runs along this canal, with an office at Delaware City. It is asserted that some of the officers of the canal have manifested disaffection. Let the Union stockholders of Philadelphia look to it

The guns of Fort Delaware will not reach Salem, as has been stated.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT CHADD'S FORD.

Large numbers of visitors daily go over the Media and Baltimore Central railroads to visit the encampment of Colonel Biddle's First Artillery regiment, on the consecrated fields of the Brandywine, near Chadd's Ford village. Col. Pleasanton and staff were to have gone out yesterday. The visitors who have returned from the spot are loud in their praises of the location and the character of the camp. A hotel at Chadd's Ford is sufficiently commodious to provide entertainment for excursionists, but the better plan has been for each visitor to take out his own provisions. The vicinity of the encampment is rich with storied places and recollections, and the farmers and millers along the Brandywine have been exceedingly hospitable and kindly in their attentions to the Philadelphians. An excellent route to this encampment is by way of West Chester, where teams can be procured, at moderate expense, to convey visitors to the camp, only six miles distant, over the battle road by Birmingham and Osborne's hill.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY.

The Committee on the Defence and Safety of the City, appointed by Councils, held a meeting on Monday afternoon. The present aspect of national affairs was a subject of earnest discussion. Mr. Henry addressed the committee at considerable length. After the transaction of some general business, the committee adopted a resolution ordering two batteries of Parrott's cannon, for the use of the city. The guns are to be made at Cold Spring Foundry, opposite West Point.

THE WHOLE HOME GUARD TO BE ENCAMPED.

The committee on the defence and protection of the city have it in contemplation to place the whole of the Home Guard of Philadelphia, six or eight regiments, in encampment at some point above the city, probably in the vicinity of Feltonville, or Olney. They design keeping them in the field at least one week. We need scarcely say that such procedure will effect more than months of mere parade to secure the efficiency of any Home Guard.

THE NEW YORK SIXTY-NINTH.

A member of the New York Sixty-ninth Regiment made his appearance on Chestnut street yesterday afternoon, having come to the city on the train from Baltimore, on his way home. He suddenly found himself famous. He was surrounded at the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, who carried him upon their shoulders and made a hero of him.

CAMDEN NATIONAL GRAYS.

We learn that Captain Louis R. Francine has accepted the command of the "National Grays," of Camden. The young men of this organization are all first-class. Captain Francine has had experience in drilling, having acted as drill master to two companies in Colonel Baker's California Regiment, during their stay at Fort Schuyler. His intention is to march the company directly to the seat of war, under a competent colonel, as soon as it is full.

ANOTHER REGIMENT FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John W. Geary, which has been encamped at Camp Coleman, Oxford Park, during several weeks past, will march immediately, the colonel having received orders from the Adjutant General to that effect. The regiment has been ordered to the valley of the Shenandoah, by way of Harper's Ferry, to join the army of Gen. Banks.

Yesterday morning a company of Zouaves, from New York, reached the city, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. They proceeded immediately South, where they will recruit a regiment already in service.

THE LINCOLN LEGION

Col. Lojeanne's Regiment, called the Lincoln Legion, has been accepted, a despatch from the War Department having been received to muster it into service at once. The regiment is now at Camp Sweeney, on the Peters Farm. The colonel has ordered all the officers and men to repair to the camp. Companies A and B will be sworn in on Thursday.

SURGEONS AND NURSES FOR THE ARMY.

The following named physicians of this city have offered their services, and gone to the seat of war to attend the sick and wounded: Drs. Joseph Heritage, T. S. Reed, John Gegan, Jr, John Sterling, D Jamison, Jr., and William P Henry. They have all received passes over the railroads, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Savery, who have gone for the purpose of attending the sufferers

COL. CROWNAN'S REGIMENT.

Company B, Capt Charles Arrowsmith, belonging to Col Crownan's Regiment, was mustered into service yesterday morning This regiment has now six companies ready for service, and they expect soon to fill their entire complement.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT CHADD'S FORD.

The encampment of Capt. Chapman Biddle's artillery company of the Home Guard, at Chadd's Ford, is getting along finely. Brigadier General Pleasanton and staff visited the encampment yesterday afternoon.

THE LATE FIGHT.

During yesterday a number of killed and wounded soldiers, at the late fight, were taken through this city on their way to New York and other places. The dead were placed in ice-boxes.

[For The Press.]

The battle at Centreville and Manassas Junction establishes one great point in our favor—viz: The personal bravery of our volunteers. It will also put down, effectively, the *orders* of editors and letter-writers in the conducting of the war, and leave it where it belongs—with General Scott and other duly qualified officers.

This twenty-four hour check to the centre of the national army answers to the first repulse of the French in the Italian campaign: it strung their nerves and prepared them for the triumph of Solferino. The Austrians, on the latter field, were encumbered with idle courtiers as spectators, somewhat as General McDowell was on Sunday last by members of Congress and other amateurs. From all such, in future, we shall be free.

The host of newsmongers have kept the rebel chiefs well informed of every movement of the Grand Army, by which our men could be watched and murdered more surely than were our fathers on Braddock's field. To fire from behind a thicket exhibits no personal bravery. The sabre bayonet is the true manly weapon, after all. A *foot of honest cold steel* will be the prevailing argument in our controversy now. All the holiday display is now over.

THE FORTUNE OF WAR.—Yesterday morning the body of Charles McCock—brother of Colonel McCock, of the second Ohio Regiment—was brought to the city in a little wagon, driven by the venerable Judge, the father of the young man, and escorted by a squad of his regiment. Judge McCock has six sons in the army, and this was the youngest—a youth of about eighteen years. The carriage drove up to the door of Judge McCock's residence, on the Avenue, near Seventh street, and it was immediately surrounded by a crowd of persons, whose sympathies were much excited by the distress exhibited by the family.—*National Intelligencer of yesterday.*

General Patterson's Movements.

[For The Press.]

Despite the clamor which has been raised against General Patterson, because he did not prevent Johnson from reinforcing Beauregard, he has acted prudently, cautiously, and courageously, and no one could have carried on the operations entrusted to him better than he has done. He could not have attacked Johnson at Winchester. Johnson had as strong a force as he, at least, and was operating in a friendly country, where he could obtain every information and all supplies from the neighboring population. He had every means at hand to make a successful resistance to any effort of the Government troops against him, and being a most accomplished officer, there was no reason to suppose that he would not avail himself of every advantage he possessed.

General Patterson has been operating in an enemy's country with a hostile population in front, on either side and in his rear. Every forward movement would have required a strong guard in his rear to be left to keep open his line of communication, and these guards would necessarily weaken his column. Every item of information could and has been only obtained by the exercise of great sagacity and arduous labor on his part. He was deficient in the means of transportation for his supplies, which had all to be taken with him, for he could get none in the enemy's country he traversed. He was especially commanded by General Scott to move slowly and cautiously, and to risk no fight unless he was absolutely certain of success If the territory of Virginia could be taken possession of without bloodshed, so much the better, for our cause.

These instructions General Patterson has acted up to, as every good, discreet, and brave soldier should have done. He has protected the menaced counties of Pennsylvania and Maryland, compelled the rebels to evacuate Harper's Ferry, (the strongest position held by them in any part of the country,) and rolled the tide of war back into Virginia.

Those who must have a victim on whom to vent their indignation at the defeat of our forces in the mistaken attack on Manassas Junction, and the multitude whose standard of merit is that of the butcher, may rail at General Patterson, but real soldiers will appreciate the wisdom of his conduct, and value the success he has achieved.

It was not contemplated at the beginning of these troubles to keep General Patterson in active service for more than three months. He was mustered into the service for that period, and as soon as it was available to send a general officer who had been mustered in for the war, he was relieved and unceremoniously dismissed from service he expired. He has done everything that the Government wanted him to do, and has done it faithfully and well, with foresight, energy, and disregard of personal exposure.

Those who are anxious to hold General Patterson responsible for the disaster to General McDowell's command, are not found with arms in their hands, and in defence of the country, but among those who prefer to stay at home and find fault. Philadelphians, instead of joining in the cavil of the New York sensation papers at General Patterson, should rather resent the indignity attempted to be cast upon one of our oldest and best citizens, who has done all that was required of him, and done it well.

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

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1861.

The stock market was better to-day. Reading Railroad stock recovered 1½ from the lowest price of yesterday, selling at 17¾ State fives were lower, but city loans, Camden and Amboy Railroad shares, Pennsylvania Railroad securities, and other favorite income-yielding stocks and bonds were very nearly up to the highest points attained before the fright of yesterday.

The Hartford *Courant*, of yesterday, says of the Connecticut State loan:

"The time for offering bids for the State loan of $300,000 closed Saturday afternoon, at which time about $1,200,000 had been tendered. A large share of the bids were at par, although many were given at an eighth premium, and in rare instances more The banks in the city offered perhaps a quarter of a million at par. It is believed that par bids will be accepted. The awards have not been made, as the treasurer is out of town, but will be declared upon his return to-morrow. The bidding would have commanded premium had it not been that the United States loan will be made presently, and with such rates of interest that the men who have the money at hand are holding up for that which will give them a cent. and a fraction additional every year."

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says of the Illinois State loan:

"We understand that Treasurer Butler has prepared, and is now ready to deliver, the bonds of the State to the amount of $250,000, in sums of $100 each, as authorized by the Legislature at its late session. The bonds have coupons attached for $3 each, for each half year during which they run, and will, of course, be receivable for taxes and all other State dues at the treasury. A considerable number of these small bonds have already been subscribed for by our own citizens, and it is believed that the whole amount will be taken at par, without recourse to Wall street."

The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says:

Wall street is greatly relieved by the corrected accounts of the retreat of the Union forces on Washington, and the feeling of panic which seized the Stock Exchange has nearly disappeared. The opening business in Government securities, which showed a decided tendency to weakness in the close of 1861, imparted to the market a steady tone, and the improvement on the prices of last evening is about 1½2 per cent.

Compared with the low prices of the second board of Tuesday there is an improvement of 2 per cent. in United States 6s of 1881; 2 per cent. in Missouri 6s; 1½ per cent in Tennessee 6s; 2 per cent. in Virginia 6s; 2 per cent. in Pacific Mail; ½ per cent. in New York Central; ½ per cent. in Erie; ½ per cent. in Hudson River; 2 per cent in Reading; 1 per cent. in Michigan Southern; ½ per cent in Galena and Chicago; 1½ per cent in Cleveland and Toledo; ½ per cent. in Chicago and Rock Island; and 1½ per cent. in Illinois Central

At the close, stocks are more freely offered on sellers' option, and the extreme prices of the morning are not sustained. Sales of New York Central at 74¼75; Toledo, 37; Galena, 60¾; Illinois Central, 64½

Missouri Sixes sold at 42½ at one time against 40 last evening, and close at 41¾42. Tennessees close at 41¼41½

There have been sales privately of the Government Fives of 1865, at 87½.

The foreign money market is about over—the better feeling in stocks having checked the disposition to call in loans. The trouble of yesterday produced an active calling in of loans on speculative stocks. The ruling rates are 5@5½ per cent.

The following is the statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for the month of June, 1861, compared with the same month of 1860:

	1861.	1860.
Received from Coal	$215,181 20	$197 7 37
" Merchandise	52 823 60	48 015 17
" Travel, &c.	36 066 47	33,345 99
	$270,061 27	$278,169 56
Transportation, Roadway, Dumpage, Renewal Fund, and all charges	136,872 46	143,603 66
Net profit for the month	$133 188 81	$134 6 0 90
" for previous 6 months	511 056 37	577 696 33
Total net profit for 7 months	$740,281 08	$712,297 23

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad for the week ending July 20, 1861:

	Week.	Year.
For the week ending July 20, 1861	5 337 10	105 341 15
Same time last year	4,983 15	93,033 01
Increase	353 17	12 308 15

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

July 23, 1861.

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Merchants' Exchange.

FIRST BOARD

2 Lehigh Valley ... 45¾
8 do ... 45¾
5 Penna R. ... 18 84¾
200 Penna 6s ... 87
1000 do ... 77
300 Cam & Am 6s 1883 ... 84

BETWEEN BOARDS.

10 Reading R ... 17¾
50 do ... 17¾

200 Cam & Am 6s 1881	85¾	5 Penna R.	58 38
50 Reading R sw. int	17¾	2 Minehill R.	57
100 Ole & New	90	100 Ole & New	90
100 Lehigh Vy 6s 1897	93¾	100 Ole & New	90
110 Cambden & Am R.	113¾	50 Reading R.	17¾

SECOND BOARD.

54 North Penna R.	6	5 Penna R.	58 38
1000 Penna R 1 mo. int.	3	100 Penna R.	58 38
2 Cam & Am	113¾	50 Reading R.	17¾ 17¾
5 Morris Canal pf.	113¾		

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Phila 6s R int off	89		Sch Nav 6s	4¾	6¾
State 6s ... int off	89		Sch Nav Pref	13¾	15¾
Phila 6s new issue	96¾		Elmira R. Pref	10¾	
Penna 6s	77¾		Long Island R.	9¾	10¾
Reading 6s	11¾		Leh Cal & Nav	49	50¾
Read bds '70	85	84	Leh Cl & N Scp	15¾	16
Read 6s '80 '43	90	92	North Penna R.	6	6¾
Read int 6s '86	73	74	N Pa R 6s	55	56
Penna R.	58	58¾	N Penna R 1 mo.	75	77
Penna R 3d int 6s	68		Catawissa R pref	9¾	6¾
Morris Can con	41		Frank & Sp R.	35	40
Morris Can 1st	113¾	115¾	Ole & New	90	
Sch N 6s '53	67	70	W Phila c & rd	61	
Sch Nav int 6s	73	80	Green & Coates	13	15

Philadelphia Markets.

July 23—Evening.

The export demand for Flour continues limited, and the market quiet at previously quoted rates The sales to-day for shipment are 400 bbls superfine at a price kept secret, and 1 200 bbls fancy Western family at $5a5 25 per bbl, mostly at the former rate for selected brands. The trade are buying moderately, at $4a4 25 for Northwestern superfine and extra, $4 50a4 75 for family do, $4 50 a4 75 for Western and Pennsylvania superfine, $4 75a5 50 for extra and extra family do, and $5 75 a6 50 per bbl for fancy brands, as in quality, at which rates holders generally are free sellers, and the receipts light. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are not inquired for, and prices are altogether nominal.

WHEAT.—The receipts have fallen off, and prime lots are wanted at fully former quotations. Sales of 5,000 bushels are reported at 112a115c for new Penn's and Southern red, mostly at the latter rate afloat, including white, in small lots, at 115-119c, and old Western and Penn's reds at 112.113, in store. Rye is lower, and 700 bushels Penn's sold at 86c. Corn continues scarce, with sales of 1,600 bushels at 52 53c for good and prime yellow; the demand is limited Oats are in steady demand, at 29c for Southern and 30c for Penn's, and but few offering

BARK.—Quercitron continues in steady demand, with further small sales at $28 for first No. 1.

COTTON.—The market is firm but quiet, and a small business to note at 15.16c for middling Uplands and Orleans, cash and 60 days.

GROCERIES.—The firmness of holders has limited operations to a few lots Sugar and Coffee at full prices.

The Provisions market is unchanged, but quiet, and a small business to note.

Whisky is firmer and more active at 16½c for bbls, and 16c for drudge, which is coarse.

New York Stock Exchange—July 23.

FIRST BOARD.

8000 U S 6s '81 reg	87	55 Erie Railroad	24¾
16000 do	88	500 do	24¾
3000 U S 6s '81 coup	88¾	1 do	130 24¾
500 do	87	5 Erie R pref	43
6000 U S 6s '71 coup	80	50 Hudson Riv R	8¾
15000 U S 6s '76 coup	91	200 do	8¾
50 Phila 6s '80	99	200 Harlem R	10¾
3 00 N Coup 6s '79	84	100 do	11
140 0 Tenn 6s 6l	41¾	300 Harlem R pref	25
5000 do	41¾	50 do	25¾
2000 do	41¾	200 Reading R	58
6000 Virginia 6s	47¾	195 Mich Cen R	43
10000 do	47¾	50 do	43¾
2000 do	84 43¾	100 Mich S & N I R	13¾
2000 N Carolina 6s	58	100 do	13¾
10000 do	15.5¾	450 Mich S & N I Guar	29¾
12000 Missouri State 6s	42	150 do	29¾
16000 do	110.42¾	100 do	29
2000 do	42¾	7 Panama R	110
16000 do	42	50 do	1 9¾
5 00 do	110 42½	5 do	109
10000 do	42¾	50 Ill Cen R Scrip bds	63¾
9000 Mo 6s In R & S J	46	100 do	63
7000 Georgia 6s 5 yrs	65	300 do	64¾
19000 Louisiana 6s 6s	66	200 do	64¾
9000 Cal 8s 7s	76	50 do	130 64¾
7000 N Y Cen R 7s	62	50 do	64¾
2000 Mich So 2d m	69	50 Cleve & Toledo R	26
1000 do int m	68	50 do	26¾
50 Merchts' Bk	80	100 do	10 26¾
40 Bk of Commerce	81¾	100 do	30 26¾
10 N Y N Y	50	100 do	26¾
5 Bk of N Y	86	200 do	27
20 Mechanics' Bk	34	100 do	27¾
10 Park Bank	91	200 do	130 27¾
150 Can co	9	200 do	27¾
50 Pacific Mail S.S.	83 71	250 Chi & R I R	40¾
50 do	71¾	100 do	40¾
20 do	71	50 Gal. & Chi. R	61¾
125 do	71¾	100 do	110.61
500 N. Y. Central R	76¾	100 do	c.60¾
275 do	76¾	100 do	a10.61
300 do	130 76¾	100 do	a10 61¾
100 do	b5 76¾	100 do	61
100 do	87.76¾	100 do	b60 61

New York Markets—Yesterday.

ASHES are quiet, and selling slowly at $5 37½ for Pots and $6 75 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, and prices rule lower in favor of the purchaser. The sales are 7,600 bbls at $4 a4 03 for superfine State; $4 20a4 30 for extra State; $3.80a4 for superfine Michigan, Ind and Ohio; Jowa, &c., and $4.15a5 35 for extra do, including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5 20a4 25, and trade brands of do at $5a6 6.

Southern Flour is inactive, prices drooping; sales 500 bbls at $4a5 50 for superfine Baltimore, $5 50a5 75 for extra do, $6a6 10 for Brandywine, $5 60a7 25 for fancy and family brands, and $6 50a7 for the range of extra brands.

Canadian Flour is quiet, with sales of 300 bbls at $3.75a3.85 for superfine, and $4 15a7 for the range of extra brands.

Corn Meal is quiet and unchanged; we quote Jersey at $2.75a3 25, Brandywine $3a3 05, puncheons $15a16 for City.

Wheat is in fair demand for export, but the market rather favors the purchaser; the sales are 120,000 bus at 112a113c for Milwaukee club, $1 13a1 15 for winter red Western, $1.35a1.50 for new-crop white Kentucky and 160c for Chicago spring.

Rye is steady at 46a50c for Western, and 65c for North River.

Barley is dull at 57a58c.

Oats are quiet, and steady at 27a28c for Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania; 32a34c for Western and State, and 26a30c for Canada.

Corn is lower, with a moderate business at the decline; sales 20,000 bus at 64a66c for common to prime new mixed Western; 67c for choice do, and 68c for new in low Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is dull and declining; the sales are 100 bbls at $15.25a15.37½ for mess, and $15 for prime. Beef is quiet, with sales of 300 bbls at $8a8 50 for country mess; $40a4.50 for country prime; $8a10 50 for repacked Western mess, and $9 50a11 50 for extra mess. Prime Mess Beef is inactive. Beef Hams are in request, and firm, with sales of 200 bbls at $14a15. Cut Meats are dull at 5a5c for hams, and 4¾a5c for shoulders. Lard is quiet, with sales of 200 kegs and bbls at 8a9c. Butter and Cheese are dull and inactive

WHISKY is steady, and more active; sales 1,000 bbls at 16c.

CITY ITEMS.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—A large number of new regiments will now be called into the field. Experience teaches us that the most thorough efficiency will be needed to enable our troops to cope successfully with the rebels, and to secure this efficiency, it is of the least importance that the men shall be well and completely clad. We would state, in this connection, that the most elegant and serviceable uniforms we have yet seen are those made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, S. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets above Sixth. This firm has facilities for turning out almost any number of military garments, in almost any given time.

THE GIFT CLOTHING DEPOT.—Notwithstanding the great demand for military clothing, Granville Stokes continues to make enormous sales at 604 Chestnut street, still continues to supply customers at the shortest notice. A handsome assortment of summer clothing now on hand, and sold at greatly reduced rates. One price only is asked for clothing, and no extra allowance is presented a gift of use, value and beauty.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
M. R. FRONEFIELD, }

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Saranak, Rowland ... Liverpool, July 25
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy ... Liverpool, soon
Brig Queen Esther, (Br) Card ... Port Spain, soon
Schr Swan, (Br) Shelnut ... Kingston, Ja. soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SUN RISES ... 4 32 SUN SETS ... 7 3
HIGH WATER ... 4 3

ARRIVED.

Brig Alfred (Ham) Dorr, (late Johnson) from Port Royal June 27, with cotton to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Delaware, Denby, 2 days from Smyrna, Del, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Nona, Walmsley, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Curren.

Schr Jonathan Cone Menefee, 6 days from Middletown, Conn, with stone to master.

Schr Mary H Smith Smith, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Stavely & Co.

Schr Mary Standish, Atwood, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Kenney & Co.

Schr John Price, Sears, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.

Schr Rachel Ann Cookman, Corson, from Boston, in ballast to S Milnes & Co

Schr J Pierson, Cranmer, from New Haven, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.

Sch Wm Bement, Billiard, from New Haven, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.

Schr Wm H Sheldon, Collins, from Stonington, in ballast to Bonsall Bros & Co.

Schr Wm Allen, Cramer, from New York.

Schr Ann Eliza Watson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer George Washington, Whitlidge, 7 hours from Cape May, with mdse and passengers to cavalry regiment, the Brandywine, at 9 A M yesterday, ship Lancaster, Allen, from Liverpool, 19 day of 700 tons; barks Margaret and Achilles, from New York, and seven schooners above Reedy Island.

CLEARED.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, New York, Jas Alderdice.

Brig Sarah Wooster, Lord, Bath, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.

Schr Wm H Sheldon, Collins, Boston.

Schr Kezia, Gifford, Cheshuncut, J Sturtevant & Co

Schr