RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

John Bunyan's Tomb.

We announced some months ago that a movement had been set on foot in England to rescue the resting place of the remains of John Bunyan from the destroying hand of Time, and that a committee had been formed in London for that purpose. The efforts made by the latter to raise funds for thus honoring the great Christian allegorist of the seventeenth century, have been partially successful. The object contemplated was twofold—first, to restore Bunyan's decayed tomb, in the Bunhill-fields burial-ground; and, second, to secure the erection of a suitable monument to his memory in some conspicuous part of London. The former of these has just been accomplished, and very interesting accounts appear in the religious journals of England, especially those in the interest of Baptists, detailing the proceedings which took place on the occasion. The assemblage at the inauguration of the newly-erected, or restored, tomb, was very large, and speeches were made by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Shaftesbury, several members of Parliament, and others.

There is certainly just cause for the work undertaken by the Bunyan Committee. It will be remembered that at his death the body of the immortal dreamer was denied a resting place in "consecrated" ground; though it is quite certain that Bunyan's fame, as a Christian hero, has quite outlived the memory of the tyrannical ecclesiastics bigots who proscribed his dust. It appears now that the ease upon the Bunhill-fields will shortly expire, when, according to the rules of the established Church, it will become the property of the "ecclesiastical commissioners," and it is said, will no doubt be sold for building purposes. It has in fact already been surveyed for that object, and, unless the committee succeed in the meantime in securing a place where his ashes may repose in peace, even the dust of Bunyan will not be exempt from the persecutions which marked his life. His present tomb, as *resurrected*, is thus described:

"His length is about seven feet, and the height rather over four feet. On the top, in a reclining posture, with book in hand, is the carved effigy of John Bunyan in stone, with the head resting on a pillow, the length of the figure being five feet eight inches. On the north side, in relief, is a stone panel representing Christian starting on his pilgrimage with the burden on his back, and on the south side Christian is represented as in the act of reaching the Cross, and the burden falling from his shoulders. At the east end of the tomb is the following inscription, engraved on a portion of the old stone:

"JOHN BUNYAN,
Author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,'
Obt. 31st August, 1688,
Æt. 60."

Some of our readers may be disposed to excuse this heathenish treatment of Bunyan dead, on the score of its having taken place a long time ago, before the "Established-church" Christianity had attained its present standard of magnanimity. We beg to call the attention of all such to the following incident which we find reported in an English paper:

"A member of the Independent Church, Ripon, England, died a few days ago, and his son-in-law sent a message to the sexton of the parish church to toll the bell, he refused, stating that on a former occasion he had done so for a member of the said chapel, and had been forbidden to toll the bell in future for any of the dissenting people."

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE.—Hamilton College, one of the principal institutions of learning in the interest of the Presbyterian Church in this country, is to be the scene of interesting and impressive anniversary services during the coming week. The buildings of this institution are located on an eminence about a mile outside the village of Clinton, Oneida county, New York, about one hundred miles from Albany. It was founded, a half century ago, and its fiftieth anniversary is about to be celebrated. The exercises will be commenced to-morrow evening, July 13th, with an address by the Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., (of the class of 1840,) to have for its subject "Missionary Aspects of Collegiate Education." On Tuesday addresses will be delivered by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., and the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, both graduates of the institution. On Wednesday, the jubilee exercises will be opened with a historical discourse by President Fisher, and a jubilee poem, by Professor Kendrick, of Rochester University. An address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. Wm. J. Bacon, LL. D., of Utica, president of the Society of the Alumni.

The commencement proper, however, will not take place until Thursday, the 17th, for which great preparations have been made to render it an occasion worthy of the name and fame of this richly-endowed theological institution.

THE REV. J. HYATT SMITH, pastor of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Twelfth street, above Race, is about to sail for Europe and the East, on a six-months cruise, his congregation having kindly consented to his temporary absence. As Mr. Smith has in his time sharply criticised, we may say ridiculed, the popular plea of "throat disease," "dilapidated health," &c., usually assigned when clergymen go abroad, it is but just to state that he goes on no such pretence, his avowed object being to read the Book of Nature as engraved by God's finger in the countries he is about to visit, to reap the advantages of industrious observation, to enjoy himself in his journey, and come home a wiser and better man, as we have no doubt he will. We wish him *bon voyage*.

WHAT THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND THINK OF THE AMERICAN UNION.—We extract the following from an Irish (Catholic) journal, which we believe is characteristic of the Irish sentiment towards us generally:

"The American Union is the best friend of Ireland in the world. We beg to tell the Irish in America, that the *people* of Ireland are nearly, to a man, with the cause of the Union, and against the wicked rebellion of the nigger-whippers. They do not forget the good deeds of the Republic in their day of distress, and they heartily wish success to the Stars and Stripes. It is a speck of defect to find a nuncious faction who have revolted against the freest Government mankind in our day have witnessed."

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT WASHINGTON.—On last Sunday afternoon the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of a new parish school, under the auspices of St. Matthew's Church, took place on Nineteenth street, between G and H streets, Washington D. C. There was a large procession on the occasion, and the Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, with other Catholic clergymen, and Hon. Judge Merrick, assisted in the official exercises.

A PROBABLE CRISIS AMONG THE MORMONS.—For some years past the Territory of Utah has been made the receptacle of that peculiar form of ecclesiastical gangrene, known as Mormonism. From all parts of the world, this season, it is said, there is an extensive emigration to the Mormon country, a large proportion of whom are from England and Scotland. As many as six thousand of their emigrant wagons started to cross the plains only a few days ago. The recent act of Congress precluding bigamy in any Territory of the United States will fall heavily upon this fanatical people, and probably lead to trouble; but the sentiment of the civilized world demands its enforcement, even if it should result in the bigamists having to leave Uncle Sam's dominions.

A WESLEYAN METHODIST GONE OVER TO THE CHURCH.—The Rev. T. Trafery, a Wesleyan Methodist clergyman, at Huddersfield, England, recently went over to "the Church," giving as his reasons that he preferred the ecclesiastical government of the latter, and did not like the itinerant system practised in the Wesleyan body.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENINGS are reported to be taking place at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine; at Lewistown and Auburn, in the same vicinity—at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts. At the Auburn Academy, out of fifty-three students, forty-five have professed conversion to Christ within a very short period.

THE REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT proposes to write a History of the Civil War in America, and appeals especially to the chaplains of the army to send him such incidents as, in their judgment, will contribute to the elucidation of "this conflict between aristocratic usurpation and popular rights."

BISHOP SOULE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, denies the report that he had been compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The editor of the *Western Advocate* has been told that, upon hearing the report, the Bishop remarked that he had not been asked to take the oath, and if there were not mean enough, nor was there *lamp* enough in the Confederacy to make him do it."

THE REV. FATHER MARTIN, late chaplain in General Banks' division of the army, has returned to this city, and has since been appointed pastor of St James' (Catholic) Church, West Philadelphia.

THE REV. M. A. WALSH, superior of St. Charles Theological Seminary, in this city, has sailed for Ireland to spend the summer.

THE REV. DR. GUTHRIE, an eminent Presbyterian divine, of Edinburgh, Scotland, is about to publish another work, made up of a series of sermons on the, Epistles of St. John, and entitled "The Religion of Life Illustrated and Applied."

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Soldier's Relief Association in Washington—Reports of the Various Committees—What has been Done—The Condition of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers on the Peninsula

A meeting of the Pennsylvania soldiers' Relief Association took place on Wednesday evening in parlor No. 2, Willard's Hotel, the president, Hon. J. Kennedy Moorehead, being in the chair.

Joe Cook, the secretary of the Executive Committee submitted the reports of the committee and of the various visiting committees, showing what has been done since the organization of the society. From them it appeared that every want of the poor sick soldier, as soon as discovered, had been supplied. Clothing had been furnished, back pay procured, friends at home notified, furloughs and discharges procured, and the soldier made happy by the care and attention he received at the hands of the representatives of the Association. The reports were approved.

Mr. Hennerholz, of the Finance Committee, reported the condition of the funds, showing that the amount of subscriptions had reached $2,612.69, of which $272 19 was yet to be paid in. Also, a statement of the sums expended by the Executive Committee. The report was approved.

Interesting reports of a committee appointed to visit the Peninsula, and ascertain the condition of Pennsylvanians sick and wounded there, and whether the association could do anything for them, was then read. They are too long for publication in *The Press* to-day, but will be given on Monday.

Judge Casey moved that the reports of the Peninsula Committee be published in *The Press*, of Philadelphia, with a request to the papers throughout the State to copy them, in order that the whole people might become acquainted with the condition of things there represented. The motion was agreed to.

Gen. Patton, of Ohio, stated that he had visited the Peninsula about the time of the battle of Fair Oaks, and had seen the wounded as they were brought in from that bloody field. He could verify the statements of the committee. The wounded soldiers were frequently without any covering, and suffering from neglect and exposure.

The little attentions suggested would have gone far to alleviate their sufferings and enable them to bear up. If the Association could send persons there who would merely be ready on the arrival of each train, with a bucket of ice water or lemonade, or any refreshing drink, to hand around to the poor fellows before they were transferred to the boat, the fatigue of their journey would be in some measure relieved, and they would be strengthened for the new trials before them. He thought that it was very important that steps should be immediately taken by the Association to have supplies sent to the Peninsula, and persons stationed there who would deliver them to the sick and wounded, as they were needed. Much service could be rendered in that way. He also suggested that, if it had not already been done, an office should be opened, and a secretary appointed, who would be in constant attendance, to answer all inquiries as to the whereabouts, &c., of sick and wounded soldiers of Pennsylvania. The name of the secretary, and the location of the office, should also be widely published, that any of the people of the State might know whom and where to address any inquiries they might wish to make in regard to relatives or friends in hospitals.

Mr. Joel Cook replied that the Executive Committee had already attended to that matter. An office had been rented in the Washington Buildings, at the northeast corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, and a young gentleman, Charles L. Wells, of Downingtown, Chester county, had been appointed register, to take charge of the office, keep a correct list of all the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers in hospitals in Washington, and answer all questions that might be addressed to the association by their friends. Lists of names of most of the hospitals had been furnished by the visiting committees, and they only wanted alphabetical arrangement to make them convenient for ready reference.

General Patton was glad to hear that this was done. Members of Congress would be leaving in a few days for their homes, and their constituents, who had heretofore been relying on them to furnish information about relatives and friends in hospitals, would now know where to look in their absence.

General John Dick, of Crawford county, thought the plan adopted by the Association was admirable. He stated that thousands of the people of his section of the State knew nothing of the Association, and when he had left his home to come to Washington he had been loaded down with the requests of friends and relatives to look after their relatives. He had done so, to the best of his ability. He had visited most of the hospitals in and around the city, and his heart had been gladdened to see the kindness and humanity of his fellowman in the careful attention everywhere bestowed upon the sick and wounded. He had been instructed by his friends that if he found their sons wanting anything that he should supply their wants, and they would repay him on his return, but he found little need for his services. Everything had been done that could be done for them, before his arrival, and he had spent a very small sum in procuring a few trifling articles of comfort. The object of the Association was of the greatest importance; it was accomplishing that object successfully, and he felt authorized in subscribing out of his store as much as he could spare in its behalf. General Dick subscribed and paid over twenty dollars. He also stated that he had come to Washington to learn the fate of a son who had been wounded at Drnesville and had been in the late seven-days fight before Richmond, and had been gratified since his arrival to hear of his safety.

A large number of gentlemen here stepped forward and contributed to the fund.

Dr. Duffield, of Fulton county. Mr. President, I have been commissioned to present to this association the sum of $400, part of a contribution made by the loyal citizens of McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July last, for the benefit of Pennsylvania's sick and wounded soldiers. I have been at home for the last ten days, on a visit to my family, and on the 4th of July, at a little celebration, I presented this subject before our people. Instantly an auxiliary society to this was formed, and in the course of one hour $700 was subscribed, with a promise that it should be increased to $1,000 in a few days. Of this amount $400 was paid down and entrusted to my care to hand over to this Association, and the balance will be soon coming. When you consider that McConnellsburg only has a population of some 550 inhabitants, and that the neighborhood is thinly settled. I think you will regard our effort as at least creditable. [Applause.] I wish to say in justice to the farmers in the immediate neighborhood of this town, that a large portion of the contribution is from them. I believe that I not only express the feelings of the loyal people in my own locality, but of those within the whole length and breadth of Pennsylvania, when I say that they will expend the last dollar, and forego every luxury, in order to ameliorate the condition of and aid our sick and wounded soldiers, stricken down in defence of republican institutions. [Great applause.] I submit a letter from the treasurer, with the $400 entrusted to my care.

Dr. Elder remarked that some gentlemen had manifested a solicitude that the operations of the Association should be specially directed to the Peninsula. As one of the Executive Committee, he wished to say that several of that committee had been convinced that, except in keeping a complete record of the names of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers in hospitals, in and about Washington, their functions here were comparatively unimportant. Their duties here were light, and he thought gentlemen might be well assured that they would establish a store-house on the Peninsula, as soon as possible, and dispense their charity promptly and thoroughly.

Mr. Cook suggested that as the number of hospitals was constantly increasing between Richmond and may be lately established, the Executive Committee would be glad to accept the services of any gentlemen, who would be willing to serve on committees to visit these new hospitals.

A sufficient number immediately offered their services, and their names were enrolled.

The president stated that Congress would soon adjourn and the members return to their homes to visit their families and attend to their private business. He felt, and they all should feel, a deep responsibility in reference to the trust have accepted. The Association had been established and had met with great success so far as the contributions were concerned. But that was but a small portion of it. There was work yet to be done. They had done a great deal, but they had a great deal to do, and what he desired to say before he left was that he hoped every man connected with the Association in any way would feel that he was a Pennsylvanian, or at least represented Pennsylvania, and do everything that it was his duty to do, with honor, fidelity, and integrity. Citizens they had never seen, and did not know who were sending in their contributions, not niggardly, but sending in ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars, as their means enabled them, to be devoted to relieve the suffering of their brethren who were fighting the battles of the country. No vouchers would be asked from the Association to show how they spent this money, and therefore every man connected with the Association should be the more careful, and be able when their labors closed to lay his hand upon his heart and say I have done my duty faithfully, and every dollar, dime and cent, which had been placed in my hands for this glorious purpose, I have honestly expended.

Colonel Forney said: Mr. President, I cannot help expressing my gratification at the remarkable exhibition that I have witnessed here-to-night. There is something appropriate in the nobleness of Pennsylvania—something appropriate in the fact that she should contribute generously to this grand fund, particularly at this point, because it has so happened that whilst our State has been represented by many of her sons on the various battlefields of the South and the East, she has been our greatest contribution has been made. The bulk of our volunteer force has been contributed to the army of the Potomac. In all that we have read in history or romance, nothing, not even that which is detailed in the records of Napoleon, parallels the courage, the self-sacrificing spirit, the unmurmuring and uncomplaining devotion of the men who fought, bled, and died in the seven battles of the ten days on the peninsula. It is proper, therefore, that as they have expended their blood and displayed such an excellence of bravery, if I may use the word, in that great struggle, not merely for our own institutions, but for civil freedom all over the world, not merely against treason here but against slavery everywhere that we should be more than generous; that we should remember what they have suffered and forborne under a hot tropical sun, sometimes without water to bathe their limbs, or to wet their parched lips; and that we should bear every inconvenience, suffer every distress, and give up every engagement to serve them. It has given me profound pleasure to know that while other States have held meetings, and contributed funds, and sent forth committees, our great old central Commonwealth, so distinguished in the battle-field—and I say it with no invidious spirit or desire to provoke criticism against others—should have outtopped them all in the energy, zeal, and liberality of their Relief Association. I had hoped that to-night we should have had an opportunity of meeting in the large hall attached to this hotel, for I know several very generous gentlemen ready to come forward and contribute their means as an evidence to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, of what they are willing to do in poor humble return and acknowledgment of their marvellous courage. I trust, therefore, that before the adjournment of Congress we shall so arrange it as to secure a place where we may be able to invoke this generous spirit so as to increase this fund, and enable your Executive Committee to spend a large amount in the discharge of the duty entrusted to them.

If it is in order, I move that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at Willard's Hall, on Friday night next, and I hope it will be advertised, in order that our friends who may happen accidentally to be in the city, like the distinguished Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas, who has just given $100, may know of it and come forward. There are many who have realized vast fortunes out of this Government by contracts for supplies. I see the honored fabulous name named as the profits they have realized, but I regret to say that very few of these patriotic gentlemen have as yet appeared at any of our meetings. Possibly by a little importation, such as we may be able to get up, they will condescend to recognize the services of the men through whom they have been enabled to reap so rich a harvest.

I now move that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at Willard's Hall, on Friday night at eight o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

The President. I see a distinguished gentleman in the room, a native born Pennsylvanian, but for many years a citizen of the State of Mississippi—a statesman and a citizen of the Union. I know the meeting would like to hear any remarks which the Hon. Robert J. Walker would address to it. [Applause.]

Mr. Walker. I was not aware, Mr. Chairman, that there was a meeting of the citizens of my native State here this evening when I called to visit a friend who lately occupied these rooms. I learn that this is a meeting convened upon a subject which must go deeply to the heart not only of every citizen of the United States, but especially to every citizen who, like myself, can call Pennsylvania his native home. It is true that it is a long period since I have resided in the State; nevertheless, my affections have never been weaned from it, and I have always felt the deepest interest in all that concerned her honor, glory, and prosperity.

I have witnessed with a pride that must be common to you all with what alacrity she sent forth her troops in the days of the Revolution and the War of 1812, to fight under the same banner and in the same glorious cause they supported then. I observed with satisfaction that she was the first to send a battalion of troops to the rescue of this city, and although it has been said that they came unarmed, even in advance of all other troops, yet I hold it was more to their credit that they did not wait to receive arms necessary then to defend themselves on their route to this beleaguered city, but came at once, content to run the risk, and receive arms here, for the great and glorious purpose of saving the capital of the nation. It will become Pennsylvania to maintain the cause of the Union. She is the Keystone of the great Arch, and she intends to remain the Keystone of a perpetual and unbroken Union. [Cheers.] She has come to the determination that this Union never shall be dismembered, either by foreign or by domestic foes. [Applause.] And gentlemen, most gloriously is she maintaining that position, not only in the councils of the nation—for I see before me one (Mr. Moorehead) who resides at my own home of Pittsburg, where I lived so long—but she maintains it also on the battle fields of our country, because it is true that in the great conflicts on the Peninsula, which have been unprecedented in history as regard the heroism of the soldiers engaged, Pennsylvania was foremost among the foremost, and poured out a more generous libation of her blood on that field than any other State of the Union. I am then, gentlemen, although I have met you here accidentally, glad to find you assembled in a cause like this. If there is anything that can appeal to our hearts, to our judgments, and to our consciences, it is the condition of the troops who have shed their blood, who have suffered and are now lingering on beds of illness on the banks of the James river, or in other sections of the country. Therefore, to the utmost extent of my humble ability, will unite most cheerfully with the citizens of my native State in doing all they can to promote this great and patriotic purpose. [Applause.]

Dr. Elder alluded to a remark made by the president that Congress was about adjourning and the members returning to their homes. He wished to remind the Representatives of Pennsylvania that they were going home to be confronted by the question of contribution to the fund of the Association. He did not complain of what had already been done, but they should tell their constituents that the Association would spend cordially as they contributed generously. Tell them, if you have a private opinion, that we have opinion among ourselves that the smallest part of the charity is the money giving; that the distribution of that money properly and judiciously is the real labor, and that they shall withhold criticism until complaint is fully deserved. We do not intend to deserve any such complaint, and I do not wish my remark to be regarded as suggesting that any suspicions are or will be entertained as to the application of the fund, but only that a solicitude will be felt as to our accomplishing the work we have undertaken. We will not be able to answer everybody's questions at the first moment, but we will continue to perfect our organization until we have everything so ordered that we will be able to meet promptly every demand upon us.

Hon. Titian J. Coffee wished to make a suggestion. He said, I was not here at the early part of the meeting, and did not hear the report of the committee who were sent to the Peninsula. I do not therefore know whether they made any report of the number of invalid soldiers now on the banks of the James river, and who are likely to remain there. Probably, under the circumstances, it was beyond their power to obtain this information with any kind of accuracy. I suppose that a very large proportion, at least, of these wounded men, who are in a condition to be removed, will be taken away from there, brought here, and distributed through the different cities; but there is a body of our wounded soldiers who will not be brought from that section. It is known that some hundreds of our unfortunate soldiers were left upon the field and fell into the hands of the rebels, and we ought to remember that those of them who survived their bloody days are now languishing in the Richmond prisons. We should be careful to bear in mind that they, of all others, require and demand not only our sympathy, but our entire support; and I think it should go to the State, and so cheer the hearts of those who are anxious about the condition of our soldiers who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, that this Association intends making an effort to extend its benevolent hand even to the prisons of Richmond, to help our brethren there. This is one of our most imperative duties, and though we will not have the power of sending committees there, I am quite sure we can send aid and relief, because it is one of the most sacred usages of civilized countries to send and receive, under the sanction of a flag of truce, any relief to the captured and wounded in battle. I trust the Association will at once act upon this suggestion.

The President. The Executive Committee, who have the matter in charge, will no doubt promptly carry out the idea of the gentleman.

Mr. Caldwell stated that the committee had taken the names of all the sick and wounded in hospital on the James river at the time they were there.

Mr. Coffee said that he might mention, as germane to the subject to which he had alluded, that a friend of his, the colonel of one of the first regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves, who had so distinguished themselves on the Peninsula, had told him the circumstances of the fall and sufferings of the lieutenant colonel of his regiment.

Mr. Coffee had the pleasure of knowing him well, and he was a gallant and eloquent young fellow. He was wounded at Gaines' Mills, and had his right leg amputated on the field, but such was the condition of our troops, so overpowered and overwhelmed were they by the advancing hosts of the enemy, that they were obliged to leave him on the field. The colonel told me that he never could forget the expression of face which his comrade bore as he looked up to him and said, "Is it possible that you are going to leave me in this condition in the hands of the rebels?" Nothing, however, could be done for him, and they were obliged to leave him to his fate. This was one case, but there were many which appealed to the Executive Committee to hasten and see what could be done for the relief of our wounded men in the hands of the enemy.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862.

The Produce markets have been some what unsettled by the proposed change in the tariff and the great rise in gold; business, however, has been moderate in most departments. Bark is steady. Breadstuffs are better, but without much demand. Coal and Iron are hold for higher prices, and the sales light. Cotton is also better. Drugs and Dyes are unsettled. Groceries and Provisions.—There is a moderate business to note, and for the former prices tend upward. Fish and Fruit remain quiet. Naval Stores and Oils are looking up. Rice, Salt, and Seeds, are unchanged. Whisky is firmer, and Wool in demand at an advance.

In Dry Goods there is more doing, and the market for Cottons generally is excited, and on the advance. Woollens are tending upward, and the stocks of all kinds light for the season.

The Flour market has been excited, and prices tending upward, within the last day or two, owing to the rapid rise in exchange, and holders are firmer in their views at the close; sales reach some 8@9,000 bbls at $4.50@4.75 for superfine, $4.80@5 for Northwestern extra family, $4 87½@5 25 for Ohio and Penna. extra, $5 25@5.75 for family do, and $5@5.62 for fancy brands; the latter for Jenny Lind. The demand is rather better both for shipment and home use, and the sales to the trade moderate at the above rates. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $3.12½@3 37½ ℔ bbl. Penna. Corn Meal is scarce and in steady demand at $2.75 ℔ bbl, 1,560 bbls Brandywine Corn Meal sold on terms kept private.

WHEAT.—The receipts have fallen off, and prices at the close are better; 35,000 bus fair Western and prime Pennsylvania red sold at $1.22@1 26, chiefly at $1.25. Southern at $1.27@1.30; Pennsylvania white at $1.30; 3,000 Kentucky and Delaware do, at $1.34@1.37. Rye continues to sell freely on arrival at 68c. Corn is in good demand, and prices well maintained; sales of 18 000 bus yellow at 55@56c, afloat, and 54@55c, in store. Oats are in fair request with sales of 18,000 bus at 39@40c for Pennsylvania, and 37@38c for Delaware. No sales of Barley or Malt; the latter is firm at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in any kind. The demand for Pork is limited, and Western and City Mess has been sold at $11@11.25 ℔ bbl. City-packed Mess Beef ranges at from $12 50 to $15, with very limited sales; Country-packed is selling at $12 ℔ bbl. Bacon—there is a fair inquiry for Hams, but Sides and Shoulders are neglected; sales of 400 hhds plain Hams at 7@8c, and canvassed do at 8½@9c; Sides at 5@5½c, and Shoulders at 3¾@4½c, cash and short time. Green Meats—the stock continues light; sales of 300 hhds shoulders; Hams in pickle at 6@6½c, in salt at 5@5½c; Sides at 5@5½c, and 250,000 lbs Shoulders at 3¾@4c, cash. Some rough country cut sold at ½c below these quotations. Lard is in steady demand; sales of 100 tcs and bbls at 8¾@8½c, and 400 kegs at 8¾@9c; several lots of country, in mixed pkgs, sold at 7½@7½c. Butter—there is rather more demand, but without change in prices, ranging at from 9@12c ℔ lb. Eggs are worth 11c ℔ dozen; and Cheese 8¼@8½c ℔ lb.

METALS.—There is a firm feeling in the market for Pig Iron, and a moderate inquiry at the advance. Sales of 500 tons No. 1 Anthracite in lots, at $24, and No. 2 at $23, six months. Many of the makers refuse to contract largely at these figures. 15,000 tons Glendon Gray Forge sold at $21, cash. We quote Scotch Pig Iron $24, six months. Blooms, bars, and Boiler plates are unchanged and firm. Lead—The last sales reported is 1,000 pigs Galena at $6.85 cash. Copper is unchanged, with very little doing in either Sheathing or Yellow Metal.

BARK.—The receipts of Quercitron are small, but it is held firmly, with small sales of last No. 1 at $33 50 ℔ ton. Tanner's Bark meets a fair inquiry at $11@11 for Chestnut and Spanish Oak.

BEESWAX is scarce, and prime yellow commands 32 @33c ℔ lb.

CANDLES are unchanged. Sperm are held at 28c, 6 months; Adamantine at 16@17c for city-made, and 17@17½c for full weight Western.

COFFEE.—There have been no further arrivals, and the stock is very much reduced; about 1,200 bags sold, including Rio, sold at 10½ @21½c, and Laguayra at 21c @21½c, cash and time.

COAL.—The recent advances in prices has checked the demand both for home use and to go East, but there is a good inquiry from the Government and accounts are making from Richmond to the South; the cargo sales of Schuylkill white and red Ash are making free on board at $4.50@4 75 per ton.

COTTON.—The stock is nearly exhausted and holders have again advanced their prices 2@3c per lb; sales of 350 bales low grades to middling uplands at 39@42c, cash, including 100 bales St Domingo at 31c, and 100 bales sold by auction at 46c per lb, the market closing at the advance.

DRUGS AND DYES continue inactive, and for many article prices are unsettled and on the advance with a limited business to note.

FRUIT.—A few Oranges and Lemons have been received coastwise and are selling at $4 50@5.50 ℔ box. Tres Apalachicola Sponge from 87 to 89 ℔ 100. Domestic Fruit is coming in more freely, and finds ready sale. Dried Apples are in better demand at 4c@½c. For old and new Dried Peaches prices are unchanged.

FISH.—Mackerel are held with rather more firmness, and the demand is limited; sales of 300 bbls No. 3s, from the wharf, at $5 50; an invoice of 600 bbls has been stored for a higher figure; the store quotations are $5.25 @5.50 for No. 1s, $6.25@6 50 for 2s, and $8 for large new 3s. Pickled Herring sell at $1.50@2 50 for old and new; large sales of No. 1 Herring were made at 12½@ 15c ℔ box. Codfish are nominal at $3.25 ℔ 100 lbs.

FEATHERS.—There are very few coming; small sales of Western are making at 38@42c ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are steady, at 2s 9d for Flour, 10@12d for Grain, and 27@28s for heavy goods. The last shipment to Ireland was at 10d for grain, in bulk. Vessels suitable for the West Indies are in request. Several engagements have been made to Cuba at 40c for Sugar and $3 for Molasses; all foreign port charges paid. A brig was taken to load 2,000 bbls for Windward at 60c. To Boston we quote flour at 25c, grain at 5@6c, measurement goods at 5@6c, and pig iron at $2.25@2.75. Coal Freights are lower.

CHINESE is scarce. The last sale of crude was at 60c ℔ lb.

GUANO.—The sales of all kinds have been unimportant, and prices unchanged.

HAY is better and selling at from 70 to 80c ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP remains quiet, and prices about the same as last quoted.

HOPS are held firmly and the stock light; sales of first-sort Eastern and Western at 16@19c ℔ lb.

LEATHER.—There is rather more inquiry for Dry Hides, but slaughter is dull and neglected.

LUMBER.—The demand is fair for the season; several cargoes yellow sap Boards sold at $14 ℔ 1,000 feet. Laths range from $1.20@1.25, and Pickets from $6 to 6.50 ℔ 1,000.

MOLASSES.—The market is quiet, and the only sales are a cargo of Trinidad at 30c, and small lots of Clayed Cuba at 23@25c, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—The stocks of all kinds are very light; sales of No. 2 Rosin at $10.50, Tar at $1 87½, and Pitch at $9.50@10. Spirits Turpentine meets a limited inquiry, but prices are better; small sales at $1.60@1.65 ℔ gallon.

OILS.—Whale Oil is firmer, with sales at 55@57c. Sperm Oil is dull. Linseed sells freely at 88@92c, cash. Lard Oil is quiet; sales of Winter at 63c, short time. Crude Petroleum is selling at 10@10½c, and 24@25c for Refined; 2,000 bbls of the former sold at Pittsburg, to come here, on private terms.

PLASTER.—There is but little offering; the last sale of soft was at $2.50 ℔ ton.

RICE.—The stock is very light; sales of Carolina at 7@7½c, and East India at 5½@5½c.

SALT.—There have been no further arrivals or sales. Liverpool ground we quote at $1 10@1 20, and fine at $1.

SEEDS.—There is but little Cloverseed coming in; sales at $5@5.25 ℔ bu. Timothy is held at $2, and Flaxseed $2.25 ℔ bu.

SUGAR.—There is more inquiry for the article, and the market is ¼@½c better; sales of 600 hhds Cuba, at 8¾@9¼c, and Havana 8c. The stock here is about 8,100 hhds and 472 boxes. 300 hhds Porto Rico sold at 8¾@9¼c, and 400 hhds New Orleans at 8c10¼c ℔ lb.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are firm but quiet. N. E. Rum sells at 39@40c. Whisky is firmer; sales of Penn'a and Ohio bbls at 29@31c, and drudge at 28c ℔ gallon.

TALLOW is better, with sales of city-rendered at 9@ 9¼c, and country at 8½c ℔ lb.

TOBACCO.—Manufactured is tending upward; Penn'a seed leaf is beginning to come in, and the crop of this year is larger than usual.

WOOL.—The new crop continues to come in rather more freely, but there is no accumulation of stock. The excitement which has recently prevailed throughout the West has abated. The high rates demanded a week or two ago cannot now be realized; sales of common at 48@ 50c cash, and fine at 52@53c cash.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAM. W. DE COURSEY,
JAMES O. HAND,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
COMMITTEE OF THE WEEK.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Saranak, Rowland.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Cheltenham, Wilson.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Frank Jewett, Morse.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Florence, Toyo.....Queenstown, I, soon
Bark St James.....New Orleans, soon
Bark Almira, Combs, Brinkwater...New Orleans, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Jarman.....Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1862.

SUN RISES.....4 43—SUN SETS.....7 28
HIGH WATER.....2 54

ARRIVED.

Schr Reindeer, Davis, 8 days from Rockland, with ice to captain.
Schr J W Woolston, Garrison, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Boston, Brower, from Fortress Monroe.
Schr B Frink, English, from Fortress Monroe.
Schr J Gadwalader, Clayton, from Fortress Monroe.
Schr N S Clark, Clark, from Fortress Monroe.
Schr L Mulford, Doyle, from Fortress Monroe.
Schr Corbula, Willse, from New York.
Schr Diamond, Young, from New York.
Schr D S Hershon, Allen, from New York.
Schr W W Marcy, Norton, from New York.
Schr Almenia, Cavalier, from Boston.
Schr Governor, Watson, from Boston.
Schr J Stockham, Babcock, from White House.

CLEARED.

Ship Admiral, (Br) Cochrad, St John, NB, E A Souder & Co.
Brig W J Treat, Gilmore, Barbadoes, J R Rue.
Schr Wm L Springs, Adams, Ship Island, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr J W Woolston, Garrison, Scituate, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr L Mulford, Doyle, Fortress Monroe, do
Schr D S Hershon, Allen, Fortress Monroe, do
Schr H Mayo, McFarlin, Saco, E A Souder & Co.
Schr Onward, Leland, Roxbury, do
Schr Velma, Stanwood, Boston, do
Schr Diamond, Young, Boston, Wm H Adams & Co.
Schr S A Hammond, Paine, Boston, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr W W Marcy, Norton, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Armenia, Cavalier, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Governor, Watson Boston, L Audenried & Co.
Schr N E Clark, Clark, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr J Cadwalader, Clayton, Boston, do
Schr Boston, Brower, Providence, R Hare Powell.
Schr Corbula, Willse, Providence, J R Blakiston.
Schr B Frink, English, Danversport, B milnes & Co.
Schr J Stockham, Babcock, Salem, O A Heckscher & Co.

SAILED

Ship Wm Cummings, Willar, for Liverpool, with the following cargo: 16,800 bushels wheat in bulk, 1744 do white corn in 811 bags, 5109 bbls flour, 54 hhds bark, 109 casks tallow, 12 casks oil, 112 tierces beef, 101 casks shoulders, 62 kegs butter.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, July 10, 9 A M.

The ships Tempest, for San Francisco; New England, for Ship Island; bark Old Hickory, for Belfast, Ireland, went to sea this morning. The schr Saxon, from Yorktown, still remains in the Roadstead, in consequence of one of her crew being sick here. A brig, which was ashore near Fenwick's Island, was got off, but looks considerably, and is now in the bay going up. The bark American, for Port au Prince, is no *s* going out, and two barn bigs are coming in. The tug America is at the Breakwater. Wind NE.

Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, July 9.

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

Pilot, rye to P Bushong & Sons; Elias Reber, oak lumber to Elias Reber; Whitman & Conrad, wheat to captain; American Eagle, bark to captain; Jos Coover, grain to P Bushong & Sons; Uncle Sam, grain to A G Cattell & Co; Star, wheat to G W Hain, rye and corn to P Bushong & Sons, and wheat to Wm Krick.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 10.

The Wyoming left here this morning with 3 boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Swing, wheat, oats, &c. to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; Caroline, wheat to A G Cattell & Co; Schuylkill Barge, light to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship R L Lane, Bryer, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult. for New York.

Bark Chevallie, Farrell, from Rio de Janeiro, at Table Bay 11th May, and sailed 15th for Batavia.

Bark Volant, Smithson, from Shields for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d ult, lat 14, long 42.

Bark Deborah Pennell, Pennell, hence, arrived at Dublin 22d ult.

Brig Prentissimo, James, entered out at London 27th ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig Jarlen, (Norw) Hansen, hence, arrived at Dublin 22d ult.

Brig J W Woodruff, Robinson, hence, at Arecibo 25th inst, to return.

Brig Mary Lowell, Johnson, cleared at New York 10th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Michigan, Marshall, cleared at New York 10th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Fescenden, Hooper, and Richard Thompson, Blackman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th instant.

Schr L Sturtevant, Corson, cleared at Boston 10th in