COMMERCE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

We have been deeply impressed by an article in the June number of the American Review, on Western Improvements, with the immense resources of that portion of our country which lies along the Mississippi and its tributary streams. These streams are the great highways of a vast country. They furnish facilities for navigation to the extent of nearly 15,000 miles, through a country including an area of nearly a million and a half of square miles, or more than 900,000,000 of acres of land, much of which is of unequalled richness, and favored with a climate adapted, in different sections, to every variety of production; a country sustaining now 10 millions of people, and capable of sustaining more than thirty times that number; which would be nearly equal to one-third of the present population of the entire globe. This section of country is fruitful enough to supply all the other portions of the U. S. with many of the most important productions of agriculture, and the world itself with several articles of trade and consumption.

To illustrate this, take the following items from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1845, showing some of the staple productions of those States which border on the Mississippi and its tributaries. There were, in 1845 no less than 39 millions of bushels of wheat raised in that section of the Union; nearly 66 millions of bushels of oats; 234 millions bushels of corn; of tobacco, there were 139 millions pounds; of cotton, nearly 500 millions; and of sugar, 185 millions of pounds; and all this the product of about 6,000,000 of inhabitants only; and what may we not expect when these six millions shall have increased to two hundred millions, and are furnished with all the improvements of advancing science?

The value of the products received at New Orleans from the interior, in the course of the single year of 1845, is set down at over *fifty-seven millions of dollars*, and this too, during a year peculiarly unfavorable, by reason of the low stage of the rivers. The number of steamboat arrivals at New Orleans during that same year, was 2530, and their united tonnage was estimated to have been 632,500 tons—an amount of steamboat tonnage greater than that of the whole of Great Britain. The whole steamboat tonnage employed on the Mississippi in 1845, was over *three and a quarter of millions of tons*, while the whole foreign tonnage of the United States was only 4,089,463 tons. The very expense of running these boats is estimated at nearly eighteen millions of dollars a year.

These details, meagre as they are, will provide a few data on which to build important conclusions respecting the present importance of Western Commerce; while they will furnish some valuable hints respecting the future. The history of the world furnishes nothing like this exhibition of navigable waters covered with vast fleets of steam vessels, penetrating the Continent for thousands of miles in different directions, and bearing from remote parts, the produce of a soil of unequalled fertility. And all this too, but the beginning of developments, carried on under numerous and serious disadvantages.—With the smiles of Heaven on the labors of an industrious population, what can be extravagant, by way of anticipation, for the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries?

The importance of the proposed Convention at Chicago, next month, must be very apparent even from this brief survey of the commerce of the great Western Rivers, to say nothing of the Lakes themselves. The thousands of boats, the scores of thousands of passengers, and the hundreds of millions of dollars which are every year afloat on the Mississippi and its tributaries, certainly demand the attention of all who are interested in the prosperity of our common country, and most especially of our national government; whose attention to these navigable waters and the vast interests which gather around them has hitherto been altogether below their just claims. And in consequence of this neglect the yearly loss of life, of boats and freight has been enormous. In consequence of obstructions in the channels of the river, &c. which might be removed to a very considerable extent, by an expenditure of from 150,000 dollars to 300,000 dollars a year, the loss of life on these waters is estimated at about an average of 135 a year; of property in boats, at over $1,000,000, and of freight and cargoes, at nearly $2,000,000 more; making a total loss of more than *three millions of dollars* annually. Such are the present hazards of navigating these waters, on whose bosom such an immense quantity of produce and property and so many lives are trusted, that owners and shippers are compelled to pay from 12 to 24 per cent. on the entire tonnage for insurance.

The Western River and Harbor bill, which proposed the application of a few hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of these waters and shores, was vetoed by President Polk. * * * The country, however, needs but to be aroused to the immense interest involved in the navigation of our Western waters, to secure such an appropriation from Congress is as needful; and we know of no means more promising to accomplish this desirable end, than the assembling of men from the East as well as the West, in convention, as is proposed by the gentlemen who have called the Chicago Convention.—*Traveller.*

Another Route to the Pacific Ocean.—Few persons are aware, says a writer in the National Intelligencer, that, by the annexation of Texas, we have secured to us the shortest and best route across the continent for a national and commercial highway to our possessions on the Pacific, surpassing those either of Panama, the isthmus of Darien, or Tehuantepec, where a distance of several thousand miles would have to be steamed or sailed over between the differences of latitudes of these points on either ocean. It will be scarcely credited that *there are but three hundred miles of separation between the navigable waters (suited for steamboats) emptying into the two oceans*, which, if a good roadway was made, may be run over with a steam power in twelve hours. "The route of the Rio Grande," says Gen. T. J. Green, of Texas, "would be the shortest and most expedition route, from the United States, as well to her Oregon settlements as to her other numerous interests on the Pacific. Taking New Orleans as the most convenient point of embarkation, we will find that sixteen hundred miles of steam navigation to the mouth of the river Conchoes, upon the Rio Grande, can be made in about the same time, and (taking the year round) with the same facility that Cincinnati can, upon the Ohio; and from the head of steam navigation upon the Rio Conchoes, across the Sierra de Carcay, to steam navigation upon the Rio Hiagui, a distance of three hundred miles by railroad, the port of Guaymas, upon the Gulf of California, could be reached in eight or nine days, saving a distance of four thousand miles, and twenty additional days' steaming via the Panama canal, provided that was completed, and saving a distance of twenty-four thousand miles, via Cape Horn, and the average economy of one hundred and twenty days' sail, (steaming such a distance being two expensive.) It would save also a four months' travel, the present route across the country, from steam navigation of the Missouri waters to Oregon. This short and expeditious route to the growing and soon to be the important settlement of Oregon, and at present many other interests in the Pacific, would be the smallest reason, for the accomplishment of this route. The most desirable portion of this continent lies between the twenty-eighth and forty-second degrees of North latitude upon the Pacific. It presents more than a thousand miles of seacoast, with the important ports of Guaymas, San Diego, San Gabriel, Monterey, San Francisco, and many others, with a soil and climate of unsurpassed capability for grazing and agriculture, and a mineral wealth supposed to be equal, if not superior, to any in the world. This vast country of more than one million of square miles, lying due West of the settled portions of the United States between the frozen regions of the North and the vertical sun of the South between the gentle influences of the Pacific ocean and the great back-bone of the continent, capable of giving wealth and happiness to one hundred millions of souls, is now in possession of roaming tribes of unhoused Indians and a few settlements of less than two hundred thousand Mexican subjects."

Here is a fact of the most important character to our interests, as giving us the most speedy communication to our Oregon territory, and insuring to us the commerce of the world.

POST-OFFICE STAMPS.

We are gratified to learn that the Postmaster General has made a contract with Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, engravers in the city of New York, for furnishing stamps for the Post-office Department, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh section of the act of Congress at its last session, for the establishment of certain post routes and for other purposes. The stamps will be prepared and ready for use by the 1st of July, and cannot fail to be a great convenience to the larger offices as well as to citizens desirous of pre-paying their correspondence.

The rules adopted for the government of postmasters in relation thereto, are contained in the 68th chapter in the edition of the Post-office Laws just published, and which we are requested to publish for the information of those interested:

Chapter 68.—Stamps for the pre-payment of postage on letters.

497. Postage stamps, one printed in black, representing the head of Washington, of the denomination of ten cents, and the other printed in brown, representing the head of Franklin, of the denomination of five cents, will be transmitted to any postmasters at important points upon their application, in writing, addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

498. Any postmaster receiving stamps will, by the next mail, acknowledge the receipt of the amount. At the expiration of each quarter, and with his quarterly postage accounts, he will render an account of stamps, charging himself therein with any amount which remained on hand at the close of the preceding quarter, and with the amounts received during the quarter just ended, and crediting himself with the amount then remaining on hand. The balance of the account so stated, representing the amount of stamps he has sold or disposed of, the postmaster will add to the balance due on his return for the same quarter for postages.

499. In case of resignation, removal or death, the postmaster or his representative will not be allowed a credit for any stamps turned over to his successor, unless such successor has duly qualified, by giving bond, and shall forthwith transmit his receipt for the amount to the Auditor for the Post-office Department.

500. Any letter or packet with one or more stamps affixed, equal in amount to the postage properly chargeable thereon, may be mailed and forwarded from any post-office as a pre-paid letter or packet; but if the stamps affixed be not adequate to the proper postage, the postmaster receiving the letter or packet for transmission will rate it with the amount deficient in addition.

501. Stamps so affixed are to be immediately cancelled in the office in which the letter or packet may be deposited, with an instrument to be furnished to certain of the post-offices for that purpose. In post-offices not so furnished the stamps must be cancelled by making a cross (x) on each with a pen. If the cancelling has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, the postmaster delivering it will cancel the stamp in the manner directed, and immediately report the postmaster who may have been delinquent to the Department.

502. Stamp-letters and packets will be entered in the post bills, and also in the abstracts of mails sent and received, as *pre-paid by stamps*. The amount of stamp-letters *sent* will, in the computation of the postmasters' commissions, and for that purpose only, be added to the amount of postage received.—*Nat. Intel.*

CHINA—EXPORTS OF TEA.

The New York Shipping and Commercial List contains the amount of Green and Black Teas exported from China to certain named places within certain periods—those to the United States were as follow:

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES,

Year ending June 30th, 1846, in forty vessels.

Young Hyson	lb. 8,633,931
Hyson	906,466
Hyson Skin and Twankay	2,588,930
Imperial	867,752
Gunpowder	1,238,997
Total Green	14,236,076
Souchong and Congou	3,092,122
Powchong	918,215
Pecco	6,733
Orange Pecco	28,702
Ouloong	220,294
Total Black	4,266,066
Total Green and Black	lb. 18,502,142

Export from July 1, 1846, to Feb. 28, 1847, (8 mos.) in twenty-eight vessels.

Young Hyson	lb. 6,165,909
Hyson	400,091
Hyson Skin	1,034,857
Twankay	710,814
Imperial	457,958
Gunpowder	677,088
Total Green	9,446,717
Souchong and Congou	2,355,482
Powchong	376,697
Pecco	120,398
Orange Pecco	152,278
Ouloong	515,779
Total Black	3,520,634
Total Green and Black	lb 12,967,351

The ships Horatio, for New York, cleared March 15, and Vancouver, for Boston, March 24, took 940,506 lb. Green, and 284,101 lb. Black—together 1,224,607 lb.

EXPORT TO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE—*The Exports for five months from Oct. 1, 1846, to Feb. 28, 1847, in eleven vessels*, were of Green, *lbs.* 735,230 and of Black 2,955,722 — 3,690,952

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *for the year ending June 30,*	1844	1845	1846.
Black.... *lbs.*	41,639,260	41,373,292	44,975,557
Green	8,974,068	12,196,975	12,609,004
Tot. Blk. & G'n,	50,613,328	53,570,277	57,584,561

From July 1, 1846, to March 30, 1847—Black, 38,649,231—Green, 4,975,211—total, *lbs.* 43,624,442

ILLINOIS.—THE PROSPECTS OF CHICAGO.

In 1830, Chicago was merely an Indian trading post, the population consisting of perhaps one hundred individuals, principally goveranment agents, troops, Indian traders, &c. In 1831, Geo. W. Dole, the oldest forwarding merchant in the city, established a store within the palisades of the Fort, now called the "Garrison" not trusting his property outside its limits. From that time until 1839, the post and the country, to over 100 miles inland, were supplied with Flour, Pork, &c. from the East, principally Ohio. In 1839, however, commenced the export trade, which, since that time, has been steadily increasing. And the towns-people witnessed an unusual sight—a brig laden with 700 brls. of Flour returning to Ohio, for want of a market. The first cargo of Wheat was shipped from Chicago in 1839 by Giles Williams, in the brig Neptune. A number of persons visited the pier out of curiosity. It was stored in an old warehouse, or rather shanty, which occupied the site of H. J. Winslow's present fine building. This was the commencement of the export trade of the city, which in 1842, ran up to 586,907 bushels of Wheat, and 2920 brls. of Flour. In 1846, it swelled to the following amounts:

Wheat... *bush.*	1,459,594	Wool..... *lbs.*	281,222
Oats	52,113	Lard & Tallow....	1,935
Corn.....	11,947	Tongues	1,000
Flour... *brls.*	28,047	Raw Furs	37,614
Beef and Pork ...	31,224	Lead	10,895
Dried Beef... *lbs.*	11,000	Hides and Leather.....	$24,685
Bacon and Hams.... *lbs.*	238,216		

The amount of export employed, 19 steamboats, 17 propellers, 36 brigs, and 120 schrs. 44,445 tons of shipping, making during the year, 5779 arrivals and departures. This is exclusive of the number of vessels employed in the Lumber trade, which that year made over 1000 arrivals and departures. These vessels thus brought to Chicago and a market:

Lumber..... *feet.*	24,424,299
Shingles.....	8,354,000
Laths	2,069,500
Square Timber.....	16,800
Staves..... *pcs.*	15,200
Pickets.....	24,000

The total value of imports during that year was over $2,000,000.

There are 19 or 20 large warehouses in our city, with a capacity for 1,000,000 bush. of Grain, which the present season has not entirely taken up, in consequence of short crops, and the low prices of last Fall which kept the Grain in the country.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) June 18.

WOOL TRADE.

For a quarter of a century, Rochester has been the centre of an extensive trade in Wool. One-fifth of the whole product of the State is purchased and prepared for market by Rochester dealers, and about one-ninth is shipped directly from this port. Western New York, although mainly devoted to the production of Breadstuffs, produces Wool of an excellent quality, which is much sought for by Eastern manufacturers.

The season, on account of the unfavorable weather, opened late this year, and the arrivals have been light and mostly of the medium or inferior grades. Prices open, on an average, about three cents per lb. higher than last year. The average is the same in other points.

The Wool market begins to open, and prices are considerably better than last season. Sales of 8000 lbs. of various qualities at from 20 to 30 cents. Last year, the range of common descriptions was from 17 to 26.

The following are the average prices of Wool in this market for the last eleven years:

	Average price.		Average price.	
1835.....	per lb. 35	cts.	1841.....	per lb. 36½ cts.
1836.....	36	"	1842.....	30½ "
1837	37	"	1843.....	28 "
1838.....	35½	"	1844	39½ "
1839.....	47½	"	1845	29½ "
1840.....	33	"	1846.....	24½ "

The quantity shipped through the Canal for the last three years may be learned from the following table:

	1844.	1845.	1846.
April.....	62,089	40,156	15,929
May.....	51,530	56,093	76,310
June.....	128,750	84,476	57,732
July.....	415,629	471,128	168,286
August	44,812	143,886	196,387
September	17,741	140,431	162,726
October	17,577	128,227	130,064
November.....	31,900	87,942	44,979
Total .. lbs.	764,758	1,152,159	852,418

Lately, Wool markets have been established in Batavia, Le Roy, Attica, Dansville and various other places, in which are agencies connected with the Rochester establishments. A large amount of Wool is picked up also by traveling agents. Dealers anticipate a brisk business this season.

During the past week about 25,000 lbs. have been purchased in this market, at prices varying from 25 to 35 cts. But few lots of the better descriptions have yet appeared. The following are the quotations for the various grades that appear here:

American Saxony, Fleece..... per lb.	35a37½
American full blood Merino	30a33
American ¼ and ⅜ Merino	20a28
American Native and ½ Merino.....	29a25

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Extract of a letter, dated

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, May 22, 1847.

IMPORTS.—*Breadstuffs.*—The receipts, although not quite so large this as during the past month, were quite adequate to the demand, and but for the shipments to Bahia from first hands, (amounting to about 4,000 brls.) our stock would be larger to-day than it was at the date of our last circular. Receipts amounted to 9,107 brls. from the United States, and 3,000 bags of 200 lbs. each from Chili. Sales during same period comprise 2600 brls. Gallego at from 22‖500 cr. to 24‖000; 1200 Haxall 20‖ cash to 22‖000 cr.; 1200 O'Dance 20‖000 cash to 21‖500 cr.; 600 brls. Columbia for Bahia at 19‖500 cr.; 1320 Fredericksburg for Bahia at 19‖000 cr.; 800 brls. Trieste SSSF (old) at 16‖400 cr.; and 3000 bags of 200 lbs. each Chili, at 16‖000 cr. The stock in all hands may be 44,000 brls. and 2500 bags, of which 28,440 remain in first and speculators' hands, say 15,000 Richmond City Mills, 13,000 Baltimore, and 440 Columbia. Our quotations to-day are merely nominal, as no large sales could be effected, bakers holding back in anticipation of large receipts and a further decline, deriving their opinion from the fact of the article having gone down in Europe, and the anxiety shown here by some of the holders to realize. We quote Gallego 22‖500 cr.; Haxall 21‖000; O'Dance 21‖000; Columbia 19‖500, and Baltimore 18‖000.

American Domestics.—We have had no receipts during the month, and sales have been small at the following rates, viz: Drills, brown, 30 in. 240a250; bleached Drills 240a250 rs.; Drills, good, 30 in. 300; Denims, good, 260a280; Boot blue Drills, good, 30 in. 270; do. 27a29 in. 240a260; stout twilled Shirting Stripes, of assorted patterns, in bales, 30 in. 270a280; do. 27a29 in. 255; Shirting Stripes in cases, assorted, good, 30 in. 270a280; 36 in. Shirtings, 200; 30 in. stout Shirtings, 170a180; do. 27a29 in. 140a160 per yard.

EXPORTS.—*Coffee* has continued to arrive rather sparingly throughout the month, and superiors advanced about 50c. The stock to-day (50,000 bags) is larger than we have had it for some weeks, and if vessels keep out, we may expect to see a slight decline from present quotations. We quote choice superiors 2‖250; superiors 3‖100a3‖200, and good firsts 2‖900a3‖000.

Sugar—Stock 800 cases. We quote Redondo 3‖000 a3‖100; Mascavo 2‖100a2‖200.

Hides—Stock 12,000. Sales making at 170c. per lb. for light and heavy mixed. At Montevideo 29th ult. they are quoted 8¼a9c. per lb. on board and likely to go higher. (Rio Grande dates to the 5th inst., quote 145 rs. to stand in on bond 9½ per lb.)

Freights.—Vessels have been scarce, and vessels for the United States would probably command at this moment 1.10 to $1.15.

The brig Harp, with 1224 brls. Baltimore, and bark Brazilerio, 1189 brls. Haxall Flour, proceeded to Rio Grande.

Our dates from Montevideo to 29th ult. quote Flour $16 on time, to net $7.80 $ph.

Rio Grande dates to 5th inst. quote last sales of Baltimore Flour at 22‖500a23‖000, and Haxall and Georgetown 23‖250, cash. Gallego, very little in all hands, working off in small parcels at 25‖000. Pernambuco to 5th inst. quote 20‖a22‖000 for common brands, and 25‖000 for Trieste. No Richmond on sale. At Bahia, 11th inst. stock in all hands about 3200 brls. retailing at from 26‖000a28‖000 for Richmond.

HAVANA, June 5.

Sugar.—The market has been very brisk during the past week, although the change in prices has been but slight. The sales amount to about 16,000 boxes, and the exports were 10,661, of which, 2070 were shipped to the United States. Prices ranged as follows: Assorted (half Brown half White) 6½ and 8½ to 7¾ and 9½; White 8¼ to 9½; Yellow 7 to 8½; Brown 6 to 6½; Cucurucho 5½ to 5¾ rls. per arrob.—*Molasses.*—The exports for the week were 1101 hhds., of which, 679 were for the United States. Prices ranged at 1⅝ cts. per keg of 5½ gallons. *Coffee.*—The market has been dull; and few transactions took place during the week. The exports were 306 850 lbs.—none to the United States. Prices are held at the following rates: Second quality (now called First) 6.25 to $6.50 per 100 lbs.; Third do. 5 to $6; Triage 3.50 to $4—no demand for the latter qualities. *Provisions.*—White Beans, 2.50 to $4 per 100 lbs.; Beef, No. 1 prime and mess, 14.50 to $15.50 per brl.; American Butter, yellow 19 to $22; do. Cheese 10 to $14; Indian Corn, shelled, yellow $2.50 per 100 lbs.—(in demand); Flour, N. Orleans, 17.50 to $18 per brl.; Hams, N. O., 8.50 to $13.50; Lard, N. O., 16.50 to $17 per 100 lbs.—(scarce); Pork, prime N. O., 14 to $17; Potatoes, 4.50 to $5.50 per brl.; Rice, S. C. and Ga., $7.50 per 100 lbs. *Freights.*—To the United States, 1.50 to $2 per box Sugar; 75 cts. per bag Coffee; 3 to $3.50 hhd. Molasses. *Exchange.*—New Orleans, 1 to 2 per cent. premium; London, 6½ to 7 per cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON—week preceding June 26.

Coffee—For St. Domingo there is rather more firmness in the market, and prices are well sustained. Porto Cabello is selling in small lots at 7¾ cts., Maracaibo at 7⅞; and 200 bags good Brazil at 7½ cts. per lb., 6 mos. *Dyewoods*—There is only one small lot of Logwood in first hands, and that of poor quality. Good St. Domingo from second hands, is held at $20 per ton. *Fish*—Sales of No. 1 Mackerel at $11, and No. 2 at $7.25 per brl., cash. New Mackerel come in very slowly, and sell quick at $5.75 per brl., cash, for No. 3. The stock of Cod Fish does not probably exceed 2500 qtls. in first and second hands. Compared with last year there is a great falling off in the catch, and those that come in are readily taken at 3.63a$3.75 per qtl., cash. Good Packing Fish will bring $4. The market is bare of small Cod and Haddock. *Flour*—The market is in a good measure settled, and the demand is more active than for some time past. Holders do not press their stocks on the market, and some lots are withdrawn for better prices. Considerable sales of Genesee at $7.75, and Michigan, $7.62½. The stock of Southern is very small and in few hands. The stock of all kinds is moderate for the season. *Grain*—The market has been in a very unsettled state ever since the arrival of the steamer, with a general downward tendency. Early in the week, sales were made of Southern white Corn at $1.08, and since at $1.05 per bushel, cash. Southern yellow is held at $1, cash; but that price is difficult to obtain—400 bush. brought 98 cts., cash; for white 95 cts. is asked. The market closes dull. *Hay*—The prospect of fine crops throughout New England, together with large arrivals, has depressed the market. The prices have declined—$12 per ton, cash, is the most that could be obtained for prime Eastern. *Hemp*—The market is well supplied with American dew-rotted, and bare of Foreign. *Hides*—Not much doing. *Lead*—2000 pigs have been sold at about $4.44 per 100 lbs., cash. 2000 pigs have since arrived, which is about the only lot in first hands. *Molasses*—There have been no arrivals for the week, and stocks are decreasing. *Provisions* partake somewhat of the apathy of breadstuffs. The stock of Beef and Pork being light, without any prospect of an increase, prices will probably be sustained, even should the demand fall off. The sales have been of Pork, Mess, $18; and Prime $15; Mess Beef, $15 per brl., 4 mos. Lard in lots at 10a10¼ cts. per lb., 4 mos. Butter is more plenty. Cheese is rather scarce, choice dairy new milk will bring 9 cts., cash, and is in good demand. *Spices*—Sales to the trade of Pimento at 13½ cts., cash; Pepper, 6¾a7 cts.; and Ginger, 6¼ cts. per lb., 6 mos.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 1.25a$1.22½; Cloves 24 cts., cash; Cassia is held for higher prices. *Sugar*—There has been less demand this week for box Sugars, but there is no reduction in prices. *Tallow* is scarce and wanted for soap manufacturing. A sale of 30,000 lbs. rendered has been made at 8½, cash, for the July Liverpool packet. *Wool*—American Fleece is firm and wanted; it comes in very slowly, and is readily taken as soon as it arrives.—*Daily Ad.*

NEW YORK—3 days preceding June 26.

Ashes—Pots have continued steady at $4.87½. Pearls tend downward, the closing sales at $5.75. *Beeswax*—Sales of 5000 lbs. at 25 cts. per lb., cash. *Coffee*—Is without change; 2000 bags Brazil sold at 7a7½ cts., time; and 400 St. Domingo, 6.25a$6.31¼ per 100 lbs., cash. *Cotton*—Has continued dull since our last at declining rates, so that the greater part of the advance obtained on the arrival of the steamer's advices has been lost. *Drugs and Dyes*—Some speculative movements have taken place in Turkey Opium, with sales at 3.25a$3.35, the former to arrive, now held higher; 3000 lbs. African Bird Peppers have sold at 20 cts.; and Ombro Madder in lots at 10½, 6 mos. *Dyewoods*—Sales of 150 tons Jamaica Logwood at $13 per ton, cash. *Feathers*—Prime Western have sold at 30 cts., cash. *Flour and Meal*—Prices of Western Flour declined on Wednesday and Thursday 12½a25 cts. per brl., the closing rates on the former day being 7a$7.12½; and on the latter not over 6.87½a$7 could be obtained for Michigan and Ohio, although subsequently 20,000 brls. changed hands, a considerable portion of which was Genesee, at $7, taken for export. A lot of 1500 brls. Howard street sold at $7.37½, and some for less. Rye Flour sells slowly at 6a$6.25. Corn Meal, though dull, is steady at 4.62½a$4.75 per brl. for Western. The receipts of Wheat Flour down the Hudson from the opening of navigation to last evening are 938,550 brls. *Grain*—Wheat arrives freely and prices tend downward, choice Ohio mixed selling at 1.70a$1.72, and yesterday good do. at $1.45, but this latter was probably below the market. A lot of 5,500 bushels Western red has sold at $1.65. Sales of Northern Rye at $1.10; Barley, 70a75 cts.; Oats, 54a55, dull. Corn is rather lower, owing to increased receipts, and of 150,000 bushels sold, for which 95 cts. were obtained for N. Orleans white and mixed, and $1 for white; and for mixed and flat Western yellow 85a95, closing for the latter at 95a97 cts. White Beans dull at 1.37½a$1.50 per bush., and Black-eyed Peas sold at the latter. *Hay*—North River is dull, and sold at 45a50 cts. per 100 lbs. *Hemp*—American is without change. *Hides*—Sales of 2974 Minoo at 12 cts.; 1200 Rio Grande at 11½, 6 mos.; and 4138 Carthagena on private terms. *Indigo*—Remains dull. *Lead*—Further sales of Missouri at $4.50, cash. *Molasses*—Is without animation. *Nails*—Cut are in good demand, and Eastern command 4¼a4½ cts. per lb., cash. *Naval Stores*—Without change. *Oils*—Whale is held firmly at 34 cts. Olive is dull and declining, selling at 1.15a$1.20 per gallon, cash and 6 mos. *Provisions*—The market for Ohio Pork is still unsettled. Pickled Meats dull; and Lard quiet. *Seeds*—Clover and Timothy are without demand. *Spirits*—Are dull, and prices tend downward; 100 brls. Western Whiskey sold yesterday at 28 cts. *Sugars*—There has been more doing in Muscovadoes at the reduction noticed in our last, and the market is a little steadier. The sales include 900 hhds. Cuba at 5¼a6½ cts.; 700 Porto Rico, 6¼a7⅜; 1200 bxs. Brown Havana, 6¼a7½ cts., part for refining on private terms; and 50 White do., 8¼, 4 mos. *Tallow*—There is but little doing, 10,000 lbs. prime sold in lots for home at 9 cts., cash.—*Ship. and Com. List.*

PHILADELPHIA—week preceding June 26.

Coffee—Remains quiet. *Flour and Meal*—Prices of Flour are lower, and at close Brandywine sold at $7, and good Western $6.75, being a decline within the week of 75 cts. per brl. Rye Flour has sold at $5.50; and Corn Meal, in considerable lots at 4.37½, closing at $4.25 per brl. *Grain*—Wheat has remained rather steady, the extremes for the week for Penna. red being 1.47 to $1.65, and at close $1.50 was the current rate for parcels afloat, and $1.55 from store. A mixed red and white lot sold early in the week at $1.55. Rye has declined from $1.15, to 96a95 cts.; but Corn has been pretty steady at 94a97 cts., although at close the lowest price for yellow could not be obtained. *Indigo*—Prices of Bengal are 4a5 cts. per lb. lower. *Lead*—Missouri Pig has sold to arrive at $4.50, cash. *Molasses*—Is quiet. *Naval Stores*—Spirits Turpentine sells as wanted at 36a37 cts. *Oils*—Linseed sells at 63 cts. *Provisions*—Very little enquiry for Pork, and prices are 50 cts. lower, Mess 16.50a$16.75, and Prime $14.50. Lard in better request, with sales at 9¼a10½ cts. *Spirits*—Prices of Whiskey are unsettled, and range from 30 to 34 cts. in brls. *Sugar*—The market has become quiet.

CHARLESTON—week preceding June 26.

Cotton—In consequence of the high prices demanded by holders after the receipt (on Sunday) of the Cambria's advices, the sales amounted to only 1160 bales, and the operations of the week were confined almost exclusively to the better grades, which advanced fully ½ ct. per lb.; but towards the close, purchasers have done very little. The extreme prices 9¼a11¾ cts.; and the stock on hand is 36,241 bales. *Rice*—Has sold to the extent of 1600a1700 trcs., a portion at a decline of ¼a¼ cent per lb., the range being from 4.62½ to $5.25, but a larger portion was at 4.87½a$5.12½ per 100 lbs. Present quotations only nominal. *Flour and Corn*—Are much depressed in price, the former down to 6a$6.25 per brl., and the latter 90a95 cts. per bushel. [Very little had been done in Bacon, Lard or Groceries.] *Exchange*—Remains without variation. *Freights*—Little doing, and no change—see table inside.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday night, June 19.

The business of the past week has been much less extensive in Flour, Wheat and Corn, than during the previous one, and the prices of all these articles have receded nearly to the point from which they started after the favorable news by the steamer Hibernia was received. In Cotton, however, the transactions have been large, though at no better prices; and Tobacco has been in great request. Provisions are generally dull, and the rates are unchanged.—*Delta.*

Cotton—Our market opened on Monday rather dull, but as factors concluded to give way and meet buyers freely, a large business has since been done, the week's sales embracing 17,000 bales. The buying has been mostly for England, with a little for the North. Prices have assumed more regularity, and we have annexed quotations, showing a decline of ⅜ ct. since the steamer. We now quote inferior 8¼a8½; ordinary 8¾a9; middling 9¼a9⅜; good middling 9½a9¾; middling fair 9¾a10; fair 10¼a10½; good fair 11a11¼. Stock on hand and not cleared, 157,645 bales. *Tobacco*—The market has been quite brisk, particularly for two or three days past, and prices have been fully up to our quotations. It seems now to have become a settled conviction, that the crop of this season will be at least 20,000 hhds. short of last, and one or two buyers, after formally announcing that they had "withdrawn from the market," have, on the contrary, nearly swept it of all the lots on sale, to the extent of 900 hhds. yesterday, and to-day 400 hhds.—making the sales of the week 2900 hhds., none of which is Mason county. We quote inferior and common 1½a3; fair 3¼a4½; fine 4½a5½; choice 6a7; segar leaf 2¼a12 cts. per lb. Stock on hand, &c., 26,394 hhds. *Sugar*—The market has presented the dull and inactive appearance common at this season of the year, and the entire sales of the week have not exceeded 350 hhds. *Molasses*—The demand is exceedingly limited, but the receipts are light, and the small sales making are at former rates, viz: 29a30 cts. per gallon for prime small lots. *Flour*—The full accounts by the steamer, received on Sunday last, proved less favorable than the telegraphic report, and buyers holding off, only some small sales were made on Monday and Tuesday, at $7 for Ohio brands. On Wednesday prices gave way, and 5000 brls. were sold at $6.50; but during the past three days, the market has rallied again, assisted by more favorable accounts from the North, and about 25,000 brls. have been sold, at 6.62½a$6.75 for Ohio and Illinois brands—making the week's transactions 33,000 brls., against receipts of 35,391 brls. *Grain*—Early in the week Corn was in good demand, and sales were made at 80a90 cts. per bushel for white and yellow; but for two or three days the demand has fallen off, and sellers have not been able to realize over 80a82 cts. per bushel for white and yellow—the latter no longer having the preference from buyers. The sales of the week embrace about 140,000 bushels, excluding about 7000 sacks, to-day, at the range last mentioned. Wheat has fallen back 20a25 cts., and about 30,000 bushels have found purchasers, the closing rates being $1.40 for prime, though the largest lots are held considerably higher. To-day 4400 sacks prime sold at $1.50 per bushel, a decided improvement. Oats have rather improved, and 18,000 bushels have been taken at 46a50 cts. per bushel in sacks. *Provisions*—The Pork market has rather improved. Sales of some 2000 brls., mostly in small lots, have been made at 16a$16.25 for Mess, and 12.75a$13 per brl. for Prime. Yesterday 200 brls. Mess were sold to government, at $16.50 per brl. on 30 days. Lard has been quiet, and sales of about 800 brls. and 2000 kegs have been made, at 8a9¼ cts. per lb. for very ordinary to very prime. *Whiskey*—There has been a fair demand during the week, and about 2000 brls. Rectified have been disposed of, at 23½a24 cts. per gallon, the former being the closing rate. *Hemp*—Dew-rotted is excessively dull, at 80a$90 per ton. No export demand for any quarter. *Lead*—Sales, early in the week, of 6500 pigs Soft, at $3.90 per 100 lbs. *Coffee*—During the week about 8500 bags Rio have been sold at 6¾ for good, and 6¼a7 cts. per lb. for the best descriptions. *Freights*—The foreign market has rather improved. Cotton, to Liverpool, ⅜d.a11-16d.; Flour, to do., 5s. 9d.a—; Grain, to do. 16d. per bushel. The rates Coastwise are also a shade better. *Exchange*—For two or three days past Foreign bills have been in demand for remittance by the Boston steamer, and the rates are firm. Sterling 5¼a6 per cent. prem.; Francs 5f.32½a5f.37½; New York, 60 day bills, 1¾a2¼ per cent. dis.; do. sight, ¼a¼ per cent. dis.

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IN order to facilitate and improve the mode of Communication at Sea, by Ships of War with each other, and with vessels of the Revenue, Marine and Merchant service, the Signals patented by the undersigned have been adopted by the Government as the standard code of the United States:

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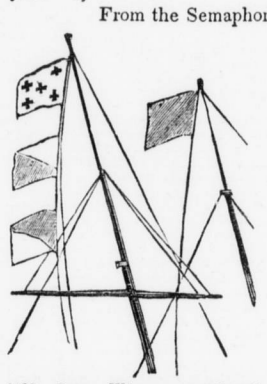
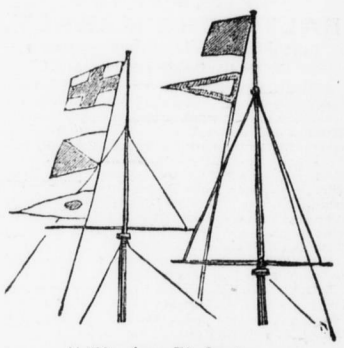
From the Semaphoric Signal Book, page 18, of Instructions.



1572—*Ques.*—Where are you bound? (See page 49.)



11,470—*Ans.*—Rio Janeiro. (See page 291.)

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