NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DENS OF DEATH.....NO. IV.

THE PLAGUES AND PESTILENCES OF EARLIER TIMES—DENSE POPULATION—HUMAN PACKING IN GREAT CITIES, ETC.

In connection with the subjects of Underground Life and dense crowds in cellars and even above ground, a friend who takes a deep interest in the matter has furnished us some prominent historical facts, which will be read with deep interest:

The prominent condition under which the pestilences of former days prevailed was uniformly that of excessive crowding, either of private dwelling places or of the walled cities; and may be illustrated by the disease known under the name of the plague. This term originally signified any sickness whatever; and means "a stroke" or "smiting," and is of very comprehensive application. Thus in the sacred writings we read of the "plague of leprosy"—and "the plague where with the Lord will smite all people, whose flesh shall consume away," etc; and again "with a great plague will the Lord smite thy people, and thy children, and thy wives and all thy goods. And thou shalt have great sickness by disease of thy bowels." It is evident, therefore, that the term plague was applied to all diseases which were regarded as visitations from the Almighty.

In the last mentioned disease it would almost appear as if a malady like our modern cholera was referred to. Be that as it may, the specific disease known at the present day in Egypt as the 'plague,' which is the same as the well-known 'pestilence' of ancient times, is a distinct and definite disease of a typhus character, and is under the influence of the same exciting and controlling causes found among other diseases of a similar nature. That is, it belongs to a class called zymotic or fermenting diseases, and the conditions which we find necessary for the extension of our pestilence, in cities, are equally necessary for the propagation of that; so that whatever applies to the plague will equally apply to diseases belonging to the same class, with which we are familiar as epidemics.

The first mention of the plague occurs in the sixteenth chapter of the book of Numbers, where it is mentioned that 14,700 died; there is no exposition of the circumstances under which it occurred; but it was doubtless miraculous. There are, however, passages of Scripture which refer to the principles respecting pestilence that are still known, and appear to depend upon the established laws of physics. The Prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel, speak of three judgments, the sword, pestilence and famine. It is, however, to be remarked that pestilence alone is mentioned as a scourge peculiar to *cities*. In the 21st chapter of Jeremiah it is said, "I will smite the inhabitants of this city, both man and beast; they shall die by pestilence; but he that goeth out and falleth to the Chaldeans that besiege you, he shall live." &c.

There are other similar passages; but the following are most to the point: "The sword is *without*, and the pestilence and the famine *within*: he that is in the field shall die by the sword, and he that is in the city famine and pestilence shall devour him. Ezek, c vi, v. 16. Again: "Thus saith the Lord, as I live, surely they that are in the wastes shall fall by the sword, and him that is in the open field will I give to the beasts to be devoured, and they that be in the forests and caves shall die of pestilence."—Ezek. c. xxxiii; v. 27.

From this it would appear as if the fact was well known that pestilential diseases are the result of a crowded state of the population, for it is mentioned especially that they would exist in confined and badly ventilated places, as *cities, forts* and *caves*.

The plague of Athens is the first of which we have any authentic account. It occurred in the year 430, B.C. and has been described by the poet Lucretius, the physician, Hippocrates and the historian Thucydides. As the object is a plain statement of the circumstances under which it occurred, I shall only avail myself of a small portion of the high wrought description of the historian. After a very accurate and minute description of the disease, he speaks thus of the effects of the unusual accumulation of people in the city. "The general removal from the country into the city, more particularly to those who had been obliged to come thither. For as they had no houses, but dwelt all the Summer season in booths *where there was scarce room to breathe*, the pestilence destroyed them with the utmost disorder, so that they lay together in heaps, the dying upon the dead, and the dead upon the dying. The temples in which they had erected tents for their reception were full of the bodies of those who had expired there." "It raged most and for the longest time in Athens, but afterward spread to other towns—especially the *most populous*." "At the siege of Potidea, which took place during the same season, the plague followed them even there, making grevious havoc, &c."—[Thucydides Pelopon. War Book II.]

It would seem, from the full manner in which the nature of the disease is described, that it was unknown before this time in Athens. Thueydides evidently regards it as induced or propagated by the crowd of people collected in the city during the siege, to escape from the ravages of their enemies, for the whole surrounding country was laid waste by the sword. It was also remarked that birds and quadrupeds died in great numbers, some have said from devouring bodies. Lucretius, however, remarks, as to dogs, that from their constant association with man they were especially the subjects of disease, and perished in great numbers, without eating the bodies of such as died; the general pestilential influence extending to them as well as to man.

One of the most remarkable visitations of this disease at Rome occurred about thirty years after that at Athens. Livy says, when speaking, of this event, "the violence of the disorder was increased by admitting into the city the cattle and the inhabitants of the country, who fled thither for shelter from the enemy's ravages; such a confused collection of animals of every kind suffocated the citizens by the unusual stench, while the country people, *crowded together in narrow apartments*, suffered no less from the heat, the want of rest, and their attendance on each other." (Livy, B. III. C. 6.) He also says that few patricians were its victims; its ravages were principally among the poor: The plague occurred several times at Rome A. 77-170-189—the worst in 262, when it is said that 5,000 died daily. During the reign of Justinian, in 544, it is said, 1,000 grave diggers were insufficient for the interment of the dead. It raged horribly during the siege of Jerusalem, as described by Josephus. There are many other instances of its ravages in various parts of the world, but the space allotted to us will not allow even of a list of them.

We are prepared, however, for the most important inquiry, that is, the condition in which the people lived, to produce so dreadful a state of things wherever sickness prevailed. We have seen above that the people and cattle crowded into the cities.

These cities were built, evidently, with reference to a state of war, not for convenient residences; they were forts on a large scale, to which every one fled for safety. Every city was built in this manner, even before it was inhabited. Rome was thus commenced, and was surrounded by a wall before it contained any people. That the walls of the ancient cities were very high, compared with the houses they contained—which were never more than two stories—appears from the moveable towers, ninety feet in hight, which Titus erected to overtop the walls of Jerusalem, during the seige. With these high walls, of necessity greatly exceeding the hight of the houses, in order to afford protection, how completely a city must have been hemmed in, and how effectually all circulation of fresh air prevented.

We may form some idea how the people were crowded in their dwellings in these walled towns, by what has been revealed to us in excavating the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The houses are uniformly small, and the apartments they contain are so contracted that we can scarcely conceive how the visitors in the houses of the affluent were enabled to place themselves around a table. What became of the poor, of whom it is said that, during one of these horrible plagues "the number of the lower people that died was not computed"—it is really difficult to imagine. They were probably huddled together like beasts. The streets of the cities at this time were mere lanes, the result of accident rather than of any formal arrangement to facilitate intercourse, and to furnish light and air. Such are the streets of Herculaneum; scarcely fifteen feet wide, hardly wider than the foot paths of many of our streets.

As regards systematic municipal regulations for cleanliness we have no accounts except as they existed in Rome, where sewers were constructed of immense size. The cloacæ, as they are termed, were large receptacles for the filth of the city, built under almost every part the main branch was of enormous size, and received numerous other branches from the Capitoline, Palatine and Quirinal hills. They were so strong that, as is said by Pliny, though they were washed out by impetuous torrents, they remained uninjured for hundreds of years. This was a mode of cleaning, the like of which does not exist in our day. These sewers were commenced by the first Tarquin and finished by Tarquin the proud about the year 230 from the building of the city. Now all the plagues of which we have any account visited the city *after* this time, the first occurring about 60 years after their completion.

It is evident that wherever pestilence prevailed to any serious extent among the ancients, a vast crowding not only of people but of cattle also invariably existed. This was acknowledged from the earliest days to be the condition of cities at that period, and to an extent of which we at the present time can form no conception. The walls were very high and completely surrounded the city, which was intersected by narrow crooked passages, corresponding to our streets, and thus the transit of air was prevented. The houses also were very small, and their small windows scarcely allowed of any ventilation. In a state of war, these cities were mostly used as places of refuge, and were, at such times, always filled with people and their cattle from the surrounding country. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise, tha. when disease broke out among them, countless numbers perished, both of men and beasts.

That there must have been accumulation of filth is very evident, for this is a natural consequence of excessive crowds. This, however, is but one among other causes of disease; the crowded mass of animals and the emanations from their living bodies being the source of the generation and spread of diseases. Successful efforts were made in Rome to remove the dirt and filth of the city by the construction of subterranean works of unusual magnitude, and they were considered of so much importance as to have a goddess appointed to preside over them. They were of such size, and extended so far under the city, that the city itself was said "to be sustained between heaven and earth," while they were repeatedly washed out by "torrents" of water, as Pliny says. Ordinary collections of the filth of cities could not therefore have been the *chief* cause of the spread of pestilential diseases in Rome, for we have seen that the worst plagues occurred after the construction of these subterraneous passages or sewers.

Neither could it have been from the decomposition of dead bodies from interments within the city walls that cities were so horribly depopulated when the plague visited them; for interments in cities are comparatively of modern origin. They had their beginning in the superstitious veneration for sacred places. "There was a dead man *carried out*," is an incident mentioned in the New Testament, which shows the practise with respect to burials eighteen hundred years ago. Interments outside of the walls of the city were made by the heathen as well as by the Jews, for they never buried their dead beneath the floors of their temples. The burial of the dead was scarcely ever allowed in cities, and the Greek and Latin terms for burying the dead signify "carrying out." This practice continued until the time of Constantine, who was buried within the porch of the Church which he himself founded. However serious may be the effects of the effluvia from dead organic matters, it would appear that they cannot be included among the causes of the devastation of pestilential diseases in ancient times, before the year 337, when Constantine died.

The next period in our glance at the condition which existed during the prevalence of severe epidemics in cities, will be that known as the middle ages. This embraces that part of history in which the feudal system was established and developed; taking its rise about the period of the destruction of the Roman Empire.

The feudal system had for its elements the same principles that led to the peculiar formation of cities in earlier times. The powerful barons were possessors of large landed estates, and commanded the services of a vast number of adherents. They despised all others who were not of the military caste, and a system of petty war and robbery was constantly carried on by them. Cultivators of the soil, artisans and others, were compelled for mutual protection to unite in bodies and form cities. These were uniformly built with reference to security from the tyrants of the land, with strong high walls impenetrable to the rude military art of the time, and thus became the very centers of pestilence and death. Some of the towns in Mexico have even at this time an arrangement, borrowed from the old fashioned towns of feudal time in Europe. Loop holed houses, with small windows, and the whole surrounded with walls. When the Americans held possession of Vera Cruz, on the appearance of the yellow fever, portions of the walls were removed to allow of the free passage of the air through the city, as one of the chief measures necessary to dilute the poison in the atmosphere.

We are now prepared to find epidemics equally as malignant and fatal during the feudal period as they were in the ages preceding; and even more so, inasmuch as the habitations of men would be slower in their alterations than the institutions connected with the Civil Government.

The diseases of this period have the advantage of being more accurately designated than those that prevailed before it; accordingly we find that the "Black death," "Sweating fever," "Plague of the guts," etc. mentioned as the diseases which prevailed as epidemics.

The black death, like all the other diseases produced its greatest havoc wherever excessive crowds existed. Hecker says that at Cairo 10,000 to 13,000 died daily in the year 1848; in Florence perished 60,000; in Venice 100,000; Marseilles 16,000; Paris 50,000; Avignon 60,000; London 100,000, and much the same proportion in all the cities of Europe. "Lubeck, at that time the Venice of the North, which could *no longer contain the multitudes* that flocked to it, was thrown into such consternation on the eruptions of the plague, that the citizens destroyed themselves as if in frenzy." Dr. Hecker also remarks that we do not gather much from mere numbers without an intimate knowledge of the state of society, and that "the dwellings of the multitude" suffered most, while the "palaces of princes," by which is meant the roomy abodes of the upper classes of the times, generally escaped.

The different plagues that existed at this period, however originally generated, spent their force wherever the masses of people were gathered, which the mode of building and furnishing houses tended greatly to assist; the houses being in general thatched and the floors covered with straw or rushes. Sir William Petty remarked that "a plague happened in London every twenty years, or thereabouts, and do commonly kill one-fifth of the inhabitants."

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...JULY 15.

$20,000 U S 6s, '67	s3.115	16,500 Hud Riv Bds	102½
10,000 do	b60 115½	100 Farmers' Loan	43½
4,000 do	c.115½	100 Reading RR	b60 48
5,000 do	s60.115	100 do	b60 48
10,000 do	115	200 do	47½
3,000 do	b60 115½	100 Erie RR	s60 79½
2,000 Ohio 7s	103	50 do	60ds 79
2,000 Reading Bds	77½	250 do	79
12,000 do, '79	73	100 do	b60 79½
5,000 Erie Bds, '59	100	100 do	s30 79½
2,000 do	100½	125 do	79½
5,000 do	b60. 100½	200 do	s60 78½
10,000 do	100¾	35 Mohawk RR	83½
2,000 do, '68	107	250 Harlem RR	60½
3,000 Erie Inc Bds	91½	200 do	60½
5,000 do	91½	50 Canton Co	s30 47½
12,000 Indiana 5s	79	100 Michigan Canal	15½
8,000 do	78		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U S 6s, '67	115	50 Erie RR	79½
5,000 Erie Bds, '59	100½	25 do	80
10,000 Erie Inc Bds	b60 91½	55 do	79½
100 Canton Co	46½	150 do	b3 80
100 Reading RR	47½	100 do	79½
100 do	47½	50 do	s30 80
50 Morris Canal	15½	75 do	79½
200 Harlem RR	b60 60½	75 do	79½
100 Farmers' Trust	43½	50 do	s60 79½
100 do	b60 43½		

MONDAY, July 15—P. M.

The Stock market has not been very active, but the tendency is upward, and most of the Fancies improved. Erie is still the favorite Fancy and is higher than it has before stood for a number of years. Governments were in fair demand but not very firm. New-York State Stocks and City Stocks are wanted for remittance at high rates. At the Second Board the market was buoyant. Some Stocks came home by the last steamer, including some Governments, but generally limited too high for sale.

The Exchange market is flat to day with a moderate demand and fair supply. Sterling is held by leading dealers at 10¼, but first-class names can be had at 10¼, and good bills at 10 ⅌ ct. The tendency of rates is downward. Bills on Paris 5.23¾@5.22½ for 60 days, and 5.20@5.17½ for sight bills; Amsterdam, 40@40¼; Hamburgh, 35½@35¾; Bremen, 79½@80.

Freights are quiet and heavy. Cotton has been shipped at 3s 6d Sterling ⅌ bale; Corn is 3d; Flour, 9d, with an engagement of 1,000 bbls.

A new banking institution has been organized at Buffalo, under the title of the Marine Bank. George Palmer, Esq. has been elected President, and James M. Ganson Cashier. It will commence business about the 15th of next month. The capital stock is $170,000, all taken by the Directors.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Co. have declared a semi annual dividend of 5 ⅌ ct, payable on the 17th inst.

The entire amount of coin shipped from this port since January 1 is $3,492,931.

The books of the Hudson Manufacturing Company are now open for an increase of capital stock of $300,000. This Company is successfully engaged in the manufacture of every description of Gutta Percha merchandise. The material is applicable to so many uses that the extent of the business of this Company would seem to be almost without limit.

Hon. James H Godman, President of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, has negotiated with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. $110,000 of the Seven Per Cent Bonds of Shelby County, Ohio, which were issued by the Commissioners of Shelby County to the Railroad Company in payment of subscriptions for stock, by authority of the Legislature of Ohio. The Bonds are for $1,000 each. The principal is payable in 1865, and the interest in this City semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October. The Railroad Company guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest. The Railroad Company also agrees to pay the bonds in the capital stock of the Company, at par, at any time before the first day of April, 1860. The law makes it the imperative duty of the Auditor and Commissioners annually to assess on the taxable property of the county such per centum of tax as (with the dividends on the Rail Stock if any) will pay the interest, and create such a sinking fund as, in the opinion of the Commissioners, will ultimately, with the proceeds of the stock, be sufficient to pay the principal. This tax can be applied to the payment of interest or principal (as the case may require) on these bonds, and to no other purpose whatever.

The County owns real estate worth $30,000, and is wholly free from debt, except these bonds. The population of the County is about 20,000, and the value of the taxable property therein, in 1849, was $2,465,895. The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company was organized in the Fall of 1848, has surveyed and located its road; has let the grading and masonry on 53 miles of its line to contractors, upon which the work is progressing rapidly. Forty miles more will be let this Fall, and it is expected the whole will be completed in two years from the ensuing Fall.

This road is about 121 miles in length. The estimated cost of preparing it for the reception of the iron is $4,000 per mile, (the contracts already let, however, are below the estimates,) or in the aggregate $480,000, of which $438,000 is already subscribed by responsible subscribers in Ohio, and the remainder will be subscribed as fast as needed.—It is one link in the great chain of railroads from the Eastern cities to St. Louis, connecting at its Eastern terminus, with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, and being the only Railroad from that point West to the State line of Indiana, where it intersects a railroad in progress of construction to Indianapolis and Terre Haute. It passes through one of the finest agricultural and grazing regions of Ohio. The grades are very low (about seventeen feet to the mile.) There is one straight line of thirty, one of twenty, and one of seventeen miles on the route, and the whole increase of distance by curvature over an air line is *only five miles*. From the favorable location, connections and cheapness of construction, the Chief Engineer, W. Milnor Roberts, estimates the net income of this road at 20 ⅌ ct. per annum. The iron will be a heavy T rail.

At the annual election in June, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company:

George Bliss, Springfield, Mass; Charles Butler, John B. Jervis, Edwin C Litchfield, New-York City; Hugh White, Saratoga County; William L. Marcy, Albany; John Stryker, Rome; Elisha C. Litchfield, Detroit, Mich; Charles Noble, Monroe, Mich.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, George Bliss, Esq. was reelected President; and Charles Noble was appointed Secretary, and Edwin C. Litchfield, Treasurer of the Company. This Company is going on very successfully in the work of extending their Road to Chicago. Several cargoes of iron for the section of new Road between Hillsdale and Coldwater, have recently arrived at Quebec, whence it is shipped to Monroe and Toledo, and will be laid down upon the Road within the next sixty days. It is designed to open the Road to Coldwater by the first day of September. We learn that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors the route of the Road west of Coldwater, for nearly thirty miles, was definitely located, and the work from Coldwater to Sturges, a distance of 25 miles is under contract, to be completed and opened for use during the Fall of the present year. The iron for this section is already purchased. The Road when completed to Sturges will be within 25 miles of Mottville, in Michigan and Bristol in Indiana, near which place it will cross into the latter State.

The *South Bend Register* in an article copied into another part of this paper, contains the organization and proceedings of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, from which it appears that that Company has voted to connect their road, at the State line of Michigan, with the road of the Southern Michigan Company. The *Laporte County Whig* and other Indiana papers contains the proclamation of the Governor of Indiana, announcing the legal organization of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company and its compliance with the requirements of the act under which it is incorporated. The latter Company's road extends to Michigan City; and beyond that point the Michigan Southern Road, operating under the Western division of the Buffalo and Mississippi Charter, is already at work and has twenty miles under contract, to be done by 1st December next. Thus link by link the Michigan Southern Company is completing its road from Lake Erie to Chicago; and it will be but a short time before passengers leaving New-York for the Far West may travel by the Erie Railroad to the Lake and on the south shore of Lake Erie to Toledo and Monroe, then passing over the Michigan Southern Road to Chicago, may continue on upon the Union and Galena Road to the Mississippi; while freight and passengers from the immense North-western regions will find their way over the same thoroughfare to New-York and the Atlantic.

The following is a statement of the New-Orleans Banks up to the 23d June, published by the Board of Currency, 28th June, 1850:

Names of Banks.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
LIABILITIES.				
Bank of Louisiana	$1,111,837	2,176,471	297,338	3,367,506
Canal Bank	1,422,730	918,143	439,328	2,780,201
Louisiana State do.	2,041,865	2,920,562	312,300	5,274,727
Mer. & Traders do	934,355	1,566,357	150,359	2,650,571
Union do	25,835	17,976	111,097	155,908
*Citizens' do	11,696	829	7,026,331	7,038,248
*Consolidated As'n	13,657	871	1,676,255	1,690,182
Total	$5,560,765	7,631,209	10,004,671	23,196,865

* In liquidation.

	Loans payable in full & maturity	Loans on Collaterals.	Due by Banks and Exchange.	Real Estate and Mortgages.
Bk of Louisiana	$1,581,512	1,339,682	1,864,969	1,490,574
Canal Bank	1,707,477	1,080,636	934,355	434,095
La. State Bank	3,490,932	765,163	166,174	174,982
Merch. Traders do	1,955,235	116,935	830,957	393,982
Union Banks	50,521	691,831	1,128,364	1,276,843
Citizens' Bank	....	5,081,346	391,497	9,207
Canal Association	....	790,790	....	129,300
Total	$9,784,297	10,026,375	4,981,296	4,812,483

	Specie.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.	Capital N. O. Banks.
Bk of Louisiana	$1,510,520	226,007	8,094,274	3,592,600
Canal Bank	912,541	1,554,777	6,613,844	3,613,790
La. State Bk	1,847,952	932,320	7,310,973	1,933,040
Mer. & Traders' do	1,072,710	318,706	4,685,495	1,794,600
Union do	58,954	1,704,326	5,100,650	2,604,000
Citizens' do	15,633	588,881	8,677,926	....
Canal Association	21,909	464,375	1,404,374	....
Total	$5,440,242	5,564,192	33,612,435	13,417,990

Markets....CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY, July 15.

ASHES—Are in good demand and Pots are better. Pearls are also a little firmer. The sales are 200 bbls at 5 94@$6 for Pearls and 5 87½@$6 for Pots.

COTTON—The Cotton market is active to day and the transactions are at full prices. Some of the dealers report ¼c advance, but the opinion is not general. The sales reach 4,500 bales, mostly for export, but there is some spinning inquiry.

The following statistics from the *Boston Post* will be of interest to Cotton operators:

COTTON.—A few suggestions regarding this great staple may not be amiss. Contributing, as it does, more to the commerce of this country, and to the world, perhaps, than any single article, and being almost solely produced by us, it is a subject in which all Americans should feel a deep interest. The facts stated below may furnish data from which it seems a fair opinion of the production of the present year may be formed, and some approximation to its prospective value. Before presenting the figures it may be proper to allude to some of the more important features to be considered: First the largely extended cultivation of the present season, induced by the high prices of the past; second, the inundations on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, by which large tracts of the best Cotton lands in the South are entirely overflowed; and third, the lateness of this year's crop and the result of backwardness in former years. These together may lead to some definite conclusion. I proceed then to state the time of bloom and time of killing frost during the short and long crop years from 1836-7 to 1849-9, as below:

	Time of Bloom.	Crop		Killing Frost.
In 1836-7	June 4th	422,000	bales	Oct. 14th
1836-8	" 14th	1,360,000	"	Oct. 7th
1840-1	" 6th	1,634,000	"	Oct. 16th
1841-2	" 10th	1,683,000	"	Oct. 10th
1846-6	" 10th	1,775,000	"	Nov. 1st
The long crop years show the following:				
1848-9	May 15th	2,728,000	"	Nov. 17th
1847-8	" 20th	2,347,000	"	Nov. 27th
1844-5	" 25th	2,394,000	"	Oct. 29th
1842-3	" 17th	2,378,000	"	Nov. 1st
1839-40	" 24th	2,177,000	"	Nov. 7th

These figures show important facts, viz: That a late bloom has always produced a short crop, and, curious as it may seem, a late bloom has always been succeeded by an early frost. It is not to be concealed that the late and tender plant is much more susceptible to damage or destruction by the contingencies of the season. The bloom this year was not earlier than the 25th June, (later than ever) and assume then as an analogy the short crop years above cited, or that nature is ruled by precedents, or that like causes produce like results, what should be the inference of this year's production? W.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In Flour the market is not quite so firm on the low grades, but good lots are firm. The inquiry is to fair extent and the sales reach 5,000 bbls domestic at 5 12½@5 31 for common and strait State; 5 37½@5 75 for Michigan; 5 87½@$6 for fancy Ohio; 6 12½@6 19 for pure Genesee. There were also sales 1,000 bbls Canadian, half sweet, at 4 50, in bond. The supplies of Flour in the market are not large of good brands. In Southern the movement is to good extent and the market is rather better. Sales 1,500 bbls at 5 50@5 75 for mixed to strait brands; 5 25@5 50 for Pennsylvania. Meal is steady, with sales 200 bbl. White Southern at 3 25@3 50, and 100 do Jersey at $3. Rye Flour is quiet at 3 87½@3 94.

GRAIN—Wheat is without sale but held firmly. There is a parcel of new red North Carolina on the market—the first lot of the season. In Corn there is not much doing, with small supply. The sales, especially of Southern yellow, are in favor of the seller. The transactions add up 18,000 bushels at 56@61c for damaged; 63½c for Western mixed; 65c for Southern yellow, and a sale rumored at 66c. Rye remains firm. Sales 3,500 bushels at 62½c. Afterwards 63c refused. Oats are 47@48c for Northern; 45@46c for Jersey, without much doing. Black-eyed Peas are 2 25 ⅌ bag, with considerable sales.

PROVISIONS—In Pork there is a moderate trade; 400 or 500 bbls at 10 50 and 8 50 for Mess and Prime; 6 50@9 75 for sour Prime; 9 75@9 81 for Mess. In Beef there is a small business at previous prices. Sales 50 tcs Prime Mess at $17. In Lard there are no sales worthy of report and the market is heavy. The same remark applies to Cut Meats. In Butter and Cheese there is no change. The demand for Butter is fair.

WHISKY—Is firm but inactive. Sales 50 bbls Prison at 26c. Drudges held at 25½c, usual terms.

GROCERIES—Under the advices from Cuba the market has an upward tendency for Sugars. Molasses is also held firmly, but the sales were limited. Coffee is firm but not active. We notice sales 1,600 hhds Brown Havana Sugar for refining at 5¾@5¾c, showing an ⅛ to a ¼c improvement. Also 50 hhds Texas inferior at 5½c; 100 do New-Orleans at 5½c. A sale of 400 bags Laguayra Coffee was made at 9¾@10c, and 350 do Brazil at 9½c.

From J. J. Taylor & Co.'s Sugar Circular.

"We subjoin our half yearly table of Imports, by which it will be seen that there was a deficiency in the receipts for the first six months of the present year, as compared with the last, of 4,204 tuns, and in the existing stock on the 1st of 15,743 tuns."

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE IMPORTS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

From the 1st January to the 1st of July, 1850 and 1849.

	Boxes of Sugar.		Hhds of Sugar.		Bags of Sugar.		Hhds of Molasses.		Stock Sugar July 1.	
	1850.	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.	1849.	1850.	1849.
Cuba	61,861	98,962	19,500	36,518	....	....	24,000	24,000	15,000	24,000
Porto Rico	....	....	19,895	21,167	....	....	....	....	4,000	....
Saint Croix	....	....	618	1,147	....	....	....	....	5,471	....
Manila	....	....	....	....	12,000	2,000	....	....	11,000	....
Brazil	....	....	....	....	77	1,752	....	....	3,000	....
Louisiana, Texas, &c	4,025	2,291	1,890	1,110	8,829	2,000	....	....	....	....
Costa Rica	....	....	....	....	27,272	20,434	15,000	15,000	....	....
Total	65,679	101,244	39,903	60,142	48,178	26,186	39,000	39,000	38,471	24,000

RICE—In Rice there is but a moderate business, and the market is steady at 5 50@5 87½ for good and prime parcels.

BONE—Sales 10,000 lbs South West at 35c, cash.

BEESWAX—Is 24@26c, and quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is held steadily at 2 89 for 280 lbs. Resin is scarce and in demand at 120@125c ⅌ bbl. Sales 200 bbls Spirits at at about 31c, cash.

SALT—A cargo of Ragged Island was reported at 2½, 4 mos.

LEAD—Is still inactive. A sale of 50 tuns Spanish was made at 4 31, cash. American is held at 4 50, cash.

OILS—The arrivals of Linseed within a week were 175,000 to 200,000 gallons, and this accumulation has checked operations, buyers holding back for a decline. Receivers ask 75c, with considerable firmness. Sales at the East of 1,500 bbls Whale, as it runs, at 32c.

HOPS—Are quiet at 15@18c, with sales for the home trade in lots. About 50 bales old sold for export at 5½c ⅌ lb.

HAY—Is firm at 65@70c for shipping qualities with sales 500 bales.

MALT—Barley Malt is 85c and firm, with sales 2,000 or 3,000 bushels.

LIME—Of Lime 2,000 or 2,500 bbls have been sold at 65@70c ⅌ cask.

New-York Cattle Market....MONDAY, July 15.

[By our own Reporter.]

At market, 70 Cows and Calves, and 6,000 Sheep and Lambs.

[Owing to the holiday of Saturday no Beef Cattle were driven to market, and consequently there was no business done at the drove yard to-day. Report to-morrow.

COWS AND CALVES—All in market were taken at prices ranging, as in quality, from $20 to $47.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—All offered were taken at 2 50@$7 for Sheep, and $2@$4 for Lambs. The market closed quite brisk.

HAY—Is selling at from 6c 6d to 6s 8d.

By Telegraph.

Markets....NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.

The sales of COTTON reach 3,000 bales and prices are firm. We quote Middling at 12.

July 11.—COTTON continues firm. 400 bales of Middling were offered at slightly improved prices. RICE is nominal at 4¾.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13—P.M.

The supply of COTTON is very poor. The stock on hand at present is estimated at about 50,000 bales. The sales yesterday reached 500 bales, and to-day 1,000 bales at full prices, including middlings, at 12@12½c, and good middling at 12½c. The transactions ending the week sum up 10,000 bales. FLOUR is in moderate request and steady. GRAIN is active at unchanged prices. PROVISIONS are as before reported. In GROCERIES we have no particular change to note, while the demand is pretty fair.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Stitt, Coubrough & Stitt's Circular.

Per Hibernia. LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, June 28.

ASHES—Montreal Pots 27s 6d@28s per cwt; Pearls, 26s@26s 6d do; United States Pots, 26s 6d@27s do; Pearls, 25s 6d@26s.

BACON—Long and short middles in dry salt, Eastern new, 36@34s; do Western new, 26@32s 6d; Shoulders do, 18@21s 6d.

BEEF—Prime Mess per tce 304 lbs, new, 80@85s; do ordinary, 72@78s.

CHEESE—Fine, 56@38s; middling, 32@34s; ordinary, 28@30s.

CORN—Wheat, U S red, ⅌ 70 lbs, duty paid, 5s 4d@5s 10d; white and mixed 6s@6s 6d; Canadian red, 5s 51@5s 91; do white, 6s 1d@6s 5d. Flour—Western Canal ⅌ bbl, 19s@22s 6d; Philadelphia, 23@23s 6d; Baltimore, 23@23s 6d; Ohio 23s 6d@24s; Canadian, 21s 6d@22s 6d; U. S and Canadian sour, 19@20s. Indian Corn, ⅌ 480 lbs, yellow and white, 27@28s. Indian Meal, ⅌ bbl 200 lbs, 14s 6d@15s.

HAMS—In casks, in salt, not smoked, new, duty free, 34@40s.

LARD—Fine in kegs and bbls, good in do, 32@32s 9d; ordinary to middling, 31s 9d@32s; inferior and grease, 26@28s.

LINSEED CAKE—Duty free, ⅌ ton, £9@£9 10s.

PORK—Prime Mess, new, ⅌ bbl 200 lbs, Eastern, 50@55s; do Western, 41@50s; Mess, do, 39@43s.

RICE—Dressed, 1st quality, 19s 6d@21s; do, 2d quality, 18@19s.

RESIN—Amber and yellow, ⅌ cwt, 2s 9d@2s 10d.

TALLOW—Duty paid, ⅌ cwt, 33@37s.

TAR—Per bbl, 9s@10s.

TURPENTINE—Rough, duty free, ⅌ cwt, 5s 6d@6s 6d; spirits, duty 5s ⅌ cwt, duty paid, ⅌ cwt, 29@30s.

ASHES—No sales to report.

BACON—Business transacted has been to a fair extent, sales reaching 1,000 boxes, at a reduction of 6d ⅌ cwt on sales reaching 1,000 boxes, at a reduction of 6d ⅌ cwt on previous prices. Shoulders in brisk demand at an advance of 6d ⅌ cwt. Hams remain neglected.

BARK—Small sales Philadelphia at 11s 6d ⅌ cwt.

BEEF—A very limited business has been done in this article. No change in prices.

BEESWAX—Is lower, £6 15s having been taken for a little fine.

CORN—With a continuance of favorable weather for the growing crops, and liberal supplies of all descriptions of Grain, our Corn market has ruled dull. For Wheat and Flour we do not alter our quotations, but Indian Corn has declined fully 2s ⅌ quarter since this day week.

LARD—Is held very firmly, and little is offering at present.

RICE—Sales reach about 160 tuns, principally at 32s. A small parcel of kegs sold at 32s 9d ⅌ cwt.

OILS—A moderate business has been done, without change in prices.

PORK—No improvement to note, market exceedingly dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

RICE—Is dull at the quotations.

RESIN—800 bbls common Amber sold at 2s 9d@2s 10d from the quay.

TALLOW—Is in limited demand.

TAR AND TURPENTINE—No sales to report.

STITT, COUBROUGH & STITT.

Matanzas Markets.....July 6.

We do not alter our quotations of Sugars. The demand is still good, and the stocks of both Clayed and Muscovado does are getting low.

Molasses has advanced, and is at 1½ rs. ⅌ keg.

Rice is still dull, and may be quoted at about 10½ rs ⅌ lb.

Freights are $5 per hhd, and $1½ per box of Sugar, and $2½ for Molasses, out alongside.

Exchange at 2 ⅌ cent dis; Sterling at 10 ⅌ cent prem.

Receipts of Produce

By the North River Boats, Monday, July 15.—5,002 bbls Flour; 150 do Whisky; 307 do Ashes; 8,000 bush Corn; 76 pkgs Butter; 468 do Cheese; 491 bales Wool.

MARRIED.

July 15, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. F. H Taylor, EDWARD MILLER to LAVINIA M. youngest daughter of the late William Wilson, merchant of this City.

At Orwell, Vermont, July 10, by Rev. Rufus Cushman, Mr DANIEL B MERWIN of New York City, to Miss ANN ELIZA, only daughter of Josephus Sholes, Esq. of the former place.

Yesterday, July 15, by Rev. Mr. Milett, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. JOHN G. ASH, to ADELINE, second daughter of J. Paul Jones, Esq all of this City.

July 12, by Rev. H. F. Pease of the Second at Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. WILLIAM VASSBINDER to Miss BRIDGET DUFFEY, both of this City.

DIED.

In Lebanon, Conn. July 9, Miss ESTHER LEE, daughter of Dr Joseph Comstock.

On Sunday evening, July 14 in the 39th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET M. wife of Thomas Taylor, of this city, and youngest daughter of the late Mathew and Anna Stevenson.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her husband's family, and of Jonathan D. and James A. Stevenson, are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, 16 Bedford st this (Tuesday) morning, 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

On Monday morning, June 15, of cholera infantum, THEODORE CHARLES, infant son of