COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE PERSIA.

THE ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL.—The city article of *The London Times*, of the 2d inst, has the following:

"With regard to the affairs of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, it appears that a circular was addressed yesterday afternoon by the directors to the depositors to the effect that the accounts of Mr. Chaffer had been found perfectly correct, and that the establishment is in a satisfactory condition. Irritation from physical infirmity; the recent death of a brother under painful circumstances, and the fact of some distrust of his management having been displayed at the annual meeting, which took place on Thursday last, seem to have been the proximate causes of Mr. Chaffer's derangement. After the first announcement yesterday there was a slight run on the bank, a report being in circulation that, among other losses recently sustained, was one of £70,000 from a local firm in the leather trade. Ultimately it was stated that the utmost amount would be £10,000 or £12,000."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The firmness in the English funds at the date of the last advices was pretty steadily maintained until the 31 inst., when the market became flat, and consols declined ¼ ⅌ cent, closing at 92¼ for both money and account. The weather caused some anxiety, and the heaviness on the Paris Bourse was regarded as an unfavorable comment on the Emperor's letter. The usual payments on the 4th of the month had led to an increase in the demand for money, but the supply was good, and the rates unchanged. Few transactions however, took place below the Bank minimum.

Messrs Mowatt Nicklson & Co, an old firm in the lace trade, had suspended but the assets would nearly meet their liabilities.

The weekly Bank returns show a diminution in the bullion of £150,954.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4, 1860—4 P. M.

COTTON.—The Broker's circular says: "The demand in the early part of the week was to a fair extent, but the trade bought only to supply their immediate wants, while the business for export was considerable. Yesterday (Thursday) however the demand increased, the estimate of sales being 15,000 bales, of which 7,000 were for export and speculation. This extent of sales has given more tone to the market, which is, however well supplied at the rates of Friday last." The week's business has been 71,420 bales, including 6,000 on speculation and 16,000 for export. The business on Friday was about 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The market closed steadily at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	5¾d.
Middling Orleans	5¾d.	Fair Uplands	6¾d
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Middling Uplands	5¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,241,370 bales, of which 1,076,650 are American.

Trade at Manchester continues quiet at about previous prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues cold and showery, and unfavorable for the crops. The lateness of the harvest was causing some anxiety. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co report Flour not so much inquired for, but unchanged in value. Quotations range from 27/@30/. Wheat in steady demand at previous rates: Red Western 10/10@11/2; White 12/@13/⅌ central. A fine parcel of Baltimore Red of the new crop realized 12/3. Corn in better demand for feeding purposes and 64/@64/⅌ qr. dearer. Mixed and Yellow 30/@31/; White 33/@34/.

PROVISIONS.—Beef without improvement—buyers still getting an occasional advantage. Pork quiet but unchanged. Lard quiet but very firm; sales at 60/@63/. Bacon unaltered. Tallow in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Good Cheese steady—but inferior dull.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at 29/@29/6 for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar quiet but full prices obtained. Coffee quiet. Rice in fair demand at former prices. Small sales of Philadelphia Bark at £6@£9. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged: sales of Sperm at £85@£86. Linseed Oil in better demand at 28/@28/9. Linseed Cakes quiet at £9 for thin oblong American. Rosin quiet but steady at 4/2@4/3 for common and 4/4@11/ for medium to fine. Spirits of Turpentine in steady demand at 30/@31/. Tea quiet in the absence of the China mail.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Barring Bros. & Co. reports WHEAT steady at 55/@59/ for American White, and 53/@56/ for Red. FLOUR, 28/@30/. INDIAN CORN: Bas and Rais £5 5/@£5 10/. SUGARS inactive, but prices sustained. TEA unchanged; Congou, 1/3. COFFEE firm and well supported. RICE slightly easier. TALLOW steady; P. Y. C. 52/@55/. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 32/. Rough 8/ 9d., Linseed Cakes a ready sale at £9 10/@£9 15 for Boston bags, and £10 5/ for New-York, in barrels. SPERM OIL firmer, at £96@£98; Cod, £38; Linseed Oil steady at £30/9.

BY THE PARANA.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7, p. m.—COTTON—Market firm; sales today, 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—CONSOLS 93@93¾.

MR. SEWARD IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Mr. Seward met with an enthusiastic reception at Bangor, on Saturday last. He was welcomed by Mayor Stetson, and also by Capt. A. D. Munson, Commander of the Wide-Awakes, when he made the following response:

MR. MAYOR CITIZENS OF BANGOR, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE WIDE-AWAKE CLUB:—I was quite unprepared for this generous reception. The invitation of my friend Mr. Washburn found me in my quiet retreat at Windsor. I thought I might find time before fulfilling my promise to go West, to see something of the great Eastern State, the State of Maine. Maine fills a large space in the public eye, as she does on the map of the country. Her interests are said to be free labor, and the example of her people fully illustrates the superiority of free over slave labor. Look at your fisheries as an example of this. Could this great national interest thrive if carried on by slave labor? Certainly not. The men who breast the storms of the ocean, and draw treasures from the mighty deep, would never perform these daring feats under the impulse of the slaveholder's lash. All will agree to this, and all in Maine will admit the superiority of free labor over slave labor. The interests of Maine are all on the side of freedom and free labor, and her citizens should all act on this conviction. This question is in issue in the coming election. I cannot find any ground on which any one unfriendly to Slavery can justify his vote for Mr. Breckinridge, or for Mr. Douglas, or for Mr. Bell. On the contrary I find every inducement to vote for the Republican nominees—for the able and upright statesman of the West, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and for your own talented and able citizen, who I am happy to meet with here this day, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine. [Cheers.] In one we do, I thank you all for this generous expression of regard, and wish you every possible blessing, and the greatest of all, the desire to act politically in obedience to the conscientious convictions of duty. [Prolonged cheers.]

From The Portland Advertiser, Aug 4.

As already announced by us, Governor Seward, on Friday last, slipped through our city to Bangor, and since then our several Republican organizations have kept the telegraph to Bangor busy at work to learn, first, if he was to speak there, and if not, to endeavor to keep him over here one train on his return. On Monday it was ascertained that Mr. Seward was on the train from Bangor due here at 2½ o'clock p. m., and the crowd began to gather so early that the Grand Trunk shut the gates and doors of the depot to keep the irrepressible crowd out, if possible. They succeeded pretty well, but leaving one or two leaks unguarded, by the time the train was due, the depot was literally packed inside and outside, with the Republicans of this city and vicinity. Mr. Seward was met at the cars by Senator Fessenden, who introduced him to a Committee appointed by our several Republican clubs by whom he was invited to remain, and address the Republicans of Portland. His visit to Maine, however, being only social, and not political, while thanking them for the unexpected honor, he was compelled, by previous engagements, to decline the invitation; he, however, consented to stop long enough to thank those present for the reception. Six cheers were then given him, and surrounded by a multitude who not only seemed inclined to follow the great Republican leader, but irrepressibly to crowd upon him, he ascended to the end of the baggage car which stood in the street in front of the depot, and the crowd soon filled the wide space in front of the depot. He was introduced by Senator Fessenden in a few brief but pertinent remarks, to which he responded in a very familiar and colloquial manner, saying that he had long desired to visit Maine, he believed, from the day when he had to spell the hard Indian names of her rivers and lakes in Webster's Spelling Book, and he should greatly fear for his reputation among the scholars, if he undertook even now to spell them all.

After saying that he had seen, himself, our coasts, our rivers, our hills, and villages, he humorously asked them for what they had seized and held on to him. He said they might search him, but they would find no incendiary documents upon him, not even a copy of Helper's book, or the Buffalo speech, or a speech of his friend, Senator Fessenden. As the audience, he said, did not seem to answer his question why they stopped him, he would take the liberty to ask them some questions. First, many of you in main get your living by fishing, a very precarious method, his experience, at least, had taught him. Now, said Senator Seward, do you want to see that interest prostrated and stricken down? No! was the loud response of the crowd. A sensible answer, said Gov. S. Next, you are deeply interested in shipping; do you want to see the free-trade policy carried out, and foreign ships introduced here for sale and the coasting trade? No, no! was the emphatic response again. Sensibly answered again, said Gov. S. Do you want to see our laws so altered as to legalize the stealing of negroes from Africa, or bringing them in from other places, with their cheap labor to crowd out our free white labor? No, no! was the still more emphatic answer. Lastly, said Gov. Seward, are you in favor of the union of these States? Yes, yes, yes! was the response. Do you, said Gov. S., know anybody hereabout that is not in favor of the Union? No, no! was the reply.

Then, said Gov. S., in conclusion, I know of but one way you can effectually respond to these questions I have asked you, and that is by voting for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin in November next.

Here the locomotive bell rang out to clear the track, and Gov. S. and Senator Fessenden were taken into a carriage by the Committee, and driven to the United States Hotel, where he dined. After dinner, he rode around the city with Senator Fessenden and returned to the hotel about half past 4. Here a large crowd had gathered in front, hoping to have a speech from him, but as he was to leave in the steamboat train at 5 p. m., there was no time for any extended remarks. He, however, appeared on the balcony, and was introduced by Senator Fessenden.

Gov. Seward remarked that it was impossible for him to be heard, (the wind blowing a fresh breeze,) if he had time to speak, or to say the thousand thoughts that crowded upon him under the inspiration produced by such a demonstration of kindness. He went on to say, that, if public subjects, you would not be here to day if it had not already said enough on these matters; but he had tried to say something of Maine and of Portland. He had seen many capitals, ancient and modern—had traveled far, but he was now ready to say as the result of all his observations, that Portland was the fairest and most beautiful city his eyes had ever looked upon. He had before said, after many years' experience in the Senate of the United States, that it was the most august legislative body he had ever looked upon, and he would say that Senator Fessenden, from Maine (turning to Senator F.), was among the most enlightened, intelligent, and able members of that body.

As Gov. S. retired, Senator Fessenden was called out, who said that if they thought the Governor's allusions to a Maine Senator were to him, they were greatly mistaken; but if they were applied to our next Vice-President, he would indorse every word of them.

Senator Seward having been received at Boston by a large assemblage of citizens, and introduced by Governor Banks, spoke as follows;

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have endeavored all along the road—for this, I think, is the seventh or eighth time that I have been called out to meet a kind and cordial welcome, on this day only—I have endeavored to accommodate myself to this reception by treating it as a light and trivial affair, trusting that those who have been so exceedingly kind to me would believe, after all, that there was gratitude, unexpressed and strong, concealed under the face of a simple, honest good nature. But, fellow-citizens, the case is altered when I come upon the soil of Massachusetts. I cannot say that I have a veneration, though I have a profound affection, for Vermont. Her statesmen are not my teachers, her people are but my equals. Although I honor and respect them, love them for their fidelity to the interests of their country and to the cause of justice and humanity, they are still but my fellow-laborers in the vineyard. I can say the same of New-Hampshire that I know none of her statesmen or her sons who were earlier in the field than the statesmen and sons of New-York. I can say the same of the State of Maine, which I have visited—great and honorable as the works are which have been done in those States by the champions of human rights. I am their equal; I have received their cordial welcome as an expression of esteem and kindness. But it is altogether different in the state of Massachusetts. Here I can play no part; I can affect no disguise; because, although not a son of Massachusetts, nor even of New England born, I feel and know it my duty to confess that if I have ever studied the interests of my country and of humanity, I have studied in the school of Massachusetts. If I have ever conceived a resolution to maintain the rights and interests of these *free states* in the union of the Confederacy, I learned it from Massachusetts.

"It is twenty-two years ago, not far from this season, when a distinguished and venerable statesman of Massachusetts had retired to his home, a few miles in the suburbs of your city, under the censure of his fellow citizens driven home to his quarters by the peltings of remorseless Pro-Slavery people, that I younger then, of course, than I am now, made a pilgrimage from my own home, which was not molested on my way, to the Sage of Quincy [applause], there to learn from him what became a citizen of the United States, in view of the deplorable condition of the intelligence and sentiment of the country under its demoralization by the power of Slavery. And there I received, and thence I have derived, every resolution, every sentiment, that has animated and inspired me in the performance of my duty as a citizen of the United States all this time. I know, indeed, that those sentiments have not always been popular, even in the State of Massachusetts. I know that citizens of Massachusetts, as well as citizens of other States, have attempted to drive the disciples of that illustrious teacher from their policy. But it is to-night that I am free to confess that whenever any man, wherever he may be found, whether he was of Northern or Southern birth, whether he was of the 'solid men of Boston,' or of the light men of Mississippi, have assailed me for the maintenance of those doctrines, I have sought to commune with his spirit and to learn from him whether the thing in which I was engaged was well and worthily done. What a commentary upon the wisdom of man is given in this single fact, that fifteen years only after the death of John Quincy Adams, the people of the United States, who hurled him from power and from place, are calling to the head of the nation, to the very seat from which he was expelled, Abraham Lincoln [enthusiastic cheers] whose claim to that seat is that he confesses the obligation of that Higher Law which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and that he avows himself, for weal or woe, for life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery.

"This, gentlemen, is my simple confession. I desire, now, only to say to you that you have arrived at the last stage of this conflict before you reach the triumph which is to inaugurate this great policy into the Government of the United States. You will bear yourselves manfully. It behooves you, solid men of Boston, if you are here—and if the solid men are not here, then the lighter men of Massachusetts—to bear onward and forward, first in the ranks, the flag of freedom. I am somewhat turned about, I confess to you, by the strange languages and dialects to which I listen here, but I believe I shall speak accurately if I say I have been 'down East;' and I bring you the assurance from that quarter that the whole East is coming up to this conflict with the resolution, the determination and the confidence of victory. I should not allude to my own State if it were not that some Democrats I have heard make strong claims upon the popular vote in the State of New-York. I have not often been mistaken, and I therefore venture to correct these remarks of others by saying to you what I said to the Republicans of Maine, when they told me that it was moderate enough to say that they have twenty thousand majority for Lincoln and Hamlin, but that they had some uneasiness about the State of New-York,—that they might set down their majority in Maine at their own figure, and then multiply it by four, and they would approximate the majority in the State of New-York. But I have the same testimony to give you substantially in relation to all the Free States together, with the assurance that, for the first time, this banner will be unfurled in safety in many of the Slave States. But let not your thoughts or expectations be confined to the present hour. I tell you, fellow-citizens, that with this victory comes the end of the power of Slavery in the United States. I think I may assume that a Democrat is a man who maintains the creed of one or the other branch of the Democratic party at the present day. Assuming that to be so, I tell you, in all sincerity, that the last Democrat in the United States is born."

MARRIED.

HAYWARD—ALBIN—On Wednesday, August 8, by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, Henry W. Hayward to Miss Priscilla Albin, all of Brooklyn.

KIRK—WYMAN—On Monday, August 13, by the Rev. M. N. Curtis, Mr. William Kirk to Miss Sarah Wyman, both of Bloomingburgh.

DIED.

BAKER—On Wednesday evening, August 15, Anson Baker, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 242 Fourth street, Washington square, on Friday, 17th inst., at 4 p. m., without further invitation.

JACKSON—At Westchester, on Wednesday, August 15, Benjamin A. Jackson, son of the Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., aged 42 years.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's paper.

RICHARDS—On Wednesday morning, August 15, Martha Calhoun youngest child of Thomas B., jr., and Martha Calhoun Richards, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 152 West Thirty-second street, on Thursday, August 16, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

TAPPEN—On Wednesday, August 15, George Littell, son of Frederick D. and Sarah A. Tappen, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock, p. m., from the residence of his parents, No. 203 West Eighteenth street.

For additional Marriages and Deaths see 3d Page.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15 1860;

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city there have been received this week:

	Beeves	Sheep and Cows.	Veals.	Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th st.	4,078	22	202	636	....	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	55	22	60	7,896	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	11	31	174	2,119	....	....
At Chamberlin's, B-st.	41	47	61	3,953	....	....
Sundry Sales	78	..	....	....	....	....
Sold to butc'rs at Ber.	934	..	....	....	....	....
Total	5,197	122	625	13,846	4,045	23,845
Total previous week	4,322	138	752	14,547	5,016	24,795
Av. No. ⅌ wk ⅌ yr	3,948	356	342	9,769	7,686	12,558

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., Proprietors of the Washington Droveyards 44th-st., report the Cattle in Market from the following States:

New-York	306	Iowa	149
Pennsylvania	21	Connecticut	—
Ohio	1,720	New-Jersey	—
Indiana	196	Texas	—
Illinois	1,605	Missouri	179
Kentucky	361	Michigan	49
Virginia	—	Canada	78
Total			—

STOCK BY RAILROAD &C.

They also report Beeves and other Stock received by Railroads, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	1,068	....	....	....	956
Hudson River Railroad	1,930	....	....	....	1,030
Harlem Railroad	45	22	302	653	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131	....	....	....	....
By Hudson River Boats	654	....	....	....	225
N. J. Central Railroad	236	....	....	....	1,761

The New-York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of transportation of stock for the week ending this day:

Cattle	2,300	Hogs	791
Sheep and Lambs	4,475	Calves	55

By the Hudson River Railroad:

Beeves	1,930	Sheep and Lambs	505
Calves	24	Swine	1,030
Horses			122

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th street.....4,078

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8@9	Ordinary	5@7
Medium	7½@8	Some extra good Beeves over 9½	

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 7c. to 8c.

Prices ⅌ head and ⅌ lb. of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry Droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week 5,197

This is 875 head more than last week, and 1,249 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 2,978 head while the number to-day being 4,078, shows 1,099 head more than the average, and 411 head more than this day week.

The following droves are in market this week:

James Murray, Ind	43	Valentine & Martin, Ill	126
P. McCarty, Ohio	38	M. Dalton, Ohio	37
C. W. Couger & Co., Ky	157	Joel Dalby, Ill	89
Yankee Smith, Ill	193	Katz & Westheimer, Ky	119
Thomas Gallis, Ohio	85	Conner & Kearns, Ohio	18
P. Wilcox, N. Y	17	Phil Dolan, Ohio	42
P. Riley, N. Y	22	Alexander & Fitch, Ill	97
J. Rickwood, Ill	94	A. M. Doss, Ky	34
Samuel Ousley, N. Y	107	E. H. Shepard, Ohio	48
T. Hume, Mo	108	E. H. Shepard, N. Y	21
Hunter & Gooding, Mo	82	S. Shoester & Co., Ill	70
Gillett & Toffey, Ill	51	S. Westheimer, Ill	39
Mr. Reynolds, N. Y	14	J. Church, Ohio	67
Dooley & Lawless, N. Y	19	Mr. Thomas Mich	49
Tilden & Dalby, Ill	78	McIntosh & Sinclair, Can	29
Hays & White, Ohio	53	R. Quinn, Ohio	44
D. Doty & Co., Ohio	115	John Mills, Can	34
Samuels & Seigle, Ohio	54	Geo Oliver, Can	19
Samuels & Seigle, Ill	34	F. Haley, Ohio	18
H. M. Black, Ohio	25	E. Cook, N. Y	22
Woodruff & Dudley, Ill	57	E. Rowe, N. Y	11
D. A. Barrett, Ohio	16	T. T. Alexander, Ill	236
J. Hosselton, Ohio	90	A. Emmons, N. Y	13
Bopher, Brown & Co Ill	49	J. Budlong, Ill	33
Wm. Snyder, Ohio	35	J. Seldenbridge, Ohio	65
John Bryant, Ohio	30	R. R. Meymour, Ohio	59
W. W. Hosg, N. Y	20	Wm. J. Hutchinson, Ill	60
E. Lockman, Ohio	64	Beach & Bray, Ill	56
H. R. Smith, Iowa	143	A. M. Clark, Ohio	31
T. H. Brown, Ohio	31	M. Phillips, Ill	33
Miller & Hughes, Ohio	43	P. Uhler, Penn	21
Miller & McMahon, Ill	11	A. B. Mead, N. Y	33
Mead & Holcomb, Ohio	51	J. McCollom, Ind	63
Mead & Holcomb, Ky	50	Jerry Thorn, N. Y	20
Harris & Culver, Ill	39	Sage & Pickering, N. Y	19
A. Dunham Mo	73	Sage & Pickering, Ill	21
Geo. W. Reed, Ill	138	And eight small lots.	

There is another decline in the value of beef cattle this week, both in price per pound and the general estimate of weights—butchers all declaring that bullocks do not weigh as well according to appearance as they have done some weeks past by half a cwt. per head. The heavy rain storm of Monday night and Tuesday forenoon was against the interest of drovers. The cattle appeared to feel the effects of the chilly rain, so that they did not look as large to buyer or seller as they would on a pleasant day. Then the market opened on Tuesday with about 1,000 head in the sale pens, and a dull time followed, and consequently light estimate of weight, so that the decline upon all grades was fully equal to half a cent a pound during all the first day, with a smaller proportion than usual sold, though there was a little more life in the market toward night; but it was very evident that the butchers knew the supply was large, and had generally determined to have a reduction upon the rates of last week.

There is a greater proportion of good bullocks in market this week than last, and consequently this class have felt the efforts of buyers to reduce prices, as well as the lower grades, but not to so large an extent. It is generally the case that about all the appearance of a lively market, when it first opens on Tuesday morning, comes from the buyers of the highest priced bullocks, such as many first class retail butchers in the city and vicinity must and will have, whenever they can be had at fair rates, which this week are considered equal to 8½@c., net, a pound, and 9@9½@9¾c. for the extra good ones.

It will be observed that the price of some beef is quoted very low—say 5@6c a pound—yet these cattle are dearer than the best at 9½@c. There is, for August, an unusually large number of small thin, grass Steers on the market, and the demand for this class is so limited, they only sell at very low rates, less, we should think, than they are worth, transportation off, to any farmer who has plenty of pasturage. It is certainly to be hoped that this fine, soaking rain will have a tendency to check the influx of the poor Steers, Cows, Heifers and thin Oxen, now selling at present low rates. If it does not the price will most surely run still lower than what drovers now call "ruinous." It may be seen from our accounts of sales of bullocks that none sold as high as 10c. a lb, net, although there were some of a quality fine enough for show-bullocks at any agricultural fair.

It may also be seen that some droves of Ohio and Kentucky Durham steers sold at barely medium rates. The reason is, they are brought in too green, and coming from the pasture instead of the stall, do not bear transportation like full fed bullocks, and are not favorites with our best butchers. There are no better beef cattle than some of the full fed, ripe, grade Durham steers, such as we have had in great numbers from Ohio and Kentucky, and are beginning to get in considerable numbers from Indiana and Illinois; and we may say that there are none that give poorer satisfaction to butchers, than half-fed, unripe, grade Durhams such as some we have this week, and such as we have altogether too frequently. And we beg farmers to take lessons from the facts so frequently noted in these reports, that it is unprofitable to send such stock away before it is sufficiently matured.

Some weeks ago we noticed with some severity a lot of Kentucky Durhams, sold here by D. G. Culver for T. J. Goff, which were said to have been fed by Mr. Walker, or rather not half fed. John H. Goff, the purchaser from Mr. Walker, writes us that Mr. W. feeds hurt and says that the worst part of the lot were not fed by him, but by his neighbor, Newton Jones. Very well, then, let Mr. Jones and Mr. Walker take care in future that we have no occasion to say shame on men who will send a drove of half-fed or half-starved steers out of such a rich beef-making State as Kentucky.

We are always glad to commend a feeder of very fine bullocks and we are pleasure enough to commend a feeder of indifferent improvement. We looked upon the lot in question as worthy of censure and said so, without any inducement of object except to promote the general interest of farmers, for it is for their benefit that these reports are made.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Although the day is very much better for business than yesterday, the state of the market is rather worse.

It opened this morning with more stock in the pens than we have seen any Wednesday for a long time, and as we write now, late in the afternoon, it does not seem quite clear to us how all the bullocks can be sold, unless the brokers accept just what the Washington Market forestallers are pleased to offer, and that will be very low. It is evident from the country butchers, that brokers have been able to get fair prices all day, and their operations and the remarkable pleasantness of the day, have given the market-place rather a lively appearance, but prices have not been as good for drovers as they were yesterday; and with the very large supply of the week it is no wonder that there is a decline; it is a wonder that it is not greater. And if there should be some hundreds left over to-day, it will be wonderful if there is not a still further decline next week. There were about fifty head left over last week, which do not sell this week for as much as their fellows did, by some $4 or $5 a head.

TRANSPORTATION.

Wm. R. Chambers, shipped a drove from St. Louis, August 2, which arrived August 13, resting a day at a time at several stations on the route. The price was $167 a car, 16 to a car, from St. Louis to New-York, via Alton and Terre Haute road, and Indianapolis and Bellfontaine road to Galliou, and to Cleveland, Buffalo, and Albany. He speaks of this result in high terms, particularly of the superintendent at Indianapolis.

The Erie road must have lately enlarged its loss, judging from the number of Bullocks carried in one car, for Mr. Joslyn of Buffalo shipped 33 "Beef Cattle" in one car, and now thinks if he had put in about seven more, the car-load would have sold for enough to pay cost and freight. It is insinuated though we believe slanderously, that he did ship 40 head, and that seven of them crept out between the slats.

The advance of freight noted last week took place on the 10th, and it will make about $4 a head, on the average, addition per head upon Bullocks from the charge from Buffalo to New-York, 90c. ⅌ cwt upon all stock. This will make the freight of a drove averaging 14 cwt. at Chicago $12 60 a head. It is considered by drovers exorbitant, because it is higher than the rates of dead freight which is more costly to load and unload.

Ed. Loughman came through this week with a drove shipped at Washington, Ohio, at $131 a car to New-York, via Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Allentown, etc. He speaks of the route from Pittsburgh here as one of the best he ever shipped Cattle over, and the route on the other side as the worst. Leaving Washington at 11½ o'clock on Monday night, the train was till Wednesday at 3 p. m. getting to Pittsburgh, a distance of some 160 or 180 miles. The detention arising from stops to put on way freight, and general inattention to the interests of drovers. The cars, too, were so bad that two Steers broke through the floor, and one died at Pittsburgh and the other one reached here in almost as worthless a condition. Such management will damn any road with the cattle-shippers.

SALES OF BULLOCKS.

Owing to a severe rain-storm all Monday night and Tuesday forenoon, with a very great sinking down of the mercury in the thermometer, the Bullocks were a shrunken appearance, and the market being a dull one, they sold at estimates of weight considerably below what the owners consider fair. The prices of the various grades and principal droves will be found below, in our notes of brokers' transactions.

The best drove in the yards this week, and in fact the best for several weeks, was brought in by Jacob Horseiton from Pickaway County, Ohio, and sold to A. M. Allerton at $87 a head, which was 9 cents a pound. There are 42 head, 3 to 5-year-old Durham and grade Steers, some of which appear nearly full fed, and of remarkably fine quality. Allerton sold 12 head at 9½c.—say 9¾c. ⅌ lb. and some to weigh at that.

Thos. White & Son have a good drove of Iowa Steers, the last of the live of H. R. Smith & Co., which are selling at 8@8½c., averaging full 9½c., but not as good as last week, on the first sales, and not over 8c. on the last.

John T. Alexander has 236 head of Illinois Steers on sale this week. The drove selling by Simon Uhlery is of about the same quality as last week, but not so good a price. He hoped to average 8c., but is now willing to compromise at 8½c.

Murray & Glover's drove is estimated at 6 cwt. average, and is selling slow at 7@8½c. average; and part of one drove, selling by P. Cary, he is afraid will not average 6c.

J. E. Brown sold wholesale at Bergen, 20 of his drove of Ohio Steers, at $90 each, estimating them at 6½ cwt.

Wm. P. McIntyre, sold 50 at Gatewood & Co.'s Illinois Steers at 8c. upon the estimated average. Also 34 green Kentucky Durhams for Doss, estimated at 7 cwt at 8c. Also 34 extreme lean, poor, small Canada, grass Steers, for John Mills at 6c. ⅌ lb. averaging $25 50 ⅌ head.

W. W. Hosg, on his own account, 21 Genesee Valley grass Steers, at less than 8c. ⅌ lb. Also 48 bought at Albany, good Ohio Steers, some of the best of which sold as follows: 12 to W. Briggs, 5 at 9½c. and 7 at 9¾c., which the seller says is 9c., and the buyer 9½@9¾c. ⅌ lb.

John A. Merritt sells for Alexander and Fitch this week, 97 good fair Illinois Steers av. 7 cwt. at 8½@c, but not as good as last week, and will not average over 1½c.

Mead & Holcomb bought at Albany of T. Goff, 60 Kentucky Durhams, estimated at 8 cwt av., which they expect will average 8c. Also 25 nice smooth Westchester County Steers, at 9½@9 cwt., which it is difficult to sell at an average of 9c. Also 51 Ohio Steers, good, smooth, hardy, selling ones that won't average over 8c.

J. H. Williams, sells on account of Ed. Williams & Seldenbridge, 65 Ohio Durhams, av. 7½ cwt. at 8@8½c.

Wm. Florence sold Joel Dalby's drove of common Illinois stock, some coarse, and none very fat, av. 7 cwt., at 7@8½c., and 13 of Adam Miller's good fat Ohio Steers, Cows, and Heifers, at 8½c.

Martin & Valentine have 126 common Illinois Steers, av. 7 cwt., not first-rate quality, selling slowly at rates that will not average 8c.

Isaac Budlong sold for J. Sherwood 23 small Illinois Steers at 9¾c. estimated at about 6c. ⅌ lb. Also 17 fair Illinois State Steers, 64 cwt., at 8½@c., for Wilcox; and a hard lot of Michigan stock for Thomas, at 5½c., the whole averaging less than ⅌ head.

J. C. Hosgrold Cent's, Hutchinson's drove of Illinois steers, part of them, 13, of his own raising, and very good, at 8¾c.; each are 9c. ⅌ lb. The tail sold at 8¾c., and the whole will average about 8c. on 7½ cwt.

Charles G. Toed sells 87 common Illinois steers for Geo. W. Reed, at 7½@c. and a few 8c. Toed & Blosser, 50 alike for Reed, average 7 cwt. full, at 8@8½c. The whole, 137 head, average 6¾—say 8½c.

Berg, Westheimer 123 very good Illinois steers, average 7½ or 7¾ cwt for Yankee Smith at a little less than 9c. ⅌ lb. Also, 35 Illinois steers for Haight & Briggs, average 8 cwt. at 8@8½c.

S. Sherman sells 86 Ohio Durhams for R. R. Seymour, average 6¾ cwt. at 8@9c ranging $55@$75 and averaging $58¾.

Henry Myers sells for J. McCollom 63 very fine Indiana grade Durham Steers, average 7½ cwt., the best of them at 9c. upon owner's estimate. Ten of the tail, 6½@6¾ cwt. each, sold at 4¾. One full bred Durham Steer, estimated 12 cwt., sold at $100; and the whole will average about 8½c., and finally close out at 8¾.

Harris & Culver sold, on their own account, 80 head from Illinois, by Reed Marquet, mostly Steers, and a few Oxen, average 8¼ cwt. and 8½c. ⅌ lb.

Sam. Cusley sold 107 Steers, Cows and Heifers, from Cortland County, N. Y., of 4@6 cwt each, at 6@7½c. ⅌ lb, ranging from $25@$45.

Fred Abbott bought of P. 16 Ohio Steers estimated 6½ cwt., which sell at $45, part of them bruised, on the Fort Wayne route.

T. C. Eastman, 89 of Joel Dalby's good Illinois Steers part Durham, average 6½ cwt. and 8½c.; one lot at 9c. on the scales, at 58 lb ⅌ cwt.

F. G. Driscoll bought 53 of Dalby, and 32 of Austin, at Albany, good fair Illinois Steers average 7 cwt., and sell 8¼@8½c.

Katz & Westheimer bought, at Albany, 110 head of Kentucky Durhams, of Ashbrook, Goff & Smith, average 7½ cwt., and sell at 9c.

Doty & Hoffman sold for Dunham 78 Missouri steers, estimated at 7 or 7½ cwt average, at $60. Also 46, bought of Austin at Albany good native Ohio steers, averaging 8 cwt., selling at 9c. Also 34, bought of Rosevelt & Banks, common, 6½ cwt. Ohio steers, sell at 8c. Also, 32 Ohio 7½ cwt steers, sold wholesale at $66 50.

Conger & Allerton bought at Albany, of Hendrickson & Kendall 85 Kentucky Durhams, estimated to average 8½ or 8¾ cwt., which sold at 8@9c., and a few at 9½c., and 70 head averaged ⅌ 75 each.

F. Abbott sold for McIntosh & Sinclair 20 Michigan steers and cows, averaging 5 cwt., at 6@7c.

H. Eckstein bought at Albany of H. M. Black & Co., 65 fair Ohio steers, averaging 6½ cwt., and selling at 8½c., and about a dozen at 9c.

Vail & Benedict sold 34 good Ohio Steers at $67, estimated at 7 cwt., which A. M. Clark bought in Buffalo; and 47 fine Indiana Steers, part Durham, for James Murray & Co., at $65@$7 each; 23 to John Harris at $77 were estimated 8½ cwt. by buyer and 6¾ cwt by seller; the drove averages 8 cwt by sellers' estimate. Also 14 of small Canada stock for Oliver at $38, which was about 7c. ⅌ lb.

Ed. Loughman sold 60 good Ohio Steers, four years old, mostly natives and some grade Durhams, average 7½ cwt., at 8@9c., which he brought from Ohio on his own account. See under head of transportation on account of this drove.

Leigh & Samuels bought at Buffalo, of John Moss, 54 and 34 Illinois 7 cwt. Steers, which they sold at 8½c., making a commission.

Sales by Bergen brokers here and at Bergen:

Jerry Church sold for T. Sunderland, 57 good Ohio steers, partly Durham, estimated at 7½ cwt average at very near 9c.

Sage & Pickering sold for Gundy & Leonard, 85 Illinois steers and cows, a decent sort of a lot, average 5½ cwt. at 7@9c.; 3 cows, at ⅌ 70 each. Also, 19 State steers, for Geo. Ridley, at 8c.

Haring & Miller sold 45 good Illinois steers, average 6½ cwt. for S. Weed, at 7½@9½c., average 9c. Also, 19 for John Sears small Ohio grass steers, at 7c. on 5 cwt. Also, 18 for Hiram Nickerson, at 7½@7½c.

J. C. Geary sold 17 good fair Delaware County (Ohio) Steers, average 6½ cwt., at 8c., for Wm. Geary, and 39 from the same county, for J. K. Williams, light grass Steers, say 5½ cwt., at 6@8½c.

Phillips, Mulford & Co. sold 33 good Illinois 8½ cwt. Steers at 8@8c.

Miller & Hughes sold, for Robert Hughes, 69 small Ohio grass Steers at 7c. ⅌ lb, and 51 good Ohio Steers, for J.