then dispersed, to return after a short interval to the afternoon exercises in the church.

In the afternoon the exercises were well sustained. The last six pieces were, in some respects, the best of the occasion. Mr. Park, who was the successful competitor for the Detorest prize this year, gave a clear and very striking analysis of the character of Oliver Cromwell—and was listened to with close attention. It was noticeable that many subjects were chosen for the times. But collegians are apt to make a mistake here, and really fall below their merits by being too anxious to take advantage of public feeling, instead of speaking to interest and edify. The oration by Mr. Peck, with the valedictory address, was well written and delivered. At the close of the literary exercises, degrees were voted to the class, and the coveted "sheepskins" were distributed "by tens" to another hundred sons of Yale. It is worthy of note that the music to-day was well chosen and performed. Noll's orchestra has, for two or three years past, given us a fine selection of classical music, instead of "the old volleys of confused medleys and "barn-yard polkas" which need to stir us up to wrath. Thus, with the usual flourish of Commencement fiddle-strings and bonfires, the 161st anniversary of Yale College is over. *Esto perpetua.*

The degree of A. B. was conferred on the following gentlemen of the graduating class:

Ebenezer Andrews,	Walter Franklin Jones,
James Benyn Andrews,	Francis Edward Kernochan,
Hunerdi Arnold,	John Coddington Kinney,
Charles Winterfield Baldwin,	Harvey Sheldon Kitchel,
Simeon Eben Baldwin,	Samuel Hinsdale Lyman,
John Newell Bassett,	Isaac Stanton Lyon,
George Cunningham Beecher,	Oliver McClintock,
Samuel Archer Best,	Edward Pasco McKinney,
George Bernard Bonney,	James Woods McLean,
Franklin Sigourney Bradley,	John Ellis Marshall,
James Darry Brent,	Chas. Griswold G. Merrill,
Robert Sanford Brown,	Nathan Hibbs Merwin,
Milton Bradley,	John Mitchell,
George Chalmers,	Nathaniel Schuyler Moore,
Robert Huron Chamberlain,	Leonard Fisk Morse,
Albert Henry Childs,	Sanford Newell,
James Gardner Clark,	David Judson Ogden,
William Randolph Clark,	Charles Pomeroy Otis,
Peter Collier,	Paul Webster Park,
Ebenezer Buckingham Convers,	William Edwards Park,
William Cook,	Edward Phillips Pajson,
John Alfred Davenport,	John Barnard Pearse,
Frederick Stanton Davis,	Tracy Peck,
Menlon DeForest,	George Austin Pelton,
George Dorp,	George Clap Perkins,
Franklin Bowditch Dexter,	James Pepper Pratt,
Henry Rees Durfee,	Charles Robinson,
David William Eaves,	Alexander Porter Root,
Clarence Eddy,	Francis Bitter Schmucker,
William Couch Fleeson,	Seymour F. Schoonmaker,
William Cleveland Fuxon,	Lorenzo Sears,
Robert Hughes Fitzhugh,	Seneca Shearer,
Joseph Nelson Fitch,	Winthrop Dudley Sheldon,
Samuel Hanson Frisbee,	Joseph Lucien Shipley,
Milton Frost,	Edward Rowland Sill,
William Henry Fuller,	William Edward Sims,
Walter Hanford,	Belden Cross Steppuff,
Amasa Franklin Haradon,	Charles Thompson Stanton,
James Lauman Harmar,	Gilbert Miles Stocking,
Alfred Hemeway,	Reber Samuel Thompson,
William Henry Higbee,	George Makepeace Towle,
Anthony Higgins,	John Dwenar Tucker,
Charles Borland Hill,	John Curtiss Tyler,
James Nevins Hyde,	John Reuben Webster,
Henry Brayton Ives,	James Harvie White,
Henry Norton Johnson,	Ralph Olmsted Williams,
William Martin Johnson,	George Wormser,
Frederick Rowland Jones,	Theo. Stephen Wynkoop.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on

Joseph Williams, Class of 1786, John W. Hendrie, Class of 1831, Charles A. Beer, Class of 1851,

and on twenty-three of Class of 1858, viz:

Mentelos Abbott,	Edward Augustus Maurice,
William Plumb Bacon,	Daniel Augustus Miles,
Edward Payson Batchelor,	William Dare Morgan,
Edward Foster Blake,	Edward Clarke Porter,
Daniel Garrison Brinton,	Edward Seymour,
Matthew Chalmers,	William Henry Steele,
Edward Thomas Elliott,	Preston Irving Sweet,
Joseph Willard Gibbs,	Elisha Smith Thomas,
Robert Chandler Haskell,	Addison Van Name,
Edgar Laing Heermance,	Henry Albert Wells,
Arthur Nelson Hollister,	Albert Byron Wilbur,
John Edwin Kimball,	26 in all.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy on:

Oscar Dana Allen,	Gideon Emmet Moore,
Charles W. Burrage,	Carrington B. Raymond,
Jose F. Carpenter,	Joshua Sands.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws on:

Charles H. Fowler,	Jay Edward Russell,
Timothy Neville,	Austin S. Ulrich,

Washington F. Willcox.

The Degree of Civil Engineer on Joseph Addison Rogers.

The degree of Ph. D. was conferred by Yale College for the first time this year. The degree of A. M., originally intended to mark solid attainments in advanced courses of study by candidates after their academic course, has become very much a matter of form. Three years of forgetfulness and $5 constitute one a candidate. The object of conferring this new degree is to secure by two years of hard study, tested by rigid examinations, more thoroughness in liberal and scientific courses. The conditions of its bestowal we give below:

It is required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, that they shall faithfully devote at least two years to a course of study selected from branches pursued in the department of Philosophy and the Arts. The selection may be made from the studies of either or both sections, but must belong to at least two distinct departments of learning.

All persons who have not previously received a degree furnishing evidence of acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, will be required before presenting themselves for final examination for the Doctor's degree, to pass a satisfactory examination in these languages, or in other studies (not included in their advanced course) which shall be accepted as an equivalent by the Faculty.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be conferred on all members of the Department who, having complied with the conditions above stated, shall pass a satisfactory final examination, and present a thesis giving evidence of high attainment in the branches they have pursued.

The degree was conferred this year on:

James Morris Whiton, class of 1853.
Eugene Schuyler, class of 1859.
Arthur Williams Wright, class of 1859.

The reception this evening was a very pleasant affair. The Hall, which on days before was so tastefully hung with banners and devices in tri-colors, with the shields of all the States, was to-night made beautiful with decorations of evergreens and flowers. The assembly was large and brilliant. Alas! we are not Jenkins, to give dazzling descriptions of beautiful ladies and their toilets. Besides, it would hardly do in New-Haven to adopt the initial system, and leave curious and envious minds to spell out the blanks. The occasion, though new in the arrangement, was entirely successful, and will be remembered with pleasure by all present. Much credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen who planned and carried out the entertainment. So ends the record of Commencement week at Yale.

A REFUGEE'S STATEMENT.—In the Fulton street Prayer Meeting, the other day, there rose up a tall, fine-looking man, having the type and air of a Southern gentleman. He said that in the extreme South he had often heard and read of this meeting. Occasionally he had read notices and reports of it in the religious and secular papers. Little did he think he should be standing up in it, and asking prayer for such as himself. He had been seven years a resident of the South, living undisturbed, until the breaking out of the present rebellion. Then there was a change. He had been doing an extensive and very prosperous business, was largely, and, as he supposed, favorably known to great numbers in the South.

Yet twice he had been seized in order to be hung. Once had he been tried by a Vigilance Committee, and he now had with him a full discharge from all ground of suspicion. For three weeks he had been guarded night and day by armed friends, who defended him at the risk of their own lives, and at last he had escaped by almost heroic an efforts. He had left all behind him, and accounted it a great mercy to be in the free North with nothing. Often had he been in want of the barest necessaries of life. He left $25,000 behind him.

"If you think, said he, that you can conceive of the state of things at the South, you are simply mistaken. A wide-spread system of the worst form of despotism which the world ever saw prevails. Over all the South terrorism, such as you cannot conceive of, reigns. No man feels safe. No man feels as if he knew what the end was to be. No man knows what sentiments he may express to-day that will not be perverted to his destruction to-morrow. It is only necessary to raise a cry against a man, and no power on earth could save him after that.

"I have seen hundreds suffer under all sorts of indignity and outrage. I have even seen women, born and reared at the South, owners of slaves, with half of their hair shaved off. All this was because they had dared to express some sentiments in favor of the Union. This terrorism is growing worse every day. It is a despotism of the most fearful kind. If there is any class of people on the wide earth who need your prayers, it is the people of the South, white and black."

[N. Y. Observer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—FLOUR firm and quiet; Superfine $4@$4 50; Family $5@$5 50; Fancy $6 50. WHEAT less active; Red at $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 18@$1 22. CORN—Prime Yellow in demand at 80c. WHISKY dull at 19@19½c.

BUFFALO, July 26, 1 p. m.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; parties apart, and no sales. CORN steady, demand fair; sales 37,000 bush. at 34@37c., mostly at the inside figure; other grains quiet and no sales. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS higher; 10½c. on Corn; 11½c. on Wheat to New-York. RECEIPTS: 8,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bush. Wheat, 17,000 bush. Corn. CANAL EXPORTS: 300 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bush. Wheat, 177,000 bush. Corn.

LIVELY SKETCH OF A CRUISE.

The following letter is printed in *The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* of the 24th:

U. S. FRIGATE ROANOKE,
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15, 1861.

We hoisted anchor at Hampton Roads on Monday, the 8th of July, and steamed out to sea in good style. We took a turn up around Sewall's Point and then pointed straight out for the east. As we were leisurely steaming along, just at dusk, we discovered a craft bearing down toward us under a full spread of canvass. We had a short time before this, cleared the forward deck for the big 10-inch pivot-gun, and it was charged with a shell in range of a Light House on Cape Henry that the Secessionists have possession of and don't light up as much as they did. It was reported there was a masked battery in the vicinity, and we were far enough into shore to reach the rascals should they open us, but "nary" an open did they try.

When a little forward of the light, the strange sail came in between us and the land, hugging the shore mighty close. It looked rather suspicious, so word was passed along the deck—after she refused to answer a hail or show a light—to Fire! and away went the shell whizzing through the air directly over the vessel, making the surroundings musical with Yankee Doodle and such. The little thing then began to realize—or, at least, the crew on board did—our consequence, and, in a few moments, the deck was well lighted up and she hove to. She was boarded and proved to be the brig Young Greek, of Boston, bound from Valparaiso to Baltimore. The captain hadn't heard about our fighting so like cats and dogs, at home, in what used to be called the United States.

The next day, as we were leisurely steaming along the coast of North Carolina, we were on the look-out for the Guerillas all along the shore, expecting every morning to get a ding in the side. As we neared a little place called Hatteras Inlet, below Cape Hatteras, a God-forsaken looking tar-hole, we could see from a great distance what was, apparently, an encampment of the Rebels. Several long rows of wooden structures could be seen, and the Secession flag was flying from a flag-staff. Our big pivot-guns were poked out of the port-holes, loaded and charged with shell, and we quietly sailed along. I took a station at one of the port-holes on the gun deck, in a cool place, to coolly look upon any cool proceedings that might be going on—with a fine marine glass, so that I could observe everything.

The coast at this point is a range of sand-hills, and as I was looking at a point I little expected to be a hornet's nest, flash! went three distinct illuminations, and boom! the sound came over the water. I naturally supposed, as 4th of July was over, it was a hostile demonstration, and I didn't meditate long before I saw the balls fall in the water, probably half way to us. In about one minute our big gun let blize and I observed the shell as, with a beautiful singing whizz, it went home and fell inside their intrenchments. It rather disconcerted the ferocious fire-eaters, for we could see a fluttering in their midst. In rapid succession ten shot, some of them from our little rifled 12-pound howitzer, and the rest shell, were let fly at them. Give me a rifled gun, after all, for a long range.

Every one of our shots from this little piece of metal went to the spot, or away over it—which was as good, as it did some damage—and two of our shell, the rest falling short. There is something perfectly splendid in sight of the discharge of one of these large guns, and particularly to see it burst. It takes La Rue's "Panopticon" down, as well as all the red-fire bombardments ever seen in the Metropolitan. We kept on the "even tenor of our way," convinced that we had served the rascally Tar State fellows right. I only wished we had been two miles, instead of three, from shore and we could have let a whole broadside at them that would have set them jump-to-doodle-doding.

On Thursday we ran into the harbor of Cape Fear River, and came to anchor about four miles from shore. On one side of the mouth of the river is a little town called Smithsville, on a point of land of which is situated Old Fort Cresswell. It is a dilapidated old concern, built of brick, and now occupied by the Confederate troops. The Secession flag we could see flying from the staff, and also in several places in the village. There is a lighthouse on the other side of the river which aint lighted now as much as it was, and from this also floated a *secesh* rag. We took the rascals by surprise as we dropped anchor. Such a hubbub and confusion as we could notice going on on shore! horsemen retiring at full tilt, and ragged, confederate, and hatless soldiers drawn up in line on the sand beach, sweating away, while we had a cool breeze, and took a survey of the whole affair with as much composure as if we had been enjoying a dish of ice-cream at McArthur's.

During the afternoon two little steamers came down from Wilmington, which is 18 miles up the river, loaded with soldiers that we could see disembark and sent over to the Lighthouse and the Fort. That night our men slept at their guns on the spy deck ready for any emergency. It was rumored we were to make an attack and it was astonishing to see the number of volunteers among the crew ready for service. Berths in the department were at a premium. I heard one old tar say he would give a messmate who belonged to one of the boats all his grog and tobacco for the cruise if he would let him go in the lucky man's place. Such was the spirit of fight displayed.

One who has never seen a general quarter on board of a man-of-war, at such a time as this, cannot appreciate the scene of the next morning. At 3 o'clock the drum beat to quarters. Think of it! in less than twelve minutes every hammock—and we swing 500—was lashed in the net logs and every man was at his post. It is always quick work for the eyes and fingers and on this occasion it was doubly so—for we really expected it was preparatory to an attack. It is one of the freaks of our captain to see how quick the boys can do things, but you can excuse me on such occasions.

The laughable incidents of losing caps, shoes, tobacco, knives, and almost one's self, are the talk of the crew for days afterward. As for the subscriber, I have a boy who does my hammock business, but this night I had taken a cooler berth under the shade of a big gun on the deck, consequently he couldn't find me. It is imperative on every man, on this occasion, to lash his own hammock, but I made a sort of lashing of it—rather awkward, I acknowledge; still, better than half my neighbors, and was on hand. Since that I've been practicing on hammock-lashing, and am now "a bully boy" at the business.

We left the Bay at 4 o'clock and steamed out, to the no small gratification of our *Secesh* friends, doubtless, who had been most awfully scared—if nobody wasn't hurt. It was all done for a scare, and there is no doubt the portion of North Carolina in this vicinity are in a great state of fermentation over the appearance of a big man-of-war.

As we came out into the sea, or along the coast, as daylight appeared, we espied a sail ahead. We made quick time for it—supposed we had "a big thing." As we neared it, we fired a shot across its bows, but no attention was paid to it. After getting a little nearer, a boat was lowered and went off to her, but lo! and behold her sails were all set, but nobody was on board. The crew had taken the small boat and gone ashore. We took all the loose things lying around, as she was in ballast with sand—two bags of corn comprising the provision—scuttled her and set fire to her. She was the schooner Mary of Washington, as we learned from her papers, &c.

We arrived here yesterday. Found the frigates Wabash and Vandalia here on blockading duty. The gunboats leave to-morrow for Philadelphia, by which this letter goes. Where we go from here we can't tell, but expect further on South in a day or so. The blockade is well kept here; still, there was a brig yesterday, before we came, it is said, that went into the harbor by hugging the shore closely. The city, Fort Sumter, and surroundings we can distinctly see. It must be pleasant for the F. F. Vs. in the city to look out on us!

LATEST NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

The following is the latest news by the steamship Arabia, at Boston:

TOULON, July 13.—Orders were received here yesterday, by telegraph from Paris, directing the First Division of the squadron, under command of Admiral Lacanelle, to be in readiness for departure. The iron-plated frigate La Gloire will accompany the squadron, the destination of which is as yet unknown.

PARIS, July 13.—A telegram has been received here from Constantinople, dated the 11th inst., announcing that on Monday last the Sultan received the Representatives of Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Denmark. A perfectly good understanding prevailed between the Porte and the Representatives of all the Powers.

THE RECAPTURED SCHOONER WARING—TILLMAN'S CLAIM FOR SALVAGE.—Wm. Tillman, Donald McLeod, and Wm. Stedding, the seamen of the S. J. Waring, which was recaptured from the prize crew of the Jeff. Davis, have granted full power of attorney to Mr. Wm. C. Noyes to prosecute their claim for salvage against the vessel, her owners, Jonas Smith & Co., and the owners of her cargo. Mr. Noyes is empowered to employ all the lawful means in their name for the recovery of salvage, and to compromise and settle the amount of such sums as may be due to them. Also, with the advice of Moses H. Grinnell, to invest the same which may come to Mr. Tillman so that he and his family may receive the income thereof. This action of the seamen was taken by the advice of U. S. Marshal Murray, who desired to protect them from sharpers and speculators.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JULY 26.

10,000	U. S. 6s 1881, Reg'd.,	99	20	Bank of North'n America	90
5,000	U. S. 5s 1874, Coupon	94½	5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	86
3,000	Treas. 6 ⅌ c. 2 year	99½	5	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	71
3,000	Ohio State 6s 1860	99	310	N. Y. Central Rd	75
1,000	Ill. Cent. Bonds 1879	79	250	do.	74½
1,000	Michigan 6s	89	50	do.	s30 74½
1,000	Michigan State 6s '72	90	250	do.	s30 74
46,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	41½	400	do.	74
1,000	do.	41	200	Erie Rd	23½
2,000	Virginia 6s	49½	5	do.	23
1,000	do.	s20 49	13	Erie Railroad Pref	42
2,000	do.	s10 49	250	Hudson River RR	33½
11,000	do.	50	25	do.	33½
1,000	Virginia 5s, Large Rs	46	200	Harlem RR. Pref	25
2,000	Georgia 6s	66	100	do.	b60 25½
2,000	North Carolina 6s	59	100	do.	s10 25
7,000	do.	60	50	Michigan Central RR	41½
2,000	do.	s30 59½	5	M. So. & N. Ind. RR	11
16,000	Missouri 6s	41	100	M. So. & N. Ind. Gtd. S.	28
2,000	do.	41½	50	Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip,	65½
1,000	Mobile Ins. to H. & St. J. R.	46½	50	do.	67
4,000	do.	46½	100	do.	62½
2,000	La. State 6s	57½	100	do.	s20 62
4,000	Cal. State 7s	76½	50	Cleve. & Pittsburg RR.	3
2,000	City 6s '67	95	450	Galena & Chicago RR.	61
1,000	Erie R.R.3d M. Rs	83½	600	Cleve. & Toledo RR	26½
3,000	Erie R.R. Con Bs	71	100	do.	b30 26
5	Bank of New-York	85	300	do.	26½
43	do.	84	100	do.	s10 26½
25	Bank of Commerce	89	150	Chicago & Rock Isl. RR.	38½

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Treas. 12 per. ct. N'ts	102½	50	N. Y. Cen. R R	s10 74½
2,000	Georgia 5s	66	40	do.	74½
5,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	41	50	do.	74½
4,000	Virginia state 6s	50	200	do.	b4 74½
14,000	do.	s10 49	100	do.	74½
5,000	Missouri State 6s	40	150	Erie Railroad	23½
3,000	Erie R. R. 4th M bds	72	300	Harlem Railroad	26
3,000	Chic & N. W. 1st M.	37	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	41
1,000	Mich. Cent. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bonds.	85	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind Stk.	27
6	St Nicholas Bank	70	200	do.	26½
130	Ill. Cen R R. scrip	s10 67½	100	do.	s10 26
120	do.	67	600	do.	b10 26½
300	do.	s30 67½	100	Chicago and R. I. R.R.	39

FRIDAY, July 26—P. M.

The Stock market was heavy this morning, with a reduced volume of business. The shock of Monday has not been recovered from, and the immediate future has nothing in it of cheerfulness to aid a bull movement. The leading operators in the recent rise have realized, and the bulk of prominent members of the Board are now, as far as we can judge, interested for the fall. There was a much larger disposition shown to put out long sellers' options, which at rather more than usual difference were taken. Thus, N. Y. Central, while selling at 74⅞ regular, was pressed on the market at 74, seller 30, by an influential jobber. The principal buyers were shorts to cover contracts. The commission houses complain of lack of orders, showing that the public are not buyers to any extent. The business in Border State bonds was to fair extent. Virginias, North Carolinas, and Georgias, which are scarce and have been oversold, advanced to 1@1½ ⅌ cent. Other descriptions are heavy. In the Share market, there was no activity, and lower prices were established. Of Central, 750 shares were sold at 74@74½, seller 30. Between the Boards, the market was dull and heavy. Central sold at 74½@74⅞; Galena, 60⅞; Illinois Central, 62½; Rock Island, 39, &c. At the Second Board, there was a very light business, and the market was irregular, but with a downward tendency. Central was an exception, and advanced to 74⅞. At the close there was a better feeling, and quotations improved. The movement in Government securities to-day was limited, but prices were without change. Treasury Notes were rather firmer. In the street, after the Board, Central advanced to 75½ bid, and other descriptions were stronger, but without much activity. The closing prices were: Tennessee State 6s, 41⅛@41⅞; Virginia State 6s, 49⅞@50; Missouri 6s, 41½@41⅞; Canton Co., 9@9½; Cumberland Coal, 5; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 71½@72; New-York Central Railroad, 75@75½. Erie Railroad, 24½@24; Hudson River Railroad, 33@33½; Harlem Railroad, 10½@10⅞; Harlem Railroad, Preferred, 24½@25½; Reading Railroad, 35@35½; Michigan Central Railroad, 42@42½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 13⅛@13½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, Guaranteed, 27½@27⅞; Panama Railroad, 107@109; Illinois Central Railroad, 62@62½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 61½@61½; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 26½@26⅞; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 39½@39¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 60@60½.

There has been quite a moderate business done for the steamer to-morrow, but rates are firm. Bankers ask 107½@107⅞ for Sterling. The supply of outside bills is quite limited. France are 5.30@5.23¾.

Freights—To Liverpool: 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 46,000 bush. Wheat at 10@10½d. in ship's bags; 23,000 bush. Corn in ship's bags at 9½@10d. To London: 1,200 bbls. Flour at 3s.; 18,000 bush. Wheat in bags at 9½d., and 100 bales Hops at ⅞d. A foreign vessel to Dublin with 13,000 bush. Wheat 12½d.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $877,117 64—for Customs, $17,000, and for Treasury Notes, $650,500 00; Payments, $557,342 51; Balance, $8,579,088 27.

The detail of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company for the week ending July 22, are:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$11,487 21	$29,156 73	$17,769 52 Inc.
Passengers	6,025 27	6,374 10	348 73 Inc.
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,100 00	100 00 Inc.
Total	$18,512 54	$36,670 83	$18,158 25 Inc.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned, the third week of July:

Third week, 1861	$24,829 14
Third week, 1860	27,868 34
Decrease	$3,039 20

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, the third week of July, were:

Third week, 1861	$24,795
Third week, 1860	17,250
Decrease	$7,545

The Southern Michigan Road shows a small decrease in the third week of July.

We hear semi-officially that the earnings of the first three weeks of July on the Illinois Central Road show a decrease of $30,000 on the same period last year. The embargo at Cairo seriously damages the business of this line. The land sales in the same period were $75,000, which is nearly up to last year.

The Peter Cooper Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 6 ⅌ cent, payable August 1.

The Mint returns for three days are about $1,050,000. The scarcity of small gold, half and quarter eagles, is great, and the Mint, we understand, will devote a portion of its force to this coinage, as the Government officers have great need of such gold in making its payments. This will reduce the aggregate amount of coinage, while increasing the number of pieces.

The supplementary amendment proposed by Mr. Fessenden to the Loan bill gives the privilege of converting the various loans, other than stocks, into a 6 ⅌ cent stock, having twenty years to run.

The subscriptions to the Five Million Treasury Note loan now reach nearly four millions. About $800,000 were deposited to-day on account of these notes, of which about half a million was for Boston account. Mr. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, has been authorized by the Secretary to receive deposits for the new 7.30 ⅌ cent Treasury notes maturing in three years, and convertible into 6 ⅌ cent twenty years' stock. Some $200,000 have already been taken. The notes will not be ready for delivery until about August 10. Parties who have taken the sixty-day notes can exchange them at any time before maturity for those notes bearing 7.30 ⅌ cent interest.

The business of the Clearing-House was $13,172,000.

The interest due August 1 on the bonds of the Harlem Road will be paid at the office, Twenty-sixth street.

We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.			
Entered at the Port	$4,060,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Thrown on Market	4,715,[illegible]	3,475,[illegible]	581,550
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$67,572,966	$60,521,058	$51,037,453
Thrown on Market	66,962,544	60,169,436	39,063,972

RECAPITULATION.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	334	$101,316	Miscella'ous	55	$19,226
Cotton	61	11,092			
Silk	98	78,433	Total	622	$213,493
Flax	146	12,727			

WITHDRAWALS.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	161	$49,138	Miscella'ous	155	$4,667
Cotton	97	19,440			
Silk	6	48,031	Total	844	$136,177
Flax	115	17,771			

WAREHOUSED.

Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	420	$156,143	Miscella'ous	475	$1,617
Cotton	186	26,636			
Silk	121	106,853	Total	1,189	$301,838
Flax	19	3,589			

Judge Williams of Pittsburgh has made a decision in the case of James Robinson & Co. agt. the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, upon a rule to show cause why the levy, condemnation, &c., should not be set aside. The rule was made absolute, and the point decided was—that property in the hands of a Receiver, appointed by a Court of Chancery, is not liable to seizure and sale under execution on a judgment at law.

The Western Elevating Company report the amount of grain in store in Buffalo in all the elevators, on the morning of the 22d inst., as follows:

Wheat, bush	663,961	Barley, bush	22,228
Corn, bush	1,433,411	Peas	....
Oats, bush	212,202		
Rye, bush	38,893	Total bush. grain	2,375,765

Statement showing the amount of Flour and Grain shipped by Canal, at Buffalo, during the week ending July 23:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
For the week	17,118	224,013	366,660	109,160	27,314
Previous week	10,662	342,127	310,124	67,810	14,570
July 2 to July 9	13,587	54,511	265,357	50,323	....
June 25 to July 2	10,777	767,238	335,666	37,766	....
June 17 to June 25	15,528	783,428	300,721	153,523	1,000
June 11 to June 16	11,836	1,279,731	213,245	127,639	22,278
May 1 to June 11	41,963	3,567,162	2,344,256	264,121	11,995
Since opening	121,968	7,362,774	4,362,958	897,339	77,497

The receipts of Flour and Grain by railroad, at Milwaukee, during the week ending Saturday evening, also since Jan. 1, and the corresponding periods in 1859-60:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total	6,041	244,760	314	2,766	375
Same week last year	960	15,921	4,354	2,553	503
Since Jan. 1	240,011	5,241,371	65,423	38,603	20,856
Same time last year	117,727	1,599,494	39,654	116,313	56,314
In 1859	79,248	1,656,704	129,504	210,276	76,410

The receipts of flour and wheat from the crop of 1860 to date compare as follows with the receipts from the crop of 1859 to July 20th last year:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Total bu.
Received from crop of 1860	4,632	11,542,615	13,569,655
Received from crop of 1859	277,214	5,959,517	7,385,312

The shipments from January 1, to July 20, in the years 1860 and 1861, compare thus:

	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	252,377	376,038
Wheat, bush.	1,612,265	5,016,148

Showing an increase of 104,906 barrels flour, and 3,603,831 bushels wheat over same time last year:

The following table will show the receipts and shipments of produce at Chicago for the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.		Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls.	24,046	25,032	Oats, bushels	40,905	118,866
Wheat, bush.	365,716	226,170	Rye, bushels	4,940	13,333
Corn, bushels	356,152	367,291	Barley, bushels	3,054	12,571

The receipts of produce from the 1st of January for three years past, were:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	662,977	835,012	2,[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	5,805,748	2,076,919	1,484,856
Corn, bush.	11,215,589	19,428,872	3,020,389
Oats, bush.	891,624	651,788	336,[illegible]
Rye, bush.	179,239	49,341	37,779
Barley, bush.	317,009	262,262	122,589

The stock of Flour and Grain in store at Chicago at the close of each of the four last weeks was as follows:

	July 22.	July 15.	July 8.	July 1.
Flour, bbls.	1,144	22,[illegible]	22,700	24,150
Wheat, bush.	260,524	98,078	174,[illegible]	302,839
Corn, bush.	1,302,916	1,234,317	1,030,214	2,008,[illegible]
Oats, bush.	217,187	237,364	330,508	400,255

The Chicago Tribune says:

Exchange seems to be accumulating; on the Board of Trade to-day rated at par to ¼ premium for Western currency, and it was dull at that. For Coin, ¼@½ ⅌ cent discount.

The rate of Exchange at St. Louis is 8 ⅌ cent.

The London Economist by the Arabia, speaking of the money market, says:

With the payment of the dividends there has been greater ease in the discount market, and the rate in Lombard street was yesterday 5½ ⅌ cent, with exceptional transactions at a fraction less. On the Stock Exchange, funds for a few days are obtainable at 5½ to 4 ⅌ cent, but for longer periods the terms are ¼ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. To-day there has been a slightly increased demand, owing to the deposits for the Indian loan, but no change took place in the general rates.

The tenders for the new Indian loan of £4,000,000 were sent in to-day, and proved very numerous; total applications being for more than £21,000,000. The Government minimum was fixed at 96, and the price at which applicants will receive a full allotment is £98 18s. 6d. The tenders at 98 18s. will get about one-third. Among the unsuccessful bids is one from Messrs. Rothschild for £1,500,000 at 99¾. The highest tender was at £99 5s. The price of the stock advanced considerably this morning, and transactions were recorded at 99¾. There was then a reaction, and the last official price was 99 [illegible]. After regular hours a further downward tendency was shown, and the latest bargains were at 99, 98¾.

Owing chiefly to the recovery in the funds, a corresponding movement has taken place in exchequer bills, the 3-month issue improving to 1s. to 3s. discount, and those of June to ... discount to 2s. premium. India bonds are steady at 18s. to 16s. discount.

The last price from Paris this evening of French 3 ⅌ cents was 67f. 85c., [illegible] the same as last Friday.

The monthly return of the Bank of France, published to-day, shows an increase in the bills discounted of £1,110,000, in the circulation of £760,000, in the deposits of £580,000, and in the advances of £320,000. On the other hand, there is a decrease in the bullion of £1,150,000, and in the treasury balance of £120,000.

The London Times of the 13th says:

In the discount market the demand continues moderate at previous rates. In the Stock exchange to-day there was an abundant supply of money for short loans at 3½ to 4 ⅌ cent.

Annexed is the latest statement of the Bank of England:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits	....	£4,036,231
Other deposits	£1,322,116	....
Notes in circulation	94,415	....
Rest	£6,879	....
On the other side of the account—		
Government securities	....	384,000
Other securities	....	501,069
Coin and bullion	....	397,473
Notes unemployed	....	960,690

The London Times notices and quotes American securities as follows:

In the colonial market the bonds of the Grand Trunk of Canada were fairer. The ordinary stock left off at 19 to 19½, and Great Western shares 10½ to 10¾, showing no alteration. American railway securities closed the same as yesterday. In miscellaneous descriptions there was a decline in Canada land shares; Canada 5 per cents, 98 to ⅞.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 5s 1874	71	@ 73	72½
Virginia 6s	41	@ 44	
Erie shares, ex assessment scrip	22	@ 23	
Erie shares, 7 ⅌ cent preference	41	@ 42	
Erie shares, assessment scrip	1½	@ 2½	
Illinois Central 6s, 1875	79	@ 80	
Illinois Central 7s 1875	82	@ 84	82½ 3
Illinois Central 5 ⅌ 100 shares, $80 paid, dis.	32½	@ 37½	35
Illinois Central, all paid	60	@ 62	60½
Michigan Central Sinking Fund 8s, '62	80	@ 81	
Michigan So. & N. Indiana 7s, 1885	54	@ 56