Treatment of White Laborers in Cuba.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the number of your paper of 28th of May last appeared a communication headed "Treatment of White Laborers in Cuba," and signed by "A Friend to the Poor." Your correspondent of that date has been led into gross errors in his statement by his informant, who is either entirely ignorant of the management and treatment of the white laborers, or else, through a malicious design to injure the railroad companies, has made these false representations. As I have the honor to represent the interest of the Guines and Matanzas Railroad Company, I beg leave, through the columns of your valuable and widely circulated journal, to correct the false statements which have been made, and set forth the facts as they really do exist, and have done since the commencement of the construction of the Guines and Matanzas Railroad. First, the communication referred to states that the men employed on this road are "badly lodged, worse fed, and buried like dogs. As the writer aims his darts particularly at Camp Seiba Mocha, I will give you a full description of that camp. The buildings in which our men are lodged are three in number, of 180 feet in length by 30 in width; they have two rows of berths, and each berth supplied with a good mattress, pillow and two blankets. The buildings are of wood, and the roofs resist the strongest rains which we have upon the island.

As far as their food is concerned, I give you a list of rations served to each man daily, viz: 1½ lbs. meat, either fresh or salt; 2 lbs. wheat bread, 2 lbs. potatoes, 4 oz. rice, 4 oz beans, 2 oz. coffee, 2 oz. sugar and molasses; salt and pepper as they desire. All the rations are of the very first quality that can be obtained. If one of our men die, he is placed in a respectable pine coffin, taken to the graveyard, and buried as decently as the richest man upon the island. No man is allowed to be buried until a certificate and permission is obtained from the priest, and for each and every man who has died on our works we have paid the sum of $8 50 to the priest and sexton for the privilege of burying him. I would ask your correspondent if dogs are buried in that way?

The whole of the complaints of inhuman treatment, atrocities and foul dealings which have reached the ears of "A Friend to the Poor," have originated with a few worthless, idle and drunken wretches whom we have had the misfortune to engage on our works, and who will only work just enough to get money to satisfy their appetite with rum. They are constantly quarrelling, and committing all sorts of depredations upon the peaceable and quiet, beating the citizens of the towns and country. They bid defiance to the laws, and resist the authorities until it becomes absolutely necessary to use force to restrain them and keep them quiet. They then go to the Consul with false tales of abuse and wrongs, and demand his interference in their behalf. No punishment has been inflicted upon any man that was undeserved or the least inhuman, except in one instance, and then the offender was promptly arrested, and the trial is now going forward.

Justice has always been rendered to the "Poor Irish and Germans," as they are termed, by the authorities whenever they have applied for it; and in many cases when the Irish and Germans have been brought before the authorities for crimes and misdemeanors the authorities have discharged them without punishment and upon their promise only to do better, showing by their noble and generous acts that they are disposed to protect strangers rather than cause them to suffer in a strange land, notwithstanding they truly merited punishment.

In no case have men been discharged from the works who were not in possession of ample means to defray their expenses either to New York or New Orleans. Several have been released from their contract who were unable to labor in consequence of chronic diseases contracted long before their arrival in Cuba; such as those have always been supplied with money more than sufficient to carry them to their destination. Others again, who had accumulated a little money, would run away from our works, and when, they reached Havana have spent their money in riot, drunkenness and debauchery. Then they apply to the Consul for assistance and represent to him a horrible account of their suffering and distress.

The Captain General has issued the most stringent orders to compel contractors and employers of foreign laborers to fulfil their contracts and duties with them in every particular. He has also appointed commissioners to visit every road upon the island, to examine into the quantity and character of the food supplied, and the treatment, accommodations, &c., for sick and well. The result of their examination on the Guines and Matanzas Railroad was highly satisfactory. The Captain General has also issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of any more foreign laborers into the island, except by special permission; and even that favor is granted by him the contractors or employers are compelled by an obligation to treat them well in every respect and to provide free passage to the United States for all laborers brought from there upon the completion of their contract. Therefore, the reflection upon the Captain General in the communication referred to is unjust and false in every particular. The whole affair has evidently been gotten up to create excitement and sympathy by some malicious person. I do not desire the public to take my simple statement alone, but refer them to the accompanying documents, containing the signatures of persons now upon the works of the Guines and Matanzas Railroad, and the certificate of Dr. John Denis, who is constantly in attendance, and devotes his whole time and talent upon the sick on our works.

With this statement and the proofs now placed in your hands, I take my leave of "A Friend to the Poor," and hope when his sympathies are again enlisted it will be in behalf of those who are more deserving than in the present instance.

GEO. WHITEHOUSE,
Administrator of Guines and Matanzas Railroad.

MATANZAS, Cuba, June 15, 1859.

CAMP SEIBA MOCHA, ISLAND OF CUBA, June 12, 1859.

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, do certify that we have been employed on the works of the Guines and Matanzas Railroad for many months past, and do truly assert that we have never seen upon any public works in the United States men who were better treated, better paid or better attended to when sick, than has been done upon this road. Provisions of the best kind have always been supplied in superabundance, consisting of fresh beef twice a week, salt beef, pork and beans on other days, with potatoes, rice, beans, corn bread and wheat bread, fresh baked every day, from the very best of flour. The accommodations for sleeping are not surpassed by any public works we have seen in any country; in fact, the fare and accommodations for laborers on the Guines and Matanzas Railroad are better than can be found among the poor laboring people in any part of the United States.

Names.	Occupation.	Nativity.
W. Newman,	Working boss,	America.
E. Jebsen,	Interpreter,	St. Croix.
T. Johnson,	Foreman,	St. Croix.
Nathan Leary,	Carpenter,	England.
Ben Grimes,	Storekeeper,	America.
James Newman,	Laborer,	America.
Barney Collins,	Laborer,	Ireland.
James Smith,	Laborer,	Ireland.
Patrick Davey,	Laborer,	Ireland.
Dennis Green,	Laborer,	Ireland.
T. Mathewson,	Foreman,	America.
Alex. D. Waters,	Laborer,	Ireland.
Jos Daley,	Laborer,	Germany.
Jeff y Sandy,	Laborer,	Ireland.
John Powers,	Laborer,	Ireland.
Patrick Hoskins,	Laborer,	Ireland.
David Smith,	Laborer,	Ireland.
Hard Clary,	Laborer,	Ireland.
Jack Smith,	Foreman,	Ireland.
G. Stubbs,	Foreman,	England.
C. Edwards,	Foreman,	England.
Isaac A. Stone,	Foreman,	America.
J. Kierniff,	Foreman,	St. Thomas.
Z. Stoddard,	Carpenter,	America.
John McHugh,	Laborer,	America.
Joseph Masters,	Blacksmith,	America.
G. W. Masters	Blacksmith,	America.
Thomas Roberts,	Blacksmith,	England.
Michael Malony,	Carpenter,	Ireland.
Peter Clip,	Carpenter,	America.
David Shawbridge,	Laborer,	America.
George Lee,	Laborer,	America.
John O'Brion,	Laborer,	Ireland.
Phelix Keegan,	Nurse,	Ireland.
John Callaghan,	Laborer,	Ireland.
Michael Mooney,	Laborer,	Ireland.
John Carrol,	Nurse,	America.
George Lowell,	Laborer,	America.

CAMP SAN JUAN, ISLAND OF CUBA, June 12, 1859.

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, do certify that we have been employed on the works of the Guines and Matanzas Railroad for many months past, and do truly assert that we have never seen upon any public works in the United States men who were better treated, better paid, or better attended to when sick, than has been done upon this road. Provisions of the best kind have always been supplied in superabundance, consisting of fresh beef twice a week, salt beef, pork and beans on other days, with potatoes, rice, beans, corn bread and wheat bread, fresh baked every day, from the very best of flour. The accommodations for sleeping are not surpassed by any public works we have seen in any country; in fact, the fare and accommodations for laborers on the Guines and Matanzas Railroad are better than can be found among the poor laboring people in any part of the United States.

Names	Occupation.	Nativity.
G. V. Stephens,	Working boss,	America.
Edmond Baker,	Eng. & machinist,	America.
Edward Lavelle,	Foreman,	Ireland.
Michael Brickett,	Storekeeper,	Ireland.
T. Sexter,	Foreman,	Ireland.
William Wood,	Steward,	America.
Wm. J. Phillips,	Eng. & Blacksmith,	America.
John Downes,	Physician,	England.
David Stuart,	S. U. G.,	Scotland.
M. H. Reynolds,	Laborer,	Ireland.
G. R. Adams,	Cook,	America.
H. Kingston,	Nurse,	England.
R. Lee,	Cook,	America.

CAMP MOLINAS, ISLAND OF CUBA, June 12, 1859.

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, do certify that we have been employed on the works of the Guines and Matanzas Railroad for many months past, and do truly assert that we have never seen upon any public works in the United States men who were better treated, better paid or better attended to when sick, than has been done upon this road. Provisions of the best kind have always been supplied in superabundance, consisting of fresh beef twice a week, salt beef, pork and beans on other days, with potatoes, rice, beans, corn bread and wheat bread, fresh baked every day, from the very best of flour. The accommodations for sleeping are not surpassed by any public works we have seen in any country; in fact, the fare and accommodations for laborers on the Guines and Matanzas Railroad are better than can be found among the poor laboring people in any part of the United States.

Names	Occupation.	Nativity.
G. V. Stephens,	Working boss,	America.
Edmond Baker,	Eng. & machinist,	America.
Edward Lavelle,	Foreman,	Ireland.
Michael Brickett,	Storekeeper,	Ireland.
T. Sexter,	Foreman,	Ireland.
William Wood,	Steward,	America.
Wm. J. Phillips,	Eng. & Blacksmith,	America.
John Downes,	Physician,	England.
David Stuart,	S. U. G.,	Scotland.
M. H. Reynolds,	Laborer,	Ireland.
G. R. Adams,	Cook,	America.
H. Kingston,	Nurse,	England.
R. Lee,	Cook,	America.

Laying of the Atlantic Cable.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE WORK—DESCRIPTION OF THE MEDALS AND NAMES OF THE RECIPIENTS.

The medals voted by the Chamber of Commerce for presentation to those engaged in laying the first Atlantic cable have just been completed and presented to those to whom they were respectively awarded. The medals are of two sizes, there being nine of the first class and forty-eight of the second class, and all made of the finest gold. To those who projected the laying of the cable, who fostered the work and were most prominent in the actual labor, are to be presented the first class medals. The large medal weighs five ounces, is three inches in diameter, and, inclusive of a very slight rim, is about one ninth of an inch in thickness. Its obverse face bears a representation in *bas-relief* of Columbia in the guise of an Indian Queen, and Britannia classically arrayed in helmet and robe, supporting a globe, around which the cable is seen to pass, one end being grasped by each national genius. Columbia bears upon her back a well filled quiver, on her head a feathery crown—the diadem of an aboriginal queen—and an olive branch in her left hand. The face of Britannia is turned towards her Western sister, its figure and expression nobly and classically executed. Over the globe hovers the winged figure of Peace. The eagle and lion are seen by the side of their mistresses. Below the globe is represented the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, between the arms of the two countries.

Upon the reverse side is represented the junction of the cable in mid ocean. The Niagara and Agamemnon are teaming in the foreground, and the consort of each—the Gorgon and Valorous—are to be seen in the distance. Below and above this very effective exculpture the words of presentation are inscribed in raised letters upon the burnished surface.

The smaller medals weigh three ounces each, and are above two and a-half inches in diameter. The exculpture on the reverse side is the same as that of a first class medal. On the obverse side the only variation is the representation of a dove over the globe, bearing an olive branch in her beak, instead of the figure of Peace, and the support of the globe by Science and Navigation instead of Columbia and Britannia. The latter change refers to the design of this more numerous award, which contemplates the commemoration of the professional skill and physical hardihood that wrested speech from the jaws of ocean, rather than the daring thought and large expenditure which projected the union of America and England. The medals are the workmanship of Tiffany & Co. The following are the names of the recipients of the medals:—

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

Capt Wm L. Hudson, U S N; Capt. Geo. W. Preedy, R. N.; Capt W. O. Alcham, R N.; Commander Joseph Dayman, R N; Cyrus W. Field; Wm. E. Everett, U S N. Lieut Otway H Berryman, U S N; Wm. Henry Woodhouse, C. E.; Captain Henry C Otter, R. N.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.

United States steamship Niagara—Lieuts Jas. R North, Joshua D. Todd, John Guest, Wm. A Webb, Edward Y McCauley, Bancroft Gherardi; Surgeon Dr. Daniel S Greene; Lieutenant of Marines, Wm Stokes Boyd; Purser Joseph C. Eldridge; Chief Engineers, Joshua Follonsbee, John Farron; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. Stamm; Second Assistant Engineers, George R. Johnston, Mortimer Kellogg; Third Assistant Engineers, Jackson McElwell, Geo. F. Kutz, Wm G. Buchler, Joseph Bailey.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamship Gorgon—Lieuts. John B. Sutter, John B. Mitchell; Master, Christopher Albert; Surgeon, Hart Gillett; Paymaster, Albert P. M. Roberts; Chief Engineer, Robt. E. Home.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamship Agamemnon—Lieutenants, Hon. F. O'B. Fitzmaurice, Robert Gibson, Elphank H. Murray, Frederick C. B. Robinson; Master, Henry A Moriarty; First Lieutenant Royal Marines U. L. Morris; Surgeon, Wm. D Kerr; Paymaster, James B Moorman; Chief Engineers, James Howe, Robt Hoare; First Assistant Engineers, Chas Moore, John Brown, Sam. Clements, Wm. Smiley, Wm. B Harvey; Second Assistant Engineers, John Hefferman, Edwin Pearce.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamship Valorous—Lieuts Richard Moore, Gilbert T. Key, Hon. J. T Fitzmaurice, Howard Kerr; Master, Samuel Bredden; Assistant Engineers, Richard Williamson, Wm. Farquharson.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office.

The City Inspector presented reports from the Health Wardens on the condition of the streets. They stated them to be cleaner than they have been for a long period hitherto.

The City Inspector stated that he had received a communication from Comptroller Haws to the effect that as no provision is made by ordinance for inspectors of slaughter houses, he cannot, after the 1st of July, draw any warrants for the payment of persons acting as inspectors. The City Inspector added that in his opinion it is necessary that such inspectors should be continued, and therefore asked the Board to give him authority to appoint temporarily three persons to act as inspectors of slaughter houses, which authority was granted on motion of Dr. Miller.

The City Inspector next called the attention of the Board to the large quantities of decayed fruit and vegetables which are constantly arriving in the city, and asked their opinion regarding the proper course to be pursued in regard to them. On motion, he was directed to report to the Mayor all vessels having on board decayed fruit or vegetables, and the Mayor was empowered to have them destroyed or removed from the city.

The bill of Thomas Wallace for services rendered as Health Warden of the Seventeenth ward, amounting to $141, was presented and ordered to be paid.

The bill of Charles Dixon, for similar services, in the Twentieth ward, and amounting to $102, was also ordered to be paid.

No further business coming up, the Board adjourned till Wednesday next at noon.

Army Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, June 28, 1859.

As the reports of Inspectors General are evidence that the subject of bayonet exercise and target practice for small arms has been almost entirely neglected by the troops, especially the bayonet exercise, the General-in-Chief calls the attention of all officers concerned to the subject, and directs that hereafter the troops be regularly and systematically instructed in the full use of the several weapons placed in their hands.

Inspectors General, as a general rule, will report particularly on the merits and defects of the several articles of new invention or contrivance now in use, or which may hereafter be introduced, in any of the departments, such as arms, equipments, &c., &c; and, in their respective reports, besides giving their own opinion, they will also set forth, as far as possible, what they may understand to be the judgment of the service, discriminating be wem the principle and the mere construction of the article, in order that the merits in the former may not be unjustly sacrificed because of defects which can be remedied in the latter.

Inspectors General will, moreover, be careful to obtain from the chiefs of the several staff departments a list of all such articles.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott.

L. THOMAS, Asst Adj't General.

Personal Intelligence.

George Sumner, Esq., has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration before the authorities of Boston on the 4th inst.

Americans registered at the banking office of Lussig, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from June 9 to June 16, 1859:—

E W Tryon, G. A. Pegram, C. L. Sharpsteen, C. Jenkins, E. S. West and wife, R. Jarrassy, Mrs. Meinell, E. A. Lambert and wife, Wm. G. West, S Holmes, Dr. J. D Smith and wife, J. V W. Vanderwoort, Jas Forsyth, R C. Hutchins, S. A Dubois, C. H. Sheehan, W. Donaldson and family, W. Churchill, Jr.; P. Donald, S J Raymond, F. Drew, Union Adams, H. Levy, A. Johnson, S. C Jackson and lady, Capt. H. B. Clitz, H C. Le Roy, New York; E Spaulding, Geo. Bemis, W B Potter, Mrs. Potter, Jno. B. Babcock, J. F. Wyckoff, A Sumner, Massachusetts; C. H Luzenberg, C. Goodrich and lady, Louisiana; W. Hasselaine, A J Crews, B Allston, J. J Chisolm, R. G. Chisolm, South Carolina; Jno. F. Pitman, Rhode Island; J. C Brown, Pennsylvania; W. H Davis and wife, Ohio; Dr. Heap and family, District of Columbia; Hugh Jenkins, Maryland.

A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:—I regret to report the continued ill health of Secretary Floyd, who is now sojourning at the Military Asylum near this city. His late trip to Virginia seems to have had but little effect upon his health, and his friends are seriously apprehensive he will not soon recover. A member of the Cabinet expresses the opinion that Governor Floyd, on the contrary, is fast failing. It is thought that his disease will probably terminate fatally.

His family are anxious for him to retire from the Cabinet and he may do so at an early day should his residence in the country not produce a change for the better.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, in the steamship Columbus—Major G warley and lady, Mrs W B Bird, Miss L Cook, S Cosly and lady, Mrs Betts, Master Betts, Miss Julia McAdoo, Miss Long, J Wescott, F E Freeman, T Brown, F P Dochelas, Miss M F Clark, Miss Jane Sew C B Thomas and lady, Miss S Mazyck, Miss M Mazyck, Mrs D A Ambler, three children and servant, A S Willington and lady, Robt Bonehand lady, F Heaff, J Henderson, J R Wild, M Guthrie, J M Mitchell, M S Hennessey, Mrs W C Ha, Miss M Collins, F Barrett, H Wilson, C B Lancis, A Lincoln, Dr F E Bradford, E Hall, R H Robertson, A G Baldwin, Miss E Campbell, Miss Adams, W M Huggins, R Dodack, Miss L A Benton, Miss F A Ten Eyck, Dr J E Adams, J Jones, Miss E W Amnes, Mrs Smith, Mr Beneulin and lady, Miss O E Barcy, Mrs J W Perkins, H Richards, Miss L Judson, T Landon and lady, Mrs J S Barnwell, Miss Alston, T B Young, S Stelman, T A Lilney, W D Mansfield, New York; H Hart, N Fellows, D B Dabney, D Searcy, D Searcy, Jr, T G W Morris, Dan McLaughlin, C H Kelvin, Capt Mills, F B Fanning, H Brady, J Lay, C Levy, J F Jeweres, J G Stevens, C H Jones, W F Wilmerth, R R Carr, J Murphy, C C Ordeman, G H Brainard, A J Barnes and lady, J Daly, T Damon, and 31 in the steerage.

From New Orleans in the ship J S Parsons—C Foster Jr, J Lyons Sallie Lyons, Bettie Lyons, Mrs Capt S A Russell, Mrs Marshall and daughter, Miss Jane Harvey.

DEPARTURES.

For Havre and Hamburg in the steamship Saxonia—Mrs Wilkins, nurse and infant, Baltimore; H H Gaw, do; G A Mattell, New York; Jacob Nordinger, do; Alexander Jolly, Boston; Peter Simonson, California; Dr Meyer, do; Mrs M Bussner, New York; W Follin, do; Miss Emma Follutz, do; Mrs Kohnke, do; Dr M Kiesbach and lady, Mexico; H Riessen, lady and infant, Gainesville; A Golland, do; A Schroder, New Orleans; G Schreiber, do; W Grand, California; Hermann Meyer, New York; Henry Mandelbaum, do; Julius Mandelbaum, do; David Mandelbaum, do; Louis H Jaffe, do; Kaufman, Philadelphia; Missouri; Oswald Acton and lady, N Y; Christ Jaap, California; Henry Konig, Anton Kyssner and S S Nelson, do; Alexander Weyers, do; Glen Sunemann, do; Job Aug Johnson, do; John Albrecht, do; W Hoenschteinberg, do; Otto Gibson Chicago; A Reich, Savannah; Geo Pete and Christopher Sieff, Baltimore; Anton Schriebes, do; Clara Wahlenburg, do; Rud Kunz, Philadelphia; Peter Heinrichson, do; H Stuhlmann, Cincinnati; H Greenes and Henry Mandelbaum, do—and others in steerage; together 159.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—From all parts of the state our exchanges give us accounts of showers, and the complaints of crops suffering from drouth have given place to the most cheering anticipations. Sugar and cotton appear to be in excellent condition, and the hopes of planters have become much increased by the change in their prospects.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, July 1—6 P. M.

This has been an active day in Wall street in consequence of the heavy payments in the shape of interest and dividends—the general government alone having about a million to disburse for interest payable at this point, and four to five millions more being payable on State stocks, bonds of various kinds, bank stocks, &c. As a general rule the payments due to-day have been promptly and satisfactorily met. The activity of the Sub Treasurer enabled almost all the holders of the registered United States stock to obtain their interest without delay this morning; by to-morrow night the United States will have paid nearly the whole interest due. The disbursement of this large amount of money has had a tendency to create more ease in the money market, especially for loans on demand. Several brokers had money offered them this morning at five per cent. Capitalists are, however, unwilling to trust their money out of their hands for any length of time. Holders of mercantile paper who were obliged to realize to day obtained no better terms than those which have been current for the past day or two—8 a 9 per cent for everything except strictly first class paper.

Exchange is firm, and the bankers are doing a moderate business at 110¼ for sixty days and 110¾ for sight. The amount of specie going out to morrow will be large; from present appearances it will exceed one and a half millions, a large proportion of which is for interest on American securities held abroad. The steamers are detained in order to give as long a time as possible for the collection and remittance of interest and dividends. The bulk of the gold will go out in the Vanderbilt steamer Ocean Queen.

The manager of the Clearing House has issued a circular requesting the cashiers of banks to make their returns to-morrow instead of Monday. It is to be presumed that the request will be complied with; if it is, we shall be able to lay the bank statement before our readers on Sunday morning. It will probably show a small gain in specie, and perhaps an increase in loans—the latter caused by the movements in treasury notes.

The stock market continues dull, and prices of railway stocks are depressed. New York Central was done as low as 71¾ for seller's option, and Michigan Southern guaranteed at 25¾. There is a rumor in town to the effect that the coroner's jury at South Bend have exonerated the Southern Company from blame for the late terrible accident; we cannot, however, trace it to any reliable source. Galena is rather lower, Rock Island keeps steady; Illinois Central continues to improve; Michigan Central is steady. State stocks were not quite so strong to-day. Missouris were sold at 62¾ interest off, a decline of ¼ a ½ since yesterday. The general feature of the market was inactivity; with the exception of one or two persevering jobbers for the fall no one seemed to desire to do anything. As agreed upon, after the first board the Stock Exchange adjourned to Tuesday morning.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

Total receipts	$115,905 03
—For customs	79,000 00
Payments	963,070 98
Balance	4,900,719 60

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $19,701,116 50, and the balances $1,290,440 34.

The Saxonia, for Hamburg to-day, took $100,000 in specie on freight.

The last statement of the Bank of England shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits	£1,357,964	—
Other deposits	—	£1,145,261
Notes in circulation	—	610,150
Rest	2,446	—

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities	no change.	
Other securities	—	337,143
Coin and bullion	—	16,846
Notes unemployed	609,425	—

The following dividends have been declared:—The Empire City Fire Insurance Company a semi annual dividend of seven per cent, payable on demand. We understand that after providing for this payment the company carries a large reserve to the credit of the sinking fund. The Market Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent, payable on demand. Hereafter the company will be managed on the principle of putting aside seventy five per cent of the net profits to the benefit of the assured. The Howe Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, and leaving a surplus of over $25,000. The Security Fire Insurance Company a surplus dividend of twenty per cent, payable on demand. The National Insurance Company has declared its twenty-fifth dividend this day—twelve per cent—payable on the 7th inst. The Harover Fire Insurance Company, a semi annual dividend of six per cent, payable on demand. The Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on demand. The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to Eastern stockholders at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this city, on the 5th inst. The Irving Bank, a semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 8th inst. The Merchants' Exchange Bank, a semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 9th inst. The Park Bank, a semi annual dividend of four per cent, payable on the 10th inst. The Importers' and Traders' Bank, a dividend payable on the 12th inst., of four per cent out of the earnings of the past six months.

We read in the London *Times* of June 17:—

Austria has publicly broken faith with her creditors. An imperial decree orders that the dividends on the "National loan" contracted some seven or eight years ago, which were specially agreed to be paid in specie, shall, during the continuance of the war, be paid, not in specie, but in the depreciated and fluctuating paper of the empire. To render the spoliation less flagrant, however, 125 florins in paper will be paid for every 100 florins in specie. The depreciation of the paper currency being considerably in excess of the proportion here designated, and being, doubtless, even aggravated by the present announcement, partial confiscation is the only term applicable to the proceeding. Austria, however, gives those holders of her bonds an option, which few of them will probably be vendant enough to accept. If they please, they may take, in lieu of dividends, new government paper redeemable with compound interest five years hence. It would, of course, take only a stroke of the pen to make this notification apply as well to the Austrian loans partially placed in London, or even to suspend dividends on every class of the debt, and issue in lieu promises to pay with compound interest at any period sufficiently remote for the convenience of the government. When a State has once entered on a spoliatory course, what guaranty can there be for its adhering to any portion of its engagements? The decree above referred to caused a fall of ¾ per cent in the price of Austrian stock at Amsterdam this morning. The effect at Vienna is not yet known.

Stock Exchanges.

FRIDAY, July 1, 1859.

$1000 U S 6's, coup	107¾	100	shs Reading RR..		41¾
5000 US 6's, '74 ex int	101¾	200	do.....		41¾
5000 Va 6's...ex int	94	50	Mich Cen RR	s30	34
2000 Tenn 6's, '90 ex int	89¾	50	do.....		35
4000 Kentucky 6's..	102	500	do.....	s60	35¾
1000 Mo 6's...ex int	82¾	50	do.....		35¾
6000 do.....	s15	82¾	25	do.....	s30	35¾
2000 do.....	b30	82¾	5	Panama RR.....		116
2000 N Y Cen RR 7's	100	50	do.....	s60	114¾
2000 MCRR, climsic b	90	10	Second Ave RR..		102
8000 Ill Cen RR bs..	83¾	205	Mich So & N Ia RR		8
2000 Del, Lac & W 1 m	85	100	Mich&Nlsg stk	s15	26
1000 Lake F&W 2d m	41¾	850	do.....	s30	26
4000 do.....	41¾	250	do.....		26¾
10 shs Bank of Amer	110	150	do.....		26¾
6 Rk State of N Y..	99¾	100	do.....		26¾
[illegible]	100	50	do.....	s10	26¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	267	do.....	s30	26¾
50 Pac mail SS Co...	89	120	do.....		26¾
100 N Y Cen RR...	s30	71¾	200	do.....		26
200 do.....	b60	71¾	50	Ill Cen RR.....	s30	62
200 do.....		72¾	50	do.....	s30	62¾
500 do.....	s10	71¾	50	do.....		62¾
50 do.....	s15	72	200	do.....	b30	62¾
100 do.....	s3	72¾	5	Clev, Col & Cin RR		96
350 do.....	4d	72¾	50	do.....		97¼
100 do.....	b60	72¾	150	Gal & Chic RR..		63¾
50 do.....	s10	72	50	do.....		62¾
5 Erie RR.....		34¾	100	Cleve & Tol RR..		24¾
100 Harlem RR pref.		54¾	200	do.....	b60	24¾
100 do.....	s30	34¾	300	Chi & R Isl RR	s30	58
100 Reading RR.....		42	160	do.....	sawk	58¾
200 do.....	b60	41¾	100	do.....		58¾
20 do.....		41¾				

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, July 1—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The sales were limited, at $5 31 for pots and $5 81 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was more firmly held, which tended to check sales, while there was a fair demand from the trade. The sales embraced about 7,500 bbls., within the following range of prices:—

Inspected to choice superfine	$5 50	a $5 90
Extra State	6 00	a 6 30
Superfine Western	5 60	a 5 90
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio	6 25	a 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	a 9 00
Mixed to straight Southern	6 40	a 7 00
Southern fancy and extra	7 10	a 8 75
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 60	a 9 50
Rye flour	4 00	a 4 75
Corn meal	4 05	a 4 40

St. Louis choice family brands were held at $10. Southern flour was firm and prices without important change. The sales embraced about 1,600 a 1,800 bbls., closing within the range of the above figures. There was no change of moment to notice in quotations for rye flour and corn meal, while transactions were limited. Wheat was lower and more active for old, while good new was unchanged. The sales embraced about 22,000 bushels, included in which were 5,000 bushels Milwaukee club at $1, also some 7,000 do. Southern red at $1 56 a $1 65, and white do. at $1 30; fair white Michigan at $1 50, with sales of Western red and Chicago spring at private terms. The market for corn was less active but continued firm, with sales of about 10,000 a 12,000 bushels, including inferior round yellow at 80c., prime new Western mixed at 86c., prime Southern yellow at 88c. and prime white do. at 90c. Rye was quiet at 57c a 58c. Oats were in limited request, with small sales of State at 42c. a 43c., and at 46c a 48c. for Western and Canadian. The following table from William G. Cutting's circular gives the receipts and exports of flour and grain at this port for the week ending to-day:—

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bush.	Rye. Bush.	Corn. Bush.	Oats. Bush.
Canal	24,957	34,792	1,450	37,657	48,000
Railroad	4,538	284	—	—	3,350
Other sources	4,948	6,278	218	15,396	21,428
Total	34,453	41,314	1,618	103,056	73,697

The exports of flour and grain from New York, for the week ending June 28th, were:—To Great Britain 500 barrels of flour; British Provinces and other places, 11,684 barrels of flour, 1,562 bushels of corn.

COFFEE was held with firmness, while sales were limited; 163 bags St. Domingo were sold at 10¼c.

COTTON.—The private letters received by the Arabia proved more encouraging regarding the foreign market for cotton, and imparted more strength to prices, which for the medium and higher grades closed at about ⅛c. for the better. We submit the following current quotations, remarking, however, that some brokers quoted middling uplands at 11¾c.:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & T.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼
Fair	13	13	14	14

The sales for the day footed up about 4,300 bales.

FREIGHT engagements were moderate. To Liverpool, 600 bales of cotton were engaged at ⅜d.; 200 barrels spirits of turpentine at 3s.; 500 boxes cheese by steamer at 30s. There was nothing new to Glasgow or to London. Some cotton was reported for Havre at p. t. A bark was engaged to load with light pipe staves for Marseilles at $1. A vessel was taken up to load at Sheduac with deals for Liverpool, at 62s. 6d.

HAY.—Sales of 1,000 bales were made for shipment, at 65c. a 70c.

HIDES.—The receipts this week have been moderate; sales are to a fair extent at full prices. The trade have operated to some extent for their fall wants. Importers are not anxious to offer their stocks, and most of the present stock is withdrawn from the market. The sales were 5,000 Orinoco, 25c., 6 months; 3,500 Central America at 24c., 6 months; 2,000 Buenos Ayres at 27c., 6 months; 1,200 Buenos Ayres at 27¼c., 6 months; 2,000 Bogata at 22½c. a 23½c., 6 months; 2,000 Savanilla at 17½c. a 18½c., 6 months; 5,000 Zanzibar at p. t.

LEATHER.—The stock is moderate; no change to notice. The receipts were 75,700 hemlock, 6,700 oak; sales 64,800 hemlock, 6,800 oak, stock 73,400 hemlock, 4,100 oak.

LIME was quiet, with sales of a few hundred barrels Rockland at old prices.

MOLASSES was steady but quiet.

METAL MARKET.—The importation of foreign for the month of June has been as follows:—Iron, bar and bundle, 5828 tons; sheet iron, 16,317 bundles; pig iron, 1,471 tons; tin and tin plate, 53,385 boxes. Joseph Byrne, in his monthly circular, remarks as follows:—In consequence of the usual dulness at this season the transactions during the month just closed were unimportant. The market is very firm, notwithstanding the desire to effect sales; and as current rates are not at all remunerative, nor pay proportionately to the import cost, we anticipate that the early fall demand will realize a general improvement.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 45c., in shipping order. Common rosin was quiet at $1 80, and crude at $3 75.

OILS were steady, with limited sales of linseed at 61c. a 62c., while crude whale and sperm were unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The statement of the stock held in this market exhibits a large excess over the amount held at the same period last year, though some less than the amount a month ago. The market was again heavy and lower, especially for prime. The sales embraced about 300 bbls., including new mess at $16 a $16 12½; clear do., $16 50, and prime at $12 62½ a $12 75. Beef was heavy, with sales of 125 bbls., including prime, at $6 a $6 75; country mess, $8 a $8 75, and repacked Western at $9 a $13, and extra mess at $13 25 a $15 25. Prime mess was quiet at $17 a $20. Bacon was nominal at 9¾c. a 10c. A small sale of beef hams was made at $17 50. Cut meats were steady, with sales of 80 hhds. at 6¾c. for shoulders and 7¾c. a 8¼c. for hams. Lard was less buoyant and active, with sales of 200 a 300 bbls. and tierces at 11c. a 11¾c. Butter and cheese were heavy and prices unchanged. The stock of pork and beef in the packing houses of New York and Brooklyn on the 1st inst. was as follows:—

Qualities.	PORK. Old.	New.	Total.	Last year.	L. Y.
Clear	—	1,165	1,165	1,282	1,222
Mess	3,604	36,987	39,991	40,636	25,626
Thin mess	72	4,412	4,484	3,803	733
Prime mess	—	1,624	1,624	1,151	919
Plank	—	46	46	74	108
Prime	—	26,230	26,230	21,414	10,816
Rumps	1	1,852	1,853	1,160	838