Trouble Among the Grainmen.

MEETINGS OF THE FORWARDERS, RECEIVERS, SHOVELLERS, ETC.

There has been quite an excitement for the last two or three days among the grain shovellers and other laborers interested in that branch of the business, growing out of opposition to the grain elevators lately brought into use in this city. It is the old trouble of manual labor versus mechanical skill and invention. On Monday about 2,000 of these aggrieved parties met in Broad street, and resolved to oppose in every way the further use of the grain machines.

In consequence of this, the forwarders and receivers of grain assembled yesterday afternoon at the Produce Exchange to remedy the threatened evil. F. C. Alburtis acted as Chairman and B. H. Herrick as Secretary. Several speeches were made by Messrs. Andrew Luke, E. H. Tompkins, Wm. B. Barker and others, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting is in favor of discharging the grain by elevators or otherwise as heretofore, and that a committee of ten be appointed to carry out this resolution.

The Chair appointed the following committee:—

Messrs. E. H. Tompkins, Peter Rice, J. H. Mallory, F. P. Sage, Silliman, Captain French, Williams, Wotherspoon, H. Stutzer and Duncan, to which, on motion, the Chairman was added.

This committee is to report at another meeting to be held this day at the same place.

Mr. N. H. Wolfe read the following letter, which he had received from the Chairman of the Grainmen's Protective Society:—

NEW YORK, July 8, 1862.

GENTLEMEN—Understanding that a meeting is to be held this day by the "Forwarders and Receivers, &c., to take into consideration the delivery of grain, whether by elevators or otherwise," we, the undersigned, composing the committee of the Grainmen's Protective Society, desirous that no misapprehension should exist as to our objects or wishes, beg leave respectfully to state:—

We do not ask or claim any increase of wages.

The usual rate of wages we have been earning for twenty years is all we ask.

We ask only that we be still allowed to work as we have heretofore, industriously, peaceably and usefully for ourselves, our families and the whole mercantile community. For the committee,

JOHN MCSHANE, Chairman.

To N. H. WOLFE and others.

The meeting of the grain shovellers was, as advertised, held last evening at Tammany Hall, John McShane acting as chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved the assembly, which numbered about one thousand, were addressed by B. T. Allen, a grain merchant doing business in Locust street, who, in the course of his remarks, urged them to stand fast to the position they had taken, as it was the only way they could protect their rights and defeat the attempt made by the grain merchants to put them down. A Mr. Overfield also addressed the meeting, in which he also took the same ground, hoping that they would hold out at all hazards.

A committee from the grain merchants' meeting waited on a like committee from this body, but a II to no purpose, and they finally adjourned, determined to maintain their cause.

Our New London Correspondence.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 6, 1862.

Arrival of the Frigate Sabine—She Comes to Ship Men for the Navy—Gov. Buckingham's Call for More Troops—Comparative Inducements of Army and Navy, &c.

Just as our good people were following in the footsteps of their pious ancestors, and wending their way to church on this bright and beautiful Sabbath morning, the United States frigate Sabine, Captain Ringgold, came around the western point of the harbor's mouth, on which stands that delightful summer resort, the Pequot House, and under full sail came up the river before a fresh breeze, folding her broad white wings as she passed Fort Turnbull, and coming to anchor abreast the city.

It is half a century since an American frigate has been seen in these waters; and yet no harbor on our coast is more commodious for vessels of the largest class. So thought Commodores Rodgers and Decatur fifty years ago, and so think all naval men who visit us now-a-days. It is here that we want the next navy yard.

The coming of the Sabine was foreshadowed in the papers of yesterday as "welcome visitor expected." Her object is to enlist seamen, landsmen and boys for the naval service. Many of the watermen about here are now employed on "the Banks," in the codfishery, and others are engaged in taking bony fish; yet it is hoped and believed that a few naval recruits may be obtained.

The Governor of Connecticut has just proclaimed that this State must furnish a half dozen more regiments of infantry for the war, and it is broadly hinted that if volunteers do not offer at once the necessary force will be raised by drafting. The young men of New England's shore, educated, as it were, upon the beach, would rather volunteer for the navy than be forced into the army. Those who have never made a voyage or cruise are nevertheless qualified as ordinary seamen, and even the rating of landsmen, with a fair prospect of advancement, they prefer to duty in the army. They are satisfied that there is a better chance for "pay, prize money and promotion" afloat than ashore; more comfortable quarters, more uniformity of duties, more regular fare, and equally good medical attendance. It is believed, therefore, that the cruise of the Sabine along our shores will not be entirely unsuccessful.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, July 8—6 P. M.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week ending July 8 and since January 1:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,477,931	2,454,819	3,0[illegible]362
Previously reported	43,643,420	66,792,105	62,[illegible]20,468
Since January 1	$45,121,351	69,246,924	65[illegible]23,482

Money is working more freely again. [illegible] most of the new loans are at five per cent, though many houses refuse to lend below six. Certificates of indebtedness are worth 99; green backs notes, 104⅞ a 105¼.

Foreign exchange advanced this morning to 122 a ⅛ for bankers' sterling, and this afternoon to 123 a ⅛. The buyers this morning were chiefly English importers. We hear of no large purchases for account of the parties who have been the leading importers of American stock. Gold rose to 111 in the middle of the day, to 111¾ a ⅞ at the second board, to 112⅝ afterwards, and closed at 112¾ bid. The steady advance in gold and bills has falsified the calculations of the shrewdest operators. Much of the advance has been doubtless due to the disappointment which has been endured in regard to receipts of cotton from the South. It is very easy now to see that it was unreasonable to expect shipments of cotton to follow immediately the seizure of such places as New Orleans and Memphis. The expectation was, however, very generally entertained before these points were occupied by our troops, and many persons looked forward to a supply of cotton bills. These persons have now made up their minds that we are going to receive no cotton at all for a very long period of time, and that all debts to Europe must be paid in gold. Mercantile letters from New Orleans and Memphis state that the total amount of cotton destroyed is very small; that most of the planters have their cotton still on their plantations, but that they will not send it forward until they feel more secure than they do at present against a restoration of the rebel dynasty. The want of baging, and the general dislocation of the commercial system at the South, are likewise regarded as insuperable obstacles to the movement of Southern cotton for many months. Meanwhile we are receiving from abroad large quantities of tea, coffee, sugar, hides, dry goods, iron, lead, &c., &c., to say nothing of American stocks. To pay for all these we have nothing but breadstuffs and gold. Of the former it takes many shiploads to pay for a single cargo of tea or coffee, or a few packages of silks, so that in fact gold is our only substantial resource at present. To what premium may gold be fairly expected to rise? What, if any, steps should be taken to prevent the depreciation of the currency which is proceeding so rapidly? What of silver, which has risen to 7 a 8 per cent premium, and is rapidly disappearing from circulation? These are the problems of the day. With regard to the first, it is not likely that in an ordinary state of trade our export of gold can so far exceed our receipts from California as to drain the country of coin. Our exports of produce, as the above table shows, are large; our imports, especially after the new tariff goes into operation, will be small. The chief misfortune is that the steady advance in gold is leading every mercantile man to protect himself against the further depreciation of the currency by purchases of bullion. People who have no intention whatever of exporting coin, and who do not owe a dollar to Europe, are buying twenty, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars of gold, in order that, if the currency should fall to twenty-five per cent discount, they shall have something to compensate them for the loss they will make on their bills receivable. The advance thus caused in the market price of gold reacts again upon the foreign merchant who owes money to Europe, and who knows that he is expected to pay in gold, whatever it may be worth here. He, too, becomes alarmed at the rapid movement, and buys gold at twelve per cent because he fears that if he waits he may have to pay twenty-five. The fundamental principles of trade are clearly violated by the present advance of gold, which is in large supply here, and for which the legitimate demand is, or should be, very light. But when men's fears are aroused it is idle to theorize upon abstract principles. It is useless to conceal the fact that within the past day or two—that is to say, since the late movement of General McClellan and the late call for troops—people are much more generally apprehensive of an active advance in specie than they were before, and that very many of them are acting upon the apprehension. With regard to the possibility of checking the movement in specie by legislative interference, reflection will satisfy every one that, at all events, so far as gold is concerned, it cannot be done. An export duty on coin would be unconstitutional. An embargo upon the export of gold would, in the first place, smack of repudiation; it would injure the public credit fatally, and it would infallibly lead to hoarding here. It would probably cause gold to advance ten or twenty per cent more in a very few days. An embargo upon the export of silver might be tried, as we are not producers of the article, and an outward flow of silver—which is imminent—would cause great embarrassment for want of change. Mr. Hunter's famous law degrading our silver currency below the old Mint standard was passed in order to prevent the exportation of silver coin. The present premium on silver defeats the object of that law, and new legislation would not be inconsistent with our past policy. But to attempt to interfere with the trade in gold would inevitably produce mischief. We must let it take care of itself. If we continue to send abroad three or four millions a week of gold, at 12 a 15 per cent premium, the country will grow rich by the operation, though for the time the effect may be to depreciate the currency and unsettle values.

A fair amount of business was done on the Stock Exchange this morning, and in some instances prices were higher. Government sixes (registered) advanced at the first board ⅝, Missouris ¼, Central ⅝, Erie preferred ⅝, Hudson ¼, Michigan Central ¼, and Rock Island ⅝. Pacific Mail declined 1 per cent; Virginias also fell 1 per cent. There was no change in Erie, Harlem, Michigan Southern, guaranteed, Illinois Central, Galena or Toledo. Bonds continue in good request; the recent fall in prices having prevented the sale of bonds sent here from Europe, the market presents a stronger appearance. At the close of the first board the market was firm. Between the boards there was very little done. At the second board prices were generally better, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which declined three per cent. Rumor states that Commodore Vanderbilt, who for some time has been the largest stockholder in the company, has been selling his stock on sellers' options. Whether any quarrel has broken out between him and the company is not known. For some time the knowing operators have been shy of Pacific. At the close the market was very firm, the following being the last quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 101⅞ a 102¼; United States 6's, coupon, 1881, 101⅝ a 101¾; United States 5's, 1874, 90¼ a 90⅝; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 103⅛ a 103¾; Tennessee 6's, 52¾ a 53; Virginia 6's, 53 a 55; Missouri 6's, 47⅞ a 48; American gold, 113¾ a ⅛; Pacific Mail, 107⅞ a 108; New York Central, 90⅝ a 90¾; Erie, 35⅜ a 35¼; do. preferred, 62¼ a 62¾; Hudson River, 45 a 45¼; Harlem, 15¾ a 16; do. preferred, 37¾ a 38; Reading, 56 a 56⅜; Michigan Central, 60¼ a 60½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 25¼ a 25⅝; do. guaranteed, 56¾ a 57; Panama, 133 a 134; Illinois Central, 59 a 59¾; Galena and Chicago, 69¼ a 69½; Cleveland and Toledo, 47⅞ a 48; Chicago and Rock Island, 64⅝ a 64¾; Chicago Burlington and Quincy, 76 a 76¼; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 32¾ a 33¼; New York Central 7's, 1876, — a 108; Erie third mortgage, 97 a 97½; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, — a 105½; Illinois Central 7's, 92¼ a 95.

After the second board the market was very firm indeed. For Central 90¾ was bid, and a corresponding price for other stocks.

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

Total receipts	$455,516 97
—For customs	277,000 00
Payments	566,357 24
Balance	8,557,224 04

The following table will show the amount at the several depositories of the United States, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, on the 23d of June:—

	On deposit.	Drafts drawn and not paid.	Subject to draft.
Treas'y U. S., Wash'n	$10,214,916	1,092,075	9,212,841
Ass. Treas'r, Boston	5,724,989	717,303	5,007,685
Ass. Treas'r, N York	2,435,698	1,164,265	1,271,432
Ass. Treas's, Phila	2,000,754	122,729	1,878,024
Ass. Treas'r, St Louis	660,509	488,438	172,081
Ass. Treas'r, S Fr'co	1,365,006	697,049	668,047
Baltimore, Maryland	633,091	7,097	625,964
Buffalo, New York	12,954	227	11,928
Cincinnati, Ohio	473,189	9,635	463,504
Louisville, Kentucky	1,645,866	1,275,455	370,409
Pittsburg, Penn	468,666	350,137	118,529
Chicago, Illinois	73,206	371	72,835
Detroit, Michigan	7,509	5,297	2,302
Falls of St. Croix, Wis	938	280	658
Falls of St. Croix (late)	6,000	—	6,000
Omaha City, Nebraska	183	182	1
Omaha City (late)	9,210	—	9,210
Olympia City, W. Ter	516	—	516
St. Paul, Minnesota	1,162	240	921
Santa Fe, New Mexico	—	400,000	—
Cincinnati (late)	1,118	56	1,062
Louisville (late)	2,410	—	2,410
Baltimore (late)	—	20	—
Total	$25,737,189	6,240,842	19,896,367

The overdrafts are:—

Depository at Santa Fe, New Mexico	$400,000
Depository at Baltimore	20
Total	$400,020

BULLION FUND.

Assay Office United States, New York	$202,513
Mint United States, Philadelphia	399,654
Mint United States, San Francisco	500,000
Total	$4,102,167

UNAVAILABLE.

In States now under Insurrectionary Control.

Branch, Charlotte, N. C.	$32,000	2,832	29,167
Branch, Dahlonega, Ga.	27,950	—	27,950
Branch, N. Orleans, La.	389,267	—	389,267
Ass. Treas., New Orleans	146,226	22,703	123,522
Richmond, Va.	14,097	2,389	11,708
Norfolk, Va.	11,795	1,062	10,732
Wilmington, N. C.	6,088	737	5,351
Savannah, Ga.	4,874	1,151	3,722
Mobile, Ala.	18,225	3,384	14,840
Nashville, Tenn.	4,880	261	4,618
Galveston, Texas	2,811	1,006	1,805
Little Rock, Ark.	58,692	54,505	4,187
Tallahassee, Fla.	679	679	—
Total	$717,590	90,714	626,875
Total	$27,558,946	6,331,557	21,625,410
Add difference in transfers			2,620,000
Total			$24,245,410
Less amount of overdraft			400,020
Amount subject to draft			$23,845,389
Total balance to the credit of the Treasurer			$23,845,389
Total unavailable			1,729,042
Available balance			$22,116,346

The transfers ordered are:—

From Assistant Treasurer, New York, N. Y.	$425,000
From Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.	140,000
From Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.	600,000
From Assistant Treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio	638,000
From Depository at Louisville, Kentucky	225,000
Total	$2,028,000
To Treasury of the United States, Washington	$4,028,000
To Depository at Louisville, Ky.	226,000
To Depository at Santa Fe, New Mexico	400,000
Total	$4,648,000

Annexed is the statement of the business of the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco for the month of May:—

Gold deposited—standard weight ozs.	127,322 73
" parted " " " "	5,402 06
Total weight of gold ozs.	132,724 79
Value of gold deposited	$2,368,795 13
" " parted	100,503 47
Total value of gold	$2,469,298 60
Silver deposited—standard weight ozs.	48,641 02
" parted " " " "	11,457 07
Total weight of silver ozs.	60,098 09
Value of silver deposited	$58,855 65
" " parted	13,331 76
Total value of silver	$72,187 41

COINAGE.

Gold—Double eagles	$2,870,000 00
Quarter eagles	15,000 00
Silver—Half dollars	42,000 00
Quarter dollars	6,000 00
Dimes	4,700 00
Total coinage	$2,937,700 00

The imports of treasure at San Francisco for the week ending the 12th of June were $41,614. The exports for the same time were:—

Total	$642,194 94
Previously this year	14,596,866 05
Total since January 1, 1862	15,238,065 99
Corresponding period of 1861	17,096,279 12
Falling off this year	$1,858,004 53

Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.'s circular, dated San Francisco, June 13, remarks:—

The supply of gold bars is more ample than for some weeks past, the sudden advance noted in our last review having checked deposits at the Mint. Sales are reported to-day at 860 a 870, which, from present appearances, it is believed, will be about the range of the market for this steamer. Silver bullion still rules at 1 a 2½ per cent discount. Bankers continue to draw on the Atlantic cities, payable in currency, at par. The demand, however, is very light, and the rate not firm. Concessions upon bills for large amounts would not surprise us. Commercial bills can hardly be quoted above 2 per cent discount. Sterling remains at 48d. for bankers and 49d. for commercial. United States Treasury 7.30's command 1½ a 2 per cent premium. Legal tender notes are at 1 a 2 per cent discount. The market is bare of Mexican dollars; rate nominal 7 a 8 per cent premium.

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, July 8, 1862.

$2000 U S 6's, '68, cou	100	60 shs Pac M SS Co.	111¾
1000 U S 6's, '81, reg	101¾	15 do	111½
4000 do	101¾	50 do s10	111
5000 U S 6's, '81, cou	101¾	150 do s10	110½
6000 do	101½	90 do	111
2400 Tr 7 3-10 n, am	103	483 N Y Central RR	89¾
5000 do	103¾	100 do b30	89¾
1900 City 6's, '75	102	200 do s30	89⅛
2300 City 6's, '87	103	100 do b60	90
500 Ohio 6's, '86	102¾	550 do	89⅜
5000 Ky 6's, ex int	94½	100 do s30	89⅛
9000 Ill con b, '79, reg	102¼	60 do	89⅞
1000 Illinois war Fn	91	630 Erie RR	34
9000 Tenn 6's, '90	53	130 do	33⅞
5000 do	52⅞	50 do	34⅛
5000 do s30	52⅜	100 Erie RR pref s30	61¼
6000 Virginia 6's	53	600 do	61⅜
1000 N Carolina 6's	70½	500 do b30	61⅜
2000 Missouri 6's	47½	100 do s30	61¾
1000 do	47⅝	100 do	61½
24000 do	47¾	50 do	61⅜
1000 Louisiana 6's	65½	50 Hudson River RR	45¼
4000 California 7's	91	50 do s30	45
1000 Iowa 7's	100	100 Harlem RR	15¾
11000 N Y Cen 6's	100¾	10 do	16
1000 N Y Cent 7's	102	100 Harlem RR pref	37½
38000 Erie RR 3d mb '83	97	12 NH & Hart RR	142
1000 Hud Riv RR 3d m	93	100 Reading RR	57
1000 do	94	100 Mich Cen RR	59¾
1000 Har 1st mt bds	104¼	40 do	60
1000 Har 3d mt bds	83	400 Mich S & N I s g s	56½
2000 Mich So 2d m	81¾	100 do	56¼
500 do	81¼	5 do	56
500 do	82	10 Panama RR	134½
1000 Mic S & N ind fd bd	99¼	20 do	134
1000 Ter Ha & A 2d m	79	150 Ill CRR scrip s30	59
2000 Chic & NW s f bd	95	50 do	59⅛
1000 Tol & Wab 1st m	90¾	50 do	59
5000 Tol & Wab 2d m	62	50 do s30	58⅞
1000 P, Ft W & C 1st m	89½	20 do	58⅝
1150 50 American gold	110¾	400 Clev & Pitts RR	22⅞
1000 do b30	110¾	36 Clev, C & Cin RR	123
500 do s30	110½	125 Gal & Chi RR	69
3500 do c	110⅞	100 Clev & Tol RR	47⅞
2500 do b60	110⅞	200 do	47½
4000 do b60	111	50 Chi & R I RR opg	63¾
5 shs Am Exch Bk	95	300 do opg	64
10 Bank North Am	102	100 do	64¼
5 Hanover Bank	82	20 Chi, Bur & Q RR	77
150 Pac M SS Co s10	112	50 do	76
224 do	112		

SECOND BOARD.

$12 000 US 6's, 81, cou	101¾	100 shs N Y C RR b7	90
10 000 U S 6's, 81, reg	101¾	10 do	90¾
16 000 US 5's, '74, cou	90¾	50 Erie RR	34½
14 000 US 6's, 1 y cer	99	150 Erie RR pref	61⅞
10 000 Tr 7 3-10 p n	103¾	200 do	62
4000 Ky 6's, ex int	94¼	100 do b30	62¼
5000 California 7's	91	50 M & Pr du Ch RR	33½
10500 Ill w ln, ex int	97¼	100 do	33
10000 Ill con b, 62	99	10 Hudson Riv RR	45
1000 Hud R RR 3m	94	300 Harlem RR pref	38
1500 Ch & NW 2m b30	31½	50 Mich Cen RR	59¾
2000 T & Wab 1 m	90¾	50 do	59⅞
8000 do	90½	100 do	60
4000 T & Wab 2d m	63	300 Mich So & N I RR	25½
7000 Mich So 2d m	82½	50 Mich So & N I g stk	56¾
5000 P, FW & Ch 1m	90	50 do	56½
10000 American gold	111¼	50 do s60	56¼
5000 do	111½	35 Ill Cen RR scrip	59
10000 do	111½	100 do	59¼
100 shs P M SS Co s10	110	500 Cleve & Pitts RR	23
50 do b10	110	5 Gal & Chic RR	69
50 do	109½	50 do s30	69
200 N Y Cen RR s60	89¾	50 do	69⅛
100 do s60	89⅝	20 Cleve & Tol RR	48
100 do	89⅞	100 do	47⅞
150 do	90	50 Ch & Rock I RR	64⅛

Michigan Southern Railroad.

As the Michigan Southern Railroad is doing a very large business, and the old floating debt of the company has been or is ready to be paid off, the guaranteed stock must be hereafter a regular ten per cent dividend paying stock, and is therefore very low at its present figures.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, July 8—6 P. M.

ASHES.—We have no change to notice in prices, while sales were quite limited.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was less buoyant and active and rather easier for common and medium grades, while the higher qualities were unchanged. The transactions embraced about 15,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following quotations:—

Superfine State	$4 40 a 4 65
Extra State	4 85 a 5 05
Superfine Western	4 40 a 4 65
Common to choice extra Western	4 95 a 6 10
Canadian	4 90 a 6 15
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 00 a 5 75
Extra do	5 80 a 6 75
Good to choice family do	6 75 a 7 25
Rye flour	2 75 a 4 00
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 80 a 3 00

—Canadian flour was steady at quotations, with sales of 1,100 bbls. Southern was in moderate request at the above figures, while the sales embraced about 600 bbls. Rye flour was steady at the above prices, with sales of 175 bbls. Corn meal was in fair request at quotations, with sales of 900 bbls. Wheat was heavy and again lower, especially for common and medium lots, while prime to choice qualities were steady. The market was tolerably active at the concession, with sales of about 185,000 bushels at $1 28 for white Michigan, in store, and white Canadian at the same figure; $1 15 a $1 22 for red Western, $1 23 a $1 25 for amber do. and $1 27 for choice do.; $1 04 a $1 10 for Milwaukee club, and 98c. a $1 01 for Chicago spring. Corn was heavy and lower, with sales of 150,000 bushels, at 39c. a 44c. for damaged and heated, 47½c. a 50c. for inferior old and new mixed, 51½c. a 52½c. for good old do., and 58c. for very choice Western yellow. Rye was in fair demand, though less buoyant. The sales embraced about 3,000 bushels State at 75c. Barley was quiet and nominal. Barley malt was inactive. A sale of 700 bushels inferior was made at 92½c. Oats were steady and in moderate demand, with sales of Canadian and Western at 43c. a 44½c. and of State at 45c.

COTTON was firm but quiet. A small sale of 150 bags Jamaica was made at 21c.

CORDAGE.—The government public sale of 1,137 bales was well attended, and brought very high prices. A small portion was damaged, and brought 38c. a 38½c. The remainder, comprising over 900 bales, classed as ordinary to low middling, and was all bought by one firm at 39¾c. 600 bales were sold in the private trade, closing on the basis of 41c. a 41½c. for middling uplands, establishing an advance of 1c. a 1½c.—the highest figure yet reached in this market.

FREIGHTS were firmer and active. To Liverpool about 95,000 bushels of wheat were engaged, in bulk and ship's bag, at 12d. a 12½d.; 6,000 bushels of corn at 11¾d., in ship's bags, and 5,000 bbls. flour at 3s. To London 8,000 bushels wheat were engaged at 12d., in bulk, and 2,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d. a 2s. 10½d., and 1,500 do., by a neutral vessel, at 4s. To Glasgow tallow was taken at 40s. A British bark was taken up to load with 16,000 bushels of wheat at 12d. An American bark was taken up for a direct port in Ireland at 12d., in ship's bags.

HAY.—The market was steady, with moderate sales at 55c. a 60c. for shipment, and at 60c. a 65c. for export.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, in small lots, was saleable at $1 57½, and in large lots at $1 50 a $1 51. Rosins were scarce and nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was lower, but in some more request at the concession. The sales embraced about 1,000 bbls. at $10 37½ a $10 50, and at $8 50 for prime. Beef was dull and inactive, while prices were nominal, at $11 a $12 for plain mess, and at $13 a $14 for extra do. Bacon was without sales. Cut meats were in limited request, with sales of 100 packages, at 3¾c. a 4¾c. for shoulders, and 4½c. for country hams, and at 5c. a 5½c. for city do. Lard was firm and in fair demand, with sales of 1,200 packages at 7¾c. a 8⅛c. Butter was steady, with sales at 14c. a 16c. for State, 17c. for choice yellow, and Ohio at 13c. a 14c. Cheese sold at 7c. a 8c. for State and 6c. a 7c. for Ohio.

RICE.—Sales of 300 bags Patna were made at 5c., and 100 do. and Rangoon at 5⅛c.

SPICES.—The Tariff bill, fixing higher duties, having passed the Senate, caused quite an active movement, and heavy sales were made, mostly on speculation, at private terms.

SUGARS were active and firmer, with sales of about 24,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba's, at 7⅜c. a 7¾c. for fair refining grades, and 8c. a 8⅛c. for good to fair grocery. Included in the sales was a small lot of prime clarified at 10¼c., and Porto Rico at 8c. a 9¼c.; 668 hhds. and 86 barrels New Orleans were sold by auction at 8.19c. a 9.44c., and 50 boxes were sold at 7⅜c.

TOBACCO.—There is less doing in Kentucky, as holders are very stiff. The sales were 197 hhds. at 8½c. a 14c.

WHISKY.—The market was firmer, with sales of 1,000 bbls. at 29c. for State and Western, and at 30c. for E and D barrels.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 8, 1862.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts at the various yards during the past and previous week have been as follows:—

Yards.	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	S. & L.	Swine.
Allerton's, July 8	4,012	13	218	156	9,562
Do. last week	4,788	18	487	624	12,918
Browning's, July 8	125	18	30	2,799	—
Do. last week	194	13	39	4,382	—
Chamberlin's, July 8	28	43	91	4,[illegible]35	—
Do. last week	47	51	63	4,927	—
O'Brien's, July 8	34	39	164	2,606	—
Do. last week	45	58	169	1,645	—
Sold to butchers, July 8	50	—	—	—	—
Do. last week	113	—	—	—	—
Total this week	4,249	113	503	9,796	9,562
Total last week	5,787	140	758	11,778	12,918

PRICES.

The current quotations for all stock at the various yards to-day were as follows:—

BEEF CATTLE.

Extra quality per 100 lbs		$8 25 a 8 50
First do.	do.	7 50 a 8 00
Ordinary to good do.	do.	7 00 a 7 50
Common do.	do.	6 50 a 7 00
Inferior do.	do.	6 00 a 6 50

MILCH COWS.

Extra quality per head		$40 a 50
First do.	do.	35 a 40
Ordinary do.	do.	30 a 35
Common do.	do.	28 a 30
Inferior do.	do.	20 a 28

VEAL CALVES.

Extra quality per lb		5½c. a 6c.
First do.	do.	5⅛c. a 5½c.
Ordinary do.	do.	5c. a 5½c.
Common do.	do.	4½c. a 5c.
Inferior do.	do.	4c. a 4½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Extra quality per head		$4 50 a 5 00
Prime quality	do.	4 50 a 4 50
Ordinary do.	do.	3 00 a 4 00
Common do.	do.	3 00 a 3 50
Inferior do.	do.	2 25 a 3 00

SWINE.

Corn fed	per lb	2⅞c. a 3½c.
Still fed		2⅞c. a 3c.

By a reference to the aggregate receipts at all the yards for the week, it will be seen that there is a considerable falling off as compared with the unusually heavy receipts of last week, owing to which the extreme dullness and depression which pervaded the market on Monday and Tuesday of last week were at the opening this week superseded by a rather more buoyant and firm feeling, in view of which the sellers were enabled to obtain slightly more remunerative prices. The demand was very moderate even at the commencement of the sales on Monday; but there was still less demand and less tone to the market to-day, though the number of buyers from Brooklyn and this city was larger than usual on the last market day. There were some stale cattle which were left over from last week; but they sold mostly before the opening of the regular market at the ruling prices of last Wednesday. The offerings were of a good average quality, there being a fair proportion of prime corn fed cattle, which, as usual, found purchasers at the outside quotations. The range was from 8½c. a 8c. per pound, with occasional sales at 8½c., but nearly all the cattle sold at 7½c. a 7¾c. There was a considerable difference of opinion between the views of the buyers and sellers in regard to the state of the market—the former asserting that they paid rather more for the ir meat than half a cent below last week's prices, while the latter as strenuously asserted that prices were full at much lower. From what we could learn we incline to the belief that though the buying was not over active, prices were a shade better than that, except the poorer grades. The above quotations show the current rates at all the yards to-day, which were reported ⅛c. a ½c. off. Market closed very dull.

MILCH COWS.

The demand continues moderate, and the market is without essential change. The prices vary from $25 to $50, but the bulk of the offerings go at $30 to $40 per head. The bulk of the offerings are ordinary, while but few are prime. Inferior cows are plenty, though but few are arriving.

VEAL CALVES.

The market remains substantially the same. There continues a steady fair demand for good to prime veals; but, owing to the large numbers arriving, prices run low, scarcely ever exceeding 6c., and only a very few bringing over 5½c. Our revised quotations above show the current prices of the various descriptions at all the yards.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply, having been ample all through the week, while the weather has been excessively warm during a greater part of the time, the market has rather dropped. Prices rule unusually low, and, though the sellers do not generally quote any very marked decline, our quotations indicate a reduction of 25c. a 50c. per head, particularly on the lower grades, which have ruled as low as $2 25 per head. The following sales in lots, at Chamberlin's, show the course of the market at the other yards:—Sheep—200 at $4 50; 130 do., $4 25; 350 do., $4 12½; 200 do., $4; 182 do., $3 75; 165 do., $3 62½; 197 do., $3 53; 488 do., $3 50; 99 do., $3 31¼; 121 do., $3; 267 do., $2 37½; 62 do., $2 25—Total, 2,462. Lambs—95 at $5; 127 do., $4 50; 223 do., $4 25; 269 do., $4; 29 do., $3 87½; 490 do., $3 75; 139 do., $3 62½; 88 do., $3 56; 72 do., $3 50; 42 do., $3 37½; 45 do., $3 25; 28 do., $3 28; 120 do., $3—Total, 1,173.

SWINE.

The market for swine during the past week has ruled emphatically dull, and prices have largely declined. The excessively warm weather has exerted a very unfavorable influence, and dealers had hard work to dispose of their stock, even at the very low rates quoted above.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves	Date.	For
Edinburg	Liverpool	June 25	New York
New York	Southampton	June 25	New York
Hibernian	Liverpool	June 26	Quebec
Europa	Liverpool	June 28	Boston
Great Eastern	Liverpool	July 1	New York
Borussia	Southampton	July 2	New York
City of New York	Liverpool	July 2	New York
Bohemian	Liverpool	July 3	Quebec
Persia	Liverpool	July 5	New York
City of Washington	Liverpool	July 9	New York
Hansa	Southampton	July 9	New York
Africa	Liverpool	July 12	Boston
Saxonia	Southampton	July 16	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Arabia	Boston	July 9	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	July 12	Liverpool
Teutonia	New York	July 12	Hamburg
City of Baltimore	New York	July 12	Liverpool
Scotia	New York	July 16	Liverpool
Hibernian	Quebec	July 19	Liverpool
Edinburg	New York	July 19	Liverpool
New York	New York	July 19	Bremen
Europa	Boston	July 23	Liverpool
Great Eastern	New York	July 26	Liverpool
City of New York	New York	July 26	Liverpool
Bohemian	Quebec	July 26	Liverpool
Persia	New York	July 30	Liverpool

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light	New York	July 11	Aspinwall
Champion	New York	July 21	Aspinwall
North Star	New York	Aug 1	Aspinwall

KINGSTON, JA., HAVANA, MATANZAS AND NASSAU, N. P.

BRITISH QUEEN—From New York for Havana via Nassau, N P, leaving New York every fourth Saturday. The next day of departure will be Saturday, July 19. The British Queen is due at New York in about 18 days after sailing from this port.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the NEW YORK HERALD *should be sealed.*

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

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