A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.]

what she was. One thing was clearly evident however, and that was that she had great com, mand of language, and could talk three or four of the stronger sex "out of their boots;" it seemed from her manner that she was generally under the influence of some strong narcotic, her eyes were gilted with a strange and unnatural brilliancy, and she talked wildly at times of her influence in the District Attorney's office and the power she could bring to bear on General Grant and other high functionaries at Washington. There was an examination before a well known police magistrate at that time in the Tombs, and the Chicago detective, it is said, played the part of the "Heathen Chinee" and outwitted the Central Office police magistrate and all the officials about the Court. After this she disappeared, and now, after the lapse of nearly a year, she again appears at the bar of the General Sessions to await this last charge preferred by a gentleman whom she asserts is her husband. At any rate she is a wonderfully mysterious woman and very unlike the general run of her sex who appear in police courts.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Existing Situation in Financial and Commercial Circles.

CURRENT OPERATIONS

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, July 12, 1874.

Apart from the influences operating upon the stock market the business of the past week in financial circles turned largely upon the result of Mr. Bristow's circular. The exact position in which that loan is offered—viz., including the account of ninety days' interest pending the expiration of the call—was shown in the *Journal of Commerce* of Friday in a short sum, the product of which was a profit of some eleven or twelve cents in buying bonds in the open market as contrasted with a purchase under Mr. Bristow's proposition. This, of course, operated to restrict offers, which are going forward very slowly, if at all. Of course, it is not to be expected that offers would rush in thus early, and probably the same experience as that of the weekly gold sales at the Sub-Treasury in this city will be found here, that bidding will be postponed until the latest moment, however much it may be previously considered. Mr. Bristow has, perhaps,

EXCELLENT REASONS

to believe that, after the late panic, such a sound and exceptionable security as a United States five per cent bond would find ready takers at par and interest in gold, the more particularly that railway credit, with the investment securities it offers, was being so persistently assailed. He has, however, seemed to omit from his calculation the fact that the movement of any considerable portion of $179,000,000 of gold would provoke a disturbance in values that might work embarrassment to bidders under existing conditions, in the development of new quantities not fully anticipated. The fact that new government fives can be bought in the open market cheaper than of Mr. Bristow does not, of course, necessarily argue that the Secretary cannot sell his. The plethora of capital abroad, the

UNEMPLOYED MILLIONS

in the Bank of England and the Bank of France, and the hidden accumulations of German thrift, with the value of the security offered, and the high rate of interest at the present time it promises, would seem to justify Mr. Bristow's departure from ordinary business usages. But inasmuch as most of the bonds subject to call are held abroad and largely distributed in small lots and our own people just now want all their spare capital to extend their own business operations, the chances are that the government will have again to fall back upon the bankers and brokers to carry out the proposed exchange, the time given in this circular not being extended enough to allow of any large operations, and the condition of the market not offering any strong inducement to attempt them. There is something, however, in the fact that these are

THE LAST OF THE FIVES

authorized by the funding act, and after these are placed will come the negotiation of 4½ and 4 per cent bonds. With the many millions of money now lying idle in the productive countries of the world, and the low rate of interest usually paid abroad, one naturally expects that this last $179,000,000 of United States fives would have rapid takers, out the fact remains that they are not to-day selling in the open market, for the Secretary is compelled by law to ask for them, par and interest in gold. This is a matter that is

DIFFICULT OF EXPLANATION,

unless the continued influence of the bear party in stocks and their studied attack upon American railway credit may have affected all other American credit abroad. It is well, however, to refer to the circumstance that no absolute indication of the character of the bidding for this new loan can be obtained until these bids are opened, inasmuch as every bidder would have an interest in depreciating the prospects of the loan, and concealing the fact of his being a bidder, as the fewer the bids and the lower they were the better chance he had of getting the control.

IN STOCK CIRCLES

the speculative movement was wholly under "bear" control. The decision in the Wisconsin case was used with great effect to discourage investment and frighten off such few speculators as might be induced by their faith in the future of the country to enter the market for a short time in the shape of a reaction against the bear pressure which has been so steadily exercised since the panic. The influence of that decision on the other side has been surely discounted, if not overdiscounted. One point, however, to be considered is, that foreigners, while they have less share in the making of laws, have largely a better understanding of their meaning when they are made than our people. The average foreigner will have a better understanding of this Wisconsin decision than the average "bear" on Wall street pretends to. The shadow of the granger will not seem to him so formidable when viewed through

THE BARS OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

The decision, so-called, simply means, "we prefer to refer this matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, as it is a matter of supreme importance, affecting alike the rights of our own citizens in their legislative capacity, and the rights of others, not citizens, who have been induced to invest money in enterprise here in the belief that popular government had been demonstrated to have that stability which removes all fear of repudiation." An able writer on a subject of this character, whose language we borrow in part to repeat the judicious understanding had on the street respecting this, and which we expect will find belief on the other side, says:—"One point referred to by the Judge who gave the decision of the Court is thought to be very unfavorable to the railroad. We refer to his statement that the charters of all Wisconsin railroad corporations must be held to contain this condition of the constitution of the State, that "they may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage." Very few, perhaps, doubted this simple fact; but what that provision amounts to, or in other words what power the State really has under that provision, is, as we suppose, the very question at issue, and the Court in no way expressed an opinion upon it. It is believed with reason that if a railroad charter is granted and capitalists are induced by it to come into the State and spend their money and build and equip the road, that charter cannot be taken away without just cause, unless the State first reimburses the parties making the expenditure.

There may, of course, in the

PECULIAR SENSITIVENESS

which in the present disturbed condition of monetary affairs throughout the world prevails, a condition that may be described as the interval between a convalescent turn in some dangerous disease and the total removal of all fear of a relapse, be sufficient reason to anticipate an unfavorable influence upon American railroad securities abroad by the insufficient record that has gone forth of the Wisconsin decision; but that there is an abounding faith in the future of this great Continent abroad we have proof—a faith as strong as that which made Sir Walter Raleigh an adventurer and founded the great colony of Virginia. A faith, also, in

THE AVERAGE HONESTY OF A PEOPLE

which the "bears" in a paradoxical moment instinctively deny. The *Railway News* (London) of July 20 thus speaks:—

Now that the tide of investment gives indication of flowing toward the best established of American railroads it may be useful to summarize briefly the facts and figures connected with the leading lines of the Continent. Every indication would lead us to believe that never before has there been so steady a demand for the better class of American securities, and the reason is not far to seek. A vast amount of capital has accumulated in this country, and the investments offering have considerably narrowed. It is felt that with a declining trade the continued growth of prosperity of home railways must be at least temporarily checked, and that present quotations offer no margin for profitable investment. Foreign stocks, again, are under a cloud, the heavy losses of holders of South American and other inferior securities having destroyed the market, while miscellaneous industrial undertakings and not a few mining enterprises suffer from the discredit of various notorious swindles of the character of those recently described in our columns. Unless, therefore, some new speculative mania, at present undeveloped, seizes the public mind, the flow of a considerable portion of capital to those American companies, whose home market has been destroyed by the late financial crisis, may be considered certain, and should sound securities generally be selected the result will be advantageous to all parties concerned.

In further support of the facts here stated and in warning to those who anticipate any startling results on the other side from the Wisconsin railway decision the following figures are given:—

GROSS RAILWAY EARNINGS IN JUNE.

	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atl. and G. West.	$423,514	$413,301	—	$10,212
Burl., C. R. and M.	96,696	91,205	—	5,491
Central Pacific...	1,301,03	1,380,000	$78,797	—
Ch. M. and St. P..	929,211	886,900	—	42,311
C., C., C. and Ind.	403,721	330,754	—	72,967
Den. and Rio G...	41,489	39,392	—	2,197
Erie	1,331,994	*1,246,700	—	85,294
Illinois Central..	742,600	678,728	—	63,872
Michigan Central	392,384	*383,018	—	9,366
Mis., K. and Tex.	249,343	237,420	—	11,923
Mobile and Ohio.	148,691	120,407	—	28,284
St. Louis, Alton and T. H. (main)	116,365	98,363	—	18,002
St. Louis, A. and T. H. branches)	48,956	43,226	—	5,730
St. L., I. M. and S.	216,223	238,610	22,387	—
St. L. and Southe..	91,870	*72,653	—	19,187
Tol., P. and Wars.	111,683	84,358	—	27,325
Tol., W. and West.	541,192	388,535	—	152,657
West. Wisconsin..	71,135	74,937	3,802	—
Total	$7,253,270	$6,808,438	$104,986	$554,818
Net decrease.....				449,832

* Three weeks only in June in each year.

For the six months of the year the sixteen roads embraced in the following table show a total net decrease of $1,036,648, upon a total gross earning of $39,576,201, which is far from a bad exhibit in the first half year following a panic.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30.

	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atl. and G. West.	$2,442,605	$2,422,037	—	$20,568
Burl., C. R. and M.	481,807	540,277	$58,470	—
Central Pacific..	6,325,408	6,407,026	81,618	—
Ch., M. and St. P.	3,622,989	4,481,945	858,955	—
C., C. C. and Ind.	2,441,819	1,955,692	—	486,127
Erie.....	9,127,209	*8,548,670	—	578,539
Illinois Central..	3,792,400	3,593,100	—	199,300
Michigan Central	3,455,481	*3,558,422	102,941	—
Mis., K. and Tex..	1,410,930	1,405,525	—	5,375
Mobile and Ohio..	1,398,607	1,084,271	—	314,336
St. Louis, Alton and T. H. (main)	698,510	575,446	—	123,064
St. Louis, A. and T. H. (branches)	296,125	246,069	—	50,056
St. L., I. M. and S.	1,398,607	1,123,230	—	75,234
St. L. and southe.	613,789	*574,556	—	39,233
Tol., P. and Wars.	598,518	549,443	—	19,075
Tol., W. and West.	2,705,018	2,477,222	—	227,726
West Wisconsin..	—	409,249	—	—
Total (excluding W. Wis.)	$40,612,649	$39,576,001	$1,101,985	$2,138,633
Net decrease.....				$1,036,648

*Three weeks only of June in each year.

THE QUESTION OF RAILWAY EARNINGS

obtained a prominence during the week from the information obtained respecting a meeting of railway managers recently held in this city to consider the subject of freights. It appears that the business of the past few months has been such as to break down all the restrictions which formerly operated against a ruinous rivalry in the making of contracts. Nothing was certainly determined upon, but the spirit of the meeting showed a disposition to agree upon a tariff lower than that which previously apparently has ruled, but higher than that which has been actually controlling business. Thus "bulls" and "bears" alike have used the results of this meeting to help out their speculations. In the one case, it has been reported that rates were to go up; in the other, that they were to come down; whereas the real effect of the meeting was that the roads feel themselves strong enough again to enter upon a new agreement, which each will stick to, to ask better prices for freights than they have been doing since the panic.

THE GOLD FLUCTUATIONS

during the past week were as follows:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, July 6.....	110⅜	110⅜	110	110
Tuesday, July 7....	110⅛	110½	109¾	109⅝
Wednesday, July 8.	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
Thursday, July 9...	109¾	110	109¼	109¾
Friday, July 10.	109¾	110	109¾	110
Saturday, July 11..	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅝

This market would seem to be certainly settling down to complete dulness, even the chances of a demand for gold in connection with the proposed negotiation of $179,000,000 of United States five per cents failing to awaken the Room to any particular interest or excite speculation.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PORT

for the week included imports of general merchandise (with dry goods), $7,814,988; produce exports, $7,387,186; specie exports, $1,095,747. The total merchandise imports (including dry goods) since January 1 of this year are $224,075,969, against $226,643,911 last year and $237,280,087 in 1872. The total exports of produce since January 1 are $152,367,863, against $145,174,111 last year and $111,123,604 in 1872. The exports of specie from Janury 1 were $31,600,000, against $31,400,000 last year and $44,100,000 the previous year.

THE MONEY MARKET

was wholly undisturbed by the action of the Currency bill, although large amounts of bank currency were sent to Washington for redemption. Yet money ruled here abundant at 2 and 3 per cent on call, and commercial paper 6 to 7 per cent for first class names at three and four months, while choice indorsed paper, known as "gilt edged," was negotiated as low as 5 per cent.

The bank statement shows a heavy loss in legal tenders, the average being down $2,325,400; but the effect of this upon the reserves is more than offset by the gain of $5,441,100 in specie, the result of the Treasury payments for July interest. The deposit line shows a decrease of $2,080,100. The changes in circulation and loans are unimportant. The legal reserve is increased $2,595,675, which brings the excess up to $27,829,100.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks this week, as compared with last:—

	July 3.	July 11.	Differences.
Loans.....	$287,422,200	$287,088,400	Dec. $333,800
Specie.....	21,934,300	27,375,400	Inc.. 5,441,100
Circulation.	25,864,900	25,923,700	Inc.. 59,800
Deposits....	241,445,500	243,525,600	Inc.. 2,080,100
Legal tend's	63,660,500	61,335,100	Dec.. 2,325,400

Foreign exchange was weak and rates ruled in favor of purchasers.

THE CLOSING PRICES OF STOCKS

were as follows:—Western Union Telegraph, 72¼ a 72⅜; Michigan Central, 60 a 70; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 106 a 106⅛; Pacific Mail, 42⅞ a 43; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, 99 a 99⅛; Erie, 31¼ a 31⅜; Harlem, 124½ a 125½; Lake Shore, 72½ a 72⅝; Union Pacific, 26 a 26⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 37¾ a 37⅞; do. preferred, 54 a 55; New Jersey Central, 105 a 105⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 97¼ a 97⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 33¾ a 34; do. preferred, 53 a 54; Toledo and Wabash, 34¼ a 34⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 24 a 24⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 24¾ a 25; C., C. and I. C., 17½ a 18.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Dull—Flour Dull—Wheat Higher—Corn Firmer—Oats Firm—Barley and Rye Dull—Pork Firmer—Lard Firmer—Groceries Quiet—Freights Quiet and Easy—Petroleum Firmer—Naval Stores Steady—Whiskey Nominal.

SATURDAY, July 11—6 P. M.

Though the merchandise markets were characterized by a good deal of irregularity during the week ending with Saturday, yet the transactions were on a more extensive scale, and the volume of business from day to day showed considerable increase, the aggregate of mercantile business being much heavier than during the preceding several weeks. There was more inquiry for dry goods, &c., after the Fourth, and the influx of buyers from different sections of the country betokened an earlier revival of business than had generally been expected. In some departments of trade a fair business was done and the demand increased rather than diminished as the week wore on, occasioning the hope of an early opening of the fall season.

On 'Change there has been a good deal of irregularity, and there have been several radical changes, notable among them is the decline in breadstuffs, both flour and wheat having fallen materially. The chief occasion of the decline, however, may be found in the unfavorable accounts from abroad and the continued heavy movements of grain towards the chief shipping points. The receipts at this port have been fair, and on some days heavy, but the movement in the West promises heavier receipts later on, in view of which the offerings have been liberal, save only prime No. 2 Milwaukee, which has been pretty firmly held, and ruled relatively higher during the week than any other kind. The most noteworthy feature of the market was the decline of winter wheat, the best amber having fallen below the price of prime spring. A couple of years or so ago there was a discrepancy of 30c. to 40c. per bushel in favor of winter wheat, but of late it seems to have fallen into disfavor, both at home and abroad. It is also noteworthy in this connection that winter wheat flour is rapidly descending to the level of good shipping extras from spring wheat, and in some instances they have sold in place of them. Corn sold pretty freely and at comparatively steady prices all the week. Oats were more plenty and fluctuating; the chief feature being the greater difference between mixed and white. Provisions ruled buoyant, and firm all the week, nearly everything in this line selling higher. The most noteworthy changes, however, were in pork and smoked hams, the latter having experienced a radical advance. Whiskey was quiet and steady all the week. On Saturday there more a were, as a general thing, quiet, with few radical changes. On 'Change flour was still dull and irregular. Wheat was decidedly better, closing fully 2c. dearer, which checked operations. Corn was also firmer and moderately active at the improvement. Oats were dull but held with firmness. Barley and rye were neglected and nominal. The market for cotton was dull both for "spot" and "future." Groceries were quiet and unchanged in value. Petroleum was a shade firmer, owing to the destruction of oil by the fire at Weekawken. Naval stores were quiet, but exhibited no material change in value. Whiskey was not dealt in and nominal.

COTTON on the spot was generally quiet, the business below reported being in large lots, which were chiefly purchased by one party and, as is supposed, at prices somewhat under quotations. Several hundred (at least 500) bales, in shape of "short notices," were purchased by exporters at 16 7-32c. per lb. "Futures" ruled quiet at an advance of ⅛c. per lb. ..... Uplands. Alabama. N. Orleans. Texas.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	14	14	14	14
Good ordinary.....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Strict good ordinary..	16	16⅛	16 5-16	16 5-16
Low middling.....	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
Middling.....	17⅛	17¼	17¾	17¾
Good middling	18⅝	18¾	19	19

—The quotations are based on cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Eve'g.	Total.
Consumption.....	1,510	418	1,928
Totals.....	1,510	418	1,928

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, after two o'clock—August, 400 at 16¾c., 1,100 at 16 23-32c.; September, 500 at 16 11-16c., 800 at 16 31-32c.; December, 200 at 16 19-32c. Total, 3,000 bales. To day, up to one o'clock—August, 400 at 16 23-32c., 700 at 16¾c., 800 at 16 25-32c., 200 at 16 13-16c., 100 at 16¾c., 600 at 16 25-32c., 100 at 16 13-16c.; September, 100 at 16 15-16c., 200 at 16 31-32c., 1,000 at 17c., 100 at 17 1-16c., 200 at 17 3-32c., 300 at 17 1-16c., 500 at 17 3-32c., 2,100 at 17 1-16c.; October, 300 at 16 15-16c., 200 at 16¾c., 400 at 16 27-32c., 100 at 16⅞c., 200 at 16 7-32c., 700 at 16⅞c.; November, 100 at 16 9-16c.; December, 400 at 16 11-16c. Total, 9,800 bales. Grand total, 13,800 bales. Receipts at the various ports were as follows:—Galveston, 36 bales; New Orleans, 59; Mobile, 111; Savannah, 95; Charleston, 62; Wilmington, 20; Norfolk, 468; New York, 22; Philadelphia, 123. Total, 1,358. This day last week, 742. This day last year, 1,901. Rates on cotton were quoted nominally as follows:—To Havre, by sail, ⅜c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜c.; by sail, ⅜c. To Bremen, by steam, ⅜c.; by sail, ⅜c., compressed. To Liverpool, by steam, 5-16d. a ⅜d.; by sail, ¼d.

COFFEE.—The market continued quiet but firm. We have only to note a sale of 1,700 bags of Maracaibo at 22c. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 19⅜c. a 20c.; fair do., 20⅜c. a 21c.; good do., 21⅜c. a 21¾c.; prime do., 22⅛c. a 22¾c.; extreme range for lots, 19⅜c. a 22⅜c. Java, government bags, 24c. a 26c.; do., grass mats, 25c. a 28c. Ceylon, 18⅝c. a 22c.; Maracaibo, 18⅝c. a 23c.; Laguayra, 21c. a 22½c.; Jamaica, 19⅝c. a 22c.; St. Domingo, 17c. a 18c.; Porto Rico, 20c. a 21½c.; Costa Rica, 20c. a 22½c.; Mexican, 20c. a 21½c.; Savanilla, 18c. a 22c.; Curacoa, 18c. a 21c., gold, 60 a 90 days.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 6,090 bbls.; wheat, 75,385 bushels; corn, 137,592 do.; corn meal, 40,700 do.; and for the week ending this date—Flour, 70,937 bbls.; wheat, 1,242,530 bushels; corn, 1,481,670 do.; corn meal, 2,550 bbls. and 955 bags; oats, 301,735 bushels; rye, 8,067 do. The flour market was dull and still irregular. The sales were only about 7,000 bbls., including all kinds, at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal was quiet but steady. Sales 400 bbls. at $4 45 a $4 60 for Brandywine, $3 65 a $3 85 for Western, and $3 65 a $3 90 for Jersey and Southern. We quote:—

No. 2 State.....	$4 00 a	$4 50
Superfine State.....	4 75 a	5 25
Extra State.....	5 75 a	6 00
Choice State.....	6 10 a	6 25
Superfine Western.....	4 85 a	5 25
Extra Western.....	5 75 a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 25 a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands.....	5 75 a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands.....	6 00 a	6 50
Family.....	6 50 a	8 00
St. Louis, low extra.....	6 00 a	6 25
St. Louis, straight extra.....	6 25 a	7 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	7 00 a	7 75
St. Louis, choice family.....	8 00 a	9 50
California	Nominal.	
Rye flour, fine to superfine.....	4 50 a	6 00
Southern, No. 2.....	Nominal.	
Southern, superfine.....	4 75 a	5 25
Southern, extra.....	5 75 a	7 50
Southern, family.....	7 75 a	9 75
Corn meal, Western.....	3 75 a	4 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 90 a	4 00
Corn meal, Brandywine.....	4 45 a	4 55
Caloric.....	4 15 a	4 45
Golden car.....	4 20 a	4 25

—Wheat—The market to-day was decidedly firmer, closing fully 3c. higher, which checked business. The sales were about 75,000 bushels at $1 39 a $1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1 39 a $1 40 for ungraded Minnesota spring, $1 41½ for No. 1 spring, $1 40 for one car of new amber Michigan, sold by H. H. Bebert; $1 33 for six cars of old winter red; $1 34 was bid for No. 2 Chicago at the close, and $1 35 asked. Corn—The market was moderately active and fully 1c. better. The sales foot up 280,000 bushels at 77c. a 78c for mixed, chiefly at 77½c. a 78c., and 83c. a 86c. for white Western.

OATS.—The market was quiet, but firm. The sales were only about 30,000 bushels at 59c. a 61c. for mixed, boat loads, and 62c. for car lots, and 62c. a 63c. for common to fancy white. Barley and rye were dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market for berth freights has been unusually quiet to-day. Grain was decidedly higher, which checked the inquiry for room for that commodity. Tonnage for charter was not much wanted, and rates were easy. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 150 boxes bacon at 45s. The nominal rate for grain, by steam, was 10d. To Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 boxes cheese at 50s. To Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 tierces of lard, at equal to 32s. 6d. The charters include:—A Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders, with 3,100 quarters of grain at 6s. 3d.; an American brig, hence to Corunna, with 500 bbls. and 6,000 cases of refined petroleum, at 6s. and 29c.; a British ship, hence to Bremen, with 6,000 bbls. of refined do., at 4s. 3d.; an American bark, from Philadelphia to Venice or Trieste, with 2,700 bbls. of refined do. at 6s. 3d.; an American brig, from do. to Gibraltar for orders to the Mediterranean, with 2,100 bbls. of refined do. at 6s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, from do. to Dunkirk direct, with 4,500 quarters of grain at 6s.

MOLASSES.—We notice a fair inquiry, but without resulting in transactions of importance, owing to light supplies and consequent firmness of holders. Trade qualities met with the usual jobbing demand at full prices. We quote:—New crop—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 30c. a 35c.; do., clayed, 36c. a 41c.; do., muscovado refining, 37c. a 42c.; do., do. grocery, 42c. a 48c.; Porto Rico, 40c. a 70c.; English Islands, 40c. a 52c.; New Orleans, 70c. a 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—On 'Change to-day the market for spirits of turpentine was quiet, but about steady at 35c. for merchantable order. We heard of sales of 150 bbls. at 35c. The market for strained rosin ruled dull, but values exhibited no essential change; quoted at $2 05 a $2 12½ for common to good. The sales include 650 bbls. of common at $2 05, 200 bbls. of No. 2 at $2 30 and 200 bbls. of No. 1 at $3 12½. Tar and pitch were not sought after, and quoted nominally as before.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined was quiet, but a shade firmer, closing at 12½c. a 12⅝c. spot and month. The destruction of oil by the fire at Weehawken has very little influence on the market. We note a sale of 5,000 bbls. for July delivery at 12⅝c. per gallon. Crude in bulk was held a trifle higher at 5½c. with occasional bids of 5c. Cases were quoted steady at 16½c. a 17c., and naphtha remained nominal at 7¼c. a 7½c. The Philadelphia market was a trifle firmer. Refined quoted at 12⅝c. spot and month, with sales reported of 6,000 bbls. for July at that price. The Creek markets were all quiet and related thus:—Oil City, $1 15; Titusville, $1 05 a $1 07½; Rouseville, $1; Parker's, Union and United lines, $1 02½ a $1 05.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, none; beef, do.; cut meats, 151 packages; lard, 48 bbls. and tierces. And for the week ending this date—Pork, 384 bbls; beef, 412 packages; cut meats, 2,194 do.; lard, 1,294 bbls. and tierces and 150 kegs. For mess pork the market was dull, but a shade firmer, closing with $19 25 bid and $19 35 a $19 50 asked. We note a sale of 100 bbls. at $19 25. Bacon was dull, but the market continued firm. Long clear quoted at 10c. a 10½c. and short do. at 10¾c. a 10⅞c. Dressed hogs were not much wanted, but held with confidence at 8c. a 8½c. for the range of city. Beef continued quiet and without material change in values. Lots to the amount of 50 packages were placed at figures within the range of $9 a $12 for plain mess, bbls.; $11 a $14 for extra mess, bbls.; $20 a $22 for prime mess, tierces; $24 for India mess, do., and $26 for extra city india mess. Beef hams were not sought after, but were held nominally steady at $23 a $23 50 for the range of Western and $24 for first quality of Western. Cut meats—Only a limited trade was in progress, with prices ruling steady. The sales include 500 pickled shoulders at 7½c. per lb.; 500 fresh hams at 13c., and 5,000 lbs. of loose pickled bellies, medium average, on private terms. Lard—The market for Western was firmer, but quiet, closing at 11 13-16c. spot and month. We note sales of 1,000 tierces for August at 11 13-16c. a 11¾c. per lb., and 1,500 tierces for September at 11 15-16c. a 12c. per lb.

RICE.—The distributing business was moderate to-day at steady prices. Lots footing up 40 tierces of Carolina were placed at from 7¾c. a 8⅛c. per lb., according to quality, and 175 bags of Rangoon at 6½c. a 6¾c. per lb.

SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar was steady and the demand moderate. We note sales of 200 hhds. of good refining Cuba at 8⅛c. per lb., 1300 hhds. centrifugal at 9⅝c. at 9 3-16c., 450 boxes and 760 bags of do. at 9½c., and 4,800 bags of Pernambuco at 7 9-16c. per lb. Refined was in fair request and the market firm at previously quoted figures. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7c. a 7⅜c.; fair to good fair, 7⅞c. a 8c.; good to prime, 8⅛c. a 8⅛c.; grocery, fair to good, 8¼c. a 8½c.; prime to choice, 8⅝c. a 8¾c.; centrifugal, hhds and boxes, Nos. 8 to 13, 8⅝c. a 9¼c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7c. a 7½c.; melado, 4½c. a 6½c. Clayed—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7¼c. a 7¾c.; do. 10 to 12, 8½c. a 8⅝c.; do. 13 to 15, 8⅞c. a 9⅜c.; do. 16 to 18, 9½c. a 10¼c.; do. 19 to 20, 10¼c. a 10⅝c.; white, 9⅝c. a 10⅝c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7c. a 8½c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8¼c. a 8¾c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 9 to 11, 7½c. a 8c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8¾c. a 8¾c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7¾c. a 7⅞c.

STEARINE.—The market was dull, but prices were the same—prime Western quoted at 13½c. We note a sale of 50 tierces off grade at 13¼c.

TALLOW was quiet and steady. Sales 150,000 lbs. at from 8c. a 8¼c. per lb.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 250 bbls., and for the week, ending this date, 3,107 bbls. The market was dull and wholly nominal; held at 99c., without buyers.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 11, 1874.

Cotton nominal, no demand; good ordinary, 14⅞c.; middling, 16¼c. Net receipts, 36 bales. Stock, 9,223.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1874.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling, 17c. Net receipts, 59 bales; gross, 131. Exports—Coastwise, 868. Sales, 250; last evening 400. Stock, 32,239.

MOBILE, July 11, 1874.

Cotton weak and irregular; middling, 16¾c.; low middling, 15¾c.; strict good ordinary, 14c. Net receipts, 111 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 72. Stock, 6,874.

SAVANNAH, July 11, 1874.

Cotton unchanged; middling, 16c. Net receipts, 98 bales; gross, 98. Sales, 259. Stock, 11,213.

CHARLESTON, July 11, 1874.

Cotton dull; middling, 15¾c.; low middling, 15¼c.; strict good ordinary, 14¼c. Net receipts, 61 bales; gross, 62. Sales, 250. Stock, 9,509.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11, 1874.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 30c. Rosin quiet and steady at $1 50 for strained, $1 60 for extra No. 2. Crude turpentine steady at $2 for hard; $2 50 for virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

TOLEDO, July 11, 1874.

Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat advanced one cent; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 42; No. 2 do. $1 26; amber Michigan, cash and July, $1 24; August $1 20; new, July, $1 21; No. 2 red, $1 20; new, $1 19, spot; $1 18½ July; No. 3 red, $1 13 a $1 14. Corn advanced one cent; high mixed, July, 66c.; August and September, 65⅝c.; low mixed, 65½c., cash and July; no grade, 62½c. a 63c.; damaged, 53c. Oats advanced one cent; No. 2, 35½c. a 54c. Freights nominal. Receipts—12,000 bushels wheat, 18,000 do. corn. Shipments—10,000 bushels wheat, 14,000 do. corn.

OSWEGO, July 11, 1874.

Flour steady; demand moderate; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 1,800 bushels; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 35; extra white Michigan held at $1 59. Corn in light demand; sales, 3,200 bushels at 71c. a 72c.; one car high mixed at 73c. Corn meal—$31 for bolted, $30 for unbolted per ton. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $18; shipstuffs, $22; middlings, $24 a $26 per ton. Canal freights lower—Wheat, 7c.; corn, 6½c. to New York; lumber—$3 to the Hudson, $3 50 to Newburg, $3 75 to New York. Lake receipts—16,000 bushels wheat, 282,000 feet lumber. Canal shipments—82,000 bushels corn, 576,000 feet lumber

BUFFALO, July 11, 1874.

Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; wheat, 18,400 bushels; corn, 57,525 do.; oats, 16,400 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 48,325 bushels; corn, 173,075 do.; oats, 9,246 do. Rail exports—Wheat 49,712 bushels; corn, 84,563 do.; oats, 35,075 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 9¾c.; corn, 8¾c.; oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls., on the following range:—Western spring, $6 50 a $7; bakers', $6 75 a $7 25; amber, $7 50 a $8; white, $8 25 a $9. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee No. 1 spring, $1 30 a $1 32; do. No. 2 do., $1 27 a $1 28; red winter, $1 37 a $1 40; Sheboygan and Green Bay, $1 28 a $1 28½. Corn firm; sales of 50,000 bushels at 68½c. a 69c. Oats scarce; No. 2 Western held at 54c. Provisions—Mess and short cut pork, $19 50; extra clear, $22. Lard in tierces, 11½c. a 12c.; tubs and kegs, 13c. a 13¼c; shoulders, 9c. a 9½c.; breakfast bacon, 10½c. a 11c.; smoked beef, 16c. a 16½c. Balance of market unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 11, 1874.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, higher and firm. No. 2 spring, $1 14½ a $1 15 spot, $1 14¾ a $1 14⅞ July, $1 10¾ August; No. 3 spring, $1 07; rejected, 87½c. a 88c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 61c. a 61½c., closed at 61½c.; spot, 61⅜c.; July, 60⅞c.; August, rejected, 58½c. a 58¾c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 47¾c. spot; 44c. a 44½c. July; 34¾c. a 32c. August. Rye in fair demand at 85c. for No. 2. Barley, a speculative demand and prices higher; No. 2 spring, $1 15 a $1 20 spot; $1 08 July; $1 August. Pork in fair demand and advanced; closed easier at $18 90 a $19 spot or July; $18 85 a $19 August; $19 05 a $19 12½ September. Lard steady at $10 35 a $11 37½ spot; $10 35 a $10 40 August. Whiskey quiet but firm at 94½c. Lake freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c., asked. After the regular session of the board this afternoon wheat closed dull at $1 14¾c. July; $1 10¾ a $1 10⅞ August. Corn, 61½c. July, 61c. August. Receipts, 5,000 bbls. flour, 56,000 bushels wheat, 201,000 do. corn, 25,000 do. oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 4,000 bushels wheat, 70,000 do. corn, 22,000 do. oats.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, July 11, 1874.

Sugar nominal. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 303,700 boxes and 14,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 6,900 boxes and 934 hhds. Exported during the week, 17,000 boxes and 2,800 hhds., including 7,000 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Flour, $31 per bbl. Lard, in tins, $48 a $49 per quintal. Potatoes, $15 a $15 25. Tallow, $25 a $26 per quintal. Wax, yellow, $19 a $19 50 per arroba. Honey, 11½ reals per gallon. Empty hogsheads, $8 a $8 50. Lumber, white pine, $70 a $75 per M.; pitch pine, $60 a $65. Shooks nominal. Hoops, long shaved, $115 a $120 per M. Freights nominal. Gold nominal. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days currency, 131 a 133 premium; short sight, 135 a 137 premium; 60 days gold, 152 a 154 premium; short sight, 156 a 158 premium.

FINANCIAL.

A.—STOCK PRIVILEGE ON ALL THE ACTIVE Stocks at 1 to 2½ per cent from the market, parts of $100;