Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JULY 19, 1864.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

(Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONDAY, July 18, 1864.

WHEAT—There is no Wheat offering of any consequence, and, with an extremely light supply, the market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote, nominally, at $2,00 for Red from first hands, and $2@2,10 for White.

CORN—Is steady with a fair local demand, and we note small sales of prime Yellow from store at $1,05. Receipts light and the supply limited.

OATS—Firm with a demand fully equal to the supply. Sale of 1 car, to arrive, at $1,00; and small sales from store at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market continues very quiet and rather dull, but the advance in New York on Saturday, made holders somewhat firmer in their views. The only round lot sale we could hear of was 100 bbls "Star of the West" at $11,25. The demand is very light and the transactions are almost entirely of a local character.

WOOL—The market has been comparatively quiet during the past two or three days, owing, no doubt, to the material decline in Gold. There is but little offering, however, and our dealers are still buying all they can get at prices ranging from 95 to $1,00—some fancy clips $1,02@1,05.

GROCERIES—Market steady with a moderate jobbing demand at about former rates. We note sales of 25 bbls fair New Orleans Molasses at $1,18@1,20, and 5 tce Rice at 10½.

BACON—Is firm with sales to a fair extent at about former quotations. We continue to quote at 12½@13c for Shoulders; 16½@16¾c for Sides; 19@19½c for Plain Hams; 22 for Plain Canvassed; and 22@23 for Sugar Cured.

LARD—There is a regular jobbing demand, and, with light receipts and a limited supply, prime qualities sell readily at 20c.

BIRD FEED—Firm but unchanged; sales of 10 tons shipstuffs at $36 per ton.

FLAX SEED—Sale of 15 bush at $2,80 and 50 do do at $2,10.

SALT—Is firm with regular sales of No 1 Extra at $3,00 on the spot; and $3,10—delivered.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

JULY 18—The Petroleum market continues exceedingly quiet and neglected, the demand having apparently almost entirely subsided, and the transactions consequently are very light and of an unimportant character. Crude has declined slightly, and is not very active even at the decline, as buyers are holding off, in anticipation of still lower rates; we note sales of 100 bbls at 44, bbl returned; 171 and 170 at 45½, bbls included—all on the spot; and 100 at 50, free on board cars. There is no current quotation to indicate method, as we were unable to hear of a single transaction. Some small lots of outside brands are being offered at a decline, but prime city brands—for which the supply is very light—is held at about previous rates. Naphtha is dull and neglected, and in the absence of sales, we give the nominal quotations at 35@40. Buyers are offering 60@65 per bbl for Rectifiedum while holders are asking from $2,75 to $3,00.

There has not been a single arrival of Crude by the Allegheny river since Saturday afternoon.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 18—Refined in bond is firm with a fair demand at 84@85, on the spot. Crude is dull and nominal at 53, on the spot. Free Oil is unchanged, while Naphtha is dull and nominal at previous rates.

Boston Wool Market.

There is no new feature of importance to note in the wool market. The necessities of consumption are such that there will be no interruption of trade this season, except such as may be necessitated by the delay in bringing supplies of staple within reach of our local manufacturing industry. Manufacturers who did not strike early for the wool-growing districts, are relying wholly upon the resources of the market to enable them to keep their mills running and fill contracts for fall goods. They are ready to buy one wool as soon as it is in fair assortment, whatever the price may be; they have already brought the price of the manufactured article up to a point which will warrant the most extended production, and this year's crop of staple, which is now beginning to arrive pretty freely, will go into consumption with a rapidity never before equalled. A ready demand for pulled wool, which for a few years ago was growing upon the trade's hands, have been brought into fabrics and gone into the market, for consumption. Good lots of old wool, either fine or medium, are now scarce and command very full prices.

Though rates tend steadily up in this action, they barely keep pace with prices in the interior from first hands. The balance of the clip remaining in the wool growers' hands, is held at very high figures, and we expect to have to come somewhat nearer to Gold in buying it, the demands of holders are correspondingly augmented. Eastern dealers have contracted for pulled in Ohio and Michigan as long as good fleeces could be secured at 45@50 per lb, but as many wheel are now asking more and higher rates, which allow no margin for shipment to the points of consumption, it is highly probable that the balance of the clip will already bought up for the Eastern market, will come forward slowly and by degrees as happened last year.

The market for foreign wool has been very firm with greatly reduced supplies of the finer descriptions, which are mostly held above the views of buyers. Holders, however, have been quite to different to us, as their stocks cannot be replaced at current rates under the enhanced tariff. Have selling rates are regulated almost entirely by the price of gold, including the cost of exchange remittances; not better, during the latter part of the week, have ruled slightly in favor of buyers.

Sales of domestic for the week amount to some 250,000 lbs, principally new clip Ohio and Michigan at a range of 50@55c per lb for fleece, mostly at $1 and upwards, and $1@1,15 for super and extra pulled. A few choice lots Ohio and Pennsylvania coll still on the market, are held at $1,15@1,20. Prime, Vermont and New York fleeces command about $1 in California, sales 60,000 lbs at 60c. In foreign, the transactions comprise some 400 bales all descriptions, including 125 bls in tops, choice quality, at 70c, and small lots Mestiza at 50@55c per lb.

Crop Prospects.

The prediction of a failure in the crops of the Northern States, in which journals of a certain class have freely indulged, are not likely to be fulfilled. Reports from the various loyal States show that the present prospect of a large yield of cereals is encouraging. Winter wheat will average fully two-thirds of a crop, having been brought forward by timely showers in all the wheat-growing states. In some parts of Indiana, Michigan, and some other States, there will be even more than an average yield. The same is true of spring wheat. In New Jersey, most of the wheat has entirely been harvested, and the farmers are entirely satisfied, particularly in the central counties, with the crop.

The grass crop in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania is very heavy. In the New England States less than usual has been cut, but through the Western and border State about the average amount has been gathered. The weather has been unusually favorable for gathering this crop, and it has been generally secured in fine condition, though in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and some parts of Illinois and Indiana, some trouble has been experienced from the scarcity of hands. This crop, during the war, will be one of the most prolific that can be raised, and many farmers in New Jersey, and no doubt elsewhere, have, for two years past, grown unusually large quantities. One farmer in Somerset county, in New Jersey, has this year 300 acres of superior grass.

The corn product, although the interest of the spring and drouth have been unfavorable, low prospects to be nearly, if not quite, up to the average. The amount planted in some of the States was greater than usual, the grounds in which winter wheat failed unfavorable having been ploughed up and planted with this cereal. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota, the corn prospect is particularly favorable, recent rains having given it a rapid growth. Barley does not in the main, promise well, but oats, according to the last report of the Department of Agriculture, promises one of the largest crops ever seen in the country.

Of fruit there is promise of an average crop. Apples and peaches promise well in the Eastern and Middle States, but in the West there will be a scanty supply. Grapes have been killed everywhere, especially in the West, but in Ohio the yield will be larger than last year. There will be a full supply of sorghum and maple sugar, the farm is evidently turning this, these crops are continually rendered more profitable by the increasing cost of foreign sugars.

It is evident that unless the present promise shall be greatly disappointed, our crops will be quite sufficient to supply the necessities of the army and the people and to spare, in addition, any foreign demands that may be made upon us.

Trade and Commerce of Chicago.

In its short and brilliant career, Chicago has risen to its present high rank of the leading inland City, with a rapidity unprecedent in the history of the world. We have received the Annual Statement of the "Trade and Commerce" of that City for the year ending 31st March, 1864, compiled by the Secretary of the Board of Trade. It is an elaborate document, shows in a comprehensive manner the rapid strides which that enterprising City has made from an insignificant town, a quarter of a century ago, to its present commercial greatness. Thus, in 1838, only seventy-eight hundred bbls of grain were shipped from this point, while the quantity, reducing flour to wheat, in 1861-62, was fifty-six and a half millions; and, in 1863-64, nearly fifty-five millions of bushels. The progress of the provision trade of Chicago, too, has scarcely a parallel in commercial history. It is only a few years ago since she not only stood behind Cincinnati, but also St Louis and Louisville, so far as pork packing was concerned. At present she stands first in both pork and beef packing. There are other branches of trade in which we have not space to enumerate, in which she also stands unrivalled. The natural causes which have made Chicago the great emporium between the North-Western States and the Seaboard, are her perfect net work of railroads, branching out in all directions, and her admirable location at the foot of Lake Michigan. Her facilities for shipping are unequalled. With the lake trade and its shipping, produce can be carried cheaper from Chicago to the East, than from any other market in the West; and in the winter season there are four great lines of railroad connecting with the seaboard, starting as far North as Quincy, and as far South as Baltimore.

The secretary of the Board of Trade remarks that it would be vanity to predict what immense proportions the trade and commerce of Chicago will yet assume. That it will grow with the development of the North-West, now in its infancy, there can be no reasonable doubt.

With the integrity of the Republic once more restored, a settled policy calculating to national industry, we may reasonably anticipate great things from the development of trade and commerce in the great West. With inexhaustible resources, and every facility for their development equalled only by the energy and enterprise of our people, there is surely no necessity for dwelling so largely as we do upon Foreign nations for the comforts and conveniences of life.

Weekly Review of the New York Petroleum Market.

(Reported Expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 16, 1864.

The demand for Petroleum has been characterized by extreme dullness and depression during the greater part of the week past. The great decline in the price of Gold has unsettled the market and prices may be written from 3 to 1bbl@ ¾ gallon lower. Were it not for an active speculative demand which has prevailed during the greater part of the time—the market would have been dull and nominal all through the week. But during the past few days speculation has been almost prohibited by the difficulty which the speculators have experienced by the speculators in obtaining loans. The leading spirits are becoming shaky according to general belief—and they have had to pay as high as 1 per cent a day for accommodation—while the staunch regular dealers have had all they wanted at 7 per cent per annum. Large sales for August have been made during the past several weeks at 10 to 25c above the current prices—and it is not believed possible that the speculators can receive the oil and pay for it at the contract prices.

Per Contra—The speculators do not believe that the sellers can deliver the Oil at any price. In this they will undoubtedly be mistaken—as the receipts continue pretty heavy—and are far in excess of the exports,—which, however, continue to a fair extent,—especially of Crude Oil.

On last evening with the re-action in Gold—which advanced from 244 to 252—a good export demand set in—and has stimulated to-day—by the further advance in Gold to 261—and heavy sales were made of Crude at 50 to 53c—leaving off at the latter rate. Refined also advanced from 80 to 84@85.

The sales for the week comprise 25,000 bbls Crude at from 56 down to 50c—but leaving off to-day at 52@53 of the sales about 12,000 bbls sold to-day of which about 10,000 for export

Of Refined in bond the sales for the week foot up about 20,000 bbls—at from 79 down to 80c—leaving off at about 81@82—about 5,000 bbls of the above have sold to-day for shipment at 80 to 81@82c.

Of free oil the sales are barely 5,000 bbls all told. Prices declined from $1 to 93c—closing nominal at 85 to 87. There have been no sales of moment for two or three days.

The last sales were at 97½ for all July, $1,07½@1,10 for August and $1,12½ for september.

Naphtha is entirely nominal at about 40c for Refined 60@63 gravity.

Philadelphia Market—Mail Report.

Dry Goods—Prices of all kinds of woolen and cotton goods tend upward. Staple brown cottons are quoted firm at 70@75c, and canton flannels at 72@75c. Prints range at from 36 to 42c, and keep sold up close. The same may be said of stripes, ticks and checks. Woolens are firm and steady on the advance, with a good demand from city and country trade for dry goods generally, and very reduced stocks on sale. There is a good demand for army kersseys, with $1,25 freely bid, and $1,40@1,50 asked

Sugar—There has been only a limited demand, both from the trade and the refiners, and to-day trade was brought to a stand by the decline in gold and exchange. Sales of 500 hhds Cuba at 20¾@21c; and 50 box Havana No 11 at 22c.

The Commissary of Subsistence of this Department has awarded a contract for 60,000 lbs coffee sugar at 9 9-10@10; 60,000 lbs at 23 6-10; and 50,000 lbs at 23¾ cents.

Coffee—There has been a steady inquiry, and a further advance of ¼c@¼c has been realized, but at the close trade was brought to a stand by the decline in gold. Sales of 600 bags Rio at 45@52c; 500 bags St Domingo at 44@45c, and 600 bags Laguayra at 47@52c cash.

The Commissary of Subsistence of this Department has awarded a contract of 50,000 lbs roasted and ground Rio coffee at 68½c, and 100,000 lbs at 67 9-10 100 cents.

Domestic Fruit—Green apples are coming in more freely, and have declined to $2@2,50 ⅌ bbl. Dried apples range from 10¾ to 11¾c. There are but few dried peaches left, and they range from 14 to 16c for quarters, and halves. 10,000 lbs were taken to go out of the market on private terms. Western cherries sell at $4@5 ⅌ bushel, and blackberries at 75@80c per bucket.

Fish—There is a fair inquiry for New Mackerel, but old are neglected. Sales of old No 1 at $17@18; Bay No 3 at $14; shore do at $12,50, New large 3's at $13; and medium do at $11. New Codfish relatively at $7,50. Shad are held at $18; Salmon at $35, and Alewives at $9,50@10.

Seeds—The market is nearly bare of clovers, and c is wanted. Sales of 2'0 bushels at $8,75@9. ⅌ lb. Timothy has advanced. Sales of 300 lbs at $4@4,25 per bu. Flax seed is taken on arrival to the crushers at $3,05@3 75.—*Com Ltst, July 16th.*

St Louis Market—Mail Report.

JULY 15—Lead—The price has largely advanced—about 100 pigs soft Missouri selling last Saturday at 14c ⅌ lb. The receipts are small and entirely inadequate to the demand, and at the close holders were claiming further advance.

Hemp—The warehouses are full, and the difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of obtaining storage room has been a great obstacle to making sales on the levee through the past week. The demand has been active and at improving prices, and nearly 200 tons have been purchased in store, including crops of 1862, '63 and '64, at $145@150 ⅌ cwt, for common to fair, and $155@160 for choice; one parcel of a few hundred bales undressed—inferior and common at $140@145. Fair to choice dressed—good to prime $155@160; choice $160@165 and small parcels extra choice at $170@175 ⅌ ton. The demand for dressed has been active and the market closes with the sales have been noted only of a few limited lots at $265@270, and a small lot of very choice at $275 per ton. For bagging the demand has continued fair, steady and the sales have ranged higher, though mostly private terms. Uncovered has sold from 61@62½ and covered at $1,20@1,25 per yd. Receipts to-day 580 bales. The market is steady and firm, and sales reported include one parcel of 2 bales at $1,30; 17 at 145; 10 at $.50; 56 at $150, 26 at $165, and 14 at $170 per ton.

Rope and Bagging—There is some speculative demand, and we have noted sales of 400 and 600 coils at 9½c, and 1,166 coils on private terms. Holders at the close were mostly firm at 9½@9¾c. Bagging is in few hands, and held at 16@20c, as in quality. We noted the sale of 100 pieces at 16c.

Wool—Most of the receipts were purchased in the interior for this and the eastern markets, and the supply off; the inquiry continues to be moderate. The market has been steady and firm—unwashed fetlocs at 55@60c, fleece washed from 75 to 85c, and tub washed at 90c@1 ⅌ lb, as in quality and condition.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

JULY 15—In view of the marked fluctuations in gold and cotton, the market has been even more unsettled than ever, and it has become next to impossible to ascertain the market values. The military situation has become so very complex that speculation with regard to the suppression of the rebellion is about given up. There is but little of it indulged in now-a-days, and the trade seem to have settled down in the conclusion to take things as they come and accept of events as they transpire, without making any provision for contingencies. With the enormous fluctuations in gold and cotton, prices of manufactured goods have been unsettled, prices being fixed together by the cotton and gold markets, without any reference to the supply and demand. In fact the demand is so light, and the market has become so unsettled by various causes, that there is scarcity and regular demand for any descriptions of goods. The business is simply a "pick-up" business, and there are no established prices. Printing cloths have again advanced, in sympathy with the Fremont defence market. Goods cannot now be made to sell at the current prices, which are higher. The sales in Providence last week were as follows—2500 pieces, 62x56, 28c; 14,400 pieces, 52x60, 27c, early in the week; 2000 pieces, 56x60, 29c, Friday; 2000 pieces, 56x64, 31½c; 20 0pieces, 64x64, 34c, early in the week; 6000 pieces, 64x64, 32c; 6200 pieces, 64x64, 33c. Total, 33,100 pieces. 64x64 goods are nominal at 35@36.

Chicago Flour Market.

JULY 16—There was more inquiry for flour, and holders were firmer in their views, but the market was not so active. Sales were—Red winter—100 bbls "Benwood" at $11, 37½; 100 bbls brand not named at $11,40. Spring extra—100 bbls "Atlantic" at $11,00; 100 bbls "Fletcher's best" at $9,75; "100 bbls "Clermont" at $9,25; 160 bbls brand not named at $9,25; 150 bbls do at $9,00. Spring fine—100 bbls do at $10,00. Spring superfine—100 bbls "Lawrence" at $9,00.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R R, July 18—16 pkg rags Godfrey & Clark; 2 cars metal John Morehead, 43 scrap car wheels, H Clintock & Rogers; 50 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 50 do do, 4 sks tax seed, Culp & Shepard; 61 sks rags Howard & Cottrell; 1 carriage, 1 pkg merchandise, Adams & Co; 158 sks oats, Dan Wallace; 100 bale four S Lindsay Jr & co; 37 hides, L H Volght & co; 24 kegs nails, S O Bitbridge; 24 bdls, J E Ralston; 1 car metal, Geo B Bryant; 4 bbls eggs, W F Buck & co; 3 do do, Head & Metzgar; 20 bxs pipes, J D Thompson.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 18—5 bbls eggs, Potter, Allen & Shepard; 188 sks corn, Simpson & Kunz; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 2 cars meal, 80 tons do, Nimick & co; 209 sks mill feed, Dorrington & co; 225 bdls paper, J E Weldin; 125 sks corn, Simpson & Kunz; 794 pieces, Hussey, Wells & co; 158 do Nimick & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 18—20 bbls flour, Croft & Shaffer; 100 bbls, Prestinger & Son; 200 kgs nails, 1 car mill feed, Simpson & Kunz; 4 car stoves, Gregg & Alexander; 800 sks wheat, R T Kennedy & Co; 3 pkgs butter and eggs, Wm Seddon; 23 sks rags, Howard & Cottrell; 40 doz brooms, Kurtz & Bro; 80 bbls flour, A Martin; 7 bbls green apples, Owens & Kennedy.

GRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLARS

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the neck*, having a perfect curve, *free from angles or blocks*, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another advantage possessed by *no other collar*,—viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the turn-down style, the inside of which is perfectly smooth and free from puckers, making this collar—for ease, neatness and durability,—unequalled.

They are made in turn-down style, in sizes from 12 to 17, and in Gorode from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in neat blue boxes, of 100 each; also in smaller ones of 10 each,—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

☞ EVERY COLLAR is stamped

"Gray's Patent Molded Collars"

Sold by all retail dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The trade supplied by

VAN DEUSEN, BOETTNER & CO.,
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97 Warren street, New York.

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T. J. ORR & CO.,

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XX PINE TAR,

Prepared expressly for AXLES. Put up in neat one gallon iron hound BUCKETS. For sale by the dozen and in barrels and halves.

Office, No. 136 FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 124.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

[CONTINUED.]

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and a separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

MISQUALTY, PEYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For tenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen hundred dollars.

For tenth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the seventh of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For the last of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For assistant engineer for mill, six hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-second May, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For eleventh instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie per second article treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine sixteen thousand dollars

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twenty-second October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars.

For last of ten instalments for pay of a blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments for pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteen October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, two thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars

For sixth of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

The sales for the week comprise 25,000 bbls Crude at from 56 down to 50c—but leaving off to-day at 52@53 of the sales about 12,000 bbls sold to-day of which about 10,000 for export

Of Refined in bond the sales for the week foot up about 20,000 bbls—at from 79 down to 80c—leaving off at about 81@82—about 5,000 bbls of the above have sold to-day for shipment at 80 to 81@82c.

Of free oil the sales are barely 5,000 bbls all told. Prices declined from $1 to 93c—closing nominal at 85 to 87. There have been no sales of moment for two or three days.

The last sales were at 97½ for all July, $1,07½@1,10 for August and $1,12½ for september.

Naphtha is entirely nominal at about 40c for Refined 60@63 gravity.

Philadelphia Market—Mail Report.

Dry Goods—Prices of all kinds of woolen and cotton goods tend upward. Staple brown cottons are quoted firm at 70@75c, and canton flannels at 72@75c. Prints range at from 36 to 42c, and keep sold up close. The same may be said of stripes, ticks and checks. Woolens are firm and steady on the advance, with a good demand from city and country trade for dry goods generally, and very reduced stocks on sale. There is a good demand for army kerseys, with $1,25 freely bid, and $1,40@1,50 asked

Sugar—There has been only a limited demand, both from the trade and the refiners, and to-day trade was brought to a stand by the decline in gold and exchange. Sales of 500 hhds Cuba at 20¾@21c; and 50 box Havana No 11 at 22c.

The Commissary of Subsistence of this Department has awarded a contract for 60,000 lbs coffee sugar at 9 9-10@10; 60,000 lbs at 23 6-10; and 50,000 lbs at 23¾ cents.

Coffee—There has been a steady inquiry, and a further advance of ¼c@¼c has been realized, but at the close trade was brought to a stand by the decline in gold. Sales of 600 bags Rio at 45@52c; 500 bags St Domingo at 44@45c, and 600 bags Laguayra at 47@52c cash.

The Commissary of Subsistence of this Department has awarded a contract of 50,000 lbs roasted and ground Rio coffee at 68½c, and 100,000 lbs at 67 9-10 100 cents.

Domestic Fruit—Green apples are coming in more freely, and have declined to $2@2,50 ⅌ bbl. Dried apples range from 10¾ to 11¾c. There are but few dried peaches left, and they range from 14 to 16c for quarters, and halves. 10,000 lbs were taken to go out of the market on private terms. Western cherries sell at $4@5 ⅌ bushel, and blackberries at 75@80c per bucket.

Fish—There is a fair inquiry for New Mackerel, but old are neglected. Sales of old No 1 at $17@18; Bay No 3 at $14; shore do at $12,50, New large 3's at $13; and medium do at $11. New Codfish relatively at $7,50. Shad are held at $18; Salmon at $35, and Alewives at $9,50@10.

Seeds—The market is nearly bare of cloverseed, and c is wanted. Sales of 2'0 bushels at $8,75@9. ⅌ lb. Timothy has advanced. Sales of 300 lbs at $4@4,25 per bu. Flax seed is taken on arrival to the crushers at $3,05@3 75.—*Com Ltst, July 16th.*

St Louis Market—Mail Report.

JULY 15—Lead—The price has largely advanced—about 100 pigs soft Missouri selling last Saturday at 14c ⅌ lb. The receipts are small and entirely inadequate to the demand, and at the close holders were claiming further advance.

Hemp—The warehouses are full, and the difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of obtaining storage room has been a great obstacle to making sales on the levee through the past week. The demand has been active and at improving prices, and nearly 200 tons have been purchased in store, including crops of 1862, '63 and '64, at $145@150 ⅌ cwt, for common to fair, and $155@160 for choice; one parcel of a few hundred bales undressed—inferior and common at $140@145. Fair to choice dressed—good to prime $155@160; choice $160@165 and small parcels extra choice at $170@175 ⅌ ton. The demand for dressed has been active and the market closes with the sales have been noted only of a few limited lots at $265@270, and a small lot of very choice at $275 per ton. For bagging the demand has continued fair, steady and the sales have ranged higher, though mostly private terms. Uncovered has sold from 61@62½ and covered at $1,20@1,25 per yd. Receipts to-day 580 bales. The market is steady and firm, and sales reported include one parcel of 2 bales at $1,30; 17 at 145; 10 at $.50; 56 at $150, 26 at $165, and 14 at $170 per ton.

Rope and Bagging—There is some speculative demand, and we have noted sales of 400 and 600 coils at 9½c, and 1,166 coils on private terms. Holders at the close were mostly firm at 9½@9¾c. Bagging is in few hands, and held at 16@20c, as in quality. We noted the sale of 100 pieces at 16c.

Wool—Most of the receipts were purchased in the interior for this and the eastern markets, and the supply off; the inquiry continues to be moderate. The market has been steady and firm—unwashed fetlocs at 55@60c, fleece washed from 75 to 85c, and tub washed at 90c@1 ⅌ lb, as in quality and condition.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

JULY 15—In view of the marked fluctuations in gold and cotton, the market has been even more unsettled than ever, and it has become next to impossible to ascertain the market values. The military situation has become so very complex that speculation with regard to the suppression of the rebellion is about given up. There is but little of it indulged in now-a-days, and the trade seem to have settled down in the conclusion to take things as they come and accept of events as they transpire, without making any provision for contingencies. With the enormous fluctuations in gold and cotton, prices of manufactured goods have been unsettled, prices being fixed together by the cotton and gold markets, without any reference to the supply and demand. In fact the demand is so light, and the market has become so unsettled by various causes, that there is scarcity and regular demand for any descriptions of goods. The business is simply a "pick-up" business, and there are no established prices. Printing cloths have again advanced, in sympathy with the Fremont defence market. Goods cannot now be made to sell at the current prices, which are higher. The sales in Providence last week were as follows—2500 pieces, 62x56, 28c; 14,400 pieces, 52x60, 27c, early in the week; 2000 pieces, 56x60, 29c, Friday; 2000 pieces, 56x64, 31½c; 20 0pieces, 64x64, 34c, early in the week; 6000 pieces, 64x64, 32c; 6200 pieces, 64x64, 33c. Total, 33,100 pieces. 64x64 goods are nominal at 35@36.

Chicago Flour Market.

JULY 16—There was more inquiry for flour, and holders were firmer in their views, but the market was not so active. Sales were—Red winter—100 bbls "Benwood" at $11, 37½; 100 bbls brand not named at $11,40. Spring extra—100 bbls "Atlantic" at $11,00; 100 bbls "Fletcher's best" at $9,75; "100 bbls "Clermont" at $9,25; 160 bbls brand not named at $9,25; 150 bbls do at $9,00. Spring fine—100 bbls do at $10,00. Spring superfine—100 bbls "Lawrence" at $9,00.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R R, July 18—16 pkg rags Godfrey & Clark; 2 cars metal John Morehead, 43 scrap car wheels, H Clintock & Rogers; 50 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 50 do do, 4 sks tax seed, Culp & Shepard; 61 sks rags Howard & Cottrell; 1 carriage, 1 pkg merchandise, Adams & Co; 158 sks oats, Dan Wallace; 100 bale four S Lindsay Jr & co; 37 hides, L H Volght & co; 24 kegs nails, S O Bitbridge; 24 bdls, J E Ralston; 1 car metal, Geo B Bryant; 4 bbls eggs, W F Buck & co; 3 do do, Head & Metzgar; 20 bxs pipes, J D Thompson.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 18—5 bbls eggs, Potter, Allen & Shepard; 188 sks corn, Simpson & Kunz; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 2 cars meal, 80 tons do, Nimick & co; 209 sks mill feed, Dorrington & co; 225 bdls paper, J E Weldin; 125 sks corn, Simpson & Kunz; 794 pieces, Hussey, Wells & co; 158 do Nimick & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 18—20 bbls flour, Croft & Shaffer; 100 bbls, Prestinger & Son; 200 kgs nails, 1 car mill feed, Simpson & Kunz; 4 car stoves, Gregg & Alexander; 800 sks wheat, R T Kennedy & Co; 3 pkgs butter and eggs, Wm Seddon; 23 sks rags, Howard & Cottrell; 40 doz brooms, Kurtz & Bro; 80 bbls flour, A Martin; 7 bbls green apples, Owens & Kennedy.

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MOLDED COLLARS

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the neck*, having a perfect curve, *free from angles or blocks*, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another advantage possessed by *no other collar*,—viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the turn-down style, the inside of which is perfectly smooth and free from puckers, making this collar—for ease, neatness and durability,—unequalled.

They are made in turn-down style, in sizes from 12 to 17, and in Gorode from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in neat blue boxes, of 100 each; also in smaller ones of 10 each,—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

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