been swelled during the twelve months by $1,682,-459 10, under the subjoined heads:

Real Estate	$200,106 12
Rolling Power	590,179 15
Second Track	447 666 31
Cost of Road	435,125 11

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

REPUDIATION OF THE OVER-ISSUE—THE DIRECTORS INVITED TO RESIGN.

The Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad met, pursuant to adjournment, at Brewster's Hall, in New-Haven, yesterday, at 11 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. W. W. Boardman, Vice-President of the Road. The call of the meeting was read by the Secretary, Mr. Abernethy.

Mr. Robinson, of Philadelphia, said that as it was very clear that it would be necessary to take a vote before the close of the meeting, he would move the following resolution:

Resolved That a committee of two be appointed to ascertain what stockholders are present in person and by proxy, and to act as judges of the vote in the event of a scale vote being called for.

Peter T. Homer, of Boston, and J. C. Brown, of Providence, were appointed to that committee.

Mr. S. D. Bradford then read the report of the committee appointed to investigate and report upon the affairs of the Company.

The Committee to whom the investigation of the affairs of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company was thus delegated, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT:

That as the Committee was directed to investigate and review the proceedings of the managers and employes of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, from its commencement to the present time—a period of eight years—it becomes apparent at once that to accomplish such a work in a satisfactory manner, would require much time and labor, and incur considerable expense. Those who are conversant with such investigations must be aware that there are many perplexities to be disentangled; that one inquiry often leads to another, and that success is not easily attained. In confirmation of this, it may not be out of place to state that a similar investigation of the affairs of another railroad, under a resolution very much like the one already recited, was ordered about two years ago in another State, (Vermont) on the 5th of May, 1852; but the report of the Committee—consisting of three gentlemen distinguished, perhaps, beyond all others for their skill and knowledge of railroad affairs—was not made until July, 1853, and at an expense of $15,000, which had been provided for by the vote ordering the inquiry to be made. They were also fully empowered to employ such means, and to hire such assistance as they might think necessary.

Your Committee sought personal interviews not only with the gentlemen who had performed a similar service, but with experienced accountants, also most accustomed to such examinations; but no one named less than six months as the period which such an investigation as is called for by the resolution would require. It is true that your Committee were ordered to report at a future meeting, and not on the second Wednesday of November; but it seemed, nevertheless, the wish and expectation of the meeting at the Apollo Rooms, New-York, that they should be prepared to report on that day; and they very much regret that it has been found impracticable to do so. It was admitted on all hands that the time would not permit such an examination to be made as the occasion seemed to demand, and that an imperfect or incorrect report would be unsatisfactory and without any beneficial result.

Under these circumstances your Committee, after much anxious consultation and reflection, came to the conclusion that to proceed with the investigation would be doing injustice not only to themselves but also to the best interests of the Company, and they trust that the course pursued will be approved by the stockholders.

Your Committee conclude by requesting that they may be discharged from the trust which was committed to their hands by the stockholders on the 3d of October last.

Mr. Dater having declined to act as one of the Committee, his name is not appended to this report.

S. D. BRADFORD
CHAS. C. GRISWOLD.
ELY A. ELLIOT.
HARRISON GRAY DYAR.

New-Haven, Nov. 6, 1854.

He continued—Mr. Chairman, although you perceive by the report which, as chairman of the committee I have just read, that we have not thought ourselves able to perform, in the time given, the arduous duty devolving upon us, yet I would not have it supposed by the stockholders, that we have in any way neglected their interests, or that we have not done what we thought was best under the circumstances in which we are placed. We have endeavored from the very beginning to consider the position in which we believe the stockholders to be to-day called here to act, and wanting some one to point out the best course to be pursued. It is true that we were not directed by the resolutions to express any opinion as to the future course of the Company, but yet it seems to us after all, that that was the main question of interest to that Company and its Stockholders, and therefore we have embodied the conclusions to which we have come after much and long inquiry, and a good deal of labor in certain resolutions, which, after a few remarks which I should like to make upon the position in which we are placed to-day, I shall, with your permission, offer to the consideration of the Stockholders. You are all aware that since our last meeting able advice has been taken by the holders of the fraudulent certificates, and that several learned counsellors in New-York have given an opinion in favor of the liability of the Company. And yet, Mr. Chairman, I cannot perceive why we should have any great apprehensions on this account. I know not why it is so, but opinions of legal gentlemen given in that way do not have the effect now that they used to have. It was a remark of Junius, an acute observer of men and manners, that "the indiscriminate "defense of right and wrong narrows the understand-"ing, while it corrupts the hearts, &c. If there be "any instances of genius and morality, united in a "lawyer, they are distinguished by their singularity." He was not sure that he could go so far as this; and yet he could not but think that had they been applied to by exclusive owners of old stock, they would have found much stronger arguments on the other side. [Applause.] He believed that it had been said that it was the custom of lawyers of New York to give opinions in favor of the wishes of those who consulted them. He was so presumptuous at their last meeting as to assert that no Boston lawyer had given an opinion favorable to the liability of the Company. He ventured to repeat that statement to-day. He had seen no one that ventured to assert the doctrine of unlimited power in relation to agents as laid down by Judge Bronson and others; nor did he believe that it would be sustained by the Courts. According to these opinions, the Treasurer of the United States might defraud the Government of all the money in the treasury in a single day, and a gentleman possessing millions of such property might go to bed as rich as Croesus and wake up in the morning as poor as Lazarus. If that principle were admitted, who would invest in that property at all? This was a question which could only be settled by the established tribunals. We had no right to settle it in any other way. As Mr. Webster had said in his 7th of March speech, that it was inexpedient to recenact the law of God, so it seemed to him that it was inexpedient to recenact a law of the Sovereign State of Connecticut. There was issued in excess by Robert Schuyler certificates in his opinion, as in the opinion of the Counsel, null and void. Let no one say that that Company refused to pay a just debt against it. But they had no right to assume an amount beyond their character. Whatever they might do to-day, he hoped that they would before all things reject the pernicious counsel of those who would recommend a compromise. He could scarcely believe that there was any one would be ready to come forward and make such a proposition. Coalition!—Fusion!—confusion! It seemed to him that it ought to be called in politics and compromise in payment of debts. Such were the proposals we too often heard made in these degenerate days. That Company was either liable or it was not liable. If it were liable, had it come to this that the Company could not pay its just debts? If they were liable, they certainly ought not to make a compromise. There might be those who would make such a proposal, but he could not believe that they could be found in the State of Connecticut, a State so distinguished for religion, morality, and high commercial honor. They were out of the atmosphere of Wall-st. now, and who did not feel that he breathed a freer and a purer air. He hoped that the proposition would be rejected by all. They should remember that in acting here, to day, they were not acting for themselves alone, but for the widows and orphans, for the poor clergymen and savings banks who had confided in this Company. They looked to that meeting to do them justice. Who could doubt that they were watching its proceedings with the most anxious solicitude. The tidings of what they were now to do would soon cross the Atlantic, and be made public in England, France, Germany, and even among the smiling valleys and cloud-capped mountains of Switzerland; for in all these countries they had stockholders, and even in the East Indies. Gentlemen might well be implored so to act to-day, that if these stockholders were to have their property taken from them, the blame at any time might not be laid to their charge, but to that of the judiciary of the land. They were willing and ready to take this responsibility. He would say a very few words with respect to the resolutions he was about to present. One should speak of himself as little as possible, but perhaps there was a propriety in his presenting those resolutions, as it was well known that he entered a campaign against Robert Schuyler as long ago as 1849, and had never taken off his armor since. Let it not be said that he now would kick a dead lion, for he had encountered the lion in his strength. If the resolutions introduced in 1849, which were so courteously rejected on that occasion, had been acted upon, we should have been saved the mortification and pain and trouble of this meeting to-day, and should now have had a railroad in the most flourishing circumstances possible. He would only add that these resolutions met not only with his own approbation, but with the unanimous approbation of all the other members of the committee:

Resolved, That the Directors be, and they are hereby, requested to form a new Board, by successive resignations and by filling vacancies, agreeable to the 6th section of the act of incorporation.

Resolved, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, proposed as suitable persons to fill such vacancies, viz: James J. Roosevelt, New-York; J. Phillips Phoenix, do; Geo. W. Miller, New-York; Dennis Kimberly, New-Haven; Nath'l A. Bacon, do.; Moncure Robinson, Philadelphia; Wm. L. Lyon, Greenwich; Peter T. Homer, Boston; Wm. W. Billings, New London.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Directors in having submitted the question of liability to the eminent counsel, Messrs Noyes and Wood, and we recommend said opinion as a safe guide for their future action, and that it would be unwise, inexpedient, and hazardous for this meeting, this corporation, or its directors to attempt in any form to subject the stockholders to a burden which neither the law nor equity impose upon them.

Resolved, That the Directors be requested to engage the services of the Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, of New-Haven, as associate counsel with Messrs. Noyes and Wood, to defend the corporation in all actions which may have been or may be brought against it.

George W. Blunt, of New-York, offered to read the resolutions adopted at the meeting of stockholders in University Chapel, (of which an abstract will be found in THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 2.)

Mr. Buckley, in objecting, said that he understood perfectly well what the object of the gentleman was. Now they could only act through their Directors; and he wished to say a word in relation to the condition in which they were placed with regard to any compromise. It had been made public that the present acting Board of Directors held two shares of bogus stock for one of genuine. Were such persons proper to represent genuine stock in a negotiation? This was giving the holders of spurious stock the opportunity of making both sides of the bargain. The first thing was, to have a Board of Directors who could represent the Company.

Mr. Blunt was very glad that the gentleman understood his views. It was more than he did. He then read the resolutions as a part of his speech, and continued: These resolutions represent $250,000 of the stock. The meeting was called by those interested in the fraudulent stock. He believed that lawyers were as honest as the general run of distinguished men. He, and those whom he represented, wished to save the money of the Company from being used up in litigation.

Mr. Buckley thought that that meeting should understand precisely the character of the meeting at which these resolutions were passed. He found, by the public papers, that it was called as a meeting of the old stockholders. He would say—and he held the proof in his hand—that that was a fraud upon the public. Here was a list of the persons appointed by the Chairman himself. In the first place, was Mr. Vermilye? He was set down as owning 100 shares of good, and 300 of bad, stock. It was afterward concluded, to save appearances, to leave him out.

Mr. Blunt would correct the gentleman. He stated that those only who held old stock voted, or were nominated. Impeachment of motives seemed to him to be entirely out of place.

Mr. Buckley would give another fact. The name of Wm. S. Wetmore, who owned 400 shares of bogus stock, was named.

Mr. Vermilye said that Mr. Wetmore declined to act.

Mr. Buckley said that gentlemen were bound to act honestly and tell the truth, not to pretend that they were genuine stockholders, when they held no shares of bogus stock.

Dr. Foot was not disposed to dodge any question. He had confidence in our judiciary and was willing that that matter should go there. If they decided that he, as an old stockholder, had no more right than a bogus stockholder, he would bear it like a man. He was in favor of the resolutions upon the table. It was high time they were passed, for the reputation of this Road had been sinking new for a year past. The knowing ones began to leave that ship before Schuyler came out with that stupendous fraud. If we were to go into the City of New York and rob a bank of $10,000, before a week there would have been a Proclamation by the Governor, offering a reward. But Schuyler had committed a fraud unparalled on the face of the earth, the stupendous fraud committed in England a few years ago was not a priming to this. The day after this fraud was discovered Schuyler was at Rhinebeck, and who attempted to arrest him? Where is, our money? I understand that it is lodged in the hands of a broker, at some 4 ⅌ cent. Why not have legal interest? [Question! Question!] I don't believe that our interests are looked to as they should be. I am in favor of no compromise. If they have claims against it let them press those claims, and I am the last man to plead poverty if it takes the whole road to satisfy their demands. How was it that the partner of Robert Schuyler—he could hardly speak that name—his partner, the participes criminis, perhaps he went too far, but the receiver of his ill-gotten gains, how was it that he passed as a pure man? He spoke plainly but he felt deeply—Mr Phenix was a large holder of good stock and he had no bogus stock. As to money being deposited in the hands of a broker, there was but very little money in the hands of the Company. What money they had was deposited in the American Exchange Bank and in two Connecticut Banks.

The Chairman read a statement just received from the Treasurer:

I have cash in hand in the American Exchange Bank	$3,500
Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport	10,000
New-Haven County	10,300
Cash in bills	20,000
Total	$43,800
Have to pay on the 11th inst	5,500
Have to pay on the 16th inst	53,900
Total	$59,400

This amount is payable in the month of November. On the first of December $72,000 is due for interest.

As to the 7 per cent. interest at the time that they had money in Ketchum's hands, he gave as much as they could obtain anywhere else. With regard to the apprehension of Schuyler, it was some time after the fraud was discovered before it was decided that the offense was criminal. As soon as it was determined that it was a penal offense, a select committee was appointed and secret service money appropriated. They met in secret session every day with the police. We had his house spotted, men watching it every hour in the day and night. By following a second-hand rockaway up the North River they came upon his track, but it became necessary for the police to make a dive, and the matter was blown without securing him. As to offering a reward, an anonymous reward was posted of $5,000, and it was said that within twenty-four hours from that time Schuyler was out of the country. Investigation has been made as to the $400 000 reported to have been secreted in his family, without results. Mr. Buckley would like to ask why the same course was not pursued in relation to Schuyler that was pursued with other criminals. Why should the police of New-York alone be put upon his track, and not a reward offered sufficient to enlist the police of the whole country and of Europe in his detection? He was left, for reasons which he would not attempt to explain to the tender mercies of the police of New York alone. The gentleman, on taking his seat, moved the previous question.

Mr. Denny thought it was unfair that the gentleman should shut off debate and leave no chance for a reply.

The Chairman decided that the previous question could not be moved.

Mr. Noyes hoped that the good sense of the meeting would prevent the adoption of any such principle. While a majority of the meeting coincided to a considerable extent with the mover of the previous question, they thought it would be hardly civil to avail themselves of it. He hoped that while they were in a quiet, orderly place, under the very droppings of New England, they should devote their time to the discussion of greater topics than this. [Cheers.]

The applause was checked by the Chairman immediately.

Mr. Buckley withdrew his motion.

Mr. Denny was prepared to say that if, in the language of the resolutions, the stockholders thought it would be for the interest of the company that the present Board of Directors should resign, he was prepared to say that they were quite ready to do so. It was of no advantage to them to devote their time and talents to the management of this concern. But the present position was on the assumption of the new issue. He hoped that none but holders of old stock would be allowed to vote. He, himself, held two hundred shares of old and three hundred and sixty-five of new. According to the decision of the Company he should not realize so much for his new stock if it were recognized as if he prosecuted for its cost to him in the courts. Unless it was recognized, he should commence proceedings, and from the opinions which so many able lawyers had given him, he had no doubt but that he could recover. He thought that a compromise might be found between the two extremes of those who would not recognize any value on the bogus stock, and those holders of that stock who would not accept an assumption of their stock, but demanded complete indemnity for their purchases. The accountant from Boston who was engaged to investigate the stock, and determine which was spurious and which was genuine, was compelled to lay down a principle to guide him in his investigations. That principle was, that where an individual was the possessor of both genuine and spurious stock, he was presumed to sell his good stock first. A friend of his, owning 100 shares of good stock, deposited it as collateral in a Bank. Another man, owning 100 shares of the spurious, deposited his, also as collateral in the same Bank. He redeemed his stock prior to the first-named gentleman, and, in accordance with the decision of the Boston accountant, received 100 shares of good stock, as the Bank was owner of 100 shares of good and 100 of bad stock, and the hundred first transferred was the good stock. There could be no discrimination between the spurious stock—between that for which an honest equivalent was paid, and that for which nothing was given.

A motion to adjourn was made, and, after considerable remonstrance, withdrawn.

Mr. Brewster believed that it was a matter of expediency. Indeed, it involved a question of right, and then one of expediency. He believed that if a compromise could be made and the road kept running, that the increase of the population of the City of New-York, and the consequent increase of travel on the road would warrant the conclusion that if every man put his shoulder to the wheel the whole $5,000 000 of stock would come up to par in a few years. Litigation was ruinous.

Mr. Buckley repeated his former objections.

Mr. Brewster would give more confidence to the gentleman's views if he were a practical man. But he was a clergyman, and Mr. Brewster was astonished that he should lose sight of the moral aspect of the question. He had done business to the amount of millions of dollars, and never paid the lawyers a hundred dollars for advice. He got along by compromise. He was in favor of appointing a committee of the holders of original stock to confer with gentlemen holding spurious stock, and ascertain on what terms they could settle.

Mr. Noyes said that, by the over-issue, their charter was violated. Judges upon the bench were the only persons to decide upon legal liability. There was a provision in the States of New-York and Massachusetts, and he believed in the State of Connecticut that where parties could agree upon a state of facts, they could submit it in writing to the Supreme Court, who would thereupon define the law. Why not make a case, and submit it to the Court?

After considerable speaking by several gentlemen amid cries of "question," "question,"

Mr Kimberly gained the attention of the meeting. He explained his position at considerable length. He feared that if we attempted a compromise, more spurious stock would be brought in. And he would like to see the Board of Directors who dare pay out money in purchase of any compromise. It was all illegal. Litigation was the surest remedy for litigation. There was no fear that the bogus stockholders would attach the rolling stock of the road; that would be cutting their own throats. If there had been a movement in this matter two months ago, the Supreme Court of Connecticut would have passed upon the matter before that time.

Mr. Dewey was very glad to hear the remarks of the gentleman. He was ready to meet the proposal. And, now the gentleman behind him, (Mr. Buckley,) a minister of the gospel—he respected him the more for that—he hoped that he would manifest the spirit of a minister of the gospel, not only in the pulpit, but also in a railroad meeting.

Mr. Buckley thought, perhaps, that he might understand the duties of a clergyman as well as the gentleman who had misrepresented his statement. If not, he would take lessons of the gentleman from Wall-st.

Mr. Dewy rejoined, and urged the necessity of appointing a committee of old stockholders to treat with bogus stockholders. He deprecated litigation and its delays.

The Chairman stated that the Board had taken into consideration all the means by which the operations of the road could be stopped, and had addressed a circular to the fourteen judges in the City of New-York, who could arrest their operations. He could not estimate the loss to the road of 100 days' stoppage at less than $500,000. The earnings of the road were $3,000 per day.

After considerable cross-firing between a number of gentlemen, Mr. Geo W. Blunt moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table. A smart debate ensued between Messrs Dewey, Phenix, and Noyes; and a stock vote was called. It resulted in 4,966 affirmative shares, and 8,395 negative shares.

So the resolutions were not laid upon the table.

The preamble of the resolutions, on account of some reflections upon the Directors, was rejected viva voce, and the first resolution was passed by a stock vote of 7,635 to 4,381.

The meeting then adjourned sine die, after a session of more than 7 hours. More than 200 stockholders were present.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1854.

ASHES—The market is quite firm; the demand fair; sales of 50 bbls at $6 27½@$7 for Pots and $6 25 for Pearls; Saleratus is selling at 6c., cash. The following is the stock remaining in the warehouse of Messrs. Lester, Palmer & Co., on the 3d instant:

WEEKLY STATEMENT BY LESTER, PALMER & CO

	Pots.	Pearls.
First sort casks	72	30
Second sort casks	73	29
Third sort casks	36	15
Condemned sort casks	6	—
	—	—
Total Pots and Pearls, bbls	187	72

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand shows a marked decrease the sales being confined to this State and nearby towns. The supply is moderate of thick work, and holders of this description are very firm. Thin work is plenty. The export demand is smaller. No change in quotations.

BEESWAX is quiet but steady at 25@26½c. for Southern yellow, in lots.

BRICK—The market continues stationary, the demand moderate. $5 50@$6 50 for inferior to good Hard North River. Philadelphia Face is selling at $20@$22 for fair to prime.

CANDLES—With a fair supply the demand is mainly for Adamantine; sales of Common at 8½@9c., and Staten Island at 24@26c. four months. Common Sperm sell at 28@30c. Tallow is firm.

CORDAGE—The business is limited; the supply is fair; sales of Manilla at 16@16½c; American Tarred, 13½@13½c, and Russia do at 17c.

COAL—Foreign is plenty, and is accumulating; the demand is light, and prices are not supported; sales 400 tuns Liverpool Orrel at $9 50@$9 75, in lots from yard. Domestic is in better supply, and prices are in favor of the purchaser; sales at $6 50@$7 50, from vessel and yard. We understand the supplies from Schuylkill have been resumed and we may expect an increased quantity for the residue of the season.

COFFEE—There is an improved feeling in our market for Rio, with more steadiness in prices and a better demand at the close. The auction sale, announced for Friday, has been postponed till Tuesday next; sales of 1,600 bags Rio 9¾@10¼c.; 500 bags Government Java at 13½c; 100 bags St. Domingo at 9½c, cash; and 1,500 bags Maracaibo, lately received, at 10@11c.; 50 mats Java at 13½c.

COPPER—There is little change to note either in Yellow Metal or new Sheathing, both being steady but quiet at former quotations.

COTTON—The market is quiet, and prices have a downward tendency. The stock continues small, which in a measure tends to sustain prices. We annex quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	10½	10½	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10½	11	11½

DRUGS AND DYES are dull, without much change in prices; sales 20 casks Bleaching Powder, 3c.; 75 bbls. Blown Castor Oil, $1 05; 50,000 ℔ Gum Copal at 7c.; 15 bbls. Eng. Cudbear, 12c.; 200 oz Eng. Sulphate Quinine, $2 56½; a few cases Opium, $6 12; 8,000 ℔ Eng. Blue Vitriol, 11c.; Morphine has further advanced to $4 50; Red Tartar, 23c.; Gallam Tola, 44c.; Copperas, 1½c.; 12 cases Oil Anis, to arrive, $2 50 in bond; 4,000 ℔ Turmeric sold 3½c. cash; 3 cases Madder, 9½c. 6-6 sugs Bi Carb. Soda, 3½c.; Camphor, in tole, 40c.; Oil Lemon, $1 75, Oil Bergamot, $1 50.

DYEWOODS—The market is still quite bare of Logwood, but the demand has abated for export, but prices are steady; Camwood is neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The arrivals are in excess of the demand especially of very common State and this is lower; other kinds are easier, but not so plenty. The stringency in the money market, and the current high prices, materially check the consumption of Wheat Flour. The stock is moderate; not exceeding 150,000 bbls, and consists mainly of the low grades; the better grades are quiet and not plenty. Canadian Flour is inactive and in moderate supply; sales of 80 bbls at $9 75, duty paid. The sales of Western Canal are 6,700 bbls at $8@$8 37½ for common to good State; $8 62½@$9 for mixed to good Michigan, Indiana and Upper Lake; and $10 37½@$11 25 for extra Genesee. Southern Flour is easier and is less active; the arrivals are not large, and the stock is more not far from 26,000 bbls; the sales are 1,100 bbls at $8 87½@$9 31¼ for mixed to good standard brands; $9 50@$9 75 for favorite brands; and $9 81½@$10 25 for fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $7@$8. Corn Meal is firm; sales of 100 bbls Jersey at $4 50, and Brandywine at $4 87½. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Sour	⅌ bbl. $— @ —	Ohio, ex	⅌ bbl $9 37 @10 25
Superfine, No. 2	7 28 @ 7 75	Genesee, ex brds	10 50 @11 25
State, com. brds	8 — @ 8 12	Canada, (in bd)	8 62 @ 8 75
State, sft'k brds	8 12½@ 8 37	Brandywine	9 37 @ 9 50
State fav. brds	8 37 @ 8 44	Georgetown	9 25 @ 9 37
Western mix. do	8 62 @ 8 81	Petersburg City	9 81 @10 25
Mich & Ind strt	8 87 @ 9 —	Richmond City	9 37 @ 9 50
Mich. fan brds	9 — @ 9 12	Alexandria	9 — @ 9 31
Ohio ex. to good	8 75 @ 9 —	Balt. How'd st	9 — @ 9 31
Ohio rd hoop. do	8 75 @ 9 —	Rye Flour	7 — @ 8 —
Ohio, fan brds	9 — @ 9 25	Corn Meal, Jer'y	4 50 @ — —
Mich & Ind ex	9 12 @10 37	Corn M., Brand	4 87½@ — —
Genesee fan. br.	10 — @ — —	Corn M. Wm'burg	4 50 @ — —

FRUIT—New Malaga are in better supply and prices are lower for Raisins, which are only in moderate demand; of other kinds prices generally are sustained; sales of 3,500 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 55@$3 05, closing at $3; 2,500 half do. at $1 55@$1 60 and 2,200 qtr do. at 75@80c.; 1,000 boxes Layer at $3 25@$3 40; 50 kegs Sunn at $10 75; 5,000 ℔ Currants at 25c., in bbls inferior do. at 22c.; 300 cerrons Ivica soft shell Almonds at 16c.; 10 cases Canton Ginger at $5; 500 boxes Malaga Lemons at $2; 100 drums Figs at 24c.; 1,000 bush. Virginia Peanuts at $1 12½; 12 cases Leghorn Citron on private terms; 10 bbls new crop Pecan Nuts, just received, at 14@16c. West India fruit is in good demand; 25,000 Oranges sold in lots at $7 50@$8. Dried Apples are selling slowly at 5@6c.; old Southern peeled Peaches at 10c., new do at 14c.; Newtown Pippins are in small supply and in good request at $5 75@$8, as to how put up, and Western Apples are also selling at improved rates; sales at $2@$2 37½, and Baldwins at $1 37@$1 75.

FISH—Dry Cod are in good stock with a limited City trade at hardly so firm rates; the arrivals have been fair; sales 4,000 quintals in lots, at $3 25 for Grand Bank, and $3 62½ for George's Bank. Mackerel, with increased supplies and moderate demand, prices have slightly given way; sales 800 bbls, at $17 75@$18 for No. 1 large; $16 25 for shore; $15 for No. 2 large, and $8 50 for small do; No. 3 small are worth $4 50. Smoked Herring have been active, but steady; sales 15,000 boxes, at 50c. for scaled, and 38c. for No. 1. Pickled Herring are dull, and more plenty; sales 150 bbls, at $3 50.

FEATHERS—The market is poorly supplied, and there is but a moderate demand at 46@48c. for Ohio Live Geese, and 42@46c. for Tennessee.

FLAX—Domestic is scarcer, and, in the absence of sales, prices are nominal. Foreign Dutch is firm at 17c. for ordinary.

GUNNY CLOTH—The demand at Boston has been moderate, and prices are a shade easier; sales, 300 bales, at about 12c., 6 months.

GUNNY BAGS—The inquiry is fair for this article; sales at Boston of 500 bales, at 9½c., and 20,000, in bundles, at 8½c., 6 months.

GLASS—The supply of French Window is quite large, but is well held; sales at 30c., 25 ⅌ cent discount. American is scarce with sales at the uniform rate 40c., 45 ⅌ cent. discount. The quantity of poor French pressing for sale prevents any improvement in American.

GUANO—The market is well supplied and prices are steady at $27@$35 for large and small lots.

GRAIN—There is little inquiry for Wheat; the supply of prime white Western is very light; the current high prices repress the demand for milling; the stock is very light. The only sale we hear of is 2,000 bush good white Southern, to arrive, at $2 16. Generally quiet at our quotations. Rye is firm and not plenty; sales of 1,000 bush. River at $1 30. Barley is firm but not plenty; sales light at $1 35@$1 40. Barley is firm but not plenty; sales light at $1 35@$1 40. Oats are better and in good demand; Western are quite scarce; sales of state at 52@54c. and Western at 55@57c., and southern at 56@51c. Corn is in animated demand for the east, the home trade and for export; the arrivals are not so large; we notice a small lot of new southern mixed in the market—the first of the season; the sales are 100,000 bush. at 84@86c. for Western mixed; 85c for new mixed Southern; 86c for old Southern yellow, and 87c. new yellow. We quote:

Wheat white G	$2 35 @2 40	Corn, round white	$ 89 @ 90
Wh at, fa (in b)	— @—	Corn, mix. West'n	85½@ 86
Wheat S'n. white	2 10 @2 20	Corn, yellow do	87 @—
Wheat Ohio, do	2 10 @2 15	Barley	1 35 @1 40
Wheat, Mich do	2 20 @2 28	Oats, River&Canal	51 @ 54
Wheat, mix. W'n	1 95 @2 05	Oats, Western	55 @ 57
Wheat, W'n red	1 95 @2 00	Oats, New-Jersey	49 @ 52
Rye, Northern	1 30 @—	Oats, Penn	50 @ 52
Corn, unsound	85 @—	Oats, Southern	48 @ 51
Corn, mixed S'n'n	— @—	Peas, Black Eye d	2 75 @—
Corn, white do	90 @—	Peas, Canada	1 44 @1 56
Corn, yellow do	90 @—	Beans, white	1 50 @1 87½
Corn, round yellow	90 @—		

HAY—a good shipping demand for River, the supply is fair; sales of 1,000 bales at 65@70c.

HIDES—The market since our last shows some improvement, with a fair demand from the trade, with nothing doing for export; prices being too high to execute them. The supply of the common descriptions is comparatively small. The arrivals have been light the past week and the stock is reduced to 125,000, comprising 61,000 Buenos Ayres, 35,000 Rio Grande, 7,000 Argentine, 7,500 Porto Cabello, 5,000 African, 3,000 Matamoras, 1,400 Sandwich Islands, 1,200 Truxillo, 200 St Domingo, 700 Maracaibo, 1,600 California, 1,500 Southern Jamaica, &c. A sale was made to day of 5,000 Angostura, from store, 2½ ⅌ at 17c., 6 months. We quote:

B A	20 @22 ⅌ lb	Marcelona, dry	14 @14½
Rio G., 3d cut	15 @16½	Porto Cabello (hooked)	13½@14
R G. and B. A Gr s	9½@10	Ir. and Eng Slaughter	— @ 9
Gambia and Sisal	12 @15	Dry Southern	11 @12½
O Honda	16½@17	Calcutta Buffalo	90 @100
San Juan	12½@13½	Calcutta Gr. Slaughter	125 @140
Savanilla, &c	11½@11½	Calcutta Dry ⅌ p	100 @110
Maracaibo O. and C.	— @2	Calcutta Dry salted	90 @100
Maracaibo S. and D.	13 @14	Calcutta, Black Dry	92½ @100
Matamoras	15 @	B. A. Horse, D and G.	90 @105
Porto Cabello (direct)	14½@14½		

HEMP—Manilla is sustained in price, with sales of 400 bales at 14c. 6 months. The supply is larger, but is well held. The stock reaches 9,000 bales. American is quiet, parties being without reliable information respecting the new crop, and the sales are confined to small lots at ⅌ ⅌@⅌190 for Undressed, and ⅌2⅌ @⅌205 for Dressed. Sisal is firm at 13c.

HOPS—The market is better supplied, the demand is less active, but in prices there is no change; sales 150 bales eastern and western, crop 1854 at 35@36c.

INDIGO—A dull market but prices are generally sustained; sales 6 cases Manilla at 52@87½c, and 16 cerrons Caracas on private terms.

INDIA RUBBER—Since our last weekly issue, some 30,000 ℔ Para have been sold on private terms—to be exported to Europe.

IRON—The market is more steady since the late speculative movement in Scotch Pig; sales 200 tuns at $34@$35 6 mos. Sweed is firm at $95. English Common Bars sell, at $3 50.

LEATHER—The receipts of all descriptions are large, falling short of the general anticipation, and holders of Hemlock show some disposition to advance quotations, it being ascertained that many tanners were prevented in finishing their stocks by the late severe drouth. The demand this week has been less animated, and mainly of middle and heavy weights. The latter continue very scarce; best qualities command 17c. Oak is uniform in price. French Calf Skins are quiet. English calfed Sheep tend downward, with little inquiry from manufacturers. We quote:

Oak, (Ia) Light, ⅌ ℔	27 @30	Hemlk, Lt Orfco, ⅌ ℔	18 @19
Oak, Middle	25 @26	Hemlk, Mt R G & B A	19 @20
Oak, Heavy	26 @29	Hemlk, Mid Ormoco	18 @19
Oak (Dry Hide)	25 @28	Hemlk, Heavy	18 @20
Oak, Ohio	27 @28	Hemlk, Good Damag'd	15½@17
Oak Southern Light	22 @25	Hemlk, Upper, in rgh	
Oak, B A Wet-salted	22 @23	slaughtered	21 @22
Hemlk Lt R G & B A	19 @22		

LEAD—Much dullness prevails, and the market tends to decline; sales of Spanish at $6 12½, time and interest; the arrivals are liberal; Galena is nominal at $6 50, cash.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine is in small supply and continued good demand, at $16@$17 ⅌ M.

LATH—Eastern are buoyant, the market being nearly bare; sales $900,000 at $2; now held higher.

LIME—Common Rockland is firmer, with light receipts and a fair demand; sales 4,000 bbls at 92½@95c.; closing at latter figure and some Lump at $1 12½.

MOLASSES—There is a fair demand without change in prices, the stock is quite light, and the sales include 300 bbls New Orleans at 19½@23c; 50 hhds do 24c; 35 hhds Cuba Muscovado 40@42c; 100 bbls Porto Rico 24@28c, and 30 hhds Nevitas Sirup on private terms.

NAILS—Cut are in good demand, the supply is light and the assortment down, at 4½c, cash and time.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine is drooping; the pressure in the Money market is not without its influence; sales 350 bbls at 49@50c, cash, mostly in shipping order; Crude is in active demand, and the market retains its firmness; the sale yesterday should have read 2,600 bbls (instead of 2,000) at $4 75 ⅌ 280 ℔; common Rosin is less in demand; the advance in freights to Europe affects the market, and prices are heavy; sales of Wilmington at $2@$2 05 ⅌ 310 ℔s delivered; the medium grades are quiet and plenty, also fine, which is extremely dull, but extra pale remains scarce and wanted; sales of 300 bbls No. 1 at $3 87½ ⅌ bbl; Tar has ruled quiet; the supply fair, the sales are confined to small lots; $4 for Washington; City Pitch is as before, $2 75; Camphene at 62c. We quote:

Turpentine, soft, N.	— @—	Resin, com. old, bbl	$1 90 @2 05
County	⅌ ⅌ 25 @4 62	Do white	2 25 @4 50
Tar, ⅌ bbl.	3 75 @4 50	Sp. Turp. ⅌ gal	50½@ 50
Pitch ⅌ bbl	— @2 75		

OILS—The market for English Linseed is characterized as dull but holders are firm in their views; sales of small parcels at 84@86c; last sales in whole lots at 83@83½c. Crude Whale is firm, with a fair demand, but the advanced views of sellers check business; sales at 58c for run of cargo; refined winter bleached is selling in lots at 70@72c, 4 months. Crude Sperm is held with great firmness, the supply being limited and the demand animated; last sale at the East at $1 65; manufactured is in moderate supply, and holders are very firm; sales at $1 70 for fall unbleached, $1 75 for do bleached, and $1 75@$1 80 for winter do do. Western Lard is scarce and the demand good, at 97@99c, cash and 4 months, and 84c for City. Of Red there is little here; sales at 80c, 4 months, cash, in lots. Olive is quiet at $1 20.

Florence, 30 ℔s b'x	$ — @ —	Whale, refined S	65 @ —
Olive, 12 bt. qts	3 50 @—	Sperm, Crude	1 63 @1 65
Olive, c'ks ⅌ gall.	1 22½@ —	Do. Wr. unbleac'd	1 75 @ —
Palm	9½@ —	Do. do. bleached	1 80 @ —
Lins'd, C'y m. ⅌ gl.	84 @ 85	Elephant, rf. Wh	72 @ 74
Linseed, Eng	83 @ —	Lard Oil, Wt'r	87½@ 90
Whale	56 @ 58	Red Oil	60 @ —
Whale, refined W.	70 @ 72		

OIL CAKE, &c—The market is quiet but firm; small sales of thick round country, at $35, and thin oblong do, at $38@$38 50; thin oblong city a scarce manufacture being unable to fill orders; sales 100 bbls, at $41 cash, which is rather better.

PROVISIONS—The market is rather easier for Pork, and the supply is ample; sales of 1,400 bbls