The amount of cash held for Insolvent Banks is $21,161 65.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Buffalo Trust Company, Buffalo, bonds and mortgages	$100,000 00
United States Trust Company, New-York, Auburn City Stock, 7 ⅌ cent.	100,000 00—$200,000 00

RECAPITULATION

Of securities held in trust by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, Sept. 30, 1856:

Banking Department, Sept. 30, 1856:	
For Banking Associations and Individual Bankers	$10,926,910 40
For Incorporated Banks	111,000 00
For Insolvent Banks	21,161 05
For Trust Companies	200,000 00
Total	$10,359,071 45

The total number of Banks, Banking Associations, Individual Bankers, Closing and Insolvent Banks is 350, viz:

Incorporated Banks	42
Banking Associations	228
Individual Bankers	40
Closing and Insolvent Banks	40
Total	350

Of the incorporated banks in the State there are forty-two. Of these there are eight are in New-York and one in Brooklyn. These are: the Bank of the State, charter expires 1st January, 1866; Leather Manufacturers', 1st June, 1862; Manhattan Company, unlimited; Mechanics and Traders expired 1st January, 1857; Merchants expired 1st January, 1857; National expired 1st January, 1857; Dry Dock, unlimited; Seventh Ward, 1st January, 1863, and Brooklyn Bank, 1st January, 1860.

Business Banks whose securities have been disposed of for the redemption of their circulation, rates of redemption, and when time for redemption will expire.

Names.	What notes.	Rate.	Time for redemption will expire.
Eighth Avenue Bank	All.	94 cts.	May 21, 1861
Farmers' Bank, Onondaga	All.	85 cts.	Nov. 12, 1859.
James Bank	All.	91 cts.	June 17, 1858.
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Oswego	All.	77 cts.	Sep. 28, 1860.
New-Rochelle, Bank of	St'k notes.	Par.	June 17, 1858.
New-Rochelle, Bank of	St. & cit. nts.	81 cts.	June 17, 1858.

The results of the previous tables show that the paper currency of the State of New York issued according to law, including incorporated banks, banking associations, individual bankers, those also which are voluntarily closing their business, and those that are insolvent and are redeemed at this office, amounted on the 30th of September, 1856, to $13,580,283.

The amount of actual circulation on that day, deducting the amount in the vaults of the banks themselves, would probably reach the sum of $31,000,000. If from that should be deducted the amount held by the banks of each other's notes, say $3,000,000—$1,000,000 of foreign bank notes and $2,000,000 of the notes of the banks of this State—the actual circulation would be probably $29,000,000.

The present aggregate capital of the banks amounts to $97,866,301; the relative position of capital and currency produced by the operations of the general Bank law during the past ten years, is worthy of note, not only by the capitalist, but by every business man in the community.

The aggregate banking capital of the State of New-York, on the 1st day of Nov., 1847, was, in round numbers $43,000,000
On the 1st day of October, 1856 97,866,310
Increased capital during 10 years $54,866,310

The total circulation November 1, 1847, deducing the amount of bank notes in the hands of the banks, was nearly $20,000,000
On the 1st October, 1856, say 31,000,000
Increase of currency $11,000,000

The peculiar significance of these figures is, that while capital for banking purposes aggregates itself with rapid and gigantic strides, currency lags far behind it under the operations of our general bank law.

The following table exhibits the aggregate items of the debts and liabilities and the means and resources of all the banks, banking associations and individual bankers doing business in this State on the 29th December, 1855, March 8th, 1856, June 14th, 1856, and September 20th, 1856, compiled from their quarterly reports to this Department, according to the provisions of Chap. 164 of the Laws of 1851:

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

Items.	Dec. 29, '55. $	Mar. 8, '56. $	June 14, '56. $	Sep. 20, '56 $
Capital	86,890,967	88,779,568	92,334,172	96,381,301
Circulation	31,990,297	30,579,892	30,705,084	34,019,633
Profits	12,247,191	10,933,795	12,945,901	12,656,296
Due to banks	26,099,775	28,710,816	29,730,636	29,014,125
Due individ cor., &c.	1,180,583	1,323,136	1,031,641	1,150,504
Due Treas. State N.Y.	6,483,562	3,139,823	3,254,421	3,433,426
Due depositors	35,644,313	91,297,476	96,267,267	96,977,970
Due others	2,645,452	2,311,112	2,188,456	2,183,403

MEANS AND RESOURCES.

Loans and disc'nts.	165,186,568	171,316,779	174,141,775	183,895,670	
Overdrafts	455,602	439,159	498,978	488,348	
Due from banks	14,091,582	11,272,581	12,255,098	12,179,159	
Real estate	5,999,524	6,116,162	6,724,163	6,883,945	
Specie	11,841,591	15,988,693	18,510,835	12,890,771	
Cash items	20,441,500	17,889,439	20,158,365	22,678,628	
Stock & prom. notes	22,664,984	22,297,527	21,511,223	21,027,533	
Bonds & mortgages	7,943,471	8,102,503	8,381,501	9,806,415	
Bills of banks	3,355,049	2,673,188	3,067,190	2,946,568	
Loss & expense acct.	1,566,878	987,635	1,191,984	970,835	

We have two systems of banking in this State, both of which I believe, as now conducted, are sound. The remaining chartered Banks must of necessity soon come under the provisions of the General law, as their charters expire, or discontinue their business. They have been, by legislation, in a measure interwoven with each other.

The great principle of the General Bank law is security to the billholder. We all are, from the necessity of our position and business, compelled to receive bank-notes as money. There is no exception; it rests alike upon the poorest as well as the wealthiest citizen of this State.

To protect and guard in the most stringent manner the involuntary creditor of the Banks should be one of the most grateful duties of the Legislature. When that is done, every facility for the employment of capital should be rendered to those desirous to engage in the business of banking.

Under the operations of the general bank law, the demand and supply of bank capital will keep pace with the wants of the business community of the State.

The creation of banks under the provisions of the present law, from the requirements of it in their formation, never can or will add to our paper currency more rapidly than will be sufficient to meet the ever-swelling tide of the trade and commerce of our citizens.

The formation of a free bank upon a stock basis alone, absolutely (for a time) reduces the volume of currency in its vicinity, as it had paid, or rather returned from redemption, to other banks $116 at least for every $100 it has received from this department. The only facility it can offer the business men of the community where it is located, is in concentrating a capital above the amount deposited in this office, and in its attempts to fill the vacuum in the currency the purchase of its stock has created, and also by drawing to itself deposits that would have remained comparatively idle in the hands of parties who from interest in, or good will toward the new bank, deposit their surplus moneys therein. This concentration of deposits again tends directly to reduce the volume of currency, as the most reliable circulation of a bank is in notes laid aside for future use.

As a proof how slowly the present system of banking tends to inflate our currency, the table marked G, and appended to this report, shows the increase of capital and also of circulation for the last ten years.

It will be readily seen that during the last fiscal year, while capital has aggregated itself to the amount of $12,216,711 for the purpose of engaging in the business of banking, the volume of currency has increased only $2,322,691.

It is a matter of interest to the bankers of this State to note that under the operations of the free bank law, whose provisions permit capital for banking purposes to seek its own location and amount, how swiftly its employment develops the great source of its profit, *i.e.* deposits. From 1825 to 1848 the capital employed in banking in this State neither increased nor diminished a million of dollars, and deposits remained nearly as stationary. In 1849 capital began to seek investment in the business of banking, and with the exception of 1855, increased with astonishing rapidity, compared with the previous five years.

By reference to table H, showing the aggregate movement of the banks in this State by items, for the last ten years, from the June statement, it will be readily seen that bank capital, whether increasing rapidly or sluggishly, seems to possess the magic power of producing depositors to an equal amount of that capital, seldom varying more than two or three per cent.

When left to individual enterprise and choice of locality, it steadily and surely creates the elements that sustain and cherish its profits and prosperity.

It would seem that human ingenuity would rest content with a system as safe and perfect as the present method of banking now pursued in this State. No failure of any incorporated bank, banking association or individual banker, has taken place during the past two years, except an individual banker, doing business under the name of the State Bank, at Sackett's Harbor. His securities, deposited in this office, have been sold by the present Superintendent, and the notes are now being redeemed at par. Every other institution, or individual banker, doing business in this State, as far as the knowledge of this Department extends, has faithfully discharged its obligations to the public.

As before remarked, the two systems of banking pursued in this State are intimately interwoven together by past legislation. The incorporated banks are, as shown by the quarterly returns, in a sound and healthy condition. They must and will gradually disappear, or come under the provisions of the act of 1838, before that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the Legislature from granting special charters for banking purposes in this State. Heretofore, with two exceptions, they have filed their certificates of associations in this Department, and continued their business under the general bank law. It would be unjust in me not to remind the Legislature that, as far as their circulation is concerned, it is now greatly strengthened by the personal responsibility resting upon each of their stockholders.

The Superintendent advises great caution in disturbing the present banking laws, and expresses the opinion that the legitimate currency of the State is far short of the securities of the business of the State, and that this will continue to be the case as long as banking is continued on its present basis. In relation to mortgages the Superintendent says:

The act of 1838, as amended by that of 1848, settles the terms upon which bonds and mortgages may be received as security for circulating notes; and the amendment of 1849 in relation to the reception of stocks and their kind, are now both in force, and control the action of this department in receiving those securities for circulating notes to be issued thereon.

In relation to the reception of bonds and mortgages by this department, as security for circulating notes, the present incumbent only reiterates the opinion of his predecessors in saying that their reception was an original error of the act of 1838.

The increase of this class of securities during the past year is in greater proportion to the actual increase of securities deposited in this department than in any former one, and is such as to warrant the conclusion that they are soon to reach a nearer proportion to the stocks now held than at any time since the organization of our free banking system.

The increase of mortgage securities during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th September last, is $342,530, against $130,478 during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1855. The receipt of stocks, or rather the amount of stocks held by the department, decreased during that year $537,742; while the present year shows an increase of that description of securities of $3,654,908 84.

"The rapid tendency to raise the amount of mortgage securities as a basis for circulating notes, is clearly evinced from the fact, that a large majority of all the new Banks that have come into existence during the past year have mortgages as a part of their securities. Of the associations and individual bankers that have commenced business during the past year, but eight have secured their circulating notes by stocks alone, while seventeen have their circulation secured by pledge of "public stocks and real estate."

* * * * * * *

Within the last four years nearly $7,000,000 of the stock of this State, issued for the enlargement and completion of our various canals, have been absorbed by this office; and over $1,000 000, in the shape of premiums for those stocks, have been paid into the Treasury of the State. Another year must necessarily place upon the market $2,250 000 of stock issued for the same purpose, and which will soon find its way into the vaults of this office.

* * * * * * *

The Superintendent does not recommend any enlargement at present of the basis of bank circulation, but thinks that such enlargement will eventually be necessary. The Superintendent advises that each bank shall be required to make an examination every year of its securities deposited in the Bank Department, and ascertain if they are correct. The circulation of the expired incorporated banks on the 30th September was $3,705,058. The Superintendent says:

My predecessor in his last annual report recommends that the stockholders of the new association, using this currency for their benefit, should be made directly and immediately responsible for its redemption. While the present Superintendent fully concurs in the benefit they derive from that circulation and in the justice of such a liability, he most respectfully suggests to the Legislature that the use of those notes by the association attaches, in his opinion, the personal liability for their redemption either upon every stockholder of the expired bank, in whose name any such stock stood at the time the charter expired, or those of the new association that has succeeded it. That circulation is certainly an indebtedness of the one party or of the other.

If the new one has assumed the final redemption of it, to enable the trustees of the old bank to close their affairs, it must as prudent men take the guarantee of trust, they must as prudent men take the guarantee of the association to that effect, or it may rest in the shape of a special deposit by the trustees of the old bank, which would be paid by its final redemption and destruction under the act of 1854, providing for the return and destruction of the notes of expired Safety Fund banks.

The provisions of that law are eminently just, and in the opinion of the Superintendent will retire that currency without crippling the operations of the banks, or exposing the public to any eventual loss. Fully believing that a personal responsibility rests upon the stockholders of the expired banks, or those of the new association according to the terms upon which the transaction must of necessity have been made, I am unable to see the reasons which require any action on the part of the Legislature in connection with the personal liability of the stockholders of the new association succeeding the expired bank.

During the past year two Banks have given notice of closing their business. The Superintendent thinks the Safety Fund will eventually meet all demands upon it and leave a considerable surplus.

In concluding this Report, the Superintendent respectfully suggests to the Legislature that as far as his knowledge extends, no desire has been manifested either by the people of this State or the bankers themselves for any radical change in the system of banking now so successfully prosecuted in it. The expansive force given to capital by the General Bank Law seems to meet fully the business demands of our community. The trade and commerce of our citizens have become almost indissolubly interwoven with our system of banking; they are mutually dependent upon each other, and they are now both prosperously conducted.

The introduction of a disturbing element must materially affect their now mutually successful operations.

If past success in the business pursuits above referred to furnishes any evidence of future prosperity, it would seem that wisdom would dictate that a stand point should now be made upon our present banking laws, and await the clearer teachings of experience as to their defects before experimenting upon the powers of endurance that the present system may possess, to meet theoretic and periodical changes, the effect of which can only be tested by the uncertain but practical result of those changes.

While the present Superintendent is adverse to changing any principle or practice in the method of transacting the business of banking in this State, yet he respectfully asks the aid of the Legislature in perfecting the details and practical efficiency of his department in the following particulars, which have been referred to under their proper heads in this report:

1. The propriety of an act making it the duty of each bank, banking association and individual banker, through their officers, or the individual banker in person, or an authorized agent duly appointed, once in each fiscal year to examine the securities held in trust for each of them in this department, and receipt the same, if found correct, to the Superintendent.

2. To compel, by fine in case of failure, all banks, banking associations and individual bankers, to make their quarterly returns within fifteen days after mailing notice to them by the department of the day designated upon which to make the same.

3. To hereafter compel individual bankers commencing business to file their dealings with this department and the public, to prosecute the business of banking under their own proper names.

4. To enable the devisees of an individual banker to continue the business and the name of such banker in their dealings with this Department and the public.

5. To enable the Superintendent to appoint an agent to witness the burning of the circulating notes of any bank, banking association or individual banker, who shall neglect the same for ten days after their receipt by this Department.

6. To enable him to destroy the bank-note plates of all closing and insolvent Banks in this State.

7. To pay into the Treasury certain balances of closed Banks.

8. To sell or compromise certain securities held by the Bank Fund received from the City Bank of Buffalo, now worthless in their present condition.

These propositions embrace all the legislation necessary to enable this Department to perform its duties with accuracy and dispatch.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Jan. 7.

Reported by S. B. CONOVER, General Produce Commission Dealer, No. 197 and 199 West Washington Market.

APPLES are selling slowly, and the call is mostly for extra quality Greenings and Spits, which are worth ⅌$3 ⅌$4 50 ⅌ bbl.; Seeks, Talman Sweets, Swars, &c., are selling at ⅌$3 50 ⅌$4 ⅌ bbl. Russetts, Russets, ⅌$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Red Russets, ⅌$2 ⅌$2 50 ⅌ bbl. Common APPLES, ⅌$1 50 ⅌$2 50 ⅌ bbl.

CRANBERRIES are not very lively, at ⅌$11 ⅌$13 ⅌ bbl.

CHESTNUTS, ⅌$4 50 ⅌ bush.; HICKORY NUTS, ⅌$2 ⅌ bush.

In POTATOES there is but little change; good Jersey Mercers are selling at ⅌50 ⅌$3 25 ⅌ bbl.; Jersey Carters, ⅌$4 ⅌$4 25 ⅌ bbl.; Jersey Peach Blows, ⅌$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Jersey Black Mercers, ⅌$4 ⅌ bbl.; Western Mercers, ⅌$3 ⅌ bbl.; Yellow Pink Eyes, ⅌$2 50 ⅌$2 75 ⅌ bbl.; English Whites, ⅌$2 25 ⅌ bbl.; Reds, ⅌$2 25 ⅌$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; Californias, ⅌$2 ⅌ bbl.; Northern Carters, ⅌$2 ⅌$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Northern Mercers, ⅌$2 50 ⅌$2 75 ⅌ bbl.

Ruta Baga TURNIPS, ⅌$1 12 ⅌$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; round white TURNIPS 87½c. ⅌$1 ⅌ bbl.; flat white do., 75c. ⅌ bbl.

Red ONIONS, ⅌$1 75 ⅌$1 62 ⅌ bbl.; yellow, ⅌$2 25 ⅌$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; white ONIONS, ⅌$3 ⅌$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Strings, ⅌$3 50 ⅌ hundred; GARLIC, ⅌$7 ⅌ hundred.

BEETS, ⅌$1 75 ⅌$2 ⅌ bbl. PARSNIPS, ⅌$2 ⅌ bbl. Washed CARROTS, ⅌$1 75 ⅌$2 ⅌ bbl.; CARROTS, for feed, 75 ⅌80c. ⅌ bbl. CABBAGE, prime, ⅌$8 ⅌$11 ⅌ hundred; second, ⅌$3 ⅌$5 ⅌ bbl. Marrow SQUASH, ⅌$3 50 ⅌ bbl. CELERY, ⅌$1 50 ⅌$2 ⅌ dozen.

The market is well supplied with POULTRY, and sales not very brisk; Jersey and Philadelphia is selling at 12⅌13c. ⅌ lb for TURKEYS; 15⅌15c. ⅌ lb for DUCKS; GEESE, 9⅌10c. ⅌ lb; CHICKENS, 8⅌10c. ⅌ lb. Northern and Western TURKEYS, 10⅌11c. ⅌ lb; CHICKENS, 7⅌8c. ⅌ lb; GEESE, 8⅌9c. ⅌ lb; DUCKS 12⅌13c. ⅌ lb.

The GAME market is better supplied than it has been before this season, and Western Game is very plenty in market.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS or GROUSE are selling at 75c. ⅌ pair; PARTRIDGES, 75c. ⅌ pair; QUAIL, ⅌1 50 ⅌$1 75 ⅌ dozen; HARES, 40⅌50c. ⅌ pair; RABBITS, 25⅌31c. ⅌ pair; Wild TURKEYS, with feathers on, ⅌1 50 ⅌$2 each. BEAR, by carcass, 16⅌18c. ⅌ lb; VENISON, by carcass, 9⅌10c. ⅌ lb; by saddle, 12⅌13c. ⅌ lb; BLACK and GRAY SQUIRRELS, 6⅌8c. each.

State EGGS, 28c. ⅌ doz. by mark; Western, 26c. ⅌ doz. by mark; Limed Eggs, 24c. ⅌ doz.

BUTTER—Orange County Pail, 31c. ⅌ lb; good State, fresh firkins, 25⅌26c. ⅌ lb; good State Dairy, in firkins, 23⅌25c. ⅌ lb; good State fresh, in Welsh tubs, 24⅌25c. ⅌ lb; good State Dairy, in Welsh tubs, 22⅌24c. ⅌ lb; common State, 18⅌20c. ⅌ lb; good Western, 20c. ⅌ lb; ordinary Western, 15⅌17c. ⅌ lb.

LARD, 11⅌13c. ⅌ lb.

CHEESE, 10⅌11c. ⅌ lb.

BEEF, 7⅌8c. ⅌ lb.

VEAL, 8⅌10c. ⅌ lb.

MUTTON, 8⅌9c. ⅌ lb; LAMB, 11⅌12c.

CALVES, 6⅌7c. ⅌ lb.

PORK, corn-fed, 8½⅌9c. ⅌ lb; still-fed, 7½⅌8c.

Markets.—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1857.

ASHES—The market is firmer, the demand fair; sales of 50 bbls. at ⅌$7 27½ ⅌$8 for Pots and ⅌$7 87½ ⅌$8 for Pearls; the stock is diminishing. Saleratus is steady at 8c., cash.

BRICKS AND TILES—A moderate business only is transpiring in Domestic Brick. Foreign are without change of moment. Malt Tiles sell at ⅌$25 ⅌$30.

We quote:

Hard North Riv.	$4 25 ⅌$4 50	Bath	$25 00 ⅌$30 00
Philadelphia	18 00 ⅌ 20 00	Welsh	27 00 ⅌ 30 00
Colleburgh	7 00 ⅌ 10 00	Stourbridge	40 00 ⅌ 45 00

BEESWAX—We notice sales of 2,000 lb American Yellow at 28½c.

COTTON—The market to-day has ruled quiet; prices are fully sustained; the sales are 1,500 bales. The export since 20th ult. has been 2,334 bales, viz: to Liverpool, 1,374; Havre, 686; Bremen, 278. The sales for the same period were: 21,000 bales, including 8,000 in transitu. The receipts have been 8,100 bales. We quote as follows:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11½	11½	11½	11½
Middling	13½	13½	13½	13½
Middling Fair	13½	13½	14	14
Fair	13½	13½	14½	14½

COFFEE—Rio continues quiet, but steady; Java has been more active at about full prices; the sales are 1,200 mats Java. The stock of Rio is 74,000 bags.

COPPER—New Sheathing commands 31½⅌32c. in salts, and Yellow Metal 25½⅌26c., 6 months. Ingot Copper is quiet, but prices remain firm at 29½c. for Baltimore and 30c. for Lake Superior, 4 months. Old Copper is fairly active; sales of 5,000 lb at 25⅌26c., cash.

COAL—The market is steady for domestic, with a good inquiry for local consumption; but there is only a moderate shipping inquiry; the supply at all the Atlantic ports is fair, fully equal to our wants, as the daily arrivals by railroad from Easton, Pa., are sufficient to meet the increased consumption. Peach Orchard is in good request at ⅌$4 75 ⅌$6 for small and large size. In Foreign there is more steadiness; sales of Liverpool Orrel at ⅌$7 ⅌$7 50; Cannel at ⅌10, and Newcastle at ⅌$6 75, 4 mos.

CANDLES—Adamantine have not varied essentially since last Wednesday; the demand is fair; sales of 1,500 boxes at 25c. for Phenix; the whole range is 24⅌28c. for common to best brands. Stearin are quoted at 31⅌32c. Plain Sperm at 38⅌40c. Patent at 45c.

CEMENT—Common commands ⅌$1; Roman ⅌$3 50; Portland ⅌$4; Marble ⅌$6 ⅌$8.

DYEWOODS—The demand continues limited both for export and home use; the continuance of high rates of European freights exerts a depressing influence on the market; the stock is slowly accumulating, and prices are partly in favor of buyers. Sales of 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood at ⅌$15 50, and 50 tons Jamaica do. at ⅌$15, both cash in bond.

We quote:

Mahogany.		Bird's Eye Maple, sl. ft.	7 ⅌ 7½
South Side St. Domingo logs spl. foot	10 ⅌11	*Fustic.*	
Crotches, ⅌ spl. foot	45 ⅌50	Cuba, ⅌ tun in bd.	⅌$28 50 ⅌—
Gonaives	9½⅌10	Savanilla	17 50 ⅌—
Crotches	30 ⅌35	*Logwood.*	
Cuba Nuevitas	14½⅌15	St. Domingo, ⅌ tn	⅌$15 00 ⅌16 50
Cuba Manzanilla	9½⅌10½	Honduras	21 00 ⅌22 00
Mexican logs	11 ⅌12½	Laguna	29 00 ⅌30 00
Honduras	9 ⅌11	Jamaica	15 50 ⅌—
Cedar.		Divi Divi	32 00 ⅌40 00
Cuba logs, ⅌ spl. foot	11 ⅌—	Ext. Logwood, ⅌ lb	— ⅌—
Florida, cubic foot	80 ⅌85	Extract Fustic	— ⅌12
Rio Rico, ⅌ lb	6 ⅌ 6½	Ext. Quercitron	— ⅌11
		Ext. Hyn N c	— ⅌—

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is not so active, and will it increased firmness in freights, and the absence of later news from Europe, prices favor the buyer at the close; the better grades are heavy, and only in moderate request; the sales are 6,600 bbls. at ⅌$4 25 ⅌$6 50 for common to good State; ⅌$4 ⅌$6 75 for extra State; ⅌$5 50 ⅌$6 55 for Superfine Indiana and Iowa; ⅌$6 65 ⅌$6 90 for common to fair extra Ohio; ⅌$6 90 ⅌$8 00 for fair to very choice extra Ohio; ⅌$6 87 ⅌$8 75 for St. Louis brands; and ⅌$7 30 ⅌$8 50 for extra Genesee. Canadian Flour is without change to note; the demand is moderate; sales of 350 bbls. at ⅌$6 90 ⅌$6 55 for superfine; and ⅌$6 75 ⅌$7 60 for extra brands. Southern Flour is rather heavy; the arrivals are fair, and the demand is only moderate; sales of 1,000 bbls. at ⅌$6 85 ⅌$7 20 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore; and ⅌$7 25 ⅌$8 00 for fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm at ⅌$5 62½ ⅌$4 25 for fine; and ⅌$4 31½ ⅌$5 25 for superfine and extra. Corn Meal is quiet; the arrivals are fair; sales of Jersey at ⅌$3 12½ ⅌$3 25; and Brandywine at ⅌$3 75 ⅌$3 87½; Buckwheat is in fair demand at ⅌$2 25 ⅌$2 37½ ⅌ 100 lb.

We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$4 50 ⅌ 6 00	Canada	$5 30 ⅌ 7 50
State, com to fa.	6 15 ⅌ 6 25	Brandywine	6 62½ ⅌—
State, nat t b'ds	6 25 ⅌ 6 30	Georgetown	7 10 ⅌ 8 00
State, fav. b'ds	6 35 ⅌ 6 50	Petersburg City	8 00 ⅌—
Western mixed do.	6 30 ⅌ 6 40	Richmond City	8 00 ⅌ 8 50
Mich. & Ind. str't.	6 40 ⅌ 6 55	Alexandria	7 00 ⅌ 7 70
Mich. fancy b'ds	6 60 ⅌ 6 65	Balt. Howard-st.	7 00 ⅌ 7 45
Mich. & Ind. ex.	6 70 ⅌ 7 00	Rye Flour	5 25 ⅌ 5 25
Genesee fan. b'ds	6 80 ⅌ 7 25	Corn Meal, Jersey	3 12 ⅌ 3 18
Ohio ex. ⅌ bbl.	6 65 ⅌ 8 00	Corn Meal, Brand.	3 75 ⅌ 3 81
Genesee ex. b'ds	7 30 ⅌ 8 50	Corn M., B'ke, pun.	17 25 ⅌17 50

FISH—The market continues extremely quiet but with limited receipts prices are maintained. Of Dry Cod, 3,000 qtls. Caetine remain afloat, unsold; holders are asking ⅌$5 50, but buyers do not offer over ⅌$5 25. St. Georges is worth ⅌$3 87½ ⅌$4. Mackerel are quiet but firm at ⅌$10 ⅌$10 25 for medium No. 1; ⅌$8 ⅌$8 25 for No. 2, and ⅌$6 50 ⅌$6 75 for No. 3. Pickled Herring are in moderate request and Halifax are a shade firmer; small sales at ⅌$4 75 ⅌$5. Box Herring are inactive at 35c. for Sealed and 25c. for No. 1.

We quote:

Dry Cod	⅌ cwt. ⅌$3 25 ⅌$4 25
Dry Scale	— ⅌ 3 00
Pickled Cod	⅌ bbl. 4 00 ⅌ 4 50
Mackerel No. 1, Mass.	large 19 00 ⅌ 20 00
Mackerel No. 1, Mass.	small 9 75 ⅌ 10 25
Mackerel No. 1, Halifax	— ⅌—
Mackerel No. 2	large 10 00 ⅌ 10 50
Mackerel No. 2, small and med.	— ⅌ 8 25
Mackerel No. 3	large 7 00 ⅌ 7 50
Mackerel No. 3, Halifax	— ⅌ 6 25
Mackerel Med., Mass., No. 3	6 00 ⅌ 6 75
Mackerel No. 3	small 5 50 ⅌ 5 75
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1	22 50 ⅌—
Salmon, Pickle	⅌ tierce 30 00 ⅌ 32 00
Shad, Conn., No 1, ⅌ half bbl.	— ⅌ 10 50
Shad, Conn., No. 2	— ⅌ 9 50
Herring, Pickled	4 25 ⅌ 5 00
Herring, Scaled	0 34 ⅌ 0 35
Herring No. 1	0 25 ⅌ 0 28
Herring, Dutch	⅌ keg. 1 25 ⅌—

FRUITS—Raisins are without movement; the stock is diminished, and holders are asking better prices. Green apples are dull at ⅌$3 75 ⅌$4 ⅌ bbl. Dried Fruits are firm, at 9c. for Southern, and 10c. for State Apples.

We quote:

Raisins, Seedless, ⅌ case	⅌$7 25 ⅌$7 50
Raisins, Bunch, ⅌ box	3 75 ⅌ 3 87½
Raisins, Layer	4 25 ⅌—
Currants (prime), ⅌ lb	20 ⅌— 21
Citron, Leghorn	19 ⅌—
Almonds, Langedoc	19½ ⅌— 20
Almonds, Marseilles, Soft Shell	17½ ⅌—
Almonds, Ivica, Soft Shell	— ⅌— 17
Almonds, Sicily, Soft Shell	— ⅌— 12½
Almonds, Shelled	22½ ⅌— 25
Sardines, ⅌ box	— 55 ⅌— 58

FLAX—A limited inquiry for Jersey and River at 9⅌10½c.; Foreign is inactive at 13⅌14c.

FURS, &c.—The year just brought to a close has been one of unusual high prices for Furs and Skins on both sides of the Atlantic, but the general impression now is that prices must recede; the collections this season are said to be large, and already Mink and Muskrat begin to arrive quite freely. The opening prices of the season, however, will in a measure depend on the result of the London sales to come off the end of the present month. Until then we do not look for much activity in the trade. A fair retail business continues and prices rule steady.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat is fair, and the arrivals are moderate; the business, however, is light, owing to the ice embargo at the Atlantic Ports; prices without change to note; the inquiry is in part for export; the sales are 4,100 bushels Southern White at ⅌$1 69 ⅌$1 70 for ordinary to fair; 900 bush. Red Jersey at ⅌$1 60 for handsome, and 4,600 bushels White Canadian at ⅌$1 76 ⅌$1 78. Rye is firm at 90⅌93c., sales of 4,000 bushels inferior Canadian at 86c. Corn is without important change, the demand is fair; sales of 3,000 bushels at 67½ ⅌ bu. for Western Mixed; 67½⅌71c. for new Southern Yellow, and 73⅌75c. for Southern White and Yellow old. Oats are firm and in fair request for the home trade at 38⅌42c. for Southern; 43⅌46c. for Jersey; 47½⅌48c. for State, and 49⅌51c. for Western. Barley is firmer, the stock is reduced and the demand more active; sales of 15,000 bushels prime State at ⅌$1 31½. Canadian Peas are in moderate request; sales of 1,400 bushels at ⅌$1 05 in bulk. White Beans are in fair request and are firm, at ⅌$2 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet at ⅌$1 37½ ⅌$1 44.

We quote:

Wheat, white	$1 76 ⅌$1 78	Corn, r'nd white, ⅌	73½⅌ 74
Wheat, Ca.	1 65 ⅌$1 78	Corn, W'n mixed,	67 ⅌ 69
Wheat, S'n wh.	1 72 ⅌$1 76	Corn, W'n yellow,	69 ⅌—
Wheat, Ohio	1 60 ⅌$1 76	Barley	1 20 ⅌$1 30
Wheat, Mich.	1 60 ⅌$1 76	Oats, Rivers and Ca.	47 ⅌ 49½
Wheat, W'n mixd.	1 40 ⅌$1 58	Oats, Western	49 ⅌ 51
Wheat, W'n red	1 40 ⅌$1 60	Oats, New-Jersey	44 ⅌ 46
Rye, Northern	90 ⅌ 93	Oats, Penn	44 ⅌ 46
Corn, unsound	85 ⅌ 66	Oats, Southern	39 ⅌ 42
Corn, S'n white	67 ⅌ 75	Peas, black-eyed	3 75 ⅌4 00
Corn, S'n yellow	67 ⅌ 75	Peas, Ca.	1 85 ⅌—
Corn, r'nd yellow	74 ⅌ 75	Beans, white	2 60 ⅌—

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—We have learned of no sales at Boston or in this city of the former. During the week some Cloth sold at Boston for New York account, at 12c., 6 mos.

GLASS—No change has occurred in either French or American Window.

HEMP—The demand for all kinds both Foreign and Domestic is very limited. American Dressed sells slowly at ⅌$200 ⅌$250 ⅌ ton, and Undressed at ⅌$200 ⅌$210, 6 mos.; the receipts are now frequent. An invoice of clean Russia, consisting of 250 tons of Hemp and 110 tons do. yarns, has just been received, of which 100 tons of the former were disposed of previous to arrival at supposed ⅌$50 ⅌ ton, and the latter sold also before arrival at a price not transpired. Manilla is in good supply and the market is depressed; sales 350 bales at 9c., 6 mos.

HIDES—The tendency continues upward, and the trade purchase freely at the advanced rates; additional sales have been made of 4,547 Angostura at 26c., 8 mos., usual weight and selection.

HOPS—New continue quiet at 7⅌10c. for common to choice first sorts Eastern and Western. Old are inactive and nominal at 9⅌20c.

HAY—A fair demand for shipping at steady prices; sales of 300 bales at 80c. ⅌$1 ⅌ 100 lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is steady, and in modern request; sales 100 tons at ⅌30, 6 mos. Of refined we note sales of 60 tons at ⅌64, 6 mos.; the stock in importers and jobbers hands has become reduced to a mere cypher, and holders are now firmly demanding ⅌65. Common merchantable Bars are scarce and wanted at the improvement; sales 100 tons at ⅌57 50, 6 mos. English Steels are in very light stock, and prices are a shade firmer; holders are now demanding 5½c., but buyers do not offer over 5½c., 6 mos. Boiler Plates are held with increased firmness at 5½c., but buyers are not free purchasers above 5½c. The stock of Hoop is light but the demand at the season is limited, and prices are somewhat nominal. Rods are scarce and wanted.

We quote:

Scotch Pig, tun	⅌$30 —⅌$30 50	Bar, Eng. com.	⅌$57 50 ⅌— —
Bar, Frit., twt.	100 50⅌ 105 —	Sheet, Rus. 1st q.	— 12½⅌ — 13
Bar, Sw., ord. as	105 —⅌ 110 —	Sheet, Eng	— 3½⅌ — 4½
Bar, Eng. refd	64 00⅌ 65 00		

INDIA-RUBBER—The market continues languid and is lower, but, in the absence of sales, prices are mostly nominal. The stock of Para is much smaller than at the corresponding period last year, but East India is in ample supply. We quote fine Para at 86⅌87½c., medium do. at 81c., and coarse do. at 75c. East India 18⅌20c., and Carthagena 23⅌24c.

LEATHER—The market retains its buoyancy, and is active; the stock continues light; we quote light and middle weights Buenos Ayres at 31⅌32c.

LIME—In the absence of arrivals, prices continue nominal for both Common and Lump Rockland.

LATHS—Eastern are held with great firmness at ⅌$1 31, cash, and ⅌$1 37½, ninety days.

LUMBER—A fair business has been done for the season in Eastern Spruce and Pine, at ⅌$13 by the cargo.

SOAP—We heard of sales of 600 boxes Castile at 10½⅌10½c., the latter price from store; New-York Pale commands 9⅌9c.

MOLASSES is firm, stock light and business very moderate; the sales are not important.

We qu