ing picked up, either by being on the protest list, holding three fourths of its capital to a few individuals vested in factory stock, and its loans to its President David Longenecker, and his coopartners in the Sunbury Coal speculations, resort was had to various illegitimate methods of banking in order to carry its circulation, but which, in rapid succession, only ended still more to cripple its condition. Among the expedients resorted to by the Bank to carry its circulation, without the basis of its capital, was, the furnishing of its bills to wild-cat Savings Institutions, private banking establishments, and even private individuals, in large amounts, charging interest at the rate of 3 ⅌ cent per annum, with the understanding on the part of the takers of borrowers that they should keep those bills afloat, so as not to exhaust the Bank. By this means one single individual has become indebted to the Bank in a very large amount, when tide-bidness is put down among the doubtful and bad assets. But independent of the insolvency of the parties to whom the bills of the Bank were thus furnished in large amounts for circulation, this method of keeping up a circulation was the cause of additional losses. These bills of the Bank found their way to Philadelphia, the commercial mart of Pennsylvania, where it was required they should be redeemed in gold or silver; and in order to do this, the notes and bills of exchange which had been discounted at the counters of the Bank, at legal rates, were sent to Philadelphia and there sold at a discount, ranging from 1½ to 3 ⅌ cent per month. More than $90,000 of the insolvency of the Bank can be traced to the payment of extra interest to meet the demands of its circulation.

Among other causes of insolvency may be mentioned the transfer to the Bank of $20,000 worth of Factory stock at par by David Longenecker, the President, on the 28th of January, 1852, when, in fact, the stock was not selling at more than from $14 to $16 ⅌ share—the par value being $50 ⅌ share. Also, in the exchange by the Bank of $13,500 James's Loan, at par—being a loan secured by first mortgage on Conestoga Steam Mill No. 3, for 225 shares Lancaster Bank stock at $60 ⅌ share. This exchange was directed by the Board of Directors in May, 1852—the stock to be transferred to the Bank before the 1st of November, 1855—but the stock was not transferred until after the May dividend in 1856. Mr. Longenecker, however, took immediate possession of the securities for James's Loan, after the Board agreed to the exchange—thus defrauding the Bank out of either the year's interest on the James's Loan, or the two dividends on the 225 shares of Lancaster Bank stock.

Another direct, palpable and gross fraud was committed upon the Bank in May, 1856, by which it lost $4,000 of good securities in the following manner: In February, 1856, a resolution passed the Board of Directors for the appointment of a Committee to investigate its condition, and on the 3d of March, 1856, the following Committee was announced, viz: Hathorn Freeland, R. J. Fahleman, Augustus Boyd, A. Herr Smith, and Benj. C. Fachman, esq. This Committee proceeded in the discharge of their duties, and made considerable progress before the dividends were declared in May, 1856. On the 8th of May, after the dividend was declared, Mr. Boyd, a member of the Committee, moved the Board of Directors to allow Mr. Glenn to exchange with the Bank its stock at $55 ⅌ share for a bond of $4,000, which the Bank held against Mr. Glenn as principal, and five other responsible names as sureties, which was allowed by the Board to be done. Mr. Glenn not having at that time the stock to transfer, Mr. Boyd secured for him powers of attorney from his brother, J. Taylor Boyd, and his brother-in-law, T. W. Henderson, for the transfer to the Bank of the stock he'd by them respectively, and also gave a power of attorney to transfer the stock held by Mr. Boyd himself, thus palmming upon the Bank its stock at $55 ⅌ share, when he and the members of the Board of Directors must have known the stock of the Bank to be worse than worthless.

Among other causes also of the insolvency of the Bank, was the payment of the notes of parties without there being funds standing to their credit in the institution to meet them. The manner in which this was done, has been fully developed in criminal transactions in that kind may be summed up as follows: In March, 1855, William L. Helfenstein had notes maturing in the Lancaster Savings Institution for over $50,000. These notes were indorsed by either the President or Cashier of the Lancaster Bank, in their individual capacity, and also by John F. Long and Thomas Baumgardner, then also Directors of the Bank. As the maturity of these notes they were presented to the Lancaster Bank for payment, and were directed by the Cashier to be paid, although at the time Mr. Helfenstein had no funds in the Bank to his credit to meet them—thus appropriating the funds of the Bank to their own private indebtedness to an amount exceeding $50,000.

Another cause of the insolvency of the Bank, was the taking away from it, by David Longenecker, of $14,000 of first mortgage Sunbury Railroad bonds, which had been taken by the Bank as collateral, and returning to it in lieu thereof an equal amount of the second mortgage bonds.

So early as 1849, when Christian Bachman was its Cashier, several transactions took place which were the means of losing to the Bank more than $40,000. One of which was the loaning to Mr. Longenecker $25,000 of the money of the Bank, without the approbation of the Board of Directors; the other was the loaning to F. A. Vandyke, a broker in Philadelphia, $25,000, for which a specie certificate was taken, and which is still in Bank, having been counted as specie from 1849 to this time, in the account of the assets of the Bank.

Among other losses to the Bank, may be enumerated subscriptions of stock to railroads. On the 27th of December, 1852, the Board of Directors subscribed $5,000 in the stock of the Philadelphia and Westchester Railroad Company; and on the 15th day of September, 1852, the Board subscribed $5,000 in the stock of the Sunbury Railroad Company—investments of the funds of the Bank foreign to the objects of the Legislature in conferring banking privileges; and no bank can exist in a healthy condition with its funds locked up in securities from which gold or silver cannot be realized to meet the demands of its circulation, and which are so liable to depreciation.

The whole management of this Bank, from 1848 to the day its doors closed, has been characterized by wicked criminality on the part of the President and former Cashier and gross negligence on the part of the Directors in whom was confided that trust by the stockholders. It has been used as a family affair, without any regard to the rights of stockholders and depositors, as its capital had been placed there for the especial benefit of those who, by misplaced public confidence, succeeded in the control of its management.

From the sworn statement of B. C. Bachman, its Cashier, annually furnished to the Auditor-General, as required by law, the public were credulously led to believe the institution was in a sound condition; but from an examination of the books, these sworn statements were found to have been false, and were known to be so by the Cashier when he made them.

As an example of the manner in which the Bank was used for the benefit of some of the Directors, the minutes of the Board show that on the 19th of March, 1854, a private banker, then in the Board, was authorized to overdraw his account $10,000, paying interest at the rate of 3 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. This money was of course, used in shaving paper, and was liable to be returned to the counters of the Bank the next day, and sold or silver demanded for it. * * * No investigation of the condition of the Bank was had from the year 1848 until the year 1854—evincing a degree of carelessness and negligence on the part of the Directors entirely inexcusable.

The losses which rendered the Bank insolvent occurred gradually from 1848 up to the time the Bank closed its doors. The Committee had not time to place the several losses to each year when they occurred.

W. W. BROWN, Chairman.

The construction of railroads has made greater progress in 1856 than in any previous year. The number of miles in operation on the 31st December, 1856, is 24,476, against 21,069 at the close of 1855, being an increase of 3,407 miles for the year. The annexed table gives the comparative miles of road in operation in 1855 and 1856 in the various States, and the population and wealth, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury:

MILES OF RAILROAD IN OPERATION ON THE 31ST DEC., 1855, 1856.

States.	1855.	1856.	Inc'e.	Popul'n.	Wealth.
Maine	422	442	20	623,662	$131,126,186
New-Hampshire	546	646	—	324,701	103,806,125
Vermont	516	516	—	325,206	91,165,680
Massachusetts	1,207	1,285	78	1,133,123	597,936,985
Rhode Island	78	85	7	166,927	91,699,850
Connecticut	596	601	5	471,232	283,756,831
New-York	2,660	2,701	33	3,470,050	1,364,151,625
New-Jersey	449	472	21	569,499	178,750,000
Pennsylvania	2,038	2,407	369	2,542,900	1,031,731,304
Delaware	84	120	36	97,295	30,468,924
Maryland	372	378	6	638,560	201,243,660
Virginia	1,252	1,480	228	1,512,599	590,993,097
North Carolina	483	612	129	921,882	239,693,371
South Carolina	677	796	29	705,661	303,436,216
Georgia	1,002	1,062	60	935,090	500,000,000
Florida	—	26	26	110,725	48,451,461
Alabama	317	484	167	835,192	279,213,037
Mississippi	235	410	155	671,643	251,525,000
Louisiana	222	284	62	600,387	270,425,000
Texas	6	57	51	500,000	210,000,000
Tennessee	336	509	143	1,002,479	321,776,810
Kentucky	198	307	109	1,066,567	411,000,195
Ohio	2,841	2,959	228	2,215,250	860,377,534
Indiana	1,488	1,807	319	1,149,506	391,958,464
Michigan	471	601	130	509,374	416,503,589
Illinois	2,135	2,534	399	1,242,917	333,237,474
Wisconsin	276	630	354	552,109	87,500,000
Iowa	88	253	165	325,014	110,000,000
Missouri	144	189	45	811,215	222,942,731
California	28	28	—	306,000	105,000,000
Arkansas	—	—	—	253,117	64,240,726
Terr's and D. C.	—	—	—	303,500	70,079,547
Total	21,069	24,476	3,407	28,984,512	9,817,611,072
Estimated increase of property since 1850					1,500,000,000
Total					$11,317,611,072

This table, condensed, presents the following points. The greatest progress has been made by the eight Western States; next by the Southern States, while the North-Eastern States have made but trifling additions to their public works:

	1855.	1856.	Increase.
6 Eastern States	3,465	3,575	110
4 Middle States	5,238	5,700	462
15 Southern States	5,150	6,304	1,154
8 Western States	7,216	8,897	1,681
Total	21,069	24,476	3,407

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a statement showing the cost of Railroads in the United States in 1855, from which we make the following summary. Returns not having been received from a number of Companies, these figures are only approximative:

Capital paid in	$433,280,946	Miles finished	19,866
Funded Debt	303,137,979	Miles unfinished	16,069
Floating Debt	40,129,835		
		Total length	36,005
Expended in 1855	$776,551,877		
Required to finish	313,629,237		
Total est. cost	$1,090,381,114	Receipts for year	$91,182,645

According to these figures, the average cost per mile would only amount to $30,000, whereas experience proves that $35,000 is nearer the truth. Assuming this estimate, the total cost of the the 36,000 miles, when finished, would amount to $1,260,000,000. The following table exhibits the low cost of American Railroads compared to those of Europe:

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RAILROADS IN OPERATION.

	English Miles.	Cost in Dollars.	Cost ⅌ Mile.
United States, 1856	24,476	$836,680,000	$35,000
Great Britain, 1856	9,297	1,497,916,420	170,000
France, 1856	4,600	616,113,965	152,000
Germany, 1856	3,215	229,000,000	71,000
Prussia, 1856	1,290	145,000,000	63,000
Belgium, 1855	1,095	99,500,000	90,000

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 14.

Reported by S. B. CONOVER, General Produce Commission Dealer, Nos. 195, 197 and 199 West Washington Market.

There is little or no change in the Fruit market, as all the APPLES are now in the hands of the dealers, and there is so much rot among what are on hand that they have to sort them all over and make them sound. The dealers are now getting for good sound Western Fruit, as Spitzenbergs and Greenings, $4 50@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Russets, $4 ⅌ bbl.; common APPLES, $3 50@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.; Red Russets, $2@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.

CRANBERRIES are rather slow of sale and going at $10@$12 ⅌ bbl.

HUCKLEBERRY NUTS, $1 75@$2 ⅌ box; CHESTNUTS, $4 50 ⅌ bush.; BLACK WALNUTS, 75c. ⅌ bush.

New-Jersey Mercer POTATOES are selling at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.; New-Jersey Carters, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.; New-Jersey Rohrers, $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Western Mercers, $3@$3 12½ ⅌ bbl.; Yellow Pink Eyes, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.; Reds, $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; Northern Carters, $3 75@$4 75 ⅌ bbl.; Sweet Potatoes, $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Whites, $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; Californias, $2 ⅌ bbl.

RUTA BAGA TURNIPS, $1 25@$1 37½ ⅌ bbl.; round white TURNIPS, $1@$1 12 ⅌ bbl.; flat white do., 75@87½c. ⅌ bbl.

CARROTS, Washed, $1 50@$1 62 ⅌ bbl.; CARROTS, for feed, 50c. ⅌ bbl.; PARSNIPS, $2 25 ⅌ bbl.; BEETS, $2 50 ⅌ bbl.; CABBAGE, $8@$14 ⅌ hundred; cull, $3@$6.

Red ONIONS are rather scarce, owing to the navigation being closed, and are selling at $1 75@$1 87 ⅌ bbl. Yellow do. $2@$2 50 ⅌ bbl. White do., $3@$3 50 ⅌ bbl. Red Onions, on strings, $3 50 ⅌ hundred. GARLIC, $5 50@$7 ⅌ hundred. Cheese POMPKINS, $5@$6 ⅌ hundred.

The POULTRY market has been well supplied the last week, with the exception of CHICKENS, which have been very scarce, and good ones are in demand. Jersey and Pennsylvania Poultry is selling at 12@14c. ⅌ lb. for TURKEYS, 10@13c. for CHICKENS, 12@15c. for DUCKS, and 9@10c. for GEESE.

Northern and Western TURKEYS are selling at 11@12c. ⅌ lb.; GEESE, 9@9c. ⅌ lb.; CHICKENS, 9@11c. ⅌ lb.; DUCKS, 11@14c. ⅌ lb.

The GAME market is well supplied, and PRAIRIE CHICKENS, PARTRIDGES and HARES are extremely plentiful.

VENISON, by carcass, is selling at 9@10c. ⅌ lb.; by saddle, 10@14c. ⅌ lb.; HEAR, by carcass, 16@20c. ⅌ lb.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS, 62½@75c. ⅌ pair; PARTRIDGES, 50@62c. ⅌ pair; QUAIL, $1 25@$1 50 ⅌ dozen; HARES, 50c. ⅌ pair; RABBITS, 31c. ⅌ pair; BLACK and GRAY SQUIRRELS, 5c. ⅌ piece.

EGGS are still very scarce. Jersey barrel Eggs are selling at 25c. ⅌ doz.; State, 23c. ⅌ doz.; Western, 20c. ⅌ doz.; Limed, 22@24c. ⅌ doz.

BUTTER—Orange County Pail, 31c. ⅌ lb.; good State, fresh firkins, 25c. ⅌ lb.; good State Dairy, in firkins, 24c.; good State, fresh, in Welsh tubs, 22@24c.; good State Dairy, in Welsh tubs, 21@22c. ⅌ lb.; ordinary State, 20c. ⅌ lb.; good Western, 19@20c. ⅌ lb.; ordinary Western, 15@17c. ⅌ lb.

LARD, 12½@13c. ⅌ lb. CHEESE, 10@12c. ⅌ lb.

BEEF, 8@9c. ⅌ lb. by side. VEAL, 12@13c. ⅌ lb.

PORK, corn-fed, 9@9½c. ⅌ lb.; still-fed, 6@6½c.

MUTTON, 7@8½c. ⅌ lb.; LAMB, 7@8c.

CALVES, 6@7½c. ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—WHOLESALE PRICES.—Some Western shippers of Poultry are dissatisfied with returns of sales. They say, "It don't pay cost." We are sorry; but it is their own fault. In no other city is the Poultry market so good as in New-York, and in no other city are people so willing to pay for the good looks of a thing as they are here for fat, neatly-dressed domestic Poultry. And we are sorry to say that, in this respect, Western farmers and Poultry dealers have much to learn. The great mass of their stock is neither fat nor neatly dressed. In many instances, it is abominable. It is not fit for this market, and will not sell now above three figures by the box: Turkeys, 10@11c.; Geese, 7@8c.; Ducks, 12c.; Common Fowls, 7@8c. Nice, plump, neatly-dressed birds, that come in good shape, will bring 2@3c. ⅌ lb above these quotations, if consigned to men who make a business of selling Poultry. It is an error of judgment to send your stock to a city dry-goods' merchant, or grocer, or apothecary, because you happen to know him. It is out of his line, and he must sell it below the market price. It is a greater error to send a country store picked-up lot of smoke-dried birds to a market so full of Poultry as this has been this Winter. The express freight is from three to five cents a pound. Deduct that and commissions from above prices, and see if you can afford to send poor stock here. The low price of Grouse is owing to the large and accumulating supply.

The annexed advertisement of A. L. Stimson, a large commission dealer, contains so much valuable information that it is worth repeating here.

"To those who are consigning Poultry and Prairie Game to me in packages exceeding 500 lb each, I would say that such packages are altogether too heavy to be conveniently handled by Expressmen, especially as in coming from 400 to 1,500 miles they have to be taken in and out of cars and carts at several points on the route, and are sometimes dumped so hard as to shatter the boxes and endanger the security of the contents. I should prefer, therefore, that all Game and Poultry consigned to me should be in packages not exceeding 100 lb each. 100 Grouse to the case will weigh, box included, about 275 lb, and such packages are most acceptable to me and the dealers whom I supply. The number of birds inclosed should be marked upon the inside of the cover. It is important that the packages should be strong, and strapped with hickory or iron. Make a bargain for the freight through, and inclose to me, by mail, a duplicate of the Express Agent's receipt, specifying weight and charges. I am now selling Grouse by the case, at 7 ⅌ pair, and Quail at $1 75@$2 ⅌ dozen."

LAT Winter Game Birds were low and domestic ones high. The low price of the latter this Winter will account in some measure for the slow sales of the other. People generally can not afford to eat Quails at $1 50 ⅌ dozen, how much less can they at $5 50, at which they have been sold, and Grouse at $1 a pair are 20 to 25c. a lb, feathers and all. That is not cheap food. We advise our Western friends that prices of Grouse are more likely to decline than advance.

Markets.—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1857.

ASHES—The market is without much change; sales of Pots at $7 75, and Pearls at $7 87½@$8. Saleratus is firm at 5c. The stock consists of 324 bbls. Pots and 500 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business is far from active. We notice a few purchasers from the far south and south-west in market; they are inquiring the prices, but have not made any purchases to any extent as yet. The prospects of a higher range of prices prevailing during the Spring trade, than last Fall, are very favorable; the advancing prices of Hides and Leather of course is the chief (indeed the only) cause. We omit quotations at present, not enough being yet done to make any reliable tariff.

BRICKS AND TILES—A moderate business only has transpired in Hard North River, though fair for the season. Prices are unchanged. 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
Collubursh	7 00@10 00	Stourbridge	40 00@45 00

BEESWAX—Sales have been made of American Yellow at 28c.

COTTON—Based upon a telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, sales were made at ⅛c. decline. Contradictory reports received afterward stopped the business, and the market closed very irregular. The sales are reported at 600 bales. We continue yesterday's quotations, as the decline has not become generally established.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11½	11½	11½
Middling	15	15	14
Middling Fair	16½	16½	15½
Fair	18½	18½	14

COFFEE—Rio is firm and rather active; sales of 1,650 bags at 9½@11c. In other kinds there has not been any important transaction.

COAL—The inquiry is quite active for domestic, but with fair arrivals by railway, prices are without important change. The arrivals are likely to increase, as the different railroads are better equipped; the quality of the Coal received from Easton is very good; many of the mines of very superior quality. We continue to quote $4 75@$6 25 for small and large size Peach Orchard. In foreign, little has transpired; prices are nominally the same; we quote Liverpool Orrel at $7@$7 50, and Cannel at $10@$10 25 ⅌ ton, 4 mos.

CEMENT—Domestic is unchanged; sales at $1. Roman sells at $5 50; Portland at $4; Marble at $6@$8.

CANDLES—Adamantine are without important change; the sales for the week are about 3,500 boxes at 25@26c., including "Phœnix Coal" at inside rate. In other descriptions not the slightest variation has occurred.

COPPER—New Sheathing is lower; sales at 30c. Yellow Metal commands 25@26c., 6 mos. Ingot Copper is quiet, but firmly held at 28@30c., 4 mos., for Baltimore and Lake Superior. Old Sheathing is fairly active at 25@26c., cash. At Boston there has been some movement in Chili Pig and some 300,000 lb to arrive at an adjacent port were sold on terms not transpired.

DYEWOODS—The market continues inactive, the transactions both for export and home use being quite limited; the last sale of Jamaica Logwood was at $15 cash, in bond. Nicaragua and Red Woods are rather scarce.

We quote:

Mahogany.		Bird's Eye Maple, at fl.	
South side St. Domingo logs spl. foot	10@11	Fustic.	
Crotches, ⅌ spl. foot	45@50	Cuba, ⅌ ton (in bd.)	28@29 50
Genelves	24@30	Savanilla	16@19 00
Crotches	30@35	Logwood.	
Cuba Nuevitas	14@15	St. Domingo, ⅌ ton	$15 50@16 00
Cuba Manzanilla	22@30	Honduras	21 00@22 00
Mexican logs	11@12½	Jamaica	15 00@18 50
Honduras	9@11	Divi Divi	32 00@40 00
Cedar.		Ext. Logwood, ⅌ ton	9@ —
Cuba Logs, ⅌ spl. foot	11@—	Extract Fustic	12@ —
Florida, cubic foot	80@86	Ext. Quercitron	11@ —
Rio Rosewood, ⅌ lb	6½@ 6½	Ext. Hyn Nic	30@ —

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western Canal Flour is less active, and with liberal offerings prices of the low grades are 5c. easier; the inquiry is mainly for the home trade, shippers holding off for later advices from Europe; the sales are 6,000 bbls. at $6 25@$6 40 for common to good superfine State; $7 75@$7 25 for extra do.; $6 95@$6 60 for superfine Indiana and Iowa; $8 50@$7 for common to fair extra Ohio; $7@$8 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 60@$8 70 for St. Louis brands; $7 40@$8 50 for extra Genesee. Canadian Flour is steady; the inquiry is moderate; sales of 300 bbls. at $6 45@$6 60 for superfine, and $7@$7 60 for extra brands. Southern Flour is less firm; the low grades are freely offered, and the inquiry is moderate; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $6 95@$7 25 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $7 30@$8 for fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is quite firm; the supply light; sales of fine at $3 50@$4 25, and superfine extra at $4 31½@$5 25. Corn Meal is firm, but quiet; sales of Jersey at $3 18½@$3 25, and Brandywine at $3 75@$3 87½, and Puncheons at $17@$17 75. Buckwheat Flour is firm at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ 100 lb.

We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$4 80@$5 10	Canada	$4 40@$7 50
State, com. brds	6 20@$6 25	Brandywine	$6 62½@ —
State, str's & ds	6 30@$6 40	Georgetown	7 10@$8 00
State, fav. brds	6 40@$6 50	Petersburg City	8 00@ —
State, fancy	6 60@$6 75	Richmond City	8 00@$8 50
Western mixed do.	6 30@$6 40	Alexandria	7 50@$7 75
Mich. & Ind. str'ts	6 45@$5 55	Balt. Howard-st.	7 00@$7 50
Mich. & Ind. ex.	6 70@$7 00	Rye Flour	3 50@$5 25
Genesee fair. brds.	6 80@$7 25	Corn Meal, Jersey	$3 18½@$3 25
Ohio ex. ⅌ bbl.	6 80@$8 00	Corn Meal, Brand	$3 75@$3 81
Genesee ex. brds.	7 40@$8 50	Corn M., Brandywine	17 00@$17 50

FRUITS—Malaga Raisins are higher; 200 bales Bunch sold at $4; the stock is very small. Dried Fruits are quiet at former quotations. Green Apples are dull and lower.

We quote:

Raisins, Seedless, ⅌ cask	$7 50@—		
Raisins, Bunch, ⅌ box	4 00@—		
Raisins, Layer	4 50@—		
Currants (prime), ⅌ lb	— 18@— 19		
Citron, Leghorn	— 19@—		
Almonds, Languedoc	19@— 20		
Almonds, Marseilles, Soft Shell	— 17@—		
Almonds, Ivica, Soft Shell	— —@— 12½		
Almonds, Sicily, Soft Shell	— —@— 14½		
Almonds, Shelled	— 27@— 28		
Sardines, ⅌ box	— 55@— 38		

FISH—The market for all descriptions is characterized by extreme dullness, with limited receipts; however, prices are maintained, but the transactions are confined to job lots from store. Dry Cod commands $3 25@$3 50 for Western Bank, and $3 75@$4 25 for large Marblehead and St. George's. Mackerel commands $10 25@$10 50 for medium No. 1, $8 25@$8 50 for No. 2, and $6 75@$7 for No. 3. Pickled Herring are fairly active at $4 75@$5 for Halifax. Smoked Herring are dull at 35c. for scaled and 25c. for No. 1; other kinds are unchanged.

We quote:

Dry Cod	⅌ cwt. —$3 25@$4 25		
Dry Scale	— — @ 3 50		
Pickled Cod	⅌ bbl. 4 00@ 4 50		
Mackerel No. 1, Mass.	large 19 00@20 00		
Mackerel No. 1, Mass.	small 9 75@13 25		
Mackerel No. 1, Halifax	— — @ —		
Mackerel No. 2	large 10 00@10 50		
Mackerel No. 2, small and tried	— — @ 8 25		
Mackerel No. 3	large 7 00@ 7 50		
Mackerel No. 3, Halifax	— — @ 6 25		
Mackerel Med., Mass., No. 3	6 50@ 6 75		
Mackerel No. 3	small 5 50@ 5 75		
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1	22 50@ —		
Salmon, Pickled	⅌ 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	⅌ box. 0 34@ 0 38		
Herring, No. 1	0 25@ 0 26		
Herring, Dutch	⅌ keg. 1 25@ —		

FURS &c.—The receipts of all kinds are more liberal, but the season has not opened as yet, and prices are not established; the general impression, however, is that prices will decline.

FEATHERS—A moderate demand exists at 52@55c. for prime Western and 50@52c. for Tennessee.

GRAIN—There is little variation to notice in our Wheat market. The demand is limited and business generally is conferred by the large quantities on floating ice in the North River. The sales are 5,500 bushels good Southern white at $1 78; 5,000 bushels prime red Illinois at $1 60; 700 bushels white do. at $1 70; and 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 45. Barley is held at $1 35@$1 32 for good to prime; sales of 4,000 bushels inferior Canadian at $1 22. Barley Malt is in demand at $1 44@$1 45. Oats are in fair request and in good supply at 60@61c. for Southern; 43@46 for Jersey; 47½@48c. for State; 50@51c. for Western. Corn is 1c. easier at the close, with a moderate inquiry for export and the trade; sales of small lots mostly at 73@73c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered, and near Southern yellow and white and 75c. for old dry do., delivered. White Beans are in fair demand at $1 87½ ⅌ bushel. Canadian Peas are firm and held at $1 94@$1 06 in bulk. Southern Blackeyed Peas $4 ⅌ bushel.

We quote:

Wheat, white	$1 30@$1 40	Corn, sth'n & white	$ 75@— 74
Wheat, Southern	1 65@1 70	Corn, Wn mixed	71@ 73
Wheat, Southern	1 70@1 80	Corn, Wn yellow	73@—
Wheat, Ohio	1 50@1 78	Barley	1 26@1 32
Wheat, Mich	1 60@1 77	Oats, River and Ca	47@ 50
Wheat, Wn mixed	1 40@1 58	Oats, Western	50@ 51
Wheat, Wn red	1 40@1 50	Oats, New-Jersey	46@ 46
Rye, Northern	90@ 92	Oats, Penn	44@ 46
Corn, sth'n yellow	68@ 70	Oats, Southern	42@ 44
Corn, Sth'n white	71@ 75	Peas, Cblk-eyed	3 87½@4 00
Corn, Sth'n yellow	71@ 75	Peas, Ca.	1 84@1 05
Corn, pnd yellow	74@ 75	Beans, white	1 87½@—

GLASS—American Window is without change, the stock is small, the discount from the card prices is 40@45 ⅌ cent; that on French do. 35 ⅌ cent.

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH No. 2—The last sales at Boston, of the former, were at 10c., less 4 ⅌ cent for cash, and the latter at 11@12½c., 6 mos.

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—We notice sales of 200 cases Gunny Cloth at 12½c., 6 mos.

HIDES—The stock is insignificant, the receipts being taken immediately on arrival by an eager trade, prevent its growth. Prices are fully sustained. Sales of 1,000 Oronoco at 30c., 6 mos., and 1,000 Western Slaughter, 25 lb, on private terms.

We quote:

Buenos Ayres, 20@25 lb, selected	— 25@— 53	S. D. & P.-an-P., dry	24@—
Rio Gr.	21@23 lb	Bahia, Salted	25@ 24
R. G. & B. A. G. S. C.	15@ 16	Bahia, Dry	26@ 27
Rio Nunez	— @ 34	California, D. S. A. D.	25@ 27½
Gambia and Bissau	— @ 25	California, Grn S'd	13@ 14
Orinoco	— @ 30	D. T. & W. (selected)	25@ 26
San Juan	— @ 27	G. S. South & West.	12@ 12½
Savanilla, &c	26@ 28	Dry Southern, cash	20@ 21
Maracaibo, Salted	— @ 23	City Slaughter, cash	10½@ 12
Maracaibo, Dry	— @ 27	Manila Buffalo	10@ 10½
Mar'm, D. S. D. & C.	— @ 24	Calcutta Buffalo	— @—
Tampico & Mata'as	27@ 27½	Cal. Kips, Sl. ⅌ pc.	175@180
Vera Cruz	26½@ 27	Cal. Kips, Dd Grn	150@160
Porto Cabello (open)	— @ 28	Cal. Kips, Dry Sal'd	140@150
Porto Cab'o (book'd)	26@ 27	Cal. Kips, Blk Dry	135@140
Rio Hache	27½@ 28	R. G. & B. A. Hs. D.	150@175
Barcelona	27@ 27½	R. G. & B. A. Horse Gr. Salted ⅌ lb	7½@ 8
Congress	28@ 29		

HAY—The supply of loose Hay is increasing; this is selling at 87½c.@$1; in bales it commands 95c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lb, but the inquiry is limited for shipping.

HOPS—There is more doing in this article; prices are without variation; the sales to-day are 110 bales at 7@10c. for ordinary to prime Eastern and Western; part of the above were for shipment, destination not told. Old are quiet and nominal at 5@4c.

HONEY—Very little has transpired; an invoice of 150 bbl. new crop has arrived from Nauvitas.

HEMP—The market, for nearly all kinds, is dull. American is still in light stock, and prices are firmly maintained; the demand, however, is limited. Dressed range in price as to quality at $230@$255, and Undressed at $206@$212 50 ⅌ ton, 6 mos. Foreign is also quiet; the transactions comprise 320 bales Jute, part to arrive, on private terms. At Boston, 1,000 bales Manila sold at 5c., 4 mos.; 250 do. Jute at $120@$122 50, mostly the inside rate; 250 do. Sunn at 5c., and 25 do. in bond at 4½c., 4 mos.

INDIA-RUBBER—The market is still inactivate, and in the absence of sales prices are somewhat nominal. Fine Para is firmly held at 56@57c., medium at 51@53c., and coarse at 21@22c.; the stock is not overcumbered. East India is held at 19@20c., and Carthagena at 23@24c.

IRON—In Scotch Pig nothing further has transpired; there is no stock of moment here, and the market is very firm at $30, 6 mos., for prime brands, with sales to arrive at the rate; parcels from store command $31, 6 mos. Refined English Bars are held at $65@$66; the stock is light. Common Bars are held firmly at $57 50; the supply is not large. English Sheet is lower; sales ⅌ tons Singles to arrive at 3½c., 6 mos., now held higher; we quote Singles at 3½@3¾c., Doubles at 4@4¼c., and Triples, at 4½@4¾c. Boiler Plates are fairly active at 3½c. 6 mos. Hoop Iron is inactive at $72½@$77 50 for common specifications (extra sizes in the same proportion.

We quote

Scotch Pig, tons	$30 — @$30 50	Bar, Eng. com.	$57 50@—
Bar, Frit., wnl	100 50@ 105 —	Sheet, Rus. lat q.	— 13@— 13½
Bar, Sw., ord. as	105 — @ 109 —	Sheet, Eng.	— 3½@— 4½
Bar, Eng. refd	85 50@ 87 50		

LEATHER—Oak is no higher, but continues very firm at fully former prices. A fancy article would command 40c. Hemlock is in good demand, and prices are well sustained. The stock of all kinds is very small. French Calfskins are quiet—prices steady. English salted Sheepskins are held higher, with a moderate demand.

We quote:

Oak (Slaughtered)	Light, ⅌ lb — 37@— 38		
Oak, Middle	— 37@— 38		
Oak, Heavy, (not Bandling)	— 33@— 36		
Oak, Southern Light	— 30@— 33		
Oak, Heavy, for binding	— 35@— 37		
Calf, Spanish, all w'ts	32@— 35		
Hemlock, Light, R. G. & B. A	— 31½@— 32		
Hemlock, Middle, R. G. & B. A	— 31½@— 32		
Hemlock, Heavy, R. G. & B. A	— 28½@— 29		
Hemlock, Light, Orinoco, &c	— 30@— 31		
Hemlock, Middle, Orinoco, &c	— 30@— 31		
Hemlock, Heavy, Orinoco, &c	— 27½@— 28		
Hemlock, B. A. Damaged, all weights	— 25½@— 27½		
Hemlock, Poor Damaged	— 19@— 20		
Hemlock, Upper, in rough slaughter	— 31@— 32		

LEAD—The sales for the past two days are 375 tons Spanish, part to arrive, chiefly at ⅌ 12 25, 60 days' credit, and 500 tons soft English from store at ⅌ 25, 60 and 90 days' credit.

LIME—Rockland remains quiet and nominal for both kinds in the absence of receipts.

LATHS—Eastern continue inactive but firm at $1 31½ cash, and $1 37½ time.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine is quiet; last sales by the cargo at $13.

T