filled with water, to which, in order to prevent decay, a quantity of charcoal powder is added. The neck of the vial is then closed around the bit of vine by means of wax. The grapes thus prepared are either hung up or laid on straw or cotton, in a cool, not freezing room, where they keep with no other care than removing such berries as occasionally decay.

RELATIVE VALUE OF VARIOUS SOAPS.—Dr. Grüger of Mühlhausen, has called attention to the fact that not alone the variable contents of water in soaps, but also the quantity of alkali they contain, affects their cleansing power. The proportion of alkali varies with the kind of fatty acid it is combined with, and from the equivalents of these acids Gräger has calculated that 1,000 lbs. of tallow soap are equal to 1,151 lbs. of elein, or lard-oil soap (i. e., 15 per cent more of this is required than of tallow soap for a given cleaning effect), 1,087 lbs. palm oil soap (87 per cent more is required than of tallow soap), 928 lbs. of coconnut oil soap (7 per cent *less* is needed than of tallow soap).

It is worthy of experimental study in large woolen factories where many tuns of soap are annually consumed, to determine if such theoretically calculated differences actually exist, for by taking them into account a not inconsiderable saving may perhaps be realized.

NEW ADULTERATION OF MILK.—Borax has latterly been employed in Europe for the adulteration of milk. It hinders souring and curding, enables the adulterator to dissolve brains and other raw materials for the artificial milk manufacture, in larger quantity and thus employ more water without risk of suspicion, than can be done with the aid of soda, while the taste is less affected than by the alkali. This adulteration is easily detected by the chemist, but it might be practiced a long time without recognition by the uninstructed.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S FAREWELL SPEECH

The following is the latter portion of Mr. Crittenden's farewell speech, delivered on Sunday night, March 3:

Now, in regard to the South and the Border States, I would have them trust to the Union and to the people. The North has given assurances of their sympathy for them, and justice will be done. I believe it. There are assurances given of kindness and patriotism that will be redeemed; that sympathy and that kindness which exists in the North will attract others to it; its standard of Liberty and Justice will be raised from one end of the country to the other, and the people will crowd around it until States shall come and make peace offerings to their brethren. That day will come, and it will be a happy day. I believe this, and I would have the South and the Border States believe it. Our Northern fellow-citizens have entitled themselves to confidence by their action upon these very resolutions; thousands and tens of thousands have come here with petitions in their favor; States have petitioned for them; and in all this I recognize a spirit of kindness which should bind the hearts of Southern men. I will say, I am for the Union; I am not for secession. No, Sir. And as to my native State, I will say to her, more than to others, I desire to see you stand by the Union of the country. Do not go off unless an imperious necessity forces you. You have given to the world long-continued evidence of your consistency, your patriotism, and your fidelity to the Union. Stand by it. You have stood there heretofore; why not now? You have literally founded your State upon a rock. Yes, Sir, upon a rock that State is founded, and you have engraven on a rock your testimony to the Union. The stone you sent to be a portion of the monument to Washington bore upon its Kentucky marble front these words: "Kentucky was the first to enter the Union after the adoption of the Constitution; she will be the last to leave it." That sentiment she has engraved upon marble, and it now stands sanctified still more by forming a portion of the monument to George Washington. I want to see her true to that great and noble sentiment. It swells the heart within me. There is nothing, it seems to me, in all the hope of triumph—nothing of the manly and heart-swelling character of the feelings which this noble and patriotic sentiment has called forth! Let her stand there with us; and stand by those sentiments. Let her be the last to leave that Union which is covered with so much of glory, so much of triumph, and so much of blessing. This is the only Government on earth under which man can control his action, can speak his own thoughts, and where no man is imprisoned unlawfully from one end to the other—from San Francisco to Portland. What if our Treasury is empty and our money spent, and our Government badly administered? Still, with all these faults, it is the best Government in the world. It is here only, in the arms of this great and mighty Empire, that Liberty was presented to the world, in all her might, and all her glory, and all her usefulness. In the little Republics in the Alpine hills of Europe, whose little territories are too small to attract the ambition or cupidity of imperial power, there Liberty is kept as a thing to be looked at and petted; but here she stands in all her majesty and might, with her arms stretching across a continent. Who does not love this great country, with its mighty benefits to every citizen? The name of his country goes before him like a host, and is a shield over him. The very name contains a charm and a spell which attaches to him in every region of the world; and its greatness and blessing is magnified still more every day. I say I hope Kentucky will stand for the Union. Try it, and try it again! If one Congress does not judge rightly and does not act rightly, another will; it is a principle of our Government that these frequent changes will give us justice, and every State in the Union should exercise patience and forbearance. Let us wait; and when, if it be our sad fate, rebellion and revolution shall have passed over the whole land, I want to see old Kentucky standing up, even in that day of dissolution—standing up with unabated strength and with the Flag of our Union in her hand—standing upon her conquered fields like the last soldier of a brave and gallant band; and then, when the Union is no more, and she stands then the image of patriotism, honor, heroism and fidelity to the Union to the last; then, and not till then, I would have her consider what next is to be done for herself. My principle is, take care of the Union—compromise: do anything for it. It is the Palladium of Government. Take care of it, and it will take care of you.

Mr. President, I have occupied more of your time than I intended. I am about to part from all my friends here, whom I shall be sorry to leave. If I have offended or grieved the heart of any man, I never so intended. I have spoken what in soberness and truth I believe, and what to some extent, coming from the region which I do, I may say I know as a fact. I have endeavored to give you warning, but not to threaten. I have long ago learned not to threaten. I may warn; it is one of the duties of brotherhood; it is one of the duties of my place in the Senate to warn you of any danger I see approaching our common country. I have endeavored to do so. To-morrow, after to-morrow, and each succeeding to-morrow, brings with it new fears and new apprehensions. To my mind, rebellion and revolution seem to be epidemic in the land, and some remedy must be devised.

Mr. Crittenden closed with an appeal to the Senate to pass some measure, "not of compromise, but of policy," which should bring peace to the country and allow the sunshine once more to break through the clouds, and make us once again the brethren of one common family.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday at 3 p. m., Mr. Stewart in the chair. There were only seven members present, consequently no business of any importance was done. The bills of all the newspapers for advertising, done during some months past, were presented by the Committee having them in charge, who reported favorably upon them; but objection was made by Mr. Roche, and the matter was laid over. The bills have been accumulating for fifteen months, embracing election and canvass advertising, proclamations, sheriffs' notices, &c., and amounting to a total of some $6,000 or $8,000. Adjourned.

GREAT FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.—The owners of woodlands on Long Island seem to be peculiarly unfortunate. The woodlands there have been burned over and over again, and generally about the time the trees became of the most value. On Friday last the residence of Mrs. Faulkner and Mr. Ravelin, on the Point Road, near Ronkonkoma Lake, were totally destroyed by fire—loss about $1,800.

On the same day, while Charles Biggs was burning brush on the lands of Mr. Charles Warner, near the same place, the fire communicated to the wood adjoining, and spread over a district comprising one mile in width, and about seven miles in length, destroying everything in its passage. The damage is very large. Among those known to have been heavy losers, were: Mr. Chas. Warner, 30 acres of wood and fencing; John Carey, 176 acres of wood and fencing; George Raynor, 300 acres of wood and fencing; Joseph Newton, 110 acres of wood and fencing. The total loss cannot be accurately estimated at present, but it is quite heavy.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—On Saturday night last, John Burke, a laborer, while engaged in hoisting hogsheads of sugar into a vessel lying at Pier No. 12 East River, was so seriously injured, by being crushed against the Pier, that death ensued on Monday. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 5.

5,000 U. States 6s, '81, regis.	94⅛	650 Harlem RR. Preferred..	39¾
2,000 U. States 6s, '81, coup	92⅞	100 do.....s30	39¾
3,000 Treasury 12⅌ centn..	102	100 Reading Railroad....b60	45
8,000 Virginia States 6s....	77	100 do.....	44⅞
6,000 do.....	76¾	200 do.....	44⅞
1,000 do.....	76¾	100 do.....s10	44⅞
4,000 N. Carolina State 6s..	81	100 do.....b10	44⅞
25,000 Missouri State 6s....	62½	50 Galena & Chicago RR..	72
14,000 do.....	62½	100 do.....b60	72½
1,500 N. Y. State 6s, 1862..	100½	200 do.....	58½
2,000 Brooklyn City W. L.	104½	50 Mich. Central RR.....	58½
2,000 Mich. S. 2d Mtg. Bds	57	200 do.....	58
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	30½	100 do.....s30	57½
10 Canton Company.....	15	50 do.....s60	58
45 Del. & Hud. Canal Co..	90	25 Mich. So. & N. In. RR.	18½
30 Cumberland Coal Pref..	7½	200 do.....b10	15½
50 Pacific M. Steam. Co...	84	175 do.....	15½
150 do.....	85	250 Mic.S.&N.In.Gurt'd Sk	36
350 N. Y. Central RR.....	78½	200 Ill. Central RR. Scrip..	81½
650 do.....s30	78½	100 do.....b60	81½
50 do.....s60	78	100 do.....	81½
100 do.....s10	78½	44 Cleve., Col. & Cin. RR..	94
100 do.....s30	78½	600 Cleve. & Toledo RR....	35½
12 do.....	78½	100 do.....b10	35½
100 do.....b30	78½	1600 do.....s10	35
100 Erie Railroad.....	32½	800 do.....	35
100 do.....b30	32½	100 do.....	34½
25 Hudson River Railroad.	45½	100 Chicago & R. Isl. RR...	59
100 do.....	45½	50 do.....b10	59½
5 do.....	45½	505 do.....	58
150 do.....s30	45	50 do.....	57½
50 do.....s30	45½	100 do.....b30	58
50 Harlem Railroad.....	15½	200 Chic., Burl. & Q. RR..	73

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coupon.	91½	300 Mich. Cen. R. R.....	56½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, regis...	93½	200 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S..	34½
5,000 do.....	93½	50 Chic. & R. Isl'd R. R...	56½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, coupon.	85	150 do.....b30	56½
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.....	73	25 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip....	80
12,000 Missouri State 6s....	65	50 do.....	79½
30,000 do.....b30	65½	100 do.....	79½
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds...	97½	400 do.....	79
2,000 do.....	97	200 do.....	78½
115 Pacific M. S. S. Co....	84	300 Gal. & Chic. R. R.....	69½
150 do.....s30	83½	300 do.....	69½
1000 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....	77½	100 do.....	69½
100 do.....	77½	500 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.....	33½
200 do.....s30	77½	100 do.....b30	33½
300 do.....	77½	300 do.....	33
200 do.....s5	77	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. R..	71
100 do.....s30	77	50 do.....	70½
50 Hudson Riv. R. R.....	44½	75 do.....	70
100 Harlem R. R.....	15½		

TUESDAY, March 5—P. M.

The tendency of the Stock market was downward this morning, and the more thorough digestion of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural does not appear to have had a favorable effect upon operators. They see in his expressed determination to enforce the laws and possess the public property the element of collision with the Southern Confederacy, of which, when commenced, no man can see the end. They fear that any morning may bring startling advices of action at the South which may precipitate the two sections into civil war, in which case the carrying of fancy stocks would not be agreeable. Consequently there was a disposition to sell almost everything, and a general yielding of prices to effect sales. A large number of transactions were made which do not appear in the registered list. Central was fairly sustained at 78⅛@78¾, against 78⅛ yesterday. Pacific Mail fell off ⅛ ⅌ cent. Reading declined ⅛ ⅌ cent, and was dull in the Western shares the largest business was in Toledo, of which one house sold 4,000 shares. The quotations under these sales fell off from 36½ yesterday to 34¾. Rock Island was 1⅛, Galena 1, Burlington and Quincy 1½, and Michigan Central ¼ ⅌ cent lower. Between the Boards the market experienced a further considerable fall, with a strong disposition to sell. Central, which had been 78⅛ at the Morning Board fell off to 77, but afterward recovered to 77¾. In other descriptions the decline was not quite so great, but ranged from ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. At the Second Board the features of the market were unchanged. There was a strong pressure to sell, and a further decline was established. Central fell back to 77¼. Reading was 2 ⅌ cent lower. Burlington and Quincy sold at 70 against 73 in the morning. Toledo fell off to 33, Galena to 69¾, Rock Island to 56¼. Michigan Central to 56¼, Illinois Central to 78¼, &c., all showing a decline of ¼ to 3 ⅌ cent on morning quotations. There was a little better market at the latest in the street, but the transactions were limited. In State securities the market has sympathized with the fancy list. Missouri 6s sold to the extent of $80,000, selling as low as 65 against 66 yesterday. Virginias fell off to 75¼, and Tennessee to 73. The Federal loans are very heavy. The new 6s sold at 93¼ against 94 yesterday. The 5s of 1874 fell back to 85. In Railroad bonds the transactions of the day were very limited, and the market for this description of securities was quite firm. Not many are on the market for sale. At the close the quotations were: United States 5s, 1874, 85¼@85¾; Tennessee 6s, 72⅞@73¼; Virginia 6s, 75@76; Missouri 6s, 64¼@64¾; Canton Co., 14¼@15¼; Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., 88@90; Cumberland Coal Co., 6@7¼; Pacific Mail, 84@84¼; New-York Central Railroad, 77@77¼; Erie Railroad, 31@31¼; Hudson River Railroad, 44@44¼; Harlem Railroad, 15¼@15¼; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 38¼@39; Reading Railroad, 42¼@42¼; Michigan Central Railroad, 56¼@56¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 14¼@15; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 34¼@34¾; Panama, 115¼@116; Illinois Central Railroad, 78¼@78¾; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 69¾@69¾; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 33¼@33¾; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 56¼@56¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 70@70¼; Illinois Central, 97@97¼.

Freights—To Liverpool, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 12d., in bulk and bag; 32,000 bushels Corn at 11d., in bulk, and 11½d., in bags; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d. @ 3s. 6d.; 60 bales compressed Cotton at 11-32d.; 200 boxes Bacon at 40s., and 50 hhds. Tallow at 31s. 6d. To London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d.; 2,500 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 14d.; 200 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 100 bbls. Lard at 40s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 800 bags Cocoa at 40s. To Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. To Antwerp, 1,400 bags Coffee at 40s. A Danish brig to Cork and a market, with 9,000 bushels Corn at 14½d.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $112,542 87—for Customs, $62,000—Payments, $438,389 68; Balance, $8,109,307 87.

The market for foreign bills is quite firm, but dull, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Australasian. Sterling of leading bankers is 106 asked. Commercial signatures go at 104¼@105¼. France, 5.40@5.35.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned in February:

February, 1861	$119,752 97
February, 1860	107,748 86
Increase	$12,005 11

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad in February were as follows:

February, 1861	$64,018
February, 1860	66,510
Decrease	$2,495

The gross receipts of the Erie Road in February were largely in advance of February, 1860.

The traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, for the week ending February 18, was as follows:

Passengers	$13,241 48
Freight	26,257 59
Mails, Express, &c	2,726 00
Total	42,226 94
Week ending Feb. 19, 1860	59,926 14
Decrease	$9,699 20

Total traffic from July 1, 1860, to date	$2,139,337 20
Total traffic for same period last year	1,722,139 60

Total traffic still interrupted by snow storms.

The Jefferson Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 ⅌ share, 10 ⅌ cent payable on demand. The business of the Sub-Treasury was $22,380,000. The Northern Light brings $855,000 in gold to strengthen our bank vaults. The specie line already begins to move upward again, while in the loans the contractive movement has again commenced. There is but a moderate demand for money at the banks, and in the open market the supply is in excess of the wants of borrowers. First-class paper continues in very moderate supply in the discount houses, and is passed without difficulty, if short, at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Very good single-name grocers' paper goes at 8@10 ⅌ cent. There is a demand for a much larger amount of choice paper than is found on the market. Treasury Notes are neglected, with but few pressing on the market. The 12 ⅌ cents sold at 103¼, and the other descriptions to pay about 8¼ ⅌ cent interest to the buyer. Those used for Custom-House purposes are dearer, selling at ¼@½ ⅌ cent discount.

The Cleveland Herald states that a proposition is now before the Ohio Legislature to lease the public works of the State to a private company composed of responsible men.

The following table will compare the present condition of the city banks with that at the close of the corresponding week last year:

	March 3, 1860.	March 2, 1861.		
Discounts	$123,012,760	$121,893,963	Dec.	$3,118,737
Specie	23,096,812	34,406,407	Inc.	11,309,595
Circulation	8,165,026	8,290,755	Inc.	125,729
Gross deposits	103,663,462	110,756,758	Inc.	7,093,296
Net deposits	80,876,272	89,655,398	Inc.	8,779,126
Capital	69,289,949	69,907,435	Inc.	617,486

We annex a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,484,214	$2,089,372	$2,497,053
Previously reported	7,451,401	11,541,967	21,421,337
Since Jan. 1	$8,935,615	$13,631,339	$23,918,595

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up on Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Feb. 25.	March 4.	
Capital Stock	$11,809,835	$11,809,835	
Loans	25,146,864	25,085,314	Dec. $61,550
Specie	4,901,704	5,006,988	Inc. 105,284
Due from other banks	1,962,474	1,927,040	Inc. 124,566
Due to other banks	2,637,996	2,352,424	Inc. 14,428
Deposits	14,633,806	14,866,736	Inc. 232,930
Circulation	2,795,113	2,811,491	Inc. 16,378

The Haverhill, Mass., correspondent of *The Boston Traveller* says that the sale of shoes here is a sweeping one, and everything will be cleaned out, but at prices very low indeed. Large dealers are here from the South and West, and are buying freely. Two large concerns from Charleston are purchasing freely here, their purchases here and elsewhere amounting to 1,762 cases within three weeks. Our manufacturers say the demand was never more active and prices never lower. One pleasant feature in the trade is, that it is more for cash than formerly.

The annexed law to provide for the interest of the State debt was enacted at the late session of the Legislature of Illinois:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the auditor of public accounts to assess annually upon the taxable property in this State, in addition to all other taxes, a sum sufficient and no more with the interest fund, if any in the State Treasury, to pay the interest on the State debt upon which interest is legally payable, which said sum shall be assessed and collected, said assessment not to exceed one and one-half mills on each dollar of taxable property.

SEC. 2. The fund thus collected shall be denominated the Interest Fund, and shall be applied to the payment of interest on the State debt, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

The Circular of Messrs. Dupee & Co. of Boston gives the annexed information in regard to copper stocks:

Through the month of February the transactions in mining shares have been light. Holders are unwilling to part with their stocks at current low prices. Under the present prospect of a peaceful solution of political difficulties, aided perhaps by the passage of the new tariff bill, the market closed with much more activity, and, in some instances, with an advance in prices. The new tariff imposes a duty of 5 ⅌ cent ad valorem on copper ores; of ½c ⅌ lb on old copper; of 2c. ⅌ lb on pigs, bars, and ingots; of 2c. ⅌ lb on sheathing copper; of 25 ⅌ cent ad valorem on other manufactures of copper.

An assessment of $2 ⅌ share, payable March 8, has been levied on shareholders of Copper Falls Mining Co. A dividend of $2 ⅌ share was paid to-day to stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co.

From the Ontonagon District the December returns were: From the Minnesota, 185 tuns; Rockland, 30 tuns; Superior, 5 tuns; National, 71 7-10 tuns.

From the Portage Lake District the January returns were: From the Franklin, 70½ tuns; Huron, nearly 25 tuns; Pewabic, nearly 94 tuns; Quincy, 40 tuns canal work—stamps not running. The Isle Royale product not weighed up. The accounts from all the mines named were satisfactory. The new smelting works at Portage Lake are making good progress. From Keweenaw Point the January returns are not at hand. On a short trial the new stamps of the Phoenix Co. (Wayne's) worked satisfactorily. The Central Co.'s mine is rapidly improving.

The opening of what is called the direct road from Cincinnati to Chicago has rendered necessary some combined action on the part of all the roads interested in the traffic between those cities, in order to prevent a competition, which would rob the business of all its profit. Accordingly a convention has been held of the parties in interest, and contracts have been made between all the roads, by which an equitable division of the business is made, and paying rates for doing it sustained. The Companies interested are the Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Ohio and Mississippi, the consolidated Miami Roads, the Easton and Hamilton, and the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line. The material points of the agreement with the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road are the following:

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company concedes and surrenders to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company the business between Indianapolis Cincinnati, and between Lafayette and points west of Lafayette on and south of the line of the Wabash Valley and Great Western Railroads and Cincinnati. Also the business on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, except Kokomo and Peru, which shall be considered common points.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company will protect the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company in this business, &c.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company will not advertise its road to Indianapolis, or solicit business over it; and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company will not advertise its road, or solicit business for points designated in articles sixth and ninth.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. concedes and surrenders to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co. all business to and from Pendleton, Anderson, and Logansport, and points east of La Fayette, except Delphi, Kokomo, and Peru, which shall be considered as common points, &c. The business from all points of the Wabash Valley and Great Western Railroad (except local stations on the Logansport, Peoria, Omaha, and Burlington road which are conceded to the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Co.) and west of the Louisville, New-Albany, and Chicago Railroad, shall be considered common to both companies, and uniform commercial rates shall be maintained on all such common points.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. will decline all business to and from local stations on the Indiana Central Railway, and to and from Cincinnati, and will protect the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Co. in said traffic, by charging local rates on all freight to and from such such stations, and to and from Cincinnati, and by refusing to receipt for such freight beyond Indianapolis.

Both parties to this contract agree to suspend hereafter the payment of extra drayage in the City of Cincinnati, on all business to and from points west of Cincinnati.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company will pay to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company the sum of $5,000 per annum during the continuance of the contract, (payable monthly), for such use and enjoyment of the track adjoining, and west of the City of Cincinnati, furnished by the latter, to connect the track and depots of the Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroads with the track and depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, as may not conflict with the use of the same by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Companies.

This contract is to continue to force for the term of five years from the 1st day of February, 1861.

The San Francisco Shipping List, by the Northern Light, says:

It is difficult to portray the condition of the Money market at the moment of present writing. Perhaps the most prominent feature is that of doubt in reference to securities. There is no deficiency of capital to meet the probable wants of to-morrow, yet few evince any disposition towards accommodation, short of yet few evince any disposition towards accommodation, short of the most undoubted collateral, and plenty of it. The late signal failure of a prominent mercantile firm has not been without its influence in creating this condition of the market. In comparatively few instances will mere paper go at any price, and on bills of lading the case is not much better. On acceptable collateral, however, the rates are about the same as for last steamer, 2 ⅌ cent to a shade above. As to the rates on risks which individual lenders may be willing to take, we need say little, as they must be limited only by individual emergencies. We may remark, however, that, though money promises to be unquestionably tight for borrowers, the aggregate wanted on loan will probably not be large, owing to previous large shipments, and the limited amount of mercantile business done recently.

The signal failure since the departure of the last steamer, was that of Messrs. Teaffe, McCahill & Co., Dry Goods importers and dealers. Their liabilities in round numbers are set down at $1,000,000; assets large, but probably much short of this figure. There were two or three other business failures, but comparatively of little moment.

Slight Exchange on New-York rules firm at 3 ⅌ cent premium. There is a prospect of more business being done in sterling bills, owing to the large purchases of Wheat for shipment to England, but on commercial 60 days' 11 is it is doubtful whether more favorable rates could be obtained than 50d. Bankers' 60 days' bills on London still rule at 48d.

The receipts of Gold Bullion from the interior continue to be light, but not unusually so in view of season. The deposits and coinage at the Mint during January, were as follows:

Gold Bullion deposited—weight after melting, ozs	32,315 56
Silver Bullion purchased ozs	16,728 95
Coinage—Gold Double Eagles	$340,000
Coinage—Gold Eagles	60,000—$405,000
Coinage—Silver Half-Dollars	24,000
Total coinage	$429,000

The imports of treasure from last inst. to date were as follows:

Feb. 2, per Golden Age, from Manzanillo	$69,971 28
Feb. 8, per Guaymas, from Marsatlan	40,350 68
Total	$110,321 96

The exports of treasure for the same period and since Jan. 1 were:

Feb 1, per California:	
To New-York	$1,056,429 08
To England	14,744 00
To Panama	13,500 00—$1,084,673 08
Previously this year	3,830,420 63
Total since Jan. 1	$4,915,093 71
Corresponding period of last year	6,029,715 33
Falling off this year	$1,114,621 62

The annexed cotton statistics are from the circular of Mr. W. P. Wright:

COTTON.—The advices by mail, and the latest by telegraph, tend to confirm the estimate of less than four millions. From New-Orleans, where hitherto the highest estimates have prevailed, we hear of figures put forth much below four millions; there is now a very general belief that this amount will not be reached.

RECEIPTS for the week at all the ports, 116,000 bales against 123,000 last year. Total deficit, 655,000 bales. Next week we shall show a further considerable deficit, the combined receipts at Mobile and New-Orleans being 42,000 bales, against 80,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. These receipts at all the interior markets are reported as quite small, and there is also a marked reduction in stock at Augusta, Macon, and Montgomery, the total this year being 30,000 bales against 79,000 bales last year. The facts, as far as can be seen, will favor diminished receipts for the remainder of the season as compared with corresponding dates last year.

EXPORTS.—The quantity exported this week amounts to 109,000 bales, of which 38,000 were for Great Britain, 16,000 for France, and 5,000 for other foreign ports. We shall soon show a larger falling off in the export for Great Britain as compared with last year.

The quantity taken by our own spinners this year, so far, exceeds that of last year by about 60,000 bales; it is confidently expected that the consumption of this country, during the remainder of the season, will exceed that of last year, stimulated, as it will be, by the operation of the new Tariff.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September last compared with the previous four years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec'ts at P'ts	2,916,000	2,560,000	2,914,000	1,906,000	2,385,000
Exp. to Gt. Br.	1,407,000	1,538,000	956,000	749,000	785,000
Ex. to France	375,000	418,000	290,000	242,000	282,000
Ex. to other F. P'ts	217,000	250,000	292,000	165,000	229,000
Total Exports	1,994,000	2,207,000	1,556,000	1,155,000	1,296,000
Stock on hand	735,000	1,111,000	970,000	748,000	660,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'ts at P'ts	116,000	129,000	79,000	115,000	88,000
Exp. to Gt. Br.	86,000	101,000	56,000	49,000	68,000
Ex. to France	18,000	18,000	6,000	9,000	26,000
Ex. to other F. P'ts	5,000	12,000	19,000	14,000	9,000
Total Exports	109,000	137,000	83,000	72,000	103,000

SUMMARY.—*Receipts*—Decrease at the ports, compared with last year, 653,000 bales. *Exports*—Decrease to Great Britain, 152,000 bales; decrease to France, 43,000; decrease to other foreign ports, 30,000. Total decrease in exports, 215,000 bales.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
TUESDAY, March 5, 1861.

ASHES—The demand is moderate for both kinds; sales of Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 25.

COTTON—There has been no improvement in the market today, and we have no sales to advise; prices are still nominal at 11@11½c. for Middling Uplands and Gulf.

COFFEE—There has been a very fair inquiry for Laguayra, resulting in sales of 500 bags at 14½@14½c., and 2,000 bags on terms not made public. Other descriptions have been dull but prices are maintained; we have only to note 100 bags of Rio at 11½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is fair chiefly at $5 20 for extra State and the low grades of Western; but the principal holders generally refuse to accept this. Ordinary extras have in some instances been purchased at $5 15; the market however exhibits but little change; the better grades are in fair demand at irregular rates; the sales are 6,400 bbls. at $5 10@$5 15 for Superfine State and Western; $5 15@$5 25 for ordinary to good extra State; $5 30@$5 40 for choice do.; $5 15@$5 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 45@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$7 10 for fancy brands do. Canadian Flour is rather easier and closes dull and heavy; the supply is fair; sales of 470 bbls. at $5 75@$5 50 for inferior to choice extras. Southern Flour is in fair request, but at prices generally lower than the views of holders; the medium grades are very irregular and plenty; the sales are 1,000 bbls. at $5 30@$5 65 for mixed to good brands superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for the better grades. Rye Flour is quiet; sales of 231 bbls. at $3 30@$4 10. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of Jersey at $2 85, and Brandywine at $3 25. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ 100 lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in limited demand at $2 50@$3 for Grand Bank, and $3 75@$4 for St. George's. Mackerel are steady; we quote as a basis, No 1 at $14 75@$15. Box Herring have been in fair request, and prices are higher; we quote No. 1 at 18@20c., and scaled at 25@28c.

FRUIT—The market is without essential change; small sales of Raisins are making at $1 55@$2 12½ for Bunch and Layers. We hear of sales of 1,600 bbls. Western Apples at $1 25@$1 37½; 500 bbls. Pippins at $1 25; 100 bbls. Havana Oranges on private terms, and 1,000 bunches Bananas at $1 50. By auction, we hear of sales of 4,630 bxs. Messina Oranges at $1 25@$1 50, and 200 bxs. Lemons at $1 60.

GRAIN—There is less doing in Wheat, but there is little change to note in its value; sales of 5,900 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 18; 11,800 bush. North-Western Club at $1 20; 24,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 23; 11,600 bush. Amber Wisconsin at $1 24; 650 bush. Red State on the dock at $1 28; 4,000 bush. Red Western at $1 31@$1 32; 2,900 bush. White Indiana at $1 42@$1 45; 2,100 bush. White Michigan at $1 50@$1 56; 2,500 bush. prime White Canadian at $1 60, and 450 bush. White State at $1 55@$1 55. Barley is firm and in fair demand; the sales are 7,300 bush. at 72c. for Canada East and 80c. for do. West. Barley Malt is quite firm; the supply is limited; sales of 1,600 bush. at 90c., short time. Rye is selling in small lots at 70c. Oats are dull and lower; the supply is larger; sales of Western and Canadian at 34@34½c., and State 35c. Corn is not so active; the supply of New is large, and prices favor the buyer. Odds sustained; sales of 67,000 bush. (part yesterday) at 55@56c for (damp) New Nor bern Yellow; 60@60c. for New Southern do., the latter rate for very dry; 65½@66c. for Old Mixed, in store; 67c. for do., delivered; 56½@59c. for Prime do., and 68c. for straw-colored Southern.

HIDES—The market is dull and heavy; sales of 127 Savarilla at 16c., cash; 3,000 Rio Grande, 300 Nassau, and 1,000 Buenos Ayres, on private terms. Orinoco are offered at 19c., less 5 ⅌ cent, without buyers.

HAY—The demand has been moderate, with limited arrivals; prices are steady; sales of 1,500 bales at 75@80c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HOPS—The inquiry for good continues moderate and prices are unchanged; the sales to-day are 125 bales at 25@33c. Old are inactive and nominal.

LIME—The market for Rockland is quiet at $1 for Common and $1 25 for Lump.

MOLASSES—There has been a demand for Cuba to-day, of which we notice sales of 200 hhds. on private terms, and 20 hhds Cuba at 23c.; also 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c. By auction we note sales of 725 bbls. and half bbls. New-Orleans at 32@34c., and 50 hhds. Cuba at 16@17½c., cash.

METALS—Refined Ingot Copper has been in fair demand, and prices are supported; we hear of sales of 50,000 lb Bergen at 20c., 6 months, and some 75,000 Lake at 19½c., 6 months. Scotch Pig Iron is quiet; a few hundred tuns have been selling in lots at about $20@$22, common to good brands. American do. is quoted at $21@$22. There has been a moderate inquiry for Banca and Straits Tin, the former selling at 27c. and latter at 26c. Of Plates, we hear of 300 boxes I.C. at $8, cash.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is quiet at about previous rates; the sales to-day embrace some 150 bbls. in lots, mainly at 36½c. for straight Southern. Crude Turpentine has been quite active; the sales are 1,000 bbls. at $2 75 for 310 lb, and 2,000 bbls. soft Wilmington at $2 75 ⅌ 300 lb, in yard. Pine Rosins are quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 200 bbls. No. 1 at $1 60 ⅌ 310 lb. Tar is more inquired for, but prices rule steady; we quote at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ 310 lb, afloat and delivered. Tar is in moderate request; sales of 50 bbls. Washington at $2 37½, selected. Of Pitch we no ice sales of 50 bbls. City at $1 62½.

OILS—The inquiry for Linseed is still very fair, and the market is very firm at 60@61c. Crude Fish oils are selling moderately at steady r