COMMERCIAL MATTERS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 11.

1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Coup.	90	45 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	94
6,000 U. S. 5s, 1871, Coup.	80	500 Erie Railway	34
7,000 Ill. Coup. Bds., 1879	89½	250 do.	34
2,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	44	100 do.	34
2,000 N. Carolina State 6s	63	200 do.	34
2,000 Missouri State 6s	41	200 do.	34
1,000 do.	41	50 do.	34
2,000 do.	41	50 do.	34
2,500 California State 7s	84	50 do.	34
8,000 N. Y. Central 6s	96	150 do.	34
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	103	200 Erie Railway Pref.	57
1,000 N.Y.&Ca.7S,1st Mt.	105	100 do.	57
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds	82	100 do.	57
15,000 do.	81	50 do.	57
2,000 do.	81½	100 do.	57
2,000 do.	81½	25 Hudson River R. R.	38
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st Mt.	90	200 Harlem Railroad	12
2,000 Hud River S.F. Bds	102	250 Reading Railroad	46
5,000 Hud Riv. 3d Mt. Bs.	80	200 do.	46
1,000 Mi So Sink. Fd. Bs.	85	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	48
4,000 do.	85	50 do.	48
5,000 do.	85	150 do.	48
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87	100 do.	50
1,000 Gal. & Chic 1st Mt.	100	100 do.	50
5,000 Gal. & Chic 2d M. Bs.	99	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	21
5 American Ex. Bank	78	100 do.	21
140,000 Amer. Gold	103.104	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	41
80,000 do.	103.104	50 Panama R. R.	160
16,000 do.	104	50 do.	113
42,000 do.	104	150 Ill. C. R. R.	56
1,000 do.	104	50 do.	56
50 Canton Company	42	150 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	42
50 Pacific M.S.S. Co.	98	200 do.	42
100 do.	98	200 do.	42
222 do.	99	200 do.	42
100 do.	99	200 do.	42
155 do.	99	300 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	53
200 N. Y. Central R. R.	80	200 do.	53
750 do.	80	50 do.	53
500 do.	80	450 do.	53
100 do.	80	100 do.	53
500 do.	80	50 do.	53
100 do.	80	100 Chic., B. & Q. R. R.	61
100 do.	80	75 do.	61
467 do.	80	30 Mill. & P. Du C. R. R.	19

SECOND BOARD.

15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	90	25 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	99
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup.	90	50 Erie Railway Pref.	57
2,000 do.	90	200 do.	57
1,000 U. S. 6s, '66, coup.	90	150 do.	57
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War Loan	57	250 do.	57
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes	98	50 Harlem Railroad	12
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	44	50 Harlem R. R. Pref.	30
1,000 do.	44	150 Mich. Cen. R. R.	50
4,000 Missouri 6s	41	40 do.	50
1,000 Erie 4th Mt. Bds	82	50 do.	50
1,000 T. H. & At. 1st Mt.	80	50 do.	50
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S.F. bs.	83	50 do.	50
5,000 Mi. So. S. F. Bds	85	50 Panama Railroad	113
4,000 To. & W. 1st Mt.	75	60 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip	56
5,000 To. & W. 2d Mt.	44	100 Clev. and Tol. R. R.	43
4,000 D. M. & Toledo B'd	78	200 do.	42
10 Farmers' Loan & T. Co.	125	200 do.	42
17,000 American Gold	104	100 do.	42
60,000 do.	103	50 do.	42
100 N. Y. Cen. RR.	80	50 Chic. and R. I. R. R.	53
200 Erie Railway	34	100 do.	53
100 do.	34	25 do.	52
60 do.	34	50 Chic., Burl'g & Q'y RR.	61

TUESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The Stock market to-day was more active, and the tendency of prices was upward, under the favorable interpretation of the foreign advices and the tenor of the dispatches from Washington. The shorts were buyers to some extent, while the selling appeared to be about equally divided between the new clique of bulls and parties selling for realization. At the Second Board the market was steady, and in some cases slightly higher. The amount of dealings was rather larger than usual, but at the close the movement was inactive. At 3½ o'clock the quotations were as follows: United States 6s, 1881, coupon, 90@90¼; United States 5s, 1874, 79½@79¾; Tennessee State 6s, 44½@45; Virginia State 6s, 52@54; Missouri State 6s, 41½@42; Canton Company, 11½@12; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 99; New-York Central Railroad, 80¼@80½; Erie Railway, 34¼@34½; Erie Railway, Pref., 57½@57¾; Hudson River Railroad, 38¼@39; Hudson River Railroad, Pref., 30@30½; Reading Railroad, 46½@46¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 21½@21¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 41@41½; Panama Railroad, 113½@113¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 56½@56¾; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 66½@67; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 42@42½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 52½@53¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 60½@61.

The market closes heavy for foreign bills, with a moderate activity. Sterling is 114½@115 for banking, and 112¾@114½ for commercial signatures.

Freights continue somewhat heavy and unsettled, but are a little more active. To Liverpool, 24,000 bush. Corn at 6½@7d., in bulk and bags; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 2,000 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 22s. 6d.; 900 bbls. Pork at 3s. in American, and 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. in neutral vessels; 50 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 800 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 25s. per neutral flag; 200 bbls. Petroleum Oil on private terms. To London, 1,700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 500 do. Beef at 5s. 3d.@5s.; 800 pkgs. Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d. To Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., and per neutral vessel, 500 do. at 3s.; 50 bbls. Pork at 4s.; 150 pkgs. Lard at 32s. 6d. To Antwerp, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. per neutral vessel. The Charters are a British bark to Cork and a market with 13,000 bush. Wheat, at 10d. in bulk for 60 lb., and a Prussian flag, with 15,000 bush. Wheat, to Plymouth, at 9½d. in bulk.

The receipts of the Harlem Railroad for the month of January are as follows:

January, 1861	$102,491 63
January, 1862	100,922 75
Decrease	$2,571 88

The express passenger trains to Albany that were running last year are not now running.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned, the first week of February:

First week, 1862	$24,620
First week, 1861	18,054
Increase	$6,566

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway earned the fourth week in January:

For passengers	$2,072 36
For freight	19,100 26
For mails and rent	1,251 35
Total	$22,424 47
Corresponding week 1861	9,132 92
Increase for the week	$13,291 55

The earnings for the month of January, 1862, are:

For passengers	$15,126 55
For freight	63,478 02
For mails and rents	4,299 17
Total earnings for the month	$83,903 55
Corresponding period in 1861	54,345 81
Increase of the month	$29,657 74

The Galena and Chicago road earned the first week of February:

1862	$27,128
1861	$19,509
Increase	$7,619

The exports of specie from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 8, 1862, were:

Feb. —Steamer Karnak, Havana—Spanish doubloons	$204,842
Feb. —Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—Gold bars and sovereigns	671,303
Feb. —Steamer Bavaria, Hamburg—Gold bars	306,523
Gold and silver coin	126,050
Total for the week	$1,420,668
Previously reported	2,658,274
Total since Jan. 1, 1862	$4,079,942
Same time in 1861	$177,077
Same time in 1860	1,034,500

The deposits of Treasury demand notes with Mr. Cisco, to-day, for five ⅌ cent certificates, amount to about half a million of dollars, making a million and a half in all. The banks generally do not seem to desire to avail themselves of the arrangement.

Gold is active at 103¾@104, and at the Board 104 was bid at the close.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held yesterday, it was resolved to call another installment of $5 ⅌ share, making 30 ⅌ cent paid up. The resolutions are:

Resolved, That an assessment of $5 ⅌ share upon the scrip shares of the capital stock of the Company be and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that city; and on the stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 2d. to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of March next, and reopened on the 10th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

We annex a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 11, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,404,734	$2,664,573	$2,144,476
Previously reported	7,378,490	13,422,094	13,199,206
Since Jan. 1	$8,783,244	$16,086,667	$15,344,276

The annexed statistics are from the circular of Mr. Edward Bill:

EXPORT *of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.*

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. Meal.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	Feb. 7, 1862	786,745	425	9,408,374	6,107,368
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, 1861	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia	Jan. 30, 1862	154,110	400	1,166,244	165,479
Baltimore	Jan. 30, 1862	14,900	....	273,693	48,493
Boston	Feb. 1, 1862	131,923	....	4,300	36,550
Other ports	Jan. 24, 1862	16,461	....	992,375	....
Total		1,107,539	831	11,602,976	6,358,433
To about same period 1861		1,275,576	2,932	13,036,428	3,170,565
To about same period 1860		180,271	....	869,903	18,648
To about same period 1859		95,731	38	412,425	319,552

To the Continent.

From	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
N. York, to Jan. 28, 1862	510,930	6,674,931	229,954	733,069
Other ports, to latest dates	14,769	67,558	75	13,452

The 7.30 ⅌ cent notes are in better demand, under the expectation that the Senate will reinstate the provision for the payment of interest in coin, and the quotation is 98¼@99¼. The demand notes are selling at 1-8@1-10 ⅌ cent discount.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing-House this morning were $16,185,368 78, and the balances $818,467 36.

The following table will compare the present condition of the banks of the City of New-York with that at the close of the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 9, 1861.	Feb. 8, 1862.	
Discounts	$120,303,050	$143,893,890	Inc. $23,635,840
Specie	34,655,645	28,196,686	Dec. 6,458,959
Circulation	8,361,395	6,677,417	Dec. 2,223,983
Gross deposits	109,242,903	129,589,944	Inc. 20,264,641
Net deposits	85,993,631	110,627,231	Inc. 21,648,526
Capital	69,907,435	69,631,065	Dec. 276,370

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the last two weeks compare as follows:

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 3.	
Capital Stock	$11,950,190	$11,950,190	
Loans	29,974,769	30,395,319	Dec. $410,619
Specie	5,913,874	5,874,011	Inc. 39,863
Due from other Banks	1,597,091	1,707,136	Dec. 111,655
Due to other Banks	4,696,293	4,372,872	Inc. 317,416
Deposits	19,092,565	20,068,693	Dec. 1,136,368
Circulation	2,191,457	2,144,398	Inc. 47,059

Another million dollars of the Six Per-Cent Bonds were received in Washington to-day, on account of the banks.

Notice has been given in the New-York Legislature of a bill to amend section 165 of the law as to Banking Associations and private bankers, so as to allow bankers more than fifteen days to pay their notes after notice of demand and refusal, and also to allow the Superintendent of the Banking Department discretion as to whether the banks should be put in liquidation after omission to redeem their notes on demand.

The Philadelphia Ledger of this morning says:

The banks of this city yesterday more generally received the "green backs," as the Government Treasury Notes are called. No objection is now made to the fives payable at Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston, and from customers pretty much all of the lower denominations offered are taken. The banks seem desirous to conciliate, and as far as possible shut off complaint.

The following is an extract from the remarks of *The London Economist* of Jan. 13, upon the grain business of England:

The average wants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are 26,500,000 quarters of wheat, 22,500,000 quarters being required for food and manufacturing purposes, and 3,000,000 quarters for seed; the production in years of plenty is 20,200,000 quarters, and the importation 5,000,000 quarters. In consequence of the extraordinary late harvest of 1860, and the bad weather which followed, only three-fourths of the customary quantity of seed was committed to the ground in the Autumn of that year and the Spring of 1861, and it is estimated that over an eighth of that which was sown did not germinate; that about one million quarters were "shed," and lost in the fields by becoming overripe; that there has been taken for seed 700,000 quarters above the usual average, this season, in consequence of the late autumn, all the unoccupied land of last year being now devoted to wheat, in addition to the usual rotation of crops; and that the exports to France alone up 1,000,000 quarters. Reducing this statement to a tabular form, it will be seen that there is only half a crop left for a year's consumption, or 10,250,000 quarters, making our necessities for foreign grain 15,250,000 quarters from harvest, a very small portion of which quantity has reached or is expected to arrive at our ports; and if there is not some alacrity in the corn trade we shall soon have prices as high as they have been at any time since the beginning of this century.

The small farmers are mostly out of stock, and the large agriculturists have very scanty supplies. The miserable yield of 1860 involved the producers in debt, and they, therefore, parted with the greater portion of the crop of 1861 the first four months, leaving very little in granary to send to market during the remaining eight months of the consuming year. As to the quality of the wheat crop of 1861, it is, no doubt, very fine in England; it is, however, very indifferent in Scotland and Wales, and very inferior in Ireland. On the whole, it may come up to an average ⅌ bushel in flour making properties.

	Qrs.
The regular crop of Great Britain and Ireland is	20,500,000
Short planted for last crop, one-fourth, or	5,000,000
Short yield of that sown	2,000,000
Quantity "shed" from being over ripe	1,000,000
Extra quantity taken for seed for crop of 1862	750,000
Exported to France from August to Dec. 31, 1861	1,000,000
	10,250,000
Deficiency	10,250,000
To which add the usual importation	5,000,000
Making our requirements	15,250,000

These figures, large as they may appear, do not include the five weeks' earlier consumption or "run" on the crop of 1861, to make out that of 1862, which may be computed at 2,000,000 quarters—in other words, the remarkably early crop of 1861 has to supply a year of over thirteen months; and that, with all the economy that can be practised, the importations of foreign grain into England will have to be greater than ever to carry us through until next harvest, be it ever so premature.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention adopted, in Committee of the Whole, the first section of the bank article. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. No bank or banking corporation, nor any association, or corporation with powers of circulation or deposit, or any banking powers whatever, shall hereafter be created in this State; nor shall the banks now existing be allowed to increase their circulation; and the auditor is hereby prohibited from issuing any more bills or notes to any bank, or to any person, or association of persons, formed, or to be formed, for the purpose of banking under the provisions of the laws of this State, or otherwise; nor shall any bank or banking corporation, or any association or corporation, with powers of circulation or deposit, or any banking powers whatever, or any other corporation, make any assignment, transfer or conveyance, for the preference of creditors; nor shall any stockholder, or stockholders, now owning, or who shall hereafter own any stock in any such bank, corporation or association of persons, assign his, her, or their shares of stock therein, or any interest in said shares to said bank, association or corporation, but all such assignments shall be void.

This section shall take effect and be in force immediately, as a portion of, and as an amendment to, the Constitution of this State; and the same shall be and remain in force as such, unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this Constitution.

The St. Louis Republican says:

The feeling in Convention is almost unanimously resolute against Banks, and the Constitution will contain stringent provisions on the subject. The present difficulty in the way, is that there are now in existence, in the State, fifteen Banks in full operation, and seventy-six Banking Associations which have filed their certificates in accordance with the law, and are in a position to commence operations when the times are inviting enough. To get rid of these Banks and Associations is the thing, and the question is, can they be abolished, of redeemed, or limited, without trespassing upon vested rights? Upon this question a diversity of opinion prevails in Convention. These Banks would undoubtedly be most happy to have the Constitution prohibit the passage of any Banking Law, and the introduction of foreign notes, for it would give them the range of the entire State, and make them the source of all the currency in the State.

The annexed is an official statement of the debt of the State of Pennsylvania:

Amount overdue		$20,161,153 32
Amount reimbursable in the year 1860		1,914,199 05
Amount reimbursable in the year 1861		181,200 00
Amount reimbursable in the year 1862		2,925,905 03
Amount reimbursable in the year 1863		1,562,435 76
Amount reimbursable in the year 1864		2,302,773 78
Amount reimbursable in the year 1870		1,773,638 55
Amount reimbursable in the year 1877		4,960,000 00
Amount reimbursable in the year 1878		400,000 00
Amount reimbursable in the year 1879		400,000 00
Amount reimbursable in the year 1882		250,000 00
Amount bank charter loans		365,105 10
Amount relief notes in circulation		98,771 00—37,861,270 60
Military loan, ⅌ act of April 12, 1861, (temporary), balance unredeemed		100,000 00
Military loan, ⅌ act of May 15, 1861, reimbursable August 1, 1871		2,612,150 00— 2,712,150 00
Total		$40,575,420 60

The leading article of the circular of Messrs. Sam'l Hallett & Co. is again on the subject of the National finances:

The Honey bill for the issue of Treasury notes to be made legal tender in all contracts has been approved by the Committee of Finance of the Senate, and will probably pass that body without material alteration, except that the interest on the obligations of the Government will be made payable in specie. As an issue of Treasury notes as a part of the machinery of taxation would have been highly proper and judicious; but we have grave fears that the inversion of the proper course of legislation, which is to provide some prospective means of payment before creating a liability, may prove disastrous. The action of Congress in its present shape is justified on the score of imminent necessity, but such a necessity is the result of previous inaction, and, with competent management of our finances, need never have happened. The capital of the country has not yet been touched. Not a person has yet contributed a dollar to the war, except contributions to the patriotic fund and impost duties. While the expenditures on a peace footing have probably increased fourfold, no new financial measure of any account whatever has been inaugurated.

The Treasury has relied almost entirely upon borrowing, while it has taken exactly the course most calculated to destroy the credit of the Government, and involve the country in financial disaster. No war of the magnitude of the one we are waging can long be carried on by a system of borrowing and expenditure which transports the available capital of the great monetary centers to distant sections, and makes no provision for its return. The banks were broken by a disturbance in domestic exchange. Mr. Chase drew gold on his bank loan. For a time this was returned in payments of debts which the country always owes the city. When these were discharged, the return current ceased. It can only be set in motion by lapse of time, or by a system of taxation which shall draw alike from every section, money for the support of the war. A tyro in finance might have seen this. But not the slightest provision was made to counteract the inevitable consequence of such enormous transfers of capital, and the consequence was loss of credit, and a resort to the usual expedient of an improvidence, which sooner or later destroys all independence of action and compels the subject to drift powerless in the current of events, eagerly grasping at anything that may afford temporary relief, no matter how much it may add to the embarrassment of to-morrow. Only two short months ago, the Secretary of the Treasury earnestly condemned the very measure he is now using all his influence and power to press through Congress, to meet a crisis which would not have existed with even a moderate experience in financial affairs, or any ideas or plans for the future.

The condition of the National Treasury is the great cloud in the horizon. Military matters are progressing favorably—slowly, to be sure, but the overwhelming strength of Government is now beginning to tell. The rebels appear to be incapable of offering an effectual resistance to armies, each numbering over 100,000 men, and supplied with every engine of war. The success of these will go far to remove apprehensions of a foreign war. The fear of this has resulted rather from the imbecility which, we admit, we have so far displayed, than from any reasonable pretext for interference. We believe we shall have no further cause for regret or complaint on this score. Government seems to have effectually broken through the web of routine, or incapacity, which has restrained efficient action. But all this does not pay our debts. It may create anew a demand for the securities of Government, but such demand may only have the effect to increase the disturbance in commercial circles which has already forced the banks to suspend.

Matters cannot be restored to a healthy condition till they enable the banks to resume specie payments. Every day, with our system or rather want of system, they are further and further from such a step. Till this is taken it is useless to expect soundness in any of the departments of business or trade. When it is, we shall be the first to second it. We gave the measures of Government an ardent and we believe valuable support, when such support was most needed. We showed, week after week, what its credit had been, and could be made to be. In the face of a civil war and of continuous defeats, the bonds of Government advanced from 93 to 96. This advance was due to confidence felt in its resources and strength. But it has taken no adequate steps to avail itself of this strength; consequently, in the midst of victories, its bonds have suffered a gradual and heavy decline. In war, as well as in peace, *finances* include everything else; while these are wrong nothing can be right.

[Advertisement.]

THE COUPONS due the 19th inst. on the U. S. 7 30-100 Treasury Notes will be cashed immediately upon presentation to THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

The HIGHEST PREMIUM paid for SPECIE by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARKETS—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1862.

ASHES are steady and in moderate demand at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls.

COTTON—There has been a better inquiry to-day mainly from spinners, and the market has decidedly more tone. Prices, though not quotably higher, are very strong; sales of some 600@700 bales on a basis of 29@30c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New-Orleans and Texas.

COFFEE—Rio has met with a moderate inquiry at steady rates; sales of 350 bags at 18c. Other descriptions are quiet but very strong. The stock of Rio and Santos on hand is 91,003 bags, Java 18,525 mats, and 660 bags; Ceylon, 2,500 mats; Maracaibo, 11,863 bags; Laguayra, 4,242 do.; St. Domingo, 2,600; Cuba, 4,910 do.; other descriptions, 2,062. Total, mats and bags, 159,672.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western Canal Flour is less active, and prices are 5@10c. at that lower under the unfavorable foreign news, if we except round-hoop Extra Ohio, which is scarce and closes better; the better grades are irregular; the sales are 7,000 bbls. at $5 20@$5 30 for Superfine State and Western, the latter rate for choice; $5 35@$5 50 for Extra State, chiefly at $5 40, but small lots of this out of order at a lower rate; $5 40@$5 60 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 35@$5 50 for Fancy State; $5 60@$5 70 for shipping brands of Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 75@$7 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in moderate supply and is lower; the demand is limited; sales of 250 bbls. at $5 90@$6 00 for Extras. Southern Flour arrives sparingly and is heavy, but not quotably lower; the demand is fair; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $5 60@$5 75 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, and $6 40@$7 25 for Extras. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request; sales of 250 bbls. at $3 62½@$4 25. Corn Meal is steady and in limited demand; sales of 170 bbls. at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is steady and in fair request at $1 50@$1 60@$1 90 ⅌ 100 lb.

FRUIT—Raisins still meet with a very fair inquiry, at full former rates; sales of 500 boxes at $3 25 for new Bunch, $3 40 at Hall's dispo. 20 bales Langueder Almonds at 15c. 50 boxes Italian Macaroni at 12@14c., and 500 bags Wilmington on private terms. In Foreign Green, we hear of sales of 100 bbls. Jamaica Oranges at $7, 120 bbls. Havana do. at $7 50, and 57,000 St. Andrews Cocoa Nuts on private terms. Of Domestic Green, 300 bbls. East River Russettes at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet but very firm at $3 25@$3 50 for Bank, and $3 75@$4 for St. George's, as to quality. Mackerel are firm and fairly active; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $20@$24 for No. 1, and $20@$24 for Scaled.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is rather quiet, and unsettled; common qualities are easier, but choice descriptions are scarce, and prices are sustained; the sales include 1,000 bush. Amber Jersey, at $1 50; 400 do. Red Long Island, at $1 48, and 13,000 do. Racine Spring, on private terms. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet but steady at previous rates. Oats are in moderate request at 40@41½c. for Canadian and Western, and 42@42½c. for State. Rye is steady, and in moderate request; sales of 2,000 bush. State, at 61@62c. at the railway depot, and 63c. delivered. Corn is somewhat heavy, but is in fair request at the close; sales of 69,000 bush. at 50@60c. for New-Jersey and Southern Yellow; 60c. for Western Mixed, in store; 65½c. for do., delivered; 60c. for Old Round Yellow, and 70c. for Jersey White.

HAY is in better supply, and the market is heavy; sales of 1,300 bales, at 75@85c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HONEY—The demand is moderate, and prices are easier; sales of 5 bbls. at 35c.

HOPS—The market is dull and heavy; sales of 50 bales new at 10@12c.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in improved demand, and is firm at $22@$25, cash, for common and prime brands, our extreme rates only for job lots from store; sales of 1,300 tons within the range. American has advanced to $22 for No. 1, and $21, cash, for No. 2, best brands, delivered at Elizabethport. An advance of $2@$3 per ton, we understand, has been established at Pittsburgh.

LIME—The market is less active, but is steady at 60c. for Common Rockland, and 82½c. for Lump.

LATH are less active, but the supply is light, and the market is firm at $1 50 for cargoes.

LUMBER—The supply is light, and the market is firm at $12@$13.

LEAD—Pig is inactive, and somewhat heavy for foreign at $6 62½@$6 87½. Galena is scarce and firm at $7@$7 10.

MOLASSES—The demand is still light and we have only to note sales of 10 hhds. Cuba at 23c., and 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.; sales at auction of 30 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 31c., and 25 hhds. old do. at 24@27½c., cash.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is dull, and quite unsettled; sales of 100 bbls. at $1 36@$1 37½ ⅌ gal., the latter rate for small lots; Common Rosin is quiet, but firm, at $5 50@$5 60 for Extras. Southern Flour arrives sparingly and is heavy, but not quotably lower; the demand is fair; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $5 60@$5 75 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, and $6 40@$7 25 for Extras. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request; sales of 250 bbls. at $3 62½@$4 25. Corn Meal is steady and in limited demand; sales of 170 bbls. at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is steady and in fair request at $1 50@$1 60@$1 90 ⅌ 100 lb.

FRUIT—Raisins still meet with a very fair inquiry, at full former rates; sales of 500 boxes at $3 25 for new Bunch, $3 40 at Hall's dispo. 20 bales Langueder Almonds at 15c. 50 boxes Italian Macaroni at 12@14c., and 500 bags Wilmington on private terms. In Foreign Green, we hear of sales of 100 bbls. Jamaica Oranges at $7, 120 bbls. Havana do. at $7 50, and 57,000 St. Andrews Cocoa Nuts on private terms. Of Domestic Green, 300 bbls. East River Russettes at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet but very firm at $3 25@$3 50 for Bank, and $3 75@$4 for St. George's, as to quality. Mackerel are firm and fairly active; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $20@$24 for medium No. 1 Massachusetts, and $7 25@$7 62½ for do. No. 2. Smoked Herring are quiet at $13@$15 for No. 1, and $20@$24 for Scaled.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is rather quiet, and unsettled; common qualities are easier, but choice descriptions are scarce, and prices are sustained; the sales include 1,000 bush. Amber Jersey, at $1 50; 400 do. Red Long Island, at $1 48, and 13,000 do. Racine Spring, on private terms. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet but steady at previous rates. Oats are in moderate request at 40@41½c. for Canadian and Western, and 42@42½c. for State. Rye is steady, and in moderate request; sales of 2,000 bush. State, at 61@62c. at the railway depot, and 63c. delivered. Corn is somewhat heavy, but is in fair request at the close; sales of 69,000 bush. at 50@60c. for New-Jersey and Southern Yellow; 60c. for Western Mixed, in store; 65½c. for do., delivered; 60c. for Old Round Yellow, and 70c. for Jersey White.

HAY is in better supply, and the market is heavy; sales of 1,300 bales, at 75@85c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HONEY—The demand is moderate, and prices are easier; sales of 5 bbls. at 35c.

HOPS—The market is dull and heavy; sales of 50 bales new at 10@12c.

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