City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a very disagreeable day. There was a misting rain falling all day, which rendered it very unpleasant under foot, the sidewalks having become very muddy. Towards night a heavy fog set in, accompanied by rain, with every indication of a continuance. At 3 o'clock this morning the rain was pouring down in torrents.

VILLANOUS OUTRAGE.—A girl of about sixteen years, of poor, but respectable connexions, arrived in this city from Bridgeport a few days since, with a view to learn a trade. She, by some chance, fell in company with a young man, who is employed as a clerk in a store in Pearl street, who made professions of attachment to her and requested that she would accompany him to see his aunt, who was anxious to see her. The unsuspecting girl was allured by his honeyed words to a house in Green street, on Tuesday afternoon, where she was introduced by the villain to a woman, whom he represented as his aunt, and who pretended a great regard for her. She was induced, without having a knowledge of its effects, to inhale chloroform, which soon rendered her insensible. She was then removed to a chamber, where her person was brutally violated. When she recovered from her stupor and found the treatment she had received from the hands of him who, in an unsuspecting moment, she had reposed the utmost confidence, so great was the effect upon her mind, that she is now a hopeless maniac. The facts were made known, and an effort is being made to effect the arrest of the villain; but as yet he has not been found. Thus are young females, who come to the city for the purpose of bettering their condition and making an honest living for themselves, often robbed of their only hope, and made miserable and wretched creatures, by such villains, who lie in wait to destroy them. The proper authorities should take the matter in hand, and, where a misdemeanor only now exists, have a law framed, making it a felony, and, punishable with the utmost severity. Then, and not till then, will it be safe for females to trust themselves without a paternal guardian in this city

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT MEETINGS.—The democrats of the city, favorable to the Wilmot proviso, held meetings in the various Assembly districts, last evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a convention to be holden at Utica on the 16th day of February next There is some difficulty brewing in the democratic ranks—a majority of the General Committee being favorable to the proviso, and the Convention to assemble at Utica is intended to frustrate and break down the measures adopted by the convention which assembled at Albany yesterday. In the Ninth ward, there was quite a difficulty, and the meeting adjourned without sending a delegate In the 1st Assembly District, Dr. Stephen R. Harris was chosen. In the 4th Assembly District, Wm. Radford, Esq. In the 8th Assembly District, Robert H. Maclay, Esq. In the 11th Assembly District, James H. Cooke, Esq., and in the 12th Assembly District, Thomas B. Tappan, Esq. We could not obtain the appointments made by the other districts, but learn that in several there were none made—the apparent brewing of a great storm making it necessary to adjourn without such proceeding.

SHORT MEASUREMENT.—For sometime past, oysters have been selling, as was thought, remarkably cheap, in the upper part of the city, and the consequence has been a great many have been consumed. A boy hawking his oysters through Third street, was called by a lady who wished to purchase some. The little fellow measured them, and received his pay, when the lady discovered that the cup in which he measured them, had a false bottom; and instead of getting a quart, which she paid for, she found on measuring them that she had little more than a pint. The lady demanded her money, which the boy stoutly refused to return. The inhabitants in the upper part of the city, who are not convenient to market, are continually imposed upon in this manner—short measure always being their lot. The inspector of weights and measures should attend to this matter, and either prevent the selling of such things through the streets, or punish severely those who thus offend, through their children, when they are afraid themselves to be seen.

THE STREETS.—Never were our thoroughfares in so dreadful a condition of filth as they are at the present time. In conversation with a down town resident, yesday, he informed us that the street (Pine) in which he transacts business, has not been cleaned by the corporation for more than two months, and directed our attention to the centre of that narrow street, where piles of mud and filth a foot or eighteen inches deep, were displayed to us, as evidence of the imbecility of the present city rulers. By the way, we would suggest to the Common Council the propriety of erecting a shed over that part of Greenwich street between Chambers and Reade, for the protection of the numerous cartmen, coopers, laborers and others, who carry on a very extensive business there in all weather, from the first of January to the last day of December. Let both ends of it be blocked up, and let the public be notified that that portion of the city sidewalk is no longer to be applied to public purposes, and, by so doing, they will protect ladies and children from being crushed by hogsheads of molasses, and their dresses from being torn by hoops and staves. This thing of private parties transacting their business on the side-walks, and piling up fifty, a hundred, and two hundred filthy barrels and hogsheads in the public thoroughfares, is a fitting commentary on the bad selection of public officers which our citizens made last year. N. B. Is there any street inspector of the third ward?

GENERAL QUITMAN.—We are informed that this gallant hero is expected to arrive in this city, on or before Saturday next, and it is presumed that he will speak at the war meeting at Tammany Hall, on the evening of that day.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S BUST AND STATUETTE.—Mr. Garbeille, the talented author of those two fine specimens of art, in accordance with the wishes of his friends, and desiring to accommodate every admirer of the American hero, has reduced the price of General Taylor's likenesses to $5, instead of $10. This reduction will be undoubtedly very profitable to Mr. Garbeille, for he will sell a great many more of his admirable bust and *statuette*, at the reduced price than at that at first fixed upon The more we look at the bust of "Rough and Ready," the more we admire both the artist and the hero. Mr. Garbeille's *studio* is at No 83 Duane street.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH.—The wires of the new telegraph line, between this city and Philadelphia, on Professor House's principle, are now being put up. The work was commenced yesterday, and the wires carried as far as Broome street.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—A pork butcher, by the name of James Kelly, while engaged in scalding and cleaning hogs, at Jersey City, a few days ago, was precipitated into the scalding tub, by a cart suddenly backing against him; by which occurrence he was so severely scalded, that he lingered only till last evening, when he died in the City Hospital, where he had been taken for treatment.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Walters was called yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a German sailor, named John Litchter, aged 36 years; who, while engaged painting the ship St. Nicolas, on board of which he was employed as a hand, fell from the mainmast, a distance of about 35 feet, and was so severly injured that he survived a few hours only. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest also at No. 37 Laurens street, upon the body of Elizabeth Lawler, a native of Ireland, aged 33 years, who died suddenly yesterday morning. Verdict, death by the rupture of a blood vessel in the abdomen.

STATE PRISON STATISTICS.—J. Stanton, Esq., deputy sheriff, has politely furnished us with the following statistics:—

Number of convicts in prison, Jan. 1, 1848	692
Since received from courts	8
Total	700
Discharged by expiration of term	4
Pardoned	2
Died	1
	7
Remaining in prison	693

Police Intelligence.

Scenes at the Tombs—At the watch returns yesterday morning, the police office was crowded with prisoners of all sorts, sizes, complexions, and grad s of society. The scene was deplorable, and yet, withal, comical; the reader might imagine the appearance, from a medley group of between thirty and forty prisoners standing, and others sitting along on benches indiscriminately, awaiting the arrival of the magistrate, who alone passes upon their merits or demerits, as the case may be. In one corner of the room was huddled together some ten females of both colors, or, as may be said, *tableaux* of the Five Points, with cut heads, bloody faces, disordered dresses, bloated faces, swollen with rum, pale faces from disease, and others, shaking with the horrors caused by dissipation and hard drinking. On another bench is seen a lot of male countenances, bearing a similar description In another part of the room was a posse of pugilistic gentlemen, in deep conversation, as one of their party had been brought in, charged with cutting the head open of an old woman, called Mrs. O'Hara, in Orange street, who was present in court, showing full evidence of the violence of the assault. However, before the case was called by the magistrate a silver plaster was applied by the friends of the accused, which had the desired effect, causing the old woman to leave the court; consequently, upon the case being called and no complainant appearing, the accused was discharged.

Among this motley group were two young clerks, with whitewashed backs, showing evident signs of a previous night's lodging in the cell, caused from taking supper in one of the Broadway oyster saloons, which spreeing invariably leads to loss of situation, destruction of character, confirmed drunkenness, and finally terminates in the Penitentiary or State prison. Upon the arrival of Justice Drinker, several vagrants and small disorderly cases, were disposed of; when James Sullivan, alias "Yankee" Sullivan, the pugilist, was arraigned before his Honor, on a complaint made by policeman Whittlesey, of the 1st ward, whom he charged with having attempted to assault him, by striking at him with his fist.

MAGISTRATE—Mr. Sullivan, what have you to say to this charge?

SULLIVAN—Well, judge, you must know I and some young fellows were coming over from Brooklyn last night, and I thought I heard a lady call out for a stage; and I ran along in order to stop the driver for her, when the driver struck me on the eye with the butt end of his whip, which, I'll assure you, judge, made me feel pretty ugly, for its the first black eye I've had in eight years, you can see, judge; I have got the worst of it; my lip is split, and I am bruised besides.

MAGISTRATE—Well, Mr. Sullivan, I shall hold you to bail to keep the peace; which was done; and thus ended the morning business, by reprimanding some, others committed for trial, a few discharged, and the balance sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Doings before Justice Osborne—Two prisoners were called by the magistrate—an Irishman and a Dutchman. The Hibernian was a short, stout built, chunky looking chap, with red whiskers, and a nose somewhat elevated towards heaven; his face was considerably spattered with blood from a severe contusion on the head, the blood from which was still running; he gave the name of Patrick Kelly. The Dutchman was a big, powerful, sandy haired fellow, by the name of Charles Scharman, and could not speak a word of English. They were both charged with fighting in the street.

MAGISTRATE—Well, officer, what charge have you to make against these men?

OFFICER—Well, your honor, these two chaps were fighting together in Anthony street, like h—l.

MAGISTRATE—What's that you say? what's that?—fighting like who did you say?

OFFICER—Oh, your honor, you'll excuse me; that person's gone; that's a kind of slip of the tongue; I hope you'll excuse it.

MAGISTRATE—Why, Pat, you got the worst of it—how was that? To let a Dutchman whip an Irishman; why, Pat, you ought to have dropped, or come the *heest pocco* game over him.

PAT—Oh! the divil a bit could he do it again, your honor; but he hit me over the head with a slung shot.

MAGISTRATE—Well, Pat, do you want to give him another brush?

PAT—Yis, yer honor; and I think I could lick him in no time at all if he had no weapon about him.

MAGISTRATE—Well, Pat, do you want to make a charge against the Dutchman?

PAT—No, Judge, the divil a bit do I; all I want is one more dig at him, and faith I'll make him see what he never seed in his own country—in truth I will.

MAGISTRATE—Dutchman, what have you to say against Pat?

The Dutchman, who was shaking with cold from lodging in a cold cell which, together with the evaporation of the liquor, gave him the horrors, looking towards the Judge in a very pitiful manner, muttered the following sounds:—"Nich, for stand, High O, sen don, slaw, snicher, fronche!" At the last sentence he gave a negative shake of his head, which was interpreted by the Judge as satisfied. The magistrate then asked the officer if he wished to make a complaint, who answered no; then, said the Judge, let them go. Here, Pat, you go out at this door, and send the Dutchman out at the other, for if Pat gets another sight at the Dutchman he'll kill him!

The next prisoner called was Mary McDonald. Here were the remains of a once beautiful woman, who, some few years ago, was much admired. Mary possesses an excellent education, and writes an elegant hand; but the dreadful effect of dissipation has made her an associate of vile characters and vagrants of the lowest class. Officer Feeney found her in Anthony street, on the Five Points, so much intoxicated that she could scarcely speak, without bonnet or shawl.

MAGISTRATE—Mary, I am sorry to see you here; where do you live now?

MARY—I live with my husband in Brooklyn.

MAGISTRATE—Does he know you are here?

MARY—I sent him word this morning.

MAGISTRATE—Then I shall detain you here until he comes.

Consequently a commitment was made out, and Mary was consigned to the Tombs, to await the arrival of her husband.

Eliza N. Grant was called next, who stood charged with robbing James Powers of $31, in bank bills, while in a house of disrepute, at No. 41 Orange street.

MAGISTRATE—Did you search the woman, officer?

OFFICER—Indeed I did, your honor; I searched her all over; and the divil a scrap of a bill can I find, nor the likes of any, in any way or form, nor the signs of any, at all, at all.

A woman by the name of Mary Mann was likewise brought in by the officer, as an accomplice.

MAGISTRATE—Well, Mary, what have you to say against this charge?

MARY—And Judge I have nothing to do with it. I can prove I am innocent. I can fetch fifty witnesses to swear that they never saw me with this man. I don't know the girl. I was standing in the store where this girl was, when the M. P. took me with the other girl It is hard, Judge, to make me suffer when I am not guilty.

MAGISTRATE—Well, Mary, if you'll enlist for Mexico I'll let you go.

MARY—Then, by ——, I'll do it; for I'm a Taylor man to the hub; and off started Mary, amid the laughter of all present in court, apparently with her mind bent on Mexico; but how long it lasted, when out of court, remains yet to be seen. Eliza was looked up on the charge.

The next prisoner was a little pugged nosed, pock pitted, red headed old woman, calling herself Mary Ann McCaffrey, who was brought in by a policeman of the 4th ward, on a charge, as the officer stated, of picking up men in the streets.

MAGISTRATE—Do you hear what the officer says—is hat the case, Mary?

MARY—No, your honor; all I did was to meet a half cousin, and we took a little drop of comfort together, and that's all, as God is my better judge, saving the prince of your honor, when this M P. dragged me by the arm into the station house

MAGISTRATE—Ah! Mary, you are one of our oldest customers; consequently, we must take good care of you, and suiting the motion to the word, handed the officer a commitment, which consigned poor Mary to 3 months on Blackwell's Island.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—NEW YORK.—Isaac W. Jones, Francis Bloodgood, Constant Brown, and Charles L Benedict, of New York, notaries public; in places of James H. Dill, George D Cooper, William H. Paine, and Benjamin S Brooks, terms expired. Also, David S. Lyon, Maus Schermerhorn, Joseph C. Lawrence, and Morris Franklin, to the offices of notaries; vice Robert J. Dillon, William O'Brien, William Bloomfield, and Morris Franklin, terms expired.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—Jacob H. Vanderbelt, of Castleton, trustee of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat; vice Thomas W. Tucker, resigned.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—They have taken the Greek Slave to Washington. We hope our friends the abolitionists are on the alert.—*The John Donkey.*

THE THREE GRACES.—Rhode Island, Delaware, and Coney Island are the three sister graces among the States of our Union. Rhode Island is celebrated for tautogs, Delaware for peaches, and Coney Island for clambakes With such a country, what can Mr. Polk want with Mexico.—*The John Donkey.*

Mercantile Library Association.—Prof. Mason will deliver the sixth and last lecture on "The Economy of Individual Life," on this evening, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The mode of life which every individual young man should adopt in order to make the most of his earthly career." Tickets 25 cents. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Chairman Lecture Committee.

Save your money.—To those of our friends who wish to reduce their boot bills, we cheerfully recommend to call on our friend JONES, 4 Ann street, as he sells the first quality of French calf dress Boots at $4 50; second do, $4 00. He also sells a very nice pair at $3 50. His best French patent leather Boots only $7 00, and as for his French water proof and cork sole Boots, they are not to be beat in quality or price.

Diamond Pointed Gold Pens—Purchasers of Gold Pens will bear in mind that all makers stamp their own names on their best pens, and the names of "Cardinals or "Chieftains," and other fictitious stamps on their second rate or inferior qualities. JOHN W. GREATON, & CO., No. 71 Cedar street, (one door from the Post Office,) have the Pens of all the best makers, which they are now selling at reduced prices. The Pens and Cases others advertise to sell as the best in the city, for $2, they sell for $1 50 only, and others low in proportion. Gold Pens repaired.

The Richelieu Diamond Pointed Gold Pen is sold by B. E. Watson & Co., 45 William street, and J. Y. Savage, 92 Fulton street. The Richelieus are invariably warranted, and if the points come off anew one will be given without extra charge. Gold Pens of every description, wholesale and retail. The pens and cases that others advertise to sell at $1 50, we sell for $1 25. Gold pens repaired or exchanged. N. B.—The Richelieu Pen is sold only as above.

100 Broadway, nearly opposite Trinity church. The Goodyear Rubber warehouse has on hand a large supply of Fishing and Sportsmen's Boots, a superior article of their most careful manufacture No person whose vocation requires him to be much in the water should be without them. Also, every variety of Overshoe, including the "unchangeable polish," at reduced prices; and a new article of Overshoe of surprising lightness, yet great durability, to be had only, at 100 Broadway, between Wall and Pine streets.

The Perpetual Gloss Overshoe, sold at re-tail only at the Goodyear Rubber Emporium, No. 159 Broadway, has really no equal, and if tasteful ness of shape, beauty of finish, lightness, and great durability, constitute a good overshoe, then this shoe is perfect, and the extreme low price at which they are sold renders them independent of all competitors. Remember, 159 Broadway.

Great Rush for No. 3, Mysteries and Miseries of New York, just published at Berford & Co., No. 2 Astor House. "This is one of the surprising books that has appeared in the present progressive age. It developes a few of the most prominent rascalities of this most rascally city, and illustrates them by a life like sketch of the most prominent rascals."—Sunday Mercury.

Alabaster Vases and Statuary, Tazzas, &c. The subscriber has now in store some of the rarest and most beautiful articles in this line, that have ever been imported; among which are, Bard glio Etruscan Vases, ten feet high; Agate Tazzas, seven feet high; Bardiglio Urns, with alto-relievo 8 feet in hight, very elaborately sculptured; Statuettes of Hebe, Venus, Dancing Girls, &c. &c., all selected by SIGNOR VITO VITI, who has for thirty three years past so successfully catered for the public taste FREDERICK A. WOODWORTH, 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, January 26—6 P. M.

After the slight lull in the market yesterday, prices have taken another start. There was considerable activity in the street to-day, and most of the fancies advanced a fraction. At the first board, Long Island went up ¼ per cent; Canton, ¼; Farmers' Loan, ¼; Harlem, 1; Norwich and Worcester, ¼; Morris Canal, ¼; Reading Railroad, ¼; Reading Bonds, ¼; United States 5's ¼; Ohio 7's, ¼. Treasury Notes and Reading Mortgage Bonds closed at prices current yesterday. The sales were to some extent, and the market closed buoyant.

Quotations for Sterling Exchange are steadily settling down. Prime bills on London are more plenty, at 9¾ a 10 per cent premium. There are reports in the street that the Cambria will take out three hundred thousand dollars in specie, but we have not yet heard of a single engagement made for shipping. If she takes out any, it will only be a small amount.

There has been considerable activity at the Custom House within the past day or two, and the receipts from customs exceedingly large, but principally in Treasury notes. The duties paid yesterday amounted to $228,059 and the value of goods entered, $835,738, of which $819,605 were dutiable and $16,133, free goods.

A general banking law, similar to that in operation in this State, has passed the Senate of Tennessee, and will probably pass the House.

The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation declaring the establishment of the following new branches of the Ohio State Bank:- The Belmont Branch, at Bridgeport; the Knox County Branch, at Mount Vernon; the Union Branch, at Massillon; the Portage County Branch, at Revanna.

There has been considerable complaint from the bondholders of the State of Tennessee, in consequence of the non-payment of the interest due on the 1st of January, instant. The cashier of the Bank of Tennessee says that on the 21st December last, he remitted to the Philadelphia Bank $9000, and on the 3d of January, $5000, which was believed to be more than sufficient to meet any demand for interest on the bonds of the State which could fall due by the time these remittances would reach Philadelphia by due course of mail. Its non-arrival is, therefore, attributed more to the derangement of the mails from floods, freshets, and bad management in the Post Office Department, than any oversight on the part of the State officers. The Philadelphia Bank should have taken the responsibility, and paid the interest at maturity. It is, however, only another evidence that all who depend upon banks are in danger of being brought into difficulty.

Those interested in the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, are making strenuous efforts to improve that road by having it re-laid with a heavy iron rail. The committee appointed at a meeting held in Hudson, to confer with the stockholders of this city, have been very successful in their applications, and there is every probability of the object in view being accomplished. A majority of the stockholders in this city have signified their willingness to pay the whole amount—$10 per share—authorized, as they generally believe that the increased business of the road, when the heavy rail is laid, will be sufficient to enable the company to liquidate, ultimately, the total indebtedness of the concern.

The amount required to relay the road and put it in complete order, is $225,000. To raise this, the stockholders propose to advance $50,000, and to issue bonds, authorized by the act of December last, to the amount of $175,000. By the provisions of this act, these bonds become the first lien upon the road, to take precedence of all other claims. The bonds are to be made payable to the Comptroller, to be registered and countersigned by him, to be in sums of $1000 each, payable in twenty years, with interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent per annum. The road and its appurtenances have already cost $450,000 and the new loan will not only have a lien upon this but upon the property for which it will be expended The earnings of the road in eight and a half months of 1846 were $37,000. It would not be extravagant to estimate at least an increase of one hundred per cent in the business of the road, after the new rail is laid, which would give a gross income of $74,000, or a net income of 37,000, equal to 5¼ per cent on the aggregate cost of $675,000, showing that a small increase over that income would give the stockholders good dividends on the investment. The business which this road would get if it was in good order, is now driven to other channels It is stated that four-fifths of the travel of Hudson to and from Berkshire county and New York, have been by the way of Albany. It is estimated that, upon the *completion* of the Hudson River Railroad, the business of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad will be largely increased; but we do not agree with the stockholders in this The Harlem Railroad will be completed years before the river railroad is; and as it will intersect the Hudson and Berkshire road east of Stockbridge, it will cut off the travel from that point to the city of New York. The river road, in the event of its being completed, may slightly increase the business of the Berkshire road, but not to the extent anticipated.

The annexed statement exhibits the estimated income and expenditures of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, made at a recent meeting of the stockholders, for the first year after the relaying of the heavy rail:—

HUDSON AND BERKSHIRE RAILROAD.

Assume the present income of the road for 8¾ months at	$37,000
Add for 3¼ months winter business on the completion of the Hudson river road	14,000
Add for passengers for New York, now using Western road, and will use our road when relaid, 10 persons each way daily	6,000
Add for passengers now using Housatanic road, 5 persons each way daily	3,000
Add 50 cents on 2000 passengers now received and delivered at Chatham	1,000
Add for 1500 tons of iron ore rendered certain by iron track	15,000
Add for general increase of freight and passengers, $600 per month	6,000
	$82,000
Expenses of operating road per annum	$17,000
Add for increased business, 30 per cent expenses	5,600
Interest on bonds	12,000
Interest and sinking fund due the State	11,000
	45,000
For dividends on stock, equal to 8 per cent	$37,000

The following table shows the gross amount of tolls, &c. collected on each canal, during the years 1846 and 1847, and also the gross increase:—

NEW YORK STATE CANALS—TOLLS, 1846 AND 1847.

Canal.	1846.	1847.	*Increase.*
Erie	$2,499,275 58	$3,333,347 36	$834,071 78
Champlain	108 691 67	120,697 80	12,003 13
Oswego	58,185 43	77 933 34	19,747 91
Cayuga and Seneca	27,282 11	28 925 95	1,643 84
Chemung	13,593 44	16,677 70	3,174 26
Crooked Lake	1,912 81	1,946 50	33 69
Chenango	23,492 86	28,570 33	5,077 47
Genesee Valley	23,448 57	26,707 25	3,258 68
Oneida Lake	542 80	624 74	81 91
Seneca River Towing-Path	368 10	372 96	4 86
Oneida River Imp't	14 52	176 07	161 55
Total	$2,756,120 89	$3,635,380 00	$879,259 11

About one-third of the gross amount of tolls received from all the canals of this State, in 1847, was collected at Buffalo, showing an increase on the previous year of more than fifty per cent. There has been a great increase in the receipts at the office in this city, compared with 1846. The increase in the receipts from tolls on the Erie canal, in 1847, was thirty-three and a third per cent on those of 1846.

The amount of tolls received at Buffalo is indicative of the amount of merchandise and produce passing through the canal from East to West, being principally the collections on dry goods, &c., destined for the Western States. The receipts of New York, Albany and West Troy, are the tolls on produce reaching tide water. The aggregate receipts of tolls on all the canals of this state, in each year, from 1838 to 1847, both inclusive, were as follows:—

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF TOLLS ON NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

1838	1,590 911 07	1843	2,081,590 17
1839	1,616,382 02	1844	2,446,374 52
1840	1,775,747 57	1845	2,646,181 87
1841	2,034,882 82	1846	2,756 120 89
1842	1,749,197 52	1847	3,635,380 00

The total amount of tolls collected since 1823, is $34,537,356 74, showing an average of nearly one and a half millions per annum, for twenty-four years.

Stock Exchange.

$23000	Treas Notes 6's	98⅝	100 shs	Morris Canal	b30 9¼
1000	do 500ca	99⅛	150	Canton Co	31
1000	do	99⅛	75	do	31¼
2000	State 6's '62	101⅝	50	do	b33 31⅜
1659	State 5's '49	97	25	do	s10 31⅜
3450	State 5's '58	95	25	do	31⅜
1000	do	95¼	25	do	31⅜
5000	U States 6's '56	96	160	Canton Scrip	3⅝
10000	do 6's '67	98⅝	50	Norwich & Wor	37⅝
5000	do 5's '53	87⅝	100	do	37⅝
5000	do 5's '53 cpn	87¼	25	N Haven & Hart RR	10⅞
3000	Kentucky 6's	95⅝	150	Long Island RR	s60 27
5000	U S 6's '62 Coupon	97	100	do	27
3500	Ohio 7's	101¼	100	do	27⅛
1000	do	102	150	do	b10 27⅞
10000	Reading Mtg Bds	63	1200	Harlem Railroad	41¼
20000	Reading Bonds	61	250	do	s60aw 41⅜
400	shs RdgRR divoff	s60 51⅝	100	do	snw 41⅜
500	do	51⅝	200	do	b90 41⅜
650	do	b59 52	100	do	b10 41⅜
50	do	51⅝	25	do	41⅜
50	do	bnw 52	50	do	b30 41⅜
350	Farmers' Trust	27⅝	50	do	b20 41⅜
100	do	b10 28	100	do	b30 41⅜
200	do	b15 28	00	do	s10 41⅜
400	do	b20 28	250	do	b10 41⅜
550	Morris Canal	9	25	Erie Railroad	64⅛

Second Board.

$5000	Treas Notes 6's	98¼	100	shs L Island RR	b30 27⅜
850	shs Harlem Railroad	41⅜	100	do	b60 28
50	do —	b60 42⅛	100	do	27⅜
50	do	b3 41⅜	50	do	27⅜
100	do	s10 41⅜	50	do	27⅜
50	do	41⅜	50	Canton Co	b60 32¼
350	do	41⅜	50	Farmers' Loan	b15 28
100	do	b10 41⅜	150	do	27⅞
50	do	41⅜	100	do	b 0 28
50	do	snw 42	400	Reading Railroad	51⅝
200	do	42	300	do	b60 52⅝
100	do	s10 42	100	do	b10 51⅝
50	do	42⅛	50	Morris Canal	9⅞
50	Long Island RR	27⅜			

New Stock Exchange.

$1000	Treas Notes 6's	c 98¼	50	shs Harlem Railroad	41⅜
25	shs Canton Co	onSat 31⅜	850	do	41⅜
75	do	b3 31⅜	100	do	41⅜
25	do	b10 31⅜	50	do	b4 41⅜
50	Long Island RR	c 27⅜	100	do	s3 41⅜
50	do	27⅜	100	do	b4 41⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	c 41⅜	100	do	b10 41⅜
50	do	c 41⅜			

CITY TRADE REPORT.

NEW YORK, Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 26.

The market for flour, as usual preceding the arrival or departure of a steamer, exhibited more or less dullness. Purchasers were plenty of Western brands at $6, while holders generally demanded $6 06¼ a $6 12½ for large lots. The sales made consisted principally of Southern and common Genesee, with some lots of Troy, &c, at about yesterday's quotations. Sales of Genesee wheat, with some small lots of Long Island, were made on terms stated below. Considerable transactions in corn were made, including lots for export to Ireland, on terms which did not vary materially from yesterday's quotations. Sales of rye were made at a figure or two less than previous rates, for immediate delivery. There was no change in oats. In provisions, there was a good inquiry for new mess and prime pork, which continued in light supply. Moderate sales were made at steady prices. Good new lard continued in active demand, and considerable sales were made on terms previously current. Butter and cheese remained about the same. In groceries, the trade continued regular for sugar and molasses, with a fair amount of transactions in the former.

ASHES.—Sales of 30 or 40 bbls. were reported at $5 87½ a $6, while pearls remained quiet at $7.

BEESWAX.—Sales of 4000 lbs. of prime Northern yellow were sold at 23 cents, and 1500 lbs. common do were reported sold at 22 cents.

BREADSTUFFS.—*Flour*—Sales were light and only footed up 3000 or 4000 bbls, including several separate lots of good Western brands, and common to fair Genesee, at $6 06¼ a $6 12½. Among other lots sold, were 1000 bbls of Southern, at $6 43¾; and 400 a 500 do, fancy Ohio, via New Orleans, were made at $6 50; and 200 a 300 bbls of Troy, were sold at $6, and some small sales of Richmond and Petersburg were reported at $6 25. *Wheat*—Sales of 2,500 bushels of Genesee were made at $1 35, and 500 to 600 do of Long Island, at $1 25. *Corn*—Sales of 5000 bushels New Jersey yellow, delivered, at 70c; 5000 to 6000 bushels do, at 68c; and about 12,000 do, round yellow New Jersey, at the same price, and 1200 do, old New Orleans, inferior, sold for distilling, at 66c. *Meal* continued dull, and quotations nominal. *Rye*—Sales of 2800 bushels were made at 80c, delivered. *Oats*—Further sales of canal continued to be made at 50c. *Beans*—Sales of 50 bbls common, were made at 81½c per bushel.

COTTON.—The purchases, to-day, were chiefly by spinners, and in the aggregate did not exceed 400 bales. The tendency of prices was decidedly downwards. We quote the market as dull at our inside quotations, except for the lower grades, which are held stiffer.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	*Florida.*	*New Orleans Mob. & Texas*
Inferior	none.	none.	none.
Ordinary	6⅝ a 6¾	6⅝ a 6¾	6⅝ a 6¾
Middling	7⅛ a 7⅛	7⅛ a 7⅛	7⅛ a 7⅜
Good Middling	7⅝ a 7⅝	7⅝ a 7⅝	7⅝ a 8⅛
Middling Fair	8 a 8⅛	8⅛ a 8⅛	8¼ a 8⅜
Fair	8⅜ a 8⅝	none.	8⅝ a 8⅝
Fully Fair	8⅝ a 8⅝	none.	9 a 9¼
Good Fair	9 a 9⅛	none.	9⅛ a 9⅜
Fine	none.	none.	none

COFFEE.—No material change in prices was noticed.

FISH.—Sales of 100 bbls No. 3 mackerel, were reported at $5.

FRUIT.—Sales of 300 casks of sun raisins, were made at $5, and 400 do, wet-dried, at $1 55; and 500 do, at the same price. Sales of 1000 lbs prime dried apples, were made at 4½c, and 10 bbls dried plumbs at $3 50 per bushel.

GINSENG.—Sales of 1000 lbs were made at 28c.

HEMP.—We hear of nothing new.

LEAD remained quiet.

MOLASSES continued steady at previous rates.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of 150 bbls tar were made, at Brooklyn, at $2, and 150 bbls spirits of turpentine were sold at 38c, 4 months; rosin and raw turpentine remained quiet.

OILS—Linseed—There continued to be considerable transactions at improving rates—some purchases being made on speculation within two or three days, to the extent of 7 to 10,000 gallons, at 60 a 62½c. We are requested to state, on good authority, that "the sales of 60 to 70,000 gallons, quoted by a price current of this morning, were unknown to the trade." Sales of 500 gallons country were made at 62c; sales of English were reported to-day at an advance; sales of 1500 gallons Antwerp were made yesterday at 63c; and 1200 gals. American city pressed were sold this day at 74c; selected whale continued quiet at 36c, and shipping do, at 31½ a 32c. There was no charge in other descriptions of fish oil.

PROVISIONS—Sales of 1 to 200 bbls, including new mess and prime pork, were made at $11 50 for the former, and at $8 for the latter; sales of old prime were made at $6 87½; sales of 160 tierces of pickled hams and shoulders were made at 6.87½c a 7 for the former, and at 4c for the latter; 50 bbls of hams and shoulders were also sold at 7 and 4c. Beef—Sales of 350 bbls of prime city mess were made at $8 75. Lard—Sales of about 500 kegs were made at 8½c, and 20 bbls do at 8¼c. Cheese—Sales were steady for fair quality to prime, and choice in casks and boxes, at 6½ a 7¼c. Butter—Sales of good Ohio, to prime quality, were making at 13½ a 14c Sales of 100 packages of this State were made at about 17c; and 1500 lbs do prime dairy do, were reported sold at 18¾c.

RICE—The market continued inactive, and we heard of no sales of importance.

SUGAR—Sales of 200 New Orleans clarified, were made at 6¾c, in lots; 100 do, at 6½c, 4 months; 200 to 300 hhds New Orleans were sold on private terms, and 10 do Attakapas, 4¾c.

SPICES—Sales of about 60 to 70 bags Jamaica pimento were made at 10c.

TALLOW—The supplies were rather limited, and prices steady.

WINE—Sales of about 200 pipes or barrels of Burgundy port were made at 55c.

WHALEBONE—The last sales were made at 27 a 28c for Northwest and South Sea.

WHISKEY—Sales of 85 a 100 barrels, consisting of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, were made at 26c.

FREIGHTS—An engagement of 4000 barrels of grain in bags, was made for Liverpool, at 6d; for flour, 1s 6d was the highest offering rate, while 2s continued to be asked. Some small lots of cotton were taken at ¼d, while 3-16d continued to be demanded. For the North of Ireland, a vessel was chartered at 8d for corn and 2s for flour.—To London 100 tons of oil were engaged at 20s sterling. To Havre and the continent generally, rates were quiet.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE YESTERDAY.—House and lot 35 10th street, 25.4 by half the block, $11,500; do do 224 West 19th street, 25x98, $4000; do do 31 Bleecker street, 25x70, $7000; do do on 7th avenue, near 18th street, 23x100, $4500; do do on 15th street near 8th avenue, 16.3x100, $3450; lot on 21st street, near 5th avenue, 26.6x98.9, $2750. Brooklyn—1 lot in Sackett, near Court street, 23x100, $675; 2 lots adjoining, same size, $665 each, $1330.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Stock Sales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25,—$330 Baltimore 6's '90 95; 270 do 95; 1000 do 95; 18 shs Marine Bank 21; 10 Fireman's Insurance 16; 5 do 16. United States 6's of 1867 closed at 100 asked, 99 bid—Treasury 6's at 99½ asked, 98⅝ bid. Maryland 6's closed at 85¼ asked, 84⅞ bid. Baltimore 6's of 1890 at 95 asked, 94⅞ bid, Baltimore and Ohio Rail road shares 37¾ asked, 37½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—*First Board*—$1000 U S Treasury notes 6's, 99⅝; 1000 do 99⅞; 1000 do cash 99; 2000 do 99¼; 16,000 U S Loan 6's '87 99; 1 North American Bk 167½; 500 Morris Canal 9; 4000 Reading R Bds 63¼; 13 000 do 63⅝; 10 0 do 63⅝; 300 Reading R. 25¼; 1500 State 5's 71; 200 U S Bank, 3⅛; 2000 Ches & Del Can Loan 6's, 75; 4000 Lehigh