COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, February 10—6 P. M.

The operations at the board this morning were pretty large, and stocks have again advanced. United States sixes, 1868, improved ¼; Erie sevens, 1859, ¼; Reading Railroad, ¼; Harlem, ¼; Erie, ¾; Canton, Company, ¾; Norwich and Worcester, 1¼. One or two descriptions of shares slightly declined.

The bonds of the Vermont Western Railroad were, today, in the Merchants' Exchange. They were offered in bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable 1866 to 1870, bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually in this city. Sales were effected as follows:—

$1,000 at 88 per cent, netting		$880
7,000 at 87¼	do	6,125
7,000 at 87	do	6,090
11,000 at 86¼	do	9,515
10,000 at 86	do	8,600
5,000 at 85¼	do	4,250
10,000 at 85¼	do	8,525
54,000 at 85	do	45,900
$106,000 at 85.6 average,		$89,865

Three hundred thousand dollars were offered. The remainder was withdrawn, no offers exceeding 85 having been made.

The mail steamship Africa sailed at noon to-day. She carried $73,662 only in specie.

It is again asserted, with unblushing impudence, "that the stock of the Reading Company has been introduced at the London Stock Board." We examined our English files yesterday, and annexed is a list of foreign railways dealt in on the London Stock Exchange:—

QUOTATIONS FOR FOREIGN RAILROADS, FEB. 25, 1852.

Boulogne and Amiens	11½	a 11¾	
Central of France (Orleans and Vierson)	20	a 20½	
Dutch Rhenish	4¾	a 4¾	dis.
East Indian	2¾	a 3	pm.
Great Indian Peninsula	⅜	a ⅝	pm.
Do. do.	¼	a ½	pm.
Luxembourg	4	a 3¼	ex d.
Do. railway	2⅞	a 3¼	ex d.
Do. canal	⅛	a ⅜	ex d.
Namur and Liege	6	a 6¼	
Northern of France	19½	a 19¾	
Orleans and Bordeaux	2¾	a 2⅞	dis.
Paris and Lyons	2¾	a 3	pm.
Paris and Orleans	45	a 45	
Paris and Rouen	25	a 25½	ex d.
Paris and Strasbourg	1¼	a ½	dis.
Rouen and Havre	10	a 10¼	
Sambre and Meuse	3¾	a 4	
Tours and Nantes	8⅞	a 8½	dis.
West Flanders	2	a 2½	

The above list comprises all the foreign railways on the books of the London Stock Exchange. The Reading is not included. Several weeks have elapsed since the announcement was made, and since then we have had many arrivals from England, nor yet have we received the intelligence of the sale of a single share, nor has the stock been quoted in the lists, and consequently could not have been placed on the books. We doubted it at first, and we doubt it now, and those doubts are ripened into certainty by the evidence above adduced. This is another of those factitious attempts to delude the public, which has been played from time to time. The game is now to make the public believe that foreigners are desirous of speculating in a depreciated American railway concern of uncertain value. We admit, and have admitted, that stock and bonds are owned in England, but we venture to repeat our former assertion that the stock and bonds were never voluntarily purchased, but were palmed upon European holders, who were obliged to take what they could get out of what was deemed a bankrupt concern, or get nothing. We have reliable information that an extensive mercantile house in London advanced considerable sums on Reading securities some years since, and, from the period of their first payment to the present time, the opportunity has never been afforded them of getting out without loss. This London house has concurred in all the movements to extricate the concern from its embarrassments, with the view of retrieving themselves, and hence became possessors of preferred stock as well as bonds. We reiterate our belief that the Reading stock is not a regular stock on the Exchange in London, and we do not believe it will be quoted there until its reputation is without blemish at home.

The railroad of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company is now completed into the Pennsylvania, the Cumberland Valley, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna roads. The connection affords outlets for the coal of this company down the Lancaster road to Philadelphia, over the Cumberland Valley road to Chambersburg, and down the Susquehanna road to Baltimore. The cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna road are now, we are informed, loading at the Dauphin mines. It would appear that the coal company possesses advantages over any other in thi country.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is in fine navigable order its entire length. The water was let in on the 4th instant, and a large fleet of boats left different points for tide water. It is expected a very large business will be done this year in the transportation of coal from the Cumberland regions, as several new mines have been opened and will be actively operated. The Phœnix Coal Company have made such improvements as were necessary for the development of the rich coal mines of their lands, and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a large amount of coal will be brought to market. The Cumberland coal is destined to take precedence of all others for consumption, for certain purposes; and when the receipts get to be not only large enough to meet the demand, but steady from year to year, so as dependence can be placed on the supply, it will be generally used for the generation of steam, both on the land and on the sea.

The second annual meeting of the Northern Liberties Building Association, of Baltimore, was held in that city on Friday evening last, when J. F. Callan was re-elected President; H. B. Sweeney, Treasurer; and Joseph Radcliff, Secretary. All the board of directors were continued in office. The affairs of this institution are in a highly prosperous condition, as appears by the Secretary's report, namely:—Amount invested on 228 shares of stock, $45,600; amount of security, $60,000; received into the treasury, $26,929 35; amount paid out, $26,635 83—leaving in the treasury, $293 52. The value of the stock upon every $24 paid in is $45 60; per centage on investment, 77½ per cent.

The gold mines of California have not attracted the attention of capitalists in this or other Eastern and Northern cities, so much as the speculating propensities of our people induced us to expect. Capitalists in Europe have turned their attention more to this subject than those of this country, and they will probably reap the richest reward. It is true there is more idle capital in Great Britain, and money is much cheaper, than on this side of the Atlantic, but we should not suffer foreigners to carry off all the mineral wealth of California. The English understand the *modus operandi* of gold mining better than we do, and they will ultimately absorb the mineral resources of California, as they have every other gold region in the world. With a perfect knowledge of this fact, Col. Fremont will soon leave for London, for the purpose of enlisting the capital and science of Europe in favor of the immense mineral wealth of California. The production of gold in that section of the world is only limited by the means employed to obtain it. In every part of that vast extent of country bordering on the Pacific ocean west of the Sierra Nevada, quartz rock containing gold abounds, and there is raw material for the consumption of centuries. Tens of thousands of quartz crushing machines would find constant and we believe profitable employment in that enormous extent of country. There is, therefore, field enough for an army of operators, and the supply of mineral is inexhaustible. The mission of Col. Fremont to England and the Continent is likely to be perfectly successful. No man living knows more about the mineral resources of California than he does, and his views and statements will have weight with the capitalists of the old world. Many companies have, no doubt, been formed in England, that will prove worthless, while others will doubtless prove as productive as anticipated. The presence of Col. Fremont in London will have a favorable influence upon those engaged in the formation of these companies, and the information he will impart will, without doubt, be most valuable and interesting.

The deposit of California gold at all the United States Mints, each year since the discovery of the mines, according to official returns, was as annexed:—

RECEIPTS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD DUST AT THE U. S. MINTS.

Total receipts at Mints	$45,501
1849 " "	6,151,360
1850 " "	36,273,097
1851 " "	55,938,232
Total	$98,407,990

The total receipts into the country have probably been many millions more than the above aggregate, and the product in California probably fifty per cent greater. The mines have, without much doubt, yielded from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of gold dust since the discovery. Most of this has been obtained from the dry and wet diggings, with rude materials and limited facilities. It is only very lately that quartz mining has been resorted to, and, in the absence of proper machinery, the yield has been but moderate. The immense amount of gold dust produced in California has been pretty well distributed, and has been of incalculable service to this country, in consolidating and strengthening our new financial and commercial systems. It has enabled the government to carry into successful operation a reduced tariff and an independent Treasury, and to adopt a specie currency in all the operations of the public Treasury. It has given a great impetus to every interest, and enabled us to complete works of internal improvement of great magnitude and of vast importance. But for the wealth dug from the rivers and mountains of California, we should have been arrested midway in many of the great enterprises of the day, and realized reactions and revulsions equal to any experienced in former times. We must now look to the operation of the quartz mining companies of California. It is absolutely necessary that the supply of gold dust should, if possible, be annually increased, and our dependence is almost entirely upon the success of the quartz crushing machines going up in all parts of the mining regions.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending the 6th inst., distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each country:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY EXPORTS.

London.—Flour, 5,160 bbls.; naval stores, 1,057 bbls.; oil cake, 800 bbls.; do. 7 casks; do. 1,400 bags; sand, 200 bbls.; essential oils, 10 cases; clocks, 135 cases; pork, 34 tierces; leaves, 4 bales; staves, 6,000; manufactured tobacco, 14,750 lbs.; wax, 1,982 lbs.; maple, 50 pkgs.; oars, 95; sperm oil, 39,000 gals.; spermaceti, 46 boxes; Peruvian bark, 325 cerroons.

Liverpool.—Cotton, 7,732 bales; flour, 7,916 do.; naval stores, 262 do.; wheat, 38,558 bushels; corn, 34,474 do.; clocks, 186 cases; clothing, 1 do.; lard, 45,000 lbs.; wax, 2,941 do.; beef, 1,000 tierces; flax seed, 551 do.; timothy, do. 8 bbls.; furniture, 10 cases; staves, 11,000; rice, 83 tierces; horse power mill, 1; sperm oil, 2,813 gallons.

Glasgow.—Cotton, 450 bales; flour, 1,319 bbls.; beef, 150 tierces; acetate lime, &c., 88 casks; silk and worsted goods, 2 cases; staves, 5,000; wheat, 6,124 bushels; horn scrape, 492 bags, 8 casks; bacon, 11,600 lbs.; cotton goods, 17 cases.

Havre.—Cotton, 2,375 bags; rice, 319 tierces; oars, 3,041; maple, 6 boxes; gum, 20 do.; stationery, 2 cases; hops, 74 bags; pot ashes, 249 bbls.; quercitron bark, 30 casks, and 45 bags; calcined do., 12 cerroons; segars, 60,000.

Marseilles.—Staves, 22,000; dye wood, 419 tons.

Bordeaux.—Staves, 43,000.

Hamburg.—Cotton, 1,303 bales; spirits turpentine, 4,023 gallons; furs, 18 packages; rice 190 tierces; naval stores, 746 bbls; India rubber goods, 252 cases; carriage, 1; rum, 2,736 gallons; corn, 918 bushels; iron safes, 5; moss, 2 bales; essential oils, 5 cases; pimento, 430 bags; coffee, 50 do.; cottons, 5 cases; tobacco, 11 cases; plank, 293; extract sarsaparilla, 50 cases; Sapan wood, 26,252 lbs.; sarsaparilla, 20 bales.

Bremen.—Hops, 35 bales; furs, 16 do.; cloverseed, 19 hhds., 20 tierces, 35 bbls.; segars, 2,000; tobacco, 23 cases; India rubber goods, 5 do.; engravings, 1 do.

Rotterdam.—Cotton, 27 bales; staves, 5,000; pot ashes, 51 bbls.; carriage, 1; tobacco, 25 hhds.; hache wood, 2,891; sponge, 31 pkgs.; naval stores, 300 bbls.; varnish, 20 bbls.; clothing, 10 cases; lard, 5,834 lbs.; tea, 97 half chests; bark, 8 pkgs.; lignum vitæ, 10 tons.

Antwerp.—Cotton, 1,273 bales; naval stores, 617 bbls.; pot ashes, 426 bbls.; segars, 4,800; rice, 110 tierces; rum, 7 puncheons; wax, 3,838 lbs.; whalebone, 2,556 lbs.; beef, 146 bbls.; mahogany, 181 ps.

Lisbon.—Staves, 32,000; spermaceti, 9 boxes.

Genoa.—Cotton, 100 bales; naval stores, 400 bbls.; beef, 154 bbls.; pork, 20 bbls.; pimento, 400 bags; wax figures, 1 case; minerals, 1 case; saddlery, 1 case; rum, 8 puncheons; tongues, 6 bbls.; cordials, 100 cases; clothing, 1 do.; vanilla beans 3 do.; clocks, 7 do.; gums, 1 do., cod liver oil, 2 do.; hardware, 1 do.

British North American Colonies.—Flour, 1,196 bbls.; corn meal, 51 do.; rice, 6 tierces; soap, 6,000 lbs.; tallow, 6,012 do.; manufactured tobacco, 2,180 do.; tea, 8,445 do.; refined sugar, 18,094 do.; barks, 20 cerroons; currants, 5 bbls.; barilla, 5 tons; barley, 10 half bbls.; pepper, 10 bags; segars, 20,000.

Central America.—Ensigns, 7 trunks.

French West Indies.—Beef, 300 half bbls.

British West Indies.—Beef, 203 bbls.; pork, 124 do.; ship bread, 225 do.; corn meal, 268 do.; flour, 517 do.; potatoes, 60 do.; ale, 10 do.; pickled fish, 3 do.; oatmeal, 5 puns., 8 bbls.; butter, 7,526 lbs.; hams, 900 do.; cheese, 4,258 do.; lard, 10,668 do.; soap, 2,400 do.; candles, 3,090 do.; tea, 119 do.; coffee, 1,568 do.; rape, 370 do.; manufactured tobacco, 3,243 do.; matches, 1,187 gross; corn, 500 bush.; tobacco, 7 hhds.; hoops, 2,000; safes, 1; hay, 60 bales; drugs, 1 pkg.; rum, 741 gals.; ass. dry goods, 5 cases; embroidered cottons, 7 do.; hats, 2 do.; iron tubes, 9; paper, 2 bales.

Hayti.—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; rice, 154 do.; pickled fish, 370 do.; pork, 290 do.; potatoes, 55 do.; corn meal, 50 do.; tar, 16 do.; dry codfish, 1,031 cwt.; lard, 10,442 lbs.; candles, 3,575 do.; soap, 21,100 do.; chairs, 16 dozen; manufactured tobacco, 4,410 lbs.; refined sugar, 7,035 do.; gunpowder, 3,000 do.; hams, 1,805 do.; butter, 3,391 do.; cheese, 4,183 do.; essential oil, 1 case; matches, 200 gross; shot, 10 kegs; lumber, 20,600 feet; 2 stills; cylinder, 1; flints, 1 cask; beef, 116 bbls.; oats, 10 bbls.; leather, 1,740 lbs.; domestics, 10 pkgs.; nails, 18 lbs.; sewing silk, 1 pkg.; linens, 9 bales; copper, 1 case; hardware, 5 pkgs.; ship bread, 5 bbls.

Swedish West Indies.—Flour, 353 bbls.; rye meal, 76 do.; beef, 3 do.; pork, 15 do.; ship bread, 20 do.; tobacco, 2, hhds.; domestics, 5 pkgs.; 1 still; butter, 746 lbs.; corn, 60 bushels; lard, 750 lbs.; pewter worm, 1; candles, 600 lbs.; bonnets, &c., 7 pkgs.

Cuba.—Shooks, 1,913; hoops, 80,000; lumber, 7,000 feet; rope, 20 coils; hay, 307 bales; plaster, 280 bbls.; sand, 100 do.; paper, 1,300 reams; duck, 4 bolts; candles, 3,000 lbs.; soap, 6,600 do.; lard, 13,386 do.; butter, 2,785 do.; manufactured tobacco, 818 do.; cider, 340 dos.; rice, 67 tierces; potatoes, 120 bbls.; dry cod fish, 165 boxes; onions, 50 bbls.; do. bunches, 1,800; wine, 6 cases; machinery, 14 packages; stationery, 3 boxes; tacks, 49 do.; scales, 5 do.; pork, 24 bbls.; flour, 6 do.; oil, 10 casks; smoked beef, 10 tierces; apples, 10 bbls.; ship bread, 162 boxes, 40 bbls.; glass, 1 package; saddlery, 1 case; hardware, 44 packages; do. pipes, 117; beef, 25 bbls.; pickled codfish, 6 do.; ale, 35 do.; varnish, 4 do.; books, 3 cases; wicking, 57 bales; cane, 4 bundles; trunks and valises, 54; combs, 110 gross; pickles, 25 boxes; linen shirting, 5 packages; packing yarn, 26 bales; naval stores, 124 bbls.; tea, 1,344 lbs.; quinine, 250 ounces; champagne, 37 dozen; salt, 400 sacks; fire crackers, 200 boxes.

Porto Rico.—Shooks, 2,086; hoops, 36,000; furniture, 12 pkgs.; horse rakes, 6; patent scales, 1; drugs, 12 pkgs.; pork, 25 bbls.; beef, 25 bbls.; pickled fish, 175 bbls.; rice, 30 tierces; onions, 50 bbls.; potatoes, 125 bbls.; flour, 50 bbls.; corn meal, 248 bbls.; do. 60 hhds.; ship bread, 200 boxes; do., 100 bbls.; carriages, 1; sofas, 2; hardware, 8 pkgs.; hay, 10 bales; vegetables, 25 bbls.; hams, 2,256 lbs.; lard, 8,407 lbs.; cheese, 3,447 lbs.; butter, 1,362 lbs.; refined sugar, 1,143 lbs.; candles, 2,031 lbs.; manufactured tobacco, 1,802 lbs.; nails, 10,500 lbs.; brooms, 10 doz.; staves, 1,000; spices, 990 lbs.; grind stones, 3.

Dutch West Indies.—Flour, 150 bbls.; corn meal, 85 bbls.; ship bread, 20 kegs 50 bbls.; pork, 22 bbls.; corn, 60 bushels; hams, 267 lbs.; butter, 780 lbs.; candles, 1,400 lbs.; tobacco, 2 hhds.; lard, 625 lbs.; domestics, 2 pkgs.; dried fish, 8 cwt.; leather, 401 lbs.

New Granada.—Drugs, 9 pkgs.; domestics, 25 pkgs.; manufactured tobacco, 2,707 lbs.; lard, 10,160 do.; candles, 3,475 do.; lamps, 2 pkgs.; wagons, 2; carts, 2; wheelbarrows, 3; saddlery, 1 pkg.; stationery, 1 case; flour, 205 bbls.; furniture, 65 pkgs.; hay, 5 bales; oakum, 12 bales.; gunpowder, 2,000 lbs.; materials for a steamboat, 200 pkgs.; rice, 138 bbls.; hams, 10,990 lbs.; butter, 4,098 do.; cheese, 1,115 do.; paints, 45 kegs.; ship bread, 134 bbls.; do. 95 boxes; brooms, 10 dozen; perfumes, 46 pkgs.; pickles, 20 boxes; tobacco, 1 hhd.; boots and shoes, 21 cases; potatoes, 35 bbls.; vegetables, 50 bbls.; wine, 1,267 gallons do. 27 qr. casks; nankins, 1 case; shingles, 3,000; pickled fish, 5 bbls.; pork, 15 do.; vinegar, 5 do.; beef, 26 do.; dried fruit, 5 do.; corn meal, 10 do.; apples, 20 do.; refined sugar, 2,280 lbs.; house frame, 1; dumping cars, 20; oars, 72; cordials, 10 cases; syrups, 16 do.; ale, 100 do.; cider, 50 do.; cider, 10 bbls.; umbrellas, 6 cases; silks, 5 do.; clocks, 18 do.; linseed oil, 76 galls.; corn, 100 bags; hardware, 9 pkgs.; soap, 4,000 lbs.; dried fish, 6 cwts.; cotts and mattrasses, 100 each; molasses, 85 gallons; tin ware, 4 pkgs.; crockery, 3 do.; American brandy, 789 gallons; India rubber goods, 1 case; tea, 164 lbs.; copper, 2,339 do.; segars, 7 cases; brandy, 960 gallons; champagne, 28 doz.; raisins, 50 boxes.

Brazil.—Flour, 900 bbls.; paper, 35 reams; domestics, 20 pkgs.; hardware, 21 do.; lard oil, 3 bbls.; hams, 604 lbs.; lard, 2,206 lbs.; lumber, 5,000 feet; tea, 550 lbs.; clocks, 4 cases; matches, 50 gross; palm leaf hats, 150 doz.; thread, 2 bales; syrups, 36 doz.; drugs, 8 pkgs.; gunny bags, 3,000 do.; fire crackers, 250 boxes.

Africa.—Tobacco, 25 hhds.; flour, 30 bbls.; pork, 25 do.; rum, 6,070 gals.; hams, 331 lbs.; domestics, 25 pkgs; gunpowder, 5,000 lbs.; lumber, 20,000 ft.; ship bread, 50 bbls.

Stock Exchange.

$9500 U S 6's, '56	106¼	50 shs Morris Can	b10	18
1700 do, '62	112¾	100 do	b10	18
1000 do, '67	118	125 Canton Co		74¾
1000 Erie 1st Mtg Bs	115	300 do		75
4000 Erie 2d Mtg Bs	104¼	100 do	b30	75
1000 do	104¾	50 do	b60	75½
10000 Erie Conv, '62	83	25 do		74¾
1000 do, '71	91¾	250 Erie RR		84¼
1000 do	92	50 do		84¼
5000 do	b60	92¾	100 do	b15	84¼
5000 Hud 2d Mtg Bs	96	300 do	b10	84¼
5 shs Bk St of N Y	106½	250 do	b20	84¾
26 Ocean Bank	102¾	300 do	s10	84¾
40 Bk of Republic	103	750 do		84¾
20 Metropolitan Bk	103½	150 do	b3	84¾
10 Dauph Coal Co	40	50 do	s30	84¾
200 do	b30	42	250 L Island RR		21¾
50 do	b60	45¼	30 Mich South RR		104
50 Farmers' Trust	80	230 Nor & Wor RR		55¼
250 Harlem RR	69	25 do		55
50 do	69¾	50 do	b60	55¼
5 Ohio Tr Co	104	100 do		55¾
100 Alb & Schenec RR, par	100	50 do		55¾
30 Ætna Ins Co	95	600 Read RR	s10	70¾
40 City Fire Ins Co	145	200 do	b10	70¾
100 Edgeworth Co	8¼	350 do		70¾
150 do	8¾	300 do	b60	71¼
550 N J Zinc Co	12¾	50 Del & Hud		112
700 Morris Canal	b3	18	50 do	b60	112½
50 do	b10	18			

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Erie Conv, '62	93¼	50 shs Erie RR	s30	84¾
5000 do	b30	94	150 do		84¾
50000 do	94	50 do	b10	84¾
5000 do	94¼	200 Nor & Wor RR		55¼
23000 do	b60	95¾	100 do	b30	55
10000 do	b30	96	200 do	b60	55¼
2000 do, '62	94¼	100 do		55¼
14000 Erie Income	96	25 do	b60	56
500 shs Del & Hud	112	100 do		55¾
975 Erie RR	84¾	100 St. Lawrence M Co		3¼
300 do	85	150 L Island RR		21¾
100 Reading RR	70¾	50 Canton Co		74¾
200 do	b60	70¾	300 Morris Canal		18
200 do	s10	70¾			

New York Dry Goods Market.

Trade has considerably improved, both at private and public sales; though the demand is not equal to what was anticipated. Much prudence is exhibited by both buyer and seller; the latter as respects extent of credit, and the former as respects large purchases. Stocks of many domestic articles have, therefore, become rather in excess of the demand, and dress goods are less firm. Staple cotton goods are very firm, with a good export demand, much in excess of last year. With regard to foreign goods, though the importations are very light this season, and fancy dress goods especially, ribbons are very firm; yet there was a large quantity of goods left over from last season, with which the market is principally supplied. Unbleached sheetings and shirtings are in good stock, steady in price, and a moderate demand. Heavy goods are more wanted than light. Bleached goods are in good request, especially for the lower and medium qualities. The supply is ample, and constantly kept up. Drills are active, especially browns, for export, and prices are firm. Osnaburgs, with a light stock and fair demand, are firm. Denims are active and firm. Stripes and ticks continue dull. There is less enquiry for cotton flannels. Printing cloths are very inactive, and production is diminishing. Prices are nominal, 3 a 4¾c. Prints are not active for the season, and stock is somewhat accumulating, rendering the market favorable to buyers. Choice styles are firm. Ginghams are in steady demand, and firm, at uniform prices. Lawns are more inquired after, and sales are making at steady rates. Delaines are in better request. The Manchester got rid of their stock at a sacrifice last week, but are rapidly replacing it. This supply is still rather ahead of the demand, and prices favor buyers considerably, except for very choice grades and styles. Cloths are dull, with a surphusage of stock; prices are without nominal change. Goods are already below the cost of reproduction at present prices of wool. Cassimeres are in a better plight than cloths; and both blacks and fancies are selling at fair prices; fancy satinets, in imitation of cassimere, are also active, and plain styles command fair prices. Tweeds and jeans are active and steady. In foreign goods, dress goods are the most active and steady; jaconets, barages, delaines, ribbons, cloths, and black silks sell to a fair profit. Vestings are much wanted. There is no disposition to yield in prices on French goods. German goods are more plentiful and heavier in price. British goods are steady, not being in overstock, but prices have not recovered from their opening depression. Staple goods continue to sell low, and thereby discourage fresh shipments. Our importations will be light till the fall, by which time, stocks of imported goods will be considerably reduced, and there is every probability that what was short in the spring will be fully made up in the autumn.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Duties payable in cash. Goods stored to be sold at public auction at the end of one year. The ton in all cases to be 2,240 pounds.

ASHES—			
Pot per 100 lbs.	5 06¼	a—	—
Pearl	6 18¾	a 6 25	
BEESWAX—			
Yellow, per lb.	— 26	a—	26½
CANDLES—			
Tallow, mld, lb	— 16	a—	18
Sperm	— 42	a—	50
COAL—			
L'pool, per ch.	7 25	a—	—
Anthracite	6 00	a—	—
COCOA—			
Maracaibo	— 11	a—	—
Guayaq, Ist in bd	— 7½	a—	—
St. Dom, in bd	— 4	a—	4¼
Para, in bd	— 5½	a—	—
COFFEE—			
Brazil, per lb.	— 8	a—	9½
Laguayra	— 9¼	a—	9¾
Java	— 11	a—	12½
Maracaibo	— 9½	a—	10
St. Domingo	— 7¾	a—	8
CORDAGE—			
American, prlb	— 13¼	a—	—
Foreign	— 10	a—	10¼
Bale Rope	— 6½	a—	7¼
CORN EXCHANGE—			
Superfine No. 2, bbl.	— —	a—	—
St'te com. & str	4 68¾	a	4 81¼
West. mix & g'd	4 75	a	5 06¼
Genesee, pure	— —	a—	—
Fancy brands	5 06¼	a	5 37½
Extra brands	5 37½	a	6 00
Southern mixed	4 62½	a	4 75
do. straight	4 75	a	4 81¼
do. fancy	4 87½	a	5 37½
Rye flour	3 75	a	3 81¼
Meal, Jersey	3 37½	a	3 43¾
Do. Br'dywine	3 56¼	a—	—
Wheat, white	— —	a—	—
Genesee, p'r	— 1 07	a	1 10
Do. Michigan	— —	a—	—
Do. Canadian, in bond	— 1 03	a	1 06
Do. mixd West	— —	a—	—
Do. Ohio	— —	a—	—
Rye Northern	— —	a—	75
Corn, round & flat, yellow	— 66	a—	67
Do. white	— —	a—	—
Do. mix. West	— 65	a—	—
Barley, West	— 76	a—	80
Oats, N'rthern	— 41	a—	46
Do. Jersey	— 38	a—	40
CORN—			
Middling Uplds	— 8	a—	8¼
Do. Gulf	— 8	a—	9
DOMESTIC GOODS—			
Shirtings, bro.	— 4¼	a—	5½
Do., bleached	— 5	a—	5¾
Do. S. I. do.	— 6	a—	8
Sheet'gs, bro. dry	— 4	a—	6¼
Do., do., 5-4	— 10	a—	12
Do., bl'h'd 4-4	— 8¼	a—	8¾
Do. do. 5-4	— 12	a—	16
Calicoes, blue	— 8	a—	10
Do., fancy	— 6	a—	10
Brown dril'ngs, Suff. stm	— —	a—	7¼
Kent'y Jeans	— 20	a—	30
Satinetts	— 35	a—	60
Cheeks	— 4-4 —	7	a— 10
Cotton Os'b'gs, So. No. 1	— 8	a—	9
Do. do. No. 2	— 8	a—	7
Cot. Yarns, 13	— 15	a—	16
Do. 14	— 18	a—	19
Do. 20 and upwards	— —	a—	20
and 1c. on per No.			
Satinet w'ps on beam, per yd	— —	a—	—
DRUGS & DYES—			
Alcohol, pr gal	— —	a—	44
Alum, lb	— —	a—	2¼
Aloes, Cape	— 8½	a—	9
Annatto	— 30	a—	40
Antimony, Cr	— 7	a—	8½
Antimony, Reg	— 12½	a—	15
Argols, ref br'n and gray	— 12¼	a—	14½
Argols, r'd & whi	— 7	a—	10¾
Arrow't, Berm	— 30	a—	34
Arsenic, pow'd	— 2¾	a—	3
Assafœtida	— 25	a—	25
Balsam Copavi	— 29	a—	32
Balsam Tolu	— 57½	a—	60
Balsam Peru	1 75	a	1 85
Bark Calisa	1 25	a—	—
Berries, Pers'n	— 20	a—	25
Berries, Turk's	— 15	a—	20
Bichr'e Pot'h	— 16¼	a—	16¾
Brimstone, roll	— 3½	a—	—
Brim'e, f'reul	— 4½	a—	—
Brim'e, pr ton	50	a	52 50
Borax, ref, pr lb	— 24½	a—	26½
Camphor cr	— 20	a—	—
Camphor, ref	— 28	a—	—
Cantharides	— 92½	a—	97½
Carbonate Am	— 15½	a—	16½
Carb. Soda, sup	— 5¼	a—	5½
Cardamoms	— 70	a—	80
Castor Oil, per gal	— 80	a—	95
Cam'lie Flowers, per lb	— 20	a—	25
Cochineal, Mex	— 87½	a—	90
Cochineal, Hon	— 95	a	1 —
Copr'as 1,100 lb	— —	a—	90
Do., Am	— 1 —	a	1 25
Cr. Tartar, lb	— 17¾	a—	18
Cubeb, E. I	— 35	a—	40
Cutch	— 5¼	a—	5½
Epsom Salts	— 2	a—	2¼
Gamboge	— 35	a—	40
Ginseng (cash)	— —	a—	40
G. Arabic, sorts	— 15	a—	22
G. Arabic, pkd	— 37½	a—	47½
Gum Benzoin	— 25	a—	35
Gum Copal, w'd	— 35	a—	48
G. Myrrh, E. I	— 25	a—	30
G. Myrrh, Tk'y	— 35	a—	38
Gum Senegal	— 23	a—	—
G. Trag'h, sorts	— 29	a—	32½
G. Tragacanth, white flakey	— 60	a—	65
Hyd. Pot'h, En.	— 3	a	3 17½
Iodine, Resp	— 5	a	5 25
Ipecac, Brazil	1 15	a	1 22½
Jalap	— 60	a—	63
Lac Dye	— 19	a—	22
Lic. Paste, Sic.	— 13	a—	14
Lic. Paste, Col.	— 19	a—	19½
Madder, Ombro	— 10	a—	10½
Madder, Fr. co.	— 14	a—	16½
Manna, sorts	— 20	a—	25
Manna, sm flake	— 35	a—	37½
Manna, lar flake	— 60	a—	75
Magnesia, lump	— 15	a—	19
Magnesia, Cal.	— 40	a—	43½
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo	— 24	a—	25
Oil, Anis	1 70	a	1 75
Oil, Bergamot	2 85	a	2 87½
Oil, Cassia	2 62½	a	2 75
Oil, Lemon	2 15	a	2 20
Oil, Peppermint	2 —	a	2 62½
Opium, Turkey	4 75	a	4 87½
Opt'o Rose, oz	4 50	a	5 00
Pink Root, without cut tops	— —	a—	18
Prussiate Pot'h (cash)	— 30	a—	32
Quicks'r (cash)	— 90	a—	—
Rhubarb, Chi.	— 30	a—	62½
Saleratus (cash)	— 5½	a—	—
Sal Am, ref	— 11½	a—	12
Sal Soda, Ak'E	— 1¾	a—	1¾
Sarsap'la, Hon.	— 25	a—	30
Sarsap'la, Mex.	— 11	a—	13
Scammony, Al.	1 10	a—	—
Sen'ca Root, c'h	— 21	a—	23
Senna Alexan.	— 12	a—	15
Senna, E. I.	— 8	a—	10
Shellac	— 12½	a—	16
Sarsa'ble vrs, Vir	— 14	a—	15
Soda Ash, 30 per c	— 2¾	a—	2¾
Sugar Lead	— 23½	a—	9
Sul. Quin. oz	— —	a	3 —
Tartar, Ashb. lb	— 25½	a—	26½
Ter. Japonica	— 4	a—	4½
Verdigris	— 25	a—	30
Vitriol, blue	— 7½	a—	7½
DUCK, &c—			
D. Bruisgns	18 25	a—	—
I. do. & XU	17 —	a	17 50
Zot'f & Bilib's	17 50	a	18 —
D. Flet'ks & Chep'ks	14 —	a	14 50
Imp W & 24 in	5 —	a	15 50
Ravens, light	6 25	a	6 50
Do., heavy	7 25	a	7 50
Sheetings, w'e	9 75	a	10 25
Sheetings, br'n	8 75	a	9 —
FEATHERS—			
American	— 38	a—	40
FISH—			
Cod, dry 112 lbs.	3 —	a	3 25
Do. pic'd, bl	— —	a	3 —
Salmon, bbl	14 25	a	14 50
Do. tierce	— 20	a—	—
Mac'l, No 1, bbl.	9 —	a	9 50
Do. No. 2	7 50	a	7 75
Do. No. 3	4 75	a	5 62½
Shad, No. 1, Ct. & ¼ bbl	— 5	a—	—
Do. No. 2	5 —	a—	—
Her'gs, g'd, bl.	3 75	a	3 87½
Do. scale, box	— 45	a—	—
Do. No. 1	— 25	a—	28
FLAX—			
American	— 8¼	a—	9
FRUIT—			
Raisins, sun, ck	4 75	a	5 25