FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

The bank statement of to-day compares as follows with that of last Monday:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Nov. 24	$172 535 434	18 199 313	8 908 432	74 035 199
Dec. 1	129 537 419	18 541 702	8 805 914	80 722,718
Increase	$7,019,005	—	—	6,686 919
Decrease	—	217 611	164,518	—

It was hardly expected that the banks would show a decrease of specie, as a remittance from California arrived the day their previous average was made up. It must be presumed that the previous loss had been heavier than was supposed. Some gold, also, went last week to strengthen the banks of New England and of this State. We are inclined to think that our banks will have to abandon the idea of carrying New England through the present crisis. The banks of Massachusetts and of the other New England States are inexcusably poor in specie at the present time. The check imposed to manufacturing industry by the political agitations of the day must tend to weaken their position and impair the value of their assets; and, on the whole, however the alternative may be deplored, we cannot but think that our banks will consult their own safety best by abandoning the attempt to carry the New England institutions on their backs. Our money market has been greatly straitened during the past week by the large demands for money from New England. It is time that these demands ceased. If New York is to weather the storm in safety she can only do so by looking out for herself, letting the rest of the country take care of themselves. If we attempt to sustain the whole North we shall all go down together. The increase in bank loans and deposits is unprecedented. It proves two things—first, that the banks are faithfully carrying out the promise they gave the merchants ten days ago; and, secondly, that the merchants are returning the compliment by leaving their money in bank on deposit. It will be noticed that the increase of deposits is nearly as great as the increase in loans, though the remittances of coin to the interior tell against the deposit column. This statement is, on the whole, calculated to strengthen confidence, and, combined with the news of the Union efforts at Washington, to impart a more cheerful feeling to mercantile circles.

There is no change in the money market, and very little doing. Money can be readily borrowed, on call, on the pledge of good stock security, at seven per cent, but paper continues as hard of sale as ever. Shrewd capitalists, who are not afraid of the future, are picking up the choicest "gilt-edge" at 1, 1½ and 2 per cent a month. Our market would be much easier were it not for the influx of borrowers from the interior and from New England, who are ravenous for loans at any rate of interest. The interior banks have not yet got out of the trouble into which they thrust themselves before election, by overloading themselves with produce paper; they are very pressing borrowers in Wall street. The South is not remitting money or meeting its paper, as a rule, and this diminishes the resources of lenders. The enforced contraction of the New Orleans banks is causing many failures in that city.

There is a fair demand to-day for mercantile bills of exchange at 103 per cent; the leading drawers ask 105, but find few purchasers. Francs (bankers') range from 5.37½ to 5.45. The market has hardly opened yet for the Wednesday's steamer. We hear by telegraph that at New Orleans a fair business is doing in sterling, with bills of lading attached, at 102 a 102½—an improvement. Our people must be buying in that market; sight exchange on New York has fallen again, and is quoted to-day at ½ per cent discount. This rate leaves a fair profit on shipments of gold from here, and specie will flow accordingly. At Savannah and Charleston business continues stagnant. The suspension of the Georgia and South Carolina banks will assist the merchants; but it will increase the difficulty of importing food from the North and West, and will thus aggravate the position of the planters.

The amount of business done on the Stock Exchange to-day was small, but, on the whole, the tone of the market was better. As we intimated in this morning's paper, the impossibility of using money safely in merchandise is tempting merchants to look to the stock market as the only mart where, at present, money can be made to earn interest. Not a few mercantile men who have balances at bank would see them in the purchases of exchange, were it not for the dread of heavy reclamations from the other side, which may carry down the strongest houses and cause an enormous depreciation in all kinds of produce. Under the circumstances, dividend paying stocks appear about as safe an investment as there is; but thus far the outside purchases are barely more than sufficient to maintain prices. We note to-day an advance of ¼ in Pacific Mail, of ¼ in New York Central, and ¼ in Panama; the Western shares were generally lower, except Illinois Central, which was in better demand. Hudson River was steady. State stocks were wanted at rather better prices. The least gleam of light in the horizon would start a speculation in stocks which would be even more impetuous and more startling than the decline. At the close to-day there was a fair inquiry for dividend paying stocks; the speculative shares were rather neglected. We subjoin the closing quotations of the day:—United States 5's of 1874, 97; Virginia 6's, 78 a 80; Missouri 6's, 70½ a ¼; Tennessees, 76 a ¼; Canton, 14¼ a ½; Cumberland Coal preferred, 9½ a 10; Pacific Mail, 81½ a 82; New York Central, 75¼ a ¼; Erie, 28½ a 29; Hudson River, 43 a ¼; Harlem, 14½ a ¼; do. preferred, 33 a ½; Reading, 34¼ a ½; Michigan Central, 50¼ a ½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 14¼ a ¼; do. guaranteed, 31½ a ¼; Panama, 114 a ¼; Illinois Central, 58¼ a ½; Galena and Chicago, 63¼ a 64; Cleveland and Toledo, 26½ a ¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 53¼ a ½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 70½ a ¼.

The chief difficulty in the present political embarrassment arises from the extraordinary haste exhibited by South Carolina in her desire to separate from the Union. Her division Convention meets on the 17th inst.—In a fortnight—and Senator Hammond says on the 18th the State will be out of the Union. Other South Carolina authority, equally entitled to respect, specifies the 20th as the day on which the merchants of Charleston will begin to refuse to pay duties to the general government. This precipitation involves difficulties which we should think must strike the mind of even the most ardent secessionist. It deprives the other Southern States of the power of co-operating with South Carolina, even if they were so inclined. It closes the door to argument, reasoning and calculation of all kinds. It does not leave the North a chance of making a fair proposal to South Carolina in order to induce her to remain in the Union. It involves the chance that, after South Carolina shall have seceded, the North may offer terms to the other section States, which they may accept, and that thus South Carolina, alone in her secession, may have to sue for readmission in a penitent manner in the course of a few months. Would it not be more politic, more practical and more sensible in every way for South Carolina to postpone her action for a few weeks? If she is really sincere in her belief that her best interests would be promoted by separation from the Union, a brief delay can do her no harm, while the refusal to grant it would be likely to create the impression that her leaders are acting from passion and are afraid of awaiting the effect of sober second thought on her people; for the best interests of South Carolina, viewed prospectively as an independent State, resolutely require delay, and a good deal of delay. Before South Carolina can assume a fitting position among the independent nations of the world, she must effect certain diplomatic and financial arrangements which cannot be concluded in an afternoon, or in a week, or in a month. Why should the arrangement of these highly important matters be postponed till after secession, when they may as well be settled before it, without any risk at all, in case of failure? It will be necessary for the new Southern confederacy to obtain recognition as an independent Power by Great Britain and France, and, in view of the well known abolitionist opinions which prevail in those countries, there may be slight difficulties in the way of such recognition. Will it not be wise for the new confederacy to feel the way beforehand? What right has South Carolina, by a precipitate act of revolution, to jeopard the bargain which, with proper deliberation and common prudence, may be made by the combined cotton States? If it should happen that England and France should feel disposed, at first, to place the republic of South Carolina on the same footing as the Imaum of Muscat and the Sultan of Zanzibar, both of which potentates are now being bullied by England and France into an abandonment of the slave trade, would not Georgia and Alabama be entitled to hold South Carolina responsible for having damaged their joint case in the eyes of the world by her precipitation? So with regard to money. If South Carolina secedes on the 18th or 20th, and tries to borrow money, as she will do, she will not only fail herself, but will destroy the credit of the whole seceding confederacy. By waiting till the other cotton States are ready to follow, she would probably insure the sale of bonds of the new confederacy at a very fair price. We have said nothing about what is due from South Carolina to the North, though much might be said about the positive indecency of breaking up a compact which has endured eighty years, and under which this country has grown to be great and glorious—one of the first nations of the earth—without as much notice as one gives a refractory servant, or a dishonest debtor. We have merely sought to urge a few reasons why South Carolina will best promote her own interest by acting with a little more deliberation than is foreshadowed by the proceedings of her Legislature, or promised by her leading men.

The following were the Hudson River Railroad earnings for November, 1860 ..... $168,618 71
November, 1859 ..... 157,412 09
Increase $12,106 62

The earnings for the last three years were:—
In November, 1858 ..... $127,094 50
Do., 1859 ..... 157,412 09
Do., 1860 ..... 169,648 71

The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:—

Receipts	$588,106 27
—For customs	29 000 00
Payments	542 953 03
Balance	3,097,984 64

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 22d instant; the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad will pay a semi annual dividend of three per cent on the 10th instant; the North American Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on demand.

The exchanges of the bank Clearing House this morning were $25,903,062 87, and the balances $1,404,017 89.

The Northern Light, arrived this morning from Aspinwall, brings $822,419 67 in specie. The Golden Age, with which she connected, left San Francisco with $1,216,213 on the 10th of November.

The following table will show the amounts of the several depositories, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the 26th of November:—

Treasury United States, Washington	$549 789 81
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Mass	46 407 82
Assistant Treasurer, New York	864 750 75
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa	152 968 82
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, S C	49 189 75
Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, La	139 792 74
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo	90 068 73
Depository at Buffalo, N. Y	1 923 82
Depository at Baltimore, Md	42 120 57
Depository at Richmond, Va	40 845 73
Depository at Norfolk, Va	84 567 85
Depository at Wilmington, N. C	17 008 09
Depository at Savannah, Ga	16 399 07
Depository at Mobile, Ala	38 597 94
Depository at Nashville, Tenn	818 56
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	5 541 09
Depository at Pittsburg, Pa	2 030 88
Depository at Louisville, Ky	5 002 64
Depository at Galveston, Texas	9 728 75
Depository at Norfolk (lawyer)	1 413 60
Depository at Cincinnati (McLean)	9 600 21
Depository at Little Rock, Arkansas	60,309 39
Depository at Chicago, Ill	11 819 26
Depository at Detroit, Michigan	1 842 82
Depository at Omaha City, Nebraska	500 00
Depository at Fairof St. Croix, Wisconsin	29 748 83
Depository at Olympia City, Washington	515 79
Depository at Tallahassee, Florida	1,032 84
Depository at Omaha City (Gilmore)	9 803 38
Assay Office United States, New York	432 818 00
Mint United States, Philadelphia, Pa	388 154 16
Branch mint United States, Charlotte, N. C	72 000 00
Branch mint United States, Dahlonega, Ga	27,000 03
Branch mint United States, New Orleans, La	300 237 46
Branch mint United States, San Francisco	500,000 00
Total	$3 526 800 09
Deficit overdraft	110,522 82
Balance	$3,426 045 17
Add difference in transfer	30 000 00
Net amount subject to draft	$3 456 029 17

The transfers ordered were as follows:—

To Treasury United States, Washington	$100,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo	275 000 00
To Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco, Cal	300 000 00
To depository at Norfolk, Va	90,000 00
Total	$765 000 00
From Assistant Treasurer, New York	695 000 00

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday, after announcing the suspension of the banks of that city, with the exception of the Exchange Bank, remarks:—

It was by no means a unanimous feeling, as some were stronger, better able to hold out, or differently situated from others. The State Bank yielded to the resolution to suspend, though she had 70 per cent of coin for all her circulation, and the Merchants' Bank showed 72½ per cent coin Saturday evening. The Exchange Bank, having redeemed in a more liberal manner all along than the others, and consequently having less notes in the hands of the brokers from the South, feels able to weather the gale in the manner she has been doing. At least, not having all last evening been in full consultation with the other banks' officers, she will take some more time in considering the matter.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the same day says:—

This was expected, and therefore occasioned no surprise. It meets the general approbation of the business community. As yet the banks have not adjusted themselves to the change, and we report the exchange market without alteration. The nominal selling rates of the banks are ½ premium on New Orleans, and ¼ on New York. Rates in the Boatmen's Savings Institution were at the rate of three per cent premium, but the Stone Savings was drawing at five, and the latter was nearer the prevailing rate. Currency is not abundant, and situations are usual through the ordinary channels of trade. It is received by the institutions dealing in it, and is checked against in kind. Sales are at from two to three per cent discount from bankable funds. It is not available for exchange.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says:—

The money exchange shows no improvement, and remains without any change. The higher rates of interest still continue to be paid for loans and discounts in the open market. The bank specie declined $27,100 last week, leaving $6,486,100 as the aggregate holdings. The highest point this year was $6,158,415, in July. The stock market is heavy and inactive, under a pressure of sellers and a scarcity of buyers—the general impression being that prices will be lower before they are higher. Some of the purchasers in the early part of the week have since sold at a loss.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Thursday remarks:—

There is no use in disguising the fact that the money market here is most uncomfortably close. Eastern exchange is nominally five per cent premium, but it cannot be bought from the banks at any price, because they have none to sell. Although there is a good deal of currency in circulation, pork packers and grain dealers complain of difficulty in obtaining it to carry on their business on such collaterals as time bills on the East and on Europe. They could negotiate their paper at Chicago very readily, but that would not help them any, because they could not use Illinois currency here.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* of Saturday says:—

As for some weeks past there has been few or no shipments of produce from this port, Eastern exchange has been quite scarce. As yet the rate remains ¼ per cent, though the market is extremely close and an advance is not at all improbable. Currency, having to be remitted to create exchange, has also become scarce.

We read in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*:—

Recent indications from Pittsburg show that the people of the city and of Allegheny county are becoming more decidedly in favor of the payment of the railroad bonds, which now weigh so heavily upon them. In response to these indications, a meeting of the bondholders was called for to-day at No. 20 Exchange. The attendance was very full. Mr. Howard and Mr. Fry were also very conciliatory, yet firm, in their tone. The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:—

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, who shall be authorized to meet and confer with any committee or representative who shall be empowered by the people of Allegheny county or the city of Pittsburg, or by the authorities thereof, to treat with the bondholders, or their representatives, in reference to a compromise and settlement of the claims of the holders of the bonds of said county and city, and that the action of the committee now appointed shall be reported to a meeting of the bondholders, to be called by said committee or the chairman.

The names of the committee under the resolution are as follows:—Joseph R. Fry, J. B. Townsend, Walter Morrie, J. T. Thomas, Wm. J. Howard, Craig Biddle, Wm. V. Pratt.

The business of the Philadelphia Custom House for the month of November was as follows:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
In warehouse Oct. 1	$701 604	766,240	798,347
Warh'd from for'n ports	19 864	65 418	163,776
Do. other districts	18,570	24 490	15,666
Withd'n for consumption	99,688	158,118	61,686
Do. for transportation	14 764	11,618	3,182
Do. for exportation	743	8 161	933
In warehouse Nov. 30	624,848	698 610	916,708
Entered for consumption	267 946	722 685	461,679
Free merchandise entered	142,445	363,168	159,992
Duties Received.			
November	76 266	163,448	73,574
Previous 10 months	1,774 948	2,037,908	2,369 275
Total	$1,851,214	2,201,356	2,442,849

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company failed on Saturday to pay off the principal of the income bonds of 1857, upon which, by public notice six months ago, the interest was made to cease on 1st December. The reasons for the default are set forth in the following private circular to the bondholders:—

By a resolution of the Board of Managers, adopted on the 14th day of June last, this company proceeds to issue additional stock for the purpose of providing for the payment of the "income bonds" maturing in 1861, 1865 and 1867. Notice was given to the holders of these bonds that they would be paid on presentation, and that the interest on such as were not presented would cease on the 1st December proximo. Of the bonds of this issue, amounting to $1,824,322, there have been paid $1,621,136, leaving only about $500,000 unpaid. As the present difficulties in the money market will doubtless delay the payment of the instalment due 1st December on the increased capital stock, it has this day been resolved that interest be paid on the outstanding income bonds of the company until the 1st June, 1861, and that all bonds of a less denomination than $500 be paid on presentation. Coupons, for interest due on 1st December proximo, will be paid as usual.

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1860.

$12000 U S 5's, '65	92¾	250 sbs Erie RR	29½
12000 Tenn 6's, 90	76	100 Bud Riv RR	s30 43¾
4000 do	75¾	300 do	s30 43
3000 do	77	100 do	43¾
2000 Virginia 6's	80½	200 do	43½
24000 do	80	100 Harlem RR	14¾
12000 N Carolina 6's	82	100 do	14¾
7000 Missouri 6's	70¾	100 Brooklyn City RR	115
5000 do	s30 70¾	100 Reading RR	35
1000 do	70¾	10 Del, L & W RR	90
2000 Erie 2d m bds	95	75 New Jersey RR	122
2000 Erie 5th mbs	70	175 Mich Cen RR	50
2000 Erie Rehds, '71	50	100 do	s15 50
5000 H Riv RR 1st m	102	100 do	s30 50
1000 Harlem RR 1st m	92¾	150 do	s30 50
1000 M Sch m s f c b	92	100 do	50¾
1000 Michigan sink f bs	69¾	345 do	50¾
1000 Ill Cen RR b	86¾	25 M S & N Ind RR	14¾
500 do	87	100 do	15
12000 LaC&Mil 1 g bs	15	50 M S & N I gs	s10 31
1000 Ch&NWest 1 m	44	100 do	31¼
1000 Ch&NWest 2dm	17¾	100 do	b10 31
1000 do	17¾	60 Panama RR	114¾
1000 do	18	20 do	114¾
1000 Galt&Illstmt	95	50 Ill Cen RR scrip	59
5 shs Bank of Com	91	800 do	58¾
52 am Exchange Bk	90	100 do	b5 58¾
5 Pacific Mail S S Co	80¾	200 Clev & Pitt RR	9
15 do	81¾	415 Gal & Chicago RR	64¾
100 do	81	100 do	s30 64
200 N Y Central RR	75¾	100 do	b10 64¾
400 do	s30 75¾	100 do	64¾
100 do	b10 76¼	40 Clev & Toledo RR	27¾
10 do	s10 75¾	100 do	27¾
2240 do	76	200 do	27
700 do	76¼	100 do	26¾
50 do	s15 76	300 do	26¾
15 do	76¼	50 Chic & Rk Isl RR	54
100 do	b10 76¼	200 do	53¾
450 Erie Railroad	s30 29	25 do	53¾
100 do	s30 28¾	50 do	s30 53
250 do	s10 29¼	100 Chic, Bur & Q RR	70¼
100 do	29¾	10 do	s15 70

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Missouri 6's	70¾	100 sus N Y C RR	s3 75¾
4000 do	70¾	100 do	75¾
6000 Tenn 6's, '90	76¼	200 do	s2 75¾
4000 do	76	100 Erie RR	29
2000 Erie 5mb, 1885	95	250 Bud River RR	43¾
1000 MCRe,chmtbds	91	100 Reading RR	34¾
1000 Ill Cen RR bds	86¾	100 Mich Cen RR	49¾
100 shs Canton Co	14¾	100 Mich S&N I gstk	31¾
16 Bank of Com	91¾	5 Panama RR	114¾
5 shs State of N Y	96	100 Ill Cen RR scrip	58¾
7 N Hav & Hart RR	137	10 do	58¾
5 Pacific Mail S S Co	81¾	100 do	s10 58¾
30 do	81¾	20 Clev, C & Chi RR	92
100 NY Central RR	76¼	25 Gal & Chi RR	65¾
300 do	s3 76¼	100 do	b15 66
50 do	s60 76	200 Clev & Tol RR	26¾
300 do	b10 76¾	50 Chi & Rk I RR	54¼
50 do	b10 76¾	100 Chi, B & Q RR	70¼
100 do	s30 76¼	100 Milw & Mad RR	6¾

New York City Banks, Dec. 1, 1860.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
America	2,605,688	1,393,161	138,861	4 714 651
Am. Exchange	7,079,530	181,761	299,416	4 720 891
Atlantic	292,920	23 793	94 655	296 380
Broadway	2,773,804	321 216	284 608	1,913,576
Bull's Head	486,722	61 759	116,518	485 802
Butch & Drov	1,718,326	231,508	187,187	1,206,917
Chatham	705 825	95 800	118 230	459 700
Chemical	2,000,626	1,084,983	385,497	2 519 992
City	2,490 406	466 747	—	1,884,947
Citizens'	775 809	165 188	165 644	571,272
Commercial	18,718,165	1,153,989	1 976	6,178 712
Commonwealth	1,209,837	187,885	287 024	771 825
Continental	3,217,125	256 466	194,195	1,502,301
Corn Exchange	1,828,712	183,864	328 614	814 210
Dry Dock	397,317	63 069	171,554	196 825
East River	325,466	38,989	86 485	206 321
Fulton	1,432,037	242 458	226 818	1,155,082
Greenwich	531,948	68,009	102,661	458 344
Grocers'	532 267	53 271	87 223	565,267
Hanover	1,491,696	164,584	84 651	676 991
Imp & Traders'	2,597,466	227,477	186 414	1,403 086
Irving	831,101	67 353	121 307	486 204
Leath Manufac	2,855,399	221 677	209 571	1,531,835
Manhattan	5,816,654	969 868	290 570	3,489 994
Market & Mech	811 226	86 319	174,988	447 641
Marine	966,603	100,111	142,141	498,179
Merchant	1,626,681	138,384	219 432	836,795
Merchants'	3,175 440	498 145	293 667	2,265 893
Mech Bk ss'n	758 934	68 526	106 446	289,992
Mechs & Trad	924 765	182,953	164,064	680 487
Mechanics'	5,920 746	1,025 806	187 208	3 639 440
Merchants' Ex	2,616,180	189 416	162,747	936 808
Mercantile	2,977,371	486,719	25 267	1,604,993
Metropolitan	7,642,110	668 311	211,467	4,068 641
Nassau	1,689 288	169 161	105 435	914 538
National	2,988 296	167 492	188 857	1,019,779
New York	4,789,879	606 968	417 192	2 669,239
N. Y. County	429 497	82 582	88,820	330,936
N. Y. Exchange	819,266	91,152	93,874	270 878
North America	1,738 671	207,524	79 334	921 938
Novia River	678 653	68 761	77 964	347 867
Ocean	1,828,698	195 219	137 939	921 010
Oriental	512,614	66 478	102 658	353 146
Pacific	1,024,868	171,278	127 984	775,211
Park	6,494,901	1,698 468	176,198	7,000 411
People's	708 578	82,837	102,973	447 820
Phenix	2,086,166	464,164	135,789	1 643 287
Republic	3,666 268	851 928	198 882	2,758 429
Seventh Ward	1,206 612	158,224	217 869	659 968
Shoe & Leather	2,455 849	227 781	256 994	1 919 620
State	5,987 942	847 434	267 849	2 801 817
St. Nicholas	1,136 320	139,187	93 925	666 691
Tradesmen's	1,413,739	169,535	319,974	667,444
Union	3,183,987	629 206	188,698	2 444 588
Total	$129,537,419	18,541,702	8,805,914	80,722,718

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market was quiet, with small sales at 5c. a 5½c. for pots and pearls.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—The market was heavy, and closed at lower rates. The firmness in freights tended to check the export demand. The sales embraced about 10,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following prices:—

Superfine State	$4 60 a 4 70
Extra State, good to choice	4 85 a 5 25
Superfine Western	4 60 a 4 75
Common to choice Western extra	4 80 a 6 50
St. Louis extra	5 50 a 7 00
Mixed to straight Southern	4 80 a 5 30
Straight to good extra do	5 45 a 7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25 a 9 50
Rye flour	3 50 a 4 15
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 28 a 3 50

—Canadian flour was inactive and prices heavy. The sales were confined to 200 bbls., in lots, at $5 10 for common brands, and at $7 25 for small lots of extra. Southern meal was dull, and common grades rather easier. The sales embraced about 1,200 bbls., coming within the above range of prices. Rye flour and corn meal were inactive, and the market heavy at quotations. Wheat was heavy and lower, especially for the lower grades; the sales embraced about 60,000 bushels, at $1 10 for Canada club, $1 19 a $1 20 for red Western, $1 17 for spring and winter mixed, $1 12 for amber Western and Wisconsin spring, $1 09 a $1 12 for Milwaukee club, and $1 08 a $1 05 for No. 2 Chicago spring. Corn was lower, with rather more doing at the concession; the sales embraced about 68,000 bushels, at 63c. for Western mixed, in store, and 65½c. a 66½c. for do., afloat, and 66½c. for yellow. Rye was in limited demand and 68c. a 70c. Barley was firm, with sales of 4,100 bushels, at 75c. for Canada East. Oats were better and more active, with sales of 38,000 bushels, at 36c. a 39c. for Western and Canadian, and 39c. a 39½c. for State.

COFFEE—The market was quiet, and quotations, in the absence of sales of moment, were nominal.

COTTON—The market was quiet and prices unsettled; the sales were confined to a few hundred bales; quotations for middling uplands were called at 10c. a 10½c. per pound.

FREIGHTS—Rates were firmer, and shipments more active. To Liverpool the engagements of wheat and corn taken amounted to about 100,000 bushels. The former in bulk and bags, at 12d. a 12½d., and the latter, do. do., at 12½d. a 13d., and 4,000 a 5,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 3d. a 3s. 6d., clearly of the latter figure and 1,000 bales of cotton at ⅛d. a 9-32d., and 200 tierces beef on private terms. To London 7,500 bushels of wheat were engaged, in ship's bags, at 14d. For four 3s. 10½d. was offered, 4s. asked. There were some shipments reported for Glasgow on private terms.

HAY was dull, and the sales making for shipment were at 75c. a 80c.

HOPS—New were selling, in small lots, at 30c. a 35c.

LIME was in fair request with small sales, at 85c. for common, and $1 15 for lump Rockland.

MOLASSES—The market was quiet and sales nominal.

NAVAL STORES—The market was heavy and lower; a sale of 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, in a shipping order, at 35c., and 1,200 bbls. rosin at $1 20, delivered, an extreme rate.

OILS of all kinds were dull; we quote linseed at 54c. a 55c. Whale and sperm were quiet and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market was heavy and lower, while sales were light, at $16 50 a $16 75 for mess and $10 50 a $11 for prime—closing at $10 50 a $16 75, asked. Beef was heavy and sales limited to about 800 bbls., at $9 75 a $10 for repacked western, and at $11 for extra. Beef hams were steady, with small sales of Western at $14. Lard was lower and in better supply; the sales embraced about 200 a 300 bbls. at 10¾c. a 10¾c. Butter and cheese were steady and sales were fair.

RICE was quiet and sales limited, at 3c. for common and 3¾c. a 4c. for prime to choice.

SUGARS were quiet and the market heavy. There was hardly enough doing to make a market. Sales were confined to 508 hhds. Cuba refining goods at 5¾c., with some hhds. do. and 15 boxes at p. t. Refined sugars were lower, but in improved demand at the concession. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart have reduced their prices, and have fixed to-day upon the following rates:—Loaf sugar, 8¾c. per lb.; best quality crushed sugar, 8¾c.; circle A crushed sugar, 8⅜c.; granulated sugar, 8c.; ground sugar, 8c.; white sugar, A, 7⅞c.; yellow sugar, C, 7⅝c.

WHISKEY was heavy and lower, with sales of 400 bbls. at 18½c.

Imports (Other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New York for the Week Ending Dec. 1, 1860.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
China, Glass and Ware—			Metals, &c.—		
Bottles	—	$365	Gunn	22	$4 363
China	611	28 752	Hardware	65	10,129
Earthenware	662	63 108	Iron, hoop, rd	55	2 572
Glass	12 457	17,624	Iron, pig and bar	306	18 747
Glassware	125	4 956	Iron, R Rods	1,275	6 761
Glass, plate	232	26,163	Iron, sheet, h	409	23,781
Drugs, &c.—			Iron, tubes	115	1,060
Acids	250	15,423	Iron, others	2,860	125,797
Ammo, sal	59	3,731	Lead, pigs	14,153	74 905
Asphaltum	—	519	Metal goods	129	17,082
Arsenic	150	1,239	Nails	147	2,776
Argols	22	6,097	Needles	4	3 891
Alum	20	883	Old metal	—	4,831
Bark, Peruv	112	2,296	Platina	3	2 856
Barytes	114	918	Plated ware	12	3 727
Bl. powder	470	6,830	Per. cap	31	9,648
Chlorotone	7,040	22,268	Saddlery	6	1 482
Cocoa	400	12,225	Steel	12,281	103,801
Camphor	160	2,816	Spelter	810,963	21 759
Chalk	—	634	Tin, bar	15,624	110,430
Chickory	100	1,680	Tin, ingots	192,892	41,050
Cochineal	64	7,236	Wire	185	5 659
Cudbear	72	4,000	Zinc, lbs	83,600	1,596
Gamboge	1,720	11,019	Spices—		
Gunpowder	163	8 178	Cassia	—	1,886
Gum, arabic	190	4,761	Ginger	—	1,941
Gum, copal	823	6,618	Mace	—	616
Glue	28	1,630	Mustard	—	8,242
Indigo	6	892	Pepper	—	18,109
Leeches	6	144	Pimento	—	4,040
Lic. rock	805	2,758	Stationery, &c—		
Nutgalls	—	2,402	Books	78	14,471
Oils	10	759	Engravings	2	1 030
Oil, coal	16	565	Paper	97	5,030
Oil, ess	4	244	Other	20	1,151
Oil, olive	90	4,725	Woods—		
Opium	55	18,177	Cedar	—	2,066
Rattan	—	23,300	Fustic, Mbs	60	734
Potash, bd	15	1,404	Logwood, do	800	1 544
Quicksilver	—	5,165	Mahogany	—	2,801
Rag, manila	30	1,999	Rattan	—	4,993
Saltpetre	—	2,689	Willow	—	1 444
Sarsaparilla	67	1,540	Other	—	1,721
Shot, bar	3 595	12,464	Miscellaneous—		
Soda, sal	466	5 661	Baskets	38	3 095
Soda, ash	1,963	33,846	Bags	—	6,101
Sumac	300	720	Brick	—	214
Tan bark	1	926	Brooms	—	969
Vermillion	20	760	Butt tub	23	5 065
Writing	219	841	Clay	—	2,740
Other art	—	5,613	Cheese	65	764
Furs, &c—			Segars	—	50,011
Felting	25	629	Coal, tons	3,222	5 811
Furs	156	64,832	Corks	—	5 273
Fruits, &c—			Coffee, bags	247	71,176
Dried fruit	—	658	Emery	74	656
Figs	—	24 576	Fancy goods	—	49 920
Lemons	—	526	Fire crack's	—	8 401
Nuts	—	3,014	Fish	—	1,532
Oranges	—	761	Flour, sago	—	5,587
Prunes	—	589	Furniture	7	604
Raisins	—	34 936	Hide	83	1 467
Sauces & pc	—	6,079	Hair cloth	6	3 088
Instruments—			Hemp	687	18 270
Musical	13	2,691	Honey	110	4 191
Optical	8	2,663	Ind. rubber	588	39,598
Jewelry—			Ivory	2	2 505
Jewelry	15	82 239	Machinery	18	4 314
Watches	26	81,766	Merlo manf	—	1,438
Leather, Hides, &c.—			Molasses	581	17 909
Bristles	23	6,668	Oil palm'nse	15	5 296
Boots & sh's	4	611	Paper hang's	137	7,744
Hides, pres'd	74	27 557	Perfumery	9	3 544
Hides, und'd	—	93 228	Pipes	—	1,051
Leather, pat	2	1,119	Provisions	—	218
Liquors, Wine, &c—			Rags	141	1 802
Ale	93	880	Rope	—	11