There was considerable excitement upon the announcement of the foreign news, and considerable buoyancy in the leading fancies. Erie went to 72¾. There was afterward some reaction, but the market again turned upward, and closed with firmness; Erie 72¾@72¾; Reading 73; Canton 26; Cumberland 27¾ &c. A small sale of Brookenridge Coal was made at par, and afterward a bear sale of 5 shares at 75, seller 12 months, that price being bid for more. The Investment Stocks are quiet, excepting Cleveland and Toledo, which was in demand at 92, an advance. Railroad Bonds were in fair demand with considerable sales of Illinois Central at ¼ per cent. advance, and New-York Central at ¼ advance. Erie Bonds were heavy. In State and Government Stocks nothing was done, excepting a small sale of Kentucky at 106. There is something doing at private sales in State Stocks suitable for Banking.

The market for Exchange was scarcely so firm to-day, and Southern and Colonial Bank Sterling with City Bank indorsements sold at 9¼ ⅌ cent. Bankers, however, asked 9½@9¾, without many sales. Francs are 5.12½@5.11½. Some French Government tobacco bills have appeared at short sight, and sold at 5.11½.

In Freights there is a moderate business, and the market is heavy. To Liverpool, 30,000 bushels Corn, part 7½d., part private terms. 1,500 bbls. Flour, 2/9; 150 bbls. Resin, 3/9; 50 bbls. Tallow, 37/6. Dead weight, 35/. To London, 500 bbls. Lard, 40/; 1,000 bbls. Naval Stores, 5/. To Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 4/7½; 200 bbls. Heavy Freight, 42/6. The Collins steamer has 150 bales Sea Island Cotton, ¾d.; 25,000 lb. Bone, 70/. A Deal charter was made from St. Stephens to Quebec at 130/. A charter for Cuba and a market, was made at 9/ ⅌ quarter for Grain. A vessel from Jacksonville to Kingston, Jamaica, Lumber $15. Another, Jacksonville to New-York, Lumber, $16. Another south side Cuba to Hamburg, £5.

The amount received at the Sub Treasury was $159,546; payment, $161,765; balance, $8,592 49.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of Stocks were made at auction by S. Draper:

$5,000 Kentucky sixes	106
200 New-City 5s, 1876	99¾
2,000 Pere and Indianapolis R.R., 1st mort.	74
1,000 Buffalo, Corning and N. Y. R.R., 1st mort.	76½
4,000 Catawba, Williams or and Erie convertibles	45
16,000 Cedar (Iowa) Central R.R., 1st mort.	50
16 shares New Albany and Salem R.R.	42

The Bank Statement, indicating as it did that about a million of specie had been received from the interior during the week, was looked upon in the street as quite favorable, and there was a more cheerful feeling, which was increased by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans stating that the Nicaragua boat for New-York had a million and a quarter of dollars on board. This, with the gold per Illinois and in the hands of passengers, would make nearly two and three quarter millions of dollars and supply the demand for shipment for the next two weeks, leaving the receipts from the interior to strengthen the Banks. Exchanges from all points are in favor of this City. Gold is coming in from the South, East and West nearly every day, and arrangements, we hear, have been made to import one or two millions from New-Orleans. Some parcels are going west for the Ohio Banks but it goes against the current and is immediately returned.

The advices from abroad will have an improving effect upon the Produce market, but there cannot be much activity in Breadstuffs until the Canal opens. Cotton is ¼@⅛ lb. better during the past week, and more active. Wright's Circular says:

Receipts at the ports during the past week have been large, amounting to 88,000 bales, against 40,000 in the corresponding week last season. The total deficit is now reduced to 300,000 bales, and will be further reduced next week, as the receipts by telegraph from New-Orleans for the week ending 22d inst., were 45,000 bales against 21,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Exports to Great Britain continue on a large scale; the deficit, however, is still great, amounting to 221,000 bales. To France and the Continent, the deficit increases each week, and from the small number of vessels loading, must be still further materially reduced.

Stock in the ports of the United States is large, amounting to 661,000 bales.

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

	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the ports	2,987,000	2,934,000	2,611,000	2,022,000
Exports to Great Britain	991,000	1,262,000	1,140,000	919,000
Exports to France	231,000	308,000	335,000	260,000
Exports to other foreign ports	150,000	253,000	204,000	185,000
Total Exports	1,372,000	1,823,000	1,679,000	1,337,000
Stock on hand	661,000	624,000	527,000	518,000

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

	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the ports	88,000	40,000	38,000	41,000
Exports to Great Britain	41,000	41,000	77,000	49,000
Exports to France	4,000	17,000	6,000	7,000
Exports to other foreign ports	7,000	7,000	10,000	9,000
Total exports	55,000	65,000	93,000	65,000

From which it will be seen that the decrease in receipts now amounts to 527,000 bales; the decrease in exports to Great Britain, 271,000; to France, 71,000; other foreign ports, 34,000. Total decrease in exports, 376,000 bales.

The Governor, it is understood, has signed the amending the General Banking Law, placing the entire bank circulation of the State at the mercy of the Superintendent of the Bank Department.

James Van Norden, Esq., has been elected President of the La Farge Insurance Company.

The advices per Arabia at Halifax are, commercially, very favorable. Console had improved ¼ ⅌ cent, selling at 87¾@88. Cotton was also better 1-16@⅛d. Flour was up 1/ ⅌ bbl., and Wheat 6d. These advices are much better than was anticipated, and indicate returning confidence in money matters and trade.

The Cumberland Coal Company is now shipping about 800 tuns per day.

The stockholders of the Boston and Providence Railroad held their annual meeting yesterday morning, at the depot in Boston. The report of the Directors was read by the President:

The receipts for the year ending Nov 30, 1853, were	$848,326 59
Expenses	241,627 12
Net receipts	$206,699 47
One dividend of 3 ⅌ cent, and one of 3½ ⅌ cent, have been declared, amounting to	$206,400 00
Carried to credit of income account	31,250 47
This exhibits an increase of receipts from 1852 of	70,841 13
And of expenses, including interest on bonds each year, of	41,828 29

New iron has been laid down during the year for four or five miles, and within the last three years ten or twelve miles of the road have been renewed, the cost of which has been carried in all cases to the ordinary expense account. The following Board of Directors were elected: C. H. Warren, John Barstow, Joseph Grinnell, George R. Russell, William Amory, Samuel P. Dana and George W. Hallett. The meeting then dissolved.

The annual report of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company states that the receipts up to the 31st of January amounted to $1,794,936 57, and the expenses on the work done to $1,736,254 93—leaving a balance on hand of $58,681 64. The following is a statement of the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company:

Louisiana—State of Louisiana, $1,600,000; City of New Orleans, $2,000,000; Tax-Payers of N. Orleans, $333,333 33; Voluntary subscription in New Orleans, $617,750; Contractors, $186,720. Mississippi—State of Mississippi, (estimated,) $600,000. Monroe County, $160,000; Madison, $100,000; Attala, $72,075; Oktibbeha, $50,000; Hinds, $39,600; Copiah, $6,925; Pike, $9,500; Canton and Jackson Railroad, $44,170. Total, $6,120,073 33. Of which there will be payable in 1854, $2,801,150 65; 1855, $1,396,592 50; 1857, $374,930; after 1856, $377,223 75. Total, $5,149,896 90.

At Boston, the Stock market is firmer, and Money rather easier. First class paper, 10@11 ⅌ cent.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHENIX GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA

CAPITAL, $300,000.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

To the Stockholders:

GENTLEMEN: Having just returned from a visit to our property in Cabarras County, N. C., I am induced, from a sense of duty, to make a brief report on the condition and prospects of the mines, as I left them. My stay there being short—about six weeks—it was of course impossible for me to make a thorough exploration of more than a small portion of our valuable estate. So far as time and circumstances permitted, I made a general and careful examination of the Company's property, and I have the pleasure to state that all the anticipations which I had previously formed have been realized to the fullest extent. In all, our property consists of about 700 acres, nearly every acre of which is, strictly speaking, mineral land. On a portion of the property, known as the Conner and Simonton Tract, comprising about 200 acres, are located the Sulphur, the Orchard and the Elwood Mines, which have been successfully worked, though with limited means, for a long period of time—one of them for a quarter of a century at least. The character of these mines is so well established that comment from me would be superfluous. Besides these, numerous other veins of gold and copper ores are known to exist on this tract, and from personal observation I feel assured that many if not all of them will prove to be workable and productive veins. Among the number, I beg leave to call your attention to the "Old Field Vein," designated as such on the map on file in the Company's office, as also to another, equally as rich in gold, known and designated on the same map as the "Black Oak Shaft." Both of these veins are exceedingly rich in the precious metal, and have yielded gold equivalent to three dollars per bushel by the rudest process known. The remaining 500 acres consist of several distinct tracts one of which is the Barrier Tract being 90 acres more or less, and on which the celebrated Barrier Mine is located. This mine was opened many years ago, but was worked very little until our Company got possession of it. The prospects here are very flattering, and it is the opinion of many experts in mining that this vein will prove to be one of the very richest in the State of North Carolina. Such too, is the opinion of our Mining Captain, Wm. H. Orchard, who has had much experience in the mines in Cornwall in England, and in various localities in this country. Several shafts have been sunk on this mine, two of them to the depth of 106 feet or more, and tunnels driven N. E. and S. W. on the vein, affording extensive stoping grounds. The ore is exceedingly rich, the vein varying from two and a half feet wide, and promises to increase both in quality and size. Several other veins, running parallel, have been discovered adjacent thereto, the appearance of which are precisely similar, and these I have no doubt will prove to be equally valuable. Other portions of the property, known as the Hogler Tract, the Simon Stout Tract and the Daniel Zazzot Tract, have likewise been ascertained to be exceedingly rich in minerals and valuable. Having been discovered and opened to no very inconsiderable extent. On the Hogler Tract, their exists a copper vein, which, although proven to the depth of no more than twelve or fifteen feet, justifies the expectation of something very rich. The circle of the vicinity is known to be yellow sulphuret, and yielding to all appearances of metal. Other veins of copper ore were pointed out to me on this tract, but time did not permit me to investigate them.

The works of the company, including mill house and machinery for crushing the ores are situated on the first mentioned tract within a few hundred yards of the manager's house. Two Gaither mills and six heads of stamps worked by steam power crushing and grinding about 2 hundred of ore per day, are now in successful operation, and soon another mill will be added. With the present amount of machinery our daily yield of gold is more than double the amount of machinery can daily yield of gold is more than double the amount of machinery can daily yield of gold is more than double the amount of machinery can