Junee was not there; the laundry was the place to which we generally took private company.

On reexamination—Winter before Sarah left she wore a black velvet hat with a feather.

Louis Roberts—Am in the habit of visiting at Mr. Halsey's; saw Price frequently before; she said he was too old a man for her; have seen Price often in Mr. Halsey's; have seen Sarah put her hands round his neck and kiss him; in the Winter of 1854 I saw her and Pugh on Catherine Ferry; she said she was going to be married to Pugh.

Cross-examined—Price was a Welshman; he did not speak good English; he generally talked Welsh with Sarah Jones; I heard she was going to get married; she was always talking of David, for a while; did not hear any of defendants' friends talk of her getting married to him; he generally talked Welsh; it is a sweet sort of language.

Re-examined, for defendant—Have heard Price speak to Sarah both in English and Welsh.

Defendants' Counsel then read a deposition taken de bene esse, of John G. Evans, defendants' father. The general purport of it is, that in the latter part of October, 1854, while by the death-bed of a little grand-son, Sarah Jones being there, he had asked her if she was engaged to defendant, and that she had solemnly replied in the negative; that he had also seen old Mr. Jones, and asked him if defendant had asked him to purchase a farm for him, to which old Jones said no, no.

Walter M. Fraser testified that he was employed on the Baltic when Price was on her; the last trip when Price was on board, the night before she arrived in New-York, Price (whose name is Price Williams) met with a severe accident, which confined him to his boarding-house the first three or four days after his arrival, and which finally settled into a severe cold, rendering him very hoarse; that trip we left New-York about the 27th or 28th of January; he left in Liverpool, and has not been in this country since.

Mary Jones, re-called, testified that when Price and Sarah were in the laundry, on the occasion before referred to, she was there also, and that when they came out they joined Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, who, with Price as witness, left in the cars; saw Sarah in Court yesterday; am certain her veil was not up when Van Voorhees came in; when my sister and I were with Price, we always talked Welsh.

Mrs. Jane Fraser—Price Williams is my uncle; he and husband and I went up to Mr. Halsey's to bid them good by; I think it was somewhere about Christmas, 1854; Sarah Price and he were at my house twice; it was a day or two before they sailed; I recollect my uncle had a very bad cold.

Peter F. Thomas—Was present on the occasion when Price and Sarah were locked in the laundry; he had occasion to go there after some music, and found the door locked; thinks it was somewhere about October.

Mr. R. H. Tucker testified that when Van Voorhees came into Court yesterday, plaintiff's veil was raised; he went to Mr. Van Voorhees at the request of his client.

In answer to a question by the Court he stated that the allegation of intercourse with other men in the answer was inserted as a matter of course, as, if the defendant was not the father of her child, some one else must be.

Mr. Pugh—Never saw anything improper in Sarah's conduct; it was always decent and nice.

The case was ably summed up by Mr. Reynolds for the defense and Mr. Ketchum, senr. for the plaintiff. Judge Davies then gave the case to the Jury, instructing them to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday at 1 o'clock, till which time the Court was adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 29—Before Judge Betts.

A DISCHARGE UNDER A UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW BARS DEBTS TO THE GOVERNMENT EQUALLY WICH PRIVATE DEBTS.

The United States agt. Augustus Zerelga.

On the 4th of July, 1840, the 4th of August, 1840, the 2d of September, 1840, 7th of October, 1840, 9th of November, 1840, 1st of December, 1840, and 5th of January, 1841, various judgments, amounting in all to twenty-three, were obtained in this Court in favor of the United States against the defendant, on bonds executed by him to secure the payment of duties which had accrued upon importations of dutiable articles into this port. Executions of fieri facias had been issued by the plaintiff on the several judgments, and returned by the Marshal unsatisfied.

On the 3d day of August, 1842, the defendant was duly declared a bankrupt, and received his certificate of discharge thereupon, pursuant to the provisions of the Bankrupt act approved Aug. 19, 1841.

On the 23d of June, 1842, the plaintiff, through the United States Attorney of this District, filed proof of debt in their behalf, consisting of the above twenty-three judgments.

On the 3d of November, 1855, the plaintiff caused alias write of fieri facias to be issued on these judgments and to be delivered to the Marshal of this District, who proceeded to make service thereof and attach the property of the defendant. Thereupon the defendant served notice upon the District-Attorney of a motion to be made to this Court for an order to set aside these executions and proceedings, or for a perpetual stay thereof.

That motion was brought to final hearing at the present term. The discussion of principles embraced in the application, and of the authorities quoted by the respective parties on the argument, will merit a more detailed examination than can be now conveniently given in writing. The present decision will accordingly set forth no more than the general conclusions to which the Court has arrived, upon consideration of the main points in controversy.

1. The Court can regularly and properly take cognizance of this subject matter, on motion and grant relief, if a sufficient case is made for it. In many States of the Union the proceeding by audita querela is obsolete, and there is ground at least for doubt whether audita querela, being an action with the properties and effect of a regular suit, can be maintained against the United States on the principles which govern that peculiar remedy, it being designed to afford a coercive judgment in damages, or by injunction against the party sued thereby.

2. The United States when suitors in their own Courts, seeking to enforce demands against individuals, by use of the functions of Courts of Justice, are subject to the same rules of decision and limitation of remedies as are private parties, unless they have provided themselves exemptions or privileges by positive law, or unless they establish a prerogative or governmental exception in their own behalf. The advantage they possess over individual creditors in celerity of processes or priority of payment against their common debtors for the recovery of debts does not rest in prerogative, but is derived from statutory enactments alone.

3. The exceptional instances in which it has been held by the United States Courts that the Government is not bound by statutes of limitation, unless expressly named in them, establish no general principle upholding a prerogative of exemption from the operation of bankrupt or insolvent laws; the decisions not having been made in respect to laws of the United States, but to State statutes which become applicable only asrules of decision in the National Courts.

4. The judgments and executions now sought to be enforced by the United States represent amounts of duties which had accrued on importations of merchandise in this port, and remained unsatisfied to the Government. There is no inherent power in the Government without legislation to constitute these causes of action debts or to compel the payment of duties. They become debts, and are collectable by process of law, solely by force of statutes. Natural reason would indicate that the legislative power is also competent to bar or extinguish the debt or the means of enforcing it, without naming or referring to the Government in the act. A debt simply as such to the Government for the purchase of property or on obligations of suretyship, communicates no privilege superior to what individual creditors possess. It cannot arrest and imprison its debtors in such cases, without producing direct warrant of law therefor; and there is strong parity of legal reason for holding that the Government cannot, without a special reservation by statute, set up a claim to judgments as subsisting in its favor, which it has by law made void or inoperative by a general enactment.

5. But the American cases, and even those in England, which assume an implied negative in the Sovereign not to be barred by insolvent laws or statutes of limitation when not named therein, concede that the intention of the Legislature that such laws shall also embrace the Government, may be implied, and is to be ascertained and determined by the ordinary rules for the construction of statutes.

6. The presumption from the provision of the Bankrupt Act of August 19, 1841, and from facts preceding and concomitant to its passage—the petitions—proceedings in Congress—debates in both Houses, and the acts of the Government after it went into operation is exceedingly forcible that the intention of the enactment was that it should operate alike upon the debts due the United States and individuals.

7. The amount of indebtedness pressing upon the community at the period was enormous. In this district alone the sum inventoried in the Bankrupt Court and effected by the act, as appears by files of Court, was $120,580,415.

8. The United States in its fiscal dealings was brought to know the general pressure and embarrassment throughout the community, especially that of their particular debtors.

During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, and to August 1841, the Government had instituted in this District 2,028 actions upon Custom-House Bonds.

In the same period judgments had been rendered in their favor for duties unpaid at the maturity of the Bonds to the sum of $698,433 29, besides costs.

9. The Bankrupt Act declared the certificate and discharge of the bankrupt when duly granted, shall in all Courts of justice be deemed a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts and other engagements of such bankrupt which are provable under the act, and provided for a ratable distribution of the bankrupt's property among creditors, reserving a priority and preference to the United States and persons who have paid the bankrupt's debts to the United States as his sureties, out of the assets held by his assignee.

10. In the prior Bankrupt Act approved April 4, 1800, it was expressly enacted that its provisions should not lessen nor impair any right to, or security for, money due to the United States. That clause is omitted in the reenactment of the bankrupt act of the same section in the Act of 1841.

11. The debts composing the judgments in question were provable under the bankruptcy of the defendant. The term "provable" refers to the quality and character of the debt, and not to the measure of verifying it.

12. These debts were proved by the United States Attorney of this District, and his authority so to do will be implied (if it does not result legally from his official relation to the subject matter), at the period of time after the act done. This strongly implies the understanding of the Government that the certificate of discharge was to bar public debts alike with private ones.

Upon the merits of the case on the law and the facts, disclosed upon this motion, the plaintiffs are, in my judgment, barred and concluded from proceeding against the defendant upon the executions now issued in the hands of the Marshal.

It is, therefore, ordered that all further proceedings thereon be stayed, and that the Marshal deliver up and restore to the defendant, or his lawful attorney or agent, all property levied upon or seized by means of said executions or any of them.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—March 28.—Before Judge Davies.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Thomas Picton agt. Daniel P. Barnard.

Plaintiff claimed $5,000 damages against defendant for charging him with keeping a house of ill-fame. Defendant claimed that as an Alderman of the Third Ward a complaint was made to him that a house occupied by plaintiff in Schermerhorn street was occupied and visited by notoriously bad women, and he directed the Police to watch the house with a view to break up the same if the charge was true, and that his acts in this matter were performed in his official capacity as Alderman—he was therefore privileged from prosecution. The complaint was dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—March 29—Before Judge Hoffman.

Gilberton agt. Alcock.

Principles of the account to be taken between the parties determined and reference to state it upon such principles.

Ford agt. Turner, David and Townsend.

Judgment against each of these defendants personally for the $3,100 mentioned in the case, with interest; and also declaring a lien to exist upon the furniture in the Mercantile Hotel, contained in a schedule to a certain mortgage; and for the appointment of a receiver.

Wilkes agt. Laight.

Judgment continuing an antenuptial settlement, and directing payment to the plaintiff.

Doolittle agt. Nayler.

Judgment settling the rights and equities of the parties to the funds in the hands of Peter Nayler.

COURT CALENDAR—March 31.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 419, 1969, 1568, 2066, 321, 2412, 2256, 1836, 1357, 2129, 2071, 2268, 2269, 1989, 2220, 2059, 2168, 2195, 2270, 2260, 1468, 1110, 1886, 1693, 2440, 1886, 906.

Special Term—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court.—Vacation.

MARRIED.

BOWNE—WATSON—At Westchester, on Thursday, March 27, THOS. B. BOWNE of the firm of Bowne Brothers, to REBECCA L., daughter of Israel H. Watson, esq.

GRAHAM—BELL—In this city, on Wednesday evening, March 26 by the Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, WILLIAM GRAHAM to ELIZABETH G., third daughter of Thomas Bell, esq., all of this city.

LABEYRIE—ELLEAU—On Thursday, March 6, by the Rev. Mr. Lafont at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul Mr. A. C. LABEYRIE of Paris, to Miss H. A. ELLEAU of this city, daughter of Francis Elleau.

LEONARD—SMITH—In this city, on Thursday, March 27, by the Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. BENJAMIN F. LEONARD of Aurora, Ill., to Miss EMELINE SMITH of the former place.

McLEES—PHETTY—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 27, by the Rev. Wm. S. Karr, at his residence, JOHN McLEES, M. D., late of Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss SARAH McLEAN PHETTY of Brooklyn.

MILLER—GOODHART—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 5, by the Rev. Joseph F. Berg, D. D., the Hon. JACOB S. MILLER, M. D., of New-York, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late John Goodhart.

NORTHUP—STEPHENS—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, by the Rev. Mr. Gothard, Mr. JOSEPH S. NORTHUP to Miss SARAH J. STEPHENS, both of Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

POST—PAINE—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 27, by the Rev. E. W. Caufield, Mr. WM. W. POST to Miss ANNIE LOUISE, daughter of Capt. J. Paine, formerly of Perth Amboy, N. J.

RICHARDS—JENKINS—In this city, on Wednesday, March 26, by the Rev. W. H. Richards of Fairhaven, Mass., Mr. ROBERT RICHARDS to MARY, daughter of Richard Jenkins, esq., all of this city.

SMITH—BAILEY—On Saturday, March 29, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. A. Paddock, Rector of the Parish, the Hon. WESSELL S. SMITH to EMMA LOUISA, daughter of John H. Bailey, esq., all of Jamaica, L. I.

DIED.

BENNETT—On Saturday, March 29, in this city, aged 46 years, MATILDA, wife of Thomas T. Bennett, and daughter of the late John Hilliker of Staten Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 19 Suffolk street, at 11 o'clock a. m., this day, (Monday) March 31 without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

BLISS—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 26, of inflammation of the bowels, LESLIE SUMNER BLISS, aged 2 years, 10 months and 8 days.

BROPHY—On Friday, March 28, BRIDGET BROPHY, in the 46th year of her age.

CAMPBELL—On Thursday, March 27, WILLIAM JOHN, son of Mordaunt and Hannah Campbell, aged 2 years, 1 month and 23 days.

CABLE—On Sunday morning, March 30, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CLARA CABLE, wife of the late Balton Cable, late of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The funeral will take place at 2 p. m. on Tuesday next, the 1st April, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Carmansville, N. Y.

CLARK—On Friday, March 28, after a lingering illness, aged 13 years and 3 months, ISAAC WARD, son of John and Emma M. Clark.

EDSALL—On Friday, March 28, SAMUEL C., son of Jacob and Mary Edsall, aged 1 year, 1 month and 4 days.

ELIOT—At White Plains, on Friday, March 28, aged 3 years and 5 months, JAMES LEWIS, son of James and Susan Ann Eliott.

FRAZEE—On Friday morning, March 28, aged 5 years, 5 months and 4 days, WILLIAM MYERS, son of Isaac and Susan Ann Frazee.

GRABAN—On Thursday, March 27, AMENTINA GRABAN, of convulsions, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

GILDER—At St. Thomas's Hall, Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday, March 29, JOHN HENRY, eldest son of the Rev. J. L. and Emma Gilder, aged 16 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Flushing Railroad boat leaves Fulton slip at 10 a. m.

GENET—On Saturday evening, March 29, aged 19 years and 5 months, PAULINE GENET of France.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 82 Prince street, this day at 9½ o'clock.

GARRETT—At Kalamazoo, Mich., on Monday, March 24, after a short illness of only two days, MARGARET, wife of Chas. C. Garrett, and daughter of William Henderson of Brooklyn.

GILLMAN—On Friday morning, March 29, at 10 o'clock, NELLY GILLMAN, in the 15th year of her age.

HALL—On Thursday, March 27, SARAH DAVIS, infant child of Wm. and Mary A. Hall, aged 2 months.

JOHNSON—In this city, on Friday morning, March 28, Mrs. LUCY V., wife of Joseph L. Johnson, in the 30th year of her age.

LEAHY—On Friday, March 28, SARAH LEAHY, wife of James Leahy, aged 25 years.

McGRATH—On Friday, March 28, Capt. EDWARD McGRATH, late of Waterford, Ireland.

NODINE—On Thursday, March 27, WILLIAM NODINE, at Ainsly street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

SMITH—On Saturday afternoon, March 29, EMELINE, wife of the late Earnest G. P. Smith, and daughter of Louis Zwahlen, aged 25 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at her late residence, No. 216 Eighth avenue.

SANDS—In this city, on Thursday, March 27, CORNELIA, widow of the late Comfort Sands, in the 90th year of her age.

STORY—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, March 22, of consumption, MARY STORY, wife of Miner C. Story.

TAYLOR—On Friday, March 28, GEORGE TAYLOR, aged 79 years.

VAN VALIEN—On Thursday, March 27, aged 47 years and month, PHILLIP C. VAN VALIEN.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 29.

5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	69 95	50 Penna. Coal Co.	99
51,000 Missouri 6s	b3 84	500 Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 23
10,000 do	b30 84	450 do	s3 23
500 Virginia 6s	94	100 do	b30 23
2,000 do	93	100 do	b10 23
2,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds	95	50 Harlem Railroad	19
4,000 Mud. Riv 1st Mtge 6s	92	100 do	b60 20
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	91	50 Norwich & Wor. R.R.	54
15,000 do	91	250 Chicago & R. I. R.R.	b30 96
5,000 do	s30 91	50 do	96
8,000 do	s60 91	75 do	96
1,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d Mt. Bs.	77	11 do	96
100 Del. & H. Canal Co	b60 126	50 do	b60 96
100 do	b60 127	29 Little Miami Railroad	90
8 Bank of N. America	105	300 Reading Railroad	s3 92
10 Metropolitan Bank	108	500 do	b60 92
16 Bank of America	118	400 do	b60 93
13 Ocean Bank	96	400 do	s3 92
300 Nica. Transit Co	s3 13	100 do	s15 92
100 do	c 13	100 do	bnwk 92
100 N. Y. Central R. R.	b15 93	200 do	s7 92
168 do	b3 93	100 do	92
100 do	c 93	400 do	b60 93
250 do	b30 93	200 Hudson River RR.	b60 35
100 do	b30 93	100 do	34
100 do	b60 93	25 Michigan Central RR.	93
50 do	s3 92	500 Mic. So. & N. Ia. RR.	s60 94
1100 Erie Railroad	s3 56	32 do	95
150 do	b3 56	500 do	b30 95
50 do	b30 56	150 do	95
400 do	s10 56	18 Clev. C. and Cin.	102
400 do	s3 56	50 Ills. Central Railroad	s3 97
150 do	b15 56	160 do	b3 97
50 do	b10 56	50 do	s60 97
50 do	s10 56	200 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	c 63
100 do	s30 56	100 do	b45 66
50 do	s60 56	300 do	b60 66
100 do	b60 57	95 Galena and Chic. R. R.	114
100 do	b60 56	5 do	113
100 do	56	100 do	113
350 do	b60 56	750 Clev. and Tol. R. R.	b3 80
600 do	s10 56	300 do	c 80
200 do	s3 56	220 do	80
250 do	c 56	100 do	b10 80
50 do	s30 56	50 do	b30 80
100 do	b30 56	200 do	s3 79
150 do	s60 56	100 Canton Company	29

SECOND BOARD.

18,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	92	100 Mich. So & N. Ia. R.R.	s10 85
100 Nic. Transit Co	c 13	50 Panama Railroad	b3 104
10 do	14	300 Erie Railroad	b7 56
225 Florence & Keyport	4	200 do	56
63 Chic. & Rock Isl. R. R	96	20 do	56
500 Reading Railroad	b10 92	100 do	b30 56
600 do	s10 92	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	s3 79
100 do	b60 93	100 do	b3 79
100 do	s30 92	100 do	b3 79
100 do	b20 92	130 do	s3 79
300 do	b20 92	300 do	b30 80

SATURDAY, March 29—P. M.

The Stock market was active at the morning Board and generally strong, but the foreign advices had less influence upon the market than might have been looked for. An advance of ¼ ⅌ cent in consols has usually produced something more than firmness in the market here. This advance, as indicating confidence in the favorable progress of peace negotiations, was important. The little effect produced by it in this market would lead to the inference that a large portion of the effect of of peace had been anticipated. The sales of Erie were large, some 6,000 shares, closing at 53¼, which is ¼ better than on Friday. The report of this Company is not yet ready. It is generally conceded that the only bad feature in it (the call for $251,000) has been made public. The remainder of the report, it is believed, will have a favorable effect upon the stock. Reading was among the firmest stocks and sold as high as 92¾ seller 10, an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent; it closed at about 92¾. Hudson River improved 1 ⅌ cent. New-York Central is steady at about 92¾. The investigating Committee on the consolidation of this Road are now in session. Panama was firm at 104½. The last trip to Panama was a remarkable instance of speed. The steamship Illinois left this port on the 5th of March with 850 passengers, 300 bags of United States mail matter and 200 tuns of express freight, besides passengers' baggage. This whole cargo arrived and left Aspinwall on the morning of the 19th March, and was transported from the Atlantic to shipboard on the Pacific in 12 hours, thus enabling the Pacific steamer to proceed from Panama with New-York dates a few hours over eight days old.

Nicaragua was a little firmer to-day, but inactive. It closed at 13¾ bid. Some steps are being taken toward an arrangement of the affairs of this Company, but whether they will result favorably cannot be even guessed with any confidence. In Western shares the market is firmer, and there are a considerable amount of orders in the market. Cleveland & Toledo continues active, and sold freely at 80, closing at 79½; Chicago & Rock Island was 96 @ 96½; Michigan Southern advanced to 95½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh to 65¼, with good demand—at this price the dividends of the past year have been equal to over 15 ⅌ cent. In Railroad Bonds the market is firmer; Illinois Central were in demand at 92. Terre Haute & Alton 2ds, 77¼; Hudson River 1st Mort., 98¼, &c. State Stocks are heavy.

The market for Exchange has a downward tendency. The best bankers' sterling in market can be had at 9¼, if not 9½ ⅌ cent, and some signatures at 9½ ⅌ cent. Commercial bills are in fair supply at 8¾@9¼ ⅌ cent. The market for the Persia promises to open lower than it closed for the last ship. As far as we can ascertain, the bills for remittance of such of the Mexican indemnity as is going abroad have been purchased.

Grain to Liverpool has been shipped as high as 9d., in bags. To Hamburg, 30,000 bushels Rye, 11d. 300 bales compressed Cotton, ⅛c.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, $177,183 73; received, $357,219 50; balance, $7,041,180 81; paid for Assay Office, $95,005 48; paid on disbursing checks, $99,558 98; balance credit all accounts, $13,200,772 72. The receipts include $50,000 from Chicago. The balance to credit of all accounts shows an increase of $227,000 during the week, of which $100,000 came from Chicago.

The foreign advices have had no effect upon the cotton market. The demand is active, and about 4,000 bales sold at full prices. The advices from the South are favorable. In groceries there is no change to notice. The business is to a fair extent only. Pork is firm, and in moderate demand at $16 25 for mess, and $15 for prime. Cut meats and bacon are in good demand. Lard is better. The advices by the Canada have strengthened the market for Flour, but there is nothing doing for export, as our prices are above those of Liverpool. State brands, $6 87½@$7 25. Wheat is steady and quiet. Corn is lower, and unsettled, but there is more inquiry for export. Some parties bought corn for March delivery, at about 85@90c., are losing a large amount of money, and there has been considerable difficulty in finding corn which the purchasers considered merchantable.

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

The Metropolitan Bank has called for the payment of the balance due in its increased capital stock in two equal instalments of 25 ⅌ cent each, on the 1st of May and 2d of June.

The Park Bank will commence business at its Banking rooms, head of Beekman street, opposite the Park, on Monday. Its capital is $2,000,000. Reuben W. Howes, President; Charles A. Macy, Cashier.

The exports of specie from this port for the week ending this day, and for the year 1856, thus far, were as follows:

Ship Haldee, Hong-Kong	Mex. dollars	$155,423 00
Brig Laurette, Para	American gold	5,238 00
Total for the week		$160,661 00
Previously reported		3,043,857 19
Total 1856		$3,202,518 19

The Fulton, which arrived to-day from Havre, reports $86,000 in specie on board, undoubtedly doubloons, which are wanted here for Havana. We cannot hear of over $300,000 yet engaged for the Persia, shipped by Belmont, and the weakness of the Exchange market renders it possible that no other shipments will be made. We hear of $200,000 in gold sent to Jamaica during the week, but it does not appear in the Custom-House statement, and the rumor may be be unfounded.

The imports of the week, other than Dry Goods, are large, being $2,283,966 against $1,452,360 same week last year. The aggregate of the week is:

	1855.	1856.
Dry Goods	$750,394	$2,107,671
General Merchandise	1,442,566	2,285,966
Total	$2,192,764	$4,391,637
Previously	30,755,433	43,373,253
Total since 1st Jan.	$32,944,197	$47,764,890

Among the imports are: Sugars, $406,900; Tea, $578,300; Coffee, $126,200; Molasses, $41,800; Watches, $95,300; Cotton, $21,000; Furs, $72,300; Indigo, $22,600; Soda Ash, $21,000; Glass, $51,800; Hatters' Goods, $24,000; Gin, $24,000; Hides, $62,400; Copper, $22,800; Iron, $90,000; Steel, $27,700; Tin, $18,500; Tin Plates, $62,600.

The aggregate of Dry Goods for the five weeks ending 28th March thrown on the market was $11,328,109, against $5,759,332 in 1855, and $8,990,582 in 1854. The amount warehoused in the same period was $481,130, against $767,492. The amount of Dry Goods thrown on the market during the three months since 1st January has been $29,885,203, against $17,120,477 in same period of 1855, and $28,000,460 in same period of 1854. It will be seen that the imports this year, although $12,750,000 greater than last year, are but little larger than in 1854.

The exports exclusive of Specie of the week are $1,097,961, against $1,457,896 last year including

Cotton	$355,657	Rice	13,442
Flour	59,211	Tobacco	22,639
Wheat	40,002	Naval Stores	36,649
Corn	48,183	Oil Cake	12,700
Beef	12,874	Domestics	115,522
Pork	23,178		
Ham, Bacon and Sh'rs	49,047	Total	$1,097,963
Coffee	82,951	Same time, 1855	$1,457,876

The aggregate is:

	1855.	1856.
This week	$1,457,876	$1,097,961
Previously	15,556,850	15,488,657
Total since 1st January	$16,014,726	$16,586,618

The following is a comparative statement of the value of certain exports from the commencement of the year to March 27:

	1855.	1856.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	$2,357,356	$2,771,595	$414,239	—
Flour	1,145,580	3,319,011	2,173,431	—
Corn Meal	72,904	69,600	—	$2,740
Wheat	67,958	1,536,753	1,468,815	—
Corn	1,134,004	746,806	—	387,198
Beef	627,744	565,404	—	62,340
Pork	870,140	1,146,873	276,733	—
Total	$6,275,162	$10,156,042	$4,333,218	$452,278
Net increase to March 27, 1856				$3,880,940

The coupons due April 1 on the City of Mobile bonds Nos. 232 to 292 and 301 to 400 inclusive, will be paid at the banking house of Morris Ketchum, No. 45 William street.

A portion of the public building stock of this city, amounting to $515,000, becomes due on the 6th of May next. Interest upon it will cease on that day, when it will be redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at the Controller's office, in the Hall of Records.

The interest on the New-York City stocks becoming due on the 1st of May, will be paid on that day, at the office of R. Kelly, esq., City Chamberlain, at the Mechanics' Bank.

The clerks in the American Exchange Bank have presented Mr. David L. Haskell, who has resigned his position in that institution, a service of plate, as a mark of their esteem.

Messrs. Clark, Dodge and Company pay on the 1st prox., the interest coupons on the bonds of Scott County, Iowa, the Burlington and Louisa and Burlington and Warren Plankroad Companies, the County of St. Genevieve, Mo., and the Cities of Dubuque, Davenport and Burlington.

The business of the Clearing-House was $18,773,000.

The Hon. Joseph Casey of Harrisburg, appointed by Gov. Pollock Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Act forfeiting the charter of the Erie and North-East Railway, immediately notified the parties directly interested of his intention to take possession of the forfeited property. He is now engaged in consummating the necessary preliminaries, and designs, we believe, at the earliest practical period, effecting such an arrangement with the President of the Buffalo and State Line Road as will attest the power of the State while offering no unnecessary interruption to the progress of trade and travel. Mr. Casey has appointed Wilson King, esq., Superintendent. The Erie and North-East Company will take their case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and should they do so we cannot doubt that the decision of the State Court will be reversed.

I. was a significant threat of an indignant rider on one of the leading railroads in this State when his dead-head ticket was cut off, that the Company should never have a cent of his money as he would in future pay his fares to the conductors.

The Boston Clearing-house commenced operations to-day.

The business on the Reading Railroad is gradually increasing. The tunnage last week, to Thursday, was 33,172 tuns, and for the year 373,852 tuns, against 462,723 tuns to the same time last year.

The bill to enable the creditors and the stockholders of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad to arrange their affairs by a sale of the road and the reduction of the stock, has passed the Ohio Senate.

There is no change of importance in the Money market. The supply is very abundant, with a good demand. There are fewer loans below 7 ⅌ cent than there were ten or fifteen days ago. There is an active demand for first-class paper, which goes freely at 6@8 ⅌ cent. The supply is moderate. The offerings at bank are in some cases not more than one half the receipts.

The loan for the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad Company, which we announced yesterday, was negotiated on the 26th of February last, through Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro. of Boston and De Launay, Iselin & Clarke of New-York. The loan is for $4,000,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, on 600,000 acres of land located on the line of the Road. This amount, with $3,000,000 State Bonds, gives them ample cash means to complete the road in 1857. Forty miles are now graded, 8,000 tuns rails purchased and now delivering, and six miles laid down. These lands are reported to be equal to any in the United States; many of them are particularly adapted to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco, and through three counties the Road will run on extensive beds of coal. This Road, when completed, gives a continuous railroad connection from the City of New-York to St. Joseph, on the Missouri River—1,433 miles—the last connection west from Chicago, (the Northern Cross Road,) 100 miles, from Galesburg to Quincy on the Mississippi, having been opened on the 1st Feb. ult.

The following extract, from the able report on the commercial relations of the United States with all foreign nations, recently communicated to Congress from the Department of State, presents an interesting sketch of our commerce with Cuba, and the restrictions with which it is burdened. We also append tables containing a comparative statement of the commerce between the United States and Cuba from 1845 to 1855 inclusive, with the value of the imports and exports of each, together with the tunnage of American and foreign vessels within the years designated.

The restrictive policy of Spain, especially as regards the trade of her Colonies, is adhered to to-day in Cuba and Porto Rico almost as rigorously as when she was mistress of nearly the entire Southern portion of this Continent. The stationary condition of the trade between the United States and these Islands since 1834 would seem to indicate the fruitlessness of any efforts to force her from this line of policy by measures of retaliation or counterveiling acts. So long as the system itself shall continue to be the Colonial policy of Spain but little modification in its details need be looked for, whether the argument to that end be counterveiling acts or diplomacy. "Be careful," says the instructions of the King and Council of the Indies to Luis de Velasco, Viceroy in New-Spain, early in the sixteenth century—"Be careful "not to foster manufactures, nor to allow the cultivation of vines, "inasmuch as there was always ample provision of these things, "and the commerce of the kingdom should not be impaired by "such colonial products." And in the year 1610 these royal instructions were repeated, with the addition of the following emphatic language: "Inasmuch as you understand perfectly how "much the observance of these rules is necessary for the dependence of the Colonies, we charge and command you to see "to their faithful execution."*

*These extracts are found in Brandt Mayer's History of Mexico.

The same spirit that dictated this protection for the Wine and Oil of Spain and for the exclusive trade in these articles to her American Colonies, in 1610, remains unchanged in any degree, (because there is no practical distinction between prohibitive discriminations and positive prohibitions,) in the commercial policy which, in 1856, two centuries and a half later, virtually excludes American Flour, and many other staples for which the inhabitants of Cuba must necessarily look to a foreign market.

Until the system itself is abolished and Spain adopts the more liberal commercial policy which characterizes the present enlightened age—until she follows the example of Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, and other neighboring countries, in removing all unnecessary shackles from commercial enterprise, the commerce of Cuba, not only with the mother country, but with the United States and all foreign nations, must remain, as it has during the past quarter of a century, crippled, restricted and struggling; incompetent as a source of revenue to the home Government—inadequate to meet the expenses of the Colonial, and so yet powerless from the restrictions with which it is burdened, in developing the exhaustless resources of the Island, or even in supplying the necessary means of comfortable subsistence to the great bulk of its inhabitants, unless at prices far above their scanty means.

If the Government of Spain could be induced to propose or agree to a similar commercial reciprocity with the United States, to that now existing between the latter country and the British North American Provinces, it would not only supersede counterveiling acts and retaliatory measures, by establishing the commercial relations between them on a basis of just and liberal reciprocity; but it is believed that, while in a very short period it would make the Island of Cuba the richest in wealth as it is in natural resources of any island of the same size in the world, it would also eminently contribute to cement more strongly, if not render indissoluble, the bonds of union between it and the mother country.

The following table exhibits the value of exports from the United States to Cuba during two periods embracing three years each:

Years.	Value of exports from United States to Cuba.		
1834	$3,690,101		
1835	5,406,919		
1836	6,553,231	Flour, bbls.	Value.
1853	6,287,959	1,557	$7,790
1854	8,531,752	11,593	82,499
1855	8,604,582	3,423	33,175

It will be seen from the preceding table that the export trade of the United States to Cuba in 1853 is less than it was in 1836; while the increase in 1854-5 is by no means proportionate to the rapid increase of our general commerce and of the agricultural products of Cuba.

Were the discriminations removed, flour would unquestionably become our leading staple export to Cuba. The importations of this article into Cuba in 1847 were 235,243 bbls., of which 175,870 bbls. were from Spain, and 59,373 bbls. from the United States. In 1848 the number of barrels imported fell to 231,119, of which only 18,175 bbls. were from the United States.

The most moderate estimate puts the consumption of Flour in Cuba, were it admitted at reasonable duties, at from 800,000 to 900,000 bbls. That this trade would be enjoyed almost exclusively by the United States, is evident from the fact that, flour is among our heaviest articles of export, and European competition with a country within a few days' sail of the Island, would be out of the question. The balance of trade between the United States and Cuba is enormously against the former. In 1853 that balance amounted to $12,297,796; in 1855, it was $10,620,757. The value of 500,000 bbls. of flour, fixing the price at $5 ⅌ bbl., would be $2,500,000, or one-fifth of the balance against the United States, would be realized on the single article of flour alone. The increased quantities of bacon, pork, lard, and provisions generally, of domestic manufactures, &c., would render the commerce between this country and Cuba more equal as well as more just, while the exports from Cuba to the United States would be proportionably augmented. One year's trade, if conducted on principles of reciprocity, would be sufficient to demonstrate the advantages which would result to both countries from the adoption of a policy commended alike by the products and wants of each, respectively, and by every principle of commercial economy.

Comparative Statement *of the Commerce between the United States and Cuba, exhibiting the value of Exports to and Imports from each country, and the Tunnage of American and foreign vessels arriving at and departing from each country during the years designated.*

COMMERCE.

| Years. | Value of Exports—Domestic Produce. | Value of Exports—Foreign Produce. | Value of Exports—Total. | Value of Imp'ts |