PERSONAL.

—Died, on Saturday evening, Jan. 18, at his lodgings in the Ardats' Studio Building in this city, William Law Symonds, aged 28, formerly of Portland, Me. Mr. Symonds was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1854, afterward a student in the Cambridge Divinity School, and for the last five years a resident in New-York, as one of the staff of the New American Cyclopædia, with the exception of a portion of 1860-61, which he devoted to preaching as a candidate for the Unitarian ministry. He had become known to a large circle of readers by his philosophical and historical contributions to the Cyclopædia, which indicated a depth of reflection almost beyond his years, a wide range of research, a fine and delicate literary taste, and a singular felicity of expression. Several remarkable articles from his pen in the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals attest his power in a more strictly original sphere of composition, evincing a brilliancy of fancy and a high poetical instinct, no less characteristic than his extraordinary aptitude for attainment, and gave the brightest promise of a distinguished career in the nobler walks of literature. Mr. Symonds possessed a peculiar modesty of disposition, which, except to his most intimate acquaintances, had the appearance of reserve, almost of shyness; but, in fact, he had uncommon warmth of affection; his power of attaching others to himself was great; he had a strong spirit of reverence; and his quiet dignity of manner was the genuine expression of a pure and lofty mind, which, in its deference to others, never parted with its own self-respect. The illness of Mr. Symonds was caused by erysipelas, which, acting upon a frail physical organization, proved fatal in a few days from its commencement.

—Out of three hundred and seventeen bankrupts whose insolvency was officially declared in London in a single week, there was one person in each of the occupations named below: electioneering agent; market gardener; clerk in holy orders; attorney at law; comedian; journeyman stone mason; green grocer; traveler; journeyman harness maker; warehouseman; grocer's assistant; rag merchant; land agent; farmer; innkeeper; outfitter; mariner; land surveyor; pawnbroker; beer-house keeper; needle finisher; miner; journeyman cabinetmaker; doctor's commons; railway clerk; clerk in docks; clerk to an attorney; clerk to a tallow broker; ballast heaver; professor of literature; fireman in a steam-tug; clerk to iron founder; dealer in cattle food; gardener; appraiser; doctor of medicine; laborer; mango dealer; grinder of flints; ginger-beer dealer; dealer in grease. It would seem from this list that the American struggle has not yet produced extensive business derangements in London. Not one of the 317 cases seems to be connected with trade to the United States.

—A Washington correspondent of *The St. Louis Republican* says that Garrett Davis is a gentleman, slight in stature, elderly, quiet, grave. A fine head—thin white hair, the baldness of the brow giving prominence to the benevolence and energy indicated by the phrenological development—clear bright eyes, a Wellingtonian nose—a firm, straight mouth—a complexion untarnished by dissipation, and an expression of feature honest and steadfast, without concealments and without fear. According to the same writer, if the new Senator from Oregon (Mr. Stark) is a true man, he should sue his face for libel. He has a long, evasive countenance; shiny, sandy hair; narrow forehead, white eye-brows, colorless pale eyes, nearly closed, which watch furtively, felinely; a mouth whose expression is hidden by mahogany whiskers and mustaches. I should think he would feel ill at ease in Baker's place.

—J. W. Girard, agent for the United States Express Company, who has been a well-known citizen of Sydney, Ohio, left that town on Christmas Day, leaving his wife and seven children behind. At a point some twenty miles west from Sydney he stopped, and assuming the name of Williams, married a young lady by the name of Jenny Grimes. They then started for the West, and, finally brought up at Marengo, McHenry County, Ill. They rented a house, furnished it neatly, and under the assumed name of Williams, he went into the grain business. He was finally detected and caged. The Express Company find themselves short about $4,900 at the Sydney Office.

—A curious question is now agitating the musical circles of Chicago. The amateurs of that lively town wish to know if there is a duplicate of Miss Isabella Hinkley, the prima donna. *The Philadelphia Press* reports that that lady sang in Washington on the 24th ult., while the Chicago people know that she sang in Detroit on the 25th, and in their city on the 26th. *The Chicago Tribune* concludes that the Western city had the genuine article, but mysteriously adds: "It was probably the last time she will appear in public for several months to come!"

—Notwithstanding the great mortality of eminent persons last year in our own country and in Europe, many men of a former generation who have passed the allotted age of man are still spared to the world. Among our own countrymen are the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Horace Binney, Judge Taney, Martin Van Buren, and Gen. Scott. On the other side of the Atlantic are Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Palmerston, Derby, Harriet Martineau, McCulloch, Rossini, and scores of others.

—Col. Jennison, Kansas 1st Cavalry, is a small man—delicate constitution; a physican—originally from Livingston County, N. Y. When the Border Ruffian horde went into Kansas to elect the first Territorial Legislature, they passed Jennison's house. His wife and only child, attracted by the cavalcade, went to the door, and while standing there, were both shot dead by the ruffians. "That's what ails Jennison the Jayhawker."

—Jack Montgomery of the Kansas Cavalry, is a Kentuckian—a mild, gentlemanly, highly educated man—a clergyman, and a graduate of Oberlin. When the Border Ruffians, in one of their raids, reached Montgomery's home, they took him prisoner, tied him to a tree, and brought out his wife—an educated, accomplished lady—and violated her person in the presence of her husband; "and that's what ails Montgomery."

—The Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe is in danger of a conflict with the Secessionists of his congregation in Grace Church, Baltimore, in consequence of a letter against the rebellion which he wrote on the 2d of December. This letter was addressed to the Rev. Henry Caswell, a clergyman in England, was published in *The London Guardian*, and is now reproduced in the Baltimore papers.

—*The New-London Chronicle* announces the death, on the 12th, of Col. Zebulon Brockway, an old and valued resident of Lyme. He has represented the IXth Senatorial District twice, and his own town in the lower House several times. He has held, for many years, the office of Director of the Connecticut State Prison.

—A correspondent of *The Portland Advertiser* advocates a tax of $5 per head on dogs; one on bachelors from 25 to 40 years and over of $20 to $60, according to age and incorrigibility, and a third tax on widowers, double that on bachelors—the estimated amount of which would be $30,000,000—and also be beneficial in abating all the nuisances thus taxed.

—The Hon. Robert H. Coles, Surrogate of Westchester County, died of typhoid fever on Wednesday last. Mr. Coles was a native of Tarrytown, and was in the prime of manhood, when a heavy cold, contracted at the funeral of a friend's child, struck him down. He was well known, and highly esteemed as a capable officer and worthy gentleman.

—The sutler to Sickles's brigade is not Cyrus Seymour, as printed in some of the papers, but Silas Seymour, formerly State Engineer and Surveyor of this State, under the Know-Nothing party. Cyrus Seymour, who is said to be an honest man, is quite indignant that the names should be confounded.

—Gen. Scott's coachman, whose capture by the rebels, after the battle of Bull Run, was believed to have been with his own consent, has returned among the exchanged prisoners. He says that he made every effort to escape, and did escape once, but was recaptured.

—*The N. Y. Reformer* says that the Hon. C. B. Hoard of Watertown, N. Y., late M. C. for the XXIIId District of New-York, has taken a contract of the United States Government to manufacture 50,000 rifles at the price of $20 each.

—Capt. John Brown, jr., arrived at Leavenworth on the 9th inst., with men enough to fill up his company. His men have been in several engagements, but have thus far been deprived of their gallant leader.

—A Nashville paper says that "a few steel cannon are wanted at Bowling Green." Floyd, who is somewhere in that region, if a little inducement were offered him, would soon *steal* the iron ones.

LOCAL MILITARY NEWS.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Capt. N. W. Malley, Company B, 1st Regiment Eagle Brigade, Col. Dan'l Ullman, was on Monday last the recipient of a very beautiful service, sword, sash, and belt as a token of esteem and regard from a number of his personal friends of New-Brighton, Staten Island. The presentation was made in the presence of Capt. Malley's Company at their camp at Satterville, N. J. The company having been drawn up in line, Mr. Richard Cundill, one of the New-Brighton friends made the presentation with some very appropriate remarks which were equally complimentary to the men as to their Captain. Capt. Malley replied in a suitable manner though somewhat abashed by the unexpected compliment which he had received.

The visitors from Staten Island were entertained in the true soldier style by Capt. Kiefler, of Co. A, the commandant of the camp, a thorough soldier and perfect gentleman.

In the absence of Commissary Jones, his sergeant was requested by Lieut. Bergh to open the store-house, when the visitors were invited to examine its contents. All were exceedingly pleased with the quality and abundance of the rations supplied by Uncle Sam, and with the perfect system upon which the daily issue is made to companies each of which has its own cook, who learn and teach the privates in turn how to take care of his rations, and thus fit himself in the most important part of a soldier's duty. Under the strict discipline enforced by Col. Ullman the 1st Regiment, Eagle Brigade and Camp Winfield Scott will be a model of neatness, good order, and thorough discipline.

RECRUITING OFFICES IN BAR-ROOMS.

Capt. Koburger of Company B, 5th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, denies that he has charged rent for the recruiting quarters which he opened in this city, notwithstanding he held his office in a bar-room. He states that Col. Seckett, the late mustering-officer in this city, gave him the privilege (for the purpose of saving rent) of holding his quarters in his brother's place—a lager beer saloon; that his brother subsequently presented his bill for the usual amount, and that its payment being refused, the matter dropped there.

DRILL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The left wing of this regiment had a battalion drill at their Armory on Thursday night, the maneuvers being witnessed by a large number of the friends of the men. The wing, consisting of Companies A, D, F, and I, turned out about 320 men, under command of Col. Lefferts. The exercises consisted of the manual of arms, loading and firing, marching and countermarching by the flank and platoon, the same movements being gone through with at the sound of the bugle. The drill on the whole was very creditable, yet not up to the old standard, which deficiency may be accounted for by new recruits and new officers. The men appeared in fatigue dress, with their new black belts and cartridge boxes.

A SCOTCH REGIMENT.

A regiment of Infantry, denominated the "Scotch Regiment," has been accepted by the Governor of the State of Illinois, for the service of the United States Government, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. It will be composed chiefly of Scotchmen and the descendants of Scotchmen, although good men of other nationalities will not be excluded from entering its ranks. The regiment will be armed with the most effective weapons used in modern warfare, and placed at once in the Camp of Instruction at Chicago, Ill., where comfortable barracks, good rations, and necessary clothing will be supplied to all who enlist. The regiment, in its costume and organization, will be distinct, in some respects, from any other regiment in the service. The sutler's office, of which so many complaints have been made, has been placed in charge of a Regimental Committee, thus securing the best articles at the lowest prices, while the profits of the office go to the regimental fund, out of which many comforts will be obtained for the soldier without cost. Daniel Cameron, jr., is the Acting Colonel.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS, AND TWO COMPANIES OF ARTILLERISTS.

The 76th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, under command of Col. N. W. Green, arrived in town on Saturday morning from Albany, by special train over the Hudson River Railroad. Prior to their departure on Friday afternoon, the regiment was presented with a splendid stand of colors, the gift of Mrs. Campbell of New-York Mills. The presentation was made by Benson, S. S. Campbell, Col. Green responding. The regiment was received by Maj.-Gen. Morgan, and on the same occasion the men were addressed by the Hon. George T. Peirce of the State Legislature.

For several weeks past the 76th regiment has been quartered in the barracks at Albany. The organization of the regiment was commenced in Cortland about four months ago and subsequently removed to the Capital, where the headquarters were established. It is partly composed of the Cherry Valley corps, numbering 300 men, who consolidated with the regiment, thus raising it to the maximum standard. The men wear the regulation uniform and will be armed in this city, where they will quarter for a few days, with Enfield rifles.

The Colonel, Major, and Adjutant were educated at West Point, the former having been a member of the class in which Gen. Rosecrans graduated. Major Livingston held the same rank in the 92d, and has seen service. What disposition will be made of this fine regiment has not yet been determined upon. The roster of the field, staff, and line is as follows:

Colonel, N. W. Green of Cortland; Lieutenant-Colonel, James C. Strong; Major, Charles A. Livingston; Adjutant, H. F. Robinson; Quartermaster, A. P. Smith; Surgeon, J. C. Nelson; Chaplain, the Rev. H. S. Richardson (Methodist) of New-York Mills; Sergeant-Major, John Froker; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Albert J. Jarvis.

Company A—Capt. A. J. Grover; 1st Lieut. Charles H. George; 2d Lieut. H. W. Pierce.

Company B—Capt. O. C. Fox; 1st Lieut. C. D. Crandall; 2d Lieut. W. S. Walcott.

Company C—Capt. G. D. Crittenden; 1st Lieut. E. R. Weaver; 2d Lieut. M. P. Marsh.

Company D—Capt. C. L. Watrouse; 1st Lieut. E. D. Van Slyck; 2d Lieut. G. J. Foster.

Company E—Capt. W. H. Powell; 1st Lieut. J. H. Ballard; 2d Lieut. S. M. Powell.

Company F—Capt. J. H. Barnard; 1st Lieut. E. A. Meade; 2d Lieut. W. W. Green.

Company G—Capt. W. Lansing; 1st Lieut. Aaron Segar; 2d Lieut. J. L. Goddard.

Company H—Capt. A. L. Swan; 1st Lieut. L. B. Cleveland; 2d Lieut. L. B. Strong.

Company I—Capt. John A. Cooke; 1st Lieut. H. A. Blodges; 2d Lieut. R. Williams.

Company K—Capt. J. W. Young; 1st Lieut. C. A. Watkins; 2d Lieut. C. M. Gaylord.

Accompanying the regiment were two companies of Artillerymen who are not at present attached to any corps. They number 300 men, one company being under the command of Capt. Pinkamsmer and the other under Capt. Ellis, formerly of the British service. They wear the regulation uniform, and are without their guns. It is probable that this battalion will be consolidated with Col. Doubleday's regiment. They are quartered in the Park Barracks.

THE CONNECTICUT BATTERY.

The sailing vessel Edwood Walter has been chartered to convey the battery of the 1st Connecticut Artillery to Port Royal. She is being altered and fitted up for this trip, and will be ready about Wednesday of next week. She will carry also 6 men and 25 horses of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.

MOHAWK RIFLES—COL. O. B. PEIRCE—NOT CONSOLIDATED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have just returned from a flying trip to Washington, on business of my regiment—but find that in my absence the rural and urbane editors (confound their ever kindly noble faces!) have made sad havic with the "Mohawks," having done no less than consolidate them with their most unworthy "Brothers," the "Onondagas," whose Chief is a veritable Mohawk, by ceremonial adoption into that ancient warrior tribe, whose location is in Canada West.

I deem it no dishonor to rank as these editors have placed me (Lieutenant-Colonel) under the brave, energetic Johnson Butler Brown, of the Onondagas, as commandant. So, thanks, gentlemen, for the real honor, kindly intended; but as I have this day (Jan. 11) received an order from His Excellency Governor Morgan for the use of the United States Arsenal at Rome, as the rendezvous of my regiment, I have the satisfaction of learning that the Onondagas and the Mohawks, with friendship cemented in the esteem and mutual confidence of their several commanders, will soon march, as separate regiments, to meet the common foe.

So a health to the Onondagas and the Mohawks. Long may they wave!

O. B. PEIRCE, Colonel.

Headquarters, Rome, Jan. 17, 1862.

DIED.

DANFORTH—On Sunday, Jan. 19, at 6 o'clock a. m., Mealey I. Danforth, aged 51 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, corner Eleventh street, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m.

MANN—On Saturday, Jan. 18, Mrs. Eunice Mann.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 21st, at 1 p.m., from the residence of Mr. Wm. Wood, No. 36 East Twenty-ninth street, without further invitation.

Norwich, Conn., and Taunton, N. J., papers please copy.

WILSON—On Saturday, Jan. 18, Peter Wilson, in the 60th year of his age, after a short illness, of numb palsy.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Abyssinian Baptist Church, West Waverly place, near the Sixth avenue, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 18.

10,000 U. S. 6s '81 reg	90	5	Penn. Coal Co		65
200 U. S. 6s '81 Oregon War Loan 1 yearly	98	100	Erie Railway	b15	29½
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	47½	250	do		35½
2,000 Mo. State 6s	42½	50	do	b30	35½
3,000 Minn. S. 8 ⅌ c. bs	78	50	do	s60	35½
1,000 N. Y. Centralbs	94	250	do	b60	36
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s '76 c.b.	104	100	do	b60	36½
1,000 Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs.	100	100	do	b30	36½
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	100	300	do	b30	37
1,000 Mil. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M. S. F. Conv. Bs.	97½	200	do	b3	35½
2,000 C. B. & Q. RR. 8 ⅌ cent Bonds	84½	250	do		35
1,000 N. Is. 1st Mtge	88	100	Erie Railway Pref.	s30	57½
500 Ill. Cent. RR. Bds.	90½	50	do	s30	57
9,000 do	91	50	do		57½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	42	250	do	s60	57½
13,000 Clev. & Pit. 4th M.	56½	170	Harlem Railroad Pref.		31
1,000 Long Dock Bds	90	90	Michigan Central R. R.		53½
1,000 Detroit, M. & T. Bs.	72½	50	do		53½
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. Bs.	90	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.		24
1,000 Mill. & Prairie Du Chien 1st Mtg	86½	70	Mi. So. & N. I. G. Stk.	b15	41
2,000 do	86½	100	do		40½
5 Bank of Commerce	78	100	Ill. C. R. R. Scripe 1st		63
5 Am. Ex. Bank	81	50	do	s60	64
20 Commonwealth Bank	70	10	Galena & Chicago RR.		68
15,000 Am. Gold	b30	101½	do		68
5000 do	b30	101½	do		68½
70,000 do	101	340	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.		37
16 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	91	250	do		37½
85 Pacific M. Stm. Co.	99	50	do	b30	37½
105 do	98½	50	do	b30	37½
125 do	98½	130	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.		55
25 Nicaragua Transit Co.	5½	50	do		55½
100 do	5	100	do	s30	55½
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b10	85½	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. RR.		61
100 do	s10	85½	12 Warren Railroad		73
100 do		85½			

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg'd	98½	50	New-York Cen. RR.		85½
10,000 do	98½	175	do		85½
5,000 Ill. Canal Bs.	70	50	do	b30	84½
2,000 Ill. Canal Reg'd Bs.	72	300	Erie Railway		35½
4,000 Ill. Coupon Bs. '12	70	100	do		35½
2,000 Missouri State 6s	42½	12	Erie Railway Pref.		57½
3,000 do	42½	50	do		57½
2,000 Missouri Cs. issued to Hon. S. St. Jos. R.	49½	200	Harlem Railroad		32
1,000 Brooklyn City W. 1s	90½	100	Michigan Cen. RR.		53½
1,000 Chicago N. W. S. F. Bs.	89	100	do	b30	53½
5,000 Lake E. & W. 1st Mtg. Bonds	73½	50	Mich. S. & N. In. G. S.		41
1,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bonds	91	400	Panama Railroad		110
10,000 American Gold	b30	102	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. RR.		110
10,000 do	b15	102	50 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s30	37½
10,000 do		102	100 do	b30	38
10 Pacific Mail SS. Co.		99	50 Chi. & Rock I. R. RR.		55½
			50 Mil. & P. du Chien RR.		21

SATURDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Stock market was not very active to-day, but prices are generally higher than at the Second Board on Friday. Both parties are waiting with impatience for advices from Washington in regard to the financial policy of the Administration. The Bank Committee has returned, having satisfactorily accomplished their mission in the settlement of the old loans, but without having accomplished much in the matter of arrangements for the future. The programme agreed upon with the Secretary does not meet with acceptance from the Committee of Ways and Means, who, it is understood, will agree upon and recommend a plan of their own, including an issue of Treasury Notes, bearing no interest and fundable into a 6 ⅌ cent stock at the pleasure of the holder. The plan includes, also, a tax bill sufficient to raise a sum amply large to meet, with the revenue from other sources, the current expenses and interest on the public debt. This tax bill, if large enough to secure these points, will give the public confidence in the notes, and prevent their depreciation, while the fact that they are receivable for taxes, will furnish a large absorption for them. It is probable the stock will be made reconvertible into notes, so that temporary investments may be made in it, for the purpose of employing money safely for short periods. With ample taxation upon articles of merchandise, which are not now taxed onerously, and with excise duties, &c., we cannot see why public investments in Government securities should not again be large. In the mean time temporary relief for the stringency in the Treasury must be had from some other source. We have great confidence in the ability of the Committee of Ways and Means, and have no doubt that, after giving the subject their best consideration in all its aspects, they will decide upon the wisest and most practicable plan. Between the Boards the market was firm. At the Second Board, the dealings were not large, but quotations were generally higher. Central sold up to 85½ against 84½ on Friday. Erie was 35½ for Common, and 57½ for Preferred—an improvement of ½ ⅌ cent in each case. Pacific Mail was 98½ bid against 98. There is an impression that the next dividend on this stock will be larger than 5 ⅌ cent, but we cannot trace it to any good authority. The revived demand for Nicaragua continues at 5@5½. The buyers expect a verdict of about a million and a quarter of dollars against Mr. Vanderbilt, and are buying under that agreeable anticipation. In the Western shares, the dealings were to moderate extent, and quotations were well sustained. The market for Government securities has been firm to-day and fairly active. The 6s of 1881 sold at 90½ for Registered and 81 for Coupons. The 5s of 1874 were 89½ bid. State stocks were dull but firm. At the close the quotations after a slight decline were again firmer at: U. S. 6s, '81, coupon, 91@91½; United States 6s, '81, reg., 90½@90¾; United States 5s, '74, 89½; Tennessee State 6s, 43½@44; Virginia State 6s, 49; Missouri State 6s, 42½@42¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 98½@98¾; New-York Central Railroad, 83½@83¾; Erie Railway, 35½@35¾; Erie Railway, Pref., 57½@57¾; Hudson River Railroad, 39@39½; Harlem Railroad, 12½@12¾; Harlem Railroad, Preferred, 31½@31¾; Reading Railroad, 37½@37¾; Mich. Central Railroad, 53½@53¾; Mich. Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 20½@20¾; Mich. Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 40½@41; Panama Railroad, 113@113½; Illinois Central Railroad, 63½@64; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 68½@68¾; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 37½@37¾; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 55½@55¾; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, 61@61.

In foreign bills there is but little doing to-day, and the market is heavy. Sterling is 108@112 for commercial and bankers' signatures. France are 5.10@4.95. The demand for Exchange for the last few weeks appears to have been to a large extent speculative.

Freights are dull and lower, especially for American bottoms, owing partly to the news from Europe respecting the burning of a few vessels by the Privateer Sumter, but are firmer for continental ships. The chief cause of the limited transactions, however, is the decline in Exchange. To Liverpool, the offerings are 100 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 2s. 6d; 147 bbls. Pork at 4s.; 100 bbls. Petroleum Oil at 8s. 6d.; 100 bags Cloverseed at 30s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 35s., by American ships, and, by neutral flag, 35 tuns Bacon and 20 tuns Lard at 35s. To London, 700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d., by neutral vessels. To Glasgow, 1,800 bush. Wheat at 10d., in bags. The charters are an Austrian bark, with 16,000 bush. Corn, to Cork, for orders at 11½d.; a Hamburg brig, to Rio Janeiro, with 1,500 bbls. Flour at $1 25, or, if to Santos, $1 35.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $457,669 10—for Customs, $140,000; Payments, including redeemed 6 ⅌ cent notes, $881,438 66; Balance, $3,212,174 07.

The Chicago and Rock Island Road earned the second week in January:

1861	$16,160
1862	$24,744
Increase	$8,584

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week of January were:

First week, 1862	$21,700 34
First week, 1861	13,022 72
Increase	$8,677 62

Mr. Cisco has made another call of $3,500,000 on the Banks on account of the 6 ⅌ cent Stock Loan. On this call demand and overdue interest-paying Treasury Notes are receivable. Some of the Banks will be obliged to borrow Treasury Notes to meet this call, and, notwithstanding they owe the Government their proportion of ten millions of dollars, which can be paid in these Notes, they have churlishly refused to receive them on deposit, and have in every way in their power discredited them, to the injury of the public credit. In one instance a check on a leading Bank was certified as good, payable in Treasury Notes, and the same check was afterward refused on deposit by the same Bank. In another instance a Bank threw out a single $5 note in a payment of several hundred dollars. Other Banks refuse to receive them in any shape. It strikes us that this course of proceeding is—not to put too fine a point upon it—exceedingly unpatriotic, and cannot be healthy in the long run for these institutions. We are curious to see how the future calls of the Secretary are to be met if Banks refuse to deal in Treasury Notes. An effort was made to abrogate the contract for the remainder of the 6 ⅌ cent Loan, but the Secretary would not consent.

The Kangaroo, for Liverpool, to-day, takes $339,000 in specie; the Bremen, for Southampton, $17,000, making a total of $356,000.

Of the receipts for duties during the week $181,746 34 were in Treasury notes bearing interest, and the remainder in demand notes.

The exchanges at the Clearing-House this morning were $16,529,087 31. The exchanges for the week ending to-day were $107,732,779 54, being a daily average of $17,955,463 26, against $17,605,951 91 for the week ending on Saturday.

The movement in currency is very active. The demand from the interior is large, no doubt the result of the suspension of the banks, which has thrown twenty or thirty millions of gold, which was among the people, out of circulation, by making merchandise of it. The banks of circulation were never making more money, as their redemptions are very small.

Money continues very abundant on call at 5@7 ⅌ cent, and paper goes freely at 6@7 ⅌ cent, if of favorite signatures, and in some cases even less. The supply of choice paper is small. At the Banks the offerings are not large. The commercial loans continue to decline, while the deposits are rapidly increasing. Since the day the banks suspended, the increase exceeds ten millions of dollars, while the loans show a decrease of seven millions. The specie reserve remains about steady, in the neighborhood of twenty-six millions. The principal items, as compared with the figures of 19th August, when the first Treasury note loan was negotiated, stand as follows:

	Aug. 19.	Jan. 18.
Loans	$106,514,000	$93,134,000
Specie	49,729,000	25,908,000
Deposits	89,429,000	96,202,000

These are actual figures, not averages, and four small banks, not in the Clearing-House, are not included. This statement shows a large contraction of commercial loans—over $23,000,000—while the deposits in the same period have increased nearly nine millions.

There is a moderate demand for Gold to-day at 1¼@2 ⅌ cent premium. Silver sells at only a trifling premium.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent, payable Feb. 1.

We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 16, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry Goods	$4,296,352	$2,671,638	$1,004,590
General merchandise	1,830,014	1,973,707	2,317,697
Total for week	$6,096,366	$4,645,345	$3,302,447
Previously reported	4,617,739	6,570,734	2,890,134
Since Jan. 1	$10,704,105	$11,216,079	$6,192,581

We annex our usual annual statement of the commerce of this port. The results are very satisfactory. While foreign countries have taken from us immense amounts of cereals, provisions, and miscellaneous articles, our importations of foreign goods have so largely decreased that foreign nations have paid us thirty-seven millions of gold in payment for our products. Instead of shipping forty-two millions of specie as we did in 1860, we have imported in 1861 thirty-seven millions. The decrease in dutiable importations is over one hundred millions, mostly Dry Goods. The Free Goods show an increase of about two and a quarter millions, and the Warehoused Goods a decrease of over five and a half millions. The duties on importations show a decrease of over thirteen millions. The exports of produce on manufactures, &c., show an increase of nearly thirty-six millions, while the exports of specie and bullion show a decrease of thirty-seven millions. The result of the years' commerce, exclusive of specie, is as follows:

Imports	$125,630,407
Exports	139,504,901
Excess of exports	12,916,494
As compared with 1860, the imports of merchandise show a decline of	$103,727,723
The exports an increase of	35,102,721
In favor of this country	$139,930,444

FOREIGN DUTIABLE IMPORTS *entered at New-York during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861.*

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Jan	$4,159,017	$15,856,327	$16,021,174	$8,175,837
Feb	5,810,256	13,231,446	14,867,040	7,173,399
March	7,245,526	15,314,623	18,163,698	6,706,599
April	5,837,846	15,595,741	10,407,906	3,303,409
May	6,271,613	13,272,311	10,515,411	2,894,569
June	6,652,563	14,909,315	11,070,400	1,875,563
July	14,612,559	21,031,400	10,759,905	3,200,563
August	15,097,732	19,416,207	10,564,675	3,599,646
Sept	11,180,523	12,179,449	11,916,129	2,109,298
October	9,224,479	9,345,699	10,974,438	3,636,560
Nov	7,390,322	9,870,520	6,725,416	4,614,982
Dec	9,775,311	13,043,310	5,374,246	4,342,756
Total	$102,942,337	$176,765,309	$154,660,498	$54,254,261
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.				
Jan	$1,909,468	$1,201,707	$2,744,411	$3,560,680
Feb	1,359,023	1,254,502	1,820,772	3,751,678
March	1,812,250	2,191,413	3,592,993	3,084,187
April	2,659,301	2,092,542	2,346,349	3,351,965
May	1,928,573	3,091,295	1,845,020	2,736,568
June	953,014	3,180,301	2,795,068	2,191,513
July	1,506,271	1,496,147	1,594,918	2,972,054
Aug	2,347,741	2,930,021	2,650,695	1,816,224
Sept	1,253,829	1,810,626	1,652,532	1,577,365
Oct	2,061,468	1,447,433	1,911,515	2,162,452
Nov	1,425,370	1,985,697	2,487,290	1,964,844
Dec	1,900,668	2,145,334	2,120,579	2,374,248
Total	$22,024,601	$26,780,732	$26,996,447	$31,733,918
SPECIE.				
Jan	$309,572	$71,398	$225,050	7,262,229
Feb	240,959	92,209	190,153	2,374,057
March	271,203	91,668	75,694	5,506,451
April	324,957	272,441	49,146	1,953,001
May	324,540	122,436	96,659	3,490,812
June	102,142	405,992	36,472	5,307,153
July	36,835	175,139	64,331	8,996,493
Aug	67,562	248,419	140,720	1,049,352
Sept	136,233	144,555	259,[illegible]	1,211,[illegible]
Oct	89,308	630,946	1,062,[illegible]	620,[illegible]
Nov	90,446	187,067	446,779	999,825
Dec	63,133	184,634	6,174,661	330,508
Total	$2,264,120	$2,816,421	$9,002,339	$37,003,413
TOTAL.				
Jan	$6,165,719	$19,147,932	$21,756,273	$20,127,411
Feb	9,209,643	18,844,270	19,346,979	16,341,597
March	11,729,792	20,629,436	23,806,126	16,201,384
April	11,169,925	22,455,613	15,871,369	14,899,343
May	11,454,303	23,522,046	16,893,191	14,910,281
June	10,[illegible],442	24,095,621	19,169,769	12,049,725
July	16,749,147	27,926,139	24,571,649	14,800,051
August	19,424,176	24,843,291	20,914,534	8,053,928
Sept	15,473,295	16,613,505	15,295,450	7,310,[illegible]
Oct	12,847,364	13,647,946	16,[illegible],247	6,[illegible],14[illegible]
Nov	10,081,690	14,105,602	12,437,156	9,630,012
Dec	13,344,625	19,968,292	21,350,933	9,016,924
Total	$152,067,057	$215,405,516	$222,209,810	$167,302,240
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.				
January	$4,504,264	$2,664,730	$2,264,924	$2,543,273
February	4,553,206	2,101,994	2,350,619	2,741,120
March	4,164,413	1,716,257	2,290,117	3,817,144
April	3,295,503	1,647,551	3,009,423	1,761,215
May	2,650,818	1,628,456	2,425,667	1,9[illegible]
June	2,300,149	2,509,131	2,236,077	1,[illegible]
July	3,164,[illegible]	2,300,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
August	3,116,913	3,096,004	3,330,105	2,614,[illegible]
Sept	2,505,062	2,830,441	4,097,272	2,934,814
October	2,462,725	2,740,552	3,012,[illegible]	2,510,080
Nov	2,124,555	1,970,134	1,5[illegible],381	1,987,820
Dec	1,789,620	1,840,754	1,246,203	3,501,857
Total	$37,450,542	$26,057,009	$31,102,924	$33,717,069

CASH DUTIES 1858 TO 1861.

	1858.	1859.
January	$1,641,474 59	$3,476,411 38
February	2,003,784 46	2,922,[illegible]
March	2,213,462 15	2,[illegible]
April	1,[illegible]516 41	[illegible],011,235
May	1,748,727 54	3,212,009[illegible]
June	1,695,613 03	3,114,020[illegible]
July	3,287,[illegible] 33	4,331,246 89
August	2,543,118 01	4,241,010 43
September	2,612,[illegible] 63	2,568,[illegible] 15
October	2,094,834 43	2,318,759 [illegible]
November	1,796,529 47