AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.

The Theatres, this last week, have offered nothing new in the form of pieces, and only one novelty as to characterization: Mr. J. S. Clarke, at the Winter Garden, in the pleasant comedy of Married Life. Mr. Clark has not done himself justice is not seeking a wider repertory of plays suited to his speciality as an actor. His Toodles as a complete sketch is unqualifiedly the most searching, exact, ludicrous, and withal morally instructive, representation of drunkenness, the accursed, ever exhibited. With such ability to create a character out of nothing, we could wish to have Mr. Clarke afford extension to his powers adequate to the expectations raised of him. It will be seen with satisfaction, therefore, that he will appear to-night in the leading part of The Serious Family, a piece he has never essayed before—and which has not been played for several years here. The Winter Garden is further enlivened by the truly national Spanish dancing of Cubas, assisted by M. Ximenes. It is the national traits, in multiform ways, which constitute the inducement to travel, and the delight that wandering about affords: when, however, we can have any one of them without the horror of sea-sickness or the peril of brigands with disgustingly dirty leggings and mortally sharp knives, it is better to snatch the opportunity. The Naiad Queen very resplendent and affectionate, and finally consigned to an immortal and very wet grave at the bottom of a big river, all for a Sam Slick kind of a knight, who ought to have been hanged in the first act,—is yet in the ascendant at the Winter Garden, as an afterpiece. The Queen retires to private life after Wednesday.

—Wallack's Theatre, which, in its brilliant construction, its improvements in the auditorium, its demolition especially of the proscenium boxes, and that most unnatural and repulsive looking interjection of the proscenium wings—hanging velvets and gilded pilasters, thrust into the thick of every decolate forest, deserted cave, or squalid hovel, of the drama—Wallack's, so elegant and freed from a wretchedly bad material precedent, and making the boasted theatres of London and Paris architecturally poor in comparison—with such admirable stage management, has been doing and will continue to execute the old standard comedies. The casts of these are so familiar to our readers, and have been so often noticed, that we shall not enter into detail.

—Laura Keene's theatre is still identified with Our American Cousin.

—Niblo's has been vibrating twixt tragedy and comedy. The essential comedy is chiefly by Mr. Hackett, in characters which have identified his name with the reputation of the American stage abroad and at home. It is astonishing how few actors can pronounce a word of French. Mr. Hackett is an exception, and by this means adds to the variety of his impersonations.

If the money spent by the profession uselessly were devoted to the institution of a school for actors, where, under adequate instruction, they could learn much which belongs to their trade, including dress and address, the proper pronunciation of foreign words, the due simplicity and accuracy of vocal utterance—not elocution as ordinarily taught—and some other polite and liberal things which, though they do not make an artist on the stage, yet the want of them prevents him from being one—if this were done there would be a new epoch for the living drama. The eminent tragedians then would not address themselves chiefly to the prize-ring for applause, and the lesser lights would not so frequently be so indefinite and bewildered as to compete with the principals in inanity.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The fat, tall girl has retired to the shades of private life, and the man neither fat nor tall, but thin and short, the shortest of his sex, is now the star of the empyrean of curiosities, so to speak. This *reductio* not *ad absurdum*, for he is not so, but simply "beautifully less," cracks the jokes of the season to the delectation of thousands who resort to the high change of the wonderful combined with the cheap to suit war prices. The Barnum it is presumed will breathe a few days before he catches something else. The brutes are all either well or convalescent. The whale, at first can-tank-erous, has become reconciled to the small parlor with the wet floor on which he receives visitors. The grisly sighs for his auriferous home in California, but judicious feeding keeps him from falling into a decline. The Hippopotamus, aware of the religious feeling which the truly gospel texts have excited in his favor, leads a strictly moral life; sometimes on land sometimes in water; sometimes 'arf and 'arf, as our English cousins, so pure in their diction, would express it. The undone Undine is wet with tears and water generally and dies or ought to die of dropsy and spangles. To have such magnificent obsequies as those of the fourth act, distances any Milesian corner-grocery funeral, brass band and green aprons thrown in, which ever Broadway on the Sabbath offered to the marveling eyes of country cousins; and as Horne Tooke said to Edmund Burke, who offered to write his epitaph, "it is a temptation to commit suicide." We feel so full of our subject—natural history—snakes, fishes, apocalyptic beasts, fairy dwarfs, and romantico-dramatic illustrations, that we fear we should bore the gentle reader were we to say more—that is, provided he has read what we have expressed, which is doubtful.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AND SO FORTH.

We must not look a gift horse in the mouth. The operations at the Academy have been, owing to the war, simply a spasm. They were not designed or performed by the contractor for the season, Mr. Ullman, who prudently withdrew, owing to the bellicose storm and the colossal tax. Mr. Grau then took up some operatic waifs, and starring into the lands of the Puritans, causing by his profane representations a rattling among the bones of all the mighty dead who came over in the Mayflower, as well as the osseous remains of their direct descendants: (for particulars, see those highly-interesting genealogical periodicals and books which issue from the ink-fountain of New-England with a steadiness rivaling the waters of Saratoga, telling us how Belshazzer Squash married Hepsebah Bosh, and Ichabod Bosh married Proverbs Squash, and from this union came all the Boshes and Squashes who distinguished themselves in letters of living light from sea to sea and from pole to pole.) Mr. Grau then diverged to Northern New-York, and finally came to the Academy of this deserted city. A large opera-house demands large means; and, by the way, we suppose the higher experience of the public, and what is more important, of stockholders, will finally settle down upon a musical theatre no more extensive than the *Italiens* of Paris, which is a shade larger than the former Opera House of Astor place; but which happily does not remove the most distant auditor too far from the stage, thus placing him within the due electricity of the voice, and enabling the grasp of the eye to draw satisfactions from good acting, and securing moderately strong voices a chance of producing effect, and lessening the expense of an orchestra, by a reduction of its numbers. The Academy really is too large for a small company, with voices deficient in power. When, too, such a great actor as Ronconi appears, it is too vast for an analysis of his effects, apart from singing. Accordingly, this last week, with a small orchestra, blighted chorus, and singers generally wanting in power for such a wide enclosure, the opera has been as dull—as—suppose we say, Balzac's attempts to reveal a characteristic by a line, or interject generous humor into his dull pages. We select the novelist, Balzac, because it has been said had he lived long enough he would have rivaled Shakespeare. Possibly: but it would require a few million years, more or less. But the audiences were fair and respectable. Notwithstanding that, *par excellence*, the supposed most observant man of externals attached to the English press, talked of "the mob" of this country, we affirm that it is the only great country in the world where there is no mob, and it is due wholly and solely to universal suffrage. We make no account of the good behavior of European crowds with a bayonet or a policeman for every score or hundred to keep them in order. That is simply imprisonment in the open air. Here, however, there are no bayonets—the war exception now proving the rule—and but in the large cities it is difficult to find a policeman, even with a search-warrant in hand. The good behavior of New-York City, with its million inhabitants, is not determined by the handful of policemen which are paid and uniformed. They contribute, doubtless, something to this end, and are, as a preventive to experiments against the peace, indispensable. They are useful also, of dark nights, in the regions nearer the rivers, and removed from the main avenues. At the Broadway crossings, by day, they are not only useful but ornamental, and it gives one new faith in the powers of the physical man to see such a collection of splendidly developed fellows. But the security of the city, after all, lies in the fact that each man feels elevated by being a citizen; and low though he may have been upon being wrecked on our shores—unused to speak but in the heated breath of a bondman, unfriendly to soap, unaccustomed to a TRIBUNE or a toothbrush, yet as a rule he becomes vitalized, purified, elevated, by the force of democratic institutions—even with all the drawbacks of such local government as we have granted and sweated under for the last ten years: a government, however, which is daily getting better, as a reformed metropolitan police and a gentleman as Mayor, bear witness. But of mobs, we know nothing: a street encounter of a crowd, once in 25 years, and that dissipated so easily as hardly to leave a moral effect behind, is all that we can lay claim to in the premises. To prove this, we need only look to our theatres. They are only too well behaved. They have not yet learned to hiss bores and bad actors. Of the rancorous uprisings in the theatres of Europe, where popular feeling is so restricted, hunted, badgered by authority, in the streets and highways, finds its safety-valve and expends its wrath upon what does not please it—of this, we have hardly an idea. The theatres here are as to the auditorium self-regulated, and the only positive indecency is by some improper characters who will chew tobacco and void their rheum upon the ground and the lower departments of their neighbors. Such people should be thrust out as nuisances and blackguards, by the ushers; the rule being uttered that they must keep their filth to their own private styes.

There will be a performance of La Sonnambula at the New-York Academy to-night (Monday). Miss Kellogg and Mr. Brignoli sing the leading parts.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

This institution is now generally dramatized. It was simply to be lyrical originally. Unaccustomed to a theater, the good people at first called the boxes pews, and confounded a certain popular singer whose name began with a certain letter with a certain popular orator whose name also began with a certain letter. But high-reaching Brooklynites have overcome this. They now go naturally to the opera as chickens to roost; and moreover they seek the nestling drawn wedged into the opera, after a stockholders' war which raged as furiously as religious wars ever must—for what can equal the spiritual intensities? We have therefore given over Brooklyn as better than New-York. It will become "of the earth earthy," like this capital of sin and iniquity, where it requires all the denunciation of the pen to crush the abuses of public amusements—and the pen is doing its work, as the new Amusement Bill at Albany so happily testifies. We hope the good people of Brooklyn will exercise a moral supervision over their play-house. If they can exclude what is low and vile in sentiment as well as what is false and vicious in style, their theatre may take a model rank. It is a very fine edifice. It is better shaped and better sized than our Academy, and ought, generously and politely directed, to add to and not detract from the morals, manners, and taste of the liberal community.

—It is announced that under the direction of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Edwin Forrest will to-night commence a series of tragic performances in the Brooklyn Academy.

The *Traviata* played on Saturday night drew a good house at the Brooklyn Academy. It passed off well and all seemed pleased. The lovers were executed by Miss Kellogg and Mr. Brignoli.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

At a time when America had not distinguished herself by a single musical artist sent to Europe—when too the piano-forte revelations of Thalberg and Liszt appeared to have exhausted all the more salient qualities and interesting possibilities of the instrument—when the ingenuities of many octaves rapidly resounded to cover the native defect of the short, cut tone, incapable of extension, heaving, or passion after once being struck, were pressed to the utmost—Mr. Gottschalk, then a mere youth, appeared and made an eminent reputation from one end of Europe to the other. With whatever superiority eight or ten years of additional study may be supposed to confer, he is now once more among us, and will give to-morrow night at Niblo's Saloon a concert, assisted by the artists of the Academy. Mr. Gottschalk's more recent publications have been adopted by the Conservatory of Paris as models for the study of the higher pupils. He will now give us some new fruits of his lyrical imaginings.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PIANO.

The mechanical genius of this country has been most vigorously occupied of late years in the improvement of this instrument, so universal in its use. The highest medal in Paris was given to American square pianos. As regards our grand pianos there we cannot speak. The difficulty with all piano-fortes up to this time has been their perishable nature. Unlike the violin they soon decay with age, and become useless. Mr. S. B. Driggs, No. 350 Fourth street, next to Broadway, as will be seen by an explanatory advertisement in another column, publishes the opinions of some of our ablest musicians, that he has secured the piano against such deterioration by age; that it thus rivals the violin; that rejected, worn-out instruments, only capable of making night hideous, can be inexpensively restored to every melodious quality they were possessed of in their best days, not to lose it again by age; and that new pianos can, by the addition of this patent improvement, be proof against the ills that their race is subject to. We commend a perusal of Mr. Driggs's advertisement to persons who are interested in the subject, and that includes every man who has a house to furnish. The improvement consists in a patent "string-clamp," which takes off from the strain on the wood, which is the cause of the decay of the instrument.

Arthur Brown was arrested at Fairfield, Conn., on Friday morning by Deputy United States Marshal Sherman, and taken to Fort Lafayette, by virtue of an order from the Secretary of State. The prisoner has been a resident of New-York, and is a young man about thirty years of age. The charges against him are unknown.

SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS, AND CURIOSITIES.—A large and valuable collection of native and imported coins, medals, autographs, numismatic works, and such like curiosities, will be sold at auction this and to-morrow evenings, at the Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, by Bangs, Merwin, & Co. Among the foreign collection will be found many interesting coins: farthings and pennies of the reigns of the Royal Georges, sous of the reign of Louis XVI., coins of Napoleon's time, beside Roman pieces and those of almost every nation. In the American list are coins of every sort, as many as nine pieces of 1793, six of 1799, and a half dozen of 1804—the latter, the rarest of American cents. The colonial collection of coins, and that of autographs, documents, &c., is said to be very complete.

CHINESE RELIGION.—We invite the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column of a lecture to be delivered to-morrow evening, by Mr. B. D. L. Southerland, in the John street M. E. Church, on the "Religions of the Chinese." The subject will be amply illustrated by a number of Idols and other articles, all of which are reported to have been in actual use in heathen temples in China, Burmah, or India.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Charles Gould, esq., will read a paper before the Society at an adjourned meeting at its rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor place, on Tuesday evening, on "A National Bank as a Substitute for the Independent Treasury."

Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," will lecture in the Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street, this evening, on "A Plan of Adjustment and Reunion."

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 8.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coupon	105	125 Erie Railway	34
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Or. W.		250 do	s10 34
1-, ½ yearly	87	100 do	34
1,000 do	87½	25 do	s30 34
3,000 Tenn. 6-10 ₱ ct. N.	66	150 do	s10 34½
1,000 Michigan State 6s	86	200 do	34
1,000 do, '79	84	200 do	b10 34
2,000 N. Caro. State 6s	65	100 do	s10 34
2,000 Missouri State 6s	62	323 Erie Railway Pref	56
3,000 do	61	100 do	s30 56
10,000 do	b30 61	50 do	56½
2,000 do	61	100 Hud. Riv. R.R.	s60 [illegible]
5,000 do	60	150 do	13d 30
5,000 Erie RR. 3d Mtge. Bonds '83	s 20	50 Harlem P. R. Pref	30
5,000 do	s10 34	50 Reach. City RR	30
10,000 do	34	100 Reading RR	49½
1,000 Hud. Riv. RR. 1st M.	b30	100 Mich. Cen. RR	20½
2,000 do	s10 10½	50 do	s10 20½
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bds.	100	50 do	s10 20½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 6 ₱ ct. 1st M. S. F. & C. Bds.	97½	150 do	s10 20
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. S. F. & C. Bds.	99	200 do	20
5,000 do	100	200 Mich. S. & N. I. RR	21½
5,000 Mich. S. 2d Mtge.	70	100 Mich S.&N.I.Guar.S.	41
1,000 Mich. S. 2d F. B.	55	25 Panama RR	114
500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	72	50 do	113½
1,000 Toron. H.&Alb. 1st M.	90	100 Ill. Cent. RR. Sc's	s60 56½
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	70	250 do	57
4,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B.	84	250 do	56½
10 Bank of Commerce	77	100 do	b30 56½
10 St. Nicholas Bank	75	1,000 Ill. Cen. Canceled Bond Scrip	25
15 Park Bank	86	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. RR.	100
20,000 American Gold	b30 103½	600 Clev. & Toledo RR	42
10,000 do	103	100 do	s10 42
10,000 do	103	500 do	b30 42
10,000 do	103	200 do	41½
10 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	94	300 do	s60 41
50 Penn. Coal Co	29	100 do	41
200 Pacific M. S. Steamship Co	20½	300 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR	53½
25 do	sw 20½	50 do	s30 53½
20 do	19	50 do	s60 53
20 Long Dock Co	104	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. RR	61½
300 N. Y. C. R. ex div	80	20 do	61½
50 do	s30 80	10 M. & Mississippi Pref.	74
200 do	s30 80	50 Buff. & State Line RR	121
200 do	s30 80		

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 U. S. 5s, 1871 Coup.	99½	100 N. Y. Cen. R.R. ex div.	98
5,000 U. S. 5s, 1874 Coup.	99½	100 do	b30 99½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon War Loan 1 Yearly	87	300 do	99½
7,000 Tenn. 6-10 ₱ ct. Sta	62½	300 Erie Railway Pref.	s30 56
7,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	64	100 do	s10 56½
5,000 do	63½	100 do	s10 56½
2,000 Virgin's State 6s	59	100 do	b30 56½
5,000 Mich. State 6s, '89	97½	200 do	56
2,000 Ill. Coupon Bds.	77½	100 Hudson R. R.	s10 30
5,000 N. Y. State 5s, 1874	99	200 Harlem R. R.	23
1,000 Erie R. R. 3d Mtge. Bonds, 1903	86	100 Mich. Cent. R.R.	49
3,000 Mich. Cent. 6 ₱ ct. Bonds, Old	97½	50 do	s10 49½
1,000 Mil. So. 1st Mt. Bds	60	125 do	49½
1,000 do	s10 60	100 Panama R. R.	s30 113
4,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st Mt. S. F. & C. Bds.	100	100 Ill. Cent. R.R. scripts	57
1,000 do	s10 100	100 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	66
10 Bank of New-York	159	50 do	s10 66
12,000 American Gold	103½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	41½
50 Pacific M. Steam. Co.	19½	200 do	b10 41½
50 do	s30 20	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.R.	20

SATURDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

There was an entire change in the tone of the Stock Market, to-day, and with less activity, the quotations of the morning Board were off ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. We could hear of no special reason for the heaviness, excepting the doubt thrown over the passage of the Legal Tender bill in the Senate, by the private dispatches received from Washington. Parties who have been holding stocks for the effect of the passage of the Currency bill, fear that the measure may yet be defeated, and have been realizing to some extent. There is also a growing apprehension of foreign intervention, unless the rebellion is speedily crushed out, which has drawn stock upon the market from timid holders. The withdrawal of a very prominent Bull house from that side of the market has also had a serious influence upon the stock movement, as it has drawn in its train several other operators, while some of the present sustainers of the market do not have their natural and proper influence in their present position, as they are usually found operating with the adverse faction. These are the reasons given in the street for the fall to-day, and, if well founded, they are sufficient. Our advices from Washington, however, express the belief that the legal-tender bill will pass the Senate, and we can see no cause for apprehension of any immediate interference of European nations in our domestic affairs. The dispatches from Washington confirm this view—one to *The Evening Journal* stating that the rumor of French intervention is derived from high authority. At the Second Board, with a fair degree of activity, the market was again lower. Central sold at 79¾, ex dividend; Erie common at 53¾, Preferred at 56¼, Toledo at 41¼, &c. Later in the day, there were considerable transactions, principally in Toledo, of which 3,500 shares were sold, closing at 41¼ bid. Erie sold at 31, Pacific Mail 93¼, &c.—all showing an advance on the 2d Board prices, and closing firm. Government securities were weaker, in consequence of the failure of the clause of the Currency bill authorizing the payment of the public interest in coin. The quotations fell off about ¾ ₱ cent. The 7.30 ₱ cent notes sold as low as 98, against 99¼ on Friday. The quotations at the close were: United States 6s, 1881, reg., 89; United States 6s, 1881, coupon, 90@90¼; United States 5s, 1874, coupon, 79¾; Tennessee State 6s, 43¼@43½; Virginia 6s, 52; Missouri State 6s, 41¾@41½; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 98½@98¾; New-York Central Railroad, 79¾@80; Erie Railway, 31@31¼; Erie Railway, Pref., 56¾@56¼; Hudson River Railroad, 38¼@33¼; Harlem Railroad, 12¼@12¾; Harlem Railroad, Preferred, 29¼@30; Reading Railroad, 40¼@41; Michigan Central Railroad, 49¼@49¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 21@21¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 41@41¼; Panama Railroad, 113@113¼; Illinois Central Railroad scrip, 56¾@57; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 66¾@66¾; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 41¼@41½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 52¼@53; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 61@62.

The market is firm for foreign bills at 114¼@11½ for leading bankers' sterling, but there is little doing. The passage of the Legal-Tender bill through the House has tended to stiffen the rates for exchange. Francs are 4.97½@4.92½.

In Freights the offerings are moderate, and rates somewhat unsettled. To Liverpool, the engagements are 14,000 bush. Wheat at 7d. in bulk and 7½d. in bags, mostly at the inside rate; 18,000 do. Corn at 6½@7d., in bulk and bags; 5,500 do., per steamer, at 8½d., in bags; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. in American vessels; 350 do. at 2s. 3d. by a neutral ship; 200 boxes Bacon and 800 pkgs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; 50 tuns Bacon and 50 do. Lard at 25s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d.; 500 bxs. Cheese at 27s. 6d.; and per steamer, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s., and 300 do. Bacon at 40s. To London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d.; 500 do., per neutral vessel, at 2s. 4½d., and 300 bxs. Bacon, per steamer, on private terms. To Glasgow, 6,000 bush. Wheat at 8¼d., and 100 pkgs. Cheese at 27s. 6d. In charters, we only learn of an American brig of 199 tuns, to Bermuda, at $800.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $591,045—for Customs, $121,000; payments, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent notes, $824,140 32—on account of loan, $165,800. Balance, $3,806,820 21.

In gold, the speculative movement continues, with some inquiry for export. The rates are 103½@103¾. The City of Washington took to-day $671,393, and the Bavaria, for Hamburg, $444,573, making $1,115,966. The Karnak, for Havana, on the 4th, took $204,832 in doubloons. The European export does not arise from any change in the legitimate balances of trade between the countries, but covers the transmission of foreign capital which has been used here, the owners of which fear the effect of the issue of large amounts of irredeemable paper made a legal tender.

The dealers in Treasury notes are buying and selling the demand notes at 1-5@1-10 ₱ cent discount, and the 7.30 ₱ cent notes at 1¾@2 ₱ cent discount for unindorsed, and 2½@3 ₱ cent for indorsed—a decline of 1¼ ₱ cent consequent upon striking out the specie-interest clause from the Currency bill.

The authorized fifty millions of demand notes have all been issued, and the ten-million bill passed yesterday will bridge over the time taken for action by the Senate on the legal tender bill. The Senate will, it is hoped, take a vote on the bill next week. A dispatch from Washington states that a majority of the Finance Committee is opposed to the legal-tender clause of the bill.

The money market exhibits marked ease. Good borrowers supply their wants without difficulty at 6 ₱ cent, and in frequent cases at 5 ₱ cent. The large and steady increase of private deposits in our banks indicates a continuance of great ease in money in the immediate future. The supply of paper on the street is rather greater than it has been of late, as the banks are not disposed to discount freely. Leading sixty-day acceptances can be passed at 5@6 ₱ cent; six-months acceptances 6@7 ₱ cent. Above these rates there is a wide range. The bank statement of Monday will not show any very important features. The mercantile loans are still decreasing, and the mercantile deposits increasing. The specie reserve is about twenty-eight and a half millions, an increase of five millions since suspension.

Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, left for Washington this afternoon. He goes to aid the passage of the Legal-Tender bill through the Senate, and to restore the specie interest clause.

About half a million of demand notes have been deposited with the Sub-Treasurer to-day, under the arrangement by which certificates bearing 5 ₱ cent interest are issued therefor on temporary loans. Banks have intimated their intention to take advantage of this arrangement to the amount of about three millions of dollars, and the deposits will doubtless largely exceed this amount. Mr. Cisco has issued the following notice:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

The undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States notes as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum will be paid, together with the principal in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice.

JOHN J. CISCO, Ass't Treas'r U. S.

We annex a copy of the certificate which the Assistant Treasurer will issue to depositors:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, ——, 186—.

I certify that ——— ——— in this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States ——— dollars, in United States notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five per cent per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ——— days notice, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

———, Assistant Treasurer.

This policy will furnish an outlet for these notes, and obviate the principal objection the banks had to receiving them, that they accumulated with them to an embarrassing extent. At the same time, it will give the Government the use of a large amount of money at only 5 ₱ cent interest. An attempt will probably be made to use the certificates to some extent in the payment of balances at the Clearing-House.

The Exchanges at the Bank Clearing-House this morning were $16,575,086 41. The Exchanges for the week ending to-day were $113,216,297 16, being a daily average of $18,869,382 86, against $15,631,938 17 for the week ending on Saturday last.

The Home Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent on its capital stock, payable on demand.

Of the receipts for duties during the week $129,913 32 were in Treasury notes bearing interest, and the remainder in demand notes.

At auction this morning the following sales of stocks were made by order of J. K. Dubois, auditor of the State of Illinois:

$22,000 Illinois 6s, 1862	70½
33,500 Illinois war bonds, 1879	77½@77¾
9,000 Michigan 6s, 1863	77½
1,000 Michigan 6s, 1863	80½
50 North Carolina coupon	57

The above on account of the following Illinois Banks now in liquidation: Columbian Bank, Elizabethtown; Ohio River Bank, Golconda; Western Bank, Savanna; State Stock Bank, St. Johns; Bank of Southern Illinois, Bolton.

On account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Michigan 6s, 1863	77½
200 shares Brooklyn Gas Co	12½@12¾
12 shares Watertown & Rome RR.	40½

The January earnings of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad were:

	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight	$81,654 12	$89,158 06	$7,503 93	....
Passengers	20,037 14	18,476 10	....	$2,561 04
Mails and Misc.	1,662 78	1,838 34	....	24 44
Total	$103,954 04	$109,472 49	$5,518 45	....

Between Chicago and Burlington—210 miles:

	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight	$53,050 11	$69,287 20	$16,238 09	....
Passengers	25,484 66	21,136 89	....	$3,348 67
Mails and Misc.	2,229 11	2,191 34	....	37 77
Total	$120,763 87	$133,615 43	$12,852 25	....

Between Quincy and Galesburg—166 miles:

	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Decrease.
Freight	$17,879 13	$12,853 90	....	$5,025 23
Passengers	7,446 22	5,560 11	....	1,886 12
Mails and Misc.	2,940 25	140 23	....	2,800 02
Total	$28,265 61	$18,554 24	....	$9,031 37

Aggregate for 376 miles				
	$149,029 49	$152,439 37	$3,450 88	....

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago and North-Western railroad for January:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$12,159 26	$13,226 02
Freight	25,857 53	32,360 56
Express	807 42	791 25
Mail	1,695 85	1,416 66
Miscellaneous	56 00	109 60
Total	$40,609 67	$48,725 19
Decrease	1,715 52	

The following is a statement of the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from Jan. 24 to Jan. 31, 1862:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$5,500 00	$5,934 00
Freight	10,933 68	12,366 54
Sundries	255 73	315 33
Total	$17,689 26	$20,616 47
Decrease in 1862	3,027 19	
Total this month to date	67,609 79	81,531 47
Total since Jan. 1	67,609 79	81,531 47
Decrease	13,921 68	

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad for December and January are as follows:

For December, 1861	$105,120
For January, 1862	84,628
For December, 1860	61,860
For January, 1861	62,268

Showing an increase for the two months over the corresponding months of last year of $63,760.

We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 7, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry Goods	$1,563,327	$2,022,078	$1,585,395
General Merchandise	1,652,418	1,265,066	3,187,741
Total for the Week	$3,215,745	$3,287,144	$4,973,516
Previously reported	20,393,812	20,029,968	11,719,542
Total since Jan. 1	$23,609,557	$23,317,112	$16,692,058

We have received a copy of the semi-monthly circular of Messrs. Nicolay & Co., giving full quotations for the securities not, as well as those that are, usually dealt in at the Stock Board.

In *The Mobile Advertiser* we find the usual comparative statement of the receipts of Cotton at all the ports for the first four months of the "cotton year," viz: from the 1st of September to the 1st of December. The following is the result:

	1860.	1861.
Received at New-Orleans	901,035 bales	1,359 bales
Received at Mobile	329,370 bales	22 bales
Received at Savannah	33,360 bales	150 bales
Received at Charleston	151,868 bales	4,504 bales
Received at Memphis	70,310 bales	3,228 bales
Total	1,485,463 bales	9,063 bales

An election was held in Brown County yesterday, says *The Oshkosh Courier* of Jan. 31, on a proposition to aid the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company to extend their line from Appleton to Green Bay, by issuing to the Company $50,000 in county bonds, in exchange for a like amount of the stock of the Company. In case the proposition is accepted by the people of the county, the Company pledges itself to commence the work of extension by the 1st of May next, and to complete the same on or before the 1st day of December, 1863.

The receipts and shipments of produce at Chicago last week were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	26,405	16,094
Wheat, bush	142,468	3,000
Corn, bush	28,497	177
Oats, bush	11,467	1,410
Rye, bush	14,520	....
Barley, bush	4,200	9,209
Seeds, lb	71,900	45,743
Pork, bbls	1,000	1,847
Cut Meats, lb	488,199	2,629,193
Lard, lb	1,304,190	1,940,325
Tallow, lb	16,334	212,304
Live Hogs, No	25,094	10,147
Dressed Hogs, No	12,925	3,171
Beef Cattle, No	2,242	634

The receipts from the 1st of January for three years were:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	116,971	113,048	57,700
Wheat, bush	671,923	620,952	292,244
Corn, bush	529,440	712,855	471,939
Oats, bush	63,423	44,253	128,961
Rye, bush	64,706	43,732	16,099
Barley, bush	53,244	45,652	43,666
Seeds, lb	276,362	206,235	521,095
Pork, bbls	10,961	3,964	5,372
Cut Meats, lb	8,015,551	2,611,929	2,102,651
Lard, lb	5,414,137	1,728,247	1,191,969
Tallow, lb	67,664	62,730	11,815
Live Hogs, No	154,496	56,629	15,057
Dressed Hogs, No	95,194	86,109	24,728
Beef Cattle, No	12,969	10,651	5,385

The following table will show the amount at the several depositories of the United States, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, distinguishing between the available and unavailable:

In what place.	Amount on deposit.	Drafts payable.	Subject to Draft.
Treas. U.S., Wash'gn.	.....	$575,152 57	.....
Ass. Treas'r, Boston	$2,250,603 01	749,904 63	1,500,698 38
Ass. Treas'r, N. Y.	.....	2,285,745 16	.....
Ass. Treas'r, Phila'd	918,219 15	343,617 45	574,601 70
Ass. Treas'r, St. Louis	1,305,459 49	1,477,626 14	.....
Ass. Treas'r, San Fran.	503,936 23	503,936 23	.....
Baltimore, Md.	124,625 21	22,409 63	102,215 58
Boston, New-York	193 65	221 40	362 45
Cincinnati, Ohio	751,762 47	52,408 73	699,351 74
Louisville, Kentucky	296,100 27	291,929 84	4,170 43
Pittsburgh, Penn.	47,511 94	31,629 48	15,882 46
Chicago, Ill.	124,143 49	2,563 95	121,579 54
Detroit, Mich.	2,636 39	1,511 33	626 56
Falls of St. Cr., Wis.	1,033 42	.....	1,033 42
Omaha City, Nebras.	479 31	49 70	429 61
Olympia, City, Wash.	516 79	.....	516 79
Omaha City (Ollin's)	9,210 40	.....	9,210 40
Falls St. Croix (Reym.)	6,000 01	.....	6,000 01
Baltimore	.....	20 79	.....
Cincinnati (Shetlock)	1,118 61	96 07	1,022 54
Louisville (Baldeman)	2,446 91	699 74	1,747 17
Total	$5,749,229 14	$6,444,029 59	$3,433,497 73
UNAVAILABLE—*In States in order Insurrectionary Control.*			
Branch, Charlotte, N.C.	$32,000 00	$2,852 37	$29,147 63
Branch, Dahlonega, Ga.	27,950 00	.....	27,950 00
Branch, N. O., La.	369,267 46	.....	369,267 46
Ass't Treas'r, N. O.	149,226 74	22,703 89	126,522 85
Richmond, Va.	14,097 21	2,369 01	11,728 20
Norfolk, Va.	11,795 53	1,062 70	10,732 83
Wilmington, N. C.	6,088 89	737 03	5,351 76
Savannah, Ga.