Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 20, 43, 23, 29, 31, 39, 47, 48, 50 to 53, 55.

SUPREME COURT.—Circuit.—Nos. 430, 301, 322, 393, 408, 282 to 286, 308, 350, 452, 453, 454.

Special Term.—Nos. 21, 67, 14, 18, 19, 20, 65, 97.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part First—Nos. 552, 556, 560, 561, 111, 41, 570, 460, 401, 411, 423, 431, 432, 454, 479. Part Second—Nos. 126, 137, 216, 310, 352, 318½, 358, 384, 438, 489, 413, 462, 513, 510, 542, 274.

SUPERIOR COURT—(Four Branches.)—Regular Trial Term.—Nos. 357, 355, 159, 237, 359, 361, 263, 365, 369, 371, 376, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 426, 427, 431, 433, 435, 437, 25.

Special Trial Term.—Nos. 330, 48, 49, 278, 276, 202, 158, 56, 242, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 384, 386.

The numbers on this calendar will be called and tried at the building north easterly corner of the Park, on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets—the General Term of this Court.

If I were a Voice, a Persuasive Voice.

That could travel the wide world through,
I would fly on the beams of the morning light,
And speak to men with a gentle might,

And tell them that there is no daguerrean artist in America equal to S. ROOT, of No. 363 Broadway, and that there is the place, rain or shine, where perfect pictures were always made.

Rees & Co's. 25 Cent Daguerreotype Card to the People.—An advertisement appeared in one of the Sunday papers of the 16th inst., with the following name attached thereto, Professor Reeze, which I pronounce fictitious, as there is no other person by the name of Rees in the Daguerreotype business in this city but myself. This is to caution my friends and the public that I am no longer connected at 289 Broadway, but have been engaged for the past few weeks in fitting up a new and splendid gallery with new machinery and superior accommodations only up two flights of stairs, at an enormous expense, at 385 Broadway, between White and Walker streets, which will be opened for the accommodation of the public on Wednesday, the 19th inst., when I will guarantee to give a better picture for twenty-five cents than any other establishment. Original Prof. REES & CO., 385 Broadway, between White and Walker streets, formerly 289 Broadway.

Reeze & Co.'s Daguerreotype Card.—To the people.—Whereas efforts are being made by speculators in the art to divert the business from the original proprietors of the first 25 cent daguerreotype establishment in the world, they would deem it necessary to advise their customers and the art loving people of New York, that they have no intention of removing from their head-quarters, nor have they any connection with similar establishments here or elsewhere making efforts to build up busine s from others reputation, that the original Professor Reeze, the refugee from Germany, the hero of the 2s. German system of picture making in America, still progresses with taking portraits for 2s. in a style surpassing all imitators.

PROFESSOR REEZE,
S. A. HOLMES,
Proprietors of the New York Daguerreotype Company, 289 Broadway.

Our Ancient Cemeteries—Public Meeting.—A late large and respectable meeting of citizens opposed to the opening of Albany street through Trinity Church-yard, which was held at the Tabernacle, having thrown additional light upon the motives of the authors of this scheme of so-called "improvement," and thus having excited an increased interest, and a strong desire among many of our citizens still further to manifest their opposition to that and other kindred projects, the undersigned, citizens of the city of New York, therefore respectfully invite all who are opposed to the violation of our ancient cemeteries, to the unnecessary disturbance of the sacred rest of the dead, and, above all, to the insult now offered to the remains and the memory of the patriots of the war of independence, to attend a meeting to be held at the Tabernacle, Broadway, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Anthony Lamb,	Thomas N. Stanford,
David Hadden,	Mangle M. Quackenbos,
Samuel Gilford,	Benjamin P. Winthrop,
Schuyler Livingston,	William P. Lee,
Gerard Stuyvesant,	Joseph T. Mathews.

Albert H. Nicolay holds his Regular Semi-weekly sale of stocks and bonds, this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

Peremptory Sale of Real Estate.—We wish to remind our readers that ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on Tuesday next, the 18th inst., 200 very valuable building lots at Stapleton, Staten Island. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

Pianos.—The World's Fair Premium Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co., with or without the æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales; Hallet & Cumston's pianos, of the old established firm of Hallet & Co.; Horace Waters' pianos, and Gilbert's boudoir pianos. For sale wholesale or retail at factory prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Second-hand Pianos in Good Order at Low-er prices than can be found in the city. 5¾ octave, for only $30; 6 octave, $40; 6½ octave, L. Gilbert's boudoir, nearly new, cost $275, for $215; 6½ octave Aolian, T. Gilbert's, cost $450, for $275; 6 octave, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, for $165. Piano case melodeon, $35. Pianos and melodeons to let. Cash paid for pianos. BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway.

World's Fair Premium Pianofortes.—The subscribers, to whom the prize medals were awarded at the World's Fair for the best pianofortes, would invite the attention of buyers to their very elegant assortment of 6½ to 7¾ octaves, in every style of case, among others the elegant papier mache and elaborately carved rosewood pianos, exhibited at the Crystal Palace, all of which are offered for sale at prices which cannot fail to suit. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, 505 Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Melodeons.—The Largest Assortment of Melodeons in the city.—Goodman and Baldwin's patent organ melodeon; S. D. & H. W. Smith's well known melodeons. In power, purity, and brilliancy of tone these two excel all others, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperment. Wholesale and retail, at factory prices.
HORACE WATERS, sole agent, 333 Broadway.

Jet Ornaments.—A Complete Assortment, consisting of bracelets, brooches, ear rings, necklaces, crosses, chains, chatelains, head dresses, cuff pins, studs, &c.; also gold mounted jet crosses, cross brooches and ear rings, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, 527 Broadway, corner of Spring street.

84 Nassau street.—The Gordon Institute is now open for the reception of orders in the way of cards, bill heads, circulars, labels, &c. All persons desirous of forming an early class are invited to call. Institution, 84 Nassau street.

A Card.—Spring Clothing.—Now ready an extensive assortment of entirely new and well made clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 106 Fulton street.

Cheap Silks, Cheap Silks.—We will offer Monday morning, five cases of plaid striped silks at 62½ cents per yard, that are worth $1; also, superior black silks at 25 per cent below the cost of importation; also three cases barege de laines, at 12½ cents; worth 25 cents. LEADBEATER & LEE, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard sts.

Deception may Secure Present Gain, but it cuts off future profits.—Holding this opinion, GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, has made it the irrevocable law of his establishment that every set of shirts or other goods ordered there shall be delivered within the time promised.

Parasols.—We have on hand a large assortment, just made up, which we offer at much below the usual prices. SPRATT & MUIR, 25 Cortlandt street.

Upholstery Goods Selling off at Twenty per cent less than cost, on account of removal.—The entire stock must be closed by the 22d inst. French and American paper-hangings, lace and muslin curtains, satin delaines, gimp loops, cornices, pins, bands, French and gold window shades. A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholsterers, 397 Broadway.

Carpeting 'at Great Bargains.—Peterson & Humphrey, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of velvet and tapestry carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: velvet carpeting at 1s. per yard; tapestry do. in great variety, 10s. per yard; and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

Carpetings, Oilcloths, &c., &c.—A diversified, chaste and splendid assortment of these admirable goods, both foreign and domestic, have just been received by the subscribers, and will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers at prices unusually moderate. WILLIAM McGRORTY, GEORGE H. TILBY, 142 Broadway.

Now is the Time to Buy your Carpets Cheap. —J. HYATT, 94 Bowery, is offering his stock of carpeting at astonishingly low prices, consisting of royal velvet carpets, Brussels and three-ply carpeting; also, splendid ingrain at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. to 6s. per yard; oilcloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s. to 8s. per yard; also, table and piano covers, hearth rugs, door mats, stair carpeting, window shades; druggets from six-quarter to four yards wide; table oilcloths, &c., &c.

Removal.—Boyd & Paul, Wholesale Drug-gists, have removed from 40 Cortlandt street to the marble store 149 Chambers street, (nearly opposite the Hudson River Railroad depot,) where they are prepared with their increased facilities to supply their old customers, and those wishing any goods in the drug line, at the shortest notice, and on the most favorable terms.

Sewing Machines.—Ladies' Shoe and Gaiter manufacturers are informed that for fine stitching of kid, enamelled morocco, patent leather, and all similar work, the new improved single-threaded sewing machines produce a quality of work not hitherto approached by any machine, and much superior to what it is possible to do by hand. This may seem extravagant, but it is exactly true. The right to use these machines is unquestioned, being secured by the original patent granted to Moore & Johnson in 1849.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 323 Broadway.

Building Materials. —Builders and those designing to build we would invite to examine our stock of iron work for buildings. The more ready adaptation of iron to any style of architecture, and both in strength and point of cheapness, has in a measure superseded the use of brown stone. The increasing demand, more particularly for window lintels and sills, has induced the proprietors to get up a number of additional new patterns, now numbering fourteen in all, each varying in style, at a cost of one-third the price of brown stone, cut in the same elaborate manner. Also capitals, cornices, columns, girders, &c. Apply at J. L. JACKSON'S Iron Works, 55 to 65 Gouerck street.

Peter Roberts & Co., No. 375 Broadway, have this day received an immense stock of French bands, at half price; also, a fresh stock of Valenciennes laces.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—This Bevverage has now been eighteen months before the American public, which has consequently improved in health and morals. If this harmless and pleasant spirit was more known than it is, there is no doubt, in our minds, but that it would do away entirely with the necessity of a Maine Liquor law. And this, we understand, is the opinion of the Hon. Horace Greeley, who has tasted it, and joins with upwards of five thousand physicians, and we do not know how many of the clergy, with Bishop Hughes at their head, in pronouncing it to be "fit for the sideboard of the family, and the bar of every well regulated hotel, and totally free from any intoxicating qualities." This fact we can speak of from our own experience. Aside from all this, Charles's celebrated London cordial gin has medicinal properties that are undeniable. It has been found to be of great utility and comfort in bad cases of dyspepsia, gout, gravel, diseases of the kidney, &c., &c. It is for sale by EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 7 Park place.—N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

French Gas Fixtures, Decorated China Din-ner, dessert, and tea sets, just received per ships Isaac Bell, Helvetia, and St. Denis, which, added to our previous assortment, makes the largest and most beautiful variety ever offered in New York. Buyers are invited to inspect the same. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO'S new marble store, 631 and 633 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is still the Leading article, by all acknowledged to be the best dye extant for perfectly coloring the hair the moment it is applied. Tens of thousands in all parts of the world proclaim it the only reliable dye known. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, 233 Broadway

Caveat Emptor!—Be on Your Guard against imitations of Dr. Gouraud's celebrated Italian medicated soap for the cure of pimples, freckles, eruptions, &c., containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action injurious to health. Gouraud's soap is a delicate emollient, and mothers should use no other in the nursery. Equally famed is GOURAUD'S poudre subtile, for uprooting hair from any part of the body. Hair dye, Rouge-de-rouge, lily white, hair restorative, &c., at the old established depot, 67 Walker street, first door from Broadway; Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia; Bates, 129 Washington street, Boston; Peter Smith, Walnut street, Cincinnati.

All Nature at night becomes weary, and needs refreshing sleep.—All nature's works are frail and need regeneration, especially the human hair, for which we would earnestly prescribe Barker's grease less Tonique. Price 25 cents. Headquarters, BARKER'S, 439 Broadway.

If you want Whiskers, my Ongment will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin; try it and prove it. $1 a bottle; $4 50 per dozen; sent to any part of the country. R. C. GRAHAM, 45 Ann street; Zeiber, 44 South Third street, Philadelphia; Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

The Transition from Black to White, in the hair, is the "step from the sublime to the ridiculous." But the step may be retraced. Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye, will impart to the snowy locks of age a rich autumnal brown or glossy black. Sold and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Wild's Bohemian Hair Dye beats every-thing.—It dyes the hair to suit the complexion, improves the growth and gives a youthful appearance, particularly to ladies, for whom Mrs. Wild has private rooms. Depot 125 Varick street, New York. Sold by city druggists, and by Zieber, 44 South Third street, Philadelphia; Burroughs, Albany; O. Hess, Western row, Cincinnati. Sent by express, and a large discount allowed for cash purchases.

Wigs and Toupees.—Batchelor, of No. 233 Broadway, is pleased to announce another beautiful improvement in the manufacture of these articles. This invention is applied to ladies' and gentlemen's hair work, and is the most perfect imitation of nature yet discovered.

Removal.—H. L. Foster will remove on Monday, April 17, to his new store 401 Broadway, corner of Walker street, where he will open a large and extensive assortment of new and elegant spring and summer goods for the inspection of his friends and customers.

Hyatt's Life Balsam.—Rheumatism in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand street. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

Trusses.—The Only Prize Medal for Radical cure trusses was awarded to MARSH & CO., 2½ Maiden lane, by the Crystal Palace National Industrial Exhibition. Its merits are comprehensively described in a pamphlet, and every variety of ruptures. Superior silk and cotton elastic stockings, knee-caps and bandages.

Come one, come all—and all shall die—
Rat, mouse, bug, roach, mosquito, fly.
For all these Lyon's Poisonless Magnetic Powder and Magnetic Pills are immediate death. Depot 424 Broadway, and 83 Duck street, Philadelphia.

To Dealers in Patent Medicines.—Dr. To-bias' Venitian liniment depot is removed to No. 60 Cortlandt street. It is warranted superior to any other for the cure of coughs, sore throat, mumps, croup, chronic rheumatism, frosted feet, toothache, and pains in chest, back or limbs.

Redding's Russia Salve, a Boston Remedy of thirty years standing; cures, without fail, burns, scalds, boils, chilblains, chapped hands, biles, and every outward injury or eruption. A. B. & D. Sands, wholesale agents. Sold by C. H. Ring, corner of John street and Broadway; C. V. Clickener & Co., 51 Barclay street; and by druggists and apothecaries generally.

Newly Discovered Medicated Inhalation for diseased lungs.—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of asthma, bronchitis and consumption, heretofore considered hopeless from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over two hundred packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:—Hygeana in Maine.—J. H. Gaubert, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes us—"The hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing, for years. She wore the inhaler and took the cherry syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 149 Chambers street; C. H. Ring, corner of John street and Broadway, New York; and Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton street, and at No. 146 Atlantic street, Brooklyn; C. H. Phillips, corner of Wooster and Houston streets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, April 16—6 P. M.

Since the arrival of the last steamships from Liverpool we have had a steadily improving stock market. The fancies all closed yesterday at an advance, and from the sales we should judge that the shorts were buying in for delivery on their contracts. They are wise in so doing. We noticed yesterday a greater difference than usual between cash and time transactions, which would indicate a more stringent money market; but we put a different construction upon it. There is a general dislike on the part of the brokers to purchase stock for outsiders on time, buyers' option, in times like these, and they only do so where it cannot be avoided. Sellers do not like these long buyers' option when financial affairs are disturbed, or during periods of public excitement; and where such sales are made, purchasers have to pay a wide difference and it is no more than right and proper that they should. Speculators on time, buyers' option, have the benefit of all improvements in the market, at very little risk, and the brokers are perfectly right in avoiding such entanglements as much as possible. There was a difference in the street yesterday of full one per cent between cash sales and those on sixty days, buyers' option. This margin during an easy money market is rather unusual. It is difficult, under existing circumstances, to propose a safe course of action. It undoubtedly would be the safest policy to enter moderately into the speculative operations of the day. On the other side of the Atlantic everything is in an unsettled condition, and the present generation of financiers and merchants have had little experience in such times. They know practically little of the effect of a war upon the operations of commerce, and are, therefore, ignorant of its results. Opinions, consequently, differ widely upon the question, and to this want of a proper understanding can be attributed the violent fluctuations which have occurred in Europe in quotations for public securities, in breadstuffs and cotton. In this country we have by no means been free from the changes in market values. Breadstuffs and cotton have been comparatively quiet, but stocks used largely for speculation have moved up and down like the mercury in a thermometer. Several panics have seized upon the public mind, and had hostilities been in active operation on the St. Lawrence instead of on the banks of the Danube, the effect on the stock exchange could not have been more disastrous. Fortunately nothing but the fancies suffered. While consols and the French funds are fluctuating violently, United States Sixes and New York State stocks remained firm at the highest points of the market. A few railroad stocks, upon which a dividend never has been, and probably never will be, paid, the market value of which depends entirely upon the small cliques of bulls and bears who buy and sell them, have fallen several per cent, and are still selling for a great deal more than they are worth. Now, we have yet to learn what a war in Europe, or the price of consols at the London Exchange, have to do with this trash called fancy stocks, operated in by a few speculators in Wall street. It is really amusing to see the anxiety these speculators exhibit to learn the last quotations for consols, and the effect an advance or decline has upon their movements. We do not see any connection between the price of consols and the great local interests of this country, and it is full time for the explosion of the absurd ideas entertained upon that subject. We should not be alarmed to see consols run down to fifty per cent. Our vast prairies would continue as fertile, our public works as productive, our internal resources, in every particular, as great, our manufactories as active, as at this moment, and it is a question if the causes that produced such a depreciation in that class of securities would not ultimately prove of immense benefit to all our most important local interests. We have in reality nothing to fear from the position of public affairs in Europe, and, instead of being alarmed at the gigantic preparations going on for prosecuting a protracted war, we should hold ourselves in readiness to enter the channels of commerce that will be opened to our shipping, and become not only the carriers of the world, but the source from which the vast population of the continent will derive their supplies of food and other necessaries of life.

The steamship Arctic, at this port from Liverpool, brings four days later intelligence. The news is, in a commercial point of view, rather more favorable than that by the previous steamer. Breadstuffs and cotton were firm, at previous quotations, with an active market. Consols had improved, and an advance of ¾ per cent was realized, but afterwards fluctuated considerably, up and down, and finally settled at 86½ and ⅝—the highest point touched since the panic.

The quotation of gold at Paris at the latest date was about 3 per mille discount, (according to the last tariff,) which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.09½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 24.95, it follows that gold is about 0.58 per cent dearer in Paris than in London. By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold was 420 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.2¾; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.1¾, it follows that gold is 0.30 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London. This shows that the drain of bullion for the Continent has not yet ceased. The financial accounts do not differ materially from those received by the America.

The Atlantic did not carry out so much specie as anticipated, and the aggregate exports last week show a great reduction from the week previous.

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

April 14—Steamship Atlantic, Liverpool—

Sovereigns	$145,200 00
Gold Bars	425,066 38
Gold Coin	1,000 00
Silver	16,452 00
Total for the week	$588,318 38
Previously reported in 1854	4,826,333 27
Total this year	$5,414,651 65

A. H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday, at half-past twelve o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The current operations of the Treasury Department, on the 13th inst., were as follows:—

For the redemption of stocks	$2,191 60
For the payment of other Treasury debts	19,993 45
For the Customs	6,956 41
For funding under the act of January 28, 1847	50 00
For the War Department	56,892 91
For re-paying for the War Department	2,516 72
For the Navy Department	9,139 93
For re-paying for the Navy Department	18,724 29
For the Interior Department	11,114 86

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles other than foreign dry goods, imported into this port during the week ending and including Friday, April 14, 1854.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Quant.	Value.		Quant.	Value.
Bags	—	$460	Ivory	20	3,127
Baskets	25	2,875	Jewelry	14	13,284
Books	34	6,522	Leather	22	6,495
Bottles	—	949	Patent do	12	5,100
Bricks, M	48	361	Boots & shoes	40	3,824
Bristles	49	6,789	Dressed skins	125	35,930
Brushes	17	3,950	Undressed do.	—	118,766
Buttons	36	8,652	Leeches	9	400
Canes	40	530	Liquors—		
Cheese	152	1,339	Ale	925	7,508
Segars	308	69,166	Brandy	78	7,247
Clay	60	390	Gin	99	4,256
Chinaware	227	13,859	Rum	38	1,241
Clocks	1	204	Whiskey	16	1,363
Coal, tons	4,939	14,701	Mare's grease	24	20
Coffee	19,292	259,841	Metals—		
Corks	947	17,065	Brass goods	17	1,761
Dag. plates	3	954	Copper	25	6,130
Drugs—			Per. caps	24	3,376
Alkali	20	440	Sheathing	138	23,975
Balsam cop	12	176	Nickel	2	1,491
" tolu	6	321	Iron, tons	1,656	89,647
Barytes	91	484	Hoop, pkgs	1,108	2,263
Bicarb. soda	4,950	17,990	Pig, tons	2,018	41,169
Bl. powders	643	10,534	Railr'd, bars	7,358	59,800
Borax	40	1,661	Sheet, pkgs	3,504	13,801
Brimstone	5,228	8,558	Tubes	135	1,603
Cantharides	9	3,254	Chains	415	22,612
Copperas	49	347	Cutlery	88	46,383
Crude	14	118	Guns	52	2,705
Essences	55	3,796	Hardware	537	66,406
Essential oils	6	665	Needles	5	2,667
Gambier	80	1,141	Saddlery	27	6,064
Gum copal	120	1,027	Wire	153	2,105
Ipecac	7	1,447	Lead	6,453	45,103
Liq. paste	746	33,794	Platedware	14	5,372
Madder	52	10,609	Old metal	—	6,212
Med. prepa'ns.	135	5,759	Spelter	2,669	6,194
Opium	19	10,342	Steel	2,417	47,725
Otto of rose	1	520	Tin	17,181	142,551
Quinine	13	4,666	Tinfoil	9	1,387
Reg. antimony	20	1,110	Molasses	2,350	41,456
Rhubarb	40	1,963	Mustard	5	110
Sarsaparilla	30	434	Oils—		
Soda ash	963	24,645	Linseed	59	3,610
Sumac	3,525	14,293	Olive	506	1,420
Sugar lead	24	1,693	Sperm	14	3,680
Sulphur	13	288	Whale	1,559	136,327
Vermillion	1	492	Paints	1,029	10,118
Dyewoods—			Paintings	2	620
Fustic, tons	90	1,016	Paper	68	6,790
Logwood	284	2,389	Do. hangings	55	6,170
Earthenware	2,618	83,766	Perfumery	21	1,778
Engravings	37	7,681	Pipes	822	1,383
Glass	1,179	8,441	Plaster	540	1,106
Plated	133	26,542	Plants	60	2,065
Ware	16	694	Portemon's	7	2,684
Glue	10	109	Rags	553	11,829
Guano	500	4,141	Rattans	600	5,348
Grass, (St. Do.)	141	487	Salt	7,785	4,083
Fans	742	4,525	Sauces	74	2,031
Feathers	5	1,505	Seeds, lins'd.	4,204	14,432
Fish—			Shells	2	259
Herring	700	2,332	Soap	10	579
Mackerel	91	975	Spices—		
Sardines	15	178	Cassia	200	1,973
Flax	106	3,875	Nutmegs	16	989
Fruits—			Pepper	8	1,729
Almonds	1,470	3,836	Pimento	537	5,267
Bananas	—	887	Stationery	17	2,111
Cocoanuts	—	935	Sugar	17,6[illegible]	414,079
Citron	35	2,905	Tea	39,5[illegible]	390,128
Figs	325	332	Tobacco	981	12,801
Filberts	400	3,548	Toys	65	3,706
Oranges	—	41,245	Umbrellas	2	431
Raisins	620	1,083	Watches	51	81,384
Walnuts	240	3,325	Wine	1,322	32,752
Furs	121	49,702	Champagne	1,212	6,199
Furniture	34	5,961	Sherry	592	12,779
Hair	15	3,236	Woods—		
Do. manuf'd.	2	1,198	Cedar	48	430
Hats	59	22,352	Mahogany	2,000	8,938
Hatters' g'ds.	19	15,910	Rosewood	930	13,458
Hemp	726	11,482	Whalebone	661	27,240
Honey	487	7,805	Wool	305	13,320
India rubber	—	142,578	Waste	109	3,038
Indigo	169	21,464	Mats	1,045	6,540
Instruments—			Twine	6	563
Chemical	2	399	Other imports	27	3,684
Musical	36	6,586			

Value of mdse. put on market, week ending April 14	$3,226,254
Do. dry goods, do	1,573,917
Total	$4,800,171

This is a very heavy aggregate. The average thus far this year has been far below the above total. Much the largest portion of the imports last week was composed of miscellaneous articles, dry goods forming a smaller per cent than usual. The leading items of import during the week were as follows:—Segars, $69,166; coffee, $259,841; earthenware, $83,776; oranges, $41,245; furs, $49,702; undressed skins, $118,766; iron, $89,647; pig iron, $41,169; railroad iron, $59,800; cutlery, $46,383; hardware, $66,406; lead, $45,103; steel, $47,725; tin, $142,551; molasses, $41,456; whale oil, $136,327; sugar $414,079; tea, $390,128; watches, $81,384. It will be seen that the aggregate is made up of some pretty large items.

We stated a few days since that the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company had determined upon an issue of new stock, equal in quantity to twenty-five per cent of all existing issues. We annex the resolution of the company or companies to that effect:—

Resolved, That a new issue of stock be made, equal to twenty-five per cent upon the amount of all existing stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies; that the same be issued in the proportions of three shares of Northern Indiana to one share of Michigan Southern Railroad stock; that the same be distributed equally among all the stockholders of both companies who shall be such on the morning of the first day of May next, in proportion to the amount of stock then held by them respectively; that said stock be issued to the stockholders at par, and the payment for the same be required to be made at the office of the company, in the city of New York, as follows:—25 per cent on the 10th day of May, 25 per cent on the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to any stockholder to pay faster or in full previous to said dates; that interest on said payments be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent per annum until the 1st day of July; on and after which date stockholders who have paid as aforesaid will receive certificates of said stock, which will be thereafter entitled to receive full dividends equal to any of the existing stock. Stockholders who do not signify their intention to take their proportion of stock by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. Parties entitled to fractions of a share will be allowed to make the same full.

These Western railroad companies are continually creating new stock, and one of these days they will have more than they can manage. Our railroads are never completed, and companies which at first earn good dividends, ultimately get so much stock out that they pay none at all.

The Blue Ridge Railroad—an enterprise of great importance to the Southern and Southwestern States—is now in the course of construction. This road, it is intended will furnish to the Western States ready access to an Atlantic port, and make Charleston a channel through which a vast transatlantic trade must be consummated. It will develope a section of country of almost inconceivable agricultural and mineral wealth, and augment almost every branch of Southern and Western trade. The Blue Ridge Railroad intersects the Columbia and Greenville Railroad leading to Charleston at Anderson, S. C., and terminates at Knoxville, Tenn. At Knoxville it will be met by roads penetrating almost every section of the Western country. From Clayton, Georgia, a point on the Blue Ridge Railroad, to Atlanta, a point on the Montgomery and La Grange Railroad, a route has been projected, and charter granted, leading through the Hiwassee valley, and furnishing the most direct line from New York to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf ports, via Richmond, Va.; Salisbury, N. C.; Chesterville, Newberry, and Anderson, S. C.; and Clayton and Atlanta, Georgia. A road has been chartered from Anderson—the eastern terminus of the Blue Ridge Railroad—to Aiken, S. C., which, when constructed, will render the route leading from the West to Charleston still more direct, as the curvatures of the Columbia and Greenville road will thus be avoided. It will be seen that the Blue Ridge Railroad is destined to become a trunk avenue, connecting the mighty West by a short and cheap route, and with Charleston as its Atlantic port. The last subscriptions to the Blue Ridge Railroad thus far amount to $1,000,000; of which amount the Tennessee State, county and private subscription is $1,500,000, and South Carolina State, city and private subscription $2,500,000, although we may state, in conjunction with this fact, that the citizens of Charleston, who are deeply interested in the completion of this road, have not yet, we understand, been called upon to subscribe. The Blue Ridge Railroad is 194 miles long, and is being constructed by Messrs. Anson, Range & Co., well known and successful contractors. We congratulate our Southern friends on the favorable prospects which this important enterprise must inspire.

The Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* of the 4th instant says that the books of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company were opened at Paris on the 1st instant, and all the stock was taken by Col. Charles S. Todd, late Minister to Austria, as agent for the New York Pacific Railroad Company, with the guarantee that the road shall be built, and, beginning at or near Fulton, to cojoin with the Cairo and Fulton Road, shall run on a line not south of the town of McKinney, in Collins county.

The Ocean Steam Mills, in Newburyport, have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on demand.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company was held at Bellows Falls on the 12th inst. It was voted to execute a third mortgage on the road and equipment, not exceeding $1,200,000 in amount—the bonds running to 1863, and bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually. These bonds are to be offered to the creditors of the company at par, in settlement of claims. The statements as to business prospects were quite encouraging. The Cheshire and Fitchburg Railroad companies are to furnish, at once, all the equipment necessary to transact the business of the line, and no further delay or trouble will hereafter be experienced from lack of motive power and rolling stock. An arrangement has also been made with the owners of the line of boats on lake Champlain, by which the Rutland Company sell their boats and thus terminate competition for the Lake business—the boat company running in connection with the Rutland road. This compromise is one of great importance to the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, insuring, as it does, to that line a large share of the business between Montreal and the two cities of New York and Boston.

An interesting Parliamentary paper has just been printed for the first time (to be continued annually,) of the statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, from 1840 to 1853. The statistics relate to the revenue and expenditures, imports, exports, transhipment, shipping, excise, prices and sales of corn, coinage, savings' banks, Bank of England, and the population. The document extends to twenty-seven folio pages, and contains a great mass of figures, having been prepared by the statistical department of the Board of Trade. In the year 1853 the surplus of revenue was £3,255,505, being the largest excess for ten years. The net amount of the several branches of the revenue of the United Kingdom paid into the Exchequer was £54,430,344. The expenditure out of the revenue paid in the same year was £51,174,839. In 1853 the taxes repealed or reduced amounted to £3,247,474, and the estimated amount imposed was £3,356,383. At the end of the last year the balances in the Exchequer were £4,485,230. The capital of the national debt last year was £770,923,001. The quantity of raw cotton imported last year was 895,266,780 lbs., and of wool, 111,396,445 lbs. The total declared value of British and Irish produce exported last year was £93,357,306. Last year the number of vessels built and registered was 798, of 203,171 tons. The number of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom last year, exclusive of river steamers, was 18,206, of 3,730,087 tons, and the men employed, exclusive of masters, was 172,525. The coinage in the year was £12,664,125. The births in the year were 612,341, and deaths 421,775, and the marriages 162,135. The total paupers relieved were 818,315, and the emigrants numbered 328,807.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

ASHES were unchanged. Stock light.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was in very fair demand at still higher rates. The day's transactions embraced 9,400 bbls.: very common to choice State, at $7 50 a $7 93¾; mixed to fancy Western, $8 12½ a $8 62½; and other kinds at proportionate figures. The sales of Canadian comprised 2,000 bbls. superfine, in bond, at $7 75, and 700 inferior do., at $7 50. The operations in Southern reached 3,100 bbls. at $8 37½ a $8 75 for mixed to favorite, per bbl. Fine Rye flour retailed at $4 75, and Jersey corn meal at $3 62½ a $3 75 per bbl. Wheat, rye and barley were held above the limit of buyers. State and Western oats continued in good request at 40c. a 54c. per bushel. Holders have established their claims for corn, which was purchased to-day to the extent of 32,000 bushels, at 82c. a 83c. for mixed; 84c. a 86c. for Southern white, and 85c. a 87c. for do. yellow, per bushel.

COFFEE.—About 50 bags Laguayra were sold at 11c. a 11¾c. per lb.

COTTON.—The sales were confined to 162 bales, as follows:—Export, 28; home use, 97; speculation, 37. Market too unsettled to give any quotations.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, about 20,000 bushels of corn were engaged on private terms, supposed to be at between 9d. a 12d., though many vessels demanded 18d. Flour was at 4s. 6d., asked. By the steamship Europa 200 boxes