INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, Jan. 2, 1863.

Movements of United States Vessels—Arrival of More Prizes—Sale of the Wrecked Material from the Steamer M. Sanford—Coaling the United States Transports—English Cruisers on the Coast of Cuba—The St. Lawrence Frigate an Infected Ship—A Serenade by the Band of the Forty-seventh—An Incident in Transport Duty—. New Article of Army Freight—Christmas Holidays at Key West—Additional Prize Cases Settled—Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars Ready for Distribution, &c.

The United States steamer Huntsville, from a cruise, and the transport steamer Georges Creek, from New Orleans, arrived last evening, and the United States steamer Sagamore sailed this morning for the east coast of Florida. The second prize of the United States steamer Magnolia, which arrived here on the evening of the 31st ult., is the sloop Dove, loaded with the usual inward cargo. This morning the schooner Elizabeth Bussell, a prize to the United States bark Roebuck, arrived. She was captured near St. Marks, and was from Havana, with the usual assorted cargo. The Bussell is one of the vessels lately sent from this port to Havana for sale, and of the entire lot four have been already captured, and we may expect the balance to arrive shortly. Running the blockade is now a very poor business.

The stores, furniture and other material saved from the wrecked steamer M. Sanford were sold this morning at auction. Some of them brought prices over what the same articles are selling for by retail, and the sale may be considered an excellent one for all concerned, save and except the purchaser. The walking beam and cylinder have arrived from the wreck. They belong, however, to the person I mentioned as having purchased the vessel as she lays upon the reef—Mr. J. F. Packer. The other parts of the machinery saved by the wreckers will be sold to-morrow.

The Navy Department are coaling the majority of army transports that arrive, which is reducing the navy coal pile very considerably. No harm will be done if the gap is only filled up at once, as it will not answer now to have the supply of coal for the navy fall short. No delay is experienced by the steamers now here in receiving the coal they need. The Empire City and Key West will be through to-night, leaving only the Georges Creek and James S. Green to be supplied.

We hear by the Huntsville that the coast of Cuba is swarming with English cruisers, nominally to look out for slavers, but in reality for the purpose of affording protection to the whitewashed rebel steamers and sailing vessels that are daily sailing from the port of Havana for Dixie. Many of our homeward bound merchantmen have been hove to and boarded by them, their papers examined, and, after being treated in the boorish manner peculiar to those who wear the naval livery of John Bull, they are allowed to proceed. All this comes of the late treaty.

The good people of Key West begin to wonder if the Navy Department are going to retain the frigate St. Lawrence in this harbor as flagship, instead of sending her North to be disinfected by frost. That she is an infected ship, and will continue to be so so long as she remains here, is a certainty. And when warm weather sets in the yellow fever will break out into a perfect blaze on board of her, and the chances are she will infect every other ship of the squadron that comes into the harbor, besides spreading the pestilence to the shore. Occasional cases of yellow fever are even now making their appearance on board of her, but of mild form and yielding readily to medical treatment, owing, no doubt, to our being blessed with so much cool weather. We hope that the order for her return to the North will not be longer delayed, for her presence in this harbor leads us to fear that a long spell of warm weather might cause the disease to make its appearance in a malignant form, to the danger of the troops now in garrison at this post and unacclimated persons generally. The St. Lawrence has a fine crew on board, men who understand the duty and discipline of a man-of-war, and they could be of more use to the government if taken North and transferred to some effective ship than being allowed to remain idle in this harbor, offering inducements for a quick return of that scourge of the tropics—the yellow fever.

Your correspondent was the recipient a few evenings since of a delightful serenade by the superb band of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment. The band is equal to any I have ever heard, and supported entirely by the officers of the regiment.

In conversation yesterday with the captain of a United States transport now in this harbor, he informed me that not a very long time since, and when in the transport service, *he had negroes, the property of loyal men*, sent on board his ship in casks and boxes, with holes bored in them for ventilation, and supplies of food and water for the inmates. The casks and boxes were marked "army stores," and he was directed to land them at the port of his destination North. He reported the matter to the proper authorities, but heard no more of it. This certainly excels any attempt yet to free the nigger, and will undoubtedly have a great tendency to make loyal men out of slaveholders, and create a strong Union feeling in the South where none before existed. Surely we are taking the proper means for the suppression of the rebellion.

The Christmas holidays have ended without any excitement whatever. Last year the season was marked by fun and frolic. This has been without anything of the kind—not even an ordinary tea fight. The harbor being deserted by men-of-war was, in a great measure, the cause of it; for their officers generally, if having to fight all day, are ready for a dance all night if the opportunity offers.

Since the return of Judge Marvin the final settlement of additional prize cases has been made, and the United States Marshal is ready to turn into the Treasury some four hundred thousand dollars more, making in all nearly eight hundred thousand dollars ready for distribution from this court alone among the captors, less the one-half that belongs to the navy pension fund. Why does the government not order its payment? It has been long since earned, and should be paid at once. The United States Court for the Southern district of Florida has made final settlements in more prize cases than all the other United States courts combined, and paid into the Treasury four times the amount of money for distribution. Prize cases here are honestly dealt with, and if more were sent the captors would have the prospect of receiving a fair proportion of the sale of vessels and cargoes and being paid—if the government will ever order the payment—before they have ceased to think of there ever having been a war, or that they have ever worked hard for prize money.

We are still having the most delightful weather, far pleasanter than last winter, yet few strangers come to enjoy it. If some smart Yankee were to venture this far, and establish a first class hotel, similar to the one at Nassau, he would make a fortune in a few years. Will no one try it, and endeavor to draw from Cuba some of the crowd that yearly visit the place to enjoy the mild weather of winter? In a little while Key West could be made a very popular resort, and a winter could be passed at half the expense of spending the same time in Cuba.

KEY WEST, Jan. 7, 1863.

Arrival of Men-of-War and Transports—Irregularities in the Mail Service—The Schooner Nonpareil Nearly Ready for Service Once More—The Che Kiang and the Rebel Schooner—Rumors from Havana Respecting the "290"—Effective Vessels of Admiral Bailey—Admiral Wilkes and His Flying Squadron—His Exploring Expedition to the Bahamas—Necessity for Change of Commanders in the Flying Squadron, &c., &c.

The United States bark J. L. Davis, from the blockade, and the transport steamer Thorn, from New Orleans for New York, have arrived, the former for supplies and the latter for coal. We have no information of importance by either vessel. The steamtug Reanie arrived from Havana this morning, having succeeded in finding one day's mail—that of the 27th ultimo—the remainder, nine days', being on board the Blackstone, we suppose which steamer may be expected here—when she arrives. The folly of sending mails for Key West by the naval transports has been brought to the notice of the postmaster of New York in several ways. They are always several days behind time, stopping, as they do, everywhere, and it is the occasion of great loss and annoyance to our merchants and citizens to be thus delayed in the reception of their correspondence and newspapers. Send the mails by the Havana steamers or a direct army transport, and then they will come regularly. A petition on the subject will be shortly addressed to the Postmaster of New York by the citizens of this place, and if that does not have the desired effect an appeal will be made to the government.

The quartermaster's schooner Nonpareil is being rapidly repaired, and will be ready for sea again in about two weeks. Her repairs will cost the government about three thousand dollars, which will be, no doubt, deducted from the amount due the steamer Che Kiang for services rendered. It can be allowed that a regiment of raw troops would suppose the Nonpareil to be anything that the captain of the Che Kiang told them she was, but it is absurd to imagine that the captain and officers of the steamer did not know that she was a friendly vessel. And then their telling such a "cock and bull" story to the HERALD correspondent in New Orleans, about being attacked by a rebel schooner off the Florida coast, proves them to have been at the time beside themselves or worse. The return of the Nonpareil to her usual duty will be a cause for rejoicing with all at Key West, both ashore or afloat, for she has always been of immense service to the army, navy and citizens, and we shall be glad to see Captain Wilson, her commander, at his accustomed post; for a more competent, obliging, kind hearted and truly loyal man does not live on this key or anywhere else.

From Havana we have a rumor that the Alabama was off that port night before last, and that she boarded an English steamer. How true it is I cannot say. You will probably learn more particulars, however, from the HERALD's correspondent in Havana. On hearing the news Admiral Bailey was anxious to go himself, and also to send in search of the pirate, but the following was all the force at his disposal:—Frigate St. Lawrence (sailing ship), fifty guns; steamer Huntsville, three guns—one ten-inch and two thirty-twos, maximum speed eleven knots; steamer Santiago de Cuba, ten guns, thirty-two pounders, undergoing repairs, speed eleven knots; steamer Penguin, six guns, thirty-two pounders, undergoing repairs, speed eight or nine knots; Magnolia, three guns, one thirty and two twenty fours, undergoing repairs, speed ten knots; bark J. L. Davis, six guns, good for nothing, schooner Wanderer, three guns, on the ways repairing. Such are samples of the squadron of Admiral Bailey. Cannot, will not, the Navy Department send five or six steamers to this squadron—not to blockade, but to cruise before and after the reefs and coast of Cuba. And will it not also be wise with the services of Admiral Wilkes in the quarter of the world, and his vessels to the Eastern Gulf, from which they had been some time? We hear that the boilers in the Wachusett (a new sloop) have been condemned. Will not the Navy Department order Admiral Wilkes condemned also, and, with the Wachusett, order him home? The Wachusett can be repaired; but we fear the Admiral cannot; he is gone past recovery. Admiral Wilkes is now better at home than anywhere else; for Semmes has probably captured the only California steamer he will get, and now that the Eagle has been sold there is no probability of his presence being required in Havana very soon again to present Captain Adams with another silver speaking trumpet at a grand dinner given for the occasion. I have no desire to disparage Admiral Wilkes; on the contrary, I believe him to be first rate in his way; but his way is evidently not that of fitness to command a squadron in these waters. He was sent to catch Anglo-rebel blockade runners, and the Alabama if he could, but not on an exploration of the Bahama islands and banks, which appears to be the duty he has been upon ever since ordered to the West India station.

The transport steamer Salvor has arrived from New Orleans for coal. She is bound North, and will sail in a day or two. The transport steamer Thorn sails this evening, having completed coaling. Both are hard specimens of vessels to carry troops in the winter season. Who's to blame?

KEY WEST, Jan. 8, 1863.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Blackstone—Deaths and Sickness on Board the United States Bark James L. Davis—Capture of More Prizes by the United States Steamer Sagamore and Bark Gem of the Seas—Nassau and Key West—Arrival of the United States Schooners Beauregard and Ariel—Another Capture of Cotton and Turpentine—Decision of the United States Court in a Prize Case—The British Consul and the Blockade—United States Squadron in Port—The Typhus Ichtarodes, or Yellow Fever, &c.

The United States supply steamer Blackstone, Acting Master Berry commanding, arrived this morning early from New York, via the North and South Atlantic blockading squadrons, and having the missing mails. She brings no supplies, fresh or salt, for this squadron, which is a great disappointment to those who expected to have a piece of roast beef for dinner. She will coal at once, and leave to-morrow morning at daylight for New York, via Port Royal.

The commander of the United States bark James L. Davis—Acting Master John West, United States Navy—desires me to announce the death of two of his men—Gilbert Shirlock, ordinary seaman, of Glasgow, Scotland, on November 22, and Samuel Vredenburg, quartermaster, of New Bedford, on November 25. Both died of yellow fever, and were buried at sea. The Davis, during her cruise in the Gulf since the 17th of November last, has had nineteen cases of yellow fever on board, all of which were successfully treated by her surgeon, Dr. Jackson, except the two cases above mentioned.

Admiral Bailey has information this morning, from Lieutenant Commander Earl English, of the United States steam gunboat Sagamore, of the capture of two sloops—one by the United States bark Gem of the Seas, and the other by the Sagamore—off Indian river. Both of these vessels were from Nassau, with the usual inward cargo, and they will be sent here for adjudication. One of them was named the Avenger. Lieutenant Commander English is heart and soul in the work of destroying the traffic between Nassau and the coast of Florida, and is succeeding admirably. He gives the rebels and their friends—the conchs of Nassau—no peace, and in a little while he will convince Messrs. Adderly & Co., and Saunders & Co., of Nassau, that running small cargoes on to the coast of Florida is anything but a paying business, except for the blockading squadron. It is a very singular thing that while many articles are not allowed to be shipped from New York to Key West because they are considered contraband of war, and we of Key West in rebellion, the same goods are cleared at the Custom House in New York for Nassau, from whence they go direct to Dixie, unless brought here by our cruisers. Nassau, the great depot of stores for the rebels, is considered all right, and Key West, the great depot for the naval forces of the United States in the Gulf, all wrong.

The United States schooners Beauregard and Ariel, the former from Tampa and the latter from a cruise on the east coast of Florida, arrived to-day. The Ariel is a little schooner of about twenty tons, fitted out a few weeks since by the Admiral, to act as a tender and for general service. She brought with her yesterday as a prize the sloop Good Luck, Captain Dexter, loaded with one bale of cotton and nine barrels of spirits of turpentine. She was captured off Cape Florida, and was on her way to Nassau. Her commander is an old resident of Key West, and was always considered a worthless rascal, and left the island when called upon to take the oath of allegiance. On being captured he remarked to the captain of the Ariel that he was "out and out secesh, by God!" that he had commenced in that way and would remain so, and would die before he would take the oath of allegiance. He is now confined on board the sloop-of-war Dale. The Beauregard has been of late throwing a few thirty pound Parrott shells into Tampa, destroying some houses; but affairs of this kind amount to nothing except frightening women and children.

One of the prizes now in the harbor—a rebel vessel captured on the Bahama banks by the United States steamer Octorara, with a cargo of cotton, turpentine, &c.—has been condemned by Judge Marvin. The claimants defended their case on the ground that the vessel was within British jurisdiction at the time of her capture; but the Judge decided he had nothing to do with that circumstance; that it was for the two governments to decide the question as to what jurisdiction she was in; that she must be condemned as property of the enemy. The British Consul, I understand, intends to protest against the recent captures of vessels off and within Indian river, on the ground that there was no effective blockade on that part of the coast. His interpretation of an effective blockade is, no doubt, that the flying jibboom of one vessel should be over the stern of another throughout the entire length of our Southern coast, and until it is so he cannot admit that our blockade is other than one of paper.

KEY WEST, Jan. 9, 1863.

The Blackstone is detained until this afternoon. Singular to relate, we have no arrival since yesterday. The squadron now in port consists of the frigate St. Lawrence, sloop-of-war Dale, bark J. L. Davis, schooners Wanderer, Eugenie and Anee (sailing vessels) and Santiago de Cuba, Penguin, Huntsville, Magnolia and Blackstone (steamers). We still hear of occasional cases of *typhus ichtarodes*, or yellow fever, on board the St. Lawrence; but as there are no deaths, and the patients are generally seen playing checkers twenty-four hours after being admitted to the hospital, we are led to suppose the attacks anything but of a malignant character.

Affairs in Mexico.

ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND MEXICANS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 4.]

We are indebted for the following intelligence to a gentleman who came passenger on the schooner Henry Travis, which arrived here yesterday from Tampico, having left that port on the 25th ult. As already announced, the French have occupied Tampico, some three thousand troops entering the city Nov. 23. They remained inactive until Dec. 15, when they advanced in ten directions on Altimira, and occupied it without resistance, the Mexican forces retiring. Two nights after, however, the Mexicans attacked the place, but were beaten off by the French.

On the 22d the Mexicans occupying Puebla Viejo (old Tampico), commenced firing across the river on the French, their design being to retake and hold command of the bar. The French crossed in launches, and endeavored to dislodge the Mexicans, but they were driven back. Next morning, being reinforced, they again crossed, entered the town and occupied it, the Mexicans retiring from the place. Subsequently (on the 24th ult.) the French evacuated Altamira and Puebla Viejo.

There was little or no trading going on at Tampico.

The French Consul, M. St. Charles, had been appointed collector of the port.

The following vessels were inside the bar:—Brig Indus, of New York for Tabasco; and brig Balear, of New York, for New York. A schooner laden with flour had arrived from Vera Cruz, and others were expected.

Several French transports were at the bar.

Interview With Stonewall Jackson.

CAMP PAROLE, ANNAPOLIS, Md. 6, 1863.

I will attempt, in accordance with your request, to give you an account of my interview with Stonewall Jackson while a prisoner at his camp, and of my sojourn at Libby prison, in Richmond. A few days after my capture I was sent to Jackson's camp, at Nineveh, Warren county, Va. I reached there Tuesday, November 11, in company with four others. General Jackson came out of his tent just as we were leaving for the guard house (an old church near by), and desired us to wait a few minutes, as he would like to ask us a few questions.

"When were you you taken?" he inquired.

"November 7," I replied.

"Have you any New York papers with you?" he asked.

I replied that we had not, but told him I had read the HERALD of the 5th, which had reached camp on the day of my capture.

"Ah, did you," said he, "I wanted to inquire about the recent elections. Do you know what majority Seymour received?"

"Between ten and fifteen thousand," I replied.

"Do you know how many Congressmen the democrats elected in the State?"

I answered that it was believed they had elected nineteen out of the thirty-one.

"Were the Woods both elected?"

I answered that they were, and that all of the city and river districts were claimed as democratic.

"Good," he replied. "New York city will have more to say in the next session of Congress than all the rest of the State."

"Their constituents would hardly feel flattered to hear you," I said.

"Any man who sincerely desires peace," he said, "should sincerely rejoice at their election. If you had such men in power at Washington to-day there would be no more bloodshed, and we could easily come to an honorable settlement."

I did not dispute that nor ask him what he would call an honorable settlement. Declining to continue the conversation I agreed with him.

"But they all claimed to be war democrats," I continued, "and in favor of more vigorous prosecution of the war." Was that a mere political dodge? Your soldiers would hardly cheer the announcement of the election of war democrats, I should think."

"Oh, no!" he replied. "They are in favor of prosecuting the war with more vigor. They think that if we are to be conquered, it should be done at once, before spring. If we are not subjugated by that time they will demand a peace, and force your government to stop the war. We know we can hold out, and when the next Congress meets they will all be found to be peace men, and willing to recognize our independence in preference to a bloody and endless war. When once convinced that they cannot conquer us by merely gaining one or two battles, they will cease to be war democrats. It is because we know them to be more reasonable than the republicans that my men cheered the news of Seymour's election. But what other news was there?"

"New Jersey," I answered, "has gone strongly democratic, and the party has gained in Ohio."

"Yes," said the general, "I heard that they had carried Ohio. Did you notice whether Vallandigham was re-elected or not?"

"He was defeated," I answered, "but another friend of yours in the West was returned."

"Who was it?" he inquired.

"Voorhies."

"A good democrat," he said. "Vallandigham was too outspoken at first; he would have been re-elected if he had been more moderate."

The general was here interrupted, and as he turned to leave he asked if any of us had any "green backs" we would like to exchange for confederate paper.

We remained there two days with the Jackson Fort cavalry, a brigade of Irish soldiers. Those with whom I conversed said they would give almost anything to be back at the North; but as they were in Virginia when the war broke out, there was nothing else to do but join the army.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Jan. 19—6 P. M.

To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last week:—

Week ending.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
Jan. 10.....	$175,816,010	36,770,746	9,551,563	162,878,249
Jan. 17.....	176,606,558	37,581,465	9,241,715	164,666,003
Increase..	$790,548	810,719	—	1,787,754
Decrease..	—	—	309,848	—

It thus appears that the deposits increase faster than the banks can use them, notwithstanding the large development of speculation. At this season of the year money comes here for employment from all parts of the country. Some of our banks, uncertain about the future, are putting their affairs in order to be prepared for anything that may happen. One large bank has invested its entire capital in specie. Others have purchased property of various kinds. Notwithstanding this and the regular payment of dividends by leading banks, the public have not got over their distrust of bank stocks, and will not do so while the war lasts. It is quite possible to conceive a turn of fortune's wheel which might break every bank at the North.

Money is rather more easy to-day. The brokers are offered money on every side at six per cent. Among the weaker operators in stocks, who are not prepared to put up large margins, a considerable difference is still made for between sales "cash" and "regular;" but as a general rule we hear no complaints of the money market to-day. Commercial paper is very scarce, and sells at 5 a 6 per cent for first class names. Debt certificates vary but little. The recent order of the Treasury Department forbidding the payment of fractional sums of $1,000 in anything but debt certificates, has rather had a tendency to increase the supply on the market.

Gold advanced to 148¼ at the morning board to-day, sold at 147 in the afternoon, and closed 147⅛ bid. People generally seemed to anticipate a lower market for gold to-day, as it was known that the recent advance from 133 to 148 had led to large sales. But the non-arrival of the California steamer, and the inevitable issues of paper money by Congress, appear to have brought as many buyers into the market as there were sellers. At the same time the trade in gold just now is very perilous. Exchange was quoted to-day at 162½ a 163, without much business. Some heavy operators in bills were sellers to-day, it was supposed on intimations that good news from the army might be expected.

The stock market was extremely buoyant and excited this morning, and prices of all the active stocks were higher. The principal advance was in Reading, which rose six per cent, and in Rock Island, which rose 5 per cent at the morning board. Erie was also very active at an advance of 2⅝; Hudson rose 2, Harlem 1, Harlem preferred 1⅛, Michigan Central 1⅛, Michigan Southern 3⅛, guaranteed 3, Illinois 2, Pittsburg 1¼, Galena 4, Burlington and Quincy 2⅝, Fort Wayne 1⅛. New York Central and Erie preferred were very strong, but inactive, at an advance of one per cent; both promise to be withdrawn gradually from the speculative list. Pacific Mail was the only exception to the market; it declined about 1⅛ per cent on the non-arrival of the Champion and fears of her capture. Government bonds were firm at an advance of ¼ a ⅜ per cent. State stocks were more active. Missouris rose 1⅛ and Tennessees ⅛. For railway bonds the demand was strong, and the market would have been active but that so few bonds are offering. Mississippi and Missouri firsts rose 1 per cent. The coal stocks are very firm; Cumberland rose ¾. At the one P. M. session of the public board the market reacted on some of the Western shares, and sales were made at a decline of ⅛ a 1 per cent from the board prices; but New York Central, Erie and the New York shares were even firmer than in the morning. At the second board the market was quite buoyant, with the exception of Rock Island and Galena, which was about ¾ a 1 per cent lower. The New York shares were very strong. At the adjournment a rumor was received to the effect that the President was about to send a message to Congress protesting against further issues of legal tender paper; and, though the absurdity of the story was manifest—as a stoppage of legal tender issues would be equivalent to a stoppage of the war—it had its effect for the time upon the market, and prices declined ½ a 1 per cent in consequence. At the public board at four P. M. the market was very active and excited; but prices as a rule were lower than at the closed board. The following were the quotations at half-past five:—

7.30 Treas n..101¾ a 101¾		Harlem pref.. 76⅛ a —	
U S 6's, 1 yr cer 95⅞ a 96		Reading..... 91½ a 92¼	
Us demand n.144¾ a 144¾		Michigan Cen. 97½ a 97⅞	
Tennessee 6's. 61⅝ a 61⅞		Mich So & N In 57 a 57¾	
Virginia 6's.... 65½ a 66		Mich&Niagara 104 a 104	
N Carolina 6's 73½ a 74		Panama RR..180 a 180	
Missouri 6's.. 65½ a 65¾		Illinois Cen... 92¾ a 93	
Americangold.147⅛ a 147⅜		Cleve & Pitts.. 68¾ a 69	
Pacific Mail...156 a 156¼		Galena & Chi.. 94¾ a 95	
N Y Central..94⅝ a 119		Cleve & Tol... 94¼ a 94¾	
Erie..... 76⅜ a 76⅝		Chic & Rk Isld 94 a 94¼	
Erie pref.....104⅜ a 104½		Chi, Bur & Q.104 a 105	
Hudson River. 94¼ a 94¾		Mil&PrduChn. 46¾ a 47	
Harlem..... 38⅛ a 38⅜			

We learn by telegraph from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed upon the following points, which are to be embodied in the new bill to be laid before Congress to-morrow:—First, an issue of $300,000,000 legal tender, not convertible into bonds; secondly, an issue of $300,000,000 six per cent three years Treasury notes, convertible into legal tender notes on presentation, and not convertible into bonds; and thirdly, an issue of $300,000,000 six per cent twenty year bonds. This seems to us a pretty poor bill. If the Treasury notes are convertible into legal tender on demand, they will answer the purposes of legal tender, and involve all the defects of that currency, with the additional mischief that they will at once cause the withdrawal of all the temporary deposits now in the Treasury. They will further involve a needless expense to government of $18,000,000 a year. Why Congress, having set afloat $250,000,000 of one class of legal tender paper—viz: paper convertible into bonds—should now issue another class not so convertible, and therefore intrinsically worth less, though legally worth the same, is a puzzling question. We cannot help preferring Mr. Spaulding's original bill to this compromise project.

We learn that the New York Stock Exchange have purchased the large building at the south-east corner of Exchange place and William street, and propose to open a public board there for the transaction of business. This concession to demands which have for some time been imperious has been frequently suggested in this column. We trust that the board will follow up this wise step by admitting to the board the leading brokers who now transact their business in the public room in William street. The rules for the government of the public board were reported to-day, and will be voted upon on Monday.

One house to-day bought $1,500,000 of demand notes at 144 a 144⅞. The same house on Saturday checked on its banks for over $2,000,000.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts.....	$361,935 43
—For customs.....	162,600 00
Payments.....	1,694,160 60
Balance.....	13,121,42 53

The Quincy Mining Company has declared a semi annual dividend of 4 per cent, free of government tax, payable Feb. 2; the Hamilton Woollen Company pay a quarterly dividend of 13 per cent.

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, Jan 19, 1863.

$1000 U S 6's, '67, reg	94½	100	shs N Y Cent RR	b30	117¾
1000 U S 6's, '81, cou	95½	100	do	b10	117⅛
6000 do	95¾	300	do	s60	117
19000 do	96	550	do		117¾
5000 U S 6's, '81, reg	94½	10	do		117¼
2000 U S 5's, '74, cou	88½	1700	Erie RR		76
3000 do	88¾	100	do	s30	76
12000 Treas 7 3-10 pcn	102	50	do	b10	76¼
2000 do	101⅞	100	do	b30	76⅛
19000 U S 6's, 1 y cer	96½	300	do		76¼
5000 do	96⅛	200	do		76⅛
15000 U S dem notes	143	100	do	b30	76⅝
20000 do	143¼	800	do		76½
80000 do	143¼	1100	Erie RR pref.		109¼
50000 do	143¾	200	do	b30	109⅝
90000 do	144	500	do		109
1000 Brooklyn c w I	117	450	Hud River RR		95
5000 Ill Canal bds '60	100	350	do		94¾
3000 Ind 6's, w loan	97	21	do		94¼
4000 Tenn 6's, '90	61¾	100	do	s30	94⅛
1000 do	61¼	200	Harlem RR		37
6000 Virginia 6's	65¼	600	do		37¼
1000 N Carolina 6's	73¼	100	do		37⅛
3000 Missouri 6's	65	1200	do		37⅛
2000 do	65¼	500	do		37⅜
1000 do	65¼	500	do		37¾
10000 do	65¾	500	Harlem RR pref.		74
65000 do	66	100	do	b30	74¼
6000 do	b30	66¼	700	Nor wich & Wor RR	82
10000 do	66¼	200	Read RR ex d	opg	92
8000 California 7's	129	300	do	opg	92
10000 Erie 4th m b.s5	111½	100	do	opg	95
19000 do	112	100	do	opg	96
5000 Erie 5th m b	107¼	100	do	b10	96
7000 Buff, NY&E 1m	105	50	Mich Central RR		97
8000 C, B & Q 8 pct b	125	100	do		96½
12000 Mich So 2d m	102	200	do		96¾
2000 Ill Cen RR bds	121	100	Mich So & N In RR		54
5000 Alt&TerH 1st m	108	1000	do		55
500 Alt&TH 2dm pref	89¾	1000	do		55¼
10000 do	90	1200	do		56
35000 Alt&Ter H inc b	78	100	do		56¼
8000 Chi & N W 1st m	69¾	150	Mich So & N In gs		101
10000 Han&St Jos bds	63	300	do		101½
25000 Tol & Wab 2d m	90	300	do		102
1000 Lac & Wes bds	115	50	Ill Cen RR scrip		94
20000 Milw&PduClstm	111	100	do		94¾
6000 Pitts, FW&Ch 2d	102	200	do		94¼
8000 Pitts, FW&Chi 3d	79¾	100	do	c	94
2000 Clev&Pitts 3d m	100	40	do		93½
500 Clev&Pitts 4th m	81	4900	Cleve & Pitts RR		69
1000 Hud Riv conbs	107	64	do		68
325000 Am gold	148	40	Cleve, Col&Cin RR		170
20000 do	148⅛	300	Gal & Chic RR		95
2000 do	b30 148¾	100	do		95¼
5000 do	b10 148¼	300	do		96
5000 do	b10 148	300	do		96¼
5000 do	147⅞	200	do		96¾
10000 do	s30 147¾	4000	Cleve & Tol RR		95
10 shs Ocean Bank	88	600	Chi & Rk I RR		95
40 Phenix Bank	106	300	do		95½
25 Bank Commerce	91¼	500	do		96
21 Hanover Bank	90	200	do	b30	96¼
28 Park Bank	116	100	do	s60	95½
400 Canton Company	24	300	do	s10	96
5 Lel&HudCanalCo	129½	400	do		95¾
2400 Brons City Ln Co	9½	200	do	b10	95¾
100 Cumb Coal pref	23¼	200	Chi, Bur & Q RR		105
450 do	23	50	do		105¼
50 Pacific Mail SS Co	154	16	do		104
148 do	153½	167	Pitts, FtW & C RR		67
150 do	b30 154¼	400	do		67½
50 do	b30 154	200	do		67¾
29 Penn Coal Co	129	100	do	b10	67¾
200 N Y Central RR	117¾	200	do		68
150 do	117⅞	50	do	b10	68¼
160 do	b10 117¾	14	Alt & T H RR pref		61

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 6's, '61, reg	95½	500	shs Erie RR		77½
2000 do	96	500	do		77¾
35000 U S 6's, '81, cou	96	300	do	b30	78
2000 Treas 7 3-10p c n	101⅞	100	do	s60	77¼
5000 do	101¾	300	Erie RR pref		106¾
250000 U S demand n	145	400	do		106½
27000 U S 6's, 1 yr c	95¾	100	do	b10	105½
10000 Tenn 6's, '90	62	100	Hudson River RR		95¾
10000 do	62¼	900	do		95½
30000 Missouri 6's	66	1500	Harlem RR		38⅛
2000 M6's, ito H&SJ	85	200	do		38⅜
6000 Ill con bds, '79	110	100	Harlem RR pref	s10	75⅛
10000 California 7's	130	100	do		75¾
2000 MC8'sc 1stmsfb	126	500	do		76
200 Cle&Pitts 4thm	80½	1000	Reading RR	opg	93
6000 Buff, NY&E 1m	105	300	Mich Central RR		98
1000 Tol & W 1st m	110	150	do		97¾
5000 A&TH 2dm pref	91	200	do		97½
10000 do	90¾	100	Mich So&N In RR		57½
2000 Mich So sink fd	112	2000	do		58
6000 do	112¾	200	do	b20	58¼
5000 Tol & Wab 2d m	90	150	Mich So&N In gs	stk	104
1000 C & N W 2d m	41½	100	do		104½
5000 do	41	100	do		104¾
5000 Clev & P 3d m	100	100	do		105
8000 P, Ft W&C 2dm	102	100	do	b60	105½
3000 P, Ft W & C 3dm	80	100	do		105½
5000 P, FtW &C 1stm	112	100	Ill Cent RR scrip		94½
5000 Alt&TH inc bds	79	300	do		94¾
300000 American gold	148¼	860	Cleve & Pitts RR		69½
20000 do	s30 148	2500	do		69
10000 do	b30 148¾	50	do		68¾
20000 do	148	100	Gal & Chic RR		95½
10 shs Del & HCanCo	129½	200	do		95
175 Cumb Coal pref	23	2000	Cleve & Tol RR		95
100 do	23¼	200	do	b10	95¼
150 do	23½	500	do		94¾
100 Brunsw'k C L Co	9¾	1500	Chic&Rock I RR		95
200 Canton Co	24¼	200	do		94¾
300 Pacific M SS Co	156	750	do		94½
750 do	s30 155¾	12	do		93¼
56 do	b30 156½	110	Alton & Tr H RR		35
20 do	156½	500	Alton&TrH RR pref		65
100 do	s3 156	100	do	s30	64¼
500 N Y Cen RR	119	1000	Pitts FtW&CRR		68
300 do	119½	50	do		67¾
1000 do	119¼	200	do		67¾
100 do	s5 119½	200	Nor&WorRR ex d		81
500 Erie RR	77	260	Chic, Bur & Q RR		105

Sales at the Public Board.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

$10,000 US 6's, 1yr cer	96⅛	100 shs M So&NI guar	102½
10,000 U S dem'd n	144½	150 Ill Cen RR scrip	94
5,000 do	144¼	200 Clev & Pitts RR	68¾
220,000 do	144½	200 do	68¾
25,000 Amer gold	148½	150 do	69
80,000 do	148	350 Gal & Chic RR	95½
100 shs Canton Co	24½	1000 do	b10 95½
100 Cumb Coal pref	23	2000 do	95
25 N Y Cen RR	118	200 Clev & Tol RR	96
300 do	118⅛	300 do	96¼
100 Erie RR	77½	100 do	96⅛
1250 do	77	300 Chi & Rk Isl RR	95
300 Erie preferred	105¾	300 do	94¾
100 do	105½	44 P, Ft W & Chi RR	67
400 Harlem RR	38¼	50 do	68
100 do	38⅜	100 do	67½
300 Mich So & N I RR	56	200 Alton & T H pref	62½
100 do	56⅛	300 do	63
250 do	57¼	400 do	b10 63¾
50 do	56¾	100 Harlem RR pref	74½

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

$10000 US 7 3 10 Tr n	101⅞	200 shs Mich Cen RR