THE REVIVALS.

Revival Meeting in Burton's Old Theatre.

SEWSBOYS AND FIREMEN AWAKENED—PRAYERS AND REMONSTRATIONS—WOMEN DECLARE THEMSELVES NOT ASHAMED, AND ANNOUNCE THEIR CONVERSION —HOPE FOR THE LIQUOR DEALERS, ETC., ETC.

Chauncey Schaffer led a revival meeting yesterday of two hours duration, in Burton's old theatre. The meeting was stated to be a continuation of those held during the preceding week, and that it was specially intended to influence vagrants in the streets and others who might never think of entering any of the churches, but who might be induced to come to a prayer meeting when it would be held in a building that was formerly a place of public amusement. As early as 11 o'clock several persons had occupied their seats in the theatre, although the meeting, which was to continue one hour, was not to commence before 12 o'clock. From 11 till 12 the people occasionally dropped in, but notwithstanding this there were not at any time over 400 persons in the theatre.

The leader of the meeting commenced the exercises by directing the congregation to sing four verses of the 76th hymn, the two first lines of which are as follows:—

Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy.

The majority of the congregation joined in the singing, which was succeeded by the reading of the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles by the leader, who then offered a prayer for the welfare of the Christian church and the good that might be the result of the revivals which are at present felt throughout the entire land. Another hymn was now sung, and this was followed by a short prayer from an elderly member of the congregation. At this stage of the meeting's progress a middle aged man stood up and in audible voice spoke as follows:—

Brethren—Since I have been converted I have travelled much in this country and other parts of the world. Wherever I have been I have found those that worshipped God even in the dark regions of the Continent of Europe. In many places where these people worshipped I found what I believe to exist here now—more sincerity than ceremony; and in every place I found the same subject occupying the attention of the meeting. In all places there were people to say that they were convinced of sin, of righteousness and of judgment to came. These truths I have heard spoke of wherever I have been since by God's power my soul has been converted. On coming here yesterday I was struck with the difference between the audience who were then assembled here and the actors who were then on the stage and those who formerly occupied their places. But the fact only served to impress me with the truth of the words of him who said that the day was coming when men would worship in any convenient place. I live fifty miles from here, on Long Island, and there God is making a sweeping work; for every one in the place with the exception of one young man have declared themselves converted to the Saviour. What means all this universal awakening? It means that God is now fulfilling his promises by breaking the hardened hearts of sinners and subduing them to himself.

No sooner had the speaker resumed his seat than a young man who sat amongst a number of others, some of whom had firemen's coats on, and who himself appeared to be a fireman, arose and deliberately said:—

Few young men have sinned more than I have. I have been very wicked and very careless, but I now rise to say to the young men who are here that Christ is able to save to the uttermost.

The young man resumed his seat, while a sensation produced by his laconic speech was apparent throughout the entire meeting. The usual services were resumed, hymns sung, exhortations spoken, and prayers offered in various parts of the meeting by different individuals. These were varied by the leader stating that if there was any one present who desired the prayers of the congregation specially for himself, he would only have to signify it by standing up, and the prayers would be silently made. Upon this five or six young men arose to their feet, and the meeting engaged in silent prayer for them for about two minutes.

A hymn was now sung, and the leader announced that an hour in God's service had been spent, but as there was yet a great work to be done, he would continue the exercises another hour if their continuance was desired. Upon this a number of the congregation left the theatre, but the leader calculated that the prolonging of the exercises was desired by the majority of the meeting, and the services were resumed.

One gentleman suggested the propriety of keeping the theatre open every Sunday, from 9 o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening.

The leader responded to this that the control of that matter was in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he felt assured that the young men would give the suggestion proper consideration.

The number of ladies who were present was comparatively small. One of them determined, however, that they should have a share in the more conspicuous part of the proceedings. She was a young lady, who in a tremulous voice said—I am not ashamed to say that I came to Jesus. I feel that I could go anywhere or do anything for him. When I was coming to the meeting to-day, I met one of the news boys, and asked him if he would come to the meeting. What meeting, he asked me? There is no meeting for me. Yes, said I, there is, and then I told him about this one. How will I earn my dinner, said he, if I go to it? So I told him I would give him his dinner; and I then spoke to him about the love of Jesus Christ, and he cried and said he would come. I don't know whether he is still in the meeting, but he came here with me.

One of the last exhortations from a member of the congregation expressed a hope that something might be done towards converting the liquor dealers, who the speaker said were the most dangerous people in society. After this a hymn was sung and the services were brought to a close by a benediction from the leader and the singing of the doxology.

Prayer Meeting Near the Five Points.

Prayer meetings have been daily held from twelve to one o'clock in the Mission chapel, 106 Centre street, opposite the Tombs, and convenient to the Five Points, since Monday last, under the superintendence of the Rev. Amzi Camp. There was a very fair attendance on Friday, composed of both sexes, old and young, who manifested much interest in the exercises. Mr. A. L. Clarke, of the Theological Seminary, presided, and opened the meeting by calling for the 315th hymn, commencing as follows:—

Lord, I approach thy throne of grace,
Where mercies do abound,
Desiring mercy for my sins,
To heal my soul's deep wound.

He then offered up a prayer, asking the aid of our heavenly Father in their efforts to bring all sinners together to offer up their prayers and walk in the path of righteousness, and that they might be united with one accord and in one spirit in seeking His mercy. Those who had recently joined the Lord had experienced more real joy and comfort than the world could afford, and he prayed for all the gatherings in the city similar to theirs—that the good work would be continued and thousands come to Jesus Christ this season.

Having read portions of the 33d and 34th Psalms, he again called upon the meeting to sing the 308th hymn, and then addressed the audience, showing the necessity for prayer, and proving that the Lord always grants the wishes of the penitent. He urged them to continue to pray, although their prayers might not be immediately answered, and related an anecdote of two ladies whose husbands were fast going to destruction, leading lives of sin and wickedness. They prayed for seven years that the Lord would turn their hearts and would have mercy upon them, but still their husbands continued in their wicked course. They, however, concluded to pray longer and persevere until God would answer, and at the end of three years one night, one of the ladies was awakened by the cries of her husband, who was in deep distress—convinced of his sins and calling upon God for mercy. As soon as morning dawned she went to her friend, who told her her husband had also that same night been converted. He mentioned that to show that after ten long years God was pleased to answer their prayers, and it showed that those who were absent in their prayers to God would have their wants supplied. The President concluded by announcing the meeting open, and that he would be pleased to hear any person who desired to address them.

An aged man here made a few observations. He said he liked the remarks of the President, and it was most important "that we should feel what we pray." He knew there were many outside the church who would gladly join in the prayers daily if they knew of the existence of the meeting, and he considered it was their duty to encourage every sinner they could to attend these meetings.

The Rev. Mr. Camp then offered up a short prayer "for the controlling influence of our Heavenly Father" to make them faithful in the service they had undertaken, and to incline their hearts for the salvation of others whom they had found leading a life of sin and misery in this great and wicked city, and to aid them "in calling the thousands who live in error from their wicked ways, and influence them to enter the path to everlasting life. Also that our Heavenly Father would grant the prayers of the widow who desired that her son might be brought from his intemperate habits to a life of holiness, and the wife who ardently wished for the conversion of her husband. There were multitudes around them at that moment perishing in misery—those who had no concern for their souls. It was to bring such parties into the way of truth, to hear God's word, that they assembled there, and he invoked God's blessing upon their exertions.

The 314th hymn was next sung.

A young man named Read then addressed the meeting. He said people who assembled to pray should not be ashamed to stand up and speak. When he first spoke at one of their prayer meetings he was ashamed before God and before man—not, however, ashamed of God; but he now could stand up before a multitude of people, and he could not even "quibble" when he spoke of God's name. And I often," he continued, "spoke of God, and used God's name with violence; and in the wickedness of my heart I have called that name down when I should not have done so, and now I call upon that name to help and assist me through my life. If there is one present who does not know what the love of God is, what the light is, I hope he will not tarry any longer, but embrace God's word and pray to him for His assistance and comfort. I have now arrived at the age of twenty-five years, and if I were to look back at these twenty-five years and examine my life I do not know what I should do, for I lived in sin." He urged upon all present to throw themself before the Lord, for he was a merciful God, and their sins would be forgiven.

A gentleman then prayed for some time, and asked God's blessing on all those who had acknowledged their faults, and also for those vehicles of peace and religion which wafted the news of their gatherings throughout the land—the telegraph, railroad and steamboat.

A working man addressed the audience, urging upon them to go among the poorer classes and encourage them to pray to God. He alluded to the exertions of our Saviour and his disciples, and quoted from Scripture to show that a poor man's conversion was equally as praiseworthy as the rich man's.

A lad offered up a fervent prayer for the several meetings held at that hour throughout the city and Union for a similar purpose, and asked for a blessing on all engaged.

The PRESIDENT said he was rejoiced that God had aided them in their efforts with respect to the meetings in that locality of the city. The prayer meetings throughout the city were increasing daily, and their own experience in the Mission church showed that God's cause was prospering. He then called upon the meeting to sing the following hymn:—

Jesus, a name that calms our fears;
That bids our sorrows cease;
'Tis music in the sinner's ears;
'Tis light and health and peace.

The Rev. Mr. CAMP having given the benediction, the exercises closed.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BURN A HOUSE—ARREST OF THE OCCUPANT ON SUSPICION.

On Thursday night last a genteel looking man named Gustavus Ludwig was arrested by officer Clowe, of the Twentieth precinct, on the charge of attempting to burn the house No. 180 West Thirty-sixth street, situate at the corner of Eighth avenue. The prisoner was conveyed before Justice Kelly, at the Second District Court, Jefferson market, who committed him to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation. It seems, from the facts at present elicited by the Fire Marshal, that the accused occupied apartments on the third floor of said premises, the same being a tenement house. On Thursday night between eight and nine o'clock the occupants of the apartments directly under Ludwig's room, discovered some kind of fluid leaking through the ceiling. Mr Miller, the landlord, was at once notified, and on his looking through the keyhole of Ludwig's room he saw a light burning on the floor near the side of the mantelpiece. On trying the door it was found fastened, when becoming alarmed he went to the station house and procured the aid of officer Clowe. The officer broke open the door, when, to their astonishment, a preparation to fire the house was discovered. Between the side of the bureau and the fireplace stood a five gallon demijohn, the side of which was cracked. About two thirds of the floor was saturated with the brandy, which had flowed from the demijohn. Within a few inches of the demijohn was a wire mousetrap and in the trap hole was stuck a tallow candle which was burning, and around it was placed several pieces of paper saturated with liquor; by the side of the mouse-trap stood the broom and on top of the demijohn was a cotton bag also saturated with liquor. A lace curtain had been stretched from the bed to the centre of the floor, one end made fast to the bed and the other end placed into the liquor. The blinds to the windows were closed and the shades down on the inside; against one window a bed comfortable was nailed to darken the room, which it is supposed was done to prevent the light of the fire being seen from the street, or by the neighbors in the adjoining house. When this preparation was discovered, the candle had burnt down within about one inch of the paper. Considerable alarm was manifested by the families in the house; some of them were inclined to administer summary punishment to Ludwig on his return, and probably would have done so had they not been prevented by the police. It is further shown that Ludwig's wife had left the house several days, and taken away articles of furniture, and at the time of the attempt she was living in Twenty-sixth street. Ludwig has an insurance of $500 on his household effects in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The case will proceed before Justice Kelly to day.

DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING HOUSE AND SUBSEQUENT ESCAPE OF THE PRISONERS FROM CUSTODY.

Sergeant Lefferts, of the detective police, with a squad of men under his command, made a descent upon the notorious den of thieves and gamblers kept by Johnny Miller, at No. 372 Canal street, on Saturday night, and arrested all the inmates of the establishment, including the proprietor and thirteen others, who, upon being brought to the Fifth precinct station house gave their names as follows:—John Miller, Edward Brown, George Johnson, Thos. McCoy, John Casey, George Carey, Mathew Conklin, Franklin Delmar, Charles Cole, Robert Jones, James Bluff, John Murphy, John Smith and John Shaw. The prisoners were all locked up in the cells, and the police then returned to the premises, where they discovered a large number of burglar's tools, together with a lot of gambling apparatus, consisting of checks, dealing boxes and cards. A few minutes before 12 o'clock, on the same night, while the doorkeeper was absent from the lower floor of the station house, all the prisoners, with the exception of Brown, Carey, Smith and Shaw, managed to escape from their cells and succeeded in getting away from the police before any effort could be made to re-arrest them. It appears that Miller and a couple of his associates managed to pry off the lock of their cell door with a poker, which was unluckily placed within their reach. They then broke open the cells of their fellow prisoners, and the whole party, with the exception of four, made a bolt up stairs and out through the station house door way before the officer in command had any idea of what was transpiring. Up to last evening none of the escaped prisoners had been re-arrested. The Gazette cells doors at the station house in question are, it is said, constructed in the most miserable and flimsey manner, with a view, no doubt, of permitting prisoners to escape whenever they take a notion to regain their liberty without going through the tedious form of trial at the Court of Sessions.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN LAWYERS.—Frank G. G. Umstead, a lawyer, doing business at No. 14 Wall street, appeared before Justice Connolly at the Police Court on Saturday to answer a complaint for assault and battery, with intent to kill, preferred against him by William H. Barnes, also a lawyer, doing business at 61 Wall street. The circumstances attending the case, as set forth in the examination of the complainant, are as follows:—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Barnes called at the office of his friend, D. C. Ringland, at No. 16 Wall street. After remaining a few moments, he started out, preceded by Mr. Ringland. As they were going down stairs he saw a person (whom he was a moment afterwards informed was Frank Umstead) looking over the bannister at the right of him. Immediately he heard the report of firearms, and felt a concussion of the air, and heard a whizzing close to his right ear. Umstead was surrounded by smoke, and was in the act of putting a pistol into his pocket. Mr. Barnes ran down stairs, and upon inquiry Mr. Ringland informed him of the name of the accused. The affidavit of Mr. Ringland, partially corroborating the statement of the complainant, was also adduced in evidence. The magistrate decided to investigate the matter to-day.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED GAMBLER.—Theodore Edgar, the proprietor of an alleged gambling saloon at No. 56 Lispenard street, was taken into custody yesterday by policeman Nesbit, of the Fifth precinct. The accused, it will be remembered, escaped from the gambling saloon on Friday night, during the melée between the occupants and the police. In his possession when arrested yesterday was found $2,484 and a pack of cards. The prisoner will be brought before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, this morning.

SUPPOSED ARSON IN DOWNING STREET.—A man named Daniel Condon, and Catharine, his wife, were arrested on Thursday night charged with wilfully setting fire to a straw bed under a stoop of a tenement house in the rear of No. 16½ Downing street. The fire was discovered by the neighbors, and put out with a few pails of water. Officer Curry, of the Ninth precinct, arrested the accused parties. They were taken before Justice Kelly, who committed them to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation. It seems that Condon had been dispossessed by the agent two days before, and had returned to the tenement on the night in question and attempted to fire the premises out of revenge. Condon and his wife, it is said, were both under the influence of liquor when arrested.

Brooklyn Politics.

DEMOCRATIC WARD NOMINATIONS.

The primary meetings of the democratic electors were held in the several wards on Friday night, and the following nominations for Aldermen and Supervisors were made:—

ALDERMEN.

Ward.	Ward.
1—Daniel D. Whitney.	10—Abraham B. Shaw.
2—John McNamee.	11—George Olney.
3—(Nom. Com elected.)	12—Timothy Bannon.
4—Lewis Newman.	13—Abner G. Buel.
5—John Doherty, Robert Furey.	14—John H. Coleman, Joseph Smith.
6—Charles Franks.	15—Andrew Cunningham.
7—Edward Rowe.	16—John M. Gillett
8—James Sharkey.	18—Martin Kalbfleisch.
9—Thomas F. Gross, William H. Campbell.	19—Jacob H. V. Cockroft.

SUPERVISORS.

Ward.	Ward.
1—William Cagger.	10—Wm. M. Bayard.
2—Francis Markey.	11—Felix Campbell.
3—(Nom. Com. appointed.)	12—John F. McConnin.
4—Warren Sneeden.	13—John B. Cott.
5—Elisha Tisell, Edward McKitterick.	14—John Flaherty, Harris Comstock.
6—F. W. Salem	15—Thomas Cumming.
7—George W. Bleecker.	16—Alexander Kuhl.
8—Patrick Gallagher.	18—James Garrison.
9—John S. Bogart, Christopher Sweetman.	19—John Berry.

As will be seen, double nominations have been made in several of the wards. The election will be held on the 6th of April.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1858.

On looking over the HERALD of this morning, we were surprised to find under the head of "Williamsburg Politics" a wrong list of candidates purporting to be elected at the democratic primary election held last night in the Fourteenth ward. As Inspector of the primary election of the Fourteenth ward, duly appointed by the Democratic Republican General Committee of the city of Brooklyn and County of Kings, we feel in duty bound to the democracy of the Fourteenth ward, as well as to the respective candidates elected at the primary election, to correct the error your reporter has fallen into, and to furnish you with a correct list of the candidates elected last night at the primary election as called for by the General Committee. We would further state, that there was not one ticket with the name of Joseph Smith for Alderman, or the name of any other gentleman purporting to be elected on his ward ticket polled at the primary election held last night. The names of the candidates elected are as follows:—

For Alderman, John H. Coleman.
For Supervisor, John Flaherty.
For Assessor Philip Brady.
For Constable, P. McCafery.

EDWARD McHUGH, THOMAS GILROY, JAMES BUD. } Inspectors of the Fourteenth ward Primary election.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before K. G. White, Esq.

THE ALLEGED SMUGGLING AND ALTERCATION WITH THE CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

MARCH 20.—*In the matter of Paul Metzger and Omar Pergeline.*—This case, which was a charge of resisting Custom House officers, who insisted on remaining in their place of business, No. 17 Broad street, without their permission, (some of the particulars of which have been already published), was set down for hearing to-day. On the application of Mr. Joachimsson, Assistant District attorney, the matter was postponed until Saturday next, Mr. Sarzey, counsel for the defendants assenting. A statement from the defendants is published in another column.

Actions have been commenced against Emanuel H. Hart and others, for trespass and for an illegal seizure of their goods, on the ground that all the proceedings were unwarranted by law, and are void.

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

The business with the "cotemporaneous drama"—the "Mormons" at Burton's, the "Nena Sahib" at the Broadway, and "Jessie Brown" at Wallack's—has been very good throughout the week. The plays are fair examples each of its kind, but derive their success chiefly from the attractions of the subjects upon which they are written. Of course they will all have good "runs," technically speaking, and redound to the cash credits of the managers.

At the Academy of Music the "Huguenots" has been played a second week to increasing houses. Since the production of "William Tell" there has been no such succession of full houses, and the present *furore* is far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine admirers of the composer. The opera is announced for Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week. Mme. De la Grange has entirely recovered, and will sing her *rôle* to-night better than ever, without doubt.

It is announced that the Musard concerts will commence at the Academy about the fifth of April. The interior of the house is to be arranged upon a new plan, and the programmes of the concerts will display the greatest musical treat ever offered there.

Messrs. Thalberg and Vieuxtemps are now on their way to New York, and will give concerts, *en route*, at Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Buffalo, arriving here about the first proximo.

The Maretzek company is still at Philadelphia. Frezzolini and Strakosch are at New Orleans.

The entertainments at the city theatres to-night may be briefly summed up as follows:—

At Burton's theatre the very successful play "The Mormons," will be performed for the sixth time. A new farce, called "Wanted, a Happy Family," will also be produced. Mr. Burton, Mr and Mrs E. L. Davenport, and other favorite artists, will play.

At the Broadway theatre the equestrian spectacle "The Nena Sahib," with all the battles, processions, &c., &c., is announced for every night this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

At Wallack's theatre the popular "Jessie Brown," with the charming Miss Agnes Robertson, still keeps the bill, drawing full houses every night.

At Laura Keene's the domestic drama "Jonathan Bradford," "The Village Lawyer" and "To Parents and Guardians" make up the bill. Messrs. Jefferson, Perry, Daly and Miss Polly Marshall play in these pieces.

At Barnum's Museum "The Bride of an Evening" is announced for every performance, day and night, during the week.

At the Bowery theatre Mr. Eddy announces the production of a new drama, "The Emperor of France and the Italian Conspirators," founded upon the recent events in the Rue Lepelletier. The scene is laid partly in Paris and partly in London. The bill also includes "Hofer," in which Mr. Eddy will play, and "The Moment of Peril"—Miss Alice Grey as Rachael.

The Wood and Christy Minstrels will re-open at their fine hall, 561 Broadway. Several novelties are announced, and among them a new local sketch, "The Sleigh Ride," with a panorama of Broadway from the Battery to Claremont.

The Bryant Minstrels give their usual excellent programme at Mechanics' Hall, including a representation of the Turkish Admiral and suite.

Madame Lola Montez will give her lecture on the "Humors of Gallantry," at the German theatre in the Bowery, on Tuesday. The entertainments will commence with the lecture, in English, and conclude with the melo drama called "Ondine," by the German company, which includes Mrs. Boyn and several other excellent artists.

Mr. John Brougham will play during this week at the Washington theatre.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, March 21—6 P. M.

The past week has been rather a quiet one in financial affairs. The stock market on the whole has been depressed and without speculative excitement. The decline in prices has been pretty general, but not to a very great extent. The tendency throughout has been downward and the decline the most important in the most speculative class of stocks. No particular cause is given, or, as we can see, exists for this depression. Up to the first of March the expansion in market values was rapid and affected nearly every stock on the list. Quotations advanced in a few weeks from the lowest to the highest points, and the entire community appeared to be involved in the movement. Large lots of stocks have been purchased and taken out of the street, by parties able to hold, while speculators, with just capital enough to put up small margins, have entered into large contracts at comparatively high prices. Most of the stock that has been paid for and taken out of the street, will stay out until a profit can be realized by holders, and most of the contracts now running to maturity will without doubt be renewed as they expire. So long as money continues abundant and cheap no great sacrifices will be made on stocks. The feature of most of our public securities is such as to give holders confidence, and prices at the present moment are such as to justify carrying, with almost a guaranty of an improvement that will realize handsome results. The non-dividend paying stocks generally rule at low points. The amount of money required to carry several hundred shares is so small that an advance of two and three per cent pays largely on the investment. A hundred shares of Hudson River, Erie, Michigan Southern or La Crosse costs only a few hundred dollars, so that a very moderate rise in prices gives a great per centage profit on the amount invested. Speculators view Wall street movements in this light, and find the chances much in their favor when they take the market at such low points. Upon the resumption of navigation a great impetus will, without doubt, be given to business operations generally. Within the past week or two indications of a rapid recovery in trade have appeared, and it looks now very much as though there would be considerable activity among all classes of merchants. As soon as navigation on the western lakes and canals is open the movements of merchandise and produce must start again the machinery of commerce. All we want is proper facilities for moving our supplies to give an incentive to consumption. Enterprise and activity are contagious, and from a small beginning we shall not be long in getting under full headway in the expansion of credits and competition of trade. We start upon a sound and healthy basis, and may calculate with safety upon a new lease of prosperity. We can look for years of progress without interruption from panics or revulsions, and with a strict adherence to the reforms already introduced into the management of our public works, we see no reason why they should not become permanently productive and substantial investments for capital.

The exportation of specie from this port last week was quite limited, as appears by the following statement:—

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Schr. Hannibal, Ponce, American gold	$14,500 00
Schr. Sullivan, Ciudad Bolivar, do.	6,017 00
Ship N. B Palmer, Hong Kong, Mex. dol.	2,000 00
Steamer Europa, Liverpool, Am gold	1,000 00
Do. do. half sovereigns	5,000 00
Steamer D. Webster, Havana, doubloons	84,197 50
Total for the week	110,714 50
Previously reported	9,993,713 67
Total, 1858	$10,112,428 17

The banks will not show any increase in their specie reserve in the next statement. The payments of gold into the Sub-Treasury have been large, on account of the new government loan.

The following are the quotations for coin and bullion:—

	Per cent.		
American half dolls	10¼ a —	English sil., per £	4 75a 4 80
Do. quarter	12½ a —	American gold	Par.
Coined previous to 1833		Ours with an eagle	1 00a —
Span. and Mex (pch)	23 cts.	Sovereigns	4 80a 4 85
Do. (imperfect)	1 20 per oz.	Guineas	8 40a —
Shillings & sixpences	20 per oz.	Napoleons, (20 fr.)	3 80a 3 84
Mexican dollars	105 a —	Ten thaler pieces	7 35a 7 38
Peruvian and other S. A. dollars	103 a —	Prussian dollars	69a —
Span. pillar dollars	107 a 110	Ten guilder pieces	2 30a —
Prus. thalers	71 cts.	Doubloons	15 00a —
Five franc pieces	92 cts.	Patriot doubloons	15 00a 15 00
German crowns	108 a —	Spanish do.	15 00a 15 00
French do.	110 a —	Sixteen dollar pieces	16 00a —

Gold pieces, United States assay, ⅛ a ¼ per cent discount.
$10 do. do. ⅛ a ¼ do.
$20 do. do. ⅛ a ¼ do.

The annexed is a comparative statement of the foreign imports at New York for the week since January 1:—

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Dry goods	$1,638,024	$1,657,555	$643,412
Gen'l merchandise	1,018,015	3,907,401	1,356,418
Total for the week	$3,656,039	$5,564,901	$1,998,844
Previously reported	38,341,151	50,828,592	20,964,370
Since Jan. 1	$38,597,190	$55,893,493	$22,963,214

The report of the State Engineer shows that there are 2,950 miles of railroad in the State of New York, upon which there are 678 locomotives. These engines, upon an average, run 35,000 miles per year, and consume at fuel one thousand cords of wood each, or six hundred and twenty-eight thousand cords in each year. There are upon an average, thirty-five cords of wood upon each acre of fair woodland, so that no less than seventeen thousand nine hundred acres of woodland are each year laid bare, in order to supply the locomotives upon the roads of a single State with fuel. With these facts before us it is not difficult to account for the increase in expense which every now and then appears in the documents of railroad working; nor can we hope for its reduction, except by the amendment of a fault which is thus rapidly promoting our forests. The difference in working a railroad where wood is abundant and tolerably scarce, is shown by the difference in the fuel account of the Erie and New York Central roads—the former showing a cost for fuel of fifteen cents per mile, while on the latter it is twenty one. The most favored of these roads shows a cost per mile for fuel above that of coal which can be very inconveniently abstracted from their earnings. We do not believe that those who have pecuniary interest in these railroads will permit this worm which is gnawing away their substance long to operate, and we should not be surprised any day to find many of the present managers ejected from office upon this very issue.

The *Watertown Democrat* says the Madison, Fond du Lac and Michigan Railroad Co. are thoroughly reorganizing the Watertown road, and mean to carry to have the name changed, so that it will hereafter be known as the Milwaukie, Watertown and Baraboo Valley Railroad Company. The President is negotiating to pay the coupons, and ultimately the principal of the $80,000 bonds issued by Watertown. The *Democrat* has great confidence in the future prosperity of the road, should it continue to be managed as is now promises to be.

From a statistical table in the Liverpool Customs Bill of Entry it appears that the value of British goods exported in February last from Liverpool amounted to £3,483,294, against £4,864,265 in February, 1857, showing a decrease in February of the present year of £1,380,971; the total decrease in January and February of this year, as compared with the same months of 1857, being £2,823,132. The goods valued in this return were exported in 281 ships, 168 being British and 113 foreign.

The Milwaukie *Wisconsin* of the 12th inst. says:—

The Minnesota Legislature have authorized a submission to the people of the new State of the proposed loan of $5,000,000, for the purpose of expediting the construction of their land grant railroads. It seems to be conceded that the people of Minnesota will sanction the loan. With one declaring that this will be a wise or an unwise policy on the part of the people, we have the gratification to record the advantages which it must insure to the railway system of this State, and particularly to the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company. The Minnesota land grant roads are to form connections with the La Crosse road, and will throw an immense traffic over our Wisconsin road. Without the aid from the State, it would probably be many years before the roads could be extended through Minnesota, but with this aid the Wisconsin road will pave been finished to La Crosse and Prescott, with large extensions in Minnesota, almost *pari passu*. This fact should serve to give additional confidence in the future value of the La Crosse and Milwaukie railroad enterprise. If the Minnesota roads can be completed five years sooner than was originally anticipated, that circumstance will be as good as an addition of 3 per cent interest to the annual value of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad stock.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1858.

$11000 U S 5's, '65	103⅛	200 shs Harlem RR	11¼
2000 Tenn 6's, '90	88⅞	31 Third Av RR	96
1000 Virginia 6's	92⅞	900 Reading RR	55⅜
1000 Missouri 6's	83	550 do	55⅛
14000 do	82⅞	200 do	55⅛
5000 Iowa 7's, '88	103⅞	50 do	55⅛
1000 Erie RR Cb, '71	84	400 do s15	55⅛
1000 Har RR 1st mtg	84	200 do s30	55⅛
1000 do	84⅛	100 do s30	55
2500 MCRSo1mf cb	102	50 do s60	55
5000 Ill Freeland bds	86	50 La Crosse & M RR	9⅛
5000 LCr&Mil grnt bs	35⅛	50 do	9
5000 do s10	35	50 do	8
13000 do	35⅛	150 do s30	8
11000 do	35	150 do	7⅛
6 shs Bk of N York	108	100 Mich Cen RR b10	67
50 Bank of America	108	50 do s30	67
50 Bk of the Republic	115	100 do	66
400 Canton Co	22	812 Mich S&NIndRR	21
60 Cary Impvt Co	7⅛	1050 do	20⅞
5 Del & Hud Cnl Co	111⅛	250 do	20⅞
50 do b60	111⅛	50 do	20⅞
50 do b60	111	50 do b30	20⅞
10 Penn Coal Co	71	150 MichSo & N Indpls	44⅞
300 Cumb Coal Co	19⅛	375 do	45
50 do s30	19	50 do s10	45
60 Mil & Miss RR	30⅛	75 Panama RR	105⅛
180 do	30⅛	75 do	105
50 N Y Gen RR	91	25 do	105⅛
200 do	90⅛	45 Illinois Cen RR	94
600 do	90⅛	100 do b60	94
100 do	90⅛	25 do s30	93
100 do s10	90⅛	50 do	93⅛
100 do s60	90	33 Gal & Chicago RR	91
100 do s60	90	37 do	91⅛
50 do b60	90⅛	50 do s60	91
910 Erie RR	28	50 do s60	91⅛
100 do	27⅞	50 do	92
100 do	27⅞	20 do	91⅛
25 do b30	27⅞	700 Clev & Tol RR	45⅛
50 do s30	27⅞	625 do	45⅛
50 do s10	27⅞	100 do s30	45
25 do b30	28	100 do	45⅛
100 do b15	28⅛	240 do	45
50 do b60	28⅛	100 do b15	45⅛
850 Hudson River RR	28	415 Chic & Rock I RR	76
400 do	28⅛	900 do	75⅞
100 do b30	28⅛	5 do	75⅞
100 do	28⅛	250 do b30	75⅞
605 do	28⅛	100 do b60	75⅞
200 do s10	28⅛	300 do s60	76
6 do	29	25 do b60	76
150 do	28⅞	60 Pacific M SS Co	72⅛
100 Harlem RR	12⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Erie RR c bs, '71	84	100 shs H Riv RR b30	28⅞
1000 Ill Freeland bds	87	125 do	28⅞
10000 LCr&Mil LG bds	35⅛	50 Reading RR s10	55⅛
7000 do	35⅛	50 do	55⅛
2000 do	35	200 do	55⅛
5000 Har RR 1st mtg	84	200 do b30	55⅛
10 shs Artisans' Bk	79	50 Mich S & N Ind RR	21
100 Canton Co	22⅛	150 do	22
30 Pacific Mail SS Co	72⅞	250 do	21⅞
250 LCrosse & Mill RR	8	100 do b15	21⅞
100 do	8⅛	350 M S & N Ind pfd stk	49
150 N Y Central RR	91	10 Panama RR	105⅛
25 do	91⅛	70 Ill Central RR	93⅞
1000 do s60	90⅛	100 do s30	93
200 Erie RR	28⅛	25 do b30	94
100 do s10	28⅛	100 Chic & Rock I RR	76⅛
100 do	28⅛	100 do b30	76⅛
25 do	28⅛	80 do b60	76
50 Michigan Cen RR	67⅛	50 do	75⅞

CLOSING PRICES.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Missouri 6's	82⅞	83	Illinois Central	93	94
Canton	22	22⅞	Mich So & N. Ind	21⅞	22
Cumberl'd Coall	9⅞	19⅞	Do. preferred	45	45
N. Y. Central	91⅞	91⅞	Pacific Mail	72	72⅛
Erie	28⅛	28⅞	Galena & Chic	91⅞	92⅞
Harlem	11⅞	11⅞	La Crosse	8⅛	8⅞
Reading	55⅛	55⅞	Clev'd & Toledo	45⅛	45⅞
Hudson River	28⅛	28⅞	Mil. & Miss	30⅞	31⅛
Michigan Cent'l	67	67⅞	Chicago & Rock I	75⅞	76⅛
Panama	105⅛	106	—Market dull.		

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, March 20—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales of 50 bbls pots were made at 6¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The letters by the Arabia had a tendency to stiffen the views of holders, and caused some increase in the demand, while there was some increase in the amount of sales, and low grades were firmer at quotations, without change of moment in prices. The sales embrace about 8,000 a 9,000 bbls., closing within the range of the following quotations:

Superfine State	$4 25 a $4 30
Extra State	4 45 a 4 60
Western and Ohio superfine	4 25 a 4 37
Extra Ohio and Western	4 55 a 5 10
Canadian superfine and extra	4 35 a 6 50
Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown	4 70 a 5 00
Southern fancy and extra	5 00 a 6 30
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 00 a 9 00
Rye flour	3 00 a 3 75
Corn meal	3 00 a 3 50

Canadian was steady, with sales of about 300 bbls at the above figures. Southern brands were dealt in to the extent of about 800 a 900 bbls. at the above quotations. Rye flour and corn meal were without change in quotations. Wheat—The sales embraced about 5,000 a 7,000 bushels, included in which were 3,000 bushels red Indiana at $1 20 and 2,000 do white Genesee at $1 30, with Delaware red at $1 20, white Ohio at $1 25, and white Kentucky at $1 40. Corn was easier, while sales embraced about 25,000 a 30,000 bushels, including white at 65c. a 66c., and sound and good yellow at 67c. a 68c. Rye—Sales of about 9,000 bushels New Jersey were reported at 70c. Oats were quiet at 44c. a