HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE SIEGE OF PUEBLA RAISED.

RETREAT OF THE FRENCH TOWARD ORIZABA.

They are Waiting for More Re-enforcements

The French Said to Have Suffered a Heavy Defeat.

THE MEXICANS ABOUT TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Accounts from Havana.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, May 19, 1863.

On the arrival of H. B. M. frigate Immortalité, various rumors circulated as having been brought by that vessel from Vera Cruz, all adverse to the French, in which particular alone they agree. The Mexicans had made a sortie from Puebla under Ortega, had been joined by Comonfort (who had been re-enforced by 12,000 troops from Mexico), had made an overwhelming attack on the exhausted French, and had completely defeated and routed them. Gen. Forey and staff had retreated to Orizaba, and the Grand Armee was following with all possible speed. From the officers of the Immortalité I learned that the report in Vera Cruz was that several small sorties had so annoyed the French, who found that with their artillery they could do nothing with Puebla, they raised the siege and retired eighteen miles; that Gen. Forey had gone to Orizaba to hurry up heavier batteries from Vera Cruz. These consisted of the guns from the men-of-war, and carriages would have to be made for them. These were all the items I could glean since the arrival of the English steamer Clyde, whose news I sent you in my last, until the arrival on the evening of the 16th of the French transport L'Eure, which left Vera Cruz on the 11th inst., and reports the following: "Up to the day of departure nothing has been heard from Puebla since the 27th ultimo" (!!) At that date nothing of importance had occurred at the theater of war. As to the operations against Puebla they had been suspended, the impossibility of penetrating to the Plaza with the means used up to that time, having been made manifest. We have been told several times that the French had got possession of the Plaza and of the Cathedral all which proves we must doubt the reports favorable to the French given by themselves until the French should be able to dispose of artillery of greater caliber, which they expected from Vera Cruz. Two of these pieces were already two days' journey from Puebla, and others were on the road, having been taken from the vessels of war. The impossibility which the French troops find in penetrating Puebla is attributed to the great thickness of the breastworks, and to the fact that the houses which form the first line of the parapets are discovered to be filled with earth. Against these means of defense it seems the rifled 12-pounders of the French are insufficient. Since the suspension of the siege only light skirmishes had taken place with parties who came out of Puebla.

It was reported that on the 24th a large convoy of meal (or flour), which the Mexicans were trying to introduce into Puebla, was intercepted, and that provisions abound in the French camp. It is strange that no tidings should have arrived at Vera Cruz from the French army for *fourteen days*. The admission of the French of "the impossibility of penetrating Puebla" gives the lie to very many statements made by them heretofore, that they had occupied one-quarter, one-third, one-half, of the city—especially as they now let the cat out in admitting that the "impossibility" lay in the "first line of houses being filled with earth," and shows that all they have done is, after being three times repulsed, to take possession of a ruined fortification after its abandonment by the Mexicans—San Xavier—and even this slight advantage they have had to give up, as the fort is now occupied by the Mexicans, who are improving the raising of the siege in repairing it—in fortifying another inner line of houses by filling them with earth—in introducing food and water, and otherwise preparing for another siege. No one believes that the French undertook to besiege a town with 12-pound cannon; this is merely told to soften the failure of the attempt, they preferring it to be ascribed to insufficient means rather than to want of valor.

We heard so much during the nine months' stay of the French eagles in Orizaba of the heavy siege trains that were to demolish Puebla and Mexico so easily that we cannot be put off with 12 pounders. That they were insufficient in caliber we know, for an officer was sent immediately to France to hurry out a siege train of heavy guns. He passed through Havana in the Clyde.

The English Consul at Vera Cruz wrote to his colleague here that the French had raised the siege of Puebla, and were retiring to Orizaba and had already got nine miles from Puebla, and would go into quarters there till the arrival of reenforcements from France, which will probably not arrive till September; that the loss of the French from sickness, killed and desertions was fearful. The French transport L'Eure is to return shortly to Vera Cruz with $1,000,000, the proceeds of sales of drafts on the Imperial Treasury negotiated here.

From Tuxpan we learn that the insurgents against Irigoyen, led by Rodiguez at Navarete were defeated at Montul on the 28th ult., which is officially announced from Izamal; we hear that groups of these defeated insurgents presented themselves on the night of the 27th, but were driven away, they taking flight toward the east after having, however, disarmed the garrison of Izamal and carrying with them the arms—but that now Motul, Izamal and Valladolid are again in possession of the Government.

From Campeche we are told that Gen. Marin and his forces were compelled to abandon the town of Palizades and that the Mexican troops of the Carmen district occupied it at daylight on the 25th.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, May 19, 1863.

On the 16th, the French steamer-of-war L'Eure arrived from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 11th. She reports that no news had been received there from the army later than the 27th ult.; that the siege of Puebla had been raised, or suspended, till the arrival of re-enforcements and heavier guns, as it had been impossible to penetrate the City of Puebla with the artillery they had, it being of only 12-pound caliber, though rifled.

The guns from the vessels of war in port have been sent ashore, and are to go to Puebla. Two guns had arrived within two days' journey, and others were on the road. The impossibility of entering Puebla consisted in the barricades, 18 feet thick, of earth and stones, and in the fact that the Mexicans had filled the houses of the first line of parapets with earth. The Mexicans again occupy the Fort of San Xavier, which they are repairing.

The *Eure* reports that light skirmishes took place daily with parties who came out to attack from the city; that on the 24th a large convoy of meal was captured by the French, which the Mexicans were trying to introduce into the city.

A French officer passed through this port in the mail steamer Clyde, en route for France, whence he is to send out a heavy siege train, and a Vera Cruz letter says nothing will be done till those guns arrive, and until reinforcements reach Orizaba, which cannot be earlier than the first part of October. We are very anxious to get the Mexican accounts, as we place no reliance on those received through French sources.

The English frigate Immortalité brought the news that the French had been defeated, and obliged to retire 18 miles toward Orizaba, to which place Gen. Forey and staff had gone. A letter from a person in high standing in Vera Cruz to one of the same category here says "the French have been obliged to raise the siege, and to retreat nine miles. I understand they will go into quarters at Orizaba, and await re-enforcements and heavy guns from France."

The convoy I wrote you of as carrying $1,000,000 from Vera Cruz, I am informed was attacked by the guerrillas, and the money stolen. I gave you an account of the counter guerrillas who were three times driven back in their attempt to dislodge these guerrillas, who it was supposed would attack the convoy. This I am told is the reason that the transport L'Eure is to return to Vera Cruz with $1,000,000, which has been procured here by the sale of drafts on the French Government.

Accounts from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 19, 1863.

The steamer Golden Age brings advices from the City of Mexico to May 2 and from Puebla to April 30.

Gen. Ortega's dispatches to Gen. Comonfort state that on the night of the 24th of April the French exploded a mine on the block called Sinimo, occupied by Mexican troops.

A number of the Mexicans were buried in the ruins but the balance resisted the French all night, fighting desperately.

On the morning of the 25th both parties were re-enforced and continued the fight with the greatest determination and ferocity, the Mexicans at its close holding their original position.

During the contest the French exploded another mine in the Santa Jesa, and another fight ensued here lasting seven hours, the Mexicans remaining masters of the field and capturing 130 prisoners from the 1st Regiment of French Zouaves.

The French left four hundred dead on the field.

Since these fights the French have kept up the bombardment of the city, though less vigorously than before.

On the 1st of May President Juarez left the City of Mexico for Gen. Comonfort's camp, near Puebla, for the purpose of urging immediate offensive operations against the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

Gen. Ortega's dispatches to Gen. Comonfort, dated Puebla, April 29, thus sum up the military situation during the last month and a half:

"The French have made eight assaults, succeeding only in two. We have lost nothing save our abandoned forts and one line of defenses. For the last thirty-one days we have not lost a foot of ground. The French continue to throw their bombs into the city, and are cutting ditches and covered ways for an attack on Santa Anita."

FROM HAVANA.

News from Venezuela—The Revolution Successful—Resignation of Gen. Paez—Revolution in Hayti—The Captain-General of Cuba Determined to Suppress the Slave-Trade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, May 10, 1863.

A letter from St. Thomas, under date of 1st inst., says: "In regard to Venezuela, I will state to you that the Federation (Rebels) were marching in triumph upon the Capital, after having subjected to their rule all the western and southern part of the Republic, and a large part of the center. The diplomatic corps went out on the 23d of April to have a conference in the neighborhood of Caracas with Guzman Blanco, the chief of the besieging army. It was known beforehand that the said chief would exact, as a cardinal point for the opening of negotiations, the cessation of the dictatorship. We have no more particulars."

The Diario de la Marina (Havana) says: "Several Spanish subjects in Caracas, the Marquis of Casa Leon at their head, have lately resolved themselves into a vigilance committee for the protection of their compatriots and their interests, and applied to the Spanish man-of-war Petrodila, and were referred to the Spanish Charge de Affairs. We have since heard that the conference above alluded to took place in the town of Valle, and a truce was agreed upon, during which a Government should be formed in conformity with the public wishes. Gen. Paez and his secretary, Pedro Rojas, resigning, several disaffected persons arrested in Caracas have been placed at liberty.

We are also told of a rebellion in Hayti, which was put down, but no particulars are given.

On the 13th the Hispano-Confederate steamer Soler sailed from this port for Mobile, but at a short distance from the Moro burst one of her flues. Signals of distress were raised, but as there was a cloud of vapor enveloping her, the Captain of the Port, who knew she carried powder, and who thought her to be on fire, did not send any aid till he discovered that the cloud was of steam, when two tug-boats were sent out to tow her in. Two men were killed and one so badly scalded that he died in the Charity Hospital here the next day. The Neptune was chased by the Sonoma outside, but night came on before leaving the Spanish jurisdiction, and being a fast sailer, escaped during the night.

Our Captain-General has gone to his country seat for the Summer, and given up various excursions about the island. Several cargoes of negroes have been caught by the Government and emancipated. You will remember the plan I wrote you about some time since for the development of cotton plantations on this island, viz: the Government offers ten emancipated negroes for each *caballeria* of ground planted with cotton (a *caballeria* is 33⅓ acres); 250 of these negroes have been distributed lately. Our Captain-General really seems determined to do all in his power to put down the traffic in human flesh. He has exiled to Spain, or rather banished from the island, Durnhon and several other slave-dealers; and by the last royal mail steamer sent away Manuel Calvo, a wealthy ironmonger. It seems this Calvo had received an expedition of negroes, but had refused to pay the captain and other parties concerned in the affair; two of them found him on his coffee estate, and shot at him, but merely shot away a part of his ear.

They then entered the house and demanded their money; not having it with him he was obliged to sign a draft payable at sight in Havana, and threatening that if it was protested, he should pay for it with his life; on their departure he immediately came here, ordered the draft so be protested and presented himself before the Captain-General, saying his life was in danger and claiming protection, &c. Gen. Dulce, who knew of his having received the negroes, immediately divined the motives of the attack on his life, and ordered him instantly on board the steamer, telling him that men who would take his life in the country would do so in the city; that he wished no such crime to be committed, and only allowed him to give a general power of attorney to his wife (notice of which was duly published in the papers), and he left for Spain.

It is reported that the famous Zulueta is under arrest, but is at liberty, bonds of $125,000 having been given and accepted.

May 9—Arrived, English schooner Martha Jane, 6 days, from St. Mark's, 37 tons, cotton.

May 10—Arrived, English sloop Ann, 2 days, from Tampa, 5 tons, cotton.

May 11—Sailed, Confederate schooner Anna Maria, for Matamoras; also, sailed, Confederate schooner A. A. Hodge, for Matamoras.

May 13—Sailed, English steamer Ruby, for Matamoras; also, sailed, English steamer Neptune, for Matamoras.

May 14—Sailed, English steamer Nita, for Jamaica; also, sailed, Confederate steamer Cuba, for Nassau.

May 16—Arrived, Confederate schooner Clementine, 10 days, from Mobile, 23 tons, with turpentine.

May 17—Arrived, Confederate sloop Magnolia, 9 days, from Mobile, 16 tons, with cotton; also, sailed, Spanish steamer Union, for Matamoras; and the Confederate steamer Atlantic, for Nassau.

May 18—Sailed, English steamer Alice, for Nassau.

May 19—Arrived, English schooner Virginia, 8 days from St. Marks, 41 tons, cotton.

I have just met Capt. Purdy, master of the English ship Wentworth, from Savana la Mar, Jamaica, bound for London. She was on the 7th inst. twenty miles from the Moro, and on the morning of the 8th went ashore on Salt Key Bank. The currents had carried the vessel out of the Captain's reckoning, as also two other vessels, one a bark, the Hesse Darmstadt, and the other a brig, name and nation unknown. Capt. Purdy, after strenuous exertions with his crew, succeeded in getting the Wentworth afloat. She was, however, leaking badly. She was loaded with 517 hogsheads sugar, and 274 puncheons rum—the sugar washed out and careened the vessel.

On the 9th, finding nine feet of water in the hold and the leak gaining, Capt. Purdy and crew were obliged to abandon her, taking to the boats. On the 10th at 7 a. m., they were picked up by Capt. Wade of the American schooner Lorena, who did it at considerable risk during stormy weather and a heavy sea. Capt. Purdy, desires through your columns, to earnestly thank Capt. Wade for this kindness, as also for the exceedingly generous and kind treatment tendered to him and to his crew during their passage to Havana.

[English papers please copy.]

FROM CURACOA—EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.—By the arrival of the brig Mauricio, of Holland, Capt. Schraeder, we have advices from Curacoa to May 9. There is no news of importance. The Emancipation of Slaves would take place on July 1. Salt is in abundance and of very fine quality. We hear from New-Granada, that the Government of Gen. Mosquera is consolidating itself every day. From Venezuela we learn that the heads of the contending parties were about making a Treaty of peace, although there was but little prospect of a settlement. The Corn crop at Curacoa has this year been very poor.

AMUSEMENTS.

The benefit given at the Academy on Saturday morning to Signor Bellini, drew a fine house, and the beneficiary was overwhelmed with the applause of his many admirers—a tribute fully merited.

—On Saturday evening Mr. Carl Bergmann gave a brilliant concert, assisted by most of the performers of the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Mills, and others. The special novelty of the evening was Liszt's symphony *Faust*. The original printer-devil has been variously blackened in musical notation. Herr Spohr put him in an opera, with a noble overture, and many fine things, a little wanting, however, in melodic genius. Hector Berlioz next thrusts the Doctor into an infernal vocal and instrumental symphony, hideously dull and ugly. But we think if Faust is to be represented by the anti-melodic school, Liszt has succeeded; for anything more ghastly and uninteresting it is not possible to conceive. Liszt is magnificent as a pianist,—as a transcriber of opera-pieces for the piano—but as a melodist he is worse than bad. *Poeta nascitur non fit.* The ambitious character of the music does not save it from being disjointed, and empty. Melody is the soul of music: the orchestra is but a large voice—for all instrumental music derives its charm from its likeness to the human voice, and not to the grunt of a pig or the chirrup of a bird: and when this philosophy of music is overlooked, we have the new "broken-crockery" school as it is aptly termed.

—Mlle. Vestvali will commence an English opera season to-night at the Winter Garden—the opening piece being Gluck's opera of *Orpheus*—composed in Paris in 1762—and performed in New-York in 1863 for the first time to-night. We learn that much pains have been taken to give this celebrated work (though an English version) with scenic, choral, and orchestral effect. Mlle. Vestvali, it will be remembered, played it extensively in Paris.

Theaters, Etc.

The round of entertainment at Wallack's Theater will be varied this week by the introduction of Sheridan Knowles's play, "The Wife," which is announced for representation on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. "Marcy" will be repeated to-night, "Americans in Paris" on Wednesday, and "The Stranger" on Friday. At Niblo's Garden Miss Bateman this evening resumes one of her most popular early characters, that of Julia, in "The Hunchback." She will be assisted by Mrs. J. H. Allen, Messrs. Shewell, McCullough, Collier, and others. On Wednesday evening "Geraldine" will be revived. At the French Theater, Niblo's Saloon, an extra performance will take place on Wednesday evening, for the joint benefit of Messrs. Albert Mary and J. Rousseau, Victorien Sardou's comedy, "Les Ganaches," will be given for the first time here. Mrs. Jane English's entertainment at Laura Keene's Theater will continue nightly, the ballet and pantomimic performances receiving the addition of vaudeville representations by Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and others. At Barnum's Museum public attention will be mainly absorbed by the quadruplication of dwarfs—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren. The dramatic interest of the establishment will be sustained by daily and nightly performances of "The Orphans of Valneige," a drama of approved pathetic tendency.

CITY ITEMS.

The thirteenth anniversary of the New-York Turners will be celebrated in Jones's Woods to-day. The simple announcement of the fact will call out the friends of this organization.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Major-Gen. Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry, and Brig.-Gen. Viele, arrived in town on Saturday, and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FOR EUROPE.—The British steamer City of New York, Capt. Kennedy, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 128 cabin passengers and others in steerage, and $160,000 in specie.

The Cunard steamer Cordes, Capt. Le Messurier, sailed the same day for Havana and Nassau, with 59 passengers and $146,769 22 in specie.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Commissioners of Excise met on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Two licenses were granted.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP HIMALAYA.—A special dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, dated St. John's, N. F., May 23, announces the arrival at that port of Capt. Phoare and crew of the British ship Himalaya, from Liverpool, March 31, for Montreal, which vessel had been totally lost in the ice on the 12th inst.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.—About 1:40 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a fire occurred in the top floor of the five-story building No. 360 Pearl street, occupied by Sawin & Osgood, chair makers, by which a large amount of property was destroyed and the building badly damaged. It commenced by the explosion of an alcohol lamp, which John Fox, one of the employees of Sawin & Osgood, was filling while lighted, an account of which we append to this report. The losses were as follows: Sawin & Osgood, chair makers, in No. 360, occupied the first, second, fourth and fifth floors, and sustained damage to the amount of $4,000; insured for $6,000 in the St. Nicholas and Manhattan Insurance Companies. There were some 200 or 300 barrels of flour stored on the third floor which were damaged to the amount of about $200; supposed to be insured. In the basement there was a quantity of stuff belonging to Leonard Appleby & Son, said to be insured for $30,000 in city companies; damaged to the amount of $500. Anderson & Pierce, dealers in colors and chemicals on the first floor of No. 358, sustained damage to the amount of $500 insured in the Pacific Insurance Company for $2,000; they also occupied the basement. James Egbert, book and job printer, occupied the second, third and fifth floors, and sustained damage to the extent of $3,000; insured for $6,000 in the Relief, Lenox, Market and Greenwich Companies. E. Ellis & Co., bookbinders, occupied the fourth floor, and sustained damage to the amount of $600; insured for $800. The buildings are owned by Robert Morris, and are damaged about $4,000; fully insured in city companies.

The building No. 356, occupied by P. H. Wenz, restaurant keeper; Bryant & Rourke, claim agents; the Pearl Soap Company, J. Overacre, agent; and H. Neal, printer, was slightly damaged by water.

John Fox, the man who was filling the lamp from which the explosion occurred, was almost severely burned. His recovery is doubtful. Fire Marshal Baker visited him at the City Hospital, when the man said that the alcohol in the lamp for heating the tee used for putting the chairs together had become exhausted, and he was in the act of lighting it when lighted, when the alcohol caught fire and the gas exploded, scattering the spirit all over his pantaloons. He rushed out to Frederick Smith, who was working with him, to put off his pants, but he became frightened and ran down stairs. He (Fox) finding he could not put out the fire, ran down the stairs to the street, his clothing "all a blaze." On reaching the sidewalk, he tried to pull off his pants, but failed, and in the effort had his hands and arms dreadfully burned. Two or three men then took him to a drug store and stripped him, pulling away the skin in so doing. Roundsman Bleir put him in charge of an officer and sent him to the Hospital where he was being carefully attended.

FIRE IN NORFOLK STREET.—On Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock, a fire occurred in the house No. 135 Norfolk street, commencing in the roof. The top floor was occupied by Frederick Kempff, whose loss on furniture amounted to $250; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by Geo. Brecklin, whose loss on furniture amounted to $200; insured in the Pacific Company for $500. Francis Herzer, residing on the same floor, lost on furniture $150; insured for $400. The first floor was occupied by J. Sichel, as a grocery store and dwelling, and was damaged $200; insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company for $1,000. The building is owned by Mr. Rolwagen, and is damaged to the extent of about $400; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

[Advertisement.]

HUMAN CHARACTER, Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Ethnology, and Psychology, are given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 10c. a No., or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 23.

58,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	107¾	600	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		125
5,000 do	107¾	50	do	430	125
6,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	97½	200	do		125¼
9,000 do	97	300	do		125¼
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ cent N., Oct. & Apr.	107	200	do		125¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	106	250	Erie Railway Pref	10	106
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73	114	550	do		106¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer.	99¾	50	do		106¾
10,000 Ohio 6s, '81	11	150	Hudson Riv. R. R.		135
4,000 Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	108½	150	do		134
8,000 Ind. 6s, War Loan	100	300	do	30	133
2,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	87½	1000	Harlem RR.		110
5,000 do	63	200	do	30	110
10,000 Missouri State 6s	71	500	do		110¼
5,000 do	70½	1500	do		110¾
10,000 do	70½	100	do		111
10,000 do	70	100	do		110¾
10,000 do	70½	1500	Reading RR.		114
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	110	600	do		113¾
2,000 N. Y. Central 7	104½	200	do		113¾
2,000 Hudson Riv. 2d Mt.	102	300	do		113
2,000 Harlem RR. 1st Mt.	111	500	do	30	113¼
3,000 Mich. So. Sink. Fd.	111	25	do	60	113
4,000 A. & T. Haute 1st Mt.	107	500	do		112
10,000 Ill. & S. Jo. 1st Mt. Bs.	78	200	Michigan Cen. RR.		117
10,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d Mt.	66½	200	do	10	116
4,000 Lacka. & Western Bs.	112	100	Illinois Cen. RR.	30	115
1,500 Tol. & Wabash 2d Mt.	98	50	do		115
1,000 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	115	200	do		115¼
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	95	300	do		115¾
15,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66	200	do		115¾
5,000 do	65	500	Mich. So. & N. I. RR.		78
40,000 Amer. Gold	140½	100	do	30	78
20,000 do	140½	200	do		78¼
20,000 do	140½	1000	do	10	78½
15 Bank of New-York	119	100	do	30	78½
2 Tradesmen's Bank	105	350	do		78½
10 Bank of the St. N. Y.	104	200	do		78¾
50 Bank of Commerce	108	200	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		16
25 Ocean Bank	96	100	do	10	11
22 Am. Ex. Bank	108	100	do	10	11½
40 Chatham Bank	95	500	Clev. & Pitts. RR.		97
100 Canton Co.	36	400	do		96¾
200 do	36½	100	do		96¾
200 do	10 2	100	do		96
200 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	147½	1700	do		97¾
220 Penn. Coal Co.	139	100	do		96
350 Cam. Coal Pref.	29	400	Galena & Chic. RR.		109½
50 do	28½	250	do		109½
100 do	28½	100	Clev. & Toledo RR.		114
100 do	28½	100	do		114¼
50 do	29	100	do	30	115
100 Quicksilver Mining Co.	47	50	Chic. & R. I. RR.		104
100 do	40	400	do		104¼
300 Cen. Amer. Trans. Co.	5½	210	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. RR.		55
100 do	5	50	Toledo & Wab. RR.		35
100 do	10 55	400	do		35
500 Rocks Co. Lead Co.	1½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.		77
100 Nicaragua Transit Co.	4	200	do	10	78
100 Amer. Coal Co.	60	100	do		78¼
200 do	67	100	Alton & T. H. RR.		52
1000 Erie Railway	59	100	Ch. & Western RR.		85
500 do	30	100	do		34
2100 do	30	50	do	10	34
300 do	30	300	do	10	34¼
200 do	30	130	Chic. & Alton RR.		80
400 do	30	100	Miss. & Missouri RR.		32
50 do	60	31	do		31
400 do	30				

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	107½	100	Hudson River RR.		134
25,000 do	107½	50	do		134¼
25,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coupon	107½	200	do		134¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ cent Notes, Oct. & Apr.	107	100	do	30	135
10,000 U. S. 6s Loan Cer.	101	100	Reading Railroad		113
33,000 Missouri State 6s	71½	100	do	30	113
5,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	64	100	do		114
1,000 do	62	300	do		114¼
6,000 Chic. & N. W. 2 M.	67½	100	do	10	114¼
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	90	50	Mich. Central RR.	10	112
2,000 Erie 3d Mtg. Bs. '73	114	100	do		112
2,000 Hud. Riv. 2d Mtg.	127	50	Mich. So. & N. Ind.		79
22,000 Amer. Gas Gold	140½	100	do		79
15,000 do	140	200	do	10	79
100 Canton Co.	36	200	Mich. So. & N. I. D. Sh.		117
600 Cam. Coal Pref.	28	100	Ill. Cent. RR. Scrip		104
500 Rocks Co. Lead Co.	1½	2000	Clev. & Pitts. RR.		97
200 do	1½	100	do	30	96
50 Cent. Am. Tr. Co.	5½	100	Galena & Chic. RR.		107
100 Quicksilver Min'g Co.	40½	100	do		107¾
50 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	130	100	do	30	108
50 N. Y. Central RR.	125½	100	do		108
300 do	125½	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.		114
50 do	30 125½	100	do		114¼
300 Erie Railway	59	100	Chi. & R. I. RR.		103¾
100 do	30 59½	100	do		102¾
1000 Harlem Railroad	114	100	Chi. & Alton RR.		79
200 do	30 113	50	do		80
600 do	114½	200	do		80
1000 do	114½	500	do		79¾
200 Harlem RR. Pref.	117	200	Alt. & Terre H. RR.		52
500 do	116	200	Mil. & P. du Ch. RR.		56

SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD AT 4 P. M.

10,000 Missouri State 6s	71	200	Reading RR.		114¼
5,000 Tenn. State 6s	63	100	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.		80
200 Cumberland Coal	2½	500	do		80¼
50 do	10 2½	1000	do		80½
100 Quicksilver M. Co.	4½	300	do	3	80½
100 Pacific Mail	130	100	do	10	80½
100 N. Y. Central	125½	200	do	10	80½
100 Erie Railway	59½	500	do		80½
100 do	59	100	Ill. Central RR.		115
100 do	10 59½	100	do	30	115
100 do	59½	100	do	10	115
100 do	30 59½	200	Cleve. & Pitts RR.		97
400 Erie Preferred	107½	100	do		97¼
400 do	30 107½	200	do		97¾
100 do	10 107½	100	do	10	97¾
200 do	107½	100	do	10	97¾
100 do	10 107½	100	Mil. & P. du C.		56¼
200 do	10 107½	100	do	10	56¼
100 Hudson River	135	100	Galena & Chicago		108
200 do	135½	100	do	10	108¼
200 do	135½	100	do		108¼
200 do	135½	100	do		108¾
2300 Harlem Railroad	115	100	do	10	108
200 do	114½	200	Clev. & Toledo RR.		114
100 do	10 114½	200	do	10	114
50 do	115	100	do		114
400 do	10 115	100	Chicago & Rock I. RR.		103
200 do	114½	100	do	10	103¼
300 Reading R. R.	114½				

SATURDAY, May 23—P. M.

The Share market was irregular this morning, but with a generally improved tone at the close of the session. There has been a considerable amount of realizing sales, and more courage on the part of the bears, which, with the scarcity of money, has very naturally given the market a ragged appearance, after the recent considerable rise. At the Second Board, however, there was a firm tone in the leading shares, with a large disposition to buy, and a recovery in the leading descriptions of 1 to 2 ₱ cent. At the close in the street the feeling continued very strong with a large amount of transactions, and higher prices in some cases. The last quotations were: Missouri State 6s, 71¼@71½; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 188@189; New-York Central Railroad, 125¼@125¾; Erie Railway, 59¾@59¾; Erie Railway Preferred, 107¼@107½; Hudson River Railroad, 135¼@135½; Harlem Railroad, 114¾@115; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 115@116; Reading Railroad, 114¼@114¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 80¼@80¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 115@115¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 97¼@97¾; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 108¼@108¾; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 115¼@115¾; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 103¼@103½; Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad, 156¼@156¾.

In Foreign Bills there is but little doing. The market is quiet for Sterling at 163@164. The opening of the Mississippi, now probably accomplished, will send forward a large amount of cotton and we look for lower rates for bills.

Freights are rather dull and rates are lower. To Liverpool the engagements are 25,000 bush. Corn at 8½d. @8¾d. in bags; 50,000 do. Wheat at 9d. in bulk and bags, and 30,000 bust. Corn and Wheat at 9d. in bulk and bags ₱ 60 lb; 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; and per neutral flag 50 tons, and 800 pkgs. Provisions at 30s. and 35 tons Oil at 30s. To London: 30 bales American Hemp at ¾d.; and per neutral flag 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d., and 500 bbls. do. to fill up at 3s. To Glasgow, per neutral vessel: 50 tcs. Beef at 8s., and 300 tcs. Lard at 39s. To Hamburg: 200 boxes Bacon, per steamer, at 40s. The charters are a Prussian bark to Belfast with Grain at 11½d., and a vessel of 350 hhds. home from the north side of Cuba with Sugars at $6 ₱ hhd.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $6,651,574 59—for Customs, $199,000; Payments, $6,257,619 87; Balance $24,130,198 69.

The earnings of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company for the week ending May 14 1863, were as follows:

Passengers	$8,285 13
Freight	14,543 75
Mail	508 33
Express	252 18
Total	$23,589 39
Same period last year	19,561 47
Increase	$4,027 81

The earnings of the Terre Haute and Alton Road for the two weeks of May show a large increase:

Second week, 1862	$3,572 46
Second week, 1863	4,262 97
Increase	$1,690 51

The earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for April, 1862 and 1863, were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	
Freight	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	Inc.. $27,876 [illegible]
Passengers	16,847 39	20,520 18	Inc.. 11,002 [illegible]
Miscellaneous	2,560 89	2,668 71	Inc.. 107 91
Total	$46,766 10	$107,753 60	$56,987 50

The earnings of the same road for the first week in May, 1862 and 1863, were as follows:

	1862.	1863.
Freight and Passengers	$26,049 23	$31,583 09
Increase	$5,533 86	

In the annexed table of railroad earnings it will be seen that the largest earnings per mile in March, 1863, were on the Reading Road, and the second largest were upon the Hudson River. The N. Y. Central could not be included in the comparison, as the earnings of that road are not made public:

Railroads.	Miles of Road. 1862.	Miles of Road. 1863.	Gross Earnings. 1862.	Gross Earnings. 1863.	Earnings per Mile. 1862.	Earnings per Mile. 1863.
Chic., Bur'n & Qu'y,	301	301	$151,179	267,269	501	885
Chicago and Alton	241	241	119,835	100,816	391	331
Chic. & Rock Island	229	229	75,676	119,836	331	523
Chicago & N. W.	213	242	50,749	90,677	280	370
Cev., Col. & Cin.	185	185	113,942	155,030	615	838
Cleveland & Toledo	73	173	103,175	164,845	600	653
Erie	653	633	631,006	946,041	1,002	1,494
Indiana & Chicago	261	261	74,346	125,097	285	479
Hudson R. rer	150	150	366,963	366,322	2,469	2,416
Illinois Central	700	703	181,604	265,773	255	375
LaCros