VALLANDIGHAM HURRAH!

RESURRECTING THE PARALYZED DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

A New Departure—The Statesman of Dayton at its Head—A Liberal Democratic Programme—Reform, Economy, Universal Suffrage, and General Amnesty—Have the Copperheads Sense Enough to Follow this Lead?

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.

CINCINNATI, O., May 11.—It may not be altogether a matter of news to the readers of THE SUN which shines for all that the Democratic party of Ohio is just at this time undergoing serious travail. There is turmoil in the camp, and it grows out of the question as to whether there shall be an advance movement all along the line this fall; whether a column shall be placed in command who will lead the host away from its rocky bounds of ignorance, stupidity, and bungling, or whether some moss-backed fogy shall be continued at the head to renew the customary defeat and disaster of each returning autumn.

PREPARING FOR AN ADVANCE.

Ever since last fall's Waterloo, an element of the party, contemptuously dubbed the Young Democracy, has been at work with a view to cutting the party loose from its ancient landmarks, and bringing it down to the present era. The headquarters of this movement are located in this city, and of late a fresh impetus has been given to it, and under the leadership of the Hon. Milton Sayler, Representative Doolittle, Corcoran, and Senator Hunt an organization has been effected with ramifications extending into every county in the State. The object is to put into the next Democratic State Convention, which meets at Columbus on the 1st of June, such an infusion of young blood as will either compel the party to accept the situation and recognize the history of the past ten years, or, if this is rejected, break up the effete organization.

THE REVENUE REFORM REPUBLICANS.

It is claimed by the progressives that the new departure recently instituted in this city by Stanley, Matthews, Hoadly, and Hassurack, shows at there is a balanced element in the Republican party which will so unite from that organization it is only too unfortunate. The idea is that the Democratic party shall meet these gentlemen half way, and thereby form an organization which, as opposed to the Copperhead and corrupt factions of both parties, will be strong enough to sweep the country. The Democratic progressives propose to have the party commit itself on a platform which will appeal to the intelligence of the people, and not to their prejudices and humanity; which will accept the issue upon the Federal Constitution as part of the organic law of the land; which will recognize universal suffrage as a accomplished fact; which will lean to reform in the Democratic ranks in civil service reform; and which will advocate the Grant Administration and the enforcing and Civil Rights legislation of Congress.

VALLANDIGHAM TO HEAD THE UPRISING.

A few days ago Mr Vallandigham paid a visit to this city. He is a candidate for United States Senator. He has sworn that he will sit in the chair of a Senator before he sleeps with the clods of the valley; and he has even been known to defy the interposition of death. He knows that unless something is done to inspire the moribund Democracy with new vigor, the Legislature will be lost to him this fall and his Senatorial bud will be nipped with a sad and early frost.

On the occasion of his recent visit here he was met at the St. Nicholas by a party of reminiscent attaches to the New departure scheme, who were anxious to hear his views. After the situation had been discussed and the wonted "seven drinks" on the house had been properly dispatched, a couple proceeded to give in his adhesion, much to the surprise and gratification of his listeners.

ORIGINAL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. Vallandigham said that the idea of sounding an advance was not a new one to him or any means. He had contemplated it in the seclusion of his Dayton law-office for many patient months. He and made up his mind that unless the Democratic party availed itself of the present opportunity and placed forward the carrier pigeon of reform in this Grant administration, its days of usefulness were about ended. In view of the present status of the party there was nothing for the Democratic position to lose for, and nothing which promised to the ambition of those who were anxious to lead the party victory. For one, it could not be said of him that he had ever faltered in his devotion to principle or ever been wanting in reality to the Democracy. His honesty to mankind ever doubted, and no man dared impeach his integrity. But he had grown tired of the everlasting word of assembly taunts of the enemy. He had been closely watching the pulse of the people, and his point at his master had him that, in the language of the prophet, "Now was the accepted time; this the day of our salvation."

The time had come when wisdom dictated that the Democratic party should tearfully recognize the fact that the war had brought a different era upon the land. The interests and demands of the country were not the same that they were ten years ago; and society must be content to stay the march of Imperialism. While the Democratic party did not believe in the Constitutional amendments, nor the manner in which they were adopted, they were nevertheless a part of the Constitution, and for all practical purposes should be so regarded. Universal suffrage was an accomplished fact, and nothing short of bloodshed and revolution could reverse it. In adopting such a policy the Democratic party would not sin by itself. It would simply yield to a stern necessity and thereby display a philosophy which was as grand as it was commendable. Although fighting against it, but certain and confident before for all the awaited the Democratic party if it failed to recognize the demands of the hour. It was worth an effort to wrest the country from the hands of its destroyers; and if the disaffected men of the Republican party were sincere, they would not refuse to co-operate.

WHAT OHIO MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO.

By taking such an advance as is proposed, said Mr. Vallandigham, an enthusiasm will be awakened in the party such as it has never before known. Lassitude and despondency will give way to earnestness and hope. The energies of our Democracy will be folded by other contiguous states and a sweeping victory will be the result this fall. Such a victory will humiliate Grant and prevent the exercise of that dictatorial power which is certain to be in the South under arrest and politically emasculate it before this and the Presidential election. Such a victory would tender the election of a Democratic President certain, and Ohio would be in a position to name the man.

THE PROPOSED PLATFORM.

Mr. Vallandigham continued to say that in his county—Montgomery, the home of Radical Democracy—a Convention would be held on the 25th inst., to appoint delegates to the State Convention. He would arrange that the Convention be held a week earlier, say the 18th, and upon that occasion he would present a series of resolutions embodying the elements demanded in a State platform. He would take the lead himself, it was thought probable, and of course would be elected to represent it personally. It was believed that his connection with the movement would in any way weaken it, he would let some other person take the advance, and hold himself in readiness to bring up the rear guard.

The resolutions, he sketched off himself, would embrace no dissimilar ideas to the following:

I. While abandoning the manner of their adoption we accept as *de facto* and irreversible the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

II. We recognize the principle of universal suffrage as settled beyond peradventure, and demand its complement universal amnesty and equal political rights for whites as well as blacks.

III. We declare in favor of free trade as far as the times now practicable, for the anterior abolishment of the revenue system, and the adoption of a system of direct taxation as soon as the condition of the country will admit of it; and above all, we demand reform in the civil service.

IV. We proclaim the doctrine of manifest destiny. We favor legitimate acquisition and annexation of territory, but we denounce the San Domingo scheme upon the score of its notorious corruption and jobbery.

V. We arraign the Grant Administration for its folly, corruption, favoritism, worthlessness, and malevolence. We denounce Congress for its usurpations, and especially for its Ku-Klux legislation.

VI. We throw in a few live points and such other combustible matter as may be deemed advisable.

With this programme Mr. Vallandigham proposes to enter the field, with the conviction that there is everything to gain and nothing to lose. He expects, he says, to encounter bitter opposition from the conservative portion of the party; but of late with energetic, fighting element will stand at his back, he will go into the State Convention at Columbus ready to wage war. On the 18th he will fling his banner to the breeze. Before the day fixed for the State Convention the voice of the party will be heard and Democrats will have been received from all quarters. If, upon assembling at Columbus, it is discovered that the sentiment of the party is adverse to an advance, then let the Bourbons remain at the helm. If, however, the popular will demands a movement in the direction of the enemy's camp, let the word go forth and let the cowards fall to the rear. If this step is taken it is expected that a number of the sages and party bourbons will be disaffected. They will find themselves, however, in too small a minority to effect anything of themselves and will be compelled to keep step with the main army.

GROESBECK FOR GOVERNOR.

With such a platform as the one proposed, it is believed that the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck can be succeeded from the nomination for Governor. He has declined, it is true, on a previous occasion. Will he be brought to bear upon him Groesbeck has an honorable ambition, and success in Ohio upon the platform proposed means that *Groesbeck will be the next President.*

WHAT GENTLEMAN GEORGE IS AFTER.

It is no longer a secret that Mr. Pendleton is an aspirant for senatorial honors. He will in all likelihood oppose the proposed movement in behalf of common sense. Unless he sees that the storm is likely to be something more than a shower, he may easily seek under shelter. The *Enquirer*, which is controlled by the spirit of Amezeri, and which is vigorously engaged in the work of keeping alive the coal of State Sovereignty and the resolutions of 1798, will oppose with all its might and main. But no leader in Ohio has such a hold upon the rank and file of the party as Vallandigham, and when he moves it will be as the rushing of mighty winds.

Pendleton and his friends, it is understood, are favoring McCook for Governor as against Durbin, Ward, Rufus P. Ranney, and Gen. Ewing, who are supposed to have a warm side for the new departure.

WHO CARRIES THE BRAINS.

Vallandigham carries the brains and the vitality of the Ohio Democracy. He is not afraid to open his mouth nor go under fire. Unlike Pendleton, he bears the scars of many campaigns. The Democracy of Ohio admire impudence, his brave, and his gallantry. He understands the short cut to the heart.

It is said that Wash McLean, the Warwick of the Western Democracy, would favor the forward movement, but that he has retired from the political arena and looks upon intrigue, the cabal, and the ignorance of politicians as the vanity of vanities.

The elements are working, and when the Democratic State Convention assembles a scene may be anticipated, paralleled only by the lamentable disaster which overtook the good people who engaged in that famous work of masonry upon the Tower of Babel.

HOTSPUR.

THE FIGHT AFTER THE FIZZLE.

What Joseph Coburn and John Grindall say—Mace & Co. alone Responsible for the Failure—Coburn Claiming the Stakes.

Joseph Coburn says that from the outset of the match he gave way to almost every proposition that was made by Mace and his friends. He agreed to postpone the day originally fixed to enable Mace's Philadelphia friends to be on the ground. Coburn gave them their own stakeholders. The choice of ground was won by Mace, and a worse spot could not have been picked out in all Canada, care being taken to pick out a spot within ten or fifteen minutes' time from a large town, where they must have been well aware an interruption was likely to take place. Coburn continues: I was the first to enter the ring and he had to leave it, and it was no fault of mine that the fight was not brought to a satisfactory conclusion, for I gave on last, as I did, of gaining a victory over the cleverest man in the world. All admirers of the ring will do me justice to their words, when I say I didn't wave backed up ready with money. I was long drawn in the wind in front of Mace, and was to be whipped in a small fill in forty minutes. Mace and I were face to face for over an hour, during which time he never even hit at me.

When the intimation came in sight, the Colonel received no notice of the fact, by hearing that we allowed time enough before starting or the battle to have been satisfactorily concluded before interfering. Were he received the information from perhaps some of Mace's friends will explain.

After the fight had been fought and we were expected to leave for our respective boats, my impulse and desire was to go back to Mace's room and make the proposition to Mace to fight at Long Point or any other available point next morning. To take Mace's money and venue said, and to cross and stakes. To this my brother replied that they could take the half of the boat and make a fresh, using half the stakes. Mace's party would have to go home, leaving Lay behind the boat, but that day only. My impression and belief said they and their friends could go on my boat free of charge.

In other words, I understand caused the races and stakes to be thrown overboard to make good the remarks made before. Every word thrown overboard. In fact they would neither make nor accept any offer. Mace's party would not accept the fight on Long Point, and I would not accept the offer of the man who had to settle it. That notwithstanding, who was opposed by Mace's party and accepted on one side, they had refused all proposals to fight at Long Point, and I was given no chance to get on, and that our representatives must meet at the Rockhouse in Erie, at 10 o'clock the next morning.

At the meeting my backer, Mr. Hasson, then set forth Mace's part, but the others would not agree, whereupon Hyswood said he had been thinking the matter over and decided that the men should fight at Kansas City, Mo., three weeks from May 11. I went to the Rockhouse soon after award and offered to fight Mace fifteen minutes from Erie, on line between Pennsylvania and New York.

Finding he would not agree to this, and determined to see which one would fight or not, I told him I would fight him in that room with nobody present but ourseconds for the stakes and a bet of $1000 a side. Mace said he had nothing to say, and referred to Hollywood, who said:

There one claim the stakes, seeing that Mace does not intend to fight, as the battle according to the rules of the ring ought to have been concluded in the same week. There being another time and plenty of places for us to fight before the week expired. Hollywood's running a place half way between here and California which we could select in order to fight in Canada, simply absurd, and fixing the time three weeks distant, when we could and should have fought it out that week, is an unprecedented and unwarranted liberty which deprives a man of his only means of getting his heart out of his mouth, as he termed the quantity it was piloted in.

JOSEPH COBURN.

Mr. Grindall's Arraignment of Mace & Co.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: James Mace has published cards in the daily papers in reference to his late encounter with Coburn, when name me as being the leader of a party organized to drive him from the ring. He asserts that I had at my command murderous weapons and drugs, to be used in defence of Coburn in case the cattle should turn against my friend. I have been sick for nearly a year, and am reduced to a skeleton, and by the aid of a few friends, at my earnest solicitation, I was enabled to go to Canada. I never carry a pistol or any other weapon, and on Thursday last had not even a penknife about my person.

Coburn, by advice of his backers, adopted the defensive, and waited for his adversary to lead, and the only weapon I used was my tongue. I did my utmost with that in the hope that Mace might forget his old tactics and lead out; and had he one so, Joe's friends would have won the four points of the fight instead of three.

I can refer to my past record as a pedestrian, and I defy any man to name day and date when I invited myself or any unmanly trick to win; and at this late day such accusations as Mace and his friends have printed are too thin for credence. All who know me are aware that I have no influence—political, political, or monetary—which could possibly place me at the head of a ring of sufficient importance to overawe all the English fighters who backed Mace in the ring; so that the flimsy cry about weapons, &c., is all bosh. Yours, respectfully,

NEW YORK, May 11. JOHN GRINDALL.

Coburn a First-Class Fraud.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: I have just returned from the great fight, and pronounce Coburn the rankest cur that ever stood in a ring. I am sorry to say it. I am a New York boy, and I backed him in this fight. I always act squarely and detest rowdyism, believing that to be a sportsman and a gentleman is not incompatible. I hoped to see the best man win, and of course desired the result might prove that man to be Coburn. Before the fight Coburn boasted that he represented "Ireland and America." I did not endorse that claim, but I would not have opposed it if I had found him worthy. Now, however, I feel enough your paper to protect against such an assumption. As an American, I must decidedly regret to be represented by such a coward as Coburn is. If he had meant fight, he could have had plenty of it. Mace was always ready to fight at the proper place—the scratch. The theory that he was tiring Mace is deserving only of ridicule. It was evident to all that in jumping backward to avoid Mace's steady advance, he had to use more than twice the amount of exertion used by his antagonist, and would, if they possessed equal endurance, have certainly been the first to get tired. I was, however, plain to every one present except to the blindly prejudiced, that he *did not* force a fight, and I am willing to bet my bottom dollar that he no more dare stand up and fight Mace *in the ring* than I myself or the fighting editor of the *Disreputable Times*.

SWEENY'S HOTEL, May 13. ZABOK.

Coburn's Challenge to Mace.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: I hereby challenge Jem Mace to fight me on Monday or Tuesday next for $2,000 aside within fifty miles of this city, each of us to have twenty friends, or as many as we may mutually select, to accompany us. I make this challenge on the ground that Mace's claim to the stakes in the late match, as I claim they are made by the rules of the ring; but I am determined to give Mace every opportunity to uphold his fistic and honor, and desire simply to settle the question of superiority. Let Mr. Mace answer this. If he desires to fight, he can very well answer. I pledge myself that I will not do anything in the way of an evasive settlement of the difference between us. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH COBURN.

A SPECTACLE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Four Thousand Persons Taking an Oath in an Illuminated Temple.

On Saturday night the mission which has been conducted by the Jesuits in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Williamsburgh, during the past weeks, was finished. Father Darnen, dressed in white robes and bearing a large cross on which was an image of the Saviour, ascended the altar and called upon the kneeling multitude to rise and make a profession of their faith, reciting with him the Apostle's Creed.

"My friends," said he, "I want you all to take an oath, the same which the cardinals, bishops, and the Pope himself takes. Rise, raise your hands, and repeat with me."

All arose, and extending their hands, slowly repeated word for word with the priest the following:

I swear never to form or favor any the Holy Catholic Church teachings, even if I have to shed the last drop of my heart's blood. I swear to live and die in the Holy Roman Catholic Church, so help me God.

The altars were ablaze with light, the priest dressed in white robes held aloft a cross, while in distinct tones 4,000 men recited, with hands stretched to heaven, their oath of allegiance to God and His Holy Church.

Yesterday afternoon a lecture was delivered by Father Darnen for the women. Subject, "Answers to the popular objections against the Catholic Church." The same was repeated in the evening for the men.

On Tuesday morning Bishop Loughlan will administer the sacrament of confirmation.

The Wandering Blossoms.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Owen Brennan has been so much annoyed by the ladies that he has gone down to Lower California to see the mass gatherers. George Mitchell's gun was returned to him to-day by a hungry-looking Chinaman. He gave the Chinaman $100. It seems that the gun was stolen by Bill Moloney, one of the Blossom party, who stood in with the Chinaman, and got half the reward. The party is much scattered. Frank McCabe is up in Sacramento playing poker with Paul Morrill; Judge Coulter is up in Nevada negotiating for the Gould & Curry Mine; Ed Kearney has gone to Yosemite Valley to look at the wonders of nature and providence. Dr. Andrews has gone back to Salt Lake City, where he was a general favorite, and old man Moloney is at work in the Surrogate's office in this city. The party will probably return home next week.

WHERE IS JACOB TRESSINSKI?

A Strange Charge of Bigamy—Could Not Young Tressinski Recognize his Own Mother?—Has Mr. Powlis Been Seen?

John Schmidt, or, perhaps, John F. Tressinski, is a wealthy resident of Hoboken. On Saturday evening charges were made in Justice Conklin's Court substantially as follows: Many years ago John F. Tressinski sailed from Riga, Russia, and arriving in this country settled in Hoboken. He left his wife Caroline and his son Jacob in Russia, promising to send for them as soon as he could make money. In a few years he became rich, and sent for his son. Jacob came out to his father, who secured work for him, and received his earnings for several years. Tressinski at length sent eight or nine letters of earnest entreaty to his wife, and she finally sailed from Riga, arriving here on the 6th of April, 1870. But on her arrival she found her husband (so she swears) living with another woman, whom she recognized as a servant in service in her employ in Riga, who had vanished from her house when her husband demurred to this country.

When she met her husband he declared that he had never known her; that his name was Schmidt, and that he had married the woman with whom he was living in Shields, England. In vain did the poor woman produce her marriage certificate and the several letters received from him. After all her treaties had proved vain an application was made to Justice Waite, who, having an associate justice presiding with him, and having fully heard the testimony, ordered Tressinski to pay $10 a week for the support of his wife. This was in April, 1870. Against this order, defendant's counsel, Mr. F. Hoffman, appealed to the Common Pleas, and in June, 1870, the Court decided in favor of the appellant on the ground that the wife had not been twelve months in the State when she instituted the proceedings.

Shortly after the decision of Court, Mrs. Tressinski applied to Norris Breckfield, a lawyer, and he obtained, whether in good faith or collusively, her signature to a bill in the Chancery of New Jersey, praying for a divorce. Mrs. Tressinski first learned this when she took the papers (which she could not read) to Reeves and Hayland, lawyers of Hoboken, who had notice served on Mr. Breckfield from the woman, informing him that she had never given instructions for a divorce suit, and enjoining him against further action. The twelve months having expired, Mrs. Tressinski applied to Mr. Powlis, overseer of the poor, who directed her to go before a Justice of the Peace, preliminary to his proceedings, and last evening she appeared before Justice Conklin and made the necessary complaint to bring her husband to justice.

An hour or two later she waited on Mr. Powlis, overseer of the poor, in pursuance of his instructions, bringing with her the necessary affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, as to her being the lawful wife of Mr. John Schmidt, who is now married to another woman, with whom he resides at the corner of First and Grand streets, and also stating that she had not seen or spoken to Mr. Powlis, though he had instructed her so to act before commencing proceedings against her husband, finally told her he would have nothing to do with her affairs.

Help the People of Buenos Ayres.

A subscription has been opened to assist in alleviating the want and suffering in Buenos Ayres consequent upon the dreadful epidemic raging there at last dates. Subscriptions to promote this charitable object can be sent to Mr. Howard F. Divison, Argentine Consul General, 128 Pearl street, New York, prior to the 23d of May, on which day the South American steamer sails.

STERN BROTHERS.—At 347 Sixth avenue there will to-day be opened a new and special assortment of cream Gingham ladies' parasols, underskirts, &c. Also a large assortment of the finest and choicest stocks of fancy goods in all the avenues. Stern Brothers' stock of fancy goods is also very large.—*Adv.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 13—P. M.—The railway share market at the close of the week developed no new or important feature, though in certain directions a fair business was transacted. In Pittsburgh the changes were quite decided, that stock moving irregularly, covering a change of about two ⅌ cent., according to the various reports of the anticipated (?) scrip dividend. In the rest of the list the fluctuations were confined within a narrow range. The more important dealings were in Union Pacific, which was strong and higher, on a somewhat less vigorous buying movement than that recorded yesterday. Erie sold also at higher figures on a reported change of management. There were also liberal dealings in Lake Shore, though the price steadily gravitated toward a lower range, until the favorable bank statement created a reaction, which extended to the general list. After the formal closing of the Long Room, the dealings were quite spirited for a time, the market leaving off, on the whole, steady. The miscellaneous and coal shares were heavy and in some instances lower, expresses being strong.

The gold market has displayed its late stereotyped dullness, the dealings being very limited, and principally representing the demand for commercial purposes. In tone, however, the price has been strong at 111¼@111¾, in sympathy with the high rates of foreign exchange. The rates for carrying were 1 and 1½ ⅌ cent., to flat for borrowing. The receipts of customs at the Sub-Treasury were $1,515,410; payments, $1,836,571; balance, $58,027,852. The currency receipts were $750,441; expenditures, $980,782; balance, $7,847,178. The receipts for customs amounted to $537,000. Cancelled gold notes sent to Washington for cut up $1,221,000. The total clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $37,783,000; gold balances, $1,773,056; currency balances, $2,527,226. The quotations were as follows:

10 A. M.....111¼ | 12 M.....111¾ | 4 P. M.....111¾ bid

Foreign exchange has been strong at rates as first quoted, the business of dry goods at the port for the past week were $1,755,842, and of general merchandise $4,765,779, making a total of $6,521,621 as against $7,846,227 last week, and $6,252,125 for the week ending May 14, 1870, an increase as compared with the latter period of $1,269,496. The specie shipped to Aspinwall for the week, $1,505,510, making a total for the week of $2,985,230, and since January 1, $28,038,291. The treasury during the week sold $2,000,000 five twenties, sold an equal amount of gold, received in coin for customs $2,003,007, paid out gold coin for coupon interest on the public debt $2,375,935. During the coming week the Treasury will buy $2,000,000 bonds on Wednesday and sell $2,000,000 gold on Thursday.

The week closes on an exceedingly easy money market, the supply offering being in excess of the demand. The government securities were generally steady advance, but the stock notes 4 and 5, choice commercial acceptances going at 5½@3. National bank notes are at a discount of ⅛@¼, and $20 gold pieces at a premium of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The bank statement was very favorable, reflecting the present and future easy condition of money affairs. The financial items show an increase, the movement resulting in a gain of $1,165,595 in the net reserves of the banks, and they now hold $11,229,442 in excess of the 25 ⅌ cent. required by law, as against $10,062,941 the previous week. The following are the totals as compared with last week:

	May 6.	May 13.	Differences.
Loans	$349,121,678	$348,281,291 Dec.	$841,487
Specie	19,811,056	19,196,553 Inc.	615,019
Circulation	31,385,005	31,341,174 Dec.	43,831
Deposits	271,857,949	273,023,584 Inc.	1,165,635
Legal tenders	66,699,211	66,362,992 Inc.	336,219

The Government bond market has been devoid of any important features, the transactions having been limited and chiefly confined to 1881s, 1868s, 10-67s, 1868s, and 10-40s. Prices were firm, however, in sympathy with higher gold, and the market closes at the best figures of the day, Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, reporting as follows at 4:30 P. M.:

	Bds.	Ask'd.		Bds.	Ask'd.
U. S. currency 6s	115¾	116¼	5-20s, reg., J. & J.	113¾	114¼
6s, 1881, reg.	114¾	115¼	5-20s, '65, coup.	113¾	113¾
6s, 1881, coup.	114¾	115¼	5-20s, '67, coup.	113¾	113¾
5-20s, reg., M. & N.	111	111¼	5-20s, '68, coup.	113¾	114¼
5-20s, '62, coup.	113¾	113¾	10-40s, reg.	109	109¼
5-20s, '64, coup.	113	113¼	10-40s, coup.	109¼	109¾
5-20s, '65, coup.	111	111¼	C. P. coup. 5s	101¾	102

The closing quotations at 6 P. M. were:

	Bds.	Ask'd.		Bds.	Ask'd.
N. Y. C. & H. R.	98¾	98¾	Mich. Central	123	123¾
N. Y. C. & Harl.	93	94	N. J. Central	107¾	108
Harlem	128¾	129	Union Pacific	35¾	36
Erie	26¾	26¾	C. C. and I. C.	24¾	24¾
Reading	113¾	114	Ind. and St. Lo.	20	20¾
Lake Shore	108¾	109	Ind. Cin. & Ind.	102¾	103
Wabash	64¾	64¾	Ac. U. Tel.	59¾	59¾
Pittsburgh	126¾	126¾	Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾
Northwestern	84¾	84¾	Quick. Silver	11¾	—
Northw. Pref.	97¾	97¾	Mariposa pref.	10	10¾
Ill. Central	141¾	141¾	Mariposa	8¾	8¾
Ft. Wayne	99	99¾	Con. Coal of Md.	39	39¾
M. & St. Paul	67¾	67¾	Adams Express	81	82
do. Pref.	81¾	81¾	W. F. & Co. Ex.	84¾	85¾
Ohio & Miss.	51¾	51¾	Am. M. U. Ex.	57¾	57¾
Ill. Central	136	136	U. States Ex.	57¾	58¾
Del., Lack. & W.	109¾	109¾			

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK,
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange.
Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check at sight.
Buy and sell the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 43 | Sun sets.....7 19 | Moon sets.....3 10
Sandy Hook.....5 02 | Gov. Island.....5 31 | Hell Gate.....7 18

ARRIVED—SUNDAY, May 14.

Steamship Calabria, Liverpool, mdse and pass.
Steamship Gen. Barnes, Savannah, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Ashland, Fernandina, mdse.
Steamship A. G. Knight, Alexandria, Va., mdse. and pass.
Steamship Fanita, Philadelphia, mdse.
Steamship Wamsutta, New Bedford, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Erie, Liverpool, mdse. and pass.
Bark Mary A. Way, Cardiff, railroad iron.
Bark Turret, Cardiff, railroad iron.
Bark Bengal, Cardiff, railroad iron.
Brig Arichat West, Glace Bay, coal.
Brig Nalad, Cienfuegos, sugar.
Also, the usual river and coastwise vessels.

Business Notices.

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