Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, June 12, 1852.

The Democrats and their Nomination—The Rantoul Affair—Webster Meetings—General Pierce and Governor Dorr—Mr. Winthrop's Orations—Free Soil Movements—New Paper—Governor Boutwell, &c.

Under ordinary circumstances, it would be absurd to pronounce upon the manner in which the action of the late Democratic Convention has been received, so soon after that action; but the circumstances are not ordinary. A week now is equal to what a month would have been ten years ago. I think, therefore, that I am warranted in saying that, throughout New England, the nominations of Pierce and King have been received by the democracy with a degree of unanimity, and downright gladness—which is something very different from simple acquiescence—that is without precedent in our political history. The nominees will receive the unbroken support of their whole party, and they have a fair prospect of making acquisitions from the floating vote. It is true that the unequivocal endorsement of the compromises is offensive to many democrats, who, however, take substantially the same view of that endorsement that I see has been put forth by the *Evening Post*, of your city. They consider it as a mere matter of form, as greatly resembling all similar resolutions, and particularly that thundering resolution which the Democratic Convention of 1844 adopted, providing for the occupation of all Oregon, up to the place where they manufacture the *aurora borealis*, without the aid of protection. Beside, our democrats are cool-headed, sagacious men, and do not see what good would follow from action that would benefit only the whigs. They are "going in to win." Their only weak point in New England is Maine, and that is weak only from local causes, and probably would be made strong enough by getting rid of Gov. Hubbard, provided it could be done quietly and without giving reasonable ground of offence to his friends. The matter depends entirely upon the degree of magnanimity which the gentleman himself possesses.

The whigs do not like the democratic nominations, though the Webster men treat them with a good deal of suavity, and declare that the only man who can defeat General Pierce is Secretary Webster. Some of the more sanguine democrats expect that the Websterites will support their candidate, should General Scott be selected to head the whigs. "I wish they may get them." Our Webster men will draw their purse-strings tight as ever Elwes or Shylock drew theirs, if their favorite be not nominated; but that will be the extent of their hostility to their party's regular nomination. They can no more be converted into democrats than one could lick your neighbor Greeley into even a remote resemblance of the Apollo. Their whigism is of proof. They are cased, as it were, in Milan steel—not in late-string, or anything else for mere summer wear. They do not like Scottism, but they hate democracy, and would treat all its champions and leaders as Joshua, the son of Nun, treated the Canaanitish kings. Those Webster papers which are delaring that nothing but their favorite's nomination can defeat the democrats, are laying up mortification for themselves, as the close of the next ten days will show. The Scott men say the same of their man; but then he will probably be nominated.

The free soilers here will not support the democratic nominees, thus acting differently from your barnburners. They have called a meeting for the 8th of July, at Worcester, have re-established the *Commonwealth* newspaper as their organ, under the charge of Mr. Carter, a gentleman of much ability, and have placed John P. Hale and Cassius M. Clay, in nomination. These nominations will be ratified by the Worcester meeting, it is supposed, and will be supported in Massachusetts should not some other persons be selected by the national convention of their party. Should the Whig Convention endorse the compromises as fully as the democrats have done it, the free soil popular vote will be quite as large here in 1852 as it was in 1848, if not larger. There is material enough, if the matter be rightly managed to bring it together, for such a result. The only difficulty will proceed from the desire of certain leading free soilers, to go back to the whigs under the cloud of Scottism; but as they are not influential men, it is supposed that they will not be able to accomplish a great deal. The whigs here are far from being much annoyed at this determination of the free soilers, as the plurality law will enable them to carry their electoral ticket in any event.

Mr. Rantoul's friends remain indignant because of his rejection by the convention, which is understood to have been the work of Hallett & Co., from this State, and against the desire of the most eminent men from the South. Some of them were under the impression that Mr. Rantoul himself was not at the convention, it having been very generally asserted that he would not go, and that Mr. Lord would also stay away; but he was present, and would have spoken if he had been allowed, but he was gagged off. The whole proceeding was the result of personal hate, heightened, perhaps, by the hope of future preferment, or showed a singular want of tact. It is probable that it will color our local contest; but will not have any effect on the Presidential vote here, unless it should be believed that General Pierce would allow himself to be made instrumental in the work of putting Mr. Rantoul down; and as he is one of the most discreet of men, it is by no means likely that he will so act as to permit any such belief to prevail. As no one now talks of running Governor Boutwell again, the manner in which the rejection question will be brought to bear upon our politics, will be through the gubernatorial nomination. Our Democratic State Convention will not improbably be as exciting as it was last year, for though the hunkers do not number one-tenth part of the democracy, they make up what they lack in numbers through boldness, skill and noise. This is the age of bronze, and the victory is carried by men who have "fronts of brass," even if they stand upon "feet of clay."

From all that I have been able to learn, I infer that the Massachusetts delegates got the cold shoulder for their fare at Baltimore, very generally. This did not happen because of the coalition having been [illegible], but because the rest of the New England delegates gave way to that jealousy of Massachusetts which has grown up out of her democrats having been so successful in obtaining favors at the hands of democratic administrations. They had a cabinet office, and then the mission to England, from Mr. Polk; beside which, Massachusetts is the seat of a good many fat places, which her own men are so conceited as to think they ought to fill. I remember that the late Gov. Hill, of New Hampshire, spent an hour in endeavoring to convince Collector Morton that New Hampshire ought to have more places in our Custom House than Massachusetts; but it was thought he did not succeed very well. Mr. Hallett was treated, if anything, more uncivilly than Mr. Rantoul, and very plainly given to understand that he was held in no consideration. Judge Cushing was best treated, and is the leading man of the party here.

The Webster folk have had two or three meetings this week, and "really, now," as Miss Dartle says, "they were quite creditable affairs, and wouldn't have been amiss for a live party." At their last meeting they made choice of several hundred delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention, so that Mr. Webster's interests may then and there be duly looked after. I am much afraid, however, that these gentlemen have not much chance of remaining unaffected by the blandishments of the Scott whigs, who will lead them astray, and by their "artful dodges" cause them to forget their allegiance.

There is a movement going on, the object of which is to make Mr. Banks the next democratic candidate for Governor, to the end of making him United States Senator, should the coalition succeed next fall. But, though a clever man, Mr. Banks can't come in that way. Middlesex county is supposed to have had her share of good things, and must make way for Essex, Worcester, or Berkshire, from one of which counties the next Governor will come, unless the whigs shall succeed in putting Mr. Winthrop through. Beside, Mr. Banks can go to Congress from his district, and that would be very handsome promotion for a young man, how brilliant soever his talents.

The visit paid by General Pierce to Governor Dorr, in Providence, last Thursday, is a very gratifying incident to our democrats, who have always sympathized with the latter gentleman. You perhaps recollect that New Hampshire afforded an asylum to Mr. Dorr, after the democratic Governor Cleveland, of Connecticut, and the whig Governor Davis, of Massachusetts, had avowed their readiness to surrender him up to the charter party of Rhode Island. No requisition was made in New Hampshire for him, by the Rhode Island authorities. The person who should have ventured into the Granite State, on such an errand, would have had a salt eel for his supper, and would have carried home a well belaced skin full of well broken bones. The New Hampshire democrats have always been proud of their State's protection of Governor Dorr, and the Pierce's visit to their old guest will add to the popularity at home, and also make the democrats throughout New England more zealous than ever in their cause. The visit was both a generous and a timely act, and shows that the democratic nominee knows the heatings of the popular heart.

Mr. Winthrop has published a volume, containing upwards of seven hundred pages, of his speeches, addresses, reports, &c., made during his public life. The contents are mainly of an ephemeral character, and had the volume been reduced one-third, at least in size, it would have been rather more than doubled in value. It does not argue much taste on the part of any man, the rescuing from the dust of newspaper oblivion such orations and reports as were, perhaps, well enough at the moment of their being written or spoken, but which have the smallest possible claim to the dignity implied in an attempt at octavo embalmment. As it is, Mr. Winthrop's book is less luminous than voluminous, and is likely to obtain more dust than readers. Its contents, in some instances, show narrowness of feeling, and an inability to keep up with the spirit of the age. For example, some years ago, when a member of our House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop made a speech against allowing unbelievers to testify in courts of justice—it being the wise practise of this ancient, but occasionally stupid commonwealth, to refuse to believe an infidel on his oath, unless he shall have first told a deliberate lie in order to qualify himself to be a witness. Great efforts have, from time to time, been made to remove this relic of fanatical barbarism from our code, but without effect. Mr. Winthrop has had the bad taste to place the evidence of his narrow mindedness on this subject prominently among the contents of his volume. Considering that among the most noted of his old supporters are not a few free thinkers, perhaps it would have been as well if he had left such a fly out of his amber. On the other hand, I cannot agree with those critics who censure the gentleman for not omitting certain passages in his later speeches, in which he reflects, in rather pungent style, on the free soilers. Such passages show life, and they belong to the political history and literature of the time, which they forcibly illustrate. There is, at the close of the volume, a letter from the author to Mr. Sumner, which, as it has no proper connection with the work itself, might have been omitted without impropriety; but I should have been sorry—and so, I think, would all others—if it had been omitted.

There is a project on foot to start a new daily paper here, to be devoted to warring against the new liquor law. Some eminent men are engaged in it—men of abundant means, who have no idea of submitting in quiet to such paternal legislation as that law contains. It will not, however, be a mere anti-liquor law journal, but will be a model newspaper; that is, if the original design of its projectors shall be carried out. It is said that the sum of $25,000 has been subscribed as capital for the concern, and that some of the ablest and most experienced newspaper writers will be employed on it, both in the editorial and corresponding departments. The new journal will not take any formal part in politics, though it is by no means unlikely that, if conducted with ability, it will have its effect on our political affairs, directed as its exertions will be to the repeal of a law in which so many are in various ways interested.

Governor Boutwell is said to have been very coldly received at the dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery on Monday, though heretofore he has been very popular with all our military men. Col. Hurd, one of his aids, has resigned his office, because of his Excellency signing the liquor bill. The colonel is a distiller, and probably does not fancy being ranked among the enemies of the human race—a rank in which all distillers have been placed by the report of the committee which introduced the Maine law to the Legislature of this State; and as the Legislature adopted the report, that body may be held as having sanctioned its views, as also did his Excellency.

The Webster whigs are indignant with you because of the table in your paper of (I think) Thursday, in which you allow to their favorite, as they tell me, only nineteen votes in the convention. They cannot bear it. Had it come from any other quarter they might manage to get along under the infliction, but a shot of that kind from the HERALD is of the nature of a raking, double-headed missile, which cuts them in two.

Workmen have commenced on the foundation of the new National theatre, which is to be completed by the first week of next September, when we are to have the new "Thespian fane" in full operation.

The failure to convict Mr. Wright, who was tried this week, charged with being one of the rescuers of Shadrach, is another evidence of the unwillingness of our juries to convict a person thus charged. Government has fared worst in all this business, and all because it undertook to do too much. The attempt to enforce the old (perhaps it would be better to say the new) idea that judges shall take the law implicitly from the court, was alone sufficient to destroy all chances of conviction. ALGOMA.

Our Jamaica Correspondence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) June 6, 1852.

State of the Country—The Colored Americans—Expenses of the Country—Emigration to Panama, Chagres and Navy Bay—Demonstration of the Printers—The Weather, &c.

Although I have nothing to write favorable to the prospects of this unhappy dependency of an unjust nation, still I think I can forward to you, by the present opportunity, a few items likely to prove of general interest to your readers who take any interest at all in the affairs of Jamaica.

A few days ago, a "demonstration" was made here about the colored Americans who are deprived of their political privileges in America. Mr. W. W. Anderson—a gentleman of acknowledged worth and intelligence—is the mover of the matter, and a Committee of Correspondence has been appointed, to give such information as may be desired in America. The press—that is, the *Colonial Standard* and the *Daily Advertiser*, of Kingston—have written unfavorably to the scheme, and they question much the propriety of bringing out here people who may and will enjoy political privileges, without, perhaps, having the means of supporting their families. The people most needed in Jamaica are of a lower description, such as will be willing to become field laborers. This the free Americans will not consent to be.

The condition of this country is now indeed deplorable, and daily have we vessels leaving here for Navy Bay and Chagres, with as many persons on board as can manage to leave. Whole families are now breaking up their households in the hope of gaining in the places I have named, or in Panama, a livelihood, which here they cannot obtain. There are two or three projects now on foot, to try and charter a vessel for Australia, to take there some gentlemen who formerly filled high positions here as agriculturists or merchants, but who are now reduced to want, having not the means to support their families. In the midst of this misery we have to meet an enormous annual expenditure, which the British government will not permit us to reduce, on the score of such reduction interfering with the "vested rights" of their nominees. The conservative portion of the island press, however, have commenced to fight the battle of retrenchment, and will, I trust, arouse the people, and through them their representatives, to make a determined stand in the coming session to lessen the burdens of the people. There is no doubt now that the annual expenses—namely £350,000—cannot be met this year, without the last bed, the last chair, being taken from many a poor victim of official misrule.

The Sierra Nevada steamer, which arrived here this morning, brings, through America, the notice of the arrival in England of our delegates who are gone to represent our distresses to the British government. What good will be effected by their visit time must decide.

The small pox is raging in this island—in this city, indeed; but here it is in the mildest form ever known, although the number of cases is very large.

Among the parties suffering much from the decline in the prospects of the country are the printers, many of whom are leaving for Panama and Navy Bay. On the 22d of May, Mr. Lawton, the proprietor and editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, Kingston, in addressing his readers on the second anniversary of his paper, took occasion to allude liberally to the journeymen printers, and to commiserate their condition, caused by the lowness of wages. This was so unlike what they are used to, that it called forth from several of them an address highly complimentary to the humanity of Mr. Lawton.

The weather here is rather warm—indeed, I may say very warm.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the great earthquake which destroyed Port Royal in 1697. The day will be observed by most parties as a day of prayer.

Business, as you may expect, is alarmingly dull; properties have become almost valueless.

THE GAINES CASE.—By the following statement, which appears in a Louisville journal, it would seem that this celebrated cause is yet to come up for adjudication under another aspect. Whatever may be the opinion as to the merits of the case, as heretofore presented and adjudicated, it is undeniable that the energy and fortitude displayed by Mrs. Gaines, in the face of her adverse fortunes, have combined, with her rare accomplishments, to win for her no small portion of public sympathy. The journal referred to has the following remarks:—

"The excellent and warm hearted editor of the *Daily Delta*, New Orleans, holds the following language in regard to the Gaines case, every word of which we know to be strictly true. We had the high honor of being classed among the friends of the 'glorious old veteran.' General Gaines—as we hope we are still considered by his amiable and talented widow—and there is no phase in the case that we have not heard from one or the other of them. Nearly two years ago we last saw Mrs. Gaines in Philadelphia, then on her way to Washington to have the case taken up before the United States Supreme Court the second time; and her hopes of success were high indeed. We have answered the advertisement referred to below, and we trust ere long to announce the fact that right has triumphed, and that Myra Clarke Gaines will come into the long withheld possession of her just rights:—

"To the Friends and Present Creditors of the Estate of the late Daniel Clarke.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that she is about to commence proceedings in the Probate Court of this city for the recovery of the estate of her father, the late Daniel Clarke, late of the Parish of Orleans, who died in 1813, instituting her as his legitimate and only daughter—her universal devisee; and she hereby warns all persons from purchasing any portions of the said estate, or from acquiring titles under the present holders or purchasers.

"MYRA CLARKE GAINES.

"New Orleans, May 1, 1852."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 15—6 P. M.

The market was not quite so buoyant this morning, but we observe no dimunition in transactions. At the first board, Erie bonds, 1871, advanced ⅜ per cent; N. A. Trust, ½; Bank of North America, ¼; Canton Co., ½; Pennsylvania Coal Co., 1½; Erie Railroad, ¼; Norwich and Worcester, ⅛; Hudson Railroad, ⅛; New Haven Railroad, ½; Stonington, ½. Long Island declined ¼. Compared with prices current at the opening of the market yesterday, there has been little variation to day. The firmness of holders is indicative of an upward movement. Harlem was unusually active this morning, and improved towards the close. We have frequently expressed our astonishment at the reduced rates ruling for this stock, and have never been able to discover the cause. The bear influence against it, for some time past, has been powerful, but the merits of the road and its prospects we have for some time considered sufficient to put the market value of the stock considerably above current prices. The road is completed to Albany, and its receipts, from month to month, show a great increase. Its real estate in this city has more than doubled in value within the past two years, and its finances are conducted economically and judiciously. It is pretty certain that the stock cannot much longer remain depressed to the extent it is at present. Stonington Railroad is one of the cheapest railroad stocks on the list. Its dividends for several years past have been five per cent per annum, besides appropriating a surplus to the reduction of its funded debt, and to the improvement of the road. Hudson Railroad appears to have recovered from the depression of the past few days, and is steadily working upward, with considerable sales. Erie Railroad remains about the same. For reasons best known to themselves, the directors do not seem disposed to settle the dividend question, which has lately been agitated.

At the second board there was a better feeling in the market, and most of the fancies closed at an advance on prices current in the morning. Erie Railroad went up ¼ per cent; Penn. Coal Co., 1; Reading Railroad ⅜; Harlem ¼; Hudson Railroad, ¼. Michigan Central Railroad declined ¼ per cent.

Capitalists must bear in mind that bids for the first mortgage bonds of the Evansville and Illinois Railroad Company, will be received until three o'clock, on the 19th day of June, at the office of Cammann, Whitehouse & Co., 56 Wall street. The bonds are for $1,000 each, redeemable first January, 1862, principal and interest payable at the Phenix Bank, in New York, the coupons for the latter on 1st of January and 1st July. They are convertible into stock up to 30th of April, 1857, and are secured by a first and only mortgage on the whole road from Evansville to Vincennes, its machinery, franchises and appurtenances. The mortgage also covers the real estate purchased by the company for depots, &c., which cost $10,000, and it is now worth more. The trustees for the bondholders are Evan R. Bebb and John F. A. Sandford, of the city of of New York. Payment will be required as follows:—Twenty per cent on notice of acceptance of bid; thirty per cent on the 15th July, and the balance on the 2d of August; or the whole may be paid at an earlier period, if desired by the purchaser, to whom the interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day amounted to $90,380; payments, $47,253 05—balance, $4,135,241 60.

There has been a moderate demand for foreign exchange for remittance by the steamship Asia, to-morrow (Wednesday), for Liverpool. Drawers were firm at our quotations. Bills on London we quote at 10¼ a 10½ per cent premium; on Paris, 5f. 17½ a 5f. 15; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40¾; Bremen, 78¼ a 78½; Hamburg, 36¼ a 36½. The steamer will take out considerable specie.

Among the many public securities which have lately made their appearance in this market, the city of Chicago Water Loan occupies a very prominent position. These bonds are issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of Illinois, establishing the Board of Water Commissioners of that city. The issue of bonds is for $250,000, and they were negotiated by Duncan, Sherman & Co., a sufficient guarantee of their security as an investment. The population of Chicago, at the late census, was thirty-five thousand; the total valuation of taxable property, $8,562,717; and the total amount of taxes in 1851, $63,585. A separate tax, or water rates, will be levied for the payment of the interest on these bonds, in addition to which, the faith and revenues of the city are pledged, both for the principal and prompt payment of the interest. The railroad system recently adopted in Illinois, must, as it progresses, give a great impetus to the growth of Chicago, and the population and taxable property of the city must increase from year to year more rapidly. The assets of the city are valued at $279,525; liabilities, independent of the issue of bonds, above named, $125,168.

The successful bids for the Pennsylvania State loan of $850,000, authorized by the last Legislature, for the completion of the North Branch Canal, were all on foreign account. The whole loan was taken at par—

$200,000 at 4½ per cent interest per annum.
$650,000 at 5 do. do. do.

The abatement of interest on this amount makes the bid equal to a premium of about 1.90 for the whole loan at five per cent interest. The parties who obtained the loan also offered to take it as follows:—

$450,000 at 5 per cent interest, at 101 77-100 premium.
$400,000 do. do. do. 102 3-100 do.

This amounts to about the same thing as the bid accepted. All the bids amounted to three or four times the sum required. There is no State tax on this loan.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the month of May, 1852, amounted to $153,713 61; same time last year, $140,901 25—increase in May, 1852, $12,812 36.

The Merchants' Insurance Company, of Louisville, Ky., has earned a dividend of twenty per cent on its capital during the last six months.

The receipts of California gold at the New Orleans Mint during the month of May, amounted to $374,360 15; foreign gold, $9,907 95; silver from California gold, $2340 45; silver from other sources, $8,741 29—total amount of deposites, $395,248 91. Gold coined, 23,000 double eagles, $460,000; silver, 60,000 half dollars—total, 83,000 pieces, amounting to $490,000.

The receipts of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the month of May, were as follows:—

From passengers	$14,293 46
From freight	6,044 48
Total receipts	$20,307 94

This is exclusive of the mail service, which amounts to about $600 per month. The receipts in each month, since the first of January, exclusive of mail service, have been as follows:—

January	$12,058 56	April	$17,741 51
February	11,057 01	May	20,307 94
March	16,041 28		
Total receipts, five months			$77,186 20

The total receipts since the opening of the road amount to $135,129 32. The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:—

The rails are now laid about half way between Massillon and Wooster, and the track is expected to be finished within about a mile of the latter place by the first of July. A heavy section, immediately east of the town, will prevent its completion further until some two or three weeks longer. The trains will commence running to within about a mile of Wooster, on or about the first of next month. Beyond Wooster the work is going on with expedition, and when the tracklayers reach that town, there will be nothing to prevent them from proceeding on beyond as rapidly as a strong force can put down the superstructure and the rails.

The last annual report of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, gives a very favorable exhibit of the traffic operations of the road for the year ending April 1, 1852. The company has been in existence five years. The capital of the company is $1,200,000, divided into shares of $50 each, with liberty to increase to $2,000,000. Of this, $954,000 has been paid. The remainder of the stock has been re-assigned or forfeited to the company. Interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum has been paid on the stock, in stock—the whole of the earnings of the 47 miles in operation being applied to the construction of the remaining 28 miles, and the purchase of engines and cars. The balance of interest on stock, bonds, &c., not covered by earnings, amounts, at present, to $71,114 70. The capital and liabilities of the company amount to $2,279,394 89. The company will soon have an equipment of nine first class engines, three old do., 20 passenger and baggage cars, and 120 freight cars. This, it is supposed, will, for a time, be sufficient to do the business of the road. The receipts and expenditures of the company for the third year, which terminated on the 31st of March, 1852, were as annexed:—

CENTRAL RAILROAD, NEW JERSEY.

Receipts.	
Passengers	$80,908 45
Freight	58,905 38
Mails	1,200 00
Rents	572 00
Miscellaneous receipts	3,287 24
Total receipts	$153,873 16
Expenditures.	
Running account	$16,555 32
Repairs of road	8,789 41
Repairs of cars and engines	10,249 15
Repairs of depots, &c.	419 29
Expense account	6,434 62
Wood (consumed)	11,622 24
Coal (consumed)	6,521 44
Miscellaneous expenses	716 18
Ferry expenses and rent	21,198 35
Total expenditures	$81,515 91
Net earnings	$72,357 25

In 1850 the net earnings amounted to $59,437 95; in 1851, $71,256 85. The third year, 1852, would have shown a greater increase, but for the extremely unfavorable winter. The almost total failure of the corn crop adjoining the road, was the cause of a portion of the reduction in receipts. The road is now being opened to Easton.

The line of this road is admirably adapted to traffic. The route is by ferry from New York to Elizabethport, on Staten Island Sound, twelve miles, where the requisite grounds for depots, shops, coal-yards, &c., have been procured, at reasonable rates. From this point the road passes, with few deviations from a straight line, and for half the distance over a singularly favorable country, through the thriving towns and villages of Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, Clinton, New Hampton, Asbury, and Bloomsbury, to Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, at the junction of the Lehigh river with the Delaware. The length of road is 63 miles; making the distance from New York to Easton 75 miles. Here the charter terminates; but that of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Railroad authorizes the bridging of the Delaware at this point, and the construction of a railroad in a direct line up the Lehigh Valley, 40 miles, to Parryville, where a connection will be made with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, 17 miles long, leading to the Lehigh coal fields. The directors of the Lehigh road expect to have it under contract within a year, and completed within eighteen months. The distance from New York to these mines will then be reduced to 128 miles. The extension of the Lehigh road from Parryville to Tamaqua, 20 miles; the reconstruction of the Catawissa Railroad, from this point to Catawissa, 42 miles; the building of the remainder of the road, from Catawissa to Williamsport, 45 miles; and the building of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from Williamsport to Erie, 240 miles—the whole of which enterprises appear now reasonably certain to be speedily completed—will give an additional length of road of 347 miles; and a line will then extend from New York to Erie, on Lake Erie, 462 miles, in a direct course, and with most favorable grades.

The quantity of certain articles imported into San Francisco, during the two weeks ending the 15th of May, was as annexed.—

Butter, 6 hhds., 8 tierces, 26 casks, 80 firkins; barley, 16,707 bags Chili, containing 1,702,590 lbs., 480 bags Dutch, 104,452 lbs; candles, 142 boxes; coal, 570 tons from Eastern ports, 110 from Oregon, and 2,200 tons from foreign ports; cement, 259 bbls.; duck, 100 bolts; flour, 1,018 bbls., 50 cases, from Eastern ports, 700 sacks from Oregon, and 1,738 half and 1,200 quarter sacks from Chili; gin 130 pipes from foreign ports; hams, 52 tierces, 42 casks, and 2 bbls.; iron, 5 boxes, 250 sheets, 600 bars, 58 plates; lumber, 422,500 feet Eastern, 64,000 feet California; 755,000 feet Oregon, 120,000 Eastern and Oregon shingles; lard, 44 kegs, 299 jars; nails, 400 kegs; oats, 2,379 bushels from Eastern ports, 100 bushels Oregon; rice, 50 bbls. and 200 tins from Eastern ports, and 8,198 mats China; sugar, 129 bbls., 15 cases, from Eastern ports, and 12,000 lbs. from Lahaina.

The *Lake Superior Journal*, May 29, printed at Sault Ste Marie, contains the following article:—

COPPER FROM NEW MINES.—The S. B. Baltimore, Capt. Wilson, returned from her first trip to the copper region on the 24th inst., with sixty two tons of copper in barrels from the Cliff mine; two barrels and two masses, being 4,259 lbs. from the Phœnix mine at Eagle river, and the first shipment under the new organization. This promising mine sprung out of the old Lake Superior Company, which was one of the distinguished pioneers in the mining business, and noted for its silver and copper masses and the richness of its stocks, which were offered at the moderate sum of $600 per share. Under a more economical regime and the able management of Mr. Mendielsam it soon promises to take rank among the paying instead of the promising mines on the lake. The propeller Manhattan arrived from "above" on the 28th inst., with a fine cargo of copper, there being 51,142 lbs. from the Minnesota; 57,138 lbs. from the North American; 22,280 lbs. from the North West, and 7,525 lbs. from the Aztec mine—all the above shipments being as usual in masses, stamp, and barrel work, with the exception of the last, which consisted of two masses and fourteen casks of barrel work. This is the first copper sent down from the Aztec mine, and a fair beginning for the short time the company have been at work and the small force they have employed.

Stock Exchange.

$5000 U S 6's, '62	112½	50 shs Penn's Cl Co.	s3	98	
5000 U S 6's, '67	115¾	200 do		99	
2000 U S 6's, '68	s3 115¾	11 Erie RR		88	
5000 Ind Cnl Prf 5's	b3 50	375 do		87⅞	
6000 do	49½	40 do		87¾	
5000 Pennsyl 5's	b3 98	70 do		87¾	
5000 do	s30 97⅞	200 do		87⅞	
100 Panama RR Scrip	112	950 Harlem RR		73½	
2800 Erie 2d Mt Bds.	107¾	50 do	b60	73½	
1900 do	107½	50 do		73¾	
8000 Erie Income Bds.	99½	400 do	s60	73	
1800 Erie Conv Bds. '71	98¾	100 do	s60	73	
4000 Erie Conv Bds. '62	98¾	300 do	s10	73½	
10000 do	b60 98¾	20 Roch & Syr RR		120¼	
5000 Hud 1st Mt Bds.	107½	100 Long Island RR		20½	
4000 Mich Cent R Bds.	89½	50 Nor & Wor RR		56	
475 shs Del & Hud Can.	125	250 Reading RR	s3	81⅝	
100 do	at60 125	600 do		81⅞	
50 Bank Commerce	111½	200 do	s60	81½	
50 N Amer's Trust	13	50 do	b60	82	
15 Bank N America	109¾	60 Hud River RR		63	
100 Portsmouth DD	6	200 do	at 90	63½	
25 do	s30 6	50 do	60	63½	
100 Morris Canal	s30 18⅞	170 do		63½	
50 do	18⅞	20 N York & N Hav RR		113	
650 New Jersey Zinc	12¾	5 Mich Central RR		106½	
100 Canton Co.	79¾	100 Stonington RR	b60	55	
50 do	b60 80	128 Mad & Ind'polis RR		111	
10 Florence & Keyport	34½				

SECOND BOARD.

$4500 U States 6's, '68	116	50 shs Reading RR	b30 82⅛
5000 Erie Conv Bds, '62	98½	50 do	82⅛
15000 Erie Conv Bds, '71	98½	100 Erie RR	88
5000 Panama RR Bds	120	100 do	s30 88¼
10000 Hans & Sand 7's	84	50 do	88¼
25 shs Panama Scrip	112	45 Mich Central RR	106¼
50 Ohio Life & Trust	107¼	50 do	106
100 Del & Hud Canal	125	50 Panama RR	113
29 Knickerbocker Bk	101	25 Nor & Wor RR	b10 56
25 Bank America	108¼	200 Harlem RR	at60 73½
1100 Penn's Coal Co	100	50 Hudson River RR	63½
100 Reading RR	82	5 do	63¼
300 do	b30 82		

CITY TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, June 15—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales have been made of 100 bbls. pots, at $4 75 a $4 81½, and pearls, at $5 62½ a $5 68¾—an abatement.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour evinced considerable animation, the day's business embracing 14,000 bbls.: mixed Western, superfine Canadian and ordinary State, at $4 06¼ a $4 18¾; choice State, fair to fancy Western and favorite Ohio, at $4 18¾ a $4 37½; with common to good Southern, at $4 43¾ a $4 62½. A few lots rye flour brought $3 18¾; 100 bbls. Jersey meal, $3 12½ a $3 18¾; a parcel of fair white Genesee wheat, $1 11; 11,000 bushels Canadian do. $1 01; with 30,000 bushels unmerchantable mixed Western, white Southern and round yellow corn, at 55c. a 61c., 61c. a 63c., 62c. and 63½c. respectively—the previous figures. Oats and rye were unchanged.

CANDLES.—Small lots, plain, patent and sperm, fetched 40a 50c. per lb.

COAL.—Liverpool Orrel seemed quiet at $7 25; while an active demand prevailed for anthracite, at $4 75 a $5 25 per ton.

COFFEE.—A sale of 600 bags Rio was effected at 9½c.; demand good.

COPPER.—Old and new sheathing appeared inanimate but firm, at 19a 19½ and 23c. cash, per lb.

COTTON.—The market continues inactive, the sales to day amounting to about 1,200 bales, at the decline noticed yesterday.

FISH.—Cod was scarce, and held at $3 62½ a $3 87½; 800 bbls. No. 1 mackerel realized $10 12½ a $10 25, and 1,400 boxes smoked herrings, 25c. for No. 1, and 55c. for scaled.

FRUIT.—There have been 1,000 bxs. bunch raisins taken at $1 95 a $2; 20 cases sardines at 60c., and 30 casks Zante currants at 5c.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, 14,000 bushels wheat were engaged at 4d., part bagged by the ship; 2,000 a 3,000 bbls. flour, at 13d., with some to fill up, at 1s. Cotton was at 3-32d. a 3-16d. 250 tierces beef were engaged at 1s. 6d. To London—23,000 light hoopland staves were taken at 75s. To Glasgow—11,000 bushels wheat were taken on private terms. There was no change in rates to other ports.

HAY.—We heard of 750 bales river being purchased at 60 a 62c. per 100 lbs., cash.

HEMP.—Some 50 bales American undressed realized $120, 6 months. Stock moderate.

IRON.—About 150 tons Scotch pig found buyers, at $29, usual credit. Market unaltered.

LEAD—Spanish was held at $4 75, and Galena at $5, without demand.

LIME.—Sales of 1,500 bbls. common Rockland have been made, at 82c. a 83c. per 100 lbs.

MOLASSES.—Beyond the disposal of 60 hhds. Cardenas, at 19c. a 20c., we have nothing to report.

OIL.—Retail lots crude whale changed hands at 70c.; 3,000 gallons linseed, at 62c. per gallon, cash; and 200 baskets olive, at $3 06¼ a $3 12½, four months.

PROVISIONS continue buoyant, the transactions including 700 bbls. prime and mess pork, at $16¼ a $16½, and $18¼ a $18¾; 500 bbls. fair to prime lard, at 9¾ a $10¼; 250 bbls. prime and mess beef, at $6½ a $8, and $11 a $14; sundry parcels Ohio and State butter, at 13c. a 18c.; with fair to prime cheese, at 5c. to 7½c.

REAL ESTATE.—Sales by auction—2 story brick house and lot, 271 Bowery, $8,000; house and lot, No. 105 Brown street, $3,550; 2 lots on Third avenue, near Seventy-ninth street, $795 each, $1,450; 1 do., $750; 1 do. and corner of Seventy-ninth street, $1,125; 3 lots on Eleventh avenue, near Eighty-third street, $380 each, $1,140; 1 do. and corner of Eighty-third street, $550; house and lot No. 261 Third avenue, $6,310; 1 lot on Forty-fifth street $1,600; 9 do. on Fifth avenue and Ninety-seventh street, at $200 each, $1,800; 1 do., $320; 1 do., $540; 1 do., $350; 4 do., $495; 1 lot on Fifth avenue, corner of Ninety-sixth street, $670; 2 do., $870 each, $740; 1 do., $350; 2 do., $250 each, $500; 2 do., $245 each, $490; 1 do., $210; 2 do. on corner of Ninety-fifth street, each $205, $410; 2 do., $200 each, $400.

RICE.—There were 100 tierces procured at $4 18¾ a $4 25 per 100 lbs. Market unchanged.

SEGARS.—We heard that 150,000 Havana were purchased, at $19 a $32, customary terms.

SOAP.—Some 150 boxes red mottled Castile changed hands, at 9 a 9½c. per lb., four months.

SPIRITS.—The day's operations reached 500 bbls. Ohio and prism whiskey, at 20½ a 20¾c. and 21¼, cash; with 50 hhds. drudge, at 20¾c., time and interest.

SUGARS.—Sales have been made of 500 hhds. muscovado, at 4¾ a 5c.; and 100 Texas at an unknown rate. Market active.

TALLOW tended downwards. 8,500 lbs. prime were obtained to-day, at 8½ a 8⅝c. per lb., cash.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE THIS DAY.

BY ERIE RAILROAD.—62 head cattle, 6 hogs, and 259 pkgs. butter.

BY NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—96 pkgs. butter, and 121 do. cheese.

BY NORTH RIVER BOATS.—10,008 bbls. flour, 155 do. ashes, 50 do. whiskey, 470 do. pork, 801 do. lard, 13 pkgs. butter, 62 hhds. tobacco, 19,000 bushels corn, and 7,700 do. wheat.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

SEE SEVENTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW RAILWAY LOAN—$200,000.—CANANDAIGUA and Corning Company.—The Directors of this Company will offer at public and peremptory sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, through S. Draper, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, June 23, 1852, at 12 o'clock, noon, $200,000 seven per cent short coupon bonds, being the second mortgage on the roadway and equipments of their line of work, generally known as the Jefferson road, and connecting with the Erie road at Almira.

These bonds run only to the year 1857; the coupons payable 1st of May and 1st of November in each year. The proceeds are for the further and complete equipment of the road, rendered essential and made profitable by the increase and increasing connections of the line with other and most important works in the great State of New York, and to liquidate existing floating liabilities. The bonds differ from many of those now in the market, in the fact of an actual tangible security being offered, as the road is finished, and in