# CITY ELECTION FRAUDS.

## Court of General Sessions.

Before his Honor the Recorder.

FIFTH DAY.

The trial of William Murray, Hugh Mooney and William Turner, as a Board of Inspectors, for having made a false and illegal return of the number of votes polled at the late general election held in the First district of the Twentieth ward, was continued to-day, and the same course produced on the part of the prosecution—that is, to show by a greater number of persons than recorded in the returns that the defendants had made a false and fraudulent return of the votes cast for Cumming H. Tucker, for Alderman. Some fourteen or fifteen witnesses were examined, coroborating the testimony of those witnesses examined previously.

A deposition was read by the consent of all parties, made by Anthony Baptiste, foreman in the employmant of Casper C. Childs, printer, of Nassau street, tending to show that the day before the election a man came to the office, (Holmes, the clerk of the polls,) and said he wanted some election tickets for Alderman altered. He then produced a Cumming H. Tucker ticket, and said he wanted all but C. Tucker stricken out, and then seventy-five of the altered tickets, making them C. Tucker tickets, printed, and that the said Holmes would call for them.

Casper C. Childs corroborated the testimony of Mr. Baptiste, and furthermore deposed that he delivered the tickets as printed, at the request of the clerk of the polls.

Counsel for the defence wanted then to know why Holmes should not be produced by the prosecution, as they seemed to attach so much importance to his doings.

Mr. Hall said he would place Justice Stewart upon the stand for that purpose.

Justice Stewart, upon being sworn, deposed that Holmes was arrested and committed to prison by him, but afterwards discharged. Witness, from the character of his testimony, thought that he was not a fit witness either for the prosecution or the defence, and on that account, and for other good reasons, he thought fit to discharge him.

Here the Court adjourned for the day.

## United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

MAY 17.—*Charge of Scuttling a Vessel at Sea.*—In the case of Edward Crabtree, charged with destroying the ship Emma Watts, counsel moved that the accused be admitted to bail, as under the circumstances of the case, it was contended Capt. Crabtree had no alternative but to act as he had done. The Court assented to the application, and fixed the rule of bail at $5,000.

## Supreme Court—General Term.

Before Hon. Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

MAY 17.—*William S. Miller, against the Illinois Central Railroad Company.*—This suit was to compel the company to issue to the plaintiff 560 shares of the stock as per agreement, on increase of the amount of scrip. The plaintiff obtained an order at Special Term, to be allowed to examine the books of the company. That order was appealed from, and this court affirmed the ruling of the court below.

## Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

MAY 17.—*Hiram V. Mason against the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as assignee of a policy of insurance for $2,000, made on the 17th day of September, 1853, by the defendants on the stock of cabinet ware belonging to Edgar M. Mason, 382 Hudson street, which was destroyed by fire on the 4th day of October, 1853. It was alleged that the plaintiff sustained loss to the amount of $5,000, and that the necessary preliminary proofs were made out and sent to the Company, and all the conditions of the policy fulfilled on the part of the assured. For the defence it was contended that the plaintiff did not furnish the defendants with a full and particular account of his damage and loss, as the nature of the case would admit, and that the loss was greatly over estimated and misrepresented by the plaintiff in his preliminary proofs. It was also alleged that the defendants never gave their consent in writing or otherwise, to any assignment, transfer or termination of the interest of Edgar M. Mason, mentioned in the complaint, and that thereby the policy was void. That by the terms of the policy, it was provided that policies of insurance subscribed by the defendants should not be assignable without their consent, engressed thereon in writing, and that with such assignment their liability ceased. Verdict for plaintiff $2,047 and costs, being the amount claimed with interest.

## Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe.

MAY 17.—*Forgery in the Second Degree.*—Bridget Murphy, the alleged accomplice of Philip McArdle, convicted yesterday of having passed several counterfeit $10 bills on the Cranston Bank, of Rhode Island, was then placed at the bar, charged with having passed a number of the same counterfeits.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Louis Openheim, who deposed that he kept a store in Division street, and that one of the girls in his store sold the defendant some millinery goods, and received for the same a ten dollar bill on the Cranston Bank, of Rhode Island, which afterwards proved to be a counterfeit. Witness went up to Jefferson market to see if he could identify the prisoner, as he had seen in the morning papers that persons were arrested charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Cranston Bank.

Samuel Underhill, clerk of Half Brothers, grocers, deposed that he received one of the counterfeits for one pound of tea and two pounds of coffee. The prisoner was the person who passed the bill upon him; a woman somewhat taller than the prisoner was along with her, but he could not say positively who it was. The next day witness's employer seeing a notice in the HERALD of the arrest of the counterfeiters, he was sent up to Jefferson market, where he identified the prisoner as the one who had passed the counterfeit bill on the day previous.

Officer Elder, attached to the police court at Jefferson Market, deposed—That he, along with Lieut. Dunn and several of the Twentieth ward police, went to a house in Fifty-fourth steeet, near Fourth avenue; when they arrived they saw a woman running into the house; the police then entered the house and found there McArdle, the prisoner, and a woman named Eliza Flynn; witness searched McArdle, and while so doing he threw something into the stove; witness snatched the articles from the stove, and found them to be remnants of the ten dollar bills on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island; all the inmates were arrested and taken to the Nineteenth ward station house; some tea, coffee, new shoes, a spade, trowel, and several articles of dry goods, were found in the house.

Counsel for the defence allowed that the bills were counterfeit, but contended that the prisoner had nothing to do with passing them. He called witnesses to prove an alibi and the good character of the prisoner.

The counsel on both sides summed up the evidence at some length, when the Court charged the jury, who, after due deliberation, came into court and said they could not agree upon a verdict.

*Grand Larceny.*—Frederick S. Kocht, a workman in the employ of Andrew C. Benedick, No. 28 Bowery, pleaded guilty to stealing $1,000 worth of gold watches. The prisoner was one of the very best workmen in the employ of Mr. Benedict, and enjoyed his fullest confidence and respect. He appeared very penitent, and was moved to tears when the Court sentenced him to two years imprisonment in the State prison.

*Forgery in the Second Degree.*—William Mulley was tried upon a charge of having had in his possession several counterfeit bills on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island. The jury in this case could not agree as to a verdict.

## Common Pleas.

Before Judge Woodruff and a Jury.

MAY 17.—*Christian Schmitt vs. Henry Edstain.*—Action to recover $358 91, which the plaintiff declared he had paid as law expenses in a certain suit he had been induced to bring against one Adam Kein in consequence of the fraud and misrepresentations of the defendant. In 1851 it seemed that the defendant held Kein's note for $300, which he sold to plaintiff. When the case for recovery on the note was tried, it appeared that the note had been paid before the transfer, and the verdict was therefore rendered for the defendant. The costs and other charges in bringing this action amounted to $358 91. The defence now set up was that at the time of the transfer of the note it was thought good, that no fraud was intended, and that defendant never made any promise to pay costs or law expenses. The Court in its charges, said that if there was any fraud in the transfer of the note, and if any inducement was held out to plaintiff, the promise made to pay the expenses would not be necessary to enable the plaintiff to recover. Verdict for plaintiff $358 91, with intesest.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Jas. Kelly vs. Andrew G. Norwood.*—Action for false imprisonment, arresting the plaintiff, a laborer, and taking him before the late Judge McGrath on a charge of stealing dirt from Fourteenth street. The only question for the jury was whether the plaintiff had sustained any damages. Verdict for plaintiff $75.

## Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The popular play of the "King of the Commons," is announced for this evening. Mr. James Anderson as King James, and Mad. Ponisi as Madeline Wier. "To Paris and back for Five Pounds" will conclude the amusements.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The complimentary benefit to Mr. J. Thorne, the artist of this theatre, takes place this evening. The piece entitled "Salvator Rosa," is select for the occasion, when a new scene, painted expressly for the occasion, will be exhibited.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The second appearance of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, who is playing a farewell engagement, will take place to-night. The beautiful play called "Adrienne, the Actress," is the selection made for the occasion.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Miss Annie Lee will appear for the second time, this evening, as Carlo, in the comedietta of "Asmodeus." The comedy of "Wild Oats" will conclude the amusements of the evening. The cast embraces all the leading actors of the theatre.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama called "Steps to Crime," will commence the amusements of this evening—Mr. J. Prior as Richard Morrison. The new drama of the "Sea of Ice, or the Child's Prayer," will conclude the entertainments.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The drama of "The Rent Day," with Mr. Wallack in his great character of Martin Heywood, will be performed to-night. The new farce entitled "A Nice Firm" is the piece announced for the concluding feature.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The Scottish legendary drama of "The Rose of Ettrick Vale" is the selection for this afternoon, and the local moral drama entitled "Anna, or The Child of the Wreck," for the evening.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—These entertainments are well patronized, and afford great pleasure and delight to the lovers of music. The programme for this evening contains many beautiful pieces.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—This band continues as usual to be largely patronised. A fine bill for this evening.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS give the operatic burletta of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and various melodies, to-night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This company are drawing large houses. The bill for this evening is very interesting.

PROFESSOR HART gives his exhibition as usual, at 377 Broadway.

## Municipal Affairs.

PROCEEDIGS IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, the President in the chair.

PAPERS CONCURRED IN.

A resolution of the Councilmen to remove the pole now standing in the square at the junction of Grand street and East Broadway; a resolution to require the Street Commissioner to remove the rubbish on the south side of Canal street, corner of Broadway, which now obstructs the travel; in favor of granting the use of Hamilton square to the New York State Agricultural Society; to remove pump and cover over well on the northeast corner of Hester and Mulberry streets; in favor of contract to construct a protection railing on Eighth avenue, between Eighty-third and Ninetieth streets; in favor of donating $25 to Richard Gorman, for injuries received whilst doing duty as a fireman; report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of lighting Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and Ninety-second streets, from Third to Fifth avenue, and Fourth avenue from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-second streets, with oil; in favor of lighting Eightieth street, from Second to Third avenue, with oil; in favor of lighting with oil Fifty-third street, from Third avenue to East river; Fifty-fourth street, from Third to First avenue; Seventy-first street from Third to Fifth avenue, and Second avenue from Fifty-eighth to Sixty-first street; in favor of lighting with oil Fiftieth street from Broadway to Eighth avenue.

PAPERS REFERRED.

Several reports from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of flagging, grading and repairing various streets, were referred to committees of this board; resolution relative to stands in markets, occupied by non-residents; report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, in favor of commuting the tax of the New York Oil Manufacturing Company for 1853; report of committee of same, in relation to raising the salaries of the clerks of the Board of Councilmen; some small bills for medical attendance, &c.; in favor of granting permission to G. S. Doughty to lay iron pavement in Nassau street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, at his own expense; applications for remission and correction of taxes; report of committee, in favor of authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell a piece of land in the Fifth ward, corner of West Broadway and North Moore street.

On the presentation of a paper respecting alterations in an engine house in the Seventh ward, some discussion took place on referring the matter, in the course of which Alderman MOTT and Alderman HOWARD indulged in a few personalities.

SALARY OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS.

A resolution of the Councilmen to raise the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps from $1,500 per annum to $2,500 to take effect from the 1st of April 1854, was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT IN THE BOWERY.

Document No. 52 was, after some discussion and numerous divisions, taken up relative to the reports of the Committee on Streets, (long since published,) respecting the pavement of the Bowery with the Russ & Reid pavement. The minority report was in favor of accepting the surrender of the contract, but the majority report was in favor of releasing the contractors from all claims and demands made of them under the contract.

Alderman HUNT moved the adoption of the minority report.

Alderman MOTT spoke at some length against the Russ & Reid contract as made with the previous Common Council, and was opposed to a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen. He strongly favored the measures adopted by Comptroller Flagg, and urged a confirmation of the release of the contract. He went into a history of this matter, but as the particulars have been previously published by us, no further notice of them is necessary.

Alderman LORD also spoke on the same side. He considered that to concur with the other Board would have the effect of forcing a contract on tax payers that they did not want. He contended that it was illegal, and that the interest of the city would be promoted by confirming the surrender of the contract.

Alderman VOORHIS contended for the same, and sustained the Comptroller.

Alderman HERRICK condemned the action of the Comptroller, and was in favor of continuing the contract with Russ & Reid. He contended that the contract was extorted from the contractors by the Comptroller, and was in favor of leaving it for the action of the courts.

Alderman BLUNT, at 9¼ P. M., wanted to take a recess for half an hour, which motion was lost. Alderman Blunt then spoke against the contract, and wished to have the surrender accepted.

Alderman HOWARD spoke in favor of the Russ & Reid pavement as the best, not only in this country, but better than any that has been in use in Europe. He alluded to that which had been already laid down, and which could not be surpassed for durability. He did not know Russ & Reid—he had not been spoken to by them in a "certain way" as other members of this Board no doubt had. (Laughter.) Yet he was constrained, by the desire of his constituents, and his own impression of its benefits, to vote for it.

After some further discussion, the matter was postponed at half-past nine o'clock, till Friday evening, to which time the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening—Edwin J. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Petition of Samuel Maxwell and others, for a sewer in 110th street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue. To Committee on sewers.

Petition of Isaac Noble and others, for the removal of Washington Market. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

Petition of the persons under the Superintendent of Streets, for an increase of salary. To Committee on Streets.

Petition of Alexander Vanderbeck for damage sustained by him on account of the Corporation refusing his lease.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be requested to repair the roof of No. 30 Engine Co.'s house.

That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be requested to advertise for the erection of house for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 12.

That Twenty-eighth street be repaired from Third to Fourth avenue.

That 125th street, from Third avenue to East River, be lighted with oil lamps.

CORPORATION PRINTING—THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By Councilman MONIGHAN—Whereas the NEW YORK HERALD's contract has expired with the Corporation for the publishing the proceedings of this board, and Mr. Bennett has given notice that he will publish the proceedings of the Corporation at the same rates he publishes the usual advertisements of his patrons—

Therefore, Resolved, That the NEW YORK HERALD be hereby appointed one of the papers to publish the proceedings of this board, at the usual advertising prices.

Mr. KENNEDY moved for an indefinite postponement.

Mr. REED hoped not.

Mr. HODGKINSON hoped the resolution would be adopted. His ideas about printing the proceedings of the Corporation were, that those papers that had a large circulation should be paid just in proportion to the number of their subscribers and the character of the paper, and not to put the HERALD on a footing with those papers whose circulation did not amount to anything. The charter of 1853 said, as it did other silly things, that the advertising should be given to the lowest bidder. Now he thought that was not the right or most economical way of doing the business. The only true way of paying for their advertisements was to pay the papers according to their circulation.

Mr. PINCKNEY asked if the resolution to indefinitely postpone would not be put.

CHAIRMAN—I understand it has been withdrawn.

Mr. PINCKNEY—Then I second the motion of the gentleman of the Ninth, to izdefinitely postpone.

The question being put, was lost.

Mr. REED moved to refer it to the Committee on Printing. Carried.

By Councilman KENNEDY—That the Clerk of the Board make a statement of all the papers that have been acted upon by the Board of Councilmen since its organization in January last.

By Councilman GANNON—That Trinity place be lighted with gas.

By Councilman COOPER—That Tenth and Nineteenth streets be repaired.

After the reference of a few other resolutions, the Board adjourned until Friday evening next.

## Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

MAY 17.—*Joseph Schlosser, assignee of Chas. Manly, against the New York Union Insurance Company.*—This was an action on a policy of insurance effected with the defendants, for $1,000 on chemical works at Green Point, near Williamsburg, and which were destroyed by fire on 29th Dec. 1852, by which Mr. Manly sustained a loss to the amount of $4,000. The company refused to pay the claim to him, and he assigned it to Mr. Schlosser. For the defence it was contended that the loss was over estimated, and that the assignment was made in contravention to an express clause in the policy, which prohibits it except by the consent of the company. Verdict for the plaintiff for the amount, with interest, $1,077 77, besides costs.

## Hoboken Intelligence.

We have often heard of a tempest in a teapot, but the finest illustration of the saying is illustrated by a tremendous excitement now raging in that growing little place, Hoboken, concerning the Maine liquor law. Some time ago some of the excessively pious people desired to tax the inhabitants to the amount of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of building a school house. The good people who were to pay this tax favored the idea of having a school house in their midst, but twenty thousand dollars was a heavy tax, they thought. And there was great commotion and great discussion between the two parties. In this dilemma the Stevens family, the great landholders in Hobcken, offered to build the school house at their own expense and present it to the town. The Stevenses represent the liberal portion of the community, and, singular to say, the gifted citizens on the other side refused to accept the offer, and the reason of their refusal is found in the fact that they had, in direct imitation of the corporation of New York, parcelled and peddled out the contracts for doing the work among their particular friends; five thousand dollars for brown cut stone to one man, five thousand for carpenter work to another, and so on. So all the school house matters came to a stand still, and the pious people were highly indignant. Some of the hotel keepers had objected to the tax, and the wrath of the Pharisees descended upon their heads. In consequence, they have procured indictments against a number of respectable persons who furnish refreshments to the hundreds of thousands of persons who cross from this city to Hoboken for a mouthful of fresh air on Sundays and week days. The hotel keepers have been indicted under the law of Jersey, which prohibits the sale of liquors on Sunday. One of the best of the hotels—the Hotel Napoleon—kept on the best French plan, has been indicted for furnishing few glasses of Bordeaux at one of their capital dinners, given on Sunday. Several other houses in Hoboken, which are well kept and quiet, the police having broken up the rowdy gangs which formerly disgraced the place, are included in the indictments. The existence of several of these hotels depends upon the issue. The trials will take place on Friday, at the Bergen Court House, and the affair creates the greatest excitement. Great preparations are being made on both sides, and a most interesting and amusing tempest in a tea pot is raging. If the respectable hotels are conquered and shut up, it will inflict a lasting injury upon Hoboken.

## Board of Education.

The Board met last evening—Abraham V. Williams, Esq., President *pro tem*, in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Mr. W. W. Townsend, resigning his place in the Board of Education as Commissioner for the First ward. Ordered on file.

From school officers of the Eighth ward, asking for authority to purchase four lots of ground in said ward, on which to erect a new school building. Referred to Committee on Sites and School Houses.

From school officers of the Thirteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation for heating and ventilating new school house No. 4, in Rivington street. Referred to the same.

From school officers of the Twenty-second ward, nominating John Ives as Inspector, and Wm. V. Leggitt as Trustee for said ward. Nomination confirmed.

From school officers of the Fourth ward, declaring Messrs. Oakley and Wallace incumbents of the offices of Commissioners, notwithstanding their removal from said ward. Ordered on file.

From C. Von Heringen, asking for appointment as professor of music. Laid on the table.

From David G. Todd, asking permission to furnish the Board with his plan for supplying Public Schools with lightning rods. Referred to Committee on Sites and School Houses.

From Caleb B. le Baron, representing that his name as trustee of the Fifth Ward was omitted in the report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare a list of the school officers of this city. Referred to a Select Committee on list of School Officers.

From school officers of 18th Ward, asking for an appropriation of $828 75, to pay extra bill on school house on 19th street. Referred to Finance Committee.

From school officers of the 20th Ward, requesting approval of plans and specifications for new school in said Ward. Referred to Committee on Sites and School Houses.

RESOLUTION.

By Mr. C. H. SMITH—That Committee on Salaries inquire and report whether any salaries paid to teachers are unreasonably large, and if so, that they report the cases. Referred to Committee on Salaries.

REPORTS.

Of inspectors and school officers of Eleventh ward for 1854, recommending alterations in school houses, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In ward school No. 36, Ninth street, alterations to cost | $9,500 |
| In ward school No. 15, Fifth street, alterations to cost | 8,000 |
| In ward school No. 22, Stanton street, alterations to cost | 600 |
| In ward school No. 30, Second street, alterations to cost | 250 |
| In primary schools Nos. 3 and 42, Cannon street, alterations to cost | 5,500 |
| In primary school No. 7, Sixth street, cleaning to cost | 50 |
| In primary school No. 20, Fourth street, cleaning to cost | 50 |
| In primary school No. 53, Fourth street, cleaning and repairs to cost | 100 |
| In colored primary schools in Second street, cleaning, &c. to cost | 100 |

—Referred to Committee on Repairs.

Of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, recommending an appropriation of $10,000 for the support of the Free Academy. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Repairs, recommending an appropriation of $15,000 for the support of workshop under charge of the Board. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Supplies—Recommending an appropriation of $6,500 for payment of bills for books and supplies furnished the depository. Adopted.

Of the Finance Committee—Recommending appropriation of $80,266 79, being one quarter of the annual apportionment of school moneys to the ward schools. Adopted.

Of the Finance Committee—Presenting an estimate of $75,139 29 as the amount required from the city treasury to meet the payments of the Board on the first of next month, and recommending that the said sum be placed in the city treasury subject to the drafts of the Board. Adopted.

Of Committee on Sites and School Houses—In favor of an appropriation of $100 for fitting up a colored school house at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Seventh avenue. Adopted.

Of the Auditing Committee—In favor of paying bills to the amount of $776 80 for sundry expenses of the Board. Adopted.

Of Committee on Repairs—Recommending an appropriation of $1,200 for alterations and improvements to water closets at ward schools Nos. 20 and 42, Tenth ward. Adopted.

Of Committee on Normal Schools—Recommending certain rules and course of studies to be observed in schools. Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

RESOLUTION.

By Mr. HIBBARD—That it be referred to the Committee on Buildings and Repairs, to examine Ward school No. 13, in the Seventeenth ward, and report on the propriety and necessity of repairing or rebuilding said school house. Referred to Committee on Repairs.

The Board here proceeded to the election, by ballot, of a Superintendent of School Buildings, when Amnon Macvey was duly elected, and his salary, on motion, fixed at $1,500.

RESOLUTIONS CONTINUED.

By Mr. SMITH—That the Committee on Supplies inquire and report to the Board the number of tons of coal used during the two last seasons, when the same has been procured by contract with the Board, and the cost thereof, and also the quantity and cost of wood for the same time; and also the same particulars as to the previous season, when the school officers of the different wards procured their own fuel, and such further particulars as will enable this Board to determine whether it will be economical to continue the contract system in procuring supplies of fuel. Adopted.

By Mr. WEST—That the Committee on Supplies be requested to prepare a tariff of supplies as soon as practicable, in accordance with the bylaw of the Board relative to the same. Adopted.

That the subject of the election of the city and assistant superintendents of schools be the special order at the next stated meeting, and that the clerk be authorised to receive applications for said offices. Adopted.

The Board then took up, for the second time, document No. 11, being the report of the Committee on Bylaws recommending numerous alterations in the bylaws and regulations of the Board. Several clauses were amended and adopted, after which the Board adjourned.

The Convent and Chapel dwelling of the sisters, and several outbuildings belonging to it, at Mobile, was totally destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. Loss $15,000.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 17—6 P.M.

The stock market has taken just the course we anticipated. The improvement has been but temporary. At the first board to-day, Illinois Central Railroad fell off ¾ per cent; Nicaragua Transit, ⅛; Pennsylvania Coal, ½; Parker Vein, ⅛; Cumberland Coal, ⅛; Crystal Palace, 6; New York Central Railroad, ⅛; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, ⅛; Erie Railroad, 1; Harlem Railroad, ⅜; Reading Railroad, ⅝. Michigan Central Railroad advanced ¾ per cent. The sales were large, and principally for cash. New York Central Railroad steadily declined, from the opening to the close. A good many small lots were offered, and there is quite a disposition to sell short. During the recent appreciation a large quantity of stock was taken up by capitalists, more, however, for a profit than for an investment. The advance since was sufficient to give purchasers a fair margin, and we have no doubt many realized. It made a good operation to buy at 102 and sell at 105 per cent, when the turn was made in two to three days. In Erie Railroad there was considerable activity, and lower prices ruled. No one seems to believe for a moment that Erie Railroad can be sustained at any thing like present prices. Its finances are becoming every day more deeply and hopelessly embarrassed, and the probability is that the company will not for a long time, perhaps years, declare another dividend. It has ever been our opinion that the company never yet earned the dividends declared, and that every one paid has been partially taken from, or rather added to, the capital. There is no doubt about this, and it is getting to be pretty generally believed. That the company is thoroughly bankrupt is also true, and it would be pretty difficult to fix the real value of the stock. It is far below prices now current. A consistent bear in Erie could not help making a great deal of money. There are parties in Wall street who will follow this stock down to the lowest depth. It may be a matter of time, much longer than appears probable at present; but we do not see how the company can continue for any length of time, under the existing system of management. The last dividend was paid out of borrowed money, and it was paid solely for the purpose of sustaining the company's credit a while longer. The moment the dividends stop there is an end to the issue of new loans, and a complete expose of the rottenness of the concern would soon follow. This is to be avoided as long as possible, and if pretty sharp financiering will put off the day of reckoning it will not be wanting. Reading Railroad appears to be steadier than the other leading railroad stocks on the list. It is sustained by a Philadelphia influence, which is of great service in these fluctuating times. The coal stocks move up and down with the other fancies, and probably will touch lower points. There is no desire on the part of outsiders to touch any security in Wall street. Capitalists do not wish to involve themselves in any scheme, any new enterprise, of any name or nature, and we hope they will adhere to this determination. By carefully avoiding all new engagements and closing up gradually those outstanding, we shall acquire a strength in our financial and commercial affairs that will be of the utmost service, as the great political questions which are now agitating both the old and the new world, are more fully developed. It is the time to make everything connected with business affairs snug, and keep them so.

The steamship Africa, from this port for Liverpool today, carried out $358,954 in specie.

The Bank of Albany has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent; the Lowell Machine Shop Company, eight per cent.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada, for the week ending April 29, was $14,763. Total receipts from January 1 to April 29, 1854, £50,340—equal to $201,360.

A. H. Nicolay's semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will, as usual, take place to-morrow, at half-past twelve o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Mining stocks were dull to-day, and lower prices were accepted in some instances. The following were the bids:—

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 28⅛ | — | Fulton | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| Parker Vein | 5½ | 5¾ | Lindsay | 65c. | 75c. |
| Caledonia | 4¼ | 4½ | Algomah | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| Lehigh | 2⅞ | 3 | Ohio Land | — | 2 |
| Ulster | 1¼ | — | Phenix Gold | 65c. | — |
| Potomac | 3 | 3⅛ | McCulloch | — | 5¾ |
| North Carolina | 2⅜ | 2½ | Conrad Hill | 25c. | 1½ |
| Hiwassee | 5⅝ | 6½ | Gold Hill | 3⅛ | 3¾ |
| Douglas | — | 7 | Bridgewater | — | 1¼ |
| Windsor | — | 5⅛ | | | |

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day—May 17—were, received, $136,066 53; paid, $57,300 82—balance, $8,482,490 16.

The annual meeting of the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad Company was held at Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday last. The annual report states that the whole cost of the road and equipment, to the 1st of May, was $1,075,575 56, including $35,817 93 discount on mortgage bonds. The road was opened to Concord on the 18th of August, 1852. The balance between the expense of running the road from the time when it was first opened, to intermediate places, and its income, up to September 1, 1852, was carried to account of construction.

From September 1, 1852, to May 1, 1854, the income was ..... $101,658 63
The expenses ..... 60,263 45

Net earnings ..... $41,375 18

The indebtedness of the company on the 1st of May, 1854, was as follows:—First mortgage loan and interest, $5,828 50; loan of iron, commission and interest on same, $32,914 51; mortgage bonds, $345,700; coupons due, $35,444; note to Concord road, $50,000; note to Nashua and L. road, and interest, $15,718; bills payable and interest, $107,921 99; P. and C. Transportation Company, $12,560 64; due on unsettled accounts, $22,758 72—total, $628,846 36; deduct funded debt, $423,978 64—balance due, floating debt, $204,867 72. This shows a reduction of $106,081 06 in the debt since the last report, including bonds redeemed and on hand.

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 15th inst. gives the following leading points in the arrangement agreed upon in the adjustment of the railroad difficulty at Erie, Pennsylvania:—

1st. The Cleveland and Erie Railroad Company are to resume that portion of their track within the State of Pennsylvania, and to enjoy the right of way through Erie, without break of gauge, subject only to such taxations as may, by general law, be imposed upon all the rail roads of that State.

The Cleveland and Erie Company are to subscribe five hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Erie and Sunbury Railroad, to be paid in their bonds, bearing seven per cent interest—the Erie and Sunbury Company guaranteeing a return thereon of six per cent.

2d. A track is to be laid to the harbor of Erie.

The mutual advantages and concessions of the settlement are obvious. Philadelphia, Erie and Cleveland have special cause for congratulation in the important aid thus secured for the construction of the Sunbury road. This will open a valuable line of travel and trade, and the arrangement made so, interlaces the interests of the three cities named, as to make this great line at once a bond of harmony and union.

We have always urged that the cities of the lake shore must depend, for their increase of lake commerce and local trade, rather upon their railroad connections with the interior, than upon the East and West through roads. The history of our own city is proof of this. The Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati roads, with all their interior connections, have brought to us the unbounded mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and have opened to our merchants an immense and increasing trade. It is important to state in this connection that the passenger business of the lake has ceased to be profitable. The line of boats running between Cleveland and Buffalo during the season of 1853, was sustained at a heavy loss. The same was true of the Sandusky and Buffalo line.

In this state of facts it may be confidently predicted that the Erie and Sunbury road will open to the city of Erie an era of prosperity. None can dispute the excellence of her harbor and other commercial advantages; but like all other lake cities she must depend upon her means of communication with the interior for her trade and commerce.

The Charleston *Standard* of the 12th inst., gives the annexed condensed statement of the movement of the banks of South Carolina for the month of May:—

Bills to the extent of $897,723 have been withdrawn from circulation since the last statement; while the specie in their vaults has only been reduced to the extent of $56,583, and while accommodations on personal security have been increased $36,439. The aggregate liability of all the banks amounts to $33,873,602; of which, however, $13,904,605 is capital stock, and which being deducted, leaves their immediate liabilities $19,968,997. This sum is composed in part of indebtedness to other banks, which is reduced by the bills and liability of other banks to the extent of $3,212,252, being the aggregate of this class of resources presented by this report; the balance, after this deduction, is $17,756,745, which is all for whose payment they are immediately responsible. To meet this liability there is in specie, $1,565,390, loans on their own stock $615,483, loans on other stock $1,214,460, domestic exchange $9,437,705, foreign exchanges $759,413, investments in stock $1,647,343, in branches and agencies $1,856,108—making in the aggregate $17,503,389, or within $253,406 of the aggregate amount of liability above stated; all of which, under ordinary circumstances, may be made immediately available; while investments in real estate $463,582, loans on personal security $10,735,199, bonds $1,123,205, suspended debt $866,965, the fire loan $249,247, and the money invested in other ways $262,331—making in all $14,100,259—may be reasonably presumed a fund sefficient to answer all deficiencies resulting from the contingencies of financial experience. From this state of facts, we would infer a condition of monetary affairs in this State by no means so exaggerated as to cause an apprehension of the perfect stability of our institutions. Nor would the personal accommodation to the extent of $10,735,199 extended to individuals, indicate an indebtedness in the community which is inconsistent with a very healthy state of commercial matters.

The dry goods trade presents no new feature worth noticing. The transactions are altogether of a retail character, and unprofitable, excepting so far as the most standard and popular articles, especially of American cottons, are concerned. These are in reduced supply and fair request, at well supported prices. But other commodities are very sparingly dealt in, and are on the decline. It is now supposed that the liveliest portion of this season has passed by, and that henceforward, during the next few months, dulness and languor, increasing from week to week, will be the predominating characteristics of the business. With such a prospect, it is not wonderful to find our dealers acting with great caution and reserve, for this is the only way in which safety is to be found. Brown sheetings and shirtings are quiet, but tolerably firm, as the stock is not large nor urgent. Bleached sheetings and shirtings also appear inactive; while being more freely offered, they generally favor buyers. Denims are rare and needed at buoyant rates. Drills are moderately inquired for at previous quotations. Duck is in good demand and at strengthening prices. Ginghams find ready purchasers at old figures. There is rather more doing in lawns, but these are without change in value. Osnaburgs are plentier and less sought after. Hence, they are depreciating, most kinds having already fallen off half cent per yard. Printing cloths are inanimate, and almost nominal in price. There are some lots now being imported from England, which may restrict the inquiries for home made goods. Prints are essentially unaltered. Stripes and ticks are pretty active at former quotations.

We append a comparative statement of the shipments hence of cotton goods during five months (to date) of:

| | 1853. | 1854. | Dec'r. | Inc'r. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, packages | 1,825 | 200 | 1,565 | — |
| February, " | 4,799 | 788 | 4,011 | — |
| March, " | 1,633 | 3,754 | — | 2,121 |
| April, " | 7,864 | 3,906 | 3,958 | — |
| May, to 17th, | 893 | 5,192 | — | 4,299 |
| Total packages | 17,014 | 13,900 | 3,114 | |

Woollen productions continue depressed in almost every respect. The stocks remaining in market are too large and oppressive to be very stiffly held; yet owner are not inclined to make liberal concessions in prices, and, in consequence, they find it extremely difficult to induce buyers to do much at present. The trade in blankets is ended for this season. Cassimeres are a little brisker, but not firmer. Cloths are dull and drooping, being offered at $1 37½ a $1 75 for all wools, and $1 12½ a $1 50 for cotton warp per yard, without attracting much attention. Doeskins are unaltered. Flannels are quiet, and nominally quoted at 20c. a 40c. per yard. The medium and finer styles of Kentucky jeans are saleable and steady, at 23c. a 30c., but common descriptions are inactive at 18c. a 22c. per yard. We have no change to notice in linseys or mouselin de laines. The better qualities of satinets are in moderate demand, chiefly at 55c. a 60c. per yard. Tweeds are without improvement.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending and including Saturday, the 13th of May, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each place:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY EXPORTS.

LONDON.

| | Pks. | Value. | | Pks. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil cake, bags | 460 | $1,890 | Bacon, lbs | 214,168 | $18,947 |
| Rosin, bbls | 200 | 370 | Lard | 18,547 | 4,656 |
| Pork | 1,000 | 15,500 | Hams, tierces | 64 | 1,980 |
| Flour | 4,696 | 37,600 | Beef | 492 | 12,008 |
| Fink root | 1 | 20 | Tobacco, tcs | 49 | 5,292 |
| Total | | | | | $98,297 |

LIVERPOOL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 8,790 | $366,433 | Wh. foots, cks | 4 | $487 |
| Hemp | 310 | 4,800 | Rice | 77 | 2,200 |
| Corn, bush | 94,114 | 81,586 | Lard, lbs | 256,481 | 20,275 |
| Wheat | 21,998 | 41,274 | Clothing | 4 | 600 |
| Tar, bbls | 5,252 | 51,080 | Embr'd'r's, cs | 1 | 1,000 |
| Rosin | 4,465 | | I. R. goods | 52 | 2,900 |
| Turpentine | 2,996 | | Duck, bales | 128 | 1,500 |
| Spirits do | 209 | 5,800 | Staves | 27,800 | 2,085 |
| Flour | 5,122 | 39,838 | Cottons, cases | 6 | 1,443 |
| Potash | 7 | 126 | Handspikes | 400 | 80 |
| Bladders, pks | 10 | 245 | | | |
| Total | | | | | $635,989 |

GLOUCESTER.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bbls | 1,230 | $2,460 | Oil cake | 3,154 | $9,743 |
| Beans | 100 | 100 | Staves | 4,500 | 306 |
| Total | | | | | $12,609 |

QUEENSTOWN.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, bush | | | | 15,529 | $13,180 |

CADIZ