Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, June 2, 1855.

The Liquor War—Mr. Stevens Sentenced to the House of Correction—Shaving on Sundays—Meeting of the Granite Club—The Governorship—Hull—Effects of the Result in Virginia—General Wilson's Head, &c.

The war between the liquor sellers and the temperance men is going on here with a fierceness and a resolution that would afford an excellent example to Messieurs Raglan, Gortschakoff & Co., could they be induced to turn their eyes upon us. From the highest to the lowest the dealers continue their business, and the other side strike high, bringing down the plumpest birds that have been flushed. Yesterday, Mr. Stevens, of the Revere, was brought up a second time, and, declining to contend with government, he was sentenced to pay $10 and costs, and imprisonment in the House of Correction for twenty days. From this he appealed. Some people are very much shocked at this sentence; but in what respect is it any more absurd or wicked than the infliction of a similar punishment on some poor Irish widow, who has picked up a miserable subsistence for herself and her children by disposing of a few glasses of whisky or gin? No doubt the sentence passed on Mr. Stevens is disgraceful to those who inflicted it, and not to him; but the shame to the State was just as great, in the eyes of reason and justice, when a like sentence was inflicted on some dealer from Ann or Broad street. Once admit the justice of the law, and the propriety of the course now pursued by the temperance men cannot be disputed. It is an attempt to carry out the idea that the law knows no distinction of persons. This is the one solitary point on which plain people, who see no necessity for the existence of Maine laws, can agree with the makers of those laws. I do not think that the community will consider Mr. Stevens disgraced by having what is considered to be an ignominous punishment meted out to him, because the mass of mankind must look upon such punishment as altogether disproportioned to the offence.

The number of cases that have been appealed is already very large, and the action of the upper courts will be looked for with great interest. The houses of correction will have to be enlarged if all the violators of the law shall be sentenced to imprisonment therein. Perhaps one motive with the temperance men for striking high is the hope in that way to intimidate the humbler class of dealers.

The Police Court has decided, in a clear case, that barbers have the right to keep their shops open on the Sabbath. A similar decision was made some time ago; but that just given is on more comprehensive grounds. Judge Russell, in a very well considered opinion, showed that the construction of the statute desired by the prosecutors would be productive of great inconvenience and injury to society.

The Granite Club, No. 1, held a meeting last evening, being the first club meeting that has been held for some time. It was numerously attended, and Governor Wise, of Virginia, was chosen an honorary member. Mr. Glen, of the Daily *Times*, read a series of resolves, in which President Pierce, Governor Wise, and the Virginia democracy were highly praised, and the Know-Nothings and their principles as warmly denounced. Our democrats are beginning to wake up, and the names of several gentlemen have already been mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Grinnell is most prominently talked of. Of his political standing, the part he had in the formation and carrying out of that coalition which made Mr. Sumner a member of the U. S. Senate and Gen. Wilson twice President of the State Senate, and in the passage of our first Maine law, without which the present abominable statute never could have had an existence, I shall speak at another time.

The democrats say that they shall throw 30,000 votes for their candidate, which would be more than 16,000 above what their last candidate received. Such a vote will be easy to gain upon.

Mr. Patterson had but a small audience to hear his address on the affairs of Kansas. The weather is so hot that not even enthusiasm can pack a house at this time. Mr. Patterson was one of the editors of the Parkville *Luminary*.

People are beginning to think of the country or seashore. Mr. Bailey will open the Mansion House at Hull, on the 16th, having almost every room taken in advance. He was very successful last year, and deserved to be so. Hull is the coolest place in Massachusetts, which is rather odd, considering that the change of but one letter would convert it into the hottest of all created abodes.

The result in Virginia has probably knocked several schemes in the head that looked very well ten days ago. It has probably lessened Mr. Banks' chance of being made Speaker of the next House of Representatives, at least one-half. There have been some things going on for the benefit of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, but I should not think his prospects had been materially improved by the old democracy having triumphed in Virginia. Some of Mr. Banks' "friends" have been engaged in getting together all the facts that tend to show how closely he has been connected with abolitionists, free soilers, and Irishmen, in the hope of being able to set the Southern Know Nothing members of Congress against him. Perhaps they will stop now, seeing how small is the prospect of any such members being chosen. It would make rather a funny political chart should it ever come out—the proposed publication—and if Mr. Banks ever should be an applicant for Southern votes. So far as I have heard from the country, the Massachusetts Know Nothings are pleased with their party's defeat in Virginia. They say that, after the impertinent interference of the Virginia Know Nothings in the affairs of Massachusetts, they came to regard the contest between Wise and Flournoy with the same laudable impartiality that the woman felt when she saw her husband fighting with a bear—they didn't care which whipped. If, at times, they did lean a little to one more than to the other, it was to the bear—that is, to Wise—in whose speeches there occur occasional remarks that show he would, were he a Massachusetts man, be more ultra as an anti-slavery speaker than anybody that we have outside of the Garrisonian ranks. Any course that should have satisfied the Virginians with things here, would have dissatisfied the people, and have prepared the way for the defeat of the Know Nothings; so that in satisfying certain people's aspirations after nationalism—that is, after national offices—they would have lost even their local power. The fact is, that out of Boston, and to a considerable extent in it, the American party has become completely free soilized; and the same remark applies to the party all over New England. Look at Maine, where it has formally given in its adhesion to the republicans, as the free soilers of that State are called—the story that it had nominated Mr. Gage for Governor, turning out to be false, to the great chagrin of the gentlemen who wish to behold a restoration in Maine next September. Under these circumstances there is considerable interest felt in the action of the Know Nothing National Council, in which it has been threatened General Wilson is to have his head placed where St. Denis carried his—under his arm or between his teeth—I don't recollect which. When Camille Desmoulins said that St. Just carried his head like a St. Sacrament—that is, elevated, like the Host—the truculent little Jacobin retorted that he would make the wit carry his head like St. Denis; and as he happened to have the "national" guillotine at his disposal, he was enabled to turn the joke into a somewhat sharp and bitter jest. We shall see whether the General will be able to save his head. Some people think that Governor Gardner lost his long ago. ALGOMA.

Speech of the Governor General on the Prorogation of the Canadian Parliament.

The Canadian Paliament was prorogued on the 30th of May, on which occasion the Governor General delivered the following speech:—

Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The session which is on the point of closing will have been marked by the adoption of measures of the highest importance. An act assented to by my predecessor has finally settled the long pending dispute with regard to the Clergy Reserves; and it has done so in such a manner as to vindicate liberal principles whilst it treats the rights of individuals with just and considerate regard. The same may, I trust, be said of another most important law—the act for the abolition of the Seignorial Tenure. Great changes cannot be made without some hardship, but Canada will appear in history as the only country in the world in which the feudal system has expired without violence and revolution. The treaty between Great Britain and our neighbors in the United States, negotiated by the Earl of Elgin, has been brought into operation, and the country already feels the benefit of reciprocal trade. You have provided for the defence of the Province by an improved organization of militia and volunteers.

The public accounts will be submitted to a new and more efficient audit. I may congratulate you on the reforms in the Post Office Department; the free transmission of newspapers shows your zeal for the diffusion of intelligence. The judicious alterations in the tariff have lessened taxation and promoted trade; you will thus with a proper caution have husbanded the resources of the country, so as to enable it hereafter to meet its engagements and carry out its material improvements, notwithstanding a commercial crisis or financial disturbance, whether originating in war or other causes. The municipal institutions of Western Canada have stood the test of actual experience, and you cannot doubt their success, if fairly carried out in the lower section of the Province. Nor have other legal reforms of great importance and value escaped the attention of the Legislature during the present session. Our system of railways has required your special consideration; and however much we may regret the necessity for a further advance of Provincial funds, we cannot overlook the immense value of the great line which binds the whole country together and guarantees its future progress. In the Queen's name I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the public service. You may rely on my doing my utmost to secure the due and economical application of the funds placed at my disposal. Your liberality towards the Patriotic fund has been hailed in Europe as a proof of patriotism and humane sympathy, with the two great countries now bound together in the prosecution of a just and necessary war. It is, no doubt, to be regretted that our material prosperity suffers in some degree from the disturbed state of Europe. The lumber trade is depressed, and peculiar circumstances have occasioned temporary want in portions of Lower Canada. In spite of all this I believe you from your duties with a confident belief that the country is in the main prosperous, and with an earnest prayer that our progress may be such as to show that Providence blesses the efforts of our people.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly:—It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Saturday the seventh day of July next, to be here held, and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Saturday the seventh day of July next.

Premium Poem for Barnum's Baby Show—Value Twenty-five Dollars.

TUNE—"Four and Twenty Fiddlers."

I.

Four and twenty babies all in a row,*
Four and twenty babies all in a row;
There was
George Washington Madison Jefferson Smith,
And Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Dulcinia Skeggs,
And Belshazzar Shadrach Meshach Abednego Jones,
And Susanna Hannah Anna Ann Deborah Dobbs,
There was Bobby and Ike, and Billy and
Mike, and Kitty and Ruthy, and Dolly and
Sukey, and Sally Ann and Juliann, and
Josephine and Seraphine,
Preshus darlins!
'Tis Barnum's Premium Baby Show—
And the way they grew their mothers knew—nothing.

II.

Four and twenty babies all in a row,
Four and twenty babies all in a row;
There was
Breeds and beds, and naps and caps,
And bibs and tuckers, and fibs and suckers,
And cradles and rattles, and waddles and toddles,
And ruffles and snuffles, and piddles and puddles,
And pinings and whinings, and pulings and pukings,
And fattycheeks and chubbycheeks,
And blubberchops and slobberchops,
And pinafores and little wits,
And diapers and sugar tits—
For George Washington Madison Jefferson Smith,
And Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Dulcinia Skeggs,
And Belshazzar Shadrach Meshach Abednego Jones,
And Susanna Hannah Anna Ann Deborah Dobbs,
There was Bobby and Ike, and Billy and
Mike, and Kitty and Ruthy, and Dolly and
Sukey, and Sally Ann and Juliann, and
Josephine and Seraphine,
Preshus darlins!
'Tis Barnum's Premium Baby Show—
And the way they grew their mothers knew—nothing.

III.

Four and twenty babies all in a row,
Four and twenty babies all in a row;
There was
Google-oogle goo, mudder's preshus darlin:
Aghs-aghs, can't it find it?
Egh-ah-eh-egh—dot cauff?
Nyagh my-ogh-my-negh-my, whyny crymy—
Oh, Lord! what is the matter with this cross-patch!—
Ugh! ugh! ugh! agh! agh! agh!
Oh, my! Here, Bridget, come quick;
With your
Breeds and beds, and naps and caps,
And bibs and tuckers, and fibs and suckers,
And cradles and rattles, and waddles and toddles,
And ruffles and snuffles, and piddles and puddles,
And pinings and whinings, and pulings and pukings,
And fattycheeks and chubbycheeks,
And slobberchops and blubberchops,
And pinafores and little wits,
And diapers and sugar tits—
For George Washington Madison Jefferson Smith,
And Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Dulcinia Skeggs,
And Belshazzar Shadrach Meshach Abednego Jones,
And Susanna Hannah Anna Ann Deborah Dobbs,
And for Bobby and Ike, and Billy and Mike,
And Kitty and Ruthy, and Dolly and Sukey,
And Sally Ann and Juliann,
And Josephine and Seraphine,
Preshus Darlins!
'Tis Barnum's Premium Baby Show,
And the way they grew their mothers knew—nothing.

*This word should not be pronounced to rhyme with "now." RICHARD GREEN, Jun.

GREEN'S GREEN, June 2, 1855.

Politicial Intelligence.

The municipal election takes to-day, in New Haven. The following are the nominations for Mayor:—

Know Nothing.....Wm. H. Russell.
Whig.....Henry E. Peck.
Maine Law.....Wm. H. Russell.

An anti-Know Nothing meeting was held in Augusta, Ga., on the 24th ult., at which Messrs. Stephens, Toombs and Thomas delivered speeches. Mr. Stephens said, that notwithstanding he had declined to be a candidate for re election to Congress, he was determined now to run again in the Eighth district, and take the chances of defeat against a Know Nothing candidate. Mr. Stephens is a whig, and in his speech he uttered sentiments more severe on the Know Nothings than were contained in his recent letter. Mr. Toombs fully coincides in the sentiments of Mr. Stephens, and was in favor of the policy of inviting foreigners to our shores. The democracy, it is said, have regularly installed Mr. Stephens, and they are now called by the opposition the "dry rot party."

The Petersburg *South Side Democrat* publishes returns from 138 counties, which foot up a majority of 10,159 for Wise. Six counties to hear from, which gave Gen. Pierce 90 majority.

The personal and political friends of Hon. Henry A. Wise met at the United States Hotel, in Washington, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of adopting the preliminary arrangements to secure a fitting public testimonial of the high consideration in which the services of Mr. Wise in the late canvass in the Old Dominion are held. A committee of arrangements was appointed, who will report at an early day.

To-morrow the Democratic Convention of Georgia, to nominate a candidate for Governor, will assemble in Milledgeville.

A correspondent at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., writes that the *Trumpet*, a Know Nothing paper of that town, has been sold, since the Virginia election, to the democrats. He add that the outside form has been put to press, and will appear as before, zealous in its advocacy and support of "Sam," while the inside is expected to speak out with renewed vigor for the democracy.

The Washington *Globe* says the Know Nothings of that city lost at least $100,000 on the Virginia election.

The democrats of Philadelphia held a meeting in Independence square, on the 31st ult., to rejoice over the success of the democratic party in Virginia.

The charter election, for Collector, Register, Surveyor, and members of the City Council in Washington, will take place to-day.

A meeting was held in Honesdale, on the 24th ult., to hear a lecture on the Kansas emigration movement, by Dr. Snodgrass, of this city. After the lecture was concluded the meeting adopted resolutions, endorsing the course of Gov. Reeder, of Kansas.

Appointment by the President.

Louis Bamberger, of New York, to be consul of the United States for the port of Asuncion, in the republic of Paraguay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, June 3—6 P. M.

During the past week the money market has been more abundantly supplied with capital than we have noticed before this season. The decrease in demand may be the principal cause of the plethora, for the supply of money on the market is evidently increasing. The lowest rates of interest rule, and the difficulty of getting the right kind of business paper is becoming so great that when obtained it is taken below the standard rate of interest. On call, five per cent is about the ruling rate. The banks will not show much change in their line of discounts in the next weekly statement, but some little anxiety exists in regard to their line of specie. It is our impression that they will show a reduction of some importance. The stock market has for some days past been pretty active. Prices have been firmly sustained, and large lots of a leading railroad stock have been taken out of the market. We allude to Reading. Within the past four or five months, such facts regarding the position of this company have been developed as have satisfied capitalists on the other side that it is the best paying investment in this country. The agent of a prominent London banking house has for some weeks past been thoroughly examining the company's property and resources, and the purchases recently made of the stock is the result of his report. Independent of this special agent, the bondholders have a permanent local agent in Philadelphia, whose sole business it is to obtain facts and regularly report them. The company give him every facility for so doing, and his statements regarding this year's business have created considerably enquiry for the stock on foreign account. Other stocks have not been in very great demand during the week. Holders exhibit no disposition to sell, and speculators operate among themselves on time, buyer's and seller's option. Of the really good securities there is very little cash stock offering, which seriously affects the bears in their operations. The weather is all that can be desired for abundant harvests, and the prospects for an active fall trade are certainly more encouraging than we ever knew before this season. The rain has extended over a large tract of country, and removed all apprehensions of drought.

The annexed statement exhibits the amount of specie exported from this port during the past week:—

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Steamer Cahawba, Havana,—Doubloons...		8,500 00
Ship Golden State, Hong Kong, Mex. Dolls.		2,000 00
Bark Roanoke, Madeira,	Am. Gold.	2,255 60
Schr. Rattlesnake, Cape Haytien,	"	400 00
Steamer Baltic, Liverpool,	"	726,500 00
" " "	Ingots...	951,273 09
" " "	Silver Dolls.	7,900 00
" " "	Eng. Silver.	1,115 50
Steamer Arago, Havre, American gold.....		235,132 44
" " "	Gold bars.....	128,167 61
" " "	California coin.....	70,000 00
" " "	Ingots.....	50,301 88
" " "	Specie.....	6,021 00
Total for the week.....		2,189,567 93
Previously.....		11,512,889 69
Total to June 2d, 1855.....		$13,702,256 72
Total to June 2d, 1854.....		11,017,684 00
Increase to June 2d, 1855.....		$2,684,572 72

This increase is not so large as generally anticipated; but it is somewhat strange that with a decrease of nearly thirty-five millions of dollars in the value of imports into this port alone, in the first five months of this year, there should not have been a decrease in the exportations of specie in the same time. The present movement of specie is not caused wholly by our foreign trade. It is the interest of certain bankers on the other side to ship specie from this side. The favorable offset at home on their financial speculations is sufficient to offset any loss that may accrue on the actual exportation.

A. H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday next, the 4th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in banc, in the case of Bechtel vs. Miners' Bank of Pottsville, have decided that where a promissory note is made payable at a bank, no formal demand of payment is necessary; and, consequently, a notice simply stating the fact of non-payment of the note is sufficient to charge the endorser.

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad Company for May were:—

May, 1855.....	$130,443 1
May, 1854.....	123,271 60
Increase.....	7,176 47

Annexed is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending May 31, 1855:—

Deposits of gold:—		
Foreign coins.....	$28,000 00	
Foreign bullion.....	47,000 00	
United States bullion.....	1,847,800 86	
		$1,922,800 86
Deposits of silver:—		
Foreign coins.....	4,000 00	
Foreign bullion.....	274 26	
United States bullion, contained in gold.....	15,344 74	
United States bullion (Lake Superior).....	595 00	
		$20,214 10
Total deposits:—Payable in bars.....	1,854,265 41	
" " " coins.....	88,749 55	
		$1,943,014 96
Gold bars stamped.....		1,364,704 43
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage.....		37,665 62

The anthracite coal tonnage continues heavy. The last weeky reports from the three great carrying companies show the tonnage for the week to be 124,532 tons, and for the year, thus far, 1,477,256 tons, as follows:—The Reading Railroad brought down 51,391 tons for the week ending on Thursday, and 922,382 tons for the year; the Schuylkill Navigation 34,620 tons for the week ending on Thursday, and 317,386 tons for the year. The shipments on the Lehigh Navigation for the week ending with Saturday last, 38,521 tons, against 35,689 tons for the corresponding week of last year; for the season 237,488 tons, against 184,696 tons to same time last year—increase, 52,792 tons. The present is a good time for consumers to lay in their winter stock of coal. The days are long, and the weather favorable for the proper preparation of the coal, which is sent to market in much better condition than it usually is towards the close of the season, when the increased activity in the market tends to hurry forward supplies, and the shortened days and unpropitious weather prevent its proper preparation. The retail price, too, is now one dollar per ton less than it was last winter, and, as we are informed, not likely to be lower.

The total receipts from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions up to the 31st of May, this year and last, have been as follows:—

	1854.	1855.
By the Reading Railroad, tons...	785,598	922,382
By the Schuylkill Canal, tons....	255,669	317,386
By the Lehigh Canal, tons.....	184,696	237,488
Total, tons.....	1,225,963	1,477,256

This shows an increase of 251,293 tons in the first six months of the season. Of this increase 136,784 tons was on the Reading Railroad, 61,717 tons on the Schuylkill Canal, and 52,792 tons on the Lehigh Canal. The shipments of coal from Richmond, the Reading Railroad depot, last week were larger than the receipts.

SHIPMENTS OF SCHUYLKILL COAL FROM RICHMOND.

	Tons.		Tons.
Albany, N. Y.....	542	Newburg, N.Y.....	214
Allen's Point, R. I...	158	Newburyport, Mass..	1,039
Amesbury, Mass.....	188	New Haven, Ct.....	321
Baltimore, Md.....	70	New London, Ct.....	401
Black Rock, Ct.....	150	Newport, R. I.....	355
Boston, Mass.....	10,526	N. York and Brooklyn	7,466
Bridgeport, Ct.....	439	Oyster Bay.....	199
Bellville, N. J.....	156	Pawtucket, R. I.....	854
Cambridge, Mass....	1,384	Petty's Island, N. J..	347
Camden, N. J.....	196	Port Morris, N. Y....	216
Carpenter's Ld'g, N.J.	106	Portland, Me.....	465
Charlestown, Mass..	532	Portsmouth, N. H....	859
Chelsea, Mass.....	360	Port Richmond, S. I.	294
Chester, Pa.....	229	Poughkeepsie, N. Y..	201
Davenport, Mass....	214	Providence, R. I.....	4,339
Dighton, R. I.....	617	Quincy, Mass.....	343
Elizabeth City, N.C..	50	Richmond, Va.....	441
Fall River, R. I.....	2,606	Rondout, N. Y.....	480
Flushing, L. I.....	128	Roxbury, Mass.....	642
Frankford, Pa.....	232	Saco, Me.....	96
Gardiner, Me.....	132	Salem, Mass.....	5,562
Georgetown, D. C....	285	Salisbury, Mass.....	180
Hartford, Ct.....	146	Saybrook, Ct.....	160
Hastings, N. Y.....	214	Southport, Ct.....	115
Havana, Cuba.....	325	Stonington, Ct.....	454
Hoboken, N. J.....	210	Tarrytown, N. Y.....	130
Holmesburg, Pa.....	65	Taunton, Mass.....	140
Hudson, N. Y.....	640	Tom's River, N. J....	30
Kennebunk, Me.....	184	Troy, N. Y.....	142
Kingston, Ja.....	715	Washington, D. C....	499
Lamberton, N. J.....	40	Westchester, N. Y...	113
Lynn, Mass.....	724	West Farms, N. Y....	142
Marblehead, Mass...	200	Wilmington, Del.....	65
Marcus Hook, Pa....	112	Weymouth, Mass	285
Middletown, Ct.....	327	Yonkers, N. Y.....	214
Mobile, Ala.....	50		
Nantucket, Mass.....	406	Total.....	52,813
Norwich, Ct.....	485	For season.....	508,328
Newark, N. J.....	230	Last year.....	424,596
New Bedford, Mass..	679		

We understand that a serious break has occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, on "Ridgeway's Level," near the mouth of the Lackawaxen. The latest information is, that the break is 80 feet long at the bottom, and 100 at the top of the tow path. It is 13 feet in depth, and is washed out to the "berme" side of the canal.

The following shows the operations of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of May. The business, it will be seen, was quite small. The total gold deposited was $196,000; silver purchases, $372,200—total of gold and silver deposits, $868,200. Total gold coinage, $355,756; total silver, $440,000. Total number of pieces coined, 1,635,845. The gold coinage was mainly in double eagles, and the silver very largely of quarter dollars.

The amount of duties on customs collected at the port of Boston for the month of May was $577,430 95, against $657,146 91 for the same month last year, showing a decrease of $79,715 96.

The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Company earned, in the six months ending May 31, 1855, $128,423 against $128,274 for the same time the previous year. Although these figures show the small gain of only $149, yet there has been a considerable saving in the expenses, and a more favorable arrangement with connecting roads, so that it is estimated that the net income will result in a gain of at least $3,000, or $500 per month for the past six months.

The annexed statements of the banks of Ohio exhibit the aggregate condition of the incorporated banking institutions on the first Monday of November, 1854, and February and May, 1855, as shown by their returns, made under oath, to the Auditor of State:—

BANKS OF OHIO.

Resources.	*Nov. 1854.*	*Feb. 1855.*	*May, 1855*
Discounts.....	$13,578,339	$11,684,183	$13,889,819
Specie.....	1,690,195	1,813,440	1,854,865
Eastern deposits.	1,725,358	1,898,106	1,771,903
Cash items.....	158,310	136,147	163,339
U.S. & Bs. with Tr.	2,466,247	2,252,491	2,480,719
Liabilities.			
Capital stock....	6,037,970	5,820,490	5,670,750
Circulation.....	8,074,132	7,350,821	8,281,253
Safety Fund Bk'k	1,128,611	1,051,508.	1,006,304
Due indiv. depos.	5,290,312	5,398,862	5,646,450
Surplus fund....	729,538	576,993	779,352

The banks of Ohio are by no means among the safest in the country. They have a large circulation upon a very slim basis. Since last February the circulation has increased $1,030,432, while the increase in specie has been only $36,425. The line of discounts has increased $2,205,636, while the capital has increased only $50,360. Since last February the strength of the banks has seriously diminished.

The following banks of this State have given notice of closing their affairs:—

Amenia Bank, American Bank, Aster Bank, Bank of Fishkill, Bank of Carthage, Bank of the Empire State, Bank of Lake Erie, Bank of the People, Bank of the Union, Belfast; Bank of the Union, in the City of New York; Camden Bank, Central Bank of the City of New York, Champlain Bank, Commercial Bank of Allegheny County, Dutchess County Bank, Drovers' Bank of St. Lawrence County, Dunkirk Bank, Empire City Bank, Excelsior Bank, Farmers' Bank of Hamilton County, Farmers' Bank of Mona, Franklin Bank of Chautauque County, Freemen's Bank of Washington County, Hartford Bank, Kirkland Bank, Knickerbocker Bank, Genesee; Knickerbocker Bank of the City of New York, Leland Bank, Lumberman's Bank, Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Merchants' Bank of Chautauque County, Merchants' Bank of Washington County, Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Putnam County, New York Bank of Saratoga County, New York Security Bank, New York Stock Bank, New York Traders' Bank, Northern Canal Bank, Northern Exchange Bank, Patchin Bank, Phœnix Bank of Bainbridge, Putnam Valley Bank, Queens City Bank, State Bank at Stuyvesant, Suffolk Bank, city of New York; Valley Bank, Beonville; Western Bank of Suffolk County, White Plains Bank.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Junction Railroad Company was held at the office of the company in Boston, on the 31st ult. From the report of the directors it appears that the whole amount of the debt of the road upon the 30th of April, 1855, was as follows:—Funded debt of 1855, $24,000; of 1860, $124,000; of 1868, $355,000; and of 1870, $348,000; notes and bills payable, $143,007 77; interest account on funded debt, $8,720; estimated land damages, $30,000; contingencies $3,000. Total indebtedness, $1,035,727 77. The gross income during the last year, $52,912 40—about $1,700 more than was estimated by the directors in their last annual report—and the expenditures were $13,898 72, leaving a net income of $79,013 68, which is an increase of $10,000 over the income of the preceding year. This increase, the report stated, has been derived entirely from business. During the year 16,768 tons of merchandise were conveyed over the road, including 41,770 barrels of flour. That part of the road known as the Union Railroad, has been completed at a cost of $96,583 93. A part of the land damages have been paid, and the rest are in process of settlement. The completion of the road has endowed it with facilities by which cargoes may be discharged from the piers where they are landed by vessels, directly into the cars of any of the railroads leading from Boston—not excepting the Worcester, Providence and Old Colony railroads.

The gross earnings of the Nashua and Lowell and Wilton roads during the past business year have been $195,648 10, and the expenditures $131,236 33; leaving a balance of $64,411 77 net earnings to be divided between the two roads. The proportion of joint net earnings being as six dollars on each share of the capital stock of the Wilton road, to nine dollars on each share of the Nashua and Lowell, the share of the Wilton road will be $12,973 80. One dividend of 4 per cent and one of 3 per cent have been made on the capital stock of the Nashua and Lowell road, which leaves from the earnings of the year $9,437 97 to be added to the contingent fund. About 16,000 new ties, mostly burnetized, have been put down, and a fair proportion of rails renewed or repaired. The rolling stock has been increased by the addition of one first class locomotive, ten long freight cars and six short ones, costing in the aggregate $15,167 16.

For the week ending Saturday, the 26th of May, 58 boats descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, carrying 5,984.06 tons of coal, 132.11 tons of coke, 35 tons of lumber, and 44 tons of wheat.

During the same period there were transported over the railroad of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company 6,111.10 tons of coal, and over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad 3,576.06 tons, making an aggregate from the Frostburg region for the week of 9,687.16 tons, and for the season 110,080.03 tons.

Over the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company's Railroad there were transported 5,730.11 tons. Total from the Westernport region for the week, including 285.00 tons from the New Creek mines, 6,016 tons, and for the season 90,091 tons.

Total from the entire coal region for the week 15,763.10 tons, and since the first of January last 200,171.03 tons, of which 138,910.15 tons were transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 61,260.08 tons descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The receipts of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company are increasing beyond all precedent. Up to and including the 25th of May, the receipts from the 1st to that date amounted to $47,430 26. With the receipts from mail and ex presses, and from the Watertown road, the total for May will be about $65,000, against $41,751 for the same months last year.

The annexed statement exhibits the amount received for duties at the Custom House in Philadelphia, for the month of May and since the first of January, compared with the corresponding periods in the two previous years:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
May.....	$282,221 30	$328,422 95	$225 388 55
Previous 4 mos.	1,549,430 35	1,760,196 17	1,187,694 30
Totals....	$1,831,651 65	$2,088,619 12	$1,413,682 85

The receipts from customs this year up to June 1st, are $675,536 less than last year, and $418,569 less than for the same time in 1853.

The returns of the Bank of France for the month ending May 10, 1855, compared with those for the month previous, show that the specie reserve has decreased during the month 21,445,683 fr. in Paris, and increased 9,734,914 fr. in the branch banks. The discount accommodation has decreased, both in Paris and the departments—in the former 2,564,784 fr., and in the latter 9,524,639 fr. The advances on public securities have increased in Paris 11,800 fr., and in the departments 476,300 fr. The notes in circulation have decreased in Paris 11,264,400 fr., and in the departments 25,850 fr.; the Treasury account current has decreased 26,349,645 fr.; those of private persons have increased 14,176,893 fr. in Paris, and 2,516,207 fr. in the departments.

The capital invested in the manufactories of Lowell on the 1st January amounted to over $14,000,000. There are 52 mills running, 371,838 spindles, and 11,407 looms; at these and other departments of the woollen and cotton manufacture, 8,723 females, and 4,542 males are employed. This working force produced weekly 2,238,000 yards of cotton cloth, 30,000 yards of woollens, 25,000 yards of carpeting, and 50 rugs, consuming therefor 736,000 lbs. of cotton, and 90,000 lbs. of wool.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending Friday, June 1st, 1855, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each place:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Quan.	Value.		Quan.	Value.
LIVERPOOL.					
Cotton, bas..	5,825	$252,626	Cedar, logs...	215	$550
Corn, bus..	30,105	35,612	Steel ses, cks.	24	460
Beef, bbls...	291	7,280	Sp. oil, gls..	5,520	10,231
Bacon, lbs.	596,924	43,002	P'd meats, bls	11	255
Cheese.....	40,671	3,836	Wh. oil, gals.	3,109	2,200
Leather, bas..	40	2,912	Wh. foots, ck.	12	1,065
P'd bones, bgs	327	660	Boots, cs.....	4	470
Jewelry, cs..	1	250	Leather cloth.	5	700
Beeswax, lbs.	5,155	1,289	I R. goods...	31	922
Maple slabs..	270	850	Hemp, bales.	15	200
Rosin, bbls..	2,566	4,839	Logwood, tons	113	2,335
Rum.....	139	2,186	Other articles	—	411
Copper ore, bb	86	1,104			
Total.....					$374,515
LONDON.					
Pork, bbls...	153	$1,756	R. Root.....	266	$2,989
Beef, hhds...	445	14,000	Oil cake, bgs.	3,000	10,739
Sponge, bales.	55	603	Tobacco, lbs.	36,941	6,806
Furs & skins.	150	36,899	Lea. cloth, cs.	56	6,089
Oilcloth, cs..	15	1,700	Stationery...	1	200
Turpt'ne, bls.	840	23,687	Straw goods..	7	1,390
Copper, lbs.	19,920	5,378	Rosin, bbls..	1,190	4,760
Hd'ware, cs..	15	500	Other articles	—	308
Sp. oil, gals	20,768	38,672			
Sperme'ti, bx	175	4,006	Total.....		$160,086
HAMBURG.					
Cotton, bales.	1,014	$39,415	Silverware, cs.	1	$500
Rosin, bbls..	1,707	4,863	Potash, bbls..	80	3,164
Tq. beans, bbls.	6	484	Sp. turp., bbls.	50	980
Pegs, bbls.....	121	384	Tobacco, lbs	16,979	2,055
Tobacco, bales.	31	650	Saltpetre, bgs.	163	1,750
Skins, bales...	55	3,688	Wh. b'e, lbs.	14,931	6,718
Sarsap'a, bals.	130	2,556	Bone, ft.....	104	4,775
I. R. goods, cs	489	13,793	Wool, bales...	200	2,600
Ex. loge'd, bxs.	728	4,127	Leacloth, cases	35	4,110
Loge'd, tons..	96	1,836	Clocks, cases..	123	1,975
Cars.....	320	305	Oilcloth, cases.	4	580
Total.....					$101,271
BRISTOL.					
Rosin, bbls...	763	$1,663	Oil, cks.....	6	$420
Sp. turpentine	150	2,749			
Total.....					$4,832
CORK.					
Corn, bus.....				19,664	$23,148
RIGA.					
Cotton, bales..	607	$17,612	Shoe pegs, bbls	100	$251
Ex. loge'd, bxs.	500	2,748	Staves.....	2,000	187
Clothing, pcs..	5	900	Saltpetre, bbls	100	1,130
Wh. b'e, lbs.	26,690	11,525	Coffee, bags...	330	3,914
I. R. goods, cs.	3	544	Oil pep'nt, cs..	1	466
Tobacco, lbs.	4,693	654	Boots, cases...	1	737
Potashes, bbls.	105	3,756	Rosin, bbls....	900	1,363
Dry goods, cs..	1	650	Hides	17	1,635
Lyewoods, bxs.	600	3,150	Other articles.	—	114
Hops, bales...	76	2,209			
Total.....					$63,455
CADIZ.					
Staves.....				9,000	$5,932
SEVILLE.					
Staves.....				52,000	$3,867
GLASGOW.					
Sho