THE FOOD QUESTION.

THE CONDITION OF THE COMING CROPS.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

THE FRUIT CROP, &c., &c., &c.

From almost every section we have assurances that there is a good prospect for an abundance of fruit in the coming fall.

All along the Ohio river, as well as in the interior of the States bordering thereon, the evidences are cheering. A correspondent in Washington county, Ohio, writes us that never before was there such a prospect for a bountiful crop at this time in the season.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* of the 19th inst. says:—

We saw yesterday some twigs, broken from some of the peach, apple and plum trees, and the gooseberry and currant bushes of the neighborhood, which had a remarkable yield of fruit on them, much beyond anything we have seen for years; and they were average twigs, we are told. The prospect for fruit in this section is great.

In Maryland the peach crop is represented as being unusually promising. Many thousands of new trees have been planted, and the yield this year will no doubt be very large. A letter from Cecil county says the prospect is good for a heavy crop—better than it has been for a number of years past. In Talbot county, however, the frost has somewhat injured the fruit. In Washington county, says the Boonsboro *Odd Fellow*, the fruit trees are in full bloom, and, having escaped injury from the recent frosts, bid fair to yield an abundance of fruit of every kind.

The Easton (Md.) *Star* says:—

Within the last few days the complaint is general that the late frosts have greatly damaged the crop, especially the peaches. The apricots were too far advanced to be injured, and promise an uncommon yield.

Delaware will also produce this season more than her usual share of peaches. The Delaware *Gazette* says:—

From all parts of the State we hear of fine prospects for the fruit crop. The peach orchards especially are said to present the most prolific appearance that has been noticed for many years.

From Pennsylvania the accounts are equally cheering. The Carlisle *Herald* says:—

There has never within our recollection been a better prospect for a bountiful fruit crop at this season of the year than at present. The apple, peach, pear and plum trees are unusually full of blossoms, but none more so than the cherry trees, all of which, both large and small, seem literally covered with a sheen of white flowers, in promise of an extraordinary yield.

In New York and the Eastern States the indications were never more favorable for a full fruit crop. Heavy as was the fruit crop in the West last fall, the coming season promises even still greater abundance. The trees are covered with bloom in all quarters. In Central and Southern Illinois prospects are exceedingly good.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

The appearance of the growing grain in nearly all parts of the country is decidedly better than it was a few weeks ago, when the prospect was rather gloomy, owing to the superabundance of rain.

Accounts from the West are variable, the heavy rains in some sections having retarded the planting of spring wheat. This is true of parts of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana. The fall wheat is everywhere spoken of as in excellent condition. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—

In regard to the small grains—wheat, oats and barley—we have a right to expect full crops. The wheat never went through winter in a better condition. The oats and barley will mostly be planted this week, in ground favorable to rapid growth. The great danger, if any, to be apprehended is drought. But that cannot be serious till July and August. The crops of wheat and oats will then be safe. It is the corn only for which fear is to be entertained, and as that is not yet planted nothing can yet be predicted of it. In general, the aspects of the country, and the course of the seasons, are favorable to good crops.

The Peoria (Illinois) *Transcript* says:—

Farmers with whom we have conversed give the most cheering accounts of the progress of agricultural operations in the rural districts. The ground is in first rate order, and due advantage is being taken of the beautiful spring weather we have enjoyed for the two weeks past. A much larger breadth of spring wheat will be put in than was anticipated. The corn land is also being rapidly prepared, and we have every reason to believe that the cultivation of the "great staple" will be in excess of any former year. Other agricultural products, hitherto foreign to Illinois, but which may yet prove its most valuable and reliable crops, will receive attention from our intelligent farmers. These great aids to farming progress, the agricultural societies, are devoting their best energies to introducing the culture of sugar cane. The cultivation of cotton in the southern and central portions of the State will also be thoroughly and fairly tested. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has such an immense interest in developing the resources of the State, is making every effort to encourage the trial. Notwithstanding the large number of brave and patriotic men from the Prairie State now fighting the battles of the republic, there are plenty left to cultivate the soil and raise "the sinews of war." No complaint is made of the scarcity of labor. Illinois could yet raise an army of fifty thousand men, and beef and breadstuffs enough to feed two-thirds of the people of the whole Union, and if the cotton experiment proves successful, to clothe them to.

We have good reports from Wisconsin. A Milwaukee paper says:—

From a friend who has been travelling more or less in the interior and southern counties, we are glad to learn that the crops are looking finely. At least the usual amount of grain has been sown, and a fortnight of warm, genial weather has started everything wonderfully. In Rock county more winter wheat than usual was put in last fall, and it is looking extremely well. The crops and vegetation generally are more forward in the interior than near the Lake Shore, and the weather has been much milder.

From Missouri we learn that the farmers are planting large quantities of corn. They are also preparing to raise a large tobacco crop, which can scarcely fail to prove very profitable. The rebellious States will raise or sell but little tobacco this year, and Missouri alone will reap the golden harvest. There have been a million and a half pounds of tobacco bought at Brunswick and 400,000 pounds at Keytesville this spring. The amount of tobacco raised in Charlton county, says a Brunswick paper, is about 4,000,000 pounds.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* thus speaks of the prospect in Western Virginia:—

We learn from all directions that there never before were such ample evidences of an abundant crop. Our hills and valleys present broad acres devoted to wheat, presenting the appearance of one illimitable carpet of "living green" spread over the earth. The appearance is one of unsurpassable magnificence and splendor. Really it makes one's heart green and fresh to behold such evidences of Divine favor, and they should not fail to inspire our hearts with unbounded gratitude. Should nothing occur to injure this crop, it cannot fail to be one of the most bountiful ever harvested in Western Virginia; and, while this is so, there are unmistakable evidences that the large surplus likely to be realized will command a better market than that of the past year.

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Yorktown, Eastern Virginia, May 14:—

Since the bulk of the army has departed the people of this vicinity have commenced their farm labor, and where, a few days ago, everything looked desolate and forsaken, we now see signs of returning life.

The Frankfort (Kentucky) *Yeoman* of the 15th inst. says:—

Farmers have been making the best use of the fair, pleasant days since the advent of May in planting corn. The ground is not in good condition to break up; the surface is "baked." We suppose a few gentle rains will remove that difficulty. All accounts that reach us concur in the statement that the growing wheat is unusually promising. We hear of no exception. Grass, also, is doing well.

We continue to receive cheering news of the growing crops in Maryland. In the vicinity of Baltimore there is every prospect of an abundant harvest, while from the other counties we have similar gratifying intelligence. The Boonsboro' *Odd Fellow*, speaking for Washington county, remarks:—

The quantity of wheat, rye and oats out this season in this county is very large, and never was there a greater promise of an abundant yield. Our farmers have completed the planting of their corn, of which a large crop was also put out. The grass crops, though somewhat late, are also promising.

The Leonardtown *Beacon* of Thursday says:—

As far as our observation has extended, and from all the information we have been able to obtain, we feel ourselves authorized to assert that the growing crops of our county are in thrifty condition and unusually promising. The wheat prospect is very flattering, and compares favorably with that of any previous year within our recollection. Our farmers, generally, have been rather belated this season in pitching their corn crop, owing to the long continuance of rainy weather during the winter and spring, but the corn is now coming up finely and promising a liberal harvest. The tobacco plants, however, we regret to state, have suffered and are still suffering severely in some sections, whole beds being entirely destroyed by the fly, which are unusually numerous and destructive this season.

The wheat in Talbot county, Maryland, is looking well. It only wants good sunny weather and an occasional shower to give a fine crop. The clover is very fine and will soon be in blossom. Many of the farmers have not yet completed their corn planting, in consequence of the late heavy rains. The crop the present season must be unusually light.

The crops in Southern Kansas are looking more favorably than ever before. In many fields the wheat is two feet and a half high, and is already heading out. Corn is up in some localities high enough to plough, and looks healthy and strong. There has been an abundance of rain, and nothing has happened to check the ardor of the farmers.

The Patriotic Dead.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT FREDERICK PROSS, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The funeral of Lieutenant Frederick Pross, of the Thirty-first regiment New York State Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of West Point, took place yesterday afternoon from the St. Marcus church, Sixth street, near First avenue. The attendance was very large, between two and three thousand being present to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The ceremonies, which were very imposing, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. Rogers, pastor of the church. The Fifth regiment New York State Militia and the members of the Metropolitan police, of which the deceased was formerly a member, turned out, the latter numbering over one thousand. The corpse, on being removed from the church by Mr. Edward H. Senior, undertaker, were placed in a hearse drawn by four horses and covered with a silk American flag. After which the procession moved up Eighth street to Broadway in the following order:—

Police.
Broadway Squad.
Company A, Dragoons, Fifth regiment.
Shelton's Brass Band.
Captain Turnbull commanding Members of the Metropolitan Police, in reverse order.
Inspectors Carpenter and Pilka.
Superintendent Kennedy.

Bearers. Hearse. Pall Bearers.

Members of the Seventeenth Precinct Police,
As Guard of Honor.
Officers and Members of the Thirty-first regiment, New York State Volunteers.
Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the First Division New York State Militia.
Civic Societies.
Citizens.

The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, accompanied by the friends of the deceased and guard of honor, the remaining portion of the procession only going as far as the South ferry.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT GLASS AND PRIVATE WALKER, MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The members of the New York Fire Department, under command of Chief Engineer John Decker, turned out yesterday afternoon to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed associates, John J. Glass, ex-foreman of Engine Company No. 16, late Lieutenant of Company B, Second regiment Fire Zouaves, who was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, and Charles H. Walker, a member of Engine Company No. 24, late a private in Company A, Hawkins' Zouaves, who was also killed on the same battlefield. The funeral of Lieutenant Glass took place from the Baptist church, Sixteenth street, and officiated over by the Rev. W. S. Mikel, and that of private Walker from the Westminster church, Twenty second street and Seventh avenue. After the ceremonies, both funerals were escorted to Greenwood Cemetery by the Fire Department—Engine Company No. 30 carried the Fire Department banner, and the several bells were tolled until they reached the South ferry. The funeral was very imposing, and Broadway was crowded to witness the procession.

Markets.

CHICAGO, May 24, 1862.

Flour firm, but quiet. Wheat 3c. a 4c. higher, under active shipping speculative demand; sales at 83c. a 84c. for No. 1, 74c. a 75c. for No. 2. Corn ½c. to 1c. higher; sales at 27½c. a 28c. for mixed, in store. Receipts—4,800 bbls. flour, 21,600 bushels wheat, 34,000 bushels corn. Shipments—6,200 bbls. flour, 35,000 bushels wheat, 30,000 bushels corn. Freights dull and 1c. lower; 5c. on corn to Buffalo. Exchange for gold unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 24, 1862.

Flour unchanged. Wheat active at 52c. for No. 1, 75c. for No. 2. Receipts—3,400 bbls. flour, 61,000 bushels wheat. Shipments—13,600 bbls. flour, 84,000 bushels wheat.

BUFFALO, May 24, 1862.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm for the better grades; sales 8,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago spring at 80c., 4,000 bushels Milwaukee club at 93c. a 94c. Corn closed quiet but firmer; sales 30,000 bushels new at 32½c. a 33c. Other grades quiet. Whiskey unchanged. Canal freights steady, at 12½c. on wheat, 10½c. on corn to New York. Lake imports—21,000 bbls. flour, 31,000 bushels wheat, 29,000 bushels corn, 13,000 bushels oats. No returns from the canal office Saturday evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, May 24, 1862.

The importation of foreign dry goods and merchandise at this port during the week ending yesterday was a fair average. It was more than that of the corresponding week last year, which was very small, but considerably below that of the corresponding week of the year 1860. The principal items were as follows:—

Dry Goods	$470,142	Guns	$169,977
Cream of tartar	22,974	Pig iron	25,866
Madder	41,040	Lead	82,582
Soda ash	20,414	Tin	30,571
Furs	58,154	Cotton	48,916
Oranges	29,569	Coffee	92,722
Raisins	20,820	Hemp	67,363
Watches	20,066	Molasses	39,742
Hides	191,860	Sugar	587,572
Wines	36,810	Tea	387,759
Copper	171,739	Wool	114,212

Again we have to report no progress in regard to the Tariff bill. A collector has been appointed for New Orleans, and the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular specifying the articles which cannot at present be sent to the ports recently relieved from blockade. These articles comprise those identified by the maritime Powers during the Russian war as contraband of war. Several applications have been made to the Collector at this port for clearances to New Orleans. A fair trade may be carried on with that port in articles not included in the list of contraband. Dry goods of all kinds and necessary groceries are much needed in Louisiana, and, if all goes right with our armies, consignments of these articles will doubtless pay a handsome profit. The whole South is bare of goods, and, notwithstanding the destruction of property by the reckless miscreants who command the insurgent armies, there is still on the plantations enough cotton and sugar to pay for a large quantity of goods. Still, merchants cannot be advised to ship indiscriminately to the States under insurrectionary control. A popular tumult, an outbreak of the rebels, any one of the thousand contingencies which are liable to occur in the States which are the scene of the rebellion, may in an hour absorb all the profits of several successful voyages. The seizures made by our cruisers during the past thirty days will consume all the profits realized by the merchants of Great Britain during the past twelve months by running the blockade, unless, indeed, our prize courts should decide to release any more of the steamers which have done so lively a business in running in arms and ammunition to the Southern ports.

The following are the tables of the trade of the port for the week and since January 1:—

IMPORTS.

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry goods	$1,702,345	568,983	470,142
General merchandise	2,369,913	1,904,093	2,829,291
Total for the week	$4,072,258	2,473,076	3,299,433
Previously reported	91,215,143	66,434,138	65,340,450
Since January 1	$95,287,401	68,907,214	68,639,883

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,536,119	2,667,381	2,453,500
Previously reported	50,691,103	47,213,318	44,394,906
Since January 1	$52,227,222	49,820,699	46,848,406

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,251,177	—	$38,602
Previously reported	14,915,867	2,835,747	17,256,606
Since January 1	$16,167,044	2,835,747	18,194,608

The last bank statement showed an average loan line of $142,290,782, being an increase of $3,342,571 from the week previous; an average deposit line of $120,003,929, being an increase of $4,444,723 from the week previous; and a specie average of $30,280,697, being a decrease of $1,959,171. To-morrow's statement will show an increase in both deposits and loans. The increased supply of money at this financial centre, and the diminished demand, not only here, but everywhere, lead to large accumulations of money here, and cause a steady decline in the rate of interest. The new policy adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury will afford employment for money to an unlimited amount and will prevent the rate of interest falling below four per cent. Mr. Cisco is now prepared to receive any amount of money on deposit at four per cent. This he does not under the recent act authorizing deposits at the government sub-treasuries, but under the previous act which invests the Treasury Department with plenary powers in regard to raising money. Mr. Chase deems himself fully authorized under the latter statute to receive deposits or temporary loans at four per cent, on call, after ten days' notice; and Mr. Cisco is now ready to grant deposit certificates to any amount. We presume that large sums will be offered him. At the present time the Treasury Department owes the public about $50,000,000, of which nearly $48,000,000 draw five per cent and the balance four per cent per annum. We presume that the deposits will speedily swell to $100,0000,000. The country is full of money, and there is no demand for it anywhere, except from the government. There are many who think that Mr. Chase might have achieved the same purpose and saved a large sum in interest by asking Congress for power to issue more legal tender paper. The country requires at least one hundred millions more paper than the government has issued. People are using large amounts of bank notes, which are very far from being as popular or as sound as the government currency. They would discard bank notes altogether if the government would supply them with sufficient currency for business purposes. It is, however, useless to enlarge on the subject. Mr. Chase has not sought to increase the volume of government currency. He prefers borrowing on call at 4 per cent. It needs but little financial experience to perceive that a time must come when he will be called upon to repay these loans, and then he will require to issue more legal tender paper in order to do so. We trust that he will not be so negligent of the contingencies of the future as to leave this matter to chance, and that Congress will not adjourn before the necessary measures are enacted for the protection of the public credit, in the event of a sudden turn in the money market.

The money market was easy all last week, the rates for call loans ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. Yesterday there was a good deal of flurry in money, in consequence of the excitement about the Indiana State fives. Everybody who had been a borrower on that security was regarded with suspicion enough to have his loans called, and people who had money to lend made better bargains than they would have done otherwise. In a day or two this will subside. Speculators in Wall street, whose loans are called in consequences of occurrences of this character, can always borrow on proper security, through brokers, until the tempest subsides and money lenders recover their serenity. There is so little mercantile paper in market that it is hardly worth while to quote it. First class short acceptances can be disposed of at 3 a 4 per cent; good mercantile paper, 4 a 6 months, at 5 a 6; certificates of public indebtedness, 6 per cents, one year to run, par a ¼ premium. There was a fair prospect a week ago of a 2 a 3 per cent money market this summer; but the announcement of the Treasury Department that the assistant treasurers will give 4 per cent for all deposits on call after ten days' notice, will probably have the effect of preventing the price of call loans in Wall street falling below 3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange closed yesterday firm at 11¼. One of the leading drawers, whose bills rank the highest in the market, refused 114¼ for £10,000 on Saturday afternoon. Francs are quoted 5.95 a 92½. The advance in exchange is due in great part to the movement in gold, which closed yesterday at 103¼ a ⅝. Produce bills are very scarce, and merchants in the produce trade say that they will be still scarcer by and by. At the present rate of exchange there is scarcely any profit on exports of coin to cover bills. After paying freight, insurance and commissions, there is a deficit instead of profit left. Hence many leading houses look for a sharp advance in exchange next week to 115 per cent.

The following table shows the course of the stock market for the past week and month:—

	Apr. 26.	May 3.	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.
U. S. 6's, regist'd.	94½	100	103½	104	103½
Virginias	56	59½	59	60	58½
Tennessees	55½	59	59½	59	58½
Missouri 6's	49½	52½	53	52	51½
New York Central	83	87	88½	89½	87½
Reading	43½	46	48	49	49
Erie	36½	38	39½	39½	36½
Erie preferred	61½	63½	66½	67	63½
Michigan Central	53½	58	60½	61	60½
Michigan South'n	21½	24	24½	26½	21½
South. guaranteed	44½	48½	50	56½	55
Illinois Central	58½	61½	62	66	60
Galena	67	69½	72	72	69
Rock Island	54	59	64	65	61½
Toledo	41½	43½	46	46½	44
Panama	123½	129½	129½	129½	129
Hudson River	35½	36½	43½	43	43½
Pacific Mail	105½	117	115½ c.d.	115½ c.d.	113½

The above comparison shows a decline in the leading speculative railway shares to the points touched three and four weeks since. This has been mainly due to the panic caused by the rumors of an irregular issue of Indiana fives, to which further allusion is made below. Erie has fallen 3 per cent during the week, Galena 3, Toledo 2¼, Erie preferred 3½, Central 1½, Michigan Southern 1½, Rock Island 3¼, Pacific Mail 2, &c., &c. The bears argue that the discovery of the Indiana bond affair will lead to the calling of a large amount of loans, and that stocks will be sacrificed in consequence. Parties who are supposed to be well informed are of opinion that the speculators who are understood to have held Indiana fives converted most of their stocks into money some time since, and that the present panic will not render further sales necessary. Meanwhile the present decline operates advantageously for the market, in preventing too rapid a bull movement, in affording outside operators an opportunity to purchase, and in giving the bears a chance to get out a good line. In the present money market, and with the present prospects of the Union forces, the bear side has presented few attractions for speculators. The Indiana bond imbroglio has occurred opportunely to give the operators for a fall fresh heart. Yesterday afternoon rumor stated that a large number of loans had been called. The only result of this will be that new lenders will obtain investments for their money. There is more money seeking employment than the Stock Exchange can use, and if this or that house, from temporary reasons, cannot borrow conveniently, it can always, if it has the securities, effect loans through brokers. Among the stocks which are being picked up by outside parties, Pacific Mail and Hudson River seem to be especial favorites. The former company has a surplus of about $2,500,000 in money—more than half its entire capital; the latter is doing so good a business that dividends are once more talked of. Speculators continue to buy Toledo, Rock Island, Galena and the two Eries, as stocks which any important advance in the market must cause to appreciate at a rapid rate.

The event of the week has been the alleged discovery of an irregular issue of five per cent bonds of the State of Indiana. Colonel R. M. Hudson, the financial agent of the State, now on the staff of General Fremont, states that some months since his attention was attracted by the presentation at the agency of a number of bonds in the name of a party whose interest in the Indiana State debt was, according to the ledger, less than the amount of the bonds so presented. He was thus led to inquire into the subject, and the result of his inquiries induced him to seek a conference with his predecessor, Mr. Stover. On being interrogated Mr. Stover admitted to Mr. Hudson that he had issued, without authority, a number of Indiana 5 per cent bonds, and that he had hypothecated them for loans. Mr. Stover, as agent of the State, had in his possession books of bonds, all ready signed and registered, which only needed his signature to render them a valid security. It would appear that his over issues were chiefly made prior to his appointment to the agency, while he was acting as clerk and attorney of Mr. Cravens, his predecessor in the State agency, and now member of Congress from Indiana. On discovering the irregularity Colonel Hudson had several conferences with the Governor and Loan Commissioners of Indiana, and likewise with Mr. Stover, and with the parties who had lent money on the irregular bonds—the upshot of which was that Mr. Stover agreed, on condition of not being exposed, to take up $25,000 of the irregular bonds every week, and more, if he could do so. At this time Mr. Stover represented that the whole amount of the irregular issue was some $200,000. He designated certain parties here—bankers and brokers—who would act for him in redeeming and cancelling the irregular bonds. In reply to inquiries he appears to have stated that he alone was responsible in the matter, and that the present holders of the bonds were innocent. The State Agent, Governor, Loan Commissioners, and financial advisers of the State of Indiana, agreed to Mr. Stover's terms. They pledged themselves to keep the fact of the irregular issue a secret. When any one sent to the State agency to have irregular bonds transferred the State Agent gave some reason for delay, and sent the irregular bonds to Mr. Stover's bankers or brokers, who replaced them by good bonds. The irregular certificates were then burnt in presence of Colonel Hudson and Mr. Stover. Thus matters worked on for some weeks, during which the amount of irregular bonds presented for transfer or redemption, and actually withdrawn or cancelled by Mr. Stover's agents, amounted, not to $200,000, as Mr. Stover had stated, but to $550,000, or thereabouts, and there was reason to believe that a further amount was still afloat. At this stage in the proceedings the secret transpired. At first only a few leading banking houses were in possession of it, and made haste to call in all the loans they had on Indiana fives. But on Thursday and Friday of last week it became generally known, and a panic in Indiana securities ensued. Yesterday all loans on Indianas were called. We believe they were all fully met. Mr. Stover's agents appear to have wisely concluded that in their embarrassing position they had no choice but to take up the loans on the irregular bonds, whether their principal was able to respond or no. A leading Wall street house, which has had intimate connections with the State of Indiana, states that the amount of outstanding irregular bonds will not probably exceed $100,000. Colonel Hudson thinks that there may be $200,000; and parties who have had dealings with Stover estimate that a less sum of money than $200,000 will retire all the bonds still afloat, and that they will be fully retired in a few days.

The first idea which the facts will naturally suggest to every one is that the State of Indiana practically recognized the irregular issue, and, so to say, made itself a party to the transaction by transferring the irregular bonds, and granting new and good ones in the place thereof. When a banker made a loan on the irregular certificates, and, having sent them to the State agency for transfer, received in exchange new and good bonds in his name, he had no means of knowing that a hocus pocus transaction had taken place, by which the irregular bonds had been cancelled and other certificates substituted by Mr. Stover with the connivance of the State agents. On the contrary, the transaction was calculated to lead him to place perfect faith in the irregular bonds, and to dispense with the formality of transfer when next he was asked to lend money on the same security. We are bound to say that the street takes an unfavorable view of the proceedings of the State authorities and their advisers in this matter. It is said that when these Loan Commissioners, a few months ago, thought of prosecuting the author of the fraud, they were informed by the District Attorney here, and also by the Attorney General of Indiana, that it was very doubtful if they had any case. Their defence is that they were satisfied that the bankers and brokers whom Mr. Stover had contrived to involve in his transactions had capital and reputation enough at stake to redeem the whole irregular issue, if no expose was made. It may likewise be surmised that they were keenly alive to the impolicy of casting discredit upon Indiana securities at a time when the State was in the market for a war loan. However this may be, if the Indiana State agents concluded that it was best to make terms with Mr. Stover, and coerce him and everybody who had been unfortunate enough to loan money on the bonds to retire them, they should have had the sagacity and the skill to prevent the secret transpiring.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 24—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Owing to a decline in freights the market exhibited more firmness, especially the common and medium grades of State and Western. Extra brands were sustained. Sales were moderate, and confined to about 13,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$4 25	a	4 40
Extra State	5 55	a	5 65
Superfine Western	4 25	a	4 40
Common to choice extra Western	4 50	a	6 25
Canadian	4 50	a	6 25
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 00	a	5 65
Extra do	5 75	a	6 75
Good to choice family do	6 75	a	7 25
Rye flour	3 00	a	4 10
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 85	a	3 15

—Canadian flour was unchanged, while the sales footed up about 1,000 bbls., within the range of the above figures. Southern flour was more active and rather firmer, with sales of 3,500 bbls., closing within the range of the above figures. Rye flour was less buoyant and prices were rather easier, with sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was unchanged, while the sales embraced about 400 bbls. Jersey and Brandywine.

Wheat, by the concession in freights, was firmer and active. The transactions, including parcels delivered under previous contracts, embraced about 250,000 bushels at $1 12½ for red spring State, and at $1 15 a $1 17 for amber Western, at $1 12 a $1 14 for red Western, at $1 19 a $1 25 for good to prime white Michigan, at $1 15 for white Canadian, and at 92c. a $1 05 for Canadian club.

Corn, under easier rates of freights, was firmer and tolerably active, with sales of 78,000 bushels, at 46c. a 48c. for new Western mixed, and 48½c. a 50c. for old do., in store and delivered, and 52c. a 53c. for Jersey yellow. Barley and barley malt were quiet and nominal. Oats were in fair demand and firmer, with sales of Canadian and Western at 38c. a 41½c. and State at 42c. a 42½c. Rye was quiet and sales limited at 70c. a 71c.

Correx.—The market was again active and firmer. The sales embraced about 1,800 bales on the basis of 25½c. a 29c., closing mainly at 28½c. a 29c. The stock has now become much reduced.

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE THE PAST WEEK
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS
Cheaper than has ever been known in New York, or probably ever will again.
WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES,
and we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.
10,000 yards Lavalas and Barege Anglais, at 5c., and 6½c.
12,000 yards Latellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c., 12½c.
10,000 yards Paris Grenadines, at 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Poil de Chevres, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1c., 1r. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards silk and wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
8,000 yards checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards silk warp Popelines, 3s.
2,000 yards silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Barege, in all colors, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., worth 2s. and 2s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crape de Paris, 1s. 9d., worth 3s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool 8/8ing and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 11 flounces, at $2.
1,250 do. 20 yards, 7 flounces, $2 50.
1,250 do. 8/8 Warp and Silk Volants, 7 volants, $3.
ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS.
5,000 yards Black Bareges and Lawns, 9c. and 10c.
5,000 yards Black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards Black Silk and Wool Satin, plaid and stripe, 1s. 6d.
2,500 yards Black all Silk and Satin Plaid and Stripe Grenadines, 2s. 6d.
1 case Drab Alpaca, very fine, for travelling suits, 25c.
ALSO,
5 cases Broche Figures Poil de Chevre, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, 9c., former price 2s. 6d.
BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug, and that the goods are really as represented—
BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 352 Bowery.
N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS', unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY, THIS WEEK, GREATEST bargains in Straw Bonnets and Hats ever offered on Broadway. Ladies' and children's Hats and Bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, 581 Broadway, 581.

AN IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS.
In Cloth, Silk and other desirable fabricks.
For the next sixty days, at No. 477 Broadway.
In consequence of the present unsettled state of the wholesale trade the subscribers have determined on disposing of the balance of their stock for the next sixty days at reduced prices. J. & J. HOMES & DE RATARD.

DRY GOODS.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
The purchases of Straw Goods during the past week have been unusually heavy.
Attention is invited to many desirable but SCARCE NOVELTIES IN MISSES' BLOOMERS.
Also, LARGE LINES OF LEGHORN and SPLIT STRAW BLOOMERS.
Also, COLLECTION of GRAY and OTHER NEAPOLITAN HAIR BONNETS.
Also, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK of SPLIT STRAW BONNETS IN THIS CITY.
Also, GRAY, BROWN and WHITE BLOOMERS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES.
THE STRAW ROOMS
Are crowded with Straw Goods of every description, ranging from
LOW TO THE VERY FINEST GRADES,
offering at our usual small profits.
TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS.
Ten cases more of the Brown Leghorn Bloomers, at 44 and 56 cents each.
We sell these Goods cheaper than any Jobbing House in the city.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street.
Entrance to this Department, 66 Allen street,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION IN ALMOST ENDLESS PROFUSION.
A Full Line of CORN COLOR RIBBONS.
A Full Line of WHITE BONNET RIBBONS.
All the Fashionable Shades in NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS.
The LARGEST VARIETY of RICH PARIS BROCADED and PLAIN BONNET RIBBONS ever exhibited by ONE HOUSE IN THIS CITY.
Also a Full Line of BROCADED BONNET STRINGS, the Cheapest offered this season.
TO MILLINERS.—Call early and inspect our stock; we have Bargains for you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ GRAND STREET.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
Every day,
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
The LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY to select from.
TO MILLINERS.—Fifty cartoons more of the 45 cent FRENCH BUNCHES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ GRAND STREET.
Entrance to this Department, 66 Allen street,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
KID GLOVES 44 CENTS THE PAIR.
One thousand dozen of
JOUVAN'S KID GLOVES AT 63 CENTS PER PAIR.
Bargains in Hosiery.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ GRAND STREET,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
French and Pusher Lace Veils 63 cents each, worth $1.
Twelve shilling Veils for $1.
Full assortment of Black and White Blonds and Silk Laces.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
Thousands of Collars from 1 cent to $1.
Beautiful Embroidered Sets at 44 and 56 cents each.
Infants' Robes and Frocks at half price.
The cheapest lot of Worked Edgings ever offered in this city.
Thousands of Linen Handkerchiefs, 5 cents each.
At 10 cents, very fine, warranted pure linen.
Also, Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs at about half the regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY, 311 and 311½ Grand street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Entrance to this department, 66 Allen street.
Milliners will find
CHEAP RUCHES,
CAPE LACES
And other desirable goods in this department.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
BONNET SILKS
In all the prevailing shades.
Lining Silks cheap.
Desirable colors in Silk Velvets.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street, and
66 Allen street.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
On hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivalled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FLANNEL FANCY SHIRTS,
For the army, navy and travellers.
SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.
A large and elegant variety of the above goods, as well as every article usually kept in furnishing stores, will be found at popular prices, at
UNION ADAMS',
637 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY, MAY 26,
a large assortment of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND MISSES'
SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,
together with a variety of
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSIERY.
Canal street, corner of Mercer.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
OUTER GARMENTS for LADIES,
In Silk and the New Fabrics
The "Exhibition Cloths" introduced into the European markets only after the opening of the London Exhibition, on May 1.
FRENCH SACQUES, PALETOTS,
BOURNOUX MANTILLETS and
SCARF MANTELETS.
Prices governed by the quality, but in all cases moderate.
GEORGE CAREY,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
591 and 593 Canal street.
W. BUCHANAN, McKENZIE, Superintendents.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.
GREAT SPECIAL SALE.
One price 20 per cent under the market. Having purchased prior to present advance, we are now able to offer
DECIDED BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE GOODS.
24 inch Black Gros de