ALABAMA.

Additional Details of General Grierson's Raid Through Alabama.

Business Reviving in Montgomery, &c., &c., &c.

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 6, 1865.

AFFAIRS IN MONTGOMERY.

Business is gradually being resumed, and good order prevails generally.

The theatre, under the superintendence of Professor J. St. Maur Bingham, was re-opened last evening, and was quite respectably attended.

Thousands of negroes attend daily at Colonel Baker's office, who is chief of the commissariat department, applying for rations, and in addition to them, many of the most respectable families, who have not the wherewithal to obtain food, as the rebel scrip is worthless and they possess no other funds. The number of rations issued to white people number daily two thousand, and to colored five thousand.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 7, 1865.

The transports J. D. Swain, Red Chief No. 1, Virginia, and Jennie Rogers, arrived here from Mobile this morning, bringing later dates from the North, which were most acceptable as they were the first boats which followed the command under General Steele up the Alabama river. No gunboat attended them, and they arrived without any trouble from guerillas during the three days it took them coming from Mobile.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 8, 1865.

Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson, with two brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier General T. J. Lucas and Colonel Joseph Karge, of the Second New Jersey cavalry, moved from Blakely, Ala.

General Lucas marched on the 9th of April towards Claiborne, on the Alabama river. When near Mount Pleasant he encountered the Fifteenth rebel cavalry, about four hundred and fifty strong. He soon dispersed them, killing a number and capturing seventy prisoners, two battle flags and one piece of artillery.

Colonel Karge's brigade moved from Blakely on the 10th of April, proceeded northwest to Greenville, thence east to Eufaula, Ala., on the Chattahoochee river. Gen. Lucas marched from Claiborne to Greenville, thence northwest to Union Springs, on the Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Upon their arrival at Troy, the county seat of Pike county, General Grierson was met by a flag of truce, with despatches informing him that an armistice had been agreed upon by Generals Sherman and Johnston, with a view to a final peace. Also at the same time he was handed a copy of a rebel paper, printed in Eufaula, Ala., announcing the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

He concluded to move to Eufaula in order to more easily subsist his command. From this point they had railroad communication with General Wilson at Macon, Georgia, and telegraphed from thence to General Sherman's headquarters in North Carolina.

They remained at the above place four days, when they received news that General Johnson had surrendered, and that the War Department at Washington had repudiated the armistice. Accordingly they proceeded towards Montgomery, via Tuskeegee. This is a beautiful little town, the county seat of Macon county, Alabama.

The people throughout the country were extremely anxious for peace, acknowledged that they had been badly whipped, and are willing to try the old government, minus slavery, once more.

The country is full of rebel soldiers returning to their homes. Many of these are much incensed against the leading and rich secessionists who have urged and forced them into the army by falsehood and violence, and then allowed their families to suffer in their absence. Society throughout the country is almost entirely broken up, and the whole community much demoralized, and the peaceable portion of the community are anxious for the presence of our armies that order may be restored.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

The organization of the two brigades which participated in this march, is:—Brevet Major General Grierson, commanding; Major S. L. Woodward, Assistant Adjutant General; Major F. D. Broom, Second New Jersey Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector General; Capt. C. Arthur, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. J. N. Giolus, Second New Jersey Cavalry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

General Lucas' brigade consists of the Second Illinois, Second New York Veteran and First Louisiana cavalry, and Second Massachusetts battery light artillery.

Col. Karge's brigade consists of the Second New Jersey, Fourth Wisconsin, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Indiana cavalry, and Fourteenth Ohio battery.

These troops were temporarily organized in this manner for this particular expedition on the 16th April, 1865.

The distance marched by the command was about four hundred miles. General Lucas' brigade (excepting a detachment of forty men under Major Perry) arrived here on the 6th, and Col. Karge's on the 7th May.

MAJOR PERRY'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition under command of Major Raymond H. Perry, of General Lucas' staff, left Monroeville on the 21st April, which consisted of the following officers:—Capt. W. A. Snow, Lieut. U. S. Russell, Lieut. W. J. C. Honbouser, and Company A, First Louisiana cavalry, numbering forty-five men. Lieut. J. M. Ellis accompanied the expedition as a volunteer aid. Passing through Clawsville and Bell's landing on the 22d, they destroyed a large amount of property belonging to the rebel government and collected large quantities of horses, mules, and arms of all descriptions. Arriving within eight miles of Camden the second night, they encamped. Before daylight the next morning Major Perry was informed by some negroes that the enemy was concentrating a force of some two hundred and fifty to three hundred men and two pieces of artillery to dispute their progress and their capture of Camden. The enemy were informed of our numbers by a lady who lived near to the encamping ground of our small force. They resumed their march, and soon encountered the rebel pickets about three miles from the town, when our men drew their sabres and charged them, driving them into houses and behind fences, from which they sent in volley after volley. This gallant little band, however, completely routed them, capturing one hundred, killing six and wounding thirteen; also capturing one twelve-pound howitzer. They paroled the prisoners, among whom was Colonel Good, commanding the local militia of the county.

When they entered Camden the ladies treated them with great hospitality, freely producing the best of eatables, &c.; and at their request a distillery, containing about two hundred barrels of liquor, was destroyed.

The following morning this little band of horse thieves (a pet name given them by the citizens) started for Clifton, where they learned another body of militia was concentrating with the object of capturing them. They arrived at the landing about noon, and came in sight of some seventy-five men on the opposite side of the Alabama river. The major, going forward, played secesh (having the name, company, &c., of one of their men who had been wounded, which he used as his own, he beckoned to some of them to come over and take him across. After some little hesitating some five of them came over, and were surprised to find themselves in Yankee hands. The militia commander advising his men to go home, permission was given the five to return, when the officers crossed over with them, after which they parted on good terms, fairly outwitted.

From Clifton they proceeded to Allerton, next to Bridgeport, where they communicated with our fleet on the Alabama river. Officers expressed surprise to see any of our men in such an out of the way place in rebeldom. From this they went to Bragg Store, Snow Hill, Carlowville, Hayneville, arriving at Montgomery on the 24 of May, with some six hundred horses and mules and about as many negroes. There is not at present a better mounted company in the service.

INCIDENTS.

Some amusing incidents occurred on the route. In Camden Lieutenant Russell possessed himself of a violin, and, obtaining a gong from the hotel, marched the prisoner through the town, playing the well-known tune "Yankee Doodle," which caused some of them to look mighty sheepish. On another occasion, arriving at a place where our army had passed through and had taken off all the horses and mules, most of the citizens came begging for some condemned stock, which was freely given to such as were willing to kiss our flag in presence of them all. Major Perry, however, was soon compelled to stop this, as all the people in that part were consenting to kiss our little flag.

Among the negroes brought in three hundred were found sound and serviceable, and handed over, willing and pleased, to General Hawkins, whose brigade they are now in.

This detachment marched over forty miles daily, and would make an excellent party to hunt guerillas. Perry chased one while out. He put his horse to the river and swam across, Perry following to the other side. The rebel would not surrender, and Perry's ammunition having got wet in the operation, he took his foe's pistol, with which he shot him, having no other alternative.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

FORT ROYAL.—Steamship Fulton—Major E Weyes, Capts F Theilkel, S S Meinard and G A Gardner; Surgeon W M Dorlan, lady and four children; Capts B H Manning, N Barker and J L Bradley, Surgeon J K Bigelow; Capt O E Thorndike, Surgeon John Wilson, Assistant Surgeon F D Sturgess, Lieuts H A Sergeant, C Heinkel and J W Dye; Mrs F Worth, Mrs M Harlein, Mr Elliott, lady and two children; Mrs Thos S Foster, lady and child; Mrs M E Strong, Mrs A B Gaston, Miss E D Southwick, Mrs Saul and son, Mrs A S Stephenson, Mrs G G Bayne, Geo G Bayne, H Genthall, lady and two children; Dr F H Roff and lady, Mrs M H Ketch and servant, Jno Murray, Mrs H Murray, Mrs T A Campbell, Mrs J Peterson and daughter, Mrs C Marshall, Miss M Marshall, John James and lady, Miss J James, Miss F James, Mrs S Bridgman, Rev D Spencer, S J Brady, C W Hurd, E Grand G A Hilton, Lieut J Charnan, Lieut A W Kingsbury, Lieut J C Mein and servant, Bishop A Verot, Rev F H Aulance, Mrs C Smith, Miss L Smith, Miss Annie Tiller, W P Elliott, Major E A Albee, A Schemers, Geo D Cornell, J K Grant, Wm Barr, Jno York, F Garrenden, F W Jones, R D Whittemore, J Elliott, J Cleveland, Miss A Bates, Miss E Stoneman, Miss A Stoneman, Mrs R C Webb and two children, C Lamphier, R Erwin, P Pettebone, W B McGrath, Geo Lightbody, Capt S S Cole, Jean Stoneman, T Edwards, J W Angden, R W Stephenson, F J Potter, Chas McGuire, H W Estes, A W Reynolds, F Strong, J L Pryer, H Huber, O Woods, Dr Webb, C Graves, Geo D Sylvester, Mr Morris, lady and child; R Griffenberg, J A Vare, J Brown.

EUROPE.

The Effect of the Defeat of the Rebels, &c., &c., &c.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, May 13, 1865.

EFFECT OF THE REBEL DEFEAT IN ENGLAND.

The news from America of the final and total defeat of the rebels is already beginning to bear its good fruit. Those, and they have for long been few, who previously favored the so-called Confederate cause, have now given up all hopes of it; and the more sensible among them already comprehend that had Jeff. Davis & Co. even succeeded in establishing their independence it could have but been temporarily. As it has turned out, and as all who knew anything of the United States knew it would turn out, the most rabid Southern supporters are fully satisfied that everything has been for the best. In this connection I may state, as I have done in most of my previous letters, that the people of Great Britain, the masses, never had Southern proclivities, and that they now rejoice in the glorious termination of the war. Trade also begins to look up, and though it is, of course, folly to expect cotton to fall to its old price for a long time to come, if ever, mercantile enterprise generally has taken a new start since the surrender of General Lee—a start which is steadily progressing with each day's further intelligence that arrives from the States.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

The absorbing local topics of conversation and discussion in the public prints here now are the preparations for a fresh election and the determination on the part of the people that during next Parliament there should be an extension of the suffrage. That the suffrage qualification must be lowered there cannot be the least doubt, and that ere long we must here have a manhood suffrage is also equally clear. The question is now one merely of time, as, deny it as they may, every one feels that the people have a just right to demand the privilege of exercising a full control over the expenditure of the money which they all and each contribute to the government funds. Besides, every citizen has also an inherent right to control the passing of laws which may and must affect his private interests. These are the usual forms of argument now commonly and openly used, and which few now dare attempt to contravene. The long and glorious struggle in the United States, the wonderful, I might say superhuman, exertions which the Northern States have continually and unflinchingly made during a period of over four years—exertions which no other country could have made—have proved to the world so incontrovertibly the great superiority of a perfectly liberal over any other form of government that I have no hesitation in saying now what a few years will make manifest, when the civilized portions of the Old World shall have escaped from the trammels of the aristocratic despotism they are now held in, that the whole world will have to thank the United States for freedom and happiness. The great and glorious good men whom Europe compelled to leave her shores and take refuge in the New World, carrying with them their abilities and their noble principles, derived from a just appreciation of the equality of all mankind—these men, driven forth from their homes by the coalition of the aristocratic with the despotic monarchical principle, left with no ill feeling towards their native countries, but with pity and commiseration. Those very men, so despised and hunted, now return in spirit, in the glorious principles for which they suffered, to the cradles of their races, no longer now to be despised and contemned, but to be honored, reverred and followed.

The Prince of Wales has been to Dublin, opening a new international exhibition of industry there. His Royal Highness' reception appears to have been of the most flattering kind, and the exhibition itself, from all that I have heard, is a great success. The Prince returned today.

THE SANCTITY OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

In a former letter I told you of the curious story of Miss Constance Kent, and of her confession that she was the perpetrator of the famous Road murder. I think I also told you that this unfortunate young lady had been for some time previous to her confession an inmate of a sort of religious house of the Church of England persuasion. During her stay in that house she confessed her crime to the clergyman who officiates there—a Rev. Mr. Wagner; and it appears that it was under the reverend gentleman's instructions that she came to the resolution of giving herself up into the hands of justice and confessing her crime. The Rev. Mr. Wagner accompanied Miss Kent on her first confession, and was, along with the Lady Superior of the religious house, present when Miss Kent was questioned before the magistrates of Trowbridge. On that occasion the Rev. Mr. Wagner was questioned also by the magistrates, but refused to answer some of their questions, on the ground that his knowledge was acquired in the confessional, and consequently was of a privileged nature. Mr. Wagner, I may mention, is a clergyman of the Church of England. This refusal on the part of Mr. Wagner led to some questions, as to the sacred nature of a confession made to a priest, being asked in the House of Lords yesterday, when the Lord Chancellor declared that there were no such privileged communications according to English law. It may be a question how far the Lord Chancellor is right, and that may perhaps be tried at some future period; but, at any rate, it is a remarkable instance of bigotry, if he is right, that such a state of things should be allowed to exist in England; and it is to be hoped that a change will be introduced into the law. As now existing it is a direct insult to Catholics.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

is still in Algeria, and meeting with one continued ovation during all his progress through his African province. In Paris, however, there is nothing doing, as his Majesty's absence has put all things to a standstill. The common business, of course, goes on, but nothing more.

The newspapers are very anxious to make it appear that the Emperor of Austria and his brother Maximilian are on the best terms. Such, however, I can assure you is far from the case, even although the Emperor Maximilian has sent his newly created Order of the Eagle to his imperial brother and to the Crown Prince the Archduke Rudolph. What I told you before is true. The Emperor Max finds that he has been duped, and now repents. It is also true that Mr. Murphy leaves Vienna—in reality because he finds his position untenable, ostensibly for private affairs.

The King of Italy and the Pope are in a bad way yet. The Pope wishes to have the nomination of the bishops, and to renominate to a number of sees now vacant, and which it is intended shall be kept vacant. There does not appear to be any probability of the quarrel being soon settled.

Lord Palmerston is now almost quite recovered, and the veteran statesman is hard at work organizing his forces for the new election.

THE NAVY.

Trial Trip of the First Iron-Clad in the Pacific—The Monitor Camanche Afloat—Interesting Details of Her Trial, &c.

The greatest event in the naval line that the dwellers in and about San Francisco have yet witnessed is the completion of the monitor Camanche. Her career has been an eventful one. Built by Secor & Co., in Jersey City, under the superintendence of George Birkbeck, Esq., in 1863, she was shipped in pieces to San Francisco in the ship Aquila. After a long passage the ship arrived in port in November, 1864, and preparations were at once made to discharge her and rebuild the monitor. A violent gale arising, the Aquila overrode her anchor and stove a hole in her bottom, and both vessels sunk in forty feet of water with about the same rapidity that monitors usually go down. After some delay Messrs. Donahoe, Ryan & Secor were awarded a contract to raise her, and began fishing out the pieces from the wreck and removing them to the shore. Nearly all were thus recovered, and, the missing portions being replaced, the Camanche was put together; and, in just one year after the sinking of the vessel, the iron-clad was launched. Work upon her was then vigorously pushed forward, and her machinery and guns placed in position. On the 14th of February she had her first trial trip, and, from all accounts, it was a Monitor success; and the government has, doubtless, accepted her from the contractors. The Board of Officers detailed to examine her, who were present on the trip, were Commander Charles H. Baldwin, Ordnance Officer at Mare Island; Commander William E. Hopkins, of the Saginaw; Naval Constructor, M. Simmons; J. Lloyd, First Assistant Engineer of the Saginaw (Acting Chief), and M. L. Tornbohm, of the Camanche. Commander Hopkins detached a working party of sailors from the Saginaw for the trip. Captain Provost, of the storeship Farrallones, assisted, having been familiar with that class of vessels on the Atlantic coast. The vessel had on board her complement of ammunition, shot and shell, and additional solid shot were placed on deck forward to trim her—something that is not needed on monitors this side of the continent. She has one turret, and carries a battery of two improved fifteen inch guns, and as a harbor defence will doubtless be of great service to San Francisco. The following details at the trial trip we extract from the *Daily Morning Call* of San Francisco:—

LEAVING THE DOCK.

The time for leaving the dock was fixed at "sharp eight," but owing to some trifling delays the lines were not cast off till about fifty-eight minutes past that time. She passed the magazine at twenty-three minutes past nine, gliding as smoothly as a duck in a mill pond, with not a throb of machinery felt anywhere outside of the engine room, and everybody expressing unqualified satisfaction with the easy motion, but with an ill-concealed dread (at least among the unofficial visitors) of the trial of the great guns to come. The revenue cutter Shubrick, according to orders, followed slowly in the wake. From the cutter Navy Agent Chenery was content to witness the experiments, deeming it "decidedly more pleasant than standing on the deck of the iron-clad, exposed to the rays of the sun, which began to be of an uncomfortable warmth. At forty-five minutes past ten she passed Pinole Point, against a strong flood tide. In the San Pablo, with no breeze to ruffle the surface of the water, the iron plate, under the sun's influence, seemed to burn through one's boot-soles. "The boys stood on the burning deck"—if we may be allowed to use that time-honored quotation. Here the captain and pilots commenced trying the steering qualities of the vessel. It was found she answered the helm with the readiness of a pilothouse. With helm hard a-starboard, she made a complete circuit in five minutes; with it hard a-port in six minutes. Some little difficulty was experienced from the man at the wheel sometimes reversing the orders of Captain Harrison, and steering "old style" from long usage; but when the wheel was in the hands of a careful man there was no trouble. The Pilot stood outside the pilothouse and communicated his orders through the lookout holes. On leaving the bay she ran from Pinole Point to Pyramid Rock in fifty-nine minutes. As she directed her course toward the Straits of Carquinez she met the steamers Amelia and Princess, bound up from San Francisco, full of passengers. The customary salutes were given by the dipping of colors and the steam whistle; and three hearty cheers were added by request of an enthusiastic passenger on one of the steamers for "the best navy in the world."

PRACTICE WITH THE GUNS.

Previous to leaving the bay each of the guns was charged and fired with twenty pounds of powder, as a "cleaner." There was no concussion on the deck, and inside the turret the report was not much stronger than that made by a rifle. Owing to some oversight in not properly adjusting the compresses so as to regulate the recoil, some trifling damage was caused to the carriage of one of the guns—the starting of a bolt or two, we believe. This was temporarily rectified, and will be permanently so in a day or two. The next experiment was with hollow shot and thirty-five pounds of powder. This time the compresses were all right; and when the iron messenger sped its way, ricochetting along the glassy waters of the beautiful bay, the recoil of the gun was not half so great as with the smaller charge. It amounted to about fifteen inches, scarcely beyond the embrazure of the inner portion of the turret. The concussion was slightly heavier, but not to the degree justifying cotton-wool and stanchions. This concluded the gunnery experiments near Pinole Point. While the monitor's guns were being tested the thirty pounder Parrott of the Shubrick also did some pretty practice.

VISITORS FROM MARE ISLAND—SHELL PRACTICE.

Steaming away from the Straits of Carquinez, the Monitor was met by the propeller Monterey, Captain Keyser, having on board Captain McDougall, Commandant of the Navy Yard, several officers of marines, and a number of ladies. After keeping company until the Monitor had steamed past Benicia, as far as Navy Point, and was returning, the commandant signified his desire to visit the vessel. The Monterey ran alongside the Comanche, and the captain and party stepped on board. Speeding rapidly down the Straits till a favorable place presented itself, one of the guns was charged with thirty-five pounds of powder and a filled shell. The word was given, and plump went the fifteen-incher into an undulating headland—a moment's suspense, and then an explosion, scattering the sacred soil of California in all directions, and leaving a smoking chasm that might comfortably make a grave for two. Four shells in all were fired from the guns alternately with like effect. Captain Baldwin expressed himself completely satisfied with the trials he had made.

THE RETURN TO MARE ISLAND—THE STEAMER WILL PROBABLY BE ACCEPTED.

After being six hours under steam, the length of time officially required, the iron-clad, against a strong flood tide, steamed slowly back to her moorings at the Mare Island Dock. From the unanimously favorable opinion expressed by the officers conducting the experiments with our iron-clad, we have no doubt of her immediate acceptance by the government. The only drawback that occurred, as mentioned above, was the starting of a bolt or two in the carriage of one of the guns, caused by not placing the compresses properly; this will be easily removed, and was no fault of the contractors. In every other detail of the vessel the most perfect satisfaction was given. After the vessel returned to her moorings last evening Captain McDougall, Captain Baldwin and Chief Engineer Tornbohm, were to meet as a committee on the subject, and Mr. Donahue, remained at Mare Island, to receive their decision. Doubtless they will readily receive the vessel at his hands, sign the necessary papers, which will rid his back of a burthen he, in company with his co-contractors, has borne for so many months, and give fruition to the labor performed through good as well as evil report.

The Rebel Vice President and Postmaster General in Fort Warren.

[From the Boston Herald, May 25.]

The rebel Vice President A. H. Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan were transferred from the United States steam sloop-of-war Tuscarora to Fort Warren yesterday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock. Neither of the distinguished rebels knew that the other was on board the Tuscarora, and when they were taken from that vessel they were placed in separate boats, and the secrecy that was observed on their passage to the fortress was maintained after they entered it. Major General Dix, commander of the department, who arrived in Boston on Wednesday night, went down to Fort Warren early in the morning, and met the prisoners on their arrival. Agreeably to his orders separate cells were constructed for Stephens and Reagan, under the officers' quarters in the casemates. To these places the rebels were taken this morning and locked up, and a strong guard was placed over them. They will not be allowed to talk to any one, nor receive any letters or papers, and the fact of the other's confinement in Fort Warren is not to be known to either. The orders concerning them are very strict. After seeing that his orders had been well executed, General Dix returned to this city about noon, and last evening returned to New York.

Obituary.

DR. MATTHIAS SPALDING, of Amherst, N. H., the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, died on May 22, aged ninety-six years. He was born at Chelmsford, Mass., on June 28, 1769, and graduated at Cambridge University in 1796, of which class there are now only two survivors, viz:—Humphrey Devereux, Esq., of Salem, and William Williams, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn.

Travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1865.

During the recent reviews at Washington the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad carried between Washington and Baltimore, more than forty thousand passengers, in excellent time and without accident.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, May 28, 1865.

The leading feature in Wall street during the past week has been the renewed activity in the gold market, coupled with an advance of the premium at one time to 38¾. The extreme day quotations were:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	131⅝	130¾
Tuesday	132⅝	131¾
Wednesday	135	132¾
Thursday	138⅝	136
Friday	135¾	135¾
Saturday	137¾	135¾

On Saturday evening the price soon after the call was 137¾, but when, at about half-past ten o'clock, it became known that arrangements for the surrender of the rebel forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department had been concluded, the market was freely sold down by the bears till it touched 136¾ a ⅛, at which it closed. The surrender of Kirby Smith having been a foregone conclusion with most people, however, the event will exert no material influence upon the course of gold. The war, since the surrender of Johnston's army, has been considered at an end; and we have now to bear the burden of a debt which may be already said to aggregate nearly three thousand millions, and which will be likely to exceed that sum after a full settlement of all the outstanding claims against the government is made. How to deal with this enormous sum of indebtedness is a question which is beginning to absorb public attention, and it is one of so much importance and of so universal an interest that every project for its liquidation acquires more or less of the character of a sensation.

Foreign exchange has been firm and active. The closing quotation for bankers' sterling at sixty days was 110.

The stock market has been dull and drooping, and it closed stagnant. On the call at the Evening Exchange on Saturday Erie sold at 72¾, New York Central 89¾ a ⅞, Hudson River 97, Reading 92¾, Michigan Southern 58¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg 61¾, Northwestern 26, Cumberland 38¾. Quicksilver 59¾.

Money at the close was in light demand at six per cent, with exceptional transactions at five on governments and seven on railways. The tendency is towards greater firmness of rates and a diminished surplus of funds, owing to Treasury drafts on its sub-agents; but there is no prospect of stringency, although an active market may be looked for.

The quotations for government securities and railway and miscellaneous shares, at the Stock Exchange in this city, for the last four weeks were as follows:—

Stocks.	*May 6.*	*May 13.*	*May 20.*	*May 27.*
Cleveland & Pittsburg	73	64¾	63½	62
Cleveland & Toledo	103	96	96	96
Chicago & Rock Island	101⅛	94½	94¾	94¾
Chicago & Northwestern	30½	28¼	27¾	25½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	59½	57¾	58	55⅝
Chicago, Burlington & Q'y	—	107	107	105½
Cumberland Coal	47	40½	38¼	38
Canton Company	38¾	35½	36	36
Chicago and Alton RR	—	88	88	—
Delaware & Hudson Canal	148	144	—	135
Hudson River	109¼	102½	101	97½
Illinois Central	114	114¾	116½	116⅞
Michigan Central	110	107¼	107	107
Michigan Southern	69	63¼	60¾	58½
Mariposa Mining	14	13½	12	11½
Milwaukee & Prairie du Ch.	41	40	37	—
New York Central RR	97	91½	88½	89⅞
New York and Erie RR	79¼	77½	72	72¾
New York and Erie pref.	84	83½	80	82
Ohio & Mississippi	29½	26½	25¾	25
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	97¾	94½	93½	96
Pacific Mail	310	—	300	—
Quicksilver Mining	62½	55½	54	51½
Reading Railroad	100¼	92¼	93½	92¼
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.				
Registered 6's of 1881	110¾	109	109	108¾
Coupon 6's of 1881	110¾	109¾	109	108¾
Five-twenties, coupons	105¾	104¾	103¾	103¾
Five-twenties, registered	105	104¾	103	103
Ten-forties, coupons	95⅞	96	94½	94⅞
Ten-forties, registered	95¼	95¾	94¼	94¼
Sixes of 1867	110	114	112¾	113
Sixes of 1868	—	—	110	111
One year certificates	99¾	99½	99¾	99¼

The importations of dry goods at this port during the week ending May 24 compare as follows with those of the previous week:—

	Week ending May 17.		*Week ending May 24.*	
	Pkgs.	*Value.*	*Pkgs.*	*Value.*
Entered for Consumpt'n.				
Manufactures of wool	678	$202,949	466	$152,548
Manufactures of cotton	179	44,182	265	95,068
Manufactures of silk	190	165,241	253	202,555
Manufactures of flax	454	126,111	254	65,690
Miscellaneous	113	41,032	109	85,971
Total	1,604	$556,935	1,347	$602,832
Withdrawn.				
Manufactures of wool	784	$313,172	127	$322,029
Manufactures of cotton	322	105,496	357	111,080
Manufactures of silk	176	146,565	88	94,129
Manufactures of flax	615	169,726	864	144,443
Miscellaneous	4,964	58,814	589	24,206
Total	6,909	$775,803	2,025	$695,867
Warehoused.				
Manufactures of wool	168	36,879	522	$198,096
Manufactures of cotton	28	11,581	210	63,959
Manufactures of silk	17	19,262	38	34,189
Manufactures of flax	140	25,596	206	64,960
Miscellaneous	—	—	27	7,349
Total	288	$93,268	803	$368,503

The total value of the imports, other than dry goods and specie, at this port for the week ending May 24, was $1,954,880. The total imports for the week compare as follows:—

Week ending	*May 5.*	*May 12.*	*May 19.*	*May 26.*
Dry goods	$1,213,994	735,639	650,903	897,385
General mdse.	3,556,837	1,579,749	2,854,659	1,954,880
Total	$4,770,831	2,316,488	3,504,853	2,852,265

The New York imports of foreign dry goods compare as follows with former returns:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the Week.			
Entered at the port	$962,651	1,252,227	897,385
Thrown on market	620,818	1,160,302	1,224,749
Since January 1.			
Entered at the port	27,068,429	40,467,055	18,766,851
Thrown on market	23,837,209	42,010,237	22,791,804

Merchants and bankers are hereafter to make the Merchants' News Room in Pine street their exchange.

The following national banks were authorized during the week ending May 20, 1865:—

Banks.	*Location.*	*Capital.*
Merchants'	Providence, R. I.	$939,350
National Pahquioque	Danbury, Conn.	250,000
Woodstock	Woodstock, Vt.	100,000
Orono	Orono, Me.	150,000
Mechanics'	Worcester, Mass.	350,000
National Central	Cherry Valley, N. Y.	200,000
Exchange	Norfolk, Va.	100,000
Central	Frederick, Md.	200,000
Deep Run	Deep Run, Conn.	150,000
National	Lynden, Vt.	75,000
First	Bethel, Conn.	60,000
Georges	Thomaston, Me.	50,000
Cuba	Cuba, N. Y.	100,000
Shelburne Falls	Shelburne Falls, Mass.	150,000
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	50,000
Mad River	Springfield, Ohio	200,000
Nat'l Granite State	Exeter, N. H.	100,000
Montgomery	Norristown, Pa.	400,000
Kingston	Kingston, N. Y.	150,000
Ashaway	Ashaway, R. I.	75,000
Old National	Providence, R. I.	500,000
Government	Pottsville, Pa.	200,000
First	Manchester, NH.	150,000
First	Ottawa, Ill.	100,000
National Exchange	Richmond, Va.	100,000
National, L'wrnce Co.	Newcastle, Pa.	150,000
First	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	175,000
National L'ndh'ldrs'	Kingston, R. I.	105,000
Farmers'	Waukesha, Wis.	50,000
Old National	Whitehall, N. Y.	100,000
Gloucester	Gloucester, Mass.	300,000
Coventry	Anthony, R. I.	100,000
Lamoille County	Hyde Park, Vt.	75,000
First	Steubenville, Ohio	150,000
American	Hartford, Conn.	600,000
Sherburne	Sherburne, N. Y.	150,000
Hancock County	Carthage, Ill.	50,000
F'rm'rs' Nat'l of M. J.	Mount Holly, N. J.	200,000
National Phenix	Westerly, R. I.	150,000
Housatonic	Stockbridge, Mass.	200,000
First	Easton, Pa.	400,000
Ross County	Chillicothe, Ohio	100,000
Aggregate capital new banks		$7,914,350

The following national banks, previously authorized, have increased their capitals during the week:—

Name.	*Location.*	*Increase.*
First	Rockville, Conn.	$50,000
First	Franklin, N. Y.	37,000
First	Cambridge City, Ind.	25,000
First	Delphos, Ohio	25,000
First	Brownsville, Pa.	25,000
First	Danville, Pa.	75,000
Second	Cooperstown, N. Y.	200,000
Taunton	Taunton, Mass.	200,000
Amoskeag	Manchester, N. H.	50,000
Total		$667,000
Capital new banks, as above		7,914,350
Total new capital		$8,601,350
Previously authorized		273,267,570

Whole number of banks authorized to date 1,172, with an aggregate capital of $281,868,920

Amount of circulation furnished to national banks for the week ending May 20, inclusive	$1,921,050
Previously issued	128,759,120
Total circulation issued to date	$130,680,170

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the Traders' National Bank, of Rochester, N. Y., as an additional depository of the public money.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 27, 1865.

ASHES.—Receipts, 10 bbls. The market was steady with sales of 50 bbls. at $7 37½ a $7 62½ for pots, and $7 75 a $8 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 10,676 bbls. flour, 375 bags corn meal, 6,643 bushels wheat, 7,450 do. corn, 21,181 do. oats, and 6,384 do. barley. The flour market was heavy and prices were again 5c. a 10c. lower, mostly on the better grades. The sales were 7,000 bbls., closing quiet at our quotations. Canada flour was also heavy and lower, with sales of 350 bbls. at our quotations. Southern flour was quiet but steady; 1,100 bbls. changed owners at our quotations. Rye flour was quiet and nominal. Corn meal was also quiet, and we learn of no sales.

Superfine State and Western flour	$6 60 a	6 30
Extra State	6 75 a	6 85
Choice State	6 90 a	7 00
Common to medium extra Western	6 85 a	7 15
Extra round hoop Ohio	7 15 a	7 30
Western trade brands	7 35 a	9
Extra St. Louis	8 00 a	12
Common Southern	7 30 a	8 30
Fancy and extra do	8 40 a	12 00
Common Canadian	6 85 a	7 10
Good to choice and extra	7 15 a	9 00
Rye flour (superfine)	5 25 a	5 85
Corn meal, Jersey	4 70 a	4 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 40 a	5 50
Corn meal, Brandywine, puncheons	30 00 a	—

—Wheat was scarce and held at higher prices, say about 1c. a 2c. The sales were light for want of stock, comprising 7,000 bushels No. 1 spring, on terms we did not learn. Rye was dull and almost nominal. Corn was scarce and firmer under a good demand, and prices went up about 1c. a 2c., with small sales at 85c. to 88c. for new mixed Western. Other kinds were quiet. Barley was quiet. Malt was dull, and prices were nearly nominal. Oats were firmer with a fair business on the basis of 87c. a 88c. for Western.

COTTON was dull and prices were again 2c. lower. The sales were about 750 bales. We quote:—

	Upland.	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*N. Orl'ns.*
Ordinary	33	33	33	33
Good ordinary	38	38	38	38
Middling	47	47	47	47
Good middling	49	49	49	49
Middling fair	52	52	52	52

COAL.—We note sales of 1,700 tons Newcastle gas on private terms.

COFFEE was quiet but firm.

MOLASSES was dull, but holders were firm; 150 hhds. sold at 45c. for Cuba and 60c. for Porto Rico.

FREIGHTS were very dull. There is a good deal more doing in the way of charters than in freight engagements. The engagements to-day were to Hamburg 50 tons mahogany at 17s. 6d.; to Bremen, 50 tons mahogany at 15s.; to Amsterdam, 150 tons mahogany at 20s.; to Glasgow, per steamer, 15 hhds. tobacco, at 30s. The charters were a ship, 1,410 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, deals, 61s.; one, 800 tons, from St. John, N.B., to Havre, 17s. 6d.; a Bremen ship, 784 tons, from Richmond to Havre, 800 hhds. tobacco, 32s. 6d.; a British brig 290 tons, to Cork for orders, 16,000 bushels of oats, 4s.; a schooner to Kingston, Jam., &c., or if to another port in Jamaica, 5c. more; a British brig to Cette, staves, private; a bark and a brig from South Side Cuba to a port north of Hatteras, 65c.; a schooner, 1,260 bbls., to Baracoa and back, $1,500; one, 275 tons, to Mobile and back, $4,000, vessel paying port charges; one from Elizabethport to Belfast, coal, $1 75; one from Jersey