LOCAL AFFAIRS. Second Lecture on Syria and the Syria Mr. Garoonv M. Wontenar delivered the second lec-ture of a course on the customs and manners of the Holy ture of a course on the customs and manners or the Moly Land, at the Brooklyn Female Academy, on Thursday evening. The subject was the interesting one of mar-riages, and marriage ceremonies, in the East. After a few preliminary remarks, the lecturer said that marriage in the East was considered the most brilliant ora in a man's life—an event to which the young man looked forward with no small share of impatience, as upon it he built his happiness—so much so that the heartiest congratulaas that can be offered to a young man, or the warmest namer of returning him thanks for any favor or kind-ose conferred by him, is to wish him an early marriage. regretted that similar compliments were not best ferior to the sons, and little notice is taken of them. In speaking of Syria, the lecturer wished to be understood sionary influence had told much on the inhabitants. Reilly lasted three or four days, viz: from Thursday termoon till early on Monday morning. Former time the bridegroom or his his father used to send the bridal sweetmeats to their friends. Now, howtime the bridgeroom or his his father used to send the bridgeroom of the abbreviated ceremony, the bridgeroom's friends come to his house and help themselves, as will appear from the sequel. In the interval from Thursday to Monday morning the greatest sumptuousness and luxury are displayed by all parties, according to their condition, and some by decking themselves in jewels, &c., which, in many cases, are only borrowed. It is not an uncommon thing for a young lady or gentleman to borrow some of their neighbors' things. In most houses in Syria there are two reception or sitting rooms—one for the ladies and the other for the gentlemen—so that both parties can enjoy the ceremony without mixing with each other. Many houses have two doors for the different sexes, so that the ladies coming in from the streets, caveloped in their white eljao, or covering, which wraps them up from head to foot, enter the house without the men being even aware of the fact. The veil which the women use over their faces is transparent enough to allow them to see through it; but in return they cannot be seen. The custom originated in olden times; and in proof, the speaker referred to lichecca, who veiled herself at the well. It would be impossible to give more than an idea of the method in which these bridal festivities are carried on. Everybody shouts and clatters confusedly; and while the men have their musicians to entercain them, the women have their songstresses and dancing girls to enliven their otherwise dull deportment. Large supplies of wines, preserves, and oriental sweetments, are continually supplied to the guests by the friends of the bridegroom and bride, who become stewards of the feast, and in showing their seal and attachment to the bridej party, they press ride, who become stewards of the feast, and in showing neir seal and attachment to the bridal party, they press are guests not to spare the luxurious repast, repeating at the same time an Arab proverb, which says "that the over they ext, and the more they drink the more they over the text, and the more they drink the more they low their attachment to the lord of the feast." During loss happy fostivals the atmosphere of the house is anything but agreeable, especially to those who are not ac assomed to the effluvia of tobacco, for both men and comen smoke voluptuouly. Though the Syrian t baccomen smoke voluptuouly. Though the Syrian to baccomen smoke voluptuouly. Though the Syrian to baccomen smoke voluptuouly. Though the Syrian to baccomen smoke the "anything but agreeable The ladies mostly nears of a long tube through the water, thus not only calling it before it reaches the mouth, but also purifying. The smyle, the speaker represented as a very pleasant looking apparatus, palatable to the taste, and agreeable the eye. Before Syria was conquered by Ibrahim come, of Egypt, and when the influence of the Jamesries (who were afterwards destroyed by the litan Mahmoud) still prevailed, the bridegroom on the infrusion of the Jamesaries, who would otherwise the streets, and guard the house of the bridegroom on the intrusion of the Jamesaries, who would otherwise me in armed to demand presents. If the wedded pair not of the same sect of Christians, there is generally a set deal of trouble about the marriage. For instance, a first of the two orders of Roman Catholics—the Maronite differed Catholic, both of which admit the supremacy the Pope—cannot be united without a deal of bother, debut the more substance of the street without a deal of bother, determined the supremacy the Pope—cannot be united without a deal of bother, determined to the latence of the street is generally a set deal of toughe about the marriage. For instance, a fer of the two orders of Roman Catholics—the Maronite difference catholics but he without a

City Intelligence. Mar. Wagens in the City.—Our city has become so large, and the correspondence with the interior so exten-sive, that the service of conveying the mails from the

large, and the correspondence with the interior so extensive, that the service of conveying the mails from the Post Office to the railroad depots and steamboats, is one requiring quite a number of horses and a large number of wagons. We yesterday saw a very stylish wagon, drawn by four fine horses, employed in this service. On the sides of the wagon were the signs, "Eric Railroad—U. S. Meil—Parrish & Brown." There are two wagons like this sengaged in this business for the Eric Railroad. They make four trips per day to the depot, and four trips to the Post Office. These mail wagons, and the numerous express wagons of Adams & Co., Kingsley & Co., Livingston & Co. and Harndon & Co., form a feature in the business of New York. The drivers are the greatest whips, the horses the handsomest, and the wagons the most distingué of any in town.

The Jeany City Trouriz.—In noticing the proceedings of the Jersey City Fathers, a slight mistake occurred instaining that Mayor Gilchrist presided. It should have been Ald. Wallace, chairman pros tem. After taking a night's secund sleep, on the idea of resigning, they concluded to hold over, and try it again on Tuesday evening mext. It appears the affair grow out of the Maine Llquor law—one party wanting to grant licenses, and the other opposed to it—the democrats and some of the others being determined to keep the Neal Dow gentlemen from electing their candidate for President of the Board.

New Bentonses.—In passing up Broadway, yesterday, we noted down the following list of new buildings, now in progress of erection in that great thoroughfare:—The Metropellian Bank, corner of Flue street; new store, corper of Transes street, where Wight's Hotel formerly stood; new store, corner of Cortlandt street; Broadway, Bank, corner of Park place; new store, No. 231; do., No. 262; do., No. 505; carriage repository, No. 363; do., No. 506. Besidesthese, we have to mention the Bank of the Republic, which has been lately finished, and the various new hotels, which we described on a former opcoa

west built street also contains two or the lines: and most tastefully built churches, in the gothic style, that are anywhere to be met with.

Found Drowned.—On Wednesday afternoon, Captain Warren Taylor, of schooner Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown, Connectiout, picked up the body of an unknown man, in the bay, of Sandy Hook, and brought him here yesterday, on shore, where he was buried. He was a man of about thirty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, dark hair and whiskers; his face was very much bruised, and showed marks of violence. He wore a pleated bosom shirt, plad cassimere pants, dark satin vest, black freek coat, and the inside pocket contained a pocket book, with a three dollar counterfeit bill, a brass night key, and tin tobacco box, and each of the outside pockets contained a large paving stone, weighing five or six pounds each. The Coroner held an inquest Thursday, at the foot of Thirtieth street, upon the body of an unknown fsmale, about twenty-two years of age, found in the water at that piace. The deceased was about the medium height, and had dark brown hair. She wore a green dress, with steel buttons on front; coarse linen chemise, with the letters A A, marked with red silk; gaiters and white stockings. Two gold rings were found en her right hand, and a gold ring in her ear. The Coroner held another inquest, at pier No. 9. North river, upon the body of an unknown female found drowned near that place. A verdict of death by drowning, under circumstances unknown to the jury, was rendered.

drowning, under circumstances unknown to the jury, was rendered.

Fatal Accident—About ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, John Kane, eighty-nine years of age, while engaged in assisting in tearing down an old frame building in Madison avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, fell from the top of the building to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet, and fractured his skull. He was immediately conveyed to his residence, No. 112 West Thirty-first street, by officers Roff and MacFarlane, of the Eighteenth ward police. He, however, died yesterday morning about half-past three o'clock, from the effects of his injuries.

Accidents.—About half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a German, named Adam Houck, residing at No. 89 Sheriff street, while driving a wagon near Broomes street, was seriously injured by the breaking of the fosward axietree. He was thrown out of the wagon, lighted between the horses' feet, and received several kicks on the back. Sergeant Ebbetts came to his assistance, and had him conveyed home. On Tuesday afternoon a man named Daniel McCarty, was seriously injured by a bank of earth falling upon him in Sixteenth street, near Fourth avenue. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer Gravenstein, of the Eighteenth ward police. About half-past seven o'clock, on Tuesday evening, Thomas Tobin fell down the hatchway of the ship Lady Franklin, lying at the foot of Dover street, and sustained some severe injuries, and, in consequence, was removed to the City Hospital by the mate of the vessel.

Accidents—On Wednesday afternoon. a boy about eight vessre days, son of officer Birchell of the Eighteenth eight vessre days, son of officer Birchell of the Eighteenth eight vessre days, son of officer Birchell of the Eighteenth eight vessre days, son of officer Birchell of the Eighteenth eight vessre days, son of officer Birchell of the Eighteenth

Hospital by the mate of the vessel.

Accident.—On Wednesday afternoon, a boy about eight years of age, son of officer Birdsall, of the Eighteenth ward police, was returning from school, and either leaning against or was playing near some flag stones, carlessly placed on the sidewalk, when one fell upon him and broke his thigh bone. He was taken home, where Dr. Hardenbrook dressed his leg.

Suddenly, residing in Twentieth street, within a door or two of the Sixteenth ward station house, died very suddenly. The deceased, while in his room, was heard to scream, and immediately after to fall on the floor. Several members of the family ran to the room, and found him in the agonies of death. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Description.

nquest.

Descrate Daiving.—On Tuesday afternoon two females were run over by stage No. 580, driven by William Purdy, in Chatham street, corner of Pearl street, but, fortunately, received only slight injuries. They were removed home by their friends.

in the supply the speaker represented as a very piantal to the eye. Bother with a unconced by Indian Park of Repyri, and when the indiance of the Jack of Repyri, and when the indiance of the Jack of Repyri, and when the indiance of the Jack of Repyri, and when the indiance of the Jack of Repyri, and when the indiance of the Jack of Repyri, and when the indiance of the Jack of Repyring of the State of Repyring o asked a loan of \$5,000; deponent believing such representations to be true, loaned the said Hawkins & Winn \$5,000, which amount has never been repaid; on the 6th of February, deponent called for his money; but previous to his own store, he was informed by his partner that Hawkins had becen after money, and that he (deponent's partner) had promised to loan him \$2,000, and proposed to take Hawkins' check for the amount; deponent then went to Hawkins' office and asked him for the \$5,000 previously loaned; Hawkins replied that he had re-invested it at an enormous interest, and that his check would be good on the Monday following; Hawkins wanted deponent to raise him all the money he could, as he could use it to great advantage; deponent told him that he had a check for \$900, certified, which he could have until the Moxday following; Hawkins took the check and gave his own check for that amount in lieu of it; on the Saturday following Hawkins took the check and gave his own check for that amount in lieu of it; on the Saturday following Hawkins took the check and gave his own check for that amount in lieu of it; on the Saturday following deponent called at Winn & Hawkins again said that deponent's money would be forthcoming on Monday; but that on Tuesday next he should want \$20,000 more from deponent, and that my partners must try and raise \$10,000 for him, adding that Mr. Moniton had promised, a few days before, to raise \$10,000 for him; on the following Monday, early on the morning, deponent received a note from Hawkins, requesting deponent to come immediately to his office; deponent went and there found Winn & Hawkins apparently in much distress, or affecting to be so; Hawkins declaring and exclaiming that he was ruined, that his character was biasted, that he was bankrupt, and had ruined his family; on further inquiry, Hawkins stated that a man named Plin White, of whom deponent had never before heard, either from Hawkins, or my money with him all the funds of the concern; Hawkins said that both he and white, had

was invested in my firm; be told me to pay five, six, eight, or ton per cost a month for it, and he weeld activity me for all such leans I get for him; there was no exceeded amount ever agreed upen by Mr. Hawkins and myself; that I swear distinctly.

Q.—Was you not to have one-third of all that he made by the use of the money you invested?

A.—There never was such an agreement, nor any such understanding.

Q.—How was you to be benefitted or paid for the use of so much money, which you so loaned without security?

A.—When I first loaned him, I loaned to him as a friend, through friendship and nothing else: I expected that he would fulfil his agreement, that whatever money I borrowed for him he would pay me for my trouble; I loaned it to him upon the representation of his wealth, without security, and considered it perfectly safe; I did borrow money of parties at two or three per cent a month to loan him, according to his directions, which I have given mortgages upon my furniture to pay.

Q.—From whom did you borrow this money at two and three per cent a month? (Question overruled by the magistrate.)

Q.—How much did you expect to make by these loaning operations?

A.—Mr. Hawkins promised me, after he (Hawkins) made a fortune, which would be in a year or two, he would give me some interest in the business, by which I could make a fortune too, it being pretty hard to make it in the jobbing business; I expected no particular amount; all I expected to get was what Hawkins thought proper.

Q.—What business was Mr. Hawkins to use the money which he borrowed of you individually?

A.—He never informed me, neither would he, on the first portions of the \$5,000, on account of the fear he had of other persons going into the business, and the necessity of secresy, that he had the securities always in his pocket, or in the safe, and the amount he owed; before I loaned him the last \$900, and it might have been previous to a portion of the \$5,000 loaned, he stated to me that he had to do with the purchasing of heavy amounts of

\$5,000 loaned, he stated to me that he had to do with the purchasing of heavy amounts of gold dust, and that he must have the money just as the steamers came in.

The evidence of Mr. Barker, the last witness, closed the testimony in the case, and the counsel on both sides, instead of summing up the matter before the Magistrate, will each submit their written points to the Justice, and await a decision, which will be given in a few days.

Violent Assault by a Husband.—A man named Larry Torpy was arrested yesterday by officer Ryer, of the Fifth ward, on a charge of violently assaulting his wife, Bridgot, in a most violent manner, with an intent to take her life. The brute of a husband was conveyed before Justice Ozborn, who committed him to prison until the wife has sufficiently recovered to appear at courf and make the necessary affidavit against him.

Charge of Libel against an Editor.—Officer S. J. Smith, of the lower police court, yesterday arrested Gustavo Oeborn, editor of a Swedish newspaper called the Scandinasian, on a warrant issued by Justice Ozborn, wherein Mr. Oeborn stands accused of publishing in the said paper, cortain libellous matter touching the character of Charles P. Lundgrens, captain of the Swedish being William, by asserting that the said captain, in a late voyage from Gottenburg to this port, used cruel treatment towards the crew of said vosed, together with other statements, alleged by the captain to be false, which statements, however, the captain sets forth in an affidavit to be injurious to his character and reputation, and a grow libel. The magistrate, on the complaint, held Mr. Oeborn to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer the charge preferred against him.

Robbery on Board a Steambest.—Wedneeday morning, officer Keefe, of the Chief's aids, arrested a young man, waiter on board the Albany steamboat Hendrick Hudson, named George Andrews, on a charge of stealing \$445 from a pocket book the property of Israel Mabbett, on leaving his berth on the arrival of the boat, omitted to take his

been found. It is believed the rogue had secreted it on board the boat.

Arrest of Suspicious Characters.—Officers Clark and Radford, of the Chief's office, on Wednesday arrested two well known characters to the police, by the names of John Arnold and John King, alias Charley Williams, charged with being cencerned with a gang of shoplifters. The officers found them in Maiden lane, apparently in search of plunder, and conveyed them.

PART FIRST.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

May 26 — Lawrence Glynn vs. Jerome Finch and others.—
This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a camphene dealer, against the defendants, who are owners of a line of stages running through Bleecker street, to recover damages for running into the plaintiff's wagon, upsetting it damaging the vehicle and spilling the spirits. The de-

Verdict for the plaintiff, \$75.

May 27.—George H. Ripp vs. Valentine Mager.—This was an action for assault and battery, which took place in the house of the defendant, in Elizabeth street, on the 31st of August last. Damages were laid at \$5.000, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for

\$3.500.

Alleged Breach of Contract.—Raymond vs. Webb.—The is a case on the calender, at the suit of Henry J. Exmond against Jas. Watson Webb, for an alleged brea of contract in relation to the plaintiff's claim to a sha in the Courier & Enquirer; but, as this is the last day trials this month, it is not likely to be reached till no term.

PART SECOND.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.

May 25.—The Metropolitan Bank vs. Wm. and James Covrie.—The jury, to whom was submitted the following questions in the above cause, came into court this morning with the following answers:—Have the Metropolitan Bank assumed and taken this check of \$4.400 as their own? A.—No. Was the check of \$5.300 credited by the Metropolitan Bank to the Mechanics! Banking Association, in the pass book of the latter, before the Curries notified the Metropolitan Bank not to pay it? A.—Yes. Was the check of \$5.300 credited by the Metropolitan Bank to the Mechanics! Banking Association, in the ledger of the Metropolitan Bank, before the Curries gave the notice not to pay it? A.—Yes. Thereupon the Court ordered judgment for the plaintiffs, for \$4.316 67 damages.

AN ACTION FOR BREACH OF FROMISE OF MARKIAGB—AL-

Metropolitan Bank, before the Curries gave the notice not to pay it? A.—Yes. Thereupon the Court ordered judgment for the plaintiffs, for \$4.315 of damages.

AN ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARKIAGE—ALLEGED SEDUCTION—VERDICT FOR \$2.000.

MAY 27.—Elizabeth Richards vs. John O'Brien.—The plaintiff in this action was rather a good looking young woman. Both parties are in humble life—the female being a domestic servant, and the defendant a sea-faring man, who now keeps a small boarding house and grog shop in Cedar street. From the statement on the part of the plaintiff, it appeared that, on the lat of March. 1850, the defendant had promised her marriage; that she confided in that promise: had remained single ever since, and is "ready and willing" to marry him; but that the defendant had since married another woman, in May, 1851. It is also stated that the defendant, under the solemn promise of marriage, seduced the plaintiff. Damages are laid at \$5,000.

Elizabeth Brown, a married woman, deposed that she knows the plaintiff; knew her at 181 East Broadway, at she house of Mrs. Wood, where she was cook; she was living there in January, 1850; he called there with Miss Richard's brother. John; he afterwards called very day, for four or five weeks; I went to the door sometimes, and he asked for Miss Richard's they went out together almost every evening, and came in before ten o'clock; he made her a present of a pair of gloves and shoes, a comb, and a bunch of coral; he brought the box of coral in a carriage, and they went to the Museum together; he left the city about March; before he went he called with some books, and told me to give them to her (the plaintiff). As he had not time to see her; she was up stairs; I gave the books to Miss Richards; this Richards got letters from Mr. O'Brien from Boeton. [Letters produced and identified by witness.] I read them over with the plaintiff when they were received. Miss Richards as never these letters; I went with her sometimes, and saw them deposited in the post office; Mr.

woman could bring an action in her own name for acqueiton; for, to sustain that action, she should be herself a witness.

Mr. Williams said it was an action for breach of promise, and he thought he was entitled to show this circumstance, in aggravation of the breach of promise.

The Court sustained the objection.

Witness continued—At the expiration of a few weeks Mr. O'Brien discontinued his visits altogether.

Cross-examined—O'Brien came before 7 o'clock that morning; he did not breakfast there; I do not know a man named Marks, or Tom Day; I never knew any other gentleman to visit Miss Richards except Mr. O'Brien; I did not know a coachman to visit hee; size did not sit on O'Brien's lap before me; they did not hug and kiss one another before me. (Laughter.)

William Peterson, (a Swede), deposed.—I reside at No. 00 West street, in this city; I know defendant, O'Brien; he used to board with me; saw O'Brien and Richards, brother of plaintiff, together; asked defendant if "that was the man you go to court his sister!" (Laughter.)

O'Brien said "Yes;" defondant told me he thought of opening a grog shop in the city; we went in search of a

O'Brien's wife came on from Boston, and stopped at my boune; I teld my old woman that was his wife; they chayed at my house; If went there the same and the next day; they were fining up the house; for a month I was with him in partnership; they lived together as man and wife, and still do; while I was in partnership. I saw plaintiff there; I was standing down at the bar, and a boy called and asked for Mr. O'Brien as little while after plaintiff called; I showed her up stairs to defendant's room; O'Brien was sick; he motioned with his hand for us to go out again; his wife was in the room; I went down stairs, and left Miss Richards there; he stayed there; I don't know how long, about ten minutes; I fid not hear Mrs. O'Brien say any thing to Miss Richards.

Cross ceatmined.—I do not know when the defendant returned from the West Indies.

John Richards deposed—Am brother of plaintiff in this suit, and reside in this city; our mother is dead, but father i tiving; he is rising of 80; I knew defendant in May, 1849; he bearded with me; next saw him. after he left me, in February, 1850; he went to Mr. Wood's, in Rast Broadway, to call on plaintiff, with me; he saw her first at my house, in 1849; he asked me if I would con sent for her to marry; I told him she was of ago, and she could answer for herself; I had nothing to say; saw defendant often after that on board his brig, of which he was mate; after that he went to Boston; I saw him in the summer ensuing; saw him at the shipping office; after his return had some talk with him about my sister, sometime in March, 1851; Mrs Brown told me she (plaintiff) was in the family way; I met him at the corner of Rutgers and West streets, and told him my sister wanted to see him, and asked him what he had been doing; he acknowledged what he had done, and said that he intended to marry her; he did not keep that promise, nor mever has kept it; I called at O'B 's house; I send a house, his single spromise; four of rive days after I met him in the shipping office; he told me was unwel

the ground that the handwriting had not been summercally proved.

The Court—That is fer the jury to say.

The letters were then read; they were full of strong professions, but did not bear the impress of a very refined or intellectual mind.

Michael Smith sworn on the part of defence, and deposed that he resided in Cedar street; knows defendant, and had seen him write; from my knowledge of his writing, the lotters now shown me resemble his handwriting but I will not swear positively as to their being his on not.

not.

There being no other witnesses in court, on the part of the defendant, the testimony was here closed and the cause summed up for the respective parties, to the jury, who brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, \$2,000

damages.

Action for Libsi.—Emery Matthews vs. Moses S. and Alfred E. Besch.—This was an action for libel. The plaintiff sued the defendants for a libel on a former occasion,
which consisted in a police report published in the Sun
newspaper. The present action is for the republication
of that libel in the proceedings of the last trial, and comments on the case. Adjourned.

United States District Attorney's Office.

Mar 27.—Charge of Stabbing—Edward Mahon, cook and steward of the American bark Cornelis L. Bevan, was brought up and held to answer on a charge of having stabbed his Captain, Joseph L. Nobre, with a knife, about the head and face. on the 25th January last, when the vessel was lying in Genoa. The accused was arrested by the American Consul at Genoa, and sent on to New York in another ship, to answer to the charge.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

## FRIDAY, May 28-6 P. M.

We have not much change to report in the stock the transactions in which were principally for cash. At the first board. Canton Company declined 1/2 per cent, the first board. Canton Company declined ½ per cent, and Nicaragua Company. ½; Eric Railroad advanced ¼ per cent; Harlem, ¾; Norwich and Worcester, ¾; Reading Railroad, ¾; Panama Railread, 1¾; Long Island, ¾; Woollens. \$8 \$400.40 Colored do. 9 1.671 Northern Indiana Railroad, 3. At the second board, the Cloths. 13 5.290 Ginghams. 6 336 market was more buoyant, and the sales much larger than we have noticed in the afternoon for some time Eric Railroad advanced 36 per cent; Reading Railroad, W: Harlem, W: Norwich and Worcester, W: Canton Company, 3/4; Harlem preferred, 3/4. There were some small ales; of New Jersey Zinc, but holders are not disposed to sell in view of certain developements about being made relative to the Franklinite, which is found in such quantities in the mines of the company. Only a few shares of Nicaragua changed hands to day. The Northern Light from San Juan, is hourly expected, with a fuil load of passengers and a large amount of specie. She will bring two weeks' later intelligence from California I The details of the Cambria's news do not vary materially from the telegraphic accounts. The favorable reports of the cotton market are confirmed.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, amounted to \$53,109 10; payments, \$25 876 06—balance, \$3.841.593 19.

The demand for foreign exchange this morning was pretty active, and drawers were firm at previous rates. We have, therefore, no alteration to report in quotations, It is impossible to tell, with any degree of correctness what amount of specie will go out in the Atlantic to morrow, Saturday. It was reported in the street that full half a million, principally gold, would be shipped. It would be much better if she should take out double that amount.

annual dividend of ten per cent.

Proposals for the bonds of the Central Indiana Rail-

coad Company will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this city, to morrow, Saturday. There are two hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each. bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in this city, the principal redeemable May 1st, 1866. These bonds compose a part of those secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the company.

The annexed statement of tolls on the New York State

canals, from the Albany Register, shows that receipts this year, up to the close of the third week in May, have been onsiderably less than those up to the same date in either of the previous six years :-

NEW YORK STATE CANALS—TOLLS COLLECTED
Third week Total to Days of Act Third week
in May.
1846. \$106.070
1847. 173.690
1848. 140.214
1849. 137.461
1850. 113.673
1851. 121.471
1862. 119.061 A comparison for the two years to the 224 of May, (38 days in 1851, and 33 days in 1852) showing the general course of trade, is as follows:—
1851. 1852. Decrease.

Total.....\$643,929 \$437,494 \$206,435 1851. 1852. Increase.

This report shows a great increase in tonnage cleared at tide water. We have no returns showing the comparative tonnage cleared at Buffalo, Black Rock, and Oswego, for tide water. The reduction in rates of toll is the principal cause of the decrease in tolls. This will not seem strange when it is taken into consideration that the reduction in tolls is about fifty per cent. The decrease in amount of tolls received, secording to the above statenent is equal to thirty-four per cent.

According to the last report of the Bank Commissioner.

of Connecticut, the bank capital of that State is rapidly increasing. There has been, during the past year, an increase of about twenty per cent in the number of banks. The banks in Connectiout are distributed as follows :-

Bountes. IV. of Bon Hartford 7 Now Haven 9 Fairfield 9 Litchfield 4 320,372 1,791.775 1,013,360

The above figures include only the capital actually paid in. Instalments yet due, to be paid in this year, will increase the aggregate bank capital in the State to \$13.465,442 50. The capital of the ten new banks is \$1,990,000. apital of old banks increased last year \$646.675. Compared with the returns for January, 1852, here has been an increase in loans and discounts of \$1,253,508 31. The total circulation of the banks on the 1st of April last, was \$7,118,625 06.

The receipts at tide water, of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, for the third week of May in 1851 and 1852, have

been as follows:—

Flour. bbls. Wheat, bu. Corn. bu. Barley, bu.
1851 145.114 82.541 329.036 10.108
1852 118.017 102.259 211,675 14,388 Dec. 27,097, Inc. 19,718 Dec. 108,461 Inc. 4,280 The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1851 and 1852, have been :—

Dec. 268,765 Inc. 130,011 Dec. 789,738 Dec. 5,529 receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including

the 22d inst., have been as follows:-RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT TIDE WATER. Canal open. April 22. Corn.....Barley...... 599,506 47,684 24,680 13,738 4,741 185,200 24,500 Barley 99,656
Pork, bbls. 27,384
Beef 15,794
Ashes 8,742
Cheese, lbs 934,600
Butter 177,300
Lard. 3,173,500
Bacon 3,391,500
Wool 270,100 53,193 20,804 14,217 7,988 560,990 420,400 5,018,200 78,600

last year to the same date; but compared with those of 1850, the excess, as well as of wheat, is great. Pork and 1850, the excess, as well as of wheat, is great. Pork and beef compare favorably with receipts of 1851. In the other articles—ashes, butter, lard, bacon, and wool—the deficiency is very great. Indeed, choese and butter—the latter especially—have almost ceased to be articles of canal traffic, seeking, owing to their perishable nature, the more speedy transit of the railway.

The Brunswick Canal and Railroad Company, of Georgie, offer for sale two hundred thousand deliant of

Georgia, offer for sale two hundred thousand dollars of their seven per cent mortgage bonds. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, payable semi annually, in this city. The trustee of the bondholders is D. R. Martin, Eeq., President of the Ocean Bank. The proceeds of this sale of bonds will be applied to the completion of the sale of bonds will be applied to the completion of the canal and the construction of two locks, one at each end. More than five hundred thousand dollars have already been expended on this work. The canal is twelve miles long and fifty-three feet wide, and extends from the great river of Georgia-the Altamaha, to the safe and commodious ocean harbor of Brunswick, where it is fed by tide water. The Altamaha, and its forks, the Comulgee and Coonse, with their numerous tributaries, afford an inland steamboat navi-gation of over 1,809 miles, to Macon, Milledgeville, and all mense quantities of this staple, and of the vast supplies of excellent pine lumber which cover a portion of the country, are wafted down these waters, but are prevented the mouth of the Altamac by the bars, which obstruct the mouth of the Altamaha, in common with all the great Southern rivers. Brunswick harbor has been pro-nounced by several naval officers appointed by the government to make surveys, the only safe and acceptable harbor on the Atlantic, south of Virginia. It is land-locked, and affords the best anchorage for frigates, close up to the wharves of the town. The entrance is about a mile wide between the islands of St. Simon and Jekyl, and is nearly straight, with 24 feet of water in the shallowest part of the channel. Extensive arrangements are being earried out for lines of packets between Brunswick and the Northern cities, and no one can doubt that upon flow through it, completing, as it does, a feature known nowhere else in the Southern States, of an immense district, pre-eminently rich in products for foreign com

merce, and whose wide extended inland waters are thus connected with an excellent port at a salubrious point, of the easiest access to our largest ships. The annexed statement exhibits the value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumption, for ware-housing, and withdrawn from warehouse, during the

week ending the 27th of May, 1852 :-

Muslins..... Embroid. do... 821 10.146 1.429 Spools ... 50 1.494 Webb ... 4 3.952 Manufs of ... 12 614 3,158 erges..... Hose.... Paddings.... Braid and Bdgs 54 Carpeting..... Fancy do..... Manufs. of .... Total ..... \$40.057 Veils..... 200 \$40.057 vens. 1

1. 3 504 Shawis. 10

5. 10 2.993 S. & W. shawis 4

3 1,451 Cravats. 2

14 3,951 Handkerchiefs. 1

— Vestings. 7

.256 \$49.046 Silk and cotton 11 Laces...... 3 Thread..... 14 Total..... Straw goods ... 60 Gloves...... Leather do.... Suspenders... 1 Matting... 28 Oil cloth... 6 7,196 Total ..... 233 \$160 728 Total......112 \$22.547 Withdrawn from Warehouse,

MANUFACTURES OF WO | MANUFACTURES 07 81LK | \$2,145 Silks | 75 \$10,365 | 2,849 Ribbons | 1 452 | 351 Sarsets | 2 416 | 339 Shawls | 28 3,730 | 169 Silk & worsted | 6 2,097 | 326 Pongees | 74 11,268 | 1,946 Raw | 6 1,330 | MANUFACTURES OF Lustres ..... 2 Blankets..... 1 Hose..... Carpeting .... Total . . . . . 23 \$8.125 Total . . . . . 192 \$36,258 Total .... 23 bolton
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.
COttons... 14 \$2,443 MISCELLANEOUS
Hose ... 9 759 Straw goods ... 2
Spool ... 1 163 Pinsh ... 1
Matting ... 235 MISCELLANEOUR. \$394 2.175 1,112 Total ..... 24 \$3,355 Total ..... 24 \$3,355

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Total ..... 288

Linens ..... 71 \$7,613

Entered for Warehouse. \$3,681 | MANUFACTURES OF Wool. | MANUFACTURES OF COTTON Woollens. | 11 \$65.93 Cottons. | 7 \$2,515 Cot. & worsted 36 10.016 Colored do. | 23 3,487 Carpeting. | 1 223 Handkerchiefs. | 6 54 Flush. | 11 2.602 Spool. | 13 1,692 MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Linens. | 39 \$6,422 Do. and cotton | 4 1,921 Thread. | 3 917 MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Linens. | 39 \$6,422 Do. and cotton | 4 1,921 Thread. | 3 917 MANUFACTURES OF FLAX. Sike. | 2 \$863 Crape shawls. | 4 574 MISCALLANEOUS. | 10 1 2,929 Millinery. | 3 2,849 Kaw. | 3 698 Handkerchiefs. | 2 849 Total. | 35 \$7,914

Total ..... 13 \$4,724 Total ..... 35 \$7,914 The corresponding week in each of the past two years,

present the annexed comparative statement. | Bacarrutation | Bacarrutatio Pigs. Value.
980 \$69,466
343 \$9.555
223 160,728
266 49.946
112 22.547 Total 1,595 \$511,078

Entered for Warche

Manuf. of wool 109 \$33,918

cotton 147 86,466

silk 79 44,328

finx 73 10,289

Miscellaneous 8 2,225 1,233 \$341.342 23 24 192 71 238 \$33,918 86,466 44,328 10,289 2,225 Total ... 416 127.238

Manuf of wool ... 44 810.275

... cotton ... 47 11,883

... milk ... 23 6.307

f flax ... 30 5.196

Miscellansous ... 14 6.440 127.226 548 959,082 52 64 35 46 13 49.654 Total ..... 168 \$37,101 210 A comparison of these aggregates shows a falling off in

the value of foreign dry goods put upon the market, a \$157,188. The total decrease for the month, is upward of half a million of dollars.

The value of foreign dry goods entered for consump-tion, and for warehousing, and the value withdrawn from warehouse, in each week of the mouth of May, in 1851 and 1852, has been as annexed:—

Entered for Consumption. 1851.

Pkg.s. Value. 1850.

1st week 2.255 \$516,733
2d week 1,750 708,204
3d week 814 379 082
4th week 1.596 \$11,078 Totals. 6,414 \$2,115,097

Withdraum from Worthon

1st week 342 \$07,698

24 week 783 70,688

3d week 660 60,899

4th week 158 37,101 # Warehous \$07.698 70,686 60,899 37,101 Totals..........1.943 \$236.384
Entered for Warehouse. 3.371 229 344 318 548 \$71,296 94.804 91,418 59,032 Totals ..........\$1.688 \$379.689 1,439 \$316,339
Total value put upon the market in May, 1851. \$2 351,481
Do. do. do. do. do. 1852. 1,958,312

The difference is not of much importance, but it is in favor of a more healthy movement in the trade. The no doubt tended materially each season to preserve a better uniformity in our imports and exports than the receipts at earlier dates have induced us to expect. Wish the natural increase in consumption, which must be looked for from year to year, any falling off exerts a powerful influence upon the foreign trade of the country at large. The heavy remittances of securities which have recently been made, have not given such an impetuate importations of dry goods as heretofore, and the prospect at present is decidedly in favor of closing the season without any unusual increase in our business.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, May 28—6 P. M.

Ashrs—Sales of 65 bbls, were effected at \$4% a \$5 for pots, and \$6% a \$6% for pearls—an abatement.

Breswax—1,800 lbs. American yellow found buyers, at 28c. a 26% o per lb., cash.

Breadstuyrs—Flour favored factors, the business consisting of 14,650 bbls.—superfine Canadian and ordinary to straight State, at \$4 06% a \$4 18%; mixed to fanoy Western and favorite round hoop Ohio, at \$4 12% a \$4 31½; with common to good Southern, at \$4 31% a \$4 55%. Retail lots rye flour, fetched \$3 12%; and 200 bbls. Jersey meal, \$3 18%—a reduction. Wheat, barley, and cats, seemed the same. Rye appeared higher, \$,000 bulsels realizing 75c. a 76c. White corn ruled lower, the transactions embracing \$2,500 bushels mixed Western at 58c. a 60c.; and round yellow at 60c a 52c.

Corrow—The demand was larger to day, the sales reaching upwards of 3,000 bales, at 9%c. for middling upwards of 3,000 bales, at 9%c. for New Orleans.

Candles—Plain and patent sperm were slowly dealt in, at 40 a 50c. per lb.

Coal.—Anthracite continued firm, at \$4 75 a \$6 25 per ton, and Orrel at \$7 25 per chaldron.

Copyres.—There were 1,500 bags Laguayya obtained, at 9%c.; 400 Rio, at 9%c.; and 750 Maracaibo, at 9%c.—the previous value.

at 95c.; 400 Mo. at 95c.; and 750 Maracaibo, at 95c.; the previous value.

Coffer, -01d and new sheathing were steadily enquired for, at 20 and 25c. per lb., usual terms.

Francours.—Shippers were waiting the receipt of the Cambria's letters. To Liverpool. 4,000 bushels of wheat were engaged at 4d. bagged by the vessel. Cotton was at 5d. and four at 10 5d. 300 to 500 bbls. rosin were engaged at 9d. There was no alteration in rates for london or Havre. To California, rates ranged from 45c. a 80c.

a \$10\frac{3}{4}.

Fruit.—Among the day's sales we noticed 500 boxes bunch raisins, at \$2 12\frac{3}{4}.

HAY.—About 800 bales river have been taken at 65c. a 65c., cash, per 100 lbs.

HEMT.—Some 120 bales American undressed realised \$117 50 a \$120, 6 months.

HOPS.—Eastern and Western were of more difficult sale, at 20c. a 25c cash, per 1b.

Hidden, The receipts since our last continue light; and with a continued good demand from the trade, importers have been enabled to realize a further advance in price of \( \frac{3}{4} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \) c. per 1b., on all descriptions. The sales comprise 8.594 River Plate, 26\frac{3}{4} \) bs av. at 16c., 8 months, merchantable; 1.687 Buenos Ayres, 20\frac{3}{4} \) bs., at 16c. per lb., in bond, 6 months; 2.674 Barcelona, 21\frac{3}{4} \) bs., rejecting bad damaged, at 11\frac{3}{4} \) c. 6 months; 9.000 Orinoce, 20 ibs., at 14\frac{3}{4} \) 6 months; 1.600 Chili (dry salted). 32 lbs., at 11\frac{3}{4} \) c. 6 months; 9.000 Orinoce, 20 ibs., at 14\frac{3}{4} \) 6 months; 14 dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 13\frac{3}{4} \) c., 2.402 Puerta Cabella, 22 lbs., at 13\frac{3}{4} \) c., 2.402 Puerta Cabella, 22 lbs., at 13\frac{3}{4} \) c., 2.500 Truxillo. likewise in Boston, at 13c.; 100 bales Calcutta cow, mixed, at 37\frac{3}{4} \) c. each; 23 bales slaughter, 10 lbs., 125c each; 24 bales do., 150 in a bale, at 10\frac{3}{4} \) c. each; 37 dead green. 125 in a bale, av. 8\frac{3}{4} \) bales at 10\frac{7}{4} \) c. each; 37 dead green. 125 in a bale, av. 8\frac{3}{4} \) bales claeutta cow, mixed, at 37\frac{3}{4} \) c. each; 23 bales fallents buffalo cow, at 9\frac{3}{4} \) c. each; 37 dead green. 125 in a bale, av. 8\frac{3}{4} \) bales described for the bales Calcutta buffalo cow, at 9\frac{3}{4} \) c. per 1b. And some small parcels of Southern hides have changed hands at 9\frac{3}{4} \) c. to 10c. per 1b.

HIME.—Rockland was more in request and steady in price, 4000 bbls. common having found purchasers, at 85c.

Mottasses.—We heard that 150 hbds Neuvitas were bought, at 28c

Line.—Rockland was more in request and steady in price, 4,000 bbls. common having found purchasers, at 85c.

Molassez.—We heard that 150 hhds Neuvitas were bought, at 28c., and 150 Muscovado, at 22 a 23c. Demand moderate.

Olls.—Sales have been made of 2,500 gallons linsed at 62c.; 1,000 bbls. crude whale, for manufacturing at the castward, at 75c.; and 500 bbls. bleached winter while, likewise at the east, but for this market, at 85c. per gallon, cash.

Provisions showed more animation, the operations comprising 1,000 bbls. prime and mess perk at \$16 % and \$18 % a \$18 %; 500 bbls. fair to prime lard at 9% c. at 10 % c. 450 bbls. prime and mess beef at \$6 a \$7 % and \$10 a \$13 %; several lots 0hio and State butter at 15c. a. 10c; and fair to choice cheese at 6c. a 7% c. per 10c. Real. Estate.—Sales by Auction:—3 lots on 110th atreet, north side, between Bloomingdale road and 10th avenue, same size, each \$220, \$1320; 1 lot on 11th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$400; 2 do on 11th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$400; 2 do on 11th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$400; 1 gore lot on 111th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$400; 1 gore lot on 111th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$400; 1 gore lot on 111th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$400; 1 gore lot on 111th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$400; 1 gore lot on 111th street, adjoining same size, each \$200, \$400; 1 gore lot on 111th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$400; 1 gore lot on 111th street, adjoining, same size, each \$200, \$600; 1 lot on 11th street, south, side, between 10th and 11th avanues, 25 by 100.11, \$124; 1 gore lot in rear of the above, \$124; 1 lot on 112th street, south, side, between 10th and 11th avanues, 25 by 100.11, \$170; 1 lot on 11th street, south side, between 10th and 11th avanues, 25 by 100.11, \$170; 1 lot on 11th street, south side, between 10th and 11th avanues, 25 by 100.11, \$170; 1 lot on 11th street, south side, \$250; 5 lot on 11th avanue, \$250; 5 lot on 11th avan

By New Haven Railroad—169 pkgs. cheese, and 144 do. butter.

By New Haven Railroad—169 pkgs. cheese, and 144 do. butter.

Broat-1760 tons, 130 chaldrons.

Corres.—9,179 bags coffee.

Candles.—100 boxes.

Dyes.—323 casks madder; 182 bags sumae; 82 ceroons, indigo; 39 casks argols; 3 boxes cochineal.

Dyewoos.—400 856 pounds logwood; 2,135 pieces fustic; 10 tons do.; 5,703 pieces Nicaragun wood; 4,262 pieces Brazilleta wood; 20 barrels, 8 casks, 87 demijohns balsam; 5 pipos lemon juice; 60 casks, 20 cases cream tartar; 45 cases gum arabic; 5,069 cantars, 200 tons brimatone; 3 barrels antimony; 2 boxes arab squills; 344 barrels, 38