equiite population, and by a strict party vote, with the sole exception, Kansas was refused admission. He alluded eloquently and feelingly to the Homestead bill, that seemed to the poor man the beloved spot—a home—and pointed out the inconsistency of 16 out of 18 Senators, who, after voting for it, voted to sustain the President's veto of the bill which was originally passed with only two nays against it in the Senate. The Tariff, the admission of Kansas, and the Homestead bill are the three great questions that are to be put before the people, and they challenge and demand investigation. The trade-crusing is on the wall, and no prophet is required to tell how the people will settle these great questions. But Mr. H. said he did not propose to discuss party political questions to-night, but leave it to be treated with worth of Israel was a people chosen of the Lord, we mean that our Israel shall be a man chosen of the people.

The Hon. Mr Washburn, candidate for Governor, followed. He defined the principles of the Republican party, and said that at the passage of the resolution at the close of the Baltimore Convention showed that the Democratic party was willing to surrender the points involved in the Dred Scott decision at the behest of five slaveholding judges. Judge Douglas, he said, receives no Southern aid to the exclusion of his reelection, and the South will not encourage rebellion in any form. He then went on to show that many of the South were opposed to Mr. Douglas for his endorsement of Slavery, the slave-trade, and filibustering; and that the South, as a whole, is about united in opposition to him for his political views. It is for this reason that the National Democratic party have cast him out, and its members have told me, said Mr. W., that he (Mr. Douglas) would not receive a single Southern Electoral vote. Breckinridge is to be the regular Democratic candidate, and to be chosen by them as the Jefferson of Democracy, while Mr. Douglas was the Aaron Burr, and his nomination at Baltimore irregular and bogus. Mr. Washburn said there was an invincible necessity in nominating for the Presidency a child of the people, a son of poverty, in order to show that under our institutions of freedom such a one might rise to a position above that of princes and potentates. Mr. Lincoln will be elected President, and it is only a question of majorities, for the people have it in their hearts to elect him, and will do it. The Republican party will then go on till we Lincoln one Slave State after another, and the doctrine of Disunion be classed as treason. He desired to say one word of that name which honored Maine by being second on the Republican ticket. Hannibal Hamlin's fidelity, capacity, ability, and faithfulness, were read of all men, and his name was never placed on a ticket made to be beaten.

REASONS OF MR. FITZPATRICK FOR DECLINING TO RUN.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

SIR: You have been nominously nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic Party which met at Charleston on the 23d day of April last, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th day of June, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President.

You have been delegated the agreeable duty to inform you of such nomination and ask your acceptance of it.

In selecting you for this high and honorable post, the Convention has but appreciated the ability and high-toned nationality and patriotism which have long distinguished your public career.

We tender to you our congratulations, and have the honor to be your fellow-citizens,

W. H. LUDLOW, of New-York,
W. P. DICK, of North Carolina,
J. L. SEWARD, of Georgia,
J. L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania,
R. C. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana,
W. A. GORMAN, of Minnesota,
T. B. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas,
A. A. KING, of Virginia,
RUFUS BRADBURY, of Maine.

To Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of to-day informing me that I have been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic party, which met at Charleston on the 23d day of April last, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th day of June, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President, was duly received.

Acknowledging with the liveliest sensibility this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, it is with no ordinary feelings of regret that considerations, the recital of which I will not impose upon you, constrain me to decline the nomination so flatteringly tendered. My designation as a candidate for this high position would have been more gratifying to me if it had proceeded from the united Democracy—united both as to principles and men.

The distracting differences at present existing in the ranks of the Democratic party were strikingly exemplified both at Charleston and at Baltimore, and, in my humble opinion, disunction admonishes me that I should in no way contribute to these unfortunate divisions.

The Black Republicans have harmoniously (at least it is believed) presented their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. So have the Constitutional Union Party (as it is termed). Each party is already engaged in the contest. In the presence of such organizations we still unfortunately exhibit a divided camp. What a melancholy spectacle! It is calculated to cause every Democratic citizen who cherishes the Constitution of his country to despond, if not to despair of the durability of the Union.

Desirous, as far as I am capable of exercising any influence, to remove every obstacle which may prevent a restoration of the peace, harmony and perfect concord of that glorious old party to which I have been indissolubly devoted from early manhood—a party which in my calm sober opinion is the only real and reliable instrument which times the South, the North, the East, and the West together in perfect constitutional principles—no alternative was left to me but that which I have herein most respectfully communicated to you.

For the agreeable manner in which you have conveyed to me the action of the Convention, accept my sincere thanks.

Very truly your friend and obedient servant,
B. FITZPATRICK.

To Wm. H. Ludlow, of New-York, and others.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 30

1,000 Tennessee 6s '90	92½	200 Mich. Central RR	48
5,000 Missouri State 6s	74½	100 do	b30 49
1,000 do	64	100 do	s30 47
2,000 Erie R. Bd M. Bs '83	84½	100 do	s30 47½
2,000 Mich. So. bd M. Bs	87	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	s60 30
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	53½	100 do	30½
500 Chic. & N. W. S. F. Bs	50	100 do	b60 34½
5,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs	32	100 do	30½
1,000 Chic. & Chicaid M. Bs	1	100 do	30
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	70	100 do	b60 34½
12 Union Bank	103	100 do	s30 30
18 New-Jersey RR	66	100 Pan. RR. ex div	b60 12½
2 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	96	100 do	125
5 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	95	100 do	s10 125
100 do	b60 96	100 do	125
100 do	s30 95	150 do	b60 125
50 do	time 99	450 Ill. Cent. RR Scrip	62
100 do	98	100 do	b60 62½
15 do	89	200 Gal. & Chic. RR	93
10 do	99	100 do	s10 63
80 Penn. Coal Company	84	100 do	s30 63
200 New-York Cent. RR	86½	200 do	63½
1100 do	84½	100 Cleve. & Toledo RR	90
150 do	b2 84½	100 do	b30 34½
100 do	b60 84½	100 do	b30 34½
200 Erie RR	11½	100 do	30½
200 do	b30 16	1300 Chic. & R. I. RR	70½
5 do	14½	200 do	s30 70
100 do	14½	100 do	b60 70½
50 Harlem Railroad	12½	200 do	b60 70½
50 Third Avenue RR	130	100 do	b30 70½
50 Hudson River RR	40½	100 do	s10 70½
500 do	b60 40	100 do	70½
500 do	40½	5 Chi. Bur. & Q. RR	s10 73
50 Clev. Col. & Chi. RR	43	100 do	73

MINING BOARD.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Copper Falls M. Co	11		Pontiac	4½	
Cliff	5½	6	Quincy	24	34½
Franklin	22½	23	Rockland	23½	24
Hancock	7	7½	Superior	3½	4
Isle Royale	14½	15	Hamilton	2	3
Montezuma	5	6	Columbian	3½	3½
Minnesota	64½	65	Phenix	—	—
National	3½	5	Gardner Hill	68	71
North Hub	3½	4½	Bulford	3½	3½
Pewabic	8½	8½	North State	2½	2½
Pittsburgh	3½	64	Silver Hill	1½	2

The sales are:

30	50	50 North State	s60 2
50 Gardner Hill	60	1½	100 do b60 2
200 Silver Hill		1½	50 Isle Royale b60 1½
200 do	b 0	1½	

SATURDAY, June 30—P. M.

Prices took a downward turn to-day for most of the prominent stocks on the share list, but were firm for Railway bonds, some descriptions of which were still higher. The most important transactions were in Western stocks, nearly all of which suffered a decline of from ½ to 1 ⅌ cent, as compared with the closing quotations of Friday. Rock Island was the most active, and was sold freely at 70¼ at the start, but became firmer toward the close of the call. In Galena, Michigan Central, Southern Guaranteed, and Toledo there was also a moderate decline in prices, and the market had a weak look in the closing transactions. Pacific Mail was sold down to 89¼ on the call, but was in demand at the price, and afterward rallied slightly. Pacific was heavy, and lost all of the improvement of a day or two previous. The dealings in Bonds were not large, but the demand is steady, and prices range generally higher. The absorption of these securities for investment during the past sixty days has been very large, and the improvement is substantial. There was no Second Board session to-day, and the business after the adjournment of the First Board was not important. New-York Central, after some vibrations, closed at 81½ and there was a concession of about ¼ ⅌ cent from the registered sales in nearly all of the leading stocks. There was rather more demand for money among the stock houses during the day, and there was more than ordinary eagerness to sell for cash, even at a slight concession in prices as compared with stocks sold in the regular way. The tone of the market does not encourage the idea of speculative activity at present, and outsiders take but little interest in the movements. Thus, while prospectively the market appears strongly in favor of the bull interest, it is neutralized by an apathetic feeling beyond the Stock Exchange, which gives to the operations all the characteristics of a Summer languor. As we approach the Autumn with continued assurances of a large cereal crop, this indifference is quite likely to disappear, but active movements during the heated term are exceptions to the general rule. The closing prices were for New-York Central 81¼@81¾; Erie Railroad, 18¾@18¼; Hudson River Railroad 47¼@48; Harlem Railroad Preferred 38¼@38¾; Reading Railroad, 40¾@40¾; Michigan Central Railroad 47¾@47¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed 29¾@30; Pacific Railroad 124¾@125; Illinois Central Railroad, 62¾@62¾; Galena and Chicago Railroad 62@63; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 30¾@31; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 70@70¼; Missouri 6s, 84½@84¾.

The foreign bill market remains quiet, with no quotable change in rates.

Freights—To Liverpool: 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9½d@2s.; 10,000 bush. Wheat at 7½d., in bulk, and 7½d. in bags; 200 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 9d ⅌ 310 lb; 50 bbds. Tallow at 27s.; 10 tuns Whalefoots at 20s. To London: 30,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d.@3s. To Glasgow: 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s 6d. To Bremen: 300 bbls. Rosin at 3s., and 50 tuns measurement Goods at 50s.@60s. A ship home from Singapore at $10 50 measurement. A brig of 300 tuns with Guano to Savannah, at $1 75 ⅌ tun. A vessel of 285 tuns from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, with Guano, at $1 ⅌ tun. A vessel of 280 tuns from Havana to Philadelphia, with Sugar, at $1 25 ⅌ box. A brig of 180,000 feet capacity to load at St. Mary's, to Windward Islands with Lumber, at $12 ⅌ M feet.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $931,021 57—for Customs, $136,000; Payments, $979,-778 14—California Drafts, $29,000; Balance, $6,473,-835 74.

The money market to-day has exhibited increased activity, by reason of preparations for the heavy dividend and interest disbursements of next week. Probably ten millions of dollars will be disbursed for these purposes, which will be ten or twenty days in finding its way back again into the reservoirs and available for loans. In this temporary movement of loans rates have been further advanced in many cases, and the current asking rate on demand loans has been 6 per cent; transactions, however, have been made as low as 4½@5 per cent on very favorite collaterals. An attempt was also made to put up the rates on paper, but with only partial success. We quote gilt-edged at 5@6 per cent, with less doing at the minimum rate. The banks are not as anxious lenders as they were a week or two since, but their customers are fully accommodated. The bringing down of the bank specie by the foreign drain will, no doubt, continue, and will force the banks to maintain a conservative position. The specie average of Monday will probably show some decrease, notwithstanding the California receipts on the 27th. The report of Saturday week was nearly a million and a half. The export by the three steamers to-day—City of Washington, Hammonia, and Illinois—is, in the aggregate, $1,902,200.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay dividends on the following securities: Indiana State Bank Loan, Indiana Central Railroad Second Mortgages, Indianapolis and Bellefontaine First Mortgage Bonds, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Second Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1; Ross County, Ohio; Washington County, Ohio; Town of Harmar, Ohio; Town of Marietta Ohio; City of Chillicothe, Ohio. The Greenwich Savings Bank pays the usual interest on the third Monday of July. The Mariners' Saving Bank pays on the 10th of July. The North River Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. The Phenix Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable on and after Monday, July 2. A dividend of 4 ⅌ cent has been declared, by the N. Y. Exchange Bank, payable on and after July 5. The Directors of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable to the stockholders registered at the New-York agency, (office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William street), on and after Monday, August 6, 1860. The Terra Haute & Richmond Railroad declare a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. in New-York, on the 2d of July. The Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Co. will pay the coupons due July 1st, on their First Mortgage Bonds at the Mercantile Bank. The holders of the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co (East Division), due Jan. 1st, 1859, are requested to call at the office of Barclay & Livingston, No. 24 Beaver street, and are notified that the agreement in reference to these coupons will be carried into effect on and after July 2d, 1860. The Hanover Fire Insurance Co. pays a semi-annual dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. pay the Housatonic Railroad coupons due 1st July. The interest on the bonds of the City of Dayton, O., will be paid by Atwood & Co.

The aggregate exchange of Treasury Notes under the proposition made by the Secretary of the Treasury, is something over five millions, leaving still a large amount overdue and unexchanged. Mr. Eugene Kelly has been elected a director of the Park Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Donnelly. The exchanges at the Bank Clearing-House this morning were $20,554,434 91, and the balances $1,287,-063 02. The total exchanges for the week ending this day were $127,854,320 15, being an average of $21,-308,053 36, against $22,116,242 34, during the week ending on Saturday last. The Bergen Tunnel it is stated will be ready for the passage of trains in September next. The Directors and some invited guests went though it yesterday. It is nearly seven-eighths of a mile long, about 39 feet wide, and 23 feet high. The total cost of the work when completed for use will be about $1,800,000. We are requested by the resident Director of the Galena Road, to say that there is no foundation whatever for the statements of *The Milwaukie Sentinel*, copied into one of the morning papers in regard to low rates of grain freight. The Board, on the contrary, have passed a resolution to take no freight and do no business which does not pay all expenses.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New-York, for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Dry Goods	$1,096,756	$3,111,438	$2,154,253
General Merchandise	1,683,021	3,774,573	3,314,203
Total for the week	$2,779,777	$6,886,011	$5,468,475
Previously reported	$55,289,744	112,267,498	107,567,204
Since Jan. 1	$57,969,521	$120,153,509	$113,016,679

Export of Specie from the port of New-York for the week ending June 30, 1860:

June 25—Brig W. Wilson, Cindad Bolivar—Am. gold		$15,000
" " York Lamplighter, Demerara—gold coin		25,000
June 27—Steamship Star of the West, Havana—doubloons		103,630
June 28—Schr J. L. Bowman, Mayaguez—doubloons		7,936
" " Schr J. L. Bowman, Mayaguez—U. S. silver		6,000
June 29—Bark Dos. Maracaibo—Am. gold coin		3,000
" Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg—Am. gold		59,000
" Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg—Mex. dollars		148,949
" Steamer City of Washington, L'pool—gold bars		303,244
" Steamer City of Washington, L'pool—Am. gold coin		300,000
" Steamer City of Washington, L'pool—gold & silver		13,502
June 30—Steamer Illinois, Havre		975,502
Total		$1,966,776

The market rates for the city Bank Stocks are as follows:

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Am. Exchange	109½	109¾	Merine	—	85
Atlantic	65	70	Market	104	—
Atlas	96	96	Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	102½	—
*Bank of America	108½	110½	Mech. & Traders'	103	—
*Bk. of Commerce	99½	100	Merchants'	105	—
*Bk. of New-York	100	—	*Mer. Exchange	96	97
*Bk. of North America	106	107	*Metropolitan	110	111½
*Bk. of Commonwealth	96	97	Nassau	101	102
Bank of Republic	—	130	National	—	105
Bk. State of N. York	99½	99¾	N. Y. County	110	—
Broadway	142½	—	Ocean	97	100
Butch. & Drovers'	125	130	Pacific	119	—
Chatham	100	102	Park	115	—
Chemical	419	—	People's	100	—
Continental	103	103½	Phenix	106	—
Corn Exchange	101	—	St. Nicholas	—	94
Fulton	159	—	Seventh Ward	102½	—
Greenwich	93	—	Shoe & Leather	106	108
*Grocers'	95	—	Tradesmen's	102	—
Hanover	99	99	Union	102½	103

* Ex dividend.

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, during the month of June, 1860:

June 1, 1860, by balance		$3,739,847 22
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
On account of Customs	$2,738,231 07	
On account of Patent Fees	9,556 45	
On account of Post-Office Department	1,041,612 31	
Treasury Notes	300,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	21,756 24—	$4,126,663 07
Total		$7,866,515 29
PAYMENTS.		
Treasury Drafts	$4,607,305 95	
Post-Office Dept.	343,262 24—	$5,340,568 19
Balance June 30		$2,525,927 10
By Balance, Cr. Disbursing Accts.	$2,461,316 94	
By Receipts during the month	1,036,442 18—	$4,097,759 12
To Payments		1,867,761 73
Balance		$2,230,051 39
By Balance Cr. Interest Accounts	$9,446 22	
By Appropriations	1,045,524 64—	$1,054,964 02
To Payments		3,702 50
Balance		$1,051,262 42
By Receipts for Customs in June, 1860		2,755,931 07
By Receipts for Customs in June, 1859		3,214,906 87
Decrease in June, 1860		$459,053 80
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		404,203 96
By Coin received during the month	$91,220 36	
By Fine Bars rec'd during the month	227,398 37—	318,619 73
Total		$722,824 69
To Payments in Coin	$105,560 03	
To Payments in Fine Bars	268,638 11—	373,598 14
Balance		$349,226 55
By Coin in hand, Asst'l Treas. Office	$5,737,240 91	
By coin in hand, Assay Office	177,038 92—	$5,965,397 83
By Fine Bars, Assay Office	172,413 66	
By Unparted Bullion, Assay Office	345,881 74—	$518,295 40
Total		$6,462,921 28
Less Due Depositors		229,221 05
Balance		$6,233,277 18
Amount of past due Treasury Notes surrendered for redemption exceeds		$5,000,000 00

STATEMENT *of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending June 30, 1860.*

Deposits of Gold		$170,000 00
Foreign Coins	$12,000	
Foreign Bullion	19,000	
United States Bullion	147,000	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		18,500 00
Foreign Coins	$10,000	
Foreign Bullion	4,000	
United States Bullion, contained in Gold	2,000	
United States Fine Bullion, old Coins	1,500	
Lake Superior	750	
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	$158,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	30,500	
		$196,500 00
Gold Bars stamped		191,478 43
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phila., for Coinage		23,119 00

Messrs. Thompson, Brothers, say:

Since the defeat of the Homestead Bill the Land War and market has been quite active. We quote a further advance to-day, viz:

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buy.	Sell.
40 Acres	$1 00	$1 10 ⅌ acre.
80 Acres	85	95 ⅌ acre
120 Acres	80	88 ⅌ acre
160 Acres	80	88 ⅌ acre

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW-YORK FOR SIX MONTHS FROM JAN. 1

Entered for Consumption.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Manufactures of Wool	$1,970,813	$10,207,504	$13,053,617
Manufactures of Cotton	3,820,264	12,893,117	8,730,769
Manufactures of Silk	6,016,119	15,217,699	16,734,144
Manufactures of Flax	1,339,716	3,320,907	2,705,794
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	1,326,178	2,941,693	2,569,898
Total ent'd for consumpt'n	$16,319,959	$52,670,260	$45,774,123

Withdrawn from Warehouse.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Manufactures of Wool	$2,107,129	$530,197	$1,758,669
Manufactures of Cotton	2,315,559	1,093,241	1,661,597
Manufactures of Silk	2,209,354	448,139	902,687
Manufactures of Flax	1,125,121	619,235	497,862
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	853,326	231,026	377,816
Total withd'n from warehouse	$8,610,691	$3,123,823	$4,718,611
Add entered for consumpt'n	16,319,959	52,676,260	45,774,123
Total thrown on the market	$24,931,961	$55,800,083	$50,493,134

Entered for Warehousing.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Manufactures of Wool	$1,121,271	$2,241,461	$1,882,114
Manufactures of Cotton	1,077,424	747,430	1,435,624
Manufactures of Silk	823,699	302,139	955,903
Manufactures of Flax	509,565	336,141	215,477
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	355,213	242,442	305,163
Total	$4,259,169	$3,269,631	$4,485,381
Add ent'd for consumption	16,319,959	52,676,260	45,774,123
Total	$22,579,319	$55,964,858	$50,659,474

This leaves the total, since Jan. 1, $5,000,000 below the corresponding figures for last year.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW-YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE.

Entered for Consumption.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Manufactures of Wool	$17,060,077	$32,253,494	$31,691,003
Manufactures of Cotton	10,022,011	16,063,235	16,393,131
Manufactures of Silk	17,591,009	26,740,501	33,633,706
Manufactures of Flax	3,701,855	8,583,246	8,343,231
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	3,041,783	4,820,755	5,469,660
Total	$51,016,735	$87,494,109	$97,477,601

Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Manufactures of Wool	$6,369,118	$5,245,046	$3,355,431
Manufactures of Cotton	4,414,963	1,740,316	2,195,014
Manufactures of Silk	5,254,970	1,348,739	1,248,011
Manufactures of Flax	2,215,427	1,242,722	911,214
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	1,326,173	749,713	653,251
Total withdrawn from warehouse	$19,579,651	$10,317,046	$8,497,931
Add ent'd for consumption	51,016,735	87,494,109	97,477,601
Total thrown on the market	$70,596,386	$97,811,155	$105,975,532

Entered for Warehousing.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Manufactures of Wool	$3,904,753	$7,041,814	$3,301,742
Manufactures of Cotton	4,044,539	1,410,143	3,029,175
Manufactures of Silk	3,867,721	746,868	1,738,646
Manufactures of Flax	1,864,381	719,096	864,691
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	1,519,876	494,499	771,148
Total warehouse entries	$16,225,351	$9,954,414	$10,305,401
Add consumption entries	51,016,735	87,494,109	97,477,601
Total entered at the port	$67,242,086	$97,448,523	$107,843,202

The following table will compare the exports of the seven principal staple articles for the week:

Week ending June 28.	1859. Amount.	1859. Value.	1860. Amount.	1860. Value.
Cotton, bales	4,014	$229,229	1,597	$84,157
Flour, bbls	11,139	79,743	27,768	152,249
Corn Meal, bbls	1,420	6,257	100	340
Wheat, bush	.....	.....	235,105	237,209
Corn, bush	1,562	1,523	99,198	65,848
Beef, bbls. and tcs	417	14,006	1,543	21,320
Pork, bbls. and tcs	2,139	30,673	1,267	21,735
Total	....	$359,927	....	$482,918
Increase of the week as compared with that of 1859				$124,009

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from commencement of the year to June 28:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	$5,009,761	$5,095,815	$86,054	.....
Flour	1,977,959	2,014,365	936,716	.....
Corn Meal	170,426	157,430	.....	$13,296
Wheat	25,466	1,438,565	1,413,099	.....
Corn	16,966	919,081	902,117	.....
Beef	1,166,429	1,266,391	100,008	.....
Pork	1,205,977	905,679	.....	340,298
Total	$11,326,128	$14,196,066	$4,117,062	$353,194
Increase as compared with 1859				$3,742,953

The annexed statements are from the letters of the Superintendent of the Silver-Hill Mine: Mr. Pascoe writes that at the bottom of the engine shafts the ground is much softer, and the vein getting richer in lead, &c., every foot of sinking; in fact, the deeper they go down the richer the vein becomes in argentiferous galena. The stopes were looking very well, and a winge, which was being sunk between the 250 and 300 feet level, on the west vein, looked much better, and contained considerable ore. This winge, when down, will open a large extent of stoping ground. Mr. Pascoe advises having sunk a deposit of very rich black ore in the shaft; this is probably highly charged with sulphuret of silver. These advices from Silver Hill are corroborative of the opinion expressed by Mr. Petteriek, that ore of increased richness in lead, &c., would be developed at greater depths, and it is in this direction that the operations of the company are now turned.

A Montreal paper says:

The Committee of the House on Railway Freights has received important evidence, in regard to the arrangement between the Grand Trunk Steamers on the lake and river. It is stated in evidence that the Railway Company and the Hon. John Hamilton have chartered eight steamers, namely: the Champion, Passport, Jenny Lind, Kingston, Banshee, New Era, Northerner, and New-York, paying the proprietors the sum of $55,000. The steamers are bound to charge railway rates, and the owners divide the profits or losses with Mr. Hamilton and the Company. This secures the Grand Trunk a monopoly of the passenger business on water as well as on land, and limits the facilities of the public. We believe it will prove a loss in the end to the railway, which will be called upon to pay $25,000 certainly, and probably losses besides.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that there is a prospect that the Central Ohio and Steubenville Railroads, which are both now in the hands of receivers, will shortly agree upon some arrangement for a consolidation and division of through earnings. The same paper says:

We hear it rumored that a fast freight express line is to be established at early over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad from New-York by certain Philadelphia parties. Some proposition has been made to the Little Miami folks in connection with this projected enterprise, but we do not as yet learn the details. We are informed that the Ross County Court, now in session at Chillicothe, has extended the time when the creditors of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad are to file their claims from the first Monday in July to the first Monday in October next.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 28th says:

A steady, healthy business in discounting is about all that can be noted of matters to-day, in that department of banking; with some of the bankers a little increase was made in the amount of paper taken, but there is nothing significant in that the less so, inasmuch as the increase was not generally experienced. Exchange sales were up to a full current average with most of the bankers, with some they were below. Fair receipts were had at some of the houses from shipments of provisions and from wool, but there is no material change in the current stock in the hands of dealers, certainly not enough to effect any change in our quotations.

The anthracite coal tonnage of the week is very large. *The Philadelphia Ledger* of Saturday reports:

The anthracite coal tonnage this week by all the lines shows a increase on the tonnage of last week of some 8,000 tons, and is thus far the largest weekly tonnage for the season. The Schuylkill Navigation, it will be seen, is nearly fifty thousand tuns! The Reading Railroad also shows a handsome increase. The tonnage from the Schuylkill region by the road and canal is 2,200 tons greater than last week. The supply by the Lehigh Railroad and Navigation is about the same as last week. Broad Top and Delaware and Lackawanna again fall off a little. The tonnage by the below-tunnel is now nearly three million of tuns, and by estimating the tonnage of the Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Co., will give an aggregate, probably, of nearly three and a half million of tuns this year.

The following abstract of company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with last season to the same dates:

Roads.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Dec.	Inc.
Reading	43,581	526,521	506,031	....	12,589
Schuylkill Nav.	40,641	524,851	502,214	....	22,077
Lehigh Nav.	26,648	364,668	344,961	....	19,127
Lehigh Valley	15,662	467,650	355,226	....	112,423
Del. and Lack.	24,368	451,411	347,897	....	103,513
Broad Top	4,176	89,501	59,869	....	29,632
Shamokin Valley	4,351	75,615	62,674	....	12,949
Tuscarora	2,409	43,577	56,391	13,493	....
Lykens Valley	4,956	60,979	38,869	....	22,110
Barclay R R	1,464	8,947	7,467	....	1,479
Total	167,604	2,612,420	2,229,609	13,493	442,470

The New-Orleans papers of the 26th inst. report:

There is no variation of any kind in exchange, and operations are partially suspended in all classes of bills. Drawers, however, are very firm, and previous quotations are generally maintained. We repeat as follows: Clear sterling bills, 10@10¼ ⅌ cent premium; bank rates, 10¼@10½ ⅌ cent premium; bill of lading drafts, 9@9½ ⅌ cent premium; francs, 5.8¾@5.12½ ⅌ dollar; sixty-day bills on the North, ½@1 ⅌ cent discount; sight, ½@¾ ⅌ cent premium.

The movement of grain into Chicago is very strong. Annexed are the deliveries on the 27th. By telegraph we are advised of a receipt of 260,000 bushels on the 28th.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Canal	..	12s	2,691	..
G. A. C. & R. R.	11	4,563	7,239	1,554
C. & R. I. R. R.	45	1,750	82,550	..
Illinois Central	302	5,250	25,350	350
B. & Quincy R. R.	151	1,029	43,177	526
North-Western R. R.	255	..	..	600
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	..	..	16,414	..
Total	924	15,603	156,481	2,030

The Chicago Press of the 28th says:

We notice that Judge Dillon has granted a peremptory mandamus requiring the officers of Jones County, Iowa, to levy and collect a tax to pay the interest on their bonds. This is as it should be, and we are glad to know that Judge Dillon has added his testimony to that of other courts all over the land, against the suicidal policy sought to be pursued to some counties in trying to defraud their creditors.

Whatever cause of complaint Jones County may have against the Iowa Central Air-Line Railroad Company, there is no reason why she should defraud private individuals, who, like herself, were the dupes of that Company. We are too well acquainted in Jones County to believe that any considerable number of her people countenance repudiation.

"But suppose the county could have evaded her debt, what would she gain? A reputation for dishonesty that would cause her to be shunned by the substantial immigrants, who will now cast their lot in a community where the public sentiment is pledged to repudiation.

"Let Jones County, like some prominent repudiating counties in other States, retrace her steps, or she will be more indirectly every year for the next ten years than her debt. Her citizens should hurl from office those men who have sought to put a stigma on the air comes of their county and State, and elect in their place men whose public acts will not be repulsive to the moral sentiment of the country. Judge Grant of Davenport, who has conducted these suits, is entitled to the thanks of the entire North-West for the ability he has displayed in preserving the integrity of the State in this matter."

THE ARCHBISHOP ON ITALY.

Archbishop Hughes read yesterday morning, in St Patrick's Cathedral, a lengthy discourse on the robbery of the Romagna from the Pope. His text was the commencement of the second Psalm:

"Why have the gentiles raged and the people devised vain things? The kings of the earth stood up, and the princes met together against the Lord and against his Christ, saying: Let us break their bonds asunder, let us cast their bonds away from us."

The Archbishop commenced by giving a graphic and exceedingly minute and picturesque description of the first approach of St. Peter to Rome, and followed the spread of Christianity until it was embraced by Constantine, and gave a brief account of the trials of the Pontiffs down to the time of the French Revolution. The Reformation only struck at the spiritual power of the church, but the French Revolution, with its infidelity and atheism, struck at both her temporal and spiritual power. St. Peter was invested with distinct and superior prerogatives; upon him the church was to be built, and the Lord prayed for him in an especial manner. Back by link we could trace a papal succession from Pius IX. to St. Peter, and from St. Peter to a higher source. It was necessary that his successor should be free to exercise his authority, without regular interference, and hence the necessity of his temporal power. We were told that Christ's kingdom was not of this world, but it was in this world. There were those who forgot that every independent sovereign of Europe who has usurped the power of the Pope had set up his little imitation of the Kingdom of Christ. These latter usurpations of beyond and bywomen indicated the necessity of temporal supremacy on the part of the Pontiffs.