THE SUSPENSION OF NEWSPAPERS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Charge to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JUNE 13.—Before Judge RUSSELL

At the Court of General Sessions, this morning, the following gentlemen were empanneled as Grand Jury:

CYRUS MASON, Foreman.

John E. Andersen,	Samuel A. Beekman,
Nathaniel W. Carter,	Seabury Brewster,
Martin L. Delafield,	Jacob D. T. Hexsey,
Mathew Hettrick,	Benedict Lewis, Jr.,
John J. Haver,	Willard Phelps,
David C. Newell,	Wm. T. Sadd,
Jas. H. Pinckney,	W. M. Thomson,
Wm. Paine,	John P. Worstell,
Wm. Remson,	John Townsend,
J. Austin Stevens, jr.,	John D. Welsh,
Amos H. Trowbridge,	Chris. Zabriskie, jr.

The Grand Jury having taken the usual oath, Judge Russell delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: A striking element of your oaths is, that you will leave no one "unprosecuted for fear." Not to be fearless in the discharge of your duty is as much a disregard of a grand juror's oath as to yield to a more corrupt motive. This suggestion is made more particularly in reference to a matter about to be submitted to you, which, in one aspect of it, arraigns the conduct of agents of the General Government, acting, it is said, under its orders, and, in every point of view, involves the greatest delicacy and responsibility on your part.

The present condition of our country, however much to be regretted, does not dispense with our obligations to our State as well as to our Federal Government. The observance of the one in no way conflicts with a regard for the other. Both sets of obligations can and do exist together, nor can there be, nor is there any want of harmony or consistency between them. We have the good fortune to live in a State behind no other in its attachment to the Union; and in a city which yields the palm to no other for the promptitude with which it has invariably responded to all demands upon it for men and money to sustain the efforts of the General Government.

The very Constitution, which every one should want to see preserved inviolate, provides that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence." This provision could not have effect if, in times like these, when a State is perfectly loyal and engaged in the performance of all its duties, both to the General Government and its own citizens, the General Government can still step in and override and nullify its institutions.

The meaning of this provision evidently was, that when a State assumed a republican form of Government and was carrying out such a system in good faith, the General Government should protect and not trample upon it. In this State we can boast of this condition of things. Our local government is eminently republican, and it has never been interrupted in its existence from the time of its first establishment. All through our present national difficulties, its laws have extended their benefits to its citizens—the peace and order of society have been preserved—offenders have been brought to justice and punished in the usual way, and the whole machinery of justice has been moved, without any obstruction or suspension.

The question propounds itself seriously to us at this time, whether the execution of the highest military prerogative of the General Government can legally disturb or supersede the republican institutions of our State. Of course no resort to violence or open personal resistance can or will be advocated. The question should be decided in a quiet, legal way, and if the present juncture warrants it, this is a very proper occasion for originating and presenting it in such a form. It is distinctly provided, in another part of the Federal Constitution, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties, &c., shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

While we defer to this provision, we certainly have the right to inquire whether acts, done in the name of the General Government, are really built upon the Constitution, or laws, or treaties of the United States. On the 23d of the last month, a proclamation, purporting to come from the President of the United States, and bearing all the usual marks of authority, was published in two of the newspapers of our city. This so-called proclamation contained a recommendation of a day of fasting and prayer, and the announcement that four hundred thousand additional men would have to be furnished by the loyal States, by the 15th of the present month, to aid in suppressing "the existing rebellious combinations," and that, in default of the latter, "an immediate and peremptory draft" would follow.

In the city such an announcement was calculated to produce the greatest excitement, and did, for the few hours its falsity was undetected. Of course I do not assume to give you facts, for you are the tribunal to investigate the facts and present them in proper form. What I say to you has been gathered from the publications of the day, or from public report, and is not to enable me to direct your action, but rather to direct you to the proper inquiry. After the proprietors of the papers which had been imposed upon in the publication of this spurious proclamation discovered the fraud, which was at an early hour in the same day, they cooperated with the agents of the General Government to endeavor to ferret out the guilty author.

They were so occupied for several hours, when an order was issued by the General Government to its agents to incarcerate them and take forcible possession of their establishments. The first part of the order was never fully executed. The latter part was, and the forcible possession maintained for several days. The author of the fraud, it is said, has been discovered, and the newspapers in question have been exonerated from all suspicion of guilt or blame. If this be so, this is an instance of innocent men being summarily interfered with, or trespassed upon, in the sanctity of their persons and property. As such, it is a violation of both the Federal and State Constitutions, and it is your duty to examine into it. This is not a self-imposed or self-assumed duty by this Court. The facts were communicated to the Executive of this State, and he addressed to the District-Attorney of this county the communication I now read to you.

[The Judge then read Gov. Seymour's letter, which has already appeared in our columns.] Acting upon the duty this Court owes to the laws of this State, which is repeated in the official document I have just read to you, I beg to submit the matter to your calmest and most careful consideration. The Court is convinced that you will deal with it in such a manner as becomes the dutiful and loyal citizens of a dutiful and loyal State. Anything like political bias should be discarded. The question is simply thus: Have the laws of the State, in reference to the protection of person and property, been violated, and if so, who are the parties who have been concerned in it? No matter what their station may be, they must answer for the wrong, if there be one. If the President of the United States, or other officer who assumed to issue the order, had no such power or authority, those who obeyed and enforced it are clearly responsible.

For the purposes of this occasion the Court instructs you that such an order as has been referred to would not, under the circumstances stated, be any protection to those concerned in its execution. This will raise the question at issue between the State and General Government in a legal way. Any attempt to interfere with freedom of speech or liberty of the press has been regarded and watched with the greatest jealousy by the constituents of our Federal and State Governments. These invaluable privileges are protected in both the Federal and State Constitutions. Neither Congress nor our State Legislature can make a law abridging either right. In the year 1798 the famous "Sedition law" was passed by Congress, giving the Government extraordinary power in reference to publications calculated to weaken its authority. So unpalatable was this law that it was finally repealed. Two of the State Legislatures expressly declared against its constitutionality. At the time it was passed the Government being in a state of comparative infancy, it ought probably to have been more favorably regarded; but it involved rights too dear to be trenched upon or surrendered. In reference to the alleged author of the spurious proclamation, you will receive evidence of the fact establishing his guilt, and if you are satisfied of it, you will present him for such an offense as, under the advice of the District-Attorney (to whom you are entitled to appeal for advice), may be proper. At common law the "spreading false news to make discord between the king and nobility, or concerning any great man of the realm," was an offense against the public peace, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

It may be that the elements of the common law will be invoked by the District-Attorney in reference to this offender. In reference to the parties engaged in taking and maintaining forcible possession of the newspaper establishments, the Court instructs you that if there were three or more of them, they would be liable as for a riot, which has been defined to be "where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel, or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance in a violent or tumultuous manner." There is another subject I desire to call your attention to.

At the last term of this Court my learned associate disposed of nearly all the unfinished prison cases then pending in this Court, leaving very few to be tried at the present term; therefore, you will perceive the necessity of devoting sufficient time each day until the business before you is completed, and, as often as bills of indictment are drawn and signed, they be brought in. By that course you will greatly facilitate the action of the Court. Your duties will not be very arduous, for crime has greatly decreased in this city. Last year at this time, our County Prison averaged about 80 prisoners on each corridor. At the present time they only average 20. So, by prompt action on your part, all the prison cases can be disposed of in a few days, and you discharged from further attendance, as it is not intended to send before you any cases where the parties have entered into recognizances to appear and answer, that being the rule invariably adopted by this Court at this season of the year. You have jurisdiction over all offenses committed in this county; also, over offenses committed in any other county in the State, where the property, the proceeds of the felony, has been brought into this county.

It is made my duty by law to call your attention to the statute against usury, the statute against lotteries, the statute against extortion, the statute for the purity of elections, the statute to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the statute entitled "The Ticket Passenger Act." The violation of either of these acts is declared to be a misdemeanor, and as such punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court. You have a right to fix your own hours for meeting, and adjourning, and your foreman can excuse any of you from attendance without an application to the Court; you can select one of your number to act as secretary to keep the minutes of your proceedings.

It takes twelve of you to find a bill, the like number to consider it, and sixteen to form a quorum for the transaction of business. At the last February term of this Court, in my charge to the Grand Inquest of the county, on their legal right to originate complaints, I expressed myself very fully, which renders it unnecessary for me to dwell again on the subject, as you will find it printed in the back of instructions which will be sent to you by the District-Attorney, and to which I invite your special attention. Gentlemen, one of the officers will now conduct you to the Grand Jury room.

SENTENCES.

Elizabeth Ransom (colored), grand larceny; Penitentiary six months.

John Flannagan pleaded guilty of shooting John Robinson; State Prison two years.

Gottlieb Miller and Ross Miller, grand larceny; remanded for sentence.

Henry Gibson pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing Peter McArdle in a drunken row, in Elizabeth street.

Edward Hunter, the wife-murderer, being summoned for sentence, Mr. Clinton, his counsel, read an elaborate paper, which purported to have been written by the client, wherein the prisoner stated that he had at no time denied that he killed his wife, but that he had merely claimed that the killing was done in a moment of unpreventable frenzy; and he added that no language could describe the poignancy of his grief, or the crushing load of sadness which he must bear to the grave because he had committed the deed. He wished it distinctly understood that neither he nor his counsel had at any time asserted that he was insane before or subsequent to the killing of his wife, and that he could not and did not form any intent to kill, but that the deed was committed in a moment of unpreventable frenzy. He expressed his gratitude to his late employers, neighbors, friends, and acquaintances, for their kindness in his hour of affliction and peril. Appealing to the Recorder he said: "Notwithstanding my miserable, forlorn, and desolate condition—my wife in her grave, my children soon to be orphans, myself prostrate, broken-hearted, probably soon to be consigned to a felon's cell, my life a dreadful wreck—I do not ask clemency at the hands of the Court; but I do earnestly request that your Honor will do me justice as far as you yet have the legal power." The prisoner then endeavored to show that under the Recorder's charge to the Jury his offense was not murder in the second degree, and he intimated that the Recorder had not construed the law with liberality. He added: "When they [the Jury] first retired, they stood five for manslaughter and seven for murder. The number for manslaughter was at no time less than five, but from time to time increased, until there were as many as ten for manslaughter. They were out about forty-six hours, during all which time they did not ask for or desire any instructions upon the law from the Court. Under these circumstances, at about ½ o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d day of June, your Honor entered this court-room where the jury were, the Assistant District-Attorney and my counsel being present. You stated that you had received a communication from the foreman of the jury, stating substantially that they found it impossible to agree. * * * * * * Your Honor then charged the jury that under the statute they might find a person guilty of an inferior degree, and not guilty of a superior degree, if they so chose.

The effect of your charge to the jury on Friday was to precipitate them, in less than ten minutes, upon a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Your Honor excluded from the consideration of the jury the second degree of murder, when it might be of benefit and save me from an ignominious death upon the scaffold; but when it could only—as far as I and my counsel could perceive—work to my injury, you pressed it home upon their consideration in the manner I have herein stated, the effect of which, as shown by their verdict, was most disastrous to my rights. In other words I could not have the benefit of this degree of homicide as a shield of protection, but it was wielded against me as a sword for the destruction of what I thought to be my rights as established on the solid foundation of law.

In consequence of error of law on the part of your Honor, I stand convicted of a crime without having had an opportunity to be heard in my defence, so far as that crime is concerned."

Recorder Hoffman then said: "Edward Hunter: You have been asked what you had to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you, and in reply your counsel has read a very elaborate paper charging error of law on the part of the Court. If there have been any errors on the part of Court, they will be reversed by an appellate tribunal. I take no exceptions to the tone and language of the paper, which are somewhat unusual. You have been convicted of a terrible crime—of the murder of your wife. I will not dwell upon the case, and thus add to the torture you are now enduring. The case had been tried carefully, and several days had been spent in hearing the evidence. The Jury deliberated several days, and, tempering their verdict with mercy, saved you from the gallows. It was not because they believed you innocent, but solely because they were not willing to sacrifice your life. It was undoubtedly their intention, however, that you should not longer mix with your fellow-men; and, therefore, nothing new remains but to pass the sentence of the law, which is, that you be imprisoned in the State Prison at hard labor for the residue of your natural life."

Hunter, who exhibited deep emotion, was then removed from the Court.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JUNE 13.—Before Justice FOSTER.

DECISIONS.

William H. Aspinwall et al. agt. Edward H. Cormick et al.—Let an order be entered, that the injunction order granted herein, at the Special Term of this Court, on the 7th day of April, 1857, be and remain in full force until the further order of the Court; that a Receiver of all the property, franchises and effects of the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company be appointed in the place of William Kent, esq., deceased, and that it be referred to William F. Allen, esq., a counselor of this Court, to appoint a suitable person such Receiver, to fix upon the amount of security to be given by him, and to determine upon and approve of the sufficiency of the securities to be given by the Receiver, and that he report to this Court with all convenient speed; and further, that the residue of the order to show cause be discharged, without costs of this motion to either party.

Nathaniel L. Griswold agt. William H. Marsten et al.—Let an order be entered that the answers of the defendants in this action be stricken out, unless within twenty days they cause to be deposited with the Acting Clerk of Enumerated Special Term of this Court all the books, journals and ledgers of the late firm of Marsten & Powers from the 28th day of November, 1859, to the 26th day of April, 1860, inclusive, and permit them to remain with the said Acting Clerk for the space of ten days for the inspection and examination of the plaintiff, his attorneys and counsel with an accountant; and if the said books shall be so deposited, the said Acting Clerk shall certify and furnish all statements from said books, or any of them, to the party or parties desiring the same, which statements may be used as evidence on the trial of this action; and that the plaintiff pay to said Acting Clerk the sum of three ($3) dollars per day for each day he shall be in attendance on the examination of said books, and that the defendants pay to plaintiffs $10 costs of this motion.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13 Before Judge CARDOZO.

DECISIONS.

Kerr agt. King.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted upon conditions. (See opinion.)

Stevens agt. Pierce et al.—Motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.—Before Justice MONELL.

DECISIONS.

Michael Ludwig agt. Henry Engle.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer to complaint, with costs.

Before Justice ROBERTSON.

Wellington Clapp et al. agt. Samuel W. Beekman et al.—Judgment for defendants. See opinion with Clerk.

Patrick O'Reilly agt. Edward King.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion with Clerk.

Allan Hay agt. Mark Mandelick.—Extra allowance of $150 to plaintiff.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, June 18.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 1945, 1945, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1979, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007. Part II.—Nos. 1708, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1720, 1722, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1756, 1762, 1764, 1770, 1772. Part III. Nos. 1501, 1117, 1630, 842, 1487, 1687, 1522, 1130, 1073, 1805, 1340, 303, 268, 1422, 72, 1067, 1312, 404, 457, 201.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer Nos. 18 to 27. Issues of law and fact. Nos. 219, 244, 247, 248, 255, 81, 164, 254, 255, 256.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part I.—No calendar posted. Part II.—Nos. 3038, 3363, 3404, 3235, 3236, 3646, 3730, 3728, 3344, 3396, 1076, 3616, 1978, 2522, 3436, 3100, 3694, 3754.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 321, 339, 139, 566, 257, 213, 566, 583, 590, 591, 593, 595, 596, 19, 549. Part II.—Nos. 314, 229, 422, 489, 260, 310, 142, 436, 76, 530, 582, 584, 403, 161, 1340.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Board met at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, the President, Councilman Hayes, in the chair. A resolution was adopted, that the thanks of the Common Council be tendered to Francis Makedy, Thomas McGrath and Thomas Taylor, members of Engine Co. No. 31, for their valuable and self-sacrificing services in preserving Mr. Heller and his wife from being burned to death at the fire in the dwelling-house of Mr. Heller, on the night of May 31st. Mr. Opdyke offered a resolution, which was lost, that the salaries of all city officials be reduced, on and after July 1st next, ten per cent. The following communication was received from the Mayor, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: The resolution directing the Street Commissioner to furnish each of the Police Justices of this city with a suitable badge, baton and stave of office does not meet my approval.

My objections are similar to those I urged in reference to a resolution to furnish badges to the members of the Common Council. It is a needless expenditure of money; heretofore the Police Magistrates have performed their duties satisfactorily without these badges. They certainly do not require any insignia while sitting in Court, and there is no more necessity for badges to be supplied them than to the Civil Justices or the Judges of the Common Pleas or Supreme Court. Economy forbids the wasting of the public money in procuring gold badges similar to those worn by the members of the Common Council.

The resolution is beside defective in not stating the cost of procuring these badges and other official ornaments, nor making an appropriation therefor.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Ordered to take the usual course.

Adjourned to Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 13.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup	113¼	100 Wyandotte V. & C. Co.	6¼
5,000 do	113¼	50 Metropolitan Bank	130
13,000 U. S. 5-20s, Coup	106½	100 Pacific Mail	279
40,000 do	106½	500 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	132
1,000 do	106½	600 Erie Railway	11¼
1,000 U.S. 5s '71, Coup.	103	1700 do	11¼
500 Treas. Notes, 7 3-10 Oct. & April	101	150 Erie Preferred	110
30,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cert.	97½	300 Hud. Riv. R.R.	142
1,000 do	97½	1000 do	141½
1,000 Ill. Cent. Bs '79	103	500 do	141
7,000 Missouri 6s issued to Han. & St. Jo. R.R.	62	100 do	141½
20,000 Indiana State 5s	93	2500 Hudson River Scrip	91
4,000 Mo. 6s is. to Pac. R.R.	75½	2000 Reading R.R.	109
25,000 Ohio & Miss. Certs.	52½	200 do	109
20,000 do	53	500 do	109½
11,000 O. & Miss. Pref. Cer.	92	200 do	109½
5,000 Alton & T. H. Inc.	60	200 do	109½
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	102	100 do	109½
15,000 do	101	200 do	109½
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. L.G.	1½	5,000 Mich. Central RR.	104
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	104	200 Mich. Sou. & N. I. R.R.	9
1,000 Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st	110	100 do	9½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	120½	1400 do	9½
4,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	100 do	9½
3,000 Atlantic & G. W'n 1st M., Olio Div.	90½	600 Ill. Cent. RR. Scrip	12
10,000 Marietta & C. 1st M.	105	100 do	10
5,000 American Gold	253	200 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	111½
100 American Coal Co.	36½	200 do	110½
200 do	38	500 do	110½
5 Bank of N. York	317½	100 Chic. & N. W. RR.	54
50 Bank of Commerce	111½	100 do	54
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	150	100 do	53½
200 Canton Co.	41½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	79½
100 do	36 4-5	100 do	80
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	232	400 do	80½
75 do	230	100 Chic. & R. I. RR.	110
50 do	230½	100 do	110½
100 Penn. Coal Co.	250	100 do	110½
300 Central Coal Co.	20	100 do	110½
100 Com. Coal Pref.	27	200 do	110½
150 do	28	100 do	110½
400 do	30	100 do	110½
200 Quick-Silver Min.	75	8 C., R. & Quincy RR.	127
100 Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	20	300 do	127½
400 Copper Iron Mines	16	400 P., Ft. W. & Chicago	115
1800 Mariposa Mining	4½	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.	7
200 do	4½	200 do	7½
200 do	4½	500 do	7½
200 do	4½	100 do	7½
50 do	4½		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Coup.	106½	200 Reading RR.	14
10,000 U. S. 6s 1-year Cer.	97½	1200 do	14
2,000 Ohio & Miss. Cert.	53	300 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	79
2,000 Canton Company	41½	100 do	79½
1000 Cumb. Coal Co. Pref.	77	200 Mich. Sou. & N. I. RR.	9
100 do	76½	200 do	10
500 Quicksilver Mining	75	100 do	10
200 Erie Railway	11½	300 Ill. Central RR. Scrip	129
500 do	11½	300 do	129
200 Pacific Mail	280	100 do	129
100 N. Y. Central	132	200 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	111½
100 Hudson River	142	1500 Chic. & R. I. RR.	110
200 do	141½	100 C., R. & Quincy RR.	127
100 do	142	200 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	115½
100 Chic. & N. W.	54½		

OPEN BOARD OF STOCK BROKERS.

FIRST BOARD.

150 N. Y. Central RR.	132	10,000 Ohio & Miss. Certs.	53
500 Erie Railway	11	20,000 do	53
500 do	11½	500 Chic. & R. I. RR.	110½
300 do	11½	50 do	110½
200 Hudson River RR.	141	100 do	110½
200 do	141½	150 do	110½
200 do	141½	200 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	79
100 do	141½	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch. R.R.	115
100 do	141½	100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.	7½
100 do	141½	100 Canton Company	41½
100 do	141½	400 Quicksilver Mining	75
200 Reading RR.	109½	100 do	75½
200 do	109½	100 do	75½
100 Mich. Cent. RR.	144½	200 Mariposa Min. Co.	4½
400 M. S. & N. I. RR.	9	100 do	4½
500 do	9½	100 do	4½
100 Clev. & Pitts.	111½	100 do	4½
700 Chic. & N. W. RR.	54	100 do	4½
200 Cumberland Coal	77½		

SECOND BOARD.

100 Erie Railway	11½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	80
100 Hudson River RR.	143	100 Chic., Ft. W. & Ch.	115½
300 Reading Railroad	141	100 Chic. & R. I. RR.	110
100 M. So. & N. Ind.	9	100 Canton Company	41½
500 Ill. Central RR.	129½	100 Quicksilver M. Co.	75
200 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	111½	200 Mariposa M. Co.	4½
200 Chic. & N. W. RR.	54		

MONDAY, June 13—P. M.

Gold opened at 195¼@195⅝, sold at the same rate at the Stock Exchange, and was quite steady until the afternoon, when it suddenly rose to 196, closing firm. Government Stocks are quoted, 6s of 1881, 113¼@113½; 5-20s, Coupon, 105¼@106; April 7.30s, 107½@107¾; Certificates, 97½@97¾; Tennessee 6s, 58@60; Virginia 6s, 52; Georgia 6s, 57½; Missouri 6s, 70½@70¾; California 7s, 102; Canton Co., 41½@41¾; Quicksilver, 75@75½; Delaware and Hudson, 230@230½; Pennsylvania Coal, 210; Cumberland Coal, 72; Central Coal, 60½@60¾; American Coal, 38@38½; Pacific Mail still continues to advance, and is quoted 277@278; Central Transit Company, 40; New-York Central, 132; Erie, 111½@111¾; do. Preferred, 109½@110; Hudson River, 141½@141¾; Harlem, 283 asked, and no bid; Reading, 141@141½; Michigan Central, 144@144½; Michigan Southern, 95½@96; Michigan Guaranteed, 140½@140¾; Panama, 260@265; Illinois Central, 129@129½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 111½@112; Northwestern, 54@54½; do. Preferred, 90½@90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 128@130; Rock Island, 115½@115¾; Burlington and Quincy, 137½; Prairie du Chien, 69@70; Fort Wayne, 115½@116; Terre Haute and Alton, 64½@64¾. At the Second Board there was a continued desire to sell stocks, and the chief purchases were to cover contracts. Pacific Mail made another rampant movement, closing at 279@280. Four hundred is named as the price at no distant day. Hudson River shares were offered for sale, and during the afternoon sold at 141½. Stocks were dull all day, with no disposition to operate largely in either direction. Government securities are steady, with moderate sales. Railway mortgages are firmly held. Bank shares are only offered in trifling amounts. Coal stocks are steady, but inactive. Railway shares barely maintain the reduced quotations of Saturday, and were freely offered. Speculations for a rise are kept out of the market by fear of the loan. It is the largest offered in the history of the Government, and will naturally disturb for a time a good deal of capital now employed in carrying stocks and commodities at high prices. If reasonable success attends the movements of the Army of the Potomac, enough money will go to the support of the Government to seriously disturb speculations, which can only succeed under disasters to the Army and a return to the fatal policy of manufacturing paper money. Speculators for a rise understand that military success, repeated loans, and a contraction of currency, mean ruin to them, and prefer to wait upon Grant's movements, and to buy sparingly. It seems to be settled among financial authorities that a good portion of the forthcoming loan will find its way at once to Europe, and furnish an amount of Exchange sufficient to break the price of gold and bills. The sale of a round sum of National Stock abroad will be a heavy blow to gold, and welcome to all having remittances to make. With the National flag over Richmond, there will be no end of European capital to buy Federal securities to an extent which will enable the Treasury Department to sharply contract the currency and move toward specie payments. The National Banks will generally bid for portions of the loan. The First National has already a long list of bids, and will be represented at the opening at Washington. The closing prices were: American Gold, 195¾; Erie, 112; Hudson, 144½; Reading, 141½; Michigan Southern, 96½; Illinois Central, 129½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 112½; Rock Island, 115¼; Chicago and North-Western, 54; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 115½; Canton, 41; Quicksilver, 75¼; Mariposa, 49.

In Freights, the engagements to Liverpool include 54,000 bush. Wheat at 3½@3¾d.; per neutral vessel, 30 boxes Bacon at 15s.; 500 tcs. Lard at 15s.; and per steamer, 35,000 bush. Wheat, part at 4½d., and the remainder on private terms. To London, 1,900 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d.; and per neutral vessel, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. To Glasgow, 20 tuns Sperm Oil at 20s. To Antwerp, 450 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. The carrying rates are, in American vessels, to Liverpool, 1s. for Flour, 3@3½d. for Wheat, 10s.@12s. 6d. for Heavy Goods; on foreign vessel, to same port, 1s.@1s. 3d. for Flour, 4d. for Wheat, and 12s. 6d.@15s. for Heavy Goods. To London, per American vessel, 1s. 6d. for Flour, 5½d. for Wheat, 15s.@17s. 6d. for Heavy Goods; and in foreign vessels, to same port, 1s. 6d. for Flour, 6d. for Wheat, and 15s.@17s. 6d. for Heavy Goods.

Money is quoted 6@7 ⅌ cent, and is not scarce at the rates. The deposits on account of Clearing-House Certificates, to-day, are $7,810,000, and on general account, $1,190,000, or $9,000,000 altogether. The following is the bank statement of the week:

	June 11.	June 4.	
Loans	$194,335,821	$196,740,609	Dec. $1,954,788
Specie	24,041,794	22,461,604	Inc. 1,580,190
Circulation	5,049,457	5,140,639	Dec. 91,182
Deposits	176,668,473	175,810,367	Inc. 1,583,056

Next week's statement will show a decrease in the loans and deposits, and a dearer money market may be looked for with reasonable certainty.

TABLE of the Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits, in the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, June 11, 1864, to which is added the Capital of each Bank.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Amount of Capital.	Average Amount of Loans & Discounts.	Average Amount of Specie.	Average Amount of Circulation.	Average Amount of Deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$
B. of N. Y.	3,000,000	7,391,283	1,282,593	67,840	6,038,542
Manhattan	2,050,000	8,405,549	565,[illegible]	54,820	5,[illegible]
Merchants'	3,775,000	7,354,544	1,362,813	119,542	6,4[illegible]
Mechanics'	2,000,000	5,746,843	569,253	96,028	5,2[illegible]
Union	1,500,000	4,778,106	616,982	74,004	4,6[illegible]
B. of Amer.	2,000,000	10,516,231	3,091,614	5,856	12,5[illegible]
Phenix	1,000,000	4,413,375	811,232	25,002	4,2[illegible]
City	1,000,000	4,091,000	1,037,100	....	3,[illegible]
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	2,973,245	193,593	341,183	2,[illegible]
Fulton	600,000	2,37[illegible]	471,051	43,029	2,8[illegible]
Chemical	300,000	5,722,190	1,733,775	27,216	6,4[illegible]
Merch. Ex.	1,235,000	2,305,479	201,223	24,500	1,[illegible]
National	1,500,000	2,748,703	404,869	21,276	1,[illegible]
Bot. & Dr.	800,000	2,543,028	112,022	243,905	1,3[illegible]
Mech. & Tr.	600,000	1,755,257	141,013	207,912	1,[illegible]
Greenwich	200,000	743,4[illegible]	62,712	31,804	[illegible]
Leath. Mfr.	600,000	2,330,665	315,235	36,921	2,[illegible]
Ulster Co.	300,000	1,737,159	306,613	29,537	1,[illegible]
Bk. St. N.Y.	2,000,000	5,459,014	626,824	42,025	6,[illegible]
Am. Exch.	5,000,000	10,464,632	1,526,229	9,741	8,[illegible]
Commerce	10,000,000	16,833,666	1,415,300	1,756	[illegible]
Broadway	1,000,000	3,140,544	496,934	42,148	3,[illegible]
Ocean	1,000,000	2,330,461	151,179	169,584	1,[illegible]
Mercantile	1,000,000	3,776,972	388,483	5,264	3,[illegible]
Pacific	422,700	1,305,302	114,799	75,500	1,7[illegible]
Rep. Bank	2,000,000	4,140,923	251,913	20,079	[illegible]
Chatham	450,000	1,307,913	33,661	9,582	1,[illegible]
People's	412,500	1,223,017	94,451	15,401	1,2[illegible]
N. Amer.	1,000,000	3,207,100	63,829	139,474	3,1[illegible]
Hanover	1,000,000	2,801,839	130,067	102,939	1,4[illegible]
Irving	500,000	1,562,373	47,318	58,256	1,[illegible]
Metropol'n	4,000,000	9,274,409	1,059,130	504,481	6,2[illegible]
Citizens'	900,000	1,791,274	100,092	160,317	1,1[illegible]
Nassau	1,000,000	2,315,642	131,445	5,772	2,2[illegible]
Market	1,000,000	2,145,643	268,412	69,925	1,[illegible]
St. Nicho.	500,000	1,503,538	116,526	51,824	1,[illegible]
Sh. & Lth.	1,500,000	3,906,131	161,346	5,3,216	3,[illegible]
Corn Exch.	1,050,000	3,631,796	252,30[illegible]	118,833	2,[illegible]
Continental	2,000,000	4,339,920	203,334	34,814	2,[illegible]
Commonwlth.	750,000	3,0[illegible]	126,34	137,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Oriental	300,000	692,792	83,01[illegible]	107,124	79[illegible]
Marine	400,000	1,203,942	130,53[illegible]	128,373	2,[illegible]
Atlantic	300,000	1,040,049	71,[illegible]	110,373	1,[illegible]
Imp. & Tr.	1,500,000	4,[illegible]	192,211	177,[illegible]	3,213,717
Park	2,000,000	11,600,801	1,146,[illegible]	303,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
North R. Am.	500,000	1,656,123	151,773	16,883	1,[illegible]
Grocers'	300,000	1,[illegible]	39,619	6,5[illegible]	[illegible]
N. River	400,000	1,361,172	54,192	29,186	1,[illegible]
East River	250,000	693,144	24,087	114,216	658,[illegible]
Man. & M.	500,000	1,[illegible]	116,411	2,124	1,2[illegible]
Dry Dock	200,000	374,030	61,794	28,019	[illegible]
N. Y. Ex.	100,000	....	....	....	....
Bull's Hd.	200,000	730,468	25,003	147,322	7[illegible]
N. Y. Co.	200,000	690,120	21,322	93,[illegible]	76[illegible]

TOTALS.

Total Capital	$60,000,000
Loans and Discts.	$194,335,821 Specie 6,041,794
Circulation	5,049,457 Deposits 172,0[illegible]

Clearings for week ending June 4	$457,048,207 60
Clearings for week ending June 11	4[illegible] 519,135 84
Balances for week ending June 4	21,675,017 32
Balances for week ending June 11	20,268