...ey, will remain at Corinth awaiting further

...EL TROOPS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

...ngo Sunday Journal of the 18th inst. says ...tleman, well known to the editor, passed ...e city on Tuesday morning, direct from Mobile ...his. He had opportunities of judging of the ...d condition of the rebels, and he estimates the ...ncamped between Vicksburg and Cairo at ...well armed. He says that they have a large ...f Dahlgren guns. He also states that there are ...new 100,000 Belgian muskets, which had not ...xed when he left. He also says that the rebel ...e eager to go to Cairo or anywhere else to fight ...troops, whom they think they can whip easily. ...nts that the prospects of the wheat and corn ...Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama are in the ...egree flattering.

...AL VOTE OF TENNESSEE—PROCLA-MATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

...lowing is the official vote of Tennessee and the ...tion of the Governor declaring the State inde-...of the federal government:—

	Separation.	No Separation.
...essee	14 780	32,923
...nnessee	58 265	8,198
...nessee	29 147	6,117
...camps	2,741	—
	104,913	47,238
	47,238	
...ity	57,675	

...AMATION BY ISHAM G. HARRIS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

...whom these presents shall come greeting: ...e, by an act of the General Assembly of the State ...essee, passed May 6, 1861, an election on the 8th ...June, 1861, was held in the several counties of the ...h accordance therewith, upon the ordinance of ...on and representation; and also, whereas, it ap-...rom the official returns of said election (hereto ap-) that the people of the State of Tennessee have in ...overign will and capacity, by an overwhelming ...y, cast their votes for "separation," dissolving all ...l connection with the late United States govern-...rd adopted the provisional government of the ...erate States of America: Now, therefore, I, Isham ...ris, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do "make ...n and declare all connection by the State of Ten-...with the federal Union dissolved, and that Ten-...is a free and independent government, free from ...gation to or connection with the federal govern-...of the United States of America.

...estimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand ...used the great seal of the State to be affixed at the ...ment in Nashville, on this the 24th day of June, ...1861. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

...the Governor. J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

ARKANSAS.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

...southern paper says that the Arkansas State Conven-...n has passed a military bill authorizing the Governor ...l out 60,000 men if necessary. It halves the state ...wo grand divisions, Eastern and Western, and ap-...s one Brigadier General for each. General Bradley ...unanimously elected to the command of the Eastern, ...General Pierce, late of the United States Army, to ...Western division.

ARKANSAS TROOPS FOR RICHMOND.

...Thomas J. Hindman, late member of Congress ...Arkansas, has reached Memphis with a regiment of ...hundred Arkansas troops on his way to Richmond. ...acknowledges, in the Memphis *Avalanche* of June 10, ...present of a Confederate silk flag from Mrs. Jefferson ...s, sent from New Orleans. He also complains bit-...of the State of Arkansas for not furnishing his regi-...shoes and blankets, and, in a despatch to the Mili-...Board, says:—"I telegraphed you that the men of ...regiment were without blankets and shoes, and re-...ted you to allow me to apply to their benefit the pro-...s of the sugar now in store which I seized from Cha-...nati steamboats and turned over to the civil authori-...before Arkansas seceded."

ARMS IN ARKANSAS.

...he Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 14th inst. says, that nine ...dred and seventy-two muskets and seven cannons ...e recently been sent by the rebels to Northwestern ...ansas, to be used in case of an invasion from Kansas.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN ARKANSAS.

...n Searcy county, Arkansas, thirty miles west of He-...a, says the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 19th instant, ...eral negroes were arrested last Sunday week upon a ...rge of attempted insurrection. On Tuesday three of ...negroes—two men and one girl—were hung. One of ...se executed belonged to Colonel Lightfoot. He was a ...latto boy, a blacksmith, formerly owned by James ...sh, of Big Creek. He was the ringleader of the plot, ...ich, as detailed by himself and others, was most atro-...s. The white male inhabitants were to be murder-...—the females and children spared, provided they did ...resist.

TEXAS.

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

The Arkansas *State Gazette*, of the 1st inst., says:—...ight thousand Texans, completely organized as cavalry, ...fantry and artillery, have offered their services to Pre-...dent Davis, in addition to her quota of men to be fur-...hed in compliance with his requisition.

HOME MOVEMENTS.

[From the Clarksville (Texas) Standard, May 11.]

On Saturday morning a company of 104 men, raised in ...rs, left under command of Captain S. B. Maxey, for ...rt Washita, Arbuckle, or somewhere. On Monday morn-...g Clarksville was alive with excitement, and men were ...completing their equipments and starting off, during the ...ole morning, for the rendezvous at Robbinsville. ...bout one hundred left that place in the evening. Our ...ldies had been busy during Friday, Saturday and Sun-...ay in preparing husbands, brothers and friends for the ...ervice, and also in preparing a flag, and were about the ...ain street, in little squads, to see them off.

Since then Dr. Look has come home from Washita. ...Col. Young, with five hundred men, had taken the ...ort which was in charge of one man, found one san-...ed lot of flint lock muskets, and considerable pow-...er. The troops, eight hundred strong, had left for ...Leavenworth.

If war continues we shall have forays from ...Kansas, and the northern frontier must be well ...prepared. We cannot afford to send any troops ...south. Anywhere on the Gulf coast, or in the ...railroad region, troops can be rapidly conveyed to any ...assailed point. But up here a foray could be made, im-...mense damage done and the parties away before we ...could have a defensive force to repel them. We must ...maintain Washita as a permanent post, and should have ...spies at the northward on all travelled routes constant-...ly, regularly relieved and reporting.

George W. Wright, from Lamar, was in town on Mon-...day on his way southeast to procure arms for his county. ...He was furnished with $2,000 from our county treasury ...for a similar purpose.

We also have a local military organization, to which a large number have put their names, to organize and drill, ready for efficient service.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

SEIZURE OF ARMY STORES IN ARIZONA BY TEXAS REBELS.

The Mesilla *Times*, of the 17th of May, says a large train belonging to W. S. Grant, of Arizona, the army contractor for the different garrisons in this Territory, was seized by the Texas forces at the Rio Hondo, near San Antonio, and the train, animals and freight of all classes were confiscated. Forty wagons were seized, with some 200,000 pounds of freight for Arizona garrisons, and some 30,000 pounds to private parties, chiefly belonging to Mr. Grant.

REBEL INDIANS.

SECESSION INFLUENCE AMONG THE INDIANS.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of June 7, makes the following statements:—We had the pleasure yesterday of an interview with Mr. John A. Peel, who has just returned from Fort Washita, in the Indian territory. Fort Washita, he informs us, and all the other forts in the Territory, were evacuated by the federal forces before the arrival of the Texas troops under Col. Young. The company to which Mr. Peel belonged—the Dead Shot Rangers, from Jefferson, Texas—captured fourteen wagons belonging to Emory's command, which had been left behind. A company from Fannin county also captured several wagons. Emory, finding the Texans in close pursuit of him, threw away guns, ammunition and government stores into the Washita river, first destroying the guns by breaking the locks and taking them to pieces. The enemy left at Fort Washita a large quantity of clothing, some provisions, and one field piece. At Fort Arbuckle, also, they abandoned various government stores and supplies, most of which were stolen and carried away by the Indians before the Texans got there. After taking possession of Fort Arbuckle it was garrisoned by a company of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians under Captain McKinney. Fort Ouachita was garrisoned by the Dead Shot Rangers under Captain Mayberry. Mr. Peel also informs us that the Chickasaws held a council on the 24th May, and formally dissolved their connection with the United States government, and issued a manifesto to the Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles, and to the Reserve Indians, advising them to secede from the old Union, and to petition the Southern confederacy to be received as a distinct organized territory, instead of an Indian Territory. The friendly Indians are all in favor of it. They had ordered off all the Yankee missionaries in the country. The Indians also took up two abolitionists from Northern Texas one of whom was a preacher, and hung them. The forts were all to be garrisoned in twenty days, in accordance with a treaty made with the Reserve Indians. Mr Peel further states, in illustration of the spirit of the Texas troops, that within forty-eight hours after the news came across the Texas border that the Kansas bandit Montgomery was on his way down, there were 10,000 men under arms who started immediately to meet him. He says that instead of there being any abolitionists in Northern Texas, the people are unanimous for fighting, and all classes, including preachers, were eager for the fray.

CHEROKEE INDIAN REBELS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *State Journal* says:—Colonel W. H. Thomas, Senator from Jackson, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the country. It is a company of two hundred Cherokee Indians, organized for battle, and styled the Junaluskee Zouaves. It appears that Colonel Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherokees, lately called a council of the Indians, and explained to them the condition of the country. The chiefs discussed the matter, and said, after consultation, that although they did not understand the national difficulty, they did know North Carolina, and would stand by her. They were ready for any position in her defence. This is remarkable; out of a nation of some eighteen hundred they muster two hundred warriors for the defence of North Carolina. The Cherokees are expert riflemen. They know nothing of military tactics, but show them their work and they have only to be told when to cease fighting. They fight in their own way, and every man for himself. The Zouaves are ready at a moment's notice.

Obituary.

Died, at Lawyersville, Schoharie county, on the 16th of June, Mr. Jeremiah Miller, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Miller was born on the 15th day of June, 1783, at Middleborough, Plymouth county, Mass., and was a descendant in the line of his mother (who was a Howland) of the Pilgrims who landed in the May Flower. He graduated at Dartmouth College in August, 1805, and was his classmate of Daniel Webster.

Court of General Sessions.

NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKETS SENT TO THE STATE PRISON—AN INFLUENTIAL "ABSCIVER" CONVICTED—HARRY JENNINGS IN THE TOMBS.

The proceedings in the General Sessions on Friday were very interesting, and will form an important chapter in the criminal history of the metropolis. The daily newspaper being the channel through which the voice of the people finds expression, its columns have been, and will continue to be, almost exclusively occupied with news and speculations in reference to the war until it is terminated, so that the people do not now demand lengthy reports of criminal, or indeed of any other proceedings. Nevertheless, that portion of our readers whose tastes incline them to peruse the reports of criminal trials will turn aside for a moment from the "war columns" to acquaint themselves with a brief sketch of the career and termination, at least for the present, of some notorious criminals, who were disposed of yesterday by Recorder Hoffman.

The first prisoner placed at the bar was Sarah Williams, alias Lizzie Smith, a celebrated English pickpocket, who was convicted a few days since under the new law of "larceny from the person," she having picked the pocket of Mrs. Eliza Denyke, while that lady was attending the May anniversaries. A primary principle of criminal law—with which almost every one is familiar—is, that the crime of "grand larceny" consists in stealing money or property worth more than twenty five dollars, while thefts under this sum are called "petty larceny." For instance, the wretch who would purloin a plain gold ring from the dead body of a Northern soldier would be only technically guilty of the lesser grade of larceny, however richly he might merit hanging where as the man who would steal the contents of one of our mines would be guilty of grand larceny. The crime of picking pockets in this city having increased to such an extent that citizens and strangers were victimized of large sums of money in the course of a year, the prosecuting attorney secured the passage of a law by the Legislature which provided that whenever a person was convicted of stealing money from the person, the chief would be sentenced as for grand larceny, irrespective of the amount stolen. The punishment for petty larceny is imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding six months, while the punishment for grand larceny is not less than two nor more than five years imprisonment in the State prison. Thus Williams' legal adviser moved an arrest of judgment on the ground that the law upon which his client was convicted applied only to the city and county of New York and not to other counties. The Court was unable, or, at least, indisposed to make this nice distinction, so that Miss Williams will board at Sing Sing at the expense of the State for two years and nine months.

The next case taken up by the Court was similar to this, yet possessing far greater interest, the accused being a refined, genteel looking and elegantly dressed young boy. Her name was Sophia Levy, alias Eskins, and her appearance was so extremely youthful and fascinating that, under ordinary circumstances, it would be extremely difficult to find a jury who would convict her of any offence, except the proof of her guilt was overwhelming. From a casual glance at her childish features one would suppose she had not reached her twelfth year; but it appeared that she was seventeen years of age, and, although comparatively young, she was an adept in crime. The indictment upon which a conviction was had on Tuesday last charged her with picking the pocket of Mrs. Cadmus while she was making purchases at Stewart's. The young thief was caught in the act, and Mrs. Cadmus had so much sympathy for "the child" that she began to give her a moral lecture on the spot, and would have let her go had not wiser counsels prevailed. The precocious pickpocket was searched, and the sum of $10 was found upon her, which was undoubtedly the proceeds of other robberies perpetrated that day. There were other facts connected with her history which the merciful provisions of the criminal law would not permit a jury to know, but which, no doubt, were subsequently communicated to the Recorder—namely, that this "child" was as skilful a pickpocket as ever practiced in this city; that she had long been in the habit of visiting the fashionable retail stores in Broadway, and while the ladies were making their selections of dry goods or jewelry Miss Sophia Levy, alias Eskins, would be prosecuting the duties of her profession with unwearied diligence. She was often detected by the ladies, so bold had she become, but her genteel and extremely youthful appearance always induced her victims to let her go. It is said that she has made several thousand dollars by her thieving operations, and secured a handsome fortune for herself and a competency for her parents, who encouraged her to lead a life of crime. It is a significant fact that six criminal lawyers were paid fees for the purpose of demonstrating to the court and jury that their client was innocent of the charge preferred against her. But these learned gentlemen did not succeed, for the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. So corrupt had this youthful specimen of humanity become, that our reporter was informed that the managers of the House of Refuge would not receive her, for if she was admitted she would contaminate the inmates of that reformatory institution. Probably the Court was made acquainted with this fact, and instead of inflicting a mild punishment, the Recorder sentenced her to imprisonment in the State prison for two years.

One of the most interesting trials which took place during the week was that of Joseph Cohen, an extensive "receiver," which, thanks to the ability of Mr Anthon, the Assistant District Attorney, resulted in his conviction. He was the next prisoner arraigned for sentence. It very rarely happens that a receiver is caught, for, generally speaking, their wealth and cunning combined enable them to evade detection and punishment; and it is a matter of rejoicing when one of these characters is convicted, for the conviction of one receiver of stolen goods is tantamount to the conviction of twenty thieves. It is interesting to know how Cohen transacted his business—and he is a representative man. During the trial it appeared that he kept a candy and fruit stand in the vestibule of one of the Broadway concert saloons, and of course made it a study to acquaint himself with the young men who visited those places of amusement nightly. On one evening he "spotted" a dashing young fellow named Thornton, and drawing him aside inquired if he would not like to make five hundred dollars. The young man replied in the affirmative, and made an engagement with Cohen for the following day. Thornton was a clerk in the employ of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, and, at the instigation of Cohen, embezzled large quantities of sewing silk, which were sold to the receiver for a nominal sum. His employers having missed the silk, suspected Thornton, and engaged a detective to look after him, and in a short time the dishonest clerk was arrested as he was leaving the premises of Cohen in White street. The principal witnesses for the prosecution was Thornton, who was subjected to a rigid cross examination, during which—for the poor fellow was coaxed to confess each successive step in his rapid downward career—his young wife fainted, and had to be conveyed out of the court room. The council for the receiver produced several "respectable" witnesses, all of whom gave him an unblemished reputation (stolen goods receivers, when put on trial, are always proved to have immaculately pure characters, when viewed through the medium of the old clothes merchants and candlestick jewelry venders of Chatham street), but notwithstanding this whitewashing, the jury believed the testimony of the thief, corroborated as it was by sufficient additional evidence of Cohen's guilt. Recorder Hoffman with that clear judgment and keen sense of justice which has marked his official career, sentenced Cohen to the State prison for three years and four months.

Harry Jennings, who was convicted of giving cutaneous leases at Kerrigan Hall in White street, was brought up for sentence. His counsel moved for a new trial on the merits, arguing that the entertainments given by Mr. Jennings and his dogs were not rat fighting but rat killing exhibitions. This being a distinction without a difference, the Court overruled the motion and sentenced Jennings to imprisonment in the city prison for thirty days, and ordered him to pay a fine of $250. This little bill, together with the "learned counsel's fee," will make a slight difference in Harry's finances, so that the "fancy" will have to come down handsomely to enable the dogs to get on their feet again, in order that they may contribute to the intellectual gratification of the cotton of the Broadway saloons.

NOTE FROM JEFFARD'S COUNSEL.

The public will learn that our client, Charles M. Jeffards, was this morning called for trial in the Court of General Sessions during the absence of his counsel. It is now within a few days of a year since he first surrendered himself for trial, and he has persistently urged a hearing before a jury upon every appropriate occasion; and the District Attorney has as persistently and inexplicably opposed a hearing. Yesterday we received proper notice (as one of us understands the District Attorney did) that to-morrow morning the Justice before whom a motion to discharge Jeffards was pending, would decide the matter. This morning, without a moment's notice to the accused, without any intimation to us (although our offices are within a minute's call of the court room, and one of us was engaged professionally in the same business), Jeffards was suddenly taken from the prison, conveyed to the court room, and arraigned for trial. Notwithstanding this surprise he declared himself ready to proceed. District Attorney Waterbury, however, was not ready. On some more appropriate occasion we may comment upon these facts to the manner they deserve. At present we make this statement in order that neither our client nor ourselves shall be made responsible for apparent professional remissness, nor for silently sharing in professional conduct so extraordinary.

[JAS. T. BRADY,
NEW YORK, June 28, 1861. A. OAKEY HALL.

Supreme Court—General Term.

Before Hon. Judges Clerke (P. J.), Ingraham and Gould

JUNE 28.—The following decisions were announced this morning:—

G. Fred. Reid vs. the Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry A. Burr vs. W. J. Syms et als.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Horace H. Bishop et ux. vs. W. H. Bliss.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

The Irving Bank vs. James Netherland.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

William V. Brady vs. the Little Miami Railroad Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Charles W. Williams vs. John Long.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Henry Shubael vs. Henry Hanteam.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

William Gerard et als. vs. John G. Bantz.—Judgment reversed, case referred back to referee, with directions to open it and allow either party to produce further evidence and report thereon, costs to abide event.

James Wilkie vs. John A. Van Amburg et als.—Order appealed from reversed; judgment ordered for defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

William P. Alenworth et als. vs. Samuel P. Dissmore et als.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Nicholas Cremar vs. Conrad Bowers.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Robt. Taylor vs. Hiram Turring.—Judgment reversed and case referred back to referee with directions to open the case before him and receive further evidence from either party, and make further report. Costs to abide the event.

Michael Fay vs. George O'Neil.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Wm. B. Scott et als. vs. John Pellington, et als.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Same. Replevin sale, vs. Ralph Clark et als.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Addison G. Jerome vs. Henry J. Sedgwick.—Judgment should be affirmed.

John Breckingham vs. Solomon Anardut.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

Erastus Rendall vs. Nahman W. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Wellure vs. Richard Remington.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Same et als. vs. The Williamsburg Ferry Company.—In this case, heard yesterday, the Court held:—"We think the plaintiff has no right, as against the Ferry Company, to call them to any account and to claim from them an admission of the profits of the ferry, the remedy, if any, is by the grantees of the franchise as against them as trespassers. The rights of any lessee to transfer to other an interest without the consent of the Common Council is denied. Whether such an action could be maintained by such assignees without such consent is not clear.

Such consent is necessary to test any legal right in the assignee. The judgment must be affirmed, with costs.

Hezekiah Kohn vs. Gottlieb Rosenhatt.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

John S. Hicks vs. Newcourt Cleveland.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

Steinhard vs. Baker.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

Thomas T. Sturgess et als. vs. Elisha Bleamer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Baltimore—Mrs C M Burns and three children, Mrs E Nixon, Mrs S Deyoung, Miss Alma Eliza Roberts, J Didier, Madame De Blum, Miss Percy, Miss Harman, Sale & Nephew, Mr O'Brien, Mrs Sendt, A Fordon, wife and three children; E Lunie, H J Quinan, Miss F Mitchell, Augustus Mitchell, D Winter, Ralph Walker, James L Muir, B Brown, W H Cockbill, Major Feinburg, Charles Colburn, Fernand Nodier, A F Willstead, Mr Baldwin, J Davis, Wm Harle Case, Francis Scott, J Heller, John Calvan, and wife, Mrs P C Golden, wife and three children; James Gray, wife and three children; John Lima, Mr Almeida, G P Maxey, Rev Dr A Gunzburg, Mark Hayes, August Lambert, Sodamatius Foley, Constant Bernex, Thomas Corbett, George Harwood, Col J B Corew, H C Covert, Mr Shepherd and wife, Paul Dyreson, Charles Chambilla, Richard Cockrenan, wife, two children and nurse, John McClure, W Lloyd and wife, George Heydecker, Francis Tryce, F H Stifner, and wife, Mrs E Harmon, two children and infant, J Emorins, Rev S O'Flaherty, T Mason and wife, A Gekovich, V Gekovich, W J Saunders, Robert Clough, W K Kelley, J P Downing, Francis Aquira, M Solomon, P Perez, E Fontlapa, and others in steerage.

HAMBURG—Steamship Bavaria—H E Schmilinski and family, Lagusyra; D Arnmeshold, New York; Mr and Mrs Gilcher, Lagusyra; Mrs B Blechem, New York; G Zoller, Porto Rico; A Gelb, J Cull, Washington; Saul Brand, Toledo; H J Sang, Mr G Van Dyck and family, New York; G Meyer, Louisville; Emile Sieler, A Landecker, New York; Matthew H Lovinger, Jackson; L Lauritsen, Fritz Blanburg and child, New York; Oscar Lehr, Elizabeth; John E Koppen, Baltimore; F Fleischmann, New York; Gustav Scholofer, Hermanna; F Pom, A Larouch, New York; R Seubinger, Chicago; O Lanne, New York; Franz Kohler, Bingen; G Seggendimer, Alabama; Samuel Brand, New York; G J Suss, Hamburg; G A Woellimer, Lagusyra; Mr and Mrs G Bremmenly and two children, New York; Dr Charles L Bernaya, and family, United States Consul at Zurich, St Louis; Jobst Einar Erdmann, Rochester; Chas Hess, St Louis; Aug Bamschedel, Lagusyra; Brand and Mrs Berger, New York; Mr and Mrs R Keller, Chicago; Wm Fischer, St Louis; G S Inchau and family, Louisville; Jos Gaschet, San Francisco; Ad Schelschmidt and sing cheuemann, Indianapolis; Fol-carro Farias Mexico; S W Rosenfeld, New York; E Odden, New Orleans; Jacob Louis, Neustanst and Hardt, Otto Zipperlen, New York; Miguel Fernandez, Spain; Louis Ott, New York; B Wolff, Cleveland; Adam Fred and Mrs Berger, New York; C Meyer, Louisville; Miss Emily Adamy, Boroksen; Mrs Hobach, New York; Mrs A Christian, two children and infant, Washington; Miss I Collard, Mrs S Mateews and Mrs Gevian, New York; Miss Lina Kunz, Indianapolis, Chas Segar, New Haven—and others in the steerage—Total, 274.

HAVANA—Steamship Columbia—M Juarez Patillo, E Juarez Patillo, L Escauriza, Don G Rizon, Manuel Lopez, Filipe Yhana, Thomas Cassus, Frank Guardamino, H D Gould, A Pacchi de Artequi, Ledoro Laguinda, Juliano Rosa, Miguel Rosa, Miguel Fenan, Alcode Irving, J M Cowan, Jose Fernandez, J Sobelosa, Manuel Valdes, C Ruez del Hoco, D Perdels, G Herrea.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 29—6 P. M.

There is nothing new in the money market, and no failures are reported. The foreign exchange market closed dull, but firm.

Stocks were irregular to-day; the market generally was reported by the brokers dull, but steady. Several parties were in the street to-day, offering to lend money at five per cent, or perhaps even less, on stocks, and the bull operators were encouraged to extend their line in consequence. The load of stocks carried by a few bold speculators must be very heavy indeed, and in the event of a sudden turn in the market the collapse would be fearful. Virginias improved ¼ per cent to-day, Michigan Central ⅛, Illinois Central ¼; and, on the other hand, Tennessees declined 1 per cent, Missouris ⅛, New York Central ⅛, Erie ⅜, Harlem ⅜, Galena ⅛, Toledo ¼. Rock Island was steady. There is no outside business in any of these stocks. There is quite a demand for federal stocks. The coupon sixes advanced ⅛ per cent; the registered sold at 85½—an advance of ⅛ per cent in the course of two or three days. The demand for these securities arises in part from the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury will borrow what money he needs by means of Treasury notes. There was no second board to-day, as usual on Saturdays. The market after the board was dull, but steady.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

Receipts	$951 587 58
—For customs	14 797 49
Payments	1 743,586 81
Balance	6 094,283 27

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $12,533,228 50, and the balances $914,769 32.

The bids for the New Jersey State loan of $500,000 were opened at the State Treasurer's office this week, and found to exceed the sum required. They all ranged from par to one per cent premium, and all the offers, except $4,000, were from residents of New Jersey.

It is reported that the Loan Commissioners of the State of Illinois have partially decided to accept no bids for the $1,000,000 war bonds under 85. The Treasurer will receive proposals at the American Exchange Bank till noon of Monday next.

The People's Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 3d of July; the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on the 1st of July; the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad (better known as the Stonington Railroad), a dividend of two per cent, payable at the office of E. Morgan & Sons, July 2.

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

Week ending June 27	1860 Amount.	1860 Value.	1861 Am ount	1861 Value.
Cotton, bales	1,697	$94 158	944	$56,809
Flour, bbls	27,786	152,289	66 962	364 221
Corn meal	100	340	3,754	12,764
Wheat, bushels	275 603	297 269	710 164	337 211
Corn	95 168	65,393	122,489	64 58
Beef, bbls and tcs	1 843	21,820	1 833	30 438
Pork	1,287	21,755	2,698	38,427
Total		$674 964		1,413,452
Increase of week compared with 1860				770 488

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to June 27:—

	1860	1861	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	$6 389 316	9,103 072	2 713,756	—
Flour	2,914,395	6,629 755	3,715,360	—
Corn Meal	137,920	147,722	10,102	—
Wheat	1,643,960	16 257 850	8 613 985	—
Corn	919 081	3 183 608	2,268,927	—
Beef	1,265 31	656 483	—	609,248
Pork	864 079	781 842	—	82 037
Total	$14,134,087	30 759 412	17 317,130	691,285
Increase as compared with 1860				$16 625 345

The following judicious article is from the Davenport *Democrat and News*:—

We understand that another injunction has been issued, restraining the city of Davenport from raising a tax for the payment of the interest on principal on our bonded debt, and also from paying certain bonds issued by the Chicago and Rock Island and the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroads. We cannot say that we like the idea of the city of Davenport refusing to pay debts honestly contracted. We are aware that the times are hard and are constantly growing harder, and that there is an unpleasant prospect, in case the war continues, of seeing the hardest times ever known about here. But do the hard times, present or prospective, make it right to repudiate debts honestly contracted? Do adverse times and circumstances warrant any man or corporation in saying a certain sum of money, honestly borrowed and been or certain bonds given in good faith and for a valuable consideration, shall be repudiated? Not as we regard common honesty. A person or corporation may, with great propriety, sometimes take the advantage of obtaining further time; but wholesale repudiation, even with the sanction of the law, is wrong—is not good for Davenport or any other town. No earthly advantage should be taken by our property holders. We hope to see that day when our city can pay its debts and owe nothing to anybody; but we don't care to see the time when she unblushingly repudiates.

In relation to money and exchange matters, the Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday remarks:—

The money market during the past week has been somewhat broken; but there is yet a lack of gold and good convertible currency to make the wheels of commerce run smoothly. So far as accommodation to the public is concerned, our banks are simply useless, for they cannot even cash a ten dollar bill on the East, not to speak of thirty day paper usually required by commercial men.

Exchange on the East to-day was plenty, and the market stands at par for currency and ⅜ a ½ per cent discount for gold.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the same day says:—

There has been a stiffer feeling in the exchange market for several days past, in anticipation of an improved demand, but so far the latter has not increased materially. It was to be expected that the 1st of July remittances would absorb a large amount of exchange, but so far anticipations in this regard have been realized in a slight degree only, and it seems likely that the demand for the semi-annual remittances will make but a slight impression upon the market. Between government disbursements at the West, and state loans which are being negotiated at New York, exchange must be abundant for some time to come at low figures. We notice by our last report that the Valley Bank had reduced the selling rate to ¾ premium. A. L. Mowry & Co. adopted the same figure to-day, and in some cases it was accepted by other houses; but with these exceptions ⅝ was the figure. The reduction, we think, was more a freak of the trade than a change resulting from the operations of supply and demand. Gold is in only moderate request, but it is held somewhat higher, and we now quote ⅝ a ¾ premium selling. In time bills there is not enough doing to warrant quotations.

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, June 29, 1861.

$5000 U S 6's, '81, coup	85	$1000 Cl & Tol sig 6's	76
1000 U S 6's, '81, reg	85½	Tales Conton's Bank	65
1600 U S 6's, 1867	85½	70 shs Pac M SS Co	69
4000 Ill coup bds, '79	79½	$78 N Y Central RR	78¾
8000 do	79½	200 do s30	78¾
5000 Tenn 6's, '90	88	400 do	78½
5000 do s10	87¾	200 do s7	78¾
2000 do	87¾	50 Erie RR	22½
9000 do	87½	12 Erie RR pref	43
18000 do	87½	150 Harlem RR pref	24½
5000 do s20	87	100 Harlem RR	30
10000 do	87½	10 do	30½
2000 Virginia 6's	42	209 Mich Cen RR	44½
10000 do s5	43	100 do	44¾
2000 do s5	43	50 Mich S & N I RR	12½
5000 do s10	43	25 do	12¾
1000 do	43½	200 Ill Cen RR s30	66½
7000 do c	43½	625 do c	67
4000 N Carolina 6's	50	100 do c	67½
1000 do	50½	100 do s60	65¾
2000 do	50½	100 do s15	66½
4000 Louisiana 6's	50½	100 do s30	66½
1000 Michigan 7's	83	100 do s10	66¾
5000 N York 6's, '61	100	10 Clev, Col & Cin RR	97
6000 Missouri 6's	38	210 Cal & Chi RR c	60¾
20000 do s60	38½	50 do s10	60¾
27000 do	38½	100 do new	60¾
5000 do b30	38½	50 do	60¾
16000 do	38½	150 do s30	60
5000 do	38½	50 do s60	59¾
6000 do s5	38¼	10 do	60¼
1000 Brooklyn G W 1	100	150 do	60½
1000 B Riv RR 1 m	103½	200 Clev & Tol RR	24
2000 do	103¼	100 do	24½
10,000 Chi & NW 2d m	13	400 do s10	24¾
4000 L E & W 1st m b	60½	100 do	24¼
1000 do	61	250 Chi & R I RR s10	35

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of New York for June.

June 1, 1861, by balance		$7,614,058 11
Receipts during the month—		
Customs	$460 797 49	
Patent fees	4,634 47	
Post Office Department	176 892 34	
Miscellaneous	42,021 34	
On account	2,817,279 00	
		3 501,683 64
Total		$10,915,661 75
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$8 481 044 37	
Post Office do	389 338 81	
		8,866 383 18
Balance June 29		$2,049,278 57
Balances, cr., disbursing accounts	$2,020 139 66	
Receipts during the month	4,231 949 17	
		6 852,088 23
Payments		3 846 991 37
Balance		$3,005,096 86
Balances, cr., interest accts	50 249 57	
Appropriation	776,954 79	
		826,295 36
Payments		1,355 00
Balance		$824,940 36
Receipts for customs in June 1861		460 797 49
Do. do. do. 1860		2,754 633 67
Increase in June, 1861		$4 293,135 58
Balance cr., bullion and expense account for Assay Office		137,283 98
Coin received during month	$9 484,467 10	
Fine bars, do.	1,161 39	
		9,485 628 58
Total		$9,622,912 56
Payments in coin	$9 271 068 18	
Do. in fine bars	2,446 16	
		9,273 512 34
Balance		$349,400 22
Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's office	$5,879 315 79	
Do. in Assay Office	1 991 339 95	
		7,870,655 75
Fine bars do. do	$33,407 61	
Unparted bullion do	204 513 00	
Bullion at Mint for coinage	4 175 000 00	
		4 410,920 61
Total		$12,231 576 36
Less due depositors		6,187,491 09
Balance		$6,094,283 27

Business of the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month of June.

Deposits of gold—

Foreign coins	$6 300 000	
Foreign bullion	800 000	
United States bullion (old coins)	1,000,000	
		$8,600,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases—		
Foreign coins	191 000	
Foreign bullion	40 000	
United States bullion (old coins)	100 000	
Lake Superior	200	
Washoe	2 000	
		334,000
Total		$9,000,000
Gold bars stamped		$1,919 383 92
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		2,191,417 95

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 29—1 P. M.

FLOUR was dull, and closed at a further decided decline, especially for common grades. The sales embraced 13 000 bbls at $3 75 a $3 90, and extra State at $4 50 a $4 55.

WHEAT was heavy and closed at a decline of 2c a 3c per bushel, with sales of 275,000 bushels, at $1 08 a $1 12½ for winter red, 78c a 98c for Milwaukee club, and 72c. a 80c for common to prime Chicago.

RYE—Sales 1,500 bushels at 68c.

CORN was unchanged, with sales of 35,000 bushels.

PORK was slightly firmer, with sales at $14 50 a $14 75 for mess and $10 for prime.

WHISKEY—Sales 300 bbls at 15¾c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 31	MOON SETS	eve 11 45
SUN SETS	7 36	HIGH WATER	eve 2 3

Port of New York, June 29, 1861.

CLEARED.

Steamship Colum