FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT PORTLAND

Mr. Mason, the Rebel Envoy, and Lawley, of the London Times, Negotiating for Recognition.

THE SHOOTING ON THE BARK SAXON.

The Alleged Union Enlistments in Ireland.

Earl Granville's Opinion of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Maximilian Hesitates About Mexico.

Fighting Suspended in Schleswig-Holstein.

England and France, with the Italians, Scandinavians, Hungarians, Poles and Turks, Likely to Form a League of Liberation, &c., &c., &c.

PORTLAND, March 14, 1864.

The steamship Jura, Captain Alton, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3d, and Londonderry [illegible] 4th inst., arrived here at forty minutes past [illegible] o'clock this afternoon.

It is stated that the direction of the [illegible] for a suspension of their service [illegible] way line appeal meantime are treating with m[illegible] June, and in the [illegible] able companies for a [illegible] of the service.

The proceedings in Par[illegible] wheat on the 2d inst. were wholly unimportant.

The King of the [illegible] arrived in England on the 2d, to attend the ch[illegible] tening of the Prince of Wales' son.

Sir Rowlan[illegible] Hill has resigned the Secretaryship of the Post Offic[illegible] and retires from public life, owing to ill health.

William Brown, Baronet, head of the well known firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., died in Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The English ministers escaped defeat on mere party division in the House of Commons by a majority of one only.

An Auxiliary Department to the United States Sanitary Commission has been organized in London.

It is asserted that the recent sale of the Great Eastern will be contested in the law courts by person whose bid for her at the auction was refused, and who lays claim to her.

The steamship Arabia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th ult.

The Olympus, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d inst.

The steamship City of Cork, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 2d inst.

The City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 4th inst.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

General Gelach had succeeded Demeza as Commander-in-Chief of the Danish army.

The King of Denmark spoke strongly for vigorous perseverance in his policy. The Danish journals are opposed to a conference on the basis proposed, and the movement has apparently made no progress.

It is reported that Italy has tendered forty thousand men and a fleet to England if she assists Denmark.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.

The allies made a close reconnoissance towards Duppel on the 2d inst.

The Danes had burned down all the farms houses on the line of their outposts.

A cavalry skirmish took place on the 29th ult. near Fredericia. The Danes captured thirty hussars.

General De Meza expresses the belief that Duppel cannot be taken before the end of May or the beginning of June, even under the most unfavorable circumstances to the Danes.

The Berlin and Vienna journals continue to ridicule the notion of a conference.

It is stated that the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Juade, has resigned, he being disposed to a Congress, in which he was opposed by his colleagues.

The London *Post* discerns that Russia and Prussia, relying on the fancied separation of England and France, have bound themselves together for the extermination of what they call revolution, and for the permanent erection of despotism in Europe. M. Von Bismark has asserted that Germany would never be on good terms with Denmark so long as the present democratic institutions of Denmark are maintained. The *Post* promises that England will renew again in a just cause the French alliance, and says—"With our gallant neighbors and the Italians and Scandinavians, and with the Poles, Hungarians and Turks, it will be indeed amazing if we do not make short work of this new holy alliance."

The Latest News.

LONDON, March 4, 1864.

[illegible] operations in Schleswig continue suspended. The Swedish government has granted permission to the Swedish officers to serve with the Danes.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The federal steamer Kearsarge remained off Boulogne—it is supposed watching for the Rappahannock, which was ready for sea at Calais.

Mr. Mason had returned to London from Paris—it is supposed in connection with the alleged recognition negotiations.

It is also said that Mr. Lawley, ex correspondent of the London Times at Richmond, is constantly passing between London and Paris, probably on the same subject.

The bonds of the rebel loan to the extent of £71,000, reparable at par, were drawn in London on the 1st of March.

The correspondence relative to the bark Saxon is published. The British government maintains that if the [illegible] deposed to are true the federal officer was guilty of the murder of the men [illegible] They demand his trial, with compensation to the widows of the murdered man, and to the owners for [illegible] loss sustained by the seizure of the vessel.

There has been another wordy duel between Mr. Cornwall and Lord Palmerston touching England's foreign policy, without result.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the federal recruiting in Ireland, and asked what steps the government had taken to stop it.

Earl Russell said the government had complained more than once, but the complaint was met by an indignant denial by Mr. Adams. Nothing could, therefore, be done until actual proof could be obtained.

Early Derby asked if anything had been done to stop the alleged military exercises by the Fenian Brotherhood.

Earl Granville said police vigilance was at work, but he believed the Fenian Brotherhood a perfectly contemptible organization.

The London *Times* has an editorial on General Banks' general orders at New Orleans relative to negro labor, &c. It says "it is the establishment of serfdom or the retention of slavery without the name, and the design is to secure the votes of the employers for Mr. Lincoln."

The Mexican Question.

The Archduke Maximilian's visit to Paris is further postponed. The alleged cause is influenza, but it is rumored there is a hitch as to his having command of the French troops in Mexico.

PARIS, March 4, 1864.

The *Moniteur* declares that the rumor to the effect that the Archduke Maximilian has renounced his intention of going to Mexico is entirely unfounded.

France.

The *Moniteur* in announcing the fall of Campeachy says it is the ruin of the Juarez party.

Le Nord says Marshal McMahon will have command of the Chalons camp this year.

There were rumors of a misunderstanding between the French Emperor and Drouyn de Lhuys, and a probable change in the Foreign Minister.

The Bourse was heavy on Wednesday; rentes 66f. 50c.

Spain.

It is stated that the new ministry is desirous of restoring Spanish credit in foreign markets.

Senor Mon has formed a Spanish ministry.

MADRID, March 3, 1864.

M. Mon declared in the Spanish Congress that he would govern with the co operation of the Cortes and settle the constitutional question.

India and China.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10, 1864.

Cotton goods dull. Exchange 2s. 1½d. Freights rather higher.

SHANGHAE, Jan. 21, 1864.

Tea unchanged. Exchange 7s. 2d. a 7s. 3d. Freight to England £5.

CANTON, Jan. 26, 1864.

Shirtings unchanged. Exchange 5s. ½d.

South America.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 29, 1864.

Exchange 58s. [illegible]d. Wet hides [illegible]d. Wool active and firm. Flour nominal. Freights lower.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 31, 1864.

Dry American hides, [illegible] 480. to 510. Wool unsettled.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 9, 1864.

Coffee 7⅞300 for good firsts. Exchange 21s. ½d.

Austria.

Treasonable societies and insurrectionary movements have been discovered in the Austrian province of Galicia, and a state of siege is proclaimed. All persons were ordered to deliver up their arms.

It is also stated that the Austrian forces in Venetia have been raised to 180,000, and placed on a war footing, the Emperor assuming the command.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 2d of March showed increased dullness. There was a full demand for discount at the Bank, but no actual pressure.

[From the London Times (city article) March 4.]

Business in the various stock markets yesterday was less active than for some time past. The general tendency in the prices is downward. No political news of importance has transpired. The feeling in regard to the future is not improved, and especially as Paris quotations almost every day show further weakness.

In the Stock Exchange the supply of money is good rate for short loans alone is 4½ per cent.

Illinois Central shares 17 a 15 discount. [illegible] the 67 a 69 (March 2). [illegible] shares

Consols on Wednesday, March 2, 91¼ [illegible]

LONDON [illegible] of money

Consols, for money, 91 a 91¼. [illegible], March 4, 1864. [illegible] has increased £215,000. Illinois [illegible] bullion in the Bank discount. Erie shares 67 a 69. [illegible] Central shares 17 a 15

Consols close at 91¼.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 4, 1864.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 38,000 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation and 7,000 for export. The market was quiet and has been dull and prices are ¼d. lower for American; [illegible] and ¼d. a 1d. lower for Surats—the greater de[illegible] being on the lower qualities. The sales to-day (P[illegible] being on the lower qualities of which 1,500 [illegible] are estimated at 5,000 bales, market closing [illegible] to speculators and exporters—the quotations [illegible] quiet and unchanged. The authorized [illegible]—Middling Orleans, 27¼d.; Mobiles, at 241,00[illegible] bales, of which 23,500 are American.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, March 5, 1864.

The Manchester market is very dull, and prices tend downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour very dull and easier. Wheat tending downward and very dull, red Western 8s a 8s. 10d. Corn flat, and tending downward; mixed 28s. 6d. a 28s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

The same authorities report beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon inactive. Butter dull, and inferior qualities lower. Lard dull and unchanged. Tallow firmer.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet at 32s. a 34s for pots. Sugar tends upward. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet. Hemp active and dearer. Linseed oil firm. Rosin inactive. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum dull; no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs very dull. Sugar still advancing. Coffee tends upward. Tea firm and unchanged. Rice steady. Tallow steady. Linseed oil steady at 35s 9d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 4, 1864.

Breadstuffs are heavy and tend downward, all qualities slightly lower. There was a moderate attendance in the corn market to-day. Wheat inactive at 1d. a 2d. decline per central. Flour dull at easier rates. Indian corn 3d. lower.

Provisions quiet and tending downward.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT—MARCH 4.

Market very dull, and if there be any change it is adverse to producers both in yarn and cloth; very little business going on.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET—MARCH 4.

No. 1, 57s. a 57s. 6d.; mixed Nos. warrants, 57s. 7½d a 57s. 9d., No 3, 56s. a 56s. 6d. Market quiet.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—MARCH 4.

Sugar—Demand good and former prices well sustained. Coffee—Ready purchases at extreme rates for all sorts. Tea—Fair business at very full quotations. Rice—Several parcels sold and prices firm. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow in fair demand.

The Testimonial Benefit to Count Johannes at Boston—The Count as Hamlet.

[From the Boston Courier, March 14.]

The Count Johannes has shaken the dust of court rooms from off his feet, and has planted them firmly upon the stage. Seldom has such an ovation been offered to histrionic merit as there was witnessed in the Boston theatre on Saturday evening. Every seat was taken, every standing and squeezable position was occupied, and the outside throng clamored in vain for admittance. Maiden sent a large deputation of its citizens, who testified their joy at the Count's success, which would henceforth be a guarantee they would be safe from the clutches of the law at his hands. The Count was a very Hamlet. The melancholy expression which his persecutions had left upon his countenance identified him with his *role*, and if, as his calumniators assert, his mental equilibrium has been a little shaken, this misfortune aided him to personate Hamlet with a natural ease. His acting was natural, chaste and elegant throughout. In the scene of the players he was loudly applauded for the affecting manner in which he laid his head upon Ophelia's lap, and for the wonderfully spiral movement which carried him across the stage to harrow up the souls of the King and Queen. In the graveyard he was superb. When he daintily handled the skull and pathetically asked, "Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his quillets, his cases, his tenures and his tricks?" the cheering was tremendous. With all the praise which we cordially bestow upon the excellences of the Count, candor obliges us to criticise a few trivial faults which he will readily overcome when they are thus kindly brought to his notice. Aside from these slight inaccuracies of pronunciation are not uncommon to those who by long residence abroad or by association with foreign nobility, who are not always thorough English scholars, are sometimes oblivious of their own mother tongue. We would therefore respectfully remind him that earth is not "yarth," mountains are not "mountens," deserts are not "desarts," ears are not "years," murder is not "marder," Elsinore is not "Elsinaw," nor is Hecuba "Hecubaw." But thus it is often with even men of high degree. Charles James Fox to the last pronounced London, *Lunnon*. The fair Countess received all and much more than the consideration which her noble husband asked for her upon this her first appearance. She was received with rapturous applause. Possessing a pleasing person and a musical voice her rendering of Ophelia was all that could be desired. She fairly took the audience by storm, and when she sang,

And will he not come again?

the applause was tumultuous and unbounded. After the curtain fell the Count advanced before the immense audience, so completely overcome by the reception given to his wife that he declined, in this instance, to say anything about himself, but promised us that within four week the public would hear from him. Upon this mysterious hint the crowd departed to remain in puzzled expectation of something wonderful that is to happen.

The Boston *Post* gives the Count's speech, as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I shall address you now briefly, as it is getting late and it is Saturday night. I trust you will bear with me for the natural anxiety I have had and the natural fa[illegible] one of assuming a character of this kind ("Louder!") My [illegible] is to return my sincere thanks to the audience for their reception of my wife. (Applause.) In reference to myself I have nothing to say. ("How about Malden?" "Bailey.") My answer is only, this assembly and the respect which has been shown this evening. I consider it not proper for me to enter into any speech that shall be political in an assembly composed of all parties, and I consider that Faneuil Hall is conscience in p[illegible]. In reference to any other matters, the more proper pl[illegible] is here a mixed assembly, which I do not think, as there [illegible] respect to the stage has by its full attendance, [illegible] duty to disturb that feeling to-night—I do not think it is m[illegible] than to say that in [illegible]ing by any explanation, otherwise [illegible]tained. I, therefore, about four weeks it will be publicly e[illegible] and the more before, with the full expression of my thanks [illegible] to all the citizens of this attendance, and with thanks [illegible] humble ladies and gentlemen who have aided me in my efforts, I respectfully bid you good night.

Military.

THE RECEPTION OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH NEW [illegible] VOLUNTEERS TO-DAY.

The Fifty-sixth regiment New York State Volunteers (Tenth Legion), C. H. Van Wyck Colonel commanding, will be received by the Sons of Orange and Sullivan this morning at the Park Barracks. The escort will move from the Park at eleven o'clock A. M., and march through Broadway, Astor place and Fourth avenue, to the Seventh regiment Armory), the use of which has been kindly tendered for the occasion. The regimental colors which were presented by the Sons of Orange and Sullivan to the regiment when leaving for the field two years ago will be returned to the society for preservation. After which a collation will be served to the regiment. Tickets for which may be had of the Reception Committee, at the armory.

City Intelligence.

MCCLELLAN MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—A mass meeting of all who favor the nomination of Major Gen. George B. McClellan for the Presidency is to be held at Cooper Institute on Thursday evening. The Hon. Amos Kendall, a member of Old Hickory's cabinet, is to preside, and among the speakers we see announced the names of Lieutenant Governor Jacob, of Kentucky, and Hon. Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia.

THE PURIM BALL.—The third annual fancy dress ball of the Purim Association will be given at the Academy of Music next Tuesday. Rumor has it that this ball will be one of the finest of the season.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—A lecture on the subject of "Life in the Middle Ages" will be delivered this evening at the Cooper Institute by the eloquent and distinguished lecturer, Henry Giles.

Instructions for Those Sending Letters South.

POSTMASTER MONSON, March 13, 1864.

All letters to be sent South of the Union lines by "flag of truce," whether directed to prisoners of war or others, must be marked on the outer envelope "flag of truce."

All requests to send letters forward, &c., are unnecessary, as all letters that conform to the published rules will be forwarded.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding sailed for Beaufort this afternoon.

THE BOUNTY BROKER'S TRIAL.

Interesting Facts in Relation to the Case—The Napoleon of Recruiting on the Stand—The Jury Find a Verdict of Guilty, &c., &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

MARCH 14.—The trial of James K. Cooke, the bounty broker, on a charge of obtaining $250 from a recruit under alleged false pretences, was continued this morning. A crowded court room attested to the interest excited by this case. District Attorney A. Oakey Hall continued the prosecution by calling to the stand James I. Taylor, an attache of the Adjutant General's office, who testified that the accused, James K. Cooke, had never been attached to the Sixth regiment New York Volunteers.

Ex-Judge Dean, in the cross-examination, put in evidence a paper bearing the signature of the Assistant Adjutant General, J. B. Stonehouse, in which authority was given to James K. Cooke to raise a company for the Thirteenth regiment New York Volunteer cavalry.

Question by District Attorney—That authorization does not signify that Cooke had a commission? A. No, sir.

Q. Has that authority been revoked? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the Thirteenth regiment filled up? A. No, sir.

Question by Ex-Judge Dean—Is it not customary as usual for persons, with [illegible] Cooke, to wear uni[illegible] the authority given to James K.

Q. Was it be[illegible] form? A. Yes, sir.

the United [illegible] authority of the State or by authority of compa[illegible] states that Cooke was authorized to raise a [illegible] A. By authority of the State.

Supervisor Blunt, the Napoleon of recruiting, being called to the stand, testified to his signature on a paper meaning that he had paid it on the 11th or 12th of December last; he knew the defendant, James K. Cooke, was under the impression that he asked Cooke whether he had paid the recruit his money when he signed the certificate produced in court; asked Mr Cooke whether he had a commission in December, when he said no he had not, and on asking why he wore an officer's uniform, he replied that he had a right to wear the clothes he paid for, stated to Cooke that there were a great many complaints made about him at the office, that he (Blunt) was unwilling to let him have any more of the certificates.

Cross examined by ex-Judge Dean—It was in the latter part of December when he spoke to Cooke, after explaining the *modus operandi* of his office, Mr Blunt said he must confess that bounty brokers had been both useful and necessary.

Mr. Blunt then went on to state, as the result of his experience, that just as many men could be got for one hundred dollars as for three hundred, provided the money was given to them in the right shape, which should be in single dollar bills, would not swear positively that he (Blunt) had asked Cooke whether the recruit had received his money.

The case for the prosecution was here declared closed.

Ex-Judge Dean then moved that the Recorder direct the jury to acquit, as the evidence had not sustained the charge in the indictment.

The Court decided that no such motion could be entertained at that time.

Ex-Judge Dean, in opening the case for the defence, alluded to the fact that complainant's name, as written in the indictment, was Robinson, whereas it had come out on the trial that his name was Robison. On that point he should ask his honor to instruct them to acquit. Another fatal error in the indictment was the fact that the complainant had sworn that Cooke had stated to him that he was a captain in the Sixth regiment New York Volunteer cavalry, for which regiment he was raising a company by authority of the United States, which every one of them must know was false, as it had been proved that morning that the regiments were raised under the authority of the State government. Counsel, after commenting on other points in the indictment, proceeded to call witnesses for the defence.

Wm. T. Hall was sworn, and testified that he was a clerk in the Provost Marshal's office of the Sixth district in December last; remembered the morning when Cooke took Robinson there. Robinson was asked by one of the clerks whether there was any particular regiment he desired to join; Cooke answered for him that he desired to go into the cavalry, and the clerk suggested that he should join the Sixth regiment. Cooke then asked whether that was one of the regiments for which the premium was paid, and the clerk said it was; there was nothing said about Cooke belonging to the Sixth regiment; if recruits had no preference to join any particular cavalry regiment they recommended the Sixth regiment, at the suggestion of a Mr Edwards, who was a commissioner in the office. Edwards had a brother in the regiment, and, besides that, it was a good one. Cooke did not say anything to induce Robinson to join the Sixth cavalry regiment.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—Left Mr. Bronson's office on the 15th of December; he resigned; was not aware of any trouble between himself and Mr. Bronson, the Provost Marshal; would not swear that he heard everything that passed between Cooke and Robinson.

Samuel Jones was examined, and testified that up to the 1st of this month he was employed in the Surrogate's office, and was examined in relation to the petition of Robinson when Cooke was constituted his guardian.

Mr. Wm. Fullerton then summed up for the defence. In an eloquent speech of considerable length he enlarged on the technical points already alluded to in ex-Judge Dean's opening for the defence, and then proceeded to review the testimony of the different witnesses, of whom he believed the complainant, Robinson, to be the least trustworthy and reliable.

District Attorney A. Oakey Hall occupied the attention of the court for about one hour while summing up for the prosecution. The learned gentleman's address was characteristic of his spigramatic style and great legal abilities.

Recorder Hoffman in his charge to the jury stated that the statute of this State declared that "every person who, with intent to cheat or defraud another, shall designedly, by color of any false token or writing, or by any other false pretence, obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtain from any person any money, personal property or valuable thing, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding three years, or by a fine not exceeding three times the value of the money, property or thing so obtained, or by both such fine and imprisonment." The indictment charged that the prisoner at the bar, James K. Cooke, in the month of December last, represented to the complainant that he was a captain in the Sixth regiment New York Volunteer cavalry; that Robinson believed this statement, and was induced to enlist, and delivered to Cooke the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The two principal questions which would arise out of this statement for their consideration were—First, did the prisoner represent to the complainant that he was a captain in the service of the United States; and, second, did he represent that he was authorized to enlist soldiers into the service of the United States?

It was not necessary for the prosecution to prove both points. It would be sufficient to prove the first, if it was made designedly and intended to defraud, and whether Robinson was induced thereby to part with the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. The question raised by the defence of a variance between the proof and the indictment in the spelling of the complainant's name was for the jury to determine among themselves. It would be for them to determine whether the sounds were the same. His Honor then reviewed the facts of the case as developed by the evidence. The retaining by Cooke of the two hundred and fifty dollars was a material point in the case, for if he represented to Robinson that he had three hundred dollars, and only handed him fifty dollars, it was practically the same as if he took two hundred and fifty dollars from Robinson. The fact that the prisoner was constituted the guardian of Robinson could not avail him as a defence, if they found that he procured himself to be appointed such for the purpose of furthering his chance to obtain the money from Robinson.

The jury then retired and, after an absence of about one hour, returned and rendered a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned until Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN A BROADWAY CONCERT SALOON.

At a late hour on Sunday night two brothers, named Robert J. and Eugene F. Gilbert, recently arrived from the South, after having served two years each in the rebel army, entered the concert saloon of Madam Bell, southeast corner of Prince street and Broadway, and, with others who had collected there, amused themselves by chatting with the "pretty waiter girls," drinking lager beer, &c. Eventually some of the men got into a dispute, and a general fight in which knives, chairs, decanters and other dangerous weapons were freely used, soon ensued. Before it was over Patrick Kinsley, residing in Mott Haven, Westchester county, received three extremely dangerous wounds in the side, back and shoulder with a bowie knife said to have been in the hands of Robert J. Gilbert. The alarm having been given on the sidewalk officers Parcells and Rule, [illegible] Fourteenth ward, ran down into the basement and a[illegible] the alleged perpetrator of the crime, as also his brother Eu[illegible] Gilbert, as an accessory [illegible] arraigned before the stabbing. The prisoners were [illegible] to Justice Dowling yesterday morning, and commi[illegible] The Tombs to await the result of the injuries. The brothers Gilbert have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government since coming from the South, and they were making arrangements to leave for Middletown, Conn., that being their native place. Kinsley is in the New York Hospital, and his recovery is considered almost impossible.

Coroner Wilde was called to take Kinsley's ante-mortem examination. He testified as follows:—

Patrick Kinsley, being sworn deposes and says—I belonged to Co. D, Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers. I was a private; I recognize the man now present, R. J. Gilbert, as the man who stabbed me last night; he stabbed me three times; I believe it occurred in Madame Bell's saloon, in Broadway, down stairs, about eleven or half-past eleven o'clock. I don't exactly know the time; I was sitting down quietly, and had no words with him; I did not strike him; why he stabbed me is more than I can tell; while I was struggling with R. J. Gilbert I got stupid, and could not see; I did not see the other prisoner now present, E. F. Gilbert, interfere at all; I did not see any knife at all; I could not see it because R. J. Gilbert stood behind me with his left arm under my chin; he was the only one who had hold of me at any time; I went into Madam Bell's with three young men—Michael Flynn, George G. Tighe and John Ward—R. J. Gilbert was in the saloon when we went in; I was sitting at a table alone, and the first thing I knew I was collared by him; I tried to get away, but could not, and during the struggle he stabbed me; I had been drinking, but was not drunk; I make this deposition with the full belief that I am mortally wounded and that I shall not recover from my wounds.

Other witnesses to the stabbing were examined, after which the case was submitted to the jury, who found "that Patrick Kinsley came to his wounds by a knife in the hands of Robert J. Gilbert, March 13, 1864."

On this verdict Coroner Wilde recommitted the prisoner to the Tombs. There being no evidence to implicate Eugene Gilbert in the felony he was discharged. Robert J. Gilbert is 25 years of age, a dentist by profession, and lives at No. 307 West Twenty-fourth street. Kinsley is 20 years of age and a native of Ireland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, March 14—6 P. M.

The stock market at the opening this morning looked rather shaky, and there were strong indications of a heavy fall in prices; but as the day advanced confidence became partially restored, and the decline at the early session of the Stock Exchange was not as heavy as had been anticipated. Compared with the highest cash sales on Saturday, New York Central fell ⅛, Erie Railroad 3¾, Erie preferred 1¼, Hudson River 2⅛, Harlem 2⅛, Reading 3⅛, Michigan Central 4⅛, Michigan Southern ⅛, Illinois Central 3¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg 2⅜, Galena and Chicago ⅜, Cleveland and Toledo 1, Chicago and Rock Island 2⅛, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 3, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 2⅜, Alton and Terre Haute 2, Chicago and Northwestern 3¾, Pacific Mail 5, Cumberland Coal 4 and Quicksilver Mining 2¾. After the board the market rallied and prices became restored. The closing quotations were—For Erie Railroad 124⅜, Hudson River 150¼, Harlem 150, Michigan Southern 110, Reading 138⅜, Chicago and Northwestern 63, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 127¼, Cleveland and Toledo 147, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 74¼, Illinois Central 137, Cleveland and Pittsburg 119¾ and Chicago and Rock Island 124¼.

Government securities were irregular and lower. The five-twenty coupon bonds sold for 108⅛, the registered sixes of 1881 for 112 and the coupons for 111¼, the seven and three-tenths were quoted at 112, and the one year currency certificates at 99⅛.

Gold opened at 160¼ and run up to 161¾, but afterwards fell one per cent, and the market became flat for want of business.

Exchange was dull at 175 for sterling bills.

The Assistant Treasurer reports as follows:—

Amount on hand	$33,848,393
Receipts from customs	214,000
From other sources	11,568,212
Total	$46,630,605
Payments	2,406,895
Balance	$43,223,910

A proposition, which will probably be adopted, is before the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company to pay quarterly dividends of two and a half per cent. The earnings of the road during the present year, it is estimated, will amount to between twelve and thirteen millions of dollars, which will net twenty five per cent. Ten per cent of the amount it is proposed to divide among the stockholders quarterly, commencing on the 1st of May next, and the fifteen per cent balance will be appropriated towards increasing the facilities of the road.

Annexed are the totals of all the weekly statements of the associated banks of this city which have been made since the commencement of the present year:—

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Circulation.*	*Deposits.*
Jan. 2	$174,714,465	25,161,035	6,103,381	140,250,856
Jan. 9	173,000,701	25,122,002	6,037,546	134,981,977
Jan. 16	165,931,171	24,884,204	6,008,182	139,311,046
Jan. 23	162,925,858	24,077,513	5,949,807	130,136,283
Jan. 30	162,296,896	24,203,632	5,913,558	139,566,415
Feb. 6	168,078,846	24,070,791	5,974,762	133,849,042
Feb. 13	165,090,329	23,521,453	5,916,707	140,464,616
Feb. 20	168,802,935	22,523,918	5,908,394	148,014,106
Feb. 27	174,928,205	22,301,687	5,907,351	154,875,059
Mar. 5	182,265,483	21,220,658	5,933,249	158,923,045
Mar. 12	189,757,746	20,750,405	5,918,807	168,044,977

—The differences between the last statement and that of the previous week are as follows:—

Increase in loans	$7,492,263
Decrease in specie	470,253
Decrease in circulation	14,442
Increase in deposits	9,121,092

—And the following figures show the differences between the 2d of January report and the statement made on Saturday last:—

Increase in loans	$16,043,281
Decrease in specie	4,411,530
Decrease in circulation	184,524
Increase in deposits	27,794,121

The Commissioners of the Twelfth National Bank of this city (not the Tenth, as was first contemplated,) have awarded the stock and called for an instalment of thirty per cent, payable at the office of Messrs. George S. Robbins & Son., on the 19th inst. They will at the same time receive subscriptions for additional stock, conditioned that the Board of Directors decide upon an increase.

The monthly summary of imports at the port of New York for February, 1864, was as follows:—

Foreign, dutiable	$15,766,60
Foreign, free	797,788
Specie and bullion	88,150
Cash duties	7,474,027
Entered for warehouse	4,991,398
Withdrawn from warehouse	5,284,650

The monthly summary of exports from New York to foreign ports for February, 1864, was as follows:—

Domestic merchandise	$13,662,218
Foreign, dutiable	456,493
Foreign, free	77,698
Specie	3,015,367
Total	$17,211,776

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the week ending March 7, 1864, were as follows:—

Passengers	$8,500
Freight	20,665
Mail	508
Express	352
Total	$30,026
Same period last year	15,922
Increase, 88¾ per cent	$14,104

The following national banks were organized between the 5th and 11th of March:—

Number.	*Location.*	*Capital.*
First	Skaneateles, N. Y.	$50,000
First	Clyde, N. Y.	50,000
First	Waynesburg, Pa.	100,000
Second	Bangor, Me.	150,000
Tenth	New York	500,000
Third	Springfield, Mass.	500,000
First	Butler, Pa.	50,000
First	Hallowell, Me.	50,000
First	Gettysburg, Pa.	50,000
Total capital		$1,500,000
Aggregate banks previously organized		47,909,300
Total amount		$49,409,300
Whole number of banks		311

One of the amendments proposed to the National Banking law requires the new institutions to keep their circulation at par in this city. Some of the Western journals oppose this on the ground that it would impose a burden upon the distant banks too heavy for them to bear; and it is predicted that if the amendment is adopted there will be no more banks organized, and many of those now in existence will either wind up or be forced to seek refuge under State laws. The only answer to such arguments is that a bank that cannot or will not keep its circulation at par, or very near it, in the commercial metropolis of the country, is unworthy of confidence, and should be placed on the list of wild cat institutions. It is contended that redeeming agencies should be established for the Western banks at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. That is a very proper recommendation, and if put into operation in connection with a general redeeming house in this city the new issues will soon become as popular as a circulating medium as the greenbacks; but without those proposed requirements the national bank bills will lessen in value according to the distance they wander from their place of issue.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad during the week ending the 7th inst., compared with the receipts during the same time in 1863, were as follows:—

Week ending March 7, 1864	$36,027
Same time last year	25,346
Increase	$10,682

The New Orleans cotton market report of the 5th inst. is thus given in the [illegible]:—

The improvement in the [illegible] at the opening this m[illegible] was fully maintained by the favorable [illegible] morning and subsequently, on the receipt [illegible] tenor of the accounts from New York, nearly [illegible] of which the demand became active, and an[illegible] everything offering was taken at prices showing an advance of 1c. a 2c. in the middling and low [illegible] 4c. in the ordinary grades. The sales, as far as reported, comprise 818 bales, as follows—347 bales at private sale, 49 ordinary at 61¼c., 41 mixed at 66c., 167 low middling at 28c. and 139 at 72c., 75 middling at 73c., and 5 do. at 74c.; and 66 bales at auction, of which one bale pickings sold at 22c., 6 bales do. at 26c., 2 do. at 28½c., 1 bale do. at 34c., 1 do. at 38c., 1 mixed at 57½c., 6 bales do. 61¼c., 3 do. at 61¾c., good ordinary, stained, at 63¾c., 2 ordinary at 64c., 3 low middling, rebaled, at 64½c., 3 good ordinary at 65½c., 1 bale strictly ordinary at the same, 8 bales low middling, stained, at 70½c., 7 strictly low middling at 70¾c., 11 carelessly repacked, strictly middling, at 71c.; 2 middling, 1 in hand order, at 71¾c., 3 middling at 73½c., and 1 bale do. at 73¾c. The market closed firm at 58c. a 65c. for low ordinary to ordinary, 67c. a 69c. for good ordinary, 70c. a 72c. for low middling, 73c. a 74c. for middling and 75c. for strictly middling.

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, March 14—12.30 A. M.

$2000 U S 6's, 1881, reg'd	112½	600 shs Harlem RR			145
60 0 US 6's, 1881, coup	111¾	1000	do		144¾
10 0 US 6's, 1868, reg'd	115	1000	do		144¼
1500 US 6's, 5-20's coup	108¾	100	do		144¾
10000 do	108¾	800 Reading RR			138
5000 Texas Notes, 7 3-10	99¾	200	do		138¼
25000 U S 6's, 1 year cer.	99⅞	100	do		138
10000 do	99¾	600	do	s5	138¼
1900 Indiana 5's	85¾	500	do	s30	138
1000 Missouri 6's	73	1000	do		138
5000 do	72¾	1500 Michigan Cen RR			138
9000 do	72	1000	do		137¾
1000 Mobile & Ohio RR	72	300	do		137¼
15000 California 7's	129	300	do		136¾
5000 Georgia 6's	60	200	do		136¾
10000 Louisiana 6's	68	500 Mich S & N Ia RR			102
100 0 Ohio & Miss cer	47½	100	do		102¼
10000 do	47¼	100	do		103
50000 do	47	100	do	s10	103¼
1500 do	46	700	do		103¾
1000 Erie 3d mortgage, 1 6½	500		do	b10	106
10000 B, N Y & E 1st m.	109	5 Ill Cent full stock			128½
8000 Hud 2d m s f b	116	150	do		128
12,000 Hudson 3d mort.	145	600 Chi, Bur & Q RR		b10	140
2000 C, B & Q S's 1st m.	121½	100	do		139¾
3000 C & N W 1st m	94	1200 Ill Cen RR scrip			134
5000 C & N W 2d m.	91	400	do		135½
1000 H & St J RR 1st m	101	2000	do		133
4000 H & St J 2d mort.	95	200	do		133¼
1600 Miss & Mo 2d grt.	70	100	do	b10	133¾
25000 A & G W sys m 2d	98½	400	do		133½
5000 Clev & Tol s f 7's	112½	6200 Ill Cen can bd sc			127
17800 American Gold	103¾	600 Cleve & Pitts RR			117¾
10 shs Bank of Com	70¼	200	do		117
100 Canton Co	60	100	do	s10	117¼
100 do	s30	63¾	850 Galena & Chi RR		115
100 do	s30	60	1900	do	117¼
150