FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 30—6 P. M.

The gold market has been dull and rather drooping today, notwithstanding the scarcity of coin for delivery, which caused loans to command ¼ a 9-32 per cent. The opening price was 154, followed by a decline to 152⅞, and a recovery to 153¾. A relapse to 152¾ succeeded, but the closing quotation on the street was 153½ a ¾. The bears largely outnumber the bulls, and the former kept the market down by increasing their short sales and borrowing to make their deliveries, in anticipation of a better supply of gold next week in consequence of the disbursements of the Treasury on account of the July coupons, which aggregate $9,735,790. The "small fry" of the Gold Room are nearly all "short," as they believe in the immediate tendency of the premium being downward, and it is their practice never to look beyond the day or the morrow. The course of the market is likely to be very irregular for a long time to come, and there will be opportunities in abundance for both bulls and bears to profit by its fluctuations. The export of specie by this day's steamers aggregated $433,854, of which the Germania took $200,000, the City of New York $78,642, the New York $68,212 and the Lafayette $87,000, making for the week $550,574. The export during each of the last nine weeks was as under:—

Week ending May 5	$1,247,240
Week ending May 12	1,064,496
Week ending May 19	8,763,295
Week ending May 26	11,354,840
Week ending June 2	6,873,278
Week ending June 9	5,835,300
Week ending June 16	6,153,199
Week ending June 23	1,409,408
Week ending June 30	550,574
Total	$43,251,630

The range of the gold market during the present week has been from 152 to 157, namely:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	156½	152
Tuesday	157	154½
Wednesday	156¼	154½
Thursday	154	151¾
Friday	155	153¾
Saturday	154	152¾

The report of the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the gold transactions of the Treasury is awaited with interest, and it is to be hoped that no stone will be left unturned in the work of examination; but it is probable that the actual truth will be hard to discover, however much suspected, and even perjury might not be allowed to stand in the way of self-vindication. A scandal so gross should nevertheless be sifted as far as possible, and official jobbery, where proven, should not be permitted to go unpunished.

The stock market was quiet but steady. At the open board at one o'clock Erie sold at 61½, Catawissa 79, Cleveland and Pittsburg 82⅝, Northwestern 30⅛, Fort Wayne 98¼, Western Union Telegraph 50⅛. At the first regular board the market was dull. Erie closed ⅛ higher than at the half-past two board yesterday, Rock Island ⅛. Illinois Central was ½ lower, Northwestern preferred ¼, Fort Wayne ⅛, Western Union Telegraph 1⅛. Government securities were inactive. Coupon five-twenties of 1862 were ⅛ lower, seven-thirty notes of the second series ⅛, third series ⅛. Ten-forties advanced ⅛.

At the one o'clock open board the market continued sluggish but steady. Erie sold at 62¼, Reading 109⅛, Michigan Southern 78⅝, Cleveland and Pittsburg 82¾ a ⅞, Rock Island 93⅞, Northwestern 30⅛, Fort Wayne 98¼, Western Union Telegraph 51⅛, Canton 54⅞. Afterwards extreme dulness prevailed, and the closing quotations at five P. M. were:—New York Central 98¾ a ⅛, Erie 62¼ a ⅜, Hudson River 111¼ a 112, Reading 104¾ a 105 (ex dividend, of five per cent, payable on the 12th of July), Michigan Southern 78¼ a ⅛, Cleveland and Pittsburg 83 a ¼, Rock Island 93¾ a 94, Northwestern 30 a ⅛—preferred 59 a ¼, Fort Wayne 95¾ a ¾ (ex quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent), Ohio and Mississippi certificates 25⅝ a 26⅛.

The supply of money available for use on the Stock Exchange remains in excess of the demand at 4 a 5 per cent. The discount line is easy, and first class commercial paper is taken at 5 a 6 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady, but neglected, at yesterday's rates.

The petroleum and mining stock market was dull. At the first board Bonnchoff Run Oil closed 40c. lower than at the same time yesterday, selling at $3 25; Shade River 10c., selling at 55c.; Consolidated Gregory Gold 45c., selling at $18 80. Bradley sold at 5c., Central $2 50, Germania 10c., Bonnchoff Run $11 60, Oil Creek 40c., Grinnell Gold $1 03, Smith & Parmelee $9 30, Excelsior Copper $2 25.

The Canadian government has under consideration a project for substituting legal tender notes of its own issue for all the circulation of the banks in the Province. This plan is so nearly identical with that which we have advocated in relation to the national banks of this country that it seems to have been suggested by it. A Montreal journal thus explains the proposed measure:—

The government is to be authorized to agree with the banks to withdraw the bank circulation, and exchange it for government notes, which are to be made payable in specie in Montreal and Toronto; and future banks may make the same agreements. The government notes will, therefore, be legal tenders only in the same sense as those of the Bank of England—that is everywhere, except at the counter of the offices of redemption. The banks which assent to the scheme are to be allowed to exchange their debentures for government notes, and to obtain other notes from the government to the amount of their issues, as determined by an average of circulation during, we believe, five years preceding. They are to have an allowance of five per cent on the circulation, so calculated, and on any amount in excess thereof, should their actual circulation exceed the estimated circulation. Against the circulation there must always be held—we suppose by the government, but that is not stated—gold to the amount of 20 per cent of the notes issued, when the circulation does not exceed $8,000,000; to the amount of 33 1-3 per cent when it exceeds $8,000,000, but does not exceed $15,000,000, and to the amount of 50 per cent when it exceeds the latter sum. For the whole circulation in excess of the gold held in reserve there must be held an equal amount of government debentures, though of what value they can be to the public as a basis for the issue of other promises to pay by the government does not appear. The government is, moreover, to be allowed to appoint a bank or banks as its agent or agents for the transaction of the business connected with the issue of those notes, for which such bank or banks will be allowed a commission of one-quarter per cent on the aggregate of the transactions of every three months. For banks which issue the government notes the present impost on circulation will be abolished.

The semi-annual return of the State banks of Maine is published by the Secretary of State, showing their condition on the 24 of June. The liabilities of the twelve State banks still in existence which have not become national banks are as follows:—

Capital stock	$824,980
Deposits	342,057
Circulation	757,176
Net profits on hand	77,196
Due other banks	10,376
Total	$2,011,785

The resources are as follows:—

Specie	$24,653
Bills of other banks	50,806
Due from other banks	420,068
Other debts	1,507,358
Real estate	8,900
Total	$2,011,785

The returns from the State banks which have become national banks comprise only the amount of their State bank bills outstanding. Of the forty-seven such banks all but four have made returns. These are as follows, with the amount of State bank circulation on December 2, as given in the Bank Commissioner's report:—

Bank of the State of Maine	$2,875
International Bank	571,000
Market Bank	5,335
State Bank	5,274

There is great excitement in the little village of Lisbon, N. H., over the reported gold discoveries in that region. The town is crowded with an eager, earnest body of men, and four or five companies are at work, some of them showing specimens of gold and gold-bearing quartz, said to have been taken from the various mines.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent, less the government tax, on the preferred and common stock, payable on July 3.

The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company pay a quarterly dividend of three per cent, free of tax, July 2.

The July coupons on the $600,000 new North Carolina State bonds, issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad January 1, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, in this city, on July 2.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company of this city pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent on July 4.

New York Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, June 30, 1866.

FIRST SESSION—10:30 A. M.

$1000	US6's 5-20 r c '67	106⅛	50 shs W Union Tel. 50¾
$5000	US6's 5-20 c '62	104¼	100 Mariposa Min Co. 10⅛
4000	US6's 5-20 r '65	103⅞	50 Boat Wat Power. 33⅛
$50000	US6's 5-20 c '65	103⅛	100 do. 34
$5000	US5's 10-40 cou	97⅛	50 Atlantic M SS Co. 125⅛
$500	TN 7 3-10 1st s	103⅛	100 N Y Cen RR. s60 97⅛
1000	do. 2d s	103⅛	25 Chic & Rk I RR. 94⅞
$4000	do.	103⅞	1000 Erie RR. 61⅛
3000	TN 7 3-10. 3d s	103¼	1000 shs Erie RR. 61⅝
6000	NY 7's B Loan	102⅞	800 do. 61⅝
1000	Tenn 6's '90	99	1500 do. 61⅝
17000	North Caro 6's	85	500 do. s10 60⅞
20000	O & Miss certif	27⅛	30 do. 60⅞
10000	do. b30	27⅛	200 do. 2d call 61⅞
40000	do. b30	27	100 Hudson River RR 111⅞
500	Mar&Cin1stpre	44	100 do. 2d call 112
100	shs Fourth Nat B	99⅛	100 Mich Central RR 104
15	do.	100	100 Mich S & N Ia RR 78⅞
10	Ninth Nat Bank	105	100 do. 78⅛
40	Cen Nat Bank	106⅛	19 Clev,Col& Cin RR 117
100	Del & Hud Canal	155	100 Ill Central RR 120⅛
100	Cary Improvem't	12⅝	50 Chi & N W pref. 59
50	Spring Mt Coal Co	37	600 Cleve & Tol RR. 106⅛
60	West Union Tel.	51⅛	100 Pitts,FW&Ch RR 98⅛
100	do.	51	300 do. 98⅛
100	do. b30	51	200 do. s15 98
100	do.	50⅞	

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, for the Month of June, 1866.

June 1, 1866, by balance		$74,760,811
Receipts during the month—		
Customs	$9,707,930	
Loans	1,807,629	
Internal revenue	226,782	
Post Office Department	102,468	
Transfers	3,142,549	
Commutation certificates	11,737,240	
Patent fees	3,756	
Miscellaneous	22,805,801	
		49,534,156
Total		$124,294,967
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$56,502,763	
Post Office do	26,749	
		56,529,512
Balance June 30, 1866		$66,765,455
Balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$14,869,923	
Receipts during the month	13,117,962	
		27,987,885
Payments		16,147,493
Balance		$11,840,392
Balance, Cr., interest accounts	$2,388,078	
Appropriations	2,383,803	
		4,771,881
Payments—		
Receipts for customs in June, 1866		$9,707,930
Receipts for customs in June, 1865		7,887,554
Increase in June, 1866		$1,820,375
Balance, Cr., bullion and expense account for Assay office		952,584
Coin received during the month	$199,279	
Fine bars do do	292,285	
		491,564
Total		$1,444,149
Payments in coin	$371,589	
Payments in fine bars	160,224	
		531,813
Balance		$912,335
Funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's office	$81,171,619	
Funds in Assay Office	916,129	
		82,087,749
Fine bars	$178,559	
Unparted bullion	361,671	
		540,231
Total		$82,627,980
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$1,444,521	
Due depositors	337,718	
		1,782,239
Balance		$80,845,741

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month Ending June 30, 1866.

Deposits of gold—	
Foreign coins	$15,000
Foreign bullion	10,000
United States bullion	477,000
Total	$502,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases—	
Foreign coins	$16,200
Foreign bullion	15,000
United States bullion (contained in gold)	5,600
United States bullion (old coins)	200
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	4,400
United States bullion (Nevada)	600
Total	$42,000
Total deposits, payable in bars	124,000
Total deposits, payable in coins	420,000
Total	$544,000
Gold bars stamped	410,730
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	199,841

Religious Intelligence.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

The new Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth avenue and Pacific street, Brooklyn, will be formally opened for divine service this morning, at half past ten o'clock. The Right Rev. C. T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee, will officiate.

The congregation of St. James' Lutheran church will worship in St. George's Episcopal Chapel, on Sixteenth street, near Third avenue, this morning.

At St. Ann's free church, in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, Rev. Bishop Eastburn will preach at half-past seven and half-past ten in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at half-past three and a quarter before eight in the evening. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

Rev. Wm. P. Corbit will preach in the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church, between First and Second avenues, morning and evening.

At the Pilgrim Baptist church, in West Twenty-third street, Rev. Halsey W. Knapp will preach morning and evening.

There will be services this morning and evening in the Free Will Baptist church, in Seventeenth street, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Nutting.

There will be a service this morning in St. Bartholomew's church, at half-past ten o'clock.

Rev. J. B. Dunn, the pastor, will preach before the congregation of the Central Presbyterian church, at Palace Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and in the church in Broome street, near Broadway, morning and evening.

Divine service in Bank street Mission will commence at three o'clock this afternoon. Sunday-school will commence at nine A. M. and at half-past one P. M. At half-past seven in the evening Mr. Joseph Russell, a converted sailor, will address the meeting.

The corner stone of the Memorial Church of Washington Irving (Episcopal), at Tarrytown, will be laid next Thursday, at half-past four P. M., by Bishop Potter. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Tyng. Music by the Seventh regiment band.

The Rev. David B. Jutton will preach in Bloomingdale Baptist church, south side of Forty second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. Subject for evening, "Christ's Memento." Sabbath School missionary meeting at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Right Rev. C. T. Quintard, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, will preach this evening at half-past seven o'clock, in Zion church, Madison avenue, corner Thirty-eighth street. A collection will be taken up for a special mission work.

The last service in St. Stephen's church, on the corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, previous to its demolition, will take place this morning, at half-past ten o'clock. To-day being the twenty-ninth anniversary of the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Price, he will give a review of the affairs of the parish for the last sixty years.

Rev. E. O. Flagg will preach morning and evening in the Church of the Resurrection, in Thirty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue.

At the Beecker street Universalist church, at the corner of Downing street, Rev. Day K. Lee will preach in the morning on "The Future of the Republic."

Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington square, this afternoon, on "Joshua, the High Priest."

At the American Protestant Mission Hall, No. 108 West Twenty-fourth street, Rev. Stephen Ray, D. D., will preach at eight o'clock, this evening.

Dr. J. G. Atwood discourses before the Spiritualists' Society, at 806 Broadway, morning and evening. Subject—"Healing the Sick as Christ Did; the Philosophy of Healing Diseases."

Miss Ella Van Wie gives manifestations of spirit power afternoon and evening, at No. 814 Broadway.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 28, 1866.

The steamer Eolus started yesterday afternoon from Norfolk, with a party of excursionists on board, bound on a pleasure trip to Cape Henry, and in the vicinity of the lighthship at Willoughby Point fell in with the disabled tug Hobomak, from Wilmington for Baltimore, short of coal and her boiler damaged. The Eolus towed the Hobomak into an anchorage in the harbor, where she will undergo repairs.

The Baltimore pilot boat Coquette collided just outside of Cape Henry yesterday afternoon with the bark Mary Lord, from Santos, Brazil, bound to Hampton Roads for orders, with coffee. The pilot boat was damaged considerably and was taken in tow by the steamer City of Albany and brought into this harbor.

Lieutenant Commander S. P. Luce, Acting Commodore of the naval fleet lying in this harbor preparing for the summer cruise of the midshipmen and cadets of the Naval Academy, has addressed a letter to the officers of the Gosport Navy Yard highly complimenting them upon the manner in which the sailing frigates Macedonian and Savannah and other naval vessels have been prepared for sea and refitted throughout by the workmen under their charge.

Firemen on a Pleasure Tour.

NORWICH, June 30, 1866.

The William Penn Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, of Philadelphia, numbering sixty-two men, under command of J. N. Kochensperger, arrived here this morning *en route* for Boston. They were received by Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company and the city authorities and breakfasted at the Wauregan House. They were afterwards escorted through the city and left for Boston at half past eleven A. M.

Affairs in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 30, 1866.

Colonel Rufus Saxton, United States Army, formerly Brevet Major General of Volunteers, has arrived in town. He has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of this department under General Barry.

President Roberts is here, and will address a Fenian mass meeting this evening.

SANTA ANNA.

The Cases of Montgomery and Canedo.

Affidavits as to the Conspiracy Against Maximilian.

LETTER FROM THE GENERAL.

JUDGE GROVER'S DECISION.

HE DISCHARGES THE PRISONERS.

&c. &c. &c.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Grover.

In the early part of this month, on complaint of William J. Taylor and others, an order of arrest was granted by a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, by virtue of which L. M. Montgomery and A. H. Canedo were arrested and placed under restraint to await the issue of a civil action brought against them by complainants for the purpose of obtaining compensation for damages which complainants alleged they had sustained on account of false representations made to them by the parties complained of, said false representations, as alleged, consisting of statements by defendants that they were acting as agents for General Santa Anna in procuring a vessel and munitions of war to be used by Santa Anna for the accomplishment of a certain object he had in view, but which was not clearly stated by defendants.

On Thursday last a motion was made in the Supreme Court by Mr. Cutler, counsel for defendants, that the order of arrest should be vacated, on the ground that no fraudulent representations had been made by defendants; that they were the *bona fide* agents of Santa Anna, as they had represented, and that consequently Santa Anna, and not they, was responsible for any arrangements made by them on his behalf. Several affidavits were put in evidence to sustain the positions assumed by defendants' counsel. They were read to the Court, and the reading was followed by arguments from counsel on each side, and also by the reading of an affidavit from Santa Anna repudiating defendants, as his agents, and other affidavits of a similar tenor.

We lately published an abstract of the affidavits read by the defence, and also Santa Anna's affidavit, in rebutal, and publish to-day all the material parts of the affidavits read by the defence.

AFFIDAVIT OF SOLON DIKE.

This witness swears that he called on General Santa Anna, at the request of Mr. George A. Phillips, while on a visit at the Island of St. Thomas, about the 25th of November last; that during the conversation between deponent and General Santa Anna, through Mr. Phillips as interpreter, General Santa Anna said he was desirous of returning to Mexico to assist in driving Maximilian out of that country and establishing a republic, but that an order was still in force in the United States prohibiting him from coming into the United States; if that order could be annulled and he allowed to cross the Rio Grande and the refind one thousand good Americans to obey his orders, that he could drive Maximilian out of the country; he also said that if deponent could help to carry out that plan, deponent should be amply remunerated; deponent replied that it could be done, and deponent says it was understood by him that he should correspond with his friend, Mr. Phillips, on the subject, which he has since done; deponent, on his return to New York, consulted with Colonel L. M. Montgomery in relation to this proposition; Colonel Montgomery thought favorably of it, and commenced to work with deponent in furthering the project; Santa Anna also delivered to deponent, for distribution, several copies of a proclamation to the Mexican people.

AFFIDAVIT OF ANDREW H. CANEDO.

This witness avers that on or about the 5th day of March, 1866, he attended a meeting at the residence of Mr. Mazeura, No. 101 West Twentieth street, and that there were present L. M. Montgomery, Mr. Baiz, Mr. Mazoera and a Mr. Jubie; the said Montgomery and Mazuera produced letters from Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, which were read and interpreted by Baiz. Mazuera, through his interpreter, represented himself as the commissioner of Santa Anna, and produced a paper purporting to be a commission from Santa Anna, which commission delegated full and ample powers to Mazuera to act in every way as the agent of Santa Anna, and said commission was duly signed by Santa Anna and attested by the Peruvian Consul. Deponent further saith that Mazuera, through his interpreter, Baiz, stated that Baiz was in his confidence, and would act for said commission. Deponent further saith that at a subsequent meeting it was agreed that deponent and Montgomery should purchase a steamer, to be paid for by drafts drawn on General Santa Anna by said Mazuera for one hundred thousand or one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in gold. Deponent called upon Mr. Baiz who stated he could represent Mr. Mazuera, and informed him, Baiz, an arrangement had been made with a banking house to negotiate said drafts, upon the commissioner showing his authority or an extract from the financial part of it, when Mr. Baiz said he would have the commissioner at his office the following day. Mr. Bitterton (who he has been informed and believes is absent from the city) assisted this deponent in negotiating the drafts, and that Bitterton also called upon Mr. Baiz and stated that one of the banking firms could speak Spanish and would be pleased to see Mr. Mazuera and examine his authority in strict confidence, and if satisfactory advance the money. When Bitterton stated this to Baiz and Mazuera, they replied they did not wish to expose their authority and declared, intimating thereby that the said powers contained authority either to violate the neutrality laws or to do some other illegal or unwarrantable act which they desired that no other person should see or examine. And deponent further saith he sent for the purpose aforesaid to Boston to negotiate for a steamer which could be purchased without the cash.

This witness, after recapitulating the transactions connected with the purchase of a steamer for Santa Anna, concludes:—

"Nor does the attempted repudiation of Santa Anna in any respect affect the belief of the deponent. In attempted revolutions of such a character as that in the prosecution of which Santa Anna is now daily conspiring and forwarding, it is by no means a rare or unusual circumstance for a leading conspirator to disavow the acts of his subordinates whenever it becomes inconvenient to avow and uphold them; and he believes such instances have been by no means rare in the past life of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna."

AFFIDAVITS OF J. W. ROBINSON AND THOMAS J. RICE.

These witnesses testify that they are personally acquainted with both the defendants, Montgomery and Canedo; that they know that in January last the defendants were negotiating for war material, a steamer, &c.; that deponents went to Boston to examine a steamer at the request of defendant Canedo, to determine her value and whether the vessel was of the description required by the defendants; that defendants informed the deponents that such vessel was required for Santa Anna; that on the return of deponents from Boston a negotiation was begun for the purchase of the steamer Agnes instead of the Boston steamer, for the same purpose, to wit: Santa Anna's.

The balance of the testimony of these parties is not of special interest.

AFFIDAVIT OF L. M. MONTGOMERY.

Louis Morton Montgomery deposes that at the close of 1865 Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna formed and entered upon a scheme to overthrow the Imperial government of Mexico; that for that purpose he was desirous to procure men, munitions of war and other means to carry out the enterprise in the United States; that while still in St. Thomas he prepared a proclamation to be issued to the Mexican people, and that subsequently he sent deponent the following letter:—

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 9, 1866.

MR. MORTON MONTGOMERY, New York:—

MY DEAR SIR—Your highly esteemed favor of the 29th December last came duly to hand, expressing the kindly feelings you entertain toward me, of which I will endeavor to be worthy. Please receive for this my kindest thanks. You have done well in directing me to Mr. Phillips, who is worthy of my greatest confidence. There is no doubt that through him your letters will reach me punctually. Inasmuch as the situation is important, and in order to overcome time and distance, I will tell you, as you rightly remarked, that I think matters are every day progressing admirably. I will tell you that there is one in Washington, Colonel David Mazuera, who represents me in that government with ample powers for all things necessary. With him you may treat on the subject you mentioned to me, and feel assured that, if it will advance the noble cause to which we are devoted, you may speak to him with the same effect as if you are talking to me; and I have already written to Mr. Mazuera that he might in like manner talk to you. I take this occasion to place myself at your disposition, and to assure you of being your most faithful servant who desires your happiness.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Deponent further states that he had no official statement from Santa Anna that he repudiated the acts of the deponent and those who acted with him until the receipt of a letter on the 27th day of May, 1866, from the said Santa Anna, in which he states with characteristic mendacity and cool confidence that "it is clear that the misfortunes which have occurred to you in the purchase of a steamer with which I thought to render services to Mexico oblige me to repeat to you that I never had the least share in this action, and that I never gave you instructions or orders, either direct or indirect, to incur this kind of expense. I would subscribe myself, &c." And deponent adds, that however such statement may be in accordance with a life long spent in intrigues, political and otherwise, in which duplicity and cunning, falsehood and deception were the daily and constant weapons used by the said Santa Anna, yet in view of the facts herein elsewhere stated, and especially of the written documents in which said Santa Anna has, over and over again, averred his purpose to revolutionise Mexico, and in which he furnishes indubitable evidence (though much of it in the ambiguous and blind language of a conspirator), that he had given authority to his agent and commissioner Mazuera, and his other agents, to procure men and means for the attainment of his project.

This witness concludes his testimony by introducing the following letters:—

NEW YORK, April 10, 1866.

A. H. CANEDO, Esq., New York:—

DEAR SIR—I, as the managing owner of the steamer Agnes (this day sold to yourself and L. M. Montgomery, agents of General Santa Anna, to be delivered at St. Thomas), hereby agree to pay over to you the sum of twelve thousand dollars in gold, provided the said Santa Anna pays the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in gold for said steamer on her arrival at St. Thomas; and in case the said Santa Anna pays twenty thousand dollars, gold, as damages for non-fulfilment of contract, I agree to pay you twenty-five hundred dollars, gold. Very respectfully,

WM. J. TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1866.

L. MORTON MONTGOMERY, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—I understood that General Santa Anna, through his representatives, has informed you that I expressed myself satisfied with the course he took in regard to us in St. Thomas. This is correct as far as it goes; but the explanation you have made since my return placed the matter in a very different light; and I am now satisfied that you had verbal authority from his representatives here for the course you pursued, and unless he can prove to the contrary we shall expect him to fulfil the contract with us. Respectfully yours,

W. J. TAYLOR, Owner Steamer Agnes.

JUDGE GROVER DISCHARGES THE PRISONERS.

Yesterday Judge Grover rendered the following decision in the motion made to vacate the order of arrest in the cases of Montgomery and Canedo:—

The action is brought by plaintiff to recover damages from defendants for fraudulently assuming to be agents of Santa Anna, and in that character making a contract with him for the purchase of a steamer. There is evidence tending to show that defendants believed themselves authorized by Santa Anna. It clearly appears that plaintiff agreed to pay the defendants a large sum in case the sale was effected. This, I think, would have enabled Santa Anna to repudiate the contract had the defendants possessed full power to contract for him. This being so, I do not see how the plaintiff has sustained any damage from want of authority of the defendants. The motion to discharge the order is granted.

MARTIN GROVER, Justice, Supreme Court.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Another Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, Committee of the Sinking Fund and United States Commissioners—Resolution Unanimously Adopted Tendering the Lower Part of the City Hall Park to the United States Government as a Site for the New Post Office and United States Courts for the Sum of $5 0,000, &c.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on a Site for a New Post-Office met yesterday in the Comptroller's office, pursuant to their motion of adjournment of the day before, in order to consult with the committee appointed by the United States government, who were in the interim notified to be present. The Joint Committee of the Common Council were represented by Aldermen Varnum and McGinnis, and Councilmen Mackay and Halloran; the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund by Comptroller Brennan and Chamberlain Devlin; the United States government by Postmaster Kelly and District Attorney Courtney. Mayor Hoffman, who is both Commissioner of the Sinking Fund and a member of the United States governmental committee, was also present. Chamberlain Devlin presided.

Previous to the organization of the meeting Alderman Varnum asked Postmaster Kelly if there had been any proposition made to him to sell him the ground east of the present Post Office. Mr. Kelly answered, yes. He had been offered about one hundred feet, but that would not be sufficient for the purpose; in fact, the whole block would hardly be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN then called the meeting to order. He stated that it was a meeting for the interchange of opinion which perhaps might not result in anything decisive, because the joint committee of the Common Council had to report to their respective bodies. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had already passed resolutions on the subject, and if the joint committee agreed with them they could together report to the committee of which Mr. Kelly was a member.

Postmaster Kelly said his colleague, Mr. A. A. Low, was absent, and he would wait for the coming of District Attorney Courtney. On Mr. Courtney's arrival he said they could not enlarge the present Post Office by any additions they would put to it, and so make it what it should be. It is necessary that the United States Post Office and United States courts should be near each other, both for convenience and for the purpose of lessening the expense. The site of the present Post Office is entirely out of the way for the intended buildings, because if you have the Post Office there you cannot have a court house there. It is entirely too far down town. Any further action taken to locate it down there would be a mistake. Half an hour's examination of the present office would convince any person of that. This project of building one on the lower end of the park can be acted on by October, and in less than two years we can have a building that will be an ornament to the city.

District Attorney COURTNEY said he supposed there was no dispute about that point, for everybody understood how utterly inadequate the present site was for the purposes intended. He had also supposed it had been substantially agreed upon that the lower end of the Park should be selected for the site for the Post Office and United States courts. He was free to say that from the commencement of this matter to the present time he had been in favor of this locality as the only proper and adequate one. As to the present site, of course every gentleman present would agree with him there was no room there, and, even if there were room there, it was not a proper place for a Court House, and, therefore, that question could not be entertained for a moment. He did not know what action the other committees had taken, but he understood that he was a disposition on the part of the Common Council to accommodate the United States government in this respect by giving them the lower end of the Park.

Alderman MCGINNIS said it was so.

Mr. Courtney continued—The government of the United States are anxious some action should be taken so that they could ascertain whether they were to have this location or not. If they could not get it the necessities of the government would compel it to go somewhere else, and therefore the gentlemen representing the city of New York should fix the amount as reasonable as possible and at once. Unless the lower end of the Park was taken now for this purpose, in less than two years they would find it used up for railroad purposes. He was inclined to think the government would be willing to pay the amount required, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining an appropriation for the purpose. But at the same time the government would not like to confine themselves to the restrictive clause at the end of the resolution, as it was like the handle of a jug, all on one side. Now, if, at the expiration of twenty-five years, the interests of the city required the Post Office to be carried up town, he would suggest the clause referred to to be so qualified that in case the "government" should cease to use this land for the purpose for which it was now given that the city should pay the government the appraised value of the property on it reverting to them. He merely threw out this suggestion. The government might be willing to accede to the proposition as it was. He had no authority to say otherwise, but if this suggestion were taken there would be no doubt of their accepting it and an appropriation being immediately made for the purchase.

Mayor Hoffman said the property was worth one million and a half of dollars, and many capitalists could be found now to buy it at that sum, but it is not in the market. We purpose to sell it to the government to use it as long as they choose, and when they cease to do so, and abandon it, we do not intend to buy it back from them. As a purchase it would be purchasing old buildings, and we have plenty of them on hand. If, hereafter, the government cease to use it they can have the privilege of removing the buildings and we will take back the ground. Some years ago the government got the Castle Garden for military purposes, and when they ceased to use it as a Battery it reverted to the city. This should be the same.

Postmaster KELLY said that was a fact, but the difference was this, the government gave five hundred thousand dollars for this ground, and though the ground was even worth three times as much, yet, to make the bargain fair, if the contingency arose in twenty-five years, to remove the Post Office up town, the government only asked to get back the five hundred thousand dollars and the appraised value of the building.

Alderman VARNUM asked if the United States Commissioners would be willing to recommend it in the form it was in the resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund?

Postmaster KELLY answered they would. He had not conversed with any of them, but he thought they would recommend what the committee at present would recommend to them.

Mayor HOFFMAN wanted the city of New York to be liberal to the general government, but did not forget the great proportion of the revenue of the post office that came from the city of New York, and it was idle for the United States government to say that if we did not give them the property on such and such terms they would not have it. They should deal with this city as the great commercial city of the country, and if in Congress they say they will not have it except on their own terms, public opinion will be against them. Now, when the city authorities say the government shall have the free use of a property, worth a million and a half of dollars for one-third of the value, he could only say if they did not accept that they would not accept anything else they could offer.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY here arose to make some objections to the proposed site, when the Chairman asked if he was a member of any of the committees. Mr. Tousey said he was not. Alderman Varnum proposed that Mr. Tousey be heard, which was adopted, and he continued to offer some remarks, which were confined to two points; one that the traffic would be interrupted at that point, and the other the wrong it was to citizens to close up that part of the Park, when they had no other place in which to enjoy themselves between that and the Battery.

After he had finished his remarks Postmaster KELLY answered all his objections in such a manner as to show their entire groundlessness, and stated his only reason for responding was to remove any impression which they might make on their minds if not properly explained.

Mr. COURTNEY said he would suggest to his associates that they should report the resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General, and he would like Mr. Kelly to join him in so doing.

Postmaster KELLY said he would recommend with all his influence the same resolution.

Alderman VARNUM then renewed his motion to adopt the resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Councilman MACKAY wanted to know what the government would give for the property.

The CHAIRMAN said the government had made no offer.

Postmaster KELLY said when the Postmaster General was in the city a short time since, and when the Mayor, in a conversation with him, told him what they had been doing, he said it was a very suitable place and to press on the work, and that he thought the proposition a fair and just one.

Alderman VARNUM asked if the government would give $750,000 for it.

The POSTMASTER said every dollar of the appropriation after paying for the site would be expended on it.

Councilman MACKAY inquired if the government commission had agreed upon $500,000 as the price among themselves.

The POSTMASTER said yes; they understood that was the price the city would ask, and he would again say whatever the gentlemen would recommend he would also recommend, and that all the appropriation would be expended there and nowhere else.

Councilman MACKAY then withdrew his amendment, which, together with the resolution of Alderman Varnum, had been laid over from the day before, and the resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was unanimously adopted on the motion of Alderman Varnum. Postmaster Kelly and the District Attorney voting in the affirmative, it may be regarded as accepted by the United States Commissioners.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY then asked when the Common Council would act on this subject, as Congress would, perhaps, soon adjourn, and the sooner action was taken on it the better.

Councilman MACKAY said the Board would meet on Monday next, when they would report in favor of its acceptance at once.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

SPIRITUALISTIC PHENOMENA.

Expose of an Alleged Swindle in the Davenport Brothers—A Lady Arrested on a Charge of Petit Larceny—Curious Testimony—The Prisoner Discharged—Statements from the Defendant and the Complainant, &c.

On last Tuesday evening Mrs. Isabella Bodley, a dressmaker by occupation, residing on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, was arrested by officer Banta, of the Fifteenth precinct, on a charge of petit larceny, preferred against her by Richard D. Goodwin, of No. 814 Broadway, of spiritualistic and anti-Fenian celebrity. The woman was brought to the Mercer street station house by Captain Caffrey and examined in reference to the charge, and from her statements that officer was inclined to discharge her; but his duty not permitting, the prisoner was kept in custody all night and on Wednesday morning brought before Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. The complainant here, after being sent for, finally brought a charge against her of petit larceny, for the theft of three gold rings, valued at $20.

The counsel for the accused stated that on the evening mentioned a party of ladies and gentlemen, who resided at the same house with Mrs. Bodley, proceeded to No. 814 Broadway to witness a series of spiritual manifestations, which had been advertised. The circular stated that the very marvellous Miss Ella Van Wie would submit to the most rigid investigation by the scientific and Christian world. She claims to be ignorant of the cause of the wonderful manifestations given through her as a medium, but firmly believes they were all caused by disembodied spirits whom she saw, felt and spoke with as distinctly as with human beings. "She is tied and untied," said the advertisement, "by spirits; no lock or bolt can hold her; musical instruments of various kinds are played upon; hands, faces, feet, legs and arms are frequently shown to the audience; also feathers, flowers, ribbons, laces, jewelry, &c