EUROPE.

PARLIAMENTARY DEFEATS OF DISRAELI.

The Free Trade Agitation in France.

German Consolidation and Commerce.

The steamship City of Boston, Captain Roskell, which left Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown the 28th of May, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing a mail report in detail of our cable despatches dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

The Baroness de Stampe, who was the devoted friend and patroness of Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, and at whose château the artist passed the latter years of his life, died at Nysœ, Denmark, in the Chateau of Stampeborg, in which she had had a studio fitted up for him and where he executed his last works.

Count Iréneus de Zaluski, a Saxon sculptor, died at Dresden of wounds received in a duel. Among the principal works of the deceased are busts of the Emperor and Empress of Austria presented in 1867 to Napoleon III. The Count engaged in 1866 as a volunteer in a regiment of cavalry, and was shortly afterwards made a commissioned officer for his bravery at Sadowa.

ENGLAND.

The Eighty-Ninth Derby—"On the Road" to Epsom—The Course, the Grand Stand and Mount—The Start, Struggle and Ribbon.

EPSOM DOWNS, May 27, 1868.

The main features of the Derby day have been described so often that they are almost as well known in the United States as in England. We have had the day with all its ancient glory. More people have been upon these downs to-day than for several years past. Certainly the number present when the bell rang to clear the course for the eighty-ninth Derby could not have been less than two hundred and fifty thousand. As you already know by telegraph the favorite was badly beaten, being nowhere in the race, and Blue Gown came in first, King Alfred second and Speculum third.

The following is a list of the horses which appeared, ready to start when the course was cleared, and also a record of the latest betting at Epsom:—

3. O.—The eighty-ninth Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-year olds; colts 8 st. 10 lbs., and fillies 8 st. 51 bs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes; one mile and a half, to be run on the new course—262 subscribers. Value £7,025.

No.	Owner—Name.	Rider.
1	Duke of Newcastle's ch. c. Pace	Aldcroft.
2	Duke of Newcastle's b. c. Speculum	Kenyon.
3	Mr. Hodgman's br. c. Paul Jones	Parry.
4	Mr. Beadman's b. c. Orion	Clement.
5	Sir J. Hawley's b. f. Green Sleeve	J. Adams.
6	Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Rosicrucian	Custance.
7	Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Blue Gown	Wells.
8	Mr. Chaplin's ch. c. St. Ronan	———
9	Marquis of Hastings' b. f. Lady Elizabeth	C. Fordham.
10	Lord Allesbury's ch. f. Franchise	Challoner.
11	Sir L. Newman's b. c. The Forest King	J. Snowden.
12	Mr. John Day's br. c. Cock of the Walk	H. Day.
13	Lord Glasgow's br. c. by Brother to Bird on	
	on the Wing	Cameron.
14	Mr. Padwick's ch. c. Samson	T. French.
15	Mr. J. Scott's b. c. Viscount	J. Osborne.
16	Colonel Pearson's ch. c. Cap a Pie	———
17	Lord Wilton's br. c. See Saw	Grimshaw.
18	Baron Rothschild's br. c. Suffolk	J. Daley.
19	Baron Rothschild's b. c. King Alfred	Norman.

LATEST BETTING—11 to 8 against Lady Elizabeth, t and off; 6 to 1 against Blue Gown, 100 to 8 against Suffolk, 4; 100 to 6 against Orion, 4; 100 to 7 against Paul Jones, 100 to 7 against Rosicrucian, 25 to 1 against Pace, 30 to 1 against Speculum, 40 to 1 against Green Sleeve, 50 to 1 against Cap a Pie, 10 to 1 against the Forest King, 66 to 1 against St. Ronan.

There were hearty cheers when all of the above numbers went up on the signal board, indicating a splendid field and a magnificent race. But during the preliminary canter Pace accidentally slipped and lamed his right forefoot so badly that he had to be unsaddled and led away, amid the sympathizing murmurs of the immense crowd. A most beautiful colt, and in excellent condition, Pace would have done credit to his backers had he been able to run. The other eighteen horses were all in the race.

The weather was superb—sunshining, but with drifting clouds; rather warm at times, but with a cool, delicious breeze. London emptied itself and yet remained full, as is usual on a Derby day. All kinds of vehicles crowded the road; trains were despatched every five minutes from the London Bridge and Waterloo stations; tents in immense numbers and varieties covered the downs; gypsies, showmen, Aunt Sally keepers and the usual assortment of negro minstrels and toy venders were on hand; the crowds divided themselves, as usual, between the best and worst places for seeing the race, and, as usual, there was the Derby dog, and the Derby fight, and the Derby pea shooters, and the Derby coats and veils, and the Derby women, and the keeper of the course in his red coat and on his white horse, and all the other Derby characteristics. Passing all these and writing very hastily on account of the lateness of the hour at which this despatch is sent to catch the steamer, I will notice only the specialties of the day.

Just as the track was being cleared the Prince of Wales drove up and, attended only by two gentlemen, walked over to the steward's stand. Instantly recognized by the crowd the Prince was followed and hunted about, but very heartily cheered, everybody applauding his pluck in showing himself ungarded so soon after the attempt to assassinate Prince Alfred, who is now a greater favorite with the English public than ever. The Prince rode over to the starting point and inspected the horses, paying his especial regards to Lady Elizabeth, the favorite. The Marquis of Hastings, knowing that the Prince would be present, did not send Lady Elizabeth with the rest of the horses to show in front of the grand stand in the preliminary gallop. She stayed near the starting flag and did her gallop there. The Prince backed her against the field at the current odds, betting with Major Teasdale and several other gentlemen. The Marquis of Hastings was an object of even more popular interest than the Prince of Wales, but was not cheered when he crossed the course. Undoubtedly a large number of persons wished his mare to win, but they did not appreciate the intricacies of betting.

The horses, contrary to custom, were started with very little trouble, the course having been carefully picked of all papers and orange peel, on account of Pace's misstep. They went slowly up the hill, faster along the brow of the hill and finally turned the corner of the course all in a bunch, the gay colors of the jockeys glistening in the sun like a bouquet. Suffolk was apparently struggling hard for a place, but it seemed as if Sir Joseph Hawley's trio, Green Sleeve, Blue Gown and Rosicrucian, would come in together. Even at that distance it was evident that Lady Elizabeth was out of the race, and among the rush of beaten horses her rider's colors were hardly distinguishable. The pace increased in swiftness and as they passed the grand stand Baron Rothschild's King Alfred appeared certain to win. Then the Duke of Newcastle's Speculum darted out and contested King Alfred's place, but in vain. All this time Blue Gown held steadily a little in advance, going under the full power of whip, spur and bit, and in spite of a desperate rally on the part of King Alfred, Sir Joseph Hawley's Pet won the race, Suffolk coming in near the leaders, but not placed.

Baron Rothschild has the misfortune never to know when his horses are good, and was surprised at King Alfred's running. He might have won another fortune by it had he been as shrewd in betting as in other financiering. Everybody was glad that Sir Joseph Hawley had won, for he is one of the old school of sporting men, never starting a horse except to win. So soon as the race was over ugly rumors began to be circulated to the effect that the Marquis of Hastings had made more money by Lady Elizabeth's defeat than he would have done had she won. The mere existence of such reports and, still more, the general credence which they everywhere received show in what a terribly disgraceful condition the English turf is now admitted to be by its patrons. If these reports be not true the marquis is quite ruined by the result of this Derby. Let his fate be a warning to those who, without any practical knowledge of the turf, fling fortunes away upon a whim and submit to swindles of the most outrageous character through sheer over-confidence in their own luck. This is the good moral of one of the best races ever run in England.

The Vote to Napier—Official Economy—Japanese Outrages—The Naturalization Commission.

On the 26th of May, in both houses of Parliament, notice was given that the proposed vote of thanks to Sir R. Napier and the Abyssinian expedition would be postponed until after Whitsuntide.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a resolution in the House of Commons declaring that all the expenses of the diplomatic service should be voted annually and estimates of them duly published. There was a brief discussion on the motion, which was opposed by Lord Stanley. Eventually it was carried on a division, by seventy-six votes to seventy-two.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what truth there was in the statement in the China newspapers that the English Ambassador in Japan, on a first visit of ceremony to the Mikado, or Emperor of Japan, at Kioto, accompanied by a European escort, was attacked by Japanese and twelve of the escort wounded? and whether twelve of the crew of a boat belonging to the French ship-of-war Duplex were assassinated on landing on the estate of Prince Losa, near Osaka, and what effect these outrages had had on the relations between the British and French governments with that of the Emperor of Japan? and whether the Mikado, or real Emperor of Japan, has ratified the treaty we made with the Tycoon, or supposed Emperor?

Lord STANLEY—It is true that Sir Harry Parkes, on his way to pay a visit of ceremony to the Mikado, accompanied by a mounted escort, was attacked by a party of Japanese, supposed to be three or four in number, and they wounded eight or nine of the escort, but it is hoped none of them mortally. I am bound to say that the Japanese authorities did everything that could possibly be expected of them, both in the way of detecting the offenders and making the apology due to our Ambassador; and they have gone so far as to promise compensation to the men injured in the event of any of them being permanently disabled. Therefore, however unfortunate the accident may have been, I think there is nothing in it which will in the slightest degree affect our present good relations with the Japanese government. I understand also that the difference between them and the French government, arising out of the murder of a boat's crew, has been amicably arranged. Within a few days of the time when the last despatches were sent off, Sir Harry Parkes received an envoy from the Mikado, who was authorized to express the Mikado's desire to cultivate friendly relations with foreign Powers, and to take upon himself all the obligations of the treaty we had made with the Tycoon.

The Royal Commissioners on the Law of Naturalization are officially nominated in the London *Gazette* of the 26th of May, as follows:—Chairman, Lord Clarendon; members, the Queen's Advocate, the Attorney General, Sir R. Phillimore; Baron Bramwell, Sir R. Palmer, M. P.; Mr. Cardwell, M. P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P.; Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Montague Bernard. They are directed to inquire into the legal condition of her Majesty's natural born subjects who may depart from and reside beyond the realm in foreign countries, and to report how and in what manner, having regard to the laws and the practice of other States, it may be expedient to alter and amend the laws relating to such natural born subjects, their wives, widows, children, descendants, or relatives, and also to inquire into and consider the legal condition of persons being aliens entering into or residing within the realm and becoming naturalized subjects of the Crown, and to report how far and in what manner it may be expedient, having regard to the laws and practice of England, of foreign States, or otherwise, to alter or amend the laws relating to such person or persons claiming rights or privileges through or under them.

In the House of Lords the bill making provision for the official compilation of cotton statistics had been allowed to go into committee, after a protest from Lord Granville and an understanding that the measure will be opposed when the report is brought up.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Sclater Booth said that in the new contract for the conveyance of the West India mails provision is made for the substitution of some other station for St. Thomas, and the government was collecting information on the subject with a view to an early decision.

Mr. Gladstone consented to allow himself to be proposed for the office of Chancellor of the University of Edinburg in the room of the late Lord Brougham.

The London correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury* says:—I may be permitted to say that Mr. Disraeli (of all persons in the world) does not deserve the rebukes administered to him by the press for having allowed the Queen to make her usual spring trip to Balmoral. He did attempt to prevent it, and was not only himself most earnest and solicitous in his efforts to induce the Queen to postpone her visit to her Highland home, but even went the length of securing the assistance of the Duke of Cambridge, who added his entreaties to those of the Prime Minister without, however, affecting her Majesty's intentions in any way.

The London *News* says it is the intention of her Majesty the Queen, on the return of the Court from Scotland, to hold a series of public breakfasts at Buckingham Palace, and it is understood that the first of these entertainments will be given by the sovereign upon the occasion of the arrival of the Duke of Edinburg in England. The breakfasts will be given within the royal gardens, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty's determination to hold these public *dejeuners* has, it is understood, been arrived at owing to the extreme difficulty she has recently experienced in receiving those invited to the drawing rooms, in consequence of the number. At the forthcoming entertainments her Majesty will have the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the guests.

The whole of the required capital of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company had been promptly subscribed and the order for the manufacture of the cable had been given. The design of the company is to improve the telegraphic system by means of new deep sea cables with the East via the Mediterranean and Egypt. Mr. Cyrus W. Field is one of the directors.

FRANCE.

Eugenie to Visit Ireland—The Free Trade Question.

La France of Paris says that the Empress Eugénie will visit Ireland at an early day.

Napoleon has ordered three hundred thousand copies of M. Rouher's speech on free trade to be printed and distributed to all the prefects of France, and by them to all the mayors of communes and other functionaries. M. Rouher was obliged to leave town immediately after the close of the debate for his country house at Sercey, where he has been in the hands of his physician.

The Paris *Epoque* of May 26 has the following:—The protectionists, it is announced, do not consider themselves beaten on the question of free trade. The opponents of the treaty of commerce have resolved, we are assured, to renew the discussion respecting the economic *regime*, when the subject of the *acquis-à-caution* and temporary admission of foreign raw material comes before the Chamber. The legislative body is therefore threatened with another interpellation, the object being precisely what the free traders justly consider a concession made to the self-dubbed defenders of "national labor."

A Paris letter says:—At a recent meeting of German photographers Herr Grune exhibited a remarkable photograph representing the natural colors; at least so says the report. Another very remarkable invention is that of a Saxon officer, Lieutenant Miersch. By a slight alteration in the mechanism of the Prussian needle gun he renders it capable of firing thirteen shots in the minute instead of eight, as at present. But the most wonderful part of the story is that the alteration costs only two groschen, or about 2½d.

GERMANY.

Foreign Influence in the Customs Parliament—Commercial Legislation—Territorial Incorporation.

The *Official Gazette* of Berlin emphatically contradicts an article published by the *Journal des Débats*, of the 21st inst., in which it was stated that at the opening of the Customs Parliament England, in view of the possibility of the Parliament overstepping the limits of its competency, had declared that she desired the maintenance of the *status quo* in Germany and would do all in her power to prevent its being disturbed. The *Gazette* adds that the English Ambassador has never made any declaration of the kind.

The *Darmstadt Gazette* of May 26 states semi-officially that the Customs Parliament has exceeded its powers by adopting Herr Bamberger's motion, since, in accordance with the Customs Treaty, modifications of the system of taxation are left in the hands of the legislative bodies of the various States.

The *Coburg Gazette* of May 26, publishes a semi-official note in which it says:—We are in a position to declare to be merely idle invention the statement of some newspapers that negotiations are being carried on between the Queen of England and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha respecting an arrangement with Prussia for the ultimate incorporation of the duchy with the Prussian monarchy.

GRADUATES AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following is a list of the graduating class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis this year:—

Charles C. Cornwell, Duncan Kennedy, Adolphus Marix, Robert M. G. Brown, Royal R. Ingersoll, Jefferson F. Moser, Hobart L. Tremain, Charles A. Stone, Robert M. Thompson, Raymond P. Rogers, Robert T. Jasper, Richard C. Derby, Seaton Schroeder, James D. J. Kelly, Huntington Smith, Ambrose B. Wyckoff, Samuel R. Crumbaugh, Frederick E. Upton, Franklin J. Drake, Charles W. Jarboe, Theodorus B. M. Mason, Charles W. Chipp, Charles T. Forse, Wm. J. Barnett, Alfred Elliot, Lambert G. Palmer, Nathan H. Barnes, Edwin K. Moore, Jesse B. Smith, Washington O. Sharrer, Jerome B. House, John C. Irvine, Albion V. Wadhams, Herbert C. Stinson, Webster Doty, Boutelle Noyes, Nicholas L. Roosevelt, Horace McElroy, Thomas C. McLean, Hamilton M. Tallman, John B. Robinson, Richard Wainwright, George W. Tyler, William E. Uhler, Charles P. Welch, William Woart, Theodore T. Wood, George K. Bower, James C. Hull, Charles A. Adams, John M. Hawley, James R. Selfridge, William H. Everett, Andrew C. McMechan, Samuel Ames, Theodore M. Etting, Arthur H. Parsons, James K. Cogswell, George C. Wallace, George R. Adams, Warner M. Cowgill, Charles F. Norton, Gottfried Blochlinger, Thomas A. De Bois, Ebenezer S. Prime, William C. Strong, Perry Garst, James D. Adams, Thomas N. Lee, James R. Fletcher, Francis W. Perkins, Arthur B. Speyers, Thomas H. Stevens, Charles A. Copp, Edward M. Day, William H. Beehler, James W. Carlin.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Through the exertions of Mr. Fred Depro, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, A. H. Reed, of the Paymaster General's Office, was arrested in Washington on Saturday on the charge of sending out circulars to postmasters and others throughout the country soliciting, on behalf of the "National Managing Committee," $5 from each person to whom they were addressed to enable them to retain their positions. Already more than twenty moneyed letters have been received in response, which are retained by the department. Others, it is charged, were got out of the lock box by Reed before his arrest. He asserts his innocence, and says he is the agent of another person. Letters have been found in his trunk by Mr. Depro, which, it is alleged, show his (Reed's) connection with the affair. He is held at Police Headquarters for a hearing.—*Washington Star.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

The gold market has been firm but rather quiet all day, and the fluctuations were from 139¾ to 139¼, with the closing transactions at 139¾. Loans were made without interest to either lender or borrower and at 1 a 3 per cent for borrowing. The gross clearings amounted to $41,939,000, the gold balances to $1,232,005 and the currency balances to $1,732,671. The disbursements of coin at the Sub-Treasury in payment of interest on the public debt amounted to $182,000, and the conversions of seven-thirty notes into bonds to $1,130,900. The conversions here in May amounted to $67,145,850. The imports of specie at the port from foreign ports last week were $128,190, making a total of $3,390,563 since the 1st of January. The statement of the public debt for May was telegraphed from Washington this afternoon, and when compared with the preceding return the total debt, less the amount in the Treasury, shows an increase of $9,717,059. If, however, we omit the amount in the Treasury in both instances from the calculation we find the increase only $4,140,944. The activity of the conversion movement is reflected by an increase of $57,449,550 in the gold bearing debt, chiefly in five-twenties, but to the extent of nearly five millions in ten-forties. The seven-thirty notes, on the other hand, were reduced $58,008,050. The three per cent certificates of deposit issued to the banks in exchange for compound interest notes were increased $21,670,000, and of the latter $19,710,710 were withdrawn from circulation. The coin in the Treasury shows a reduction of $16,681,098, while the currency balance has increased $11,104,983. The amount of coin in the Treasury on the 1st instant was $90,228,559, from which must be deducted $20,298,180 of gold certificates of deposit in the hands of the public in order to ascertain the amount owned by the government, namely $69,930,379. The unfavorable feature of the statement is the increase in the aggregate of the debt, which is the natural consequence of issuing three per cent certificates in payment of the interest as well as the principal of the compound interest notes. This interest was previously owing by the government, but it failed to appear in the debt statements.

The stock market was feverish and irregular during the greater portion of the day. Rock Island was the strongest of the railway shares, and advanced at one time to 104¼, although two or three of the suits against the company, growing out of the issue of 4,900 shares of new stock, have not been withdrawn, and the plaintiff in at least one of these suits refuses to settle unless on terms which it is impossible to comply with. There is consequently a split among the stockholders, and until the existing differences are harmonized the affairs of the company must practically remain in the shape in which they were before the recent negotiations were undertaken by the committee of stockholders. Even those best informed upon the subject, as viewed from the stockholders' standpoint, think that two or three months may elapse before the suits referred to are settled, supposing all to go well in the interval, and meanwhile, of course, matters will remain in *statu quo*, the action of the directors being controlled by the act of the Iowa Legislature and the several injunctions still in force. There was considerable firmness and activity in Erie, and it is vaguely rumored that the recent negotiations between the directors of the company and the Vanderbilt party for a settlement of their difficulties have been interrupted by a want of harmony among themselves. It is said that Messrs. Gould and Fisk agreed to buy ten millions of Erie stock on behalf of the Erie Company from Mr. Vanderbilt before they returned to this city from Jersey City, but that this purchase has not been consummated owing to the opposition of Mr. Eldridge, the president, who desires the purchase to be made by the Boston, Hartford and Erie company, with a view to the latter securing a controlling interest in Erie, which most of his co-directors are not willing to allow, and hence the agreement to buy the stock has thus far proved a dead letter. We merely give the street story without prejudice, and what the upshot of this side movement in the great Erie contest will be we will not venture to predict. There was some pressure to sell Pacific Mail in the afternoon, and in the absence of a market for the stock the price declined to 95¾ and closed with a downward tendency. Fort Wayne was weak and declined to 110¼. Speculation is confined to the cliques and the brokers and other professional speculators, the outside public not being a participant; but owing to the abundance and cheapness of money there is little difficulty experienced by the cliques in sustaining and even advancing prices so long as they continue buying, although the latter are far above the range of real values. The market is, however, in a very artificial and dangerous state, and the public will do well to avoid the pitfalls of the Stock Exchange. We of course except government securities, which are still cheaper than any others in the country and the only safe investments to be found at present in Wall street. Money remains in superabundant supply at three per cent on government securities and three and four on mixed collaterals, the few exceptional transactions for small amounts at five affording no criterion of the real condition of local monetary affairs. There is very little commercial paper being made, and the best grade is scarce and in request at 5 and 6 per cent. There is no probability of any interruption of this extreme ease until the end of August, when the usual drain westward will begin to be felt.

A comparison of the statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on Saturday last with that for the corresponding week in each of the three previous years shows the following changes:—

	June 8, 1867.		June 6, 1868.
Loans	$250,477,298	Inc.	$25,315,069
Specie	15,699,038	Dec.	1,370,507
Circulation	33,719,088	Inc.	469,071
Deposits	184,730,335	Inc.	24,359,320
Legal tenders	55,923,107	Inc.	12,898,921
	June 9, 1866.		June 6, 1868.
Loans	$240,538,959	Inc.	$24,253,408
Specie	16,821,665	Dec.	1,493,132
Circulation	25,967,263	Inc.	8,220,906
Deposits	202,503,949	Inc.	6,555,706
Legal tenders	74,628,674	Dec.	5,806,646
	June 10, 1865.		June 6, 1868.
Loans	$208,392,635	Inc.	$65,399,732
Specie	18,480,620	Dec.	4,152,089
Circulation	5,402,778	Inc.	28,785,381
Deposits	185,569,993	Inc.	23,579,662
Legal tenders	56,201,836	Inc.	12,620,192

The advance in five-twenties at Frankfort to 77¾ stimulated the demand for the bonds of 1862 and 1865 on this side, and there was a large business transacted in them at slightly improving prices. In the other bonds, however, there was continued dulness, although five-twenties of 1867 were very strong at 113⅛, bid. The large dealers are buyers, in anticipation of renewed activity and a fresh upward movement, and it is noticeable that there is no disposition to sell at the current figures. The following were the closing quotations:—Registered, 1881, 111¾ a 112¼; coupon, 1881, 116⅛ a 116⅜; 5-20's, registered, 1862, 108¾ a 109; 5-20's, coupon, 1862, 112¾ a 112⅞; do., 1864, 110¼ a 110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜ a 110½; do., 1865, January and July, 113 a 113⅛; do., 1867, 112⅛ a 113⅛; 10-40's, registered, 105⅞ a 106⅛; 10-40's, coupon, 106 a 106⅛; June 7.30's, 109⅛ a 109¾; July 7.30's, 109⅛ a 109¾; August compounds, 1865, 118⅛; September do., 118; October do., 117⅛.

At the commencement of business the stock market was firm, and at the early session of the open board Rock Island sold at 103⅛, New York Central 134⅛ and Erie 70. At the first regular board there was only a moderate degree of speculative activity, and prices were without any material change. Reading closed ⅛ lower than at the same time on Saturday, Cleveland and Toledo ⅜, Rock Island ⅜, Northwestern preferred ¼, Fort Wayne ⅜ and Canton ⅛, while Erie was ⅛ higher, Michigan Southern ⅜, Northwestern ⅛ and Quicksilver ⅜. Government securities were firm but quiet at an advance of an eighth. At the open board at one o'clock quotations were slightly higher, but the market was dull and Rock Island sold at 103⅛ and Erie at 70⅛. At the second regular board railway shares were strong, but Pacific Mail was weak and declined to 95⅛. New York Central sold ⅞ higher than at the first regular board, Erie ⅛, Cleveland and Pittsburg ⅝, Rock Island 1⅛, Northwestern ⅞, do. preferred ⅜, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred 1⅛ and Western Union Telegraph ¼, while Pacific Mail was 2 lower and Canton ⅛. Government securities, for export, were in demand at an eighth advance, but the new five-twenties of 1865 and 1867 were an eighth lower. At the open board at half-past three the market was dull, and New York Central sold at 134⅛, Erie 70⅛, Rock Island 103⅜ and Fort Wayne 110⅛. During the remainder of the afternoon the amount of business transacted was very limited, and the closing quotations at half-past five were as subjoined:—New York Central, 134⅛ a 134⅜; Erie, 70⅛ 70⅜; Hudson River, 142; Reading, 94¼ a 94⅜; Michigan Southern, 90¼ a 90⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¼ a 88⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 109⅜ a 109⅝; Rock Island, 103⅜; Northwestern, 69⅞ a 69⅝; do. preferred, 81¼ a 81⅜; Fort Wayne, 110¼ a 110⅛; Pacific Mail, 95⅛ a 95¼.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy in tone, although rates were nominally steady for sterling, the leading drawers still continuing to ask 110¼ for their bills at sixty days. The supply of commercial bills is light. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at the close at 110 a 110¼; at three days, 110⅜ a 110⅝; commercial bills, 109⅜ a 109¾. Bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.15 a 5.12½. On Berlin—Bankers', 71⅞ a 72; commercial, 71⅛ a 71⅜. On Bremen—Bankers', 79⅛ a 79⅜; commercial, 79⅜ a 79⅝. On Frankfort—Bankers', 41 a 41⅛; commercial, 40⅜ a 40⅞. On Amsterdam—Bankers', 41⅛ a 41⅜; commercial, 40⅞ a 41. On Hamburg—Bankers', 36¼; commercial, 36 a 36⅛.

The extreme range of the gold market in the month of June in each year since the suspension of specie payments is thus shown:—

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1862	109⅛	103⅛	1865	147⅛	135⅜
1863	148⅜	140⅛	1866	167⅜	137⅜
1864	251	189	1867	138⅜	136⅛

Mining shares are dull, and at the first board Smith & Parmalee sold at $3 20; Benton, 25c.; Consolidated Gregory, $3 40 a $3 60; New York Gold, 67c.

Consols and American securities were quoted thus in London to-day and on the previous dates mentioned:—

	May 29.	June 3.	June 8.
Consols	96⅜ a —	96⅜ a —	95⅛ ex d.
Five-twenties	72⅜ a 72¾	72½ a 72⅝	73⅛ a —
Illinois Central	97 a —	97¼ a —	100 a —
Erie	47½ a —	45¾ a —	46 a —

The National Trust Company of this city, which began business in December last with a capital of a million and has now two millions of deposits, has declared a dividend of four per cent free of tax for the half year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at the office of the company in this city, to-day, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, John M. Tobin, D. Thomas Vail, James H. Banker, Oliver Charlick, William A. Kissam, Joseph Harker, M. H. Sanford, Samuel Barton, James M. Marvin. Upon organization Cornelius Vanderbilt was re-elected president, William H. Vanderbilt vice president and Augustus Schell secretary.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, June 8—10:15 A. M.

$2000 US 6's, '81, cou.... 116⅛
10000 do.... 116⅝
60000 US 6's, 5-20 c, '64, b3 110¼
20000 US 6's, 5-20 c, '62.. 112⅜
6000 do.... 112¼
6000 do.... small 112¼
50000 US 5-20's, cou, '67. 113⅛
10000 US 6's, 5-20 c, '65.. 110⅜
140000 do.... 110⅛
72000 US 5-20's, c, '65, n. 113⅛
2000 Tenn 6's, ex cou.... 74
10000 Tenn 6's, new.... 72⅛
10000 Virginia 6's, ex c.. 55
60000 do.... 54
2000 do.... s30 53⅞
5000 do.... 55
5000 do.... 54⅞
10000 do.... 2d call 54⅞
20000 do.... 54⅞
1000 North Car 6's, ex c 69
15000 Missouri 6's.... 93⅛
3000 do.... 93⅛
1000 Mich South & f bds 99⅞
10000 Del, Lack & W 2d m 95⅞
1000 Gt Western, 2d m. 78⅛
2000 C & R I & P RR 7's 97
9000 do.... 97⅛
20000 do.... 97⅜
4000 Tol & W 1st m, ex. 96
2000 Pitts, Ft W & C 1st m 109⅜
5000 Chi & Alton 1st m. 106
1000 Ill Cen & Miss 1st m. 96⅛
11000 Mil & St Paul 1st m 95
6 shs Bank of Com.... 129
7 do.... 129
33 American Ex Bank. 120
10 Pk Commonwealth. 115
300 Western Union Tel.. 38⅛
300 Quicksilver Mining.. 8⅞
100 Canton Co.... b30 51
3 0 do.... 50⅞
100 Mariposa pref.... 8⅛
150 Pacific Mail SS Co.. 97⅛
500 do.... 97⅛
60 Boston W Power.... 22

Half-past Two o'Clock P. M.

$9000 US5's, '74, cou. 2PM 120
50 0 do.... endorsed 118
1000 US 6's, '81, reg. 2PM 111⅞
1000 US6's, '81, cou. 2PM 116⅜
2000 do.... 116⅜
10000 5-20's, c, '62.... 112⅞
2000 do.... 2 P M 112⅞
2 00 do, '64.... 2 P M 110¼
5000 do.... 2 P M 110⅛
75000 US 5-20's, c, '65.... 110⅜
2500 US 5-20's, c, '65, new 113
10500 U S 5-20's, cou, '67. 110⅛
10000 do.... b3 110⅛
1000 US 5's, 10-40, cou.. 106
1000 US 5's, 10-40, r. 2PM 106
45000 Tr n, 7 3-10, 2ds. 2PM 109⅜
10000 do.... 3d s 109⅜
1700 do.... small 109⅜
30000 do.... 2PM 1 9⅜
1 00 Tenn 6's, ex cou.. 74
50 0 Tenn 6's, new.... 72⅛
10000 do.... s30 72⅛
20000 do.... 72⅛
70 0 Virginia 6's, ex c. 54⅞
1 00 Virginia 6's, new.. 54
100 shs Canton Co.... 50⅛
50 Western Union Tel.. 38⅛
300 Mariposa pref.... 8
440 Pacific M SS Co.... 96
300 do.... 95⅝
500 shs Pac Mail SS Co. 95⅛
200 do.... 95⅛
50 Adams Express.. b30 58
100 do.... 57⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Exp.... 26
50 Mer Union Ex.... 28⅛
100 N Y Cen RR.... 134⅛
500 do.... 134⅛
25 do.... 134⅛
100 Erie RR.... 70⅛
200 Reading RR.... 94⅛
400 Mich S & N I RR.... 90⅛
420 Cleve & Pitts RR.... 88
200 do.... 88⅛
200 do.... 88⅜
100 Chic & N W RR.... 69⅜
400 Chic & N W pref.... 81⅜
200 Cleve & Tol RR.... 109⅜
20 Chic & R I RR.... 104
400 do.... 104⅛
1200 do.... 104⅛
200 Mil & StPaul RR pf. 78⅛
100 do.... 78⅛
300 do.... 79
100 do.... 79⅛
100 Tol, W & W RR.... 50⅛
100 do.... 50⅜
100 do.... 50⅜
200 Ohio & Miss RR.... 30⅛
100 do.... 30⅛
100 Ohio & Miss RR pre 88⅛
5 do.... 89
200 Indianapolis & Cin RR 53
100 Mil & St Paul pref.. 78⅛
50 N J Cen RR.... 123

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

COTTON.—There was a slight improvement in the demand, but the amount of business done was light. In prices, however, there was no change. The sales comprised 1,295 bales, including 350 for export, 215 for spinning and 700 in transitu. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	25	26	26½
Good ordinary	28	28½	29
Low middling	29	29½	30
Middling	30½	31	31½
Good middling	31½	32	32½

COFFEE.—For Rio the market was dull, but quite steady. We heard of no sales. Other descriptions were dull and nominal.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 4,352 bbls. flour, 7,539 bags do., 15,576 bushels wheat, 77,914 do. corn, 21,500 do. oats. The flour market was dull, heavy and 15c. a 25c. lower to sell, but holders did not generally respond to the demands of buyers, though some sales were made on the basis of the above reduction. California flour was dull, but unchanged. The sales were about 7,000 bbls. Southern flour was dull, but unchanged. Sales, 300 bbls. The first lot new Southern, from Messrs. George J. Jackson & Co., Granite Mills, Augusta, Ga., was sold at $15. Rye flour was moderately active, at steady prices. Sales, 300 bbls. Corn meal was without decided change. Sales were made of about 250 bbls. at $5 50 for city and $5 70 a $5 75 for Western. We quote:—

Superfine State and Western	$7 75 a $8 25
Extra State	9 00 a 9 50
Choice do	9 60 a 10 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	9 50 a 10 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	10 00 a 13 00
St. Louis low extra	10 50 a 11 00
St. Louis straight extra	11 00 a 13 00
St. Louis choice double extra	13 00 a 15 00
St. Louis choice family	13 00 a 16 50
Southern choice and family	13 50 a 16 00
Southern superfine and extra	11 75 a 13 25
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	11 50 a 13 00
Rye flour	8 75 a 10 25
Corn meal, city	5 00 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 50 a 6 25
Corn meal, Jersey	5 90 a 6 00

The wheat market was depressed under a rumored decline in Europe, especially in the French market, and prices were nominally 2c. a 3c. lower. The sales were confined to 10,000 bushels at $2 17 for No. 1 spring and $2 65 for poor California. At the close the market was nominal at $2 16 and $2 25 bid for No. 2 and No. 3 spring, with $2 20 and $2 28 a $2 30 asked. Corn was irregular. The market opened dull, but afterwards became firmer, with sales of yellow Western at $1 11 a $1 12. The market closed nominal at $1 10 for the best samples. The sales were 90,000 bushels, at $1 09½ a $1 12, the latter price for nearly yellow Western, and $1 22½ for choice white Western. For oats there was a good demand, and prices were better. The sales were 70,000 bushels, at 85c. a 85½c. in store and 86½c. afloat. Rye was quiet, but steady. Barley and barley malt were neglected, but held at firmer prices.

FREIGHTS.—The market was a trifle more active, but rates remained low. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 20,000 bushels grain at 2½d. a 3d., 150 bales cotton at ⅝d., 200 tierces lard at 10s., 500 boxes cheese at 15s. and 7 tons copper at 10s. To London, 100 tons oil cake at 15s., 1,000 bbls. petroleum at 6½s. and 5½ tons measurement goods at 3 a. 35s. The charters were:—An American bark, from Philadelphia, petroleum, to the United Kingdom or Continent at 5s. 6d.; if to the Baltic 6s. and 6d. less if direct. A Norwegian bark, 460 tons, from St. John's to the Bristol Channel, deals at 70s.; a Norwegian bark with about 650 bbls. tobacco to a port in Spain; an American brig, 2,600 bbls. petroleum from Philadelphia to a direct port in the Mediterranean on private terms, and a vessel from Baltimore to the Continent, 1,300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d.

GUNNIES were still dull, and prices were nominal.

HOPS continued to rule quiet, but in prices there was no change. We quote 1867 crop, 20c. a 50c.; 1866 do., 10c. a 25c., and Bavarian, 35c. a 35c.

HAY remained steady, at 80c. a 85c. for shipping, $1 10 a $1 40 for retail lots; $1 a $1 05 for long rye straw and 90c. for short do.