tinued from Fifth Page.

There was no understanding that you had helped in any of his measures.

Continued from Fifth Page.

Q. There was no understanding that you had helped him in any of his measures. A. Not a word.

Q. Had he any means of knowing that you had assisted him in any measures in which he was interested? A. He knew my general favor to him might have been worth something; but whether he knew what I did or not, I cannot say.

Q. Had you been laboring for Mr. Wendell's interest? A. I had always been a friend to him.

Q. Had you labored for his interest in the passage of any measure before Congress? A. I had been generally friendly to him, and wherever I could speak well of him and for him I had always done so.

Q. Now state in what you had assisted him. A. I cannot state that I had rendered him any specific service; I cannot tell that my efforts have been of any avail whatever.

Q. In what did you try to assist him? A. I cannot say particularly; without having a word with Mr. Wendell upon the subject, I supposed or inferred that it would be a matter of interest to him to have a printing bureau established, and the mode of doing the public printing changed; and I favored that measure, not particularly for that reason, but because it commended itself to my judgment; last year, when Mr. Taylor drew up his report on that subject, I interested myself in the matter, and was with him in getting up that report.

Q. But you never had any conference with Mr. Wendell about it, you say? A. Not a word, prior to my being interested in it; it was a matter of inference, rather than assurance, that it might be agreeable to him.

Q. And you got that $2,500 without the least idea what it was for? A. I got it precisely as I have stated.

Q. Are you in the habit of getting such windfalls as that? A. Well, if you wish to know about that, I will say that I do occasionally receive windfalls without a word being said as to what they are for; I have received them at the present session; I have had a gentleman put $200 in my hand without saying anything about any measure whatever; and I do not know that a gentleman, who has done a similar thing on three or four occasions, ever had a measure before Congress in his life!

By Mr. WINSLOW—Q. State who it was. A. I decline stating who it was, because it is not connected with Congress at all.

By Mr. ROBINSON—Q. Who was it that handed you the $200? A. I decline giving his name, because it was a gentleman in no way connected with Congress. He was a personal friend of mine.

Q. Are you now employed to assist in getting any measures passed through this Congress? A. Well, Sir, I am interested somewhat in a matter before this Congress; or, at least, I have supposed I was.

Q. What is that? A. Mr. E. K. Collins wrote to me about a claim, with which you are doubtless familiar, that he has against this Government for a balance due him for carrying the mails.

Q. You are engaged in that? A. I cannot say that there is an engagement; he wrote to me about it, and wished me to promote it as far as I could; and I have felt interested in getting it through.

Q. What is your business? A. I am connected with the press, and I am also here politically.

Q. Are you a reporter? A. I am chiefly here in political matters and political interests, and it is in connection with those that what money I have received has come to me.

Q. What paper are you reporting for? A. I am corresponding for *The N. Y. Express*.

LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION—A BAD INVESTMENT.

Mr. M. P. Bean, now editor of *The Democratic Messenger* of Fremont, Ohio, but a clerk in the House of Representatives from December 1857 till the beginning of the present Congress, was interrogated as to his having received $5,000 from Mr. Wendell. The witness asked time to consider and was allowed till the next day, when he appeared.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you prepared your answer to the interrogatory furnished you yesterday?

[The interrogatory was read, as follows: "Question. Did you not receive a check from Mr. Wendell for $5,000 a very short time before the English bill was passed; and if so, upon what consideration and for what purpose was it paid to you?"]

A. I have not had a consultation with anybody, but I will answer the question. I received such a check from Mr. Wendell. The consideration was my services, as I understood the matter, in aiding that Lecompton settlement. I cannot tell whether it was before the Conference Committee was raised, or after it was raised and before the bill was passed.

By Mr. Olin:

Q. Do you recollect whether the check was made payable to "Kansas!" A. That is my impression, but I am not positive about it.

Q. And you deposited that check in the Bank of the Metropolis of this city? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. How soon after the receipt of it? A. Within [a very few hours, I think. I went up as soon as I could get away from the office here, I think.

Q. And took a certificate of deposit from the bank? A. I think I drew $100 or $200 in money; I think it was $200—a small amount.

Q. And took a certificate of deposit for $4,800? A. For the balance, whatever it was.

Q. Did you subsequently take out a portion of that balance? A. A short time afterward I got a draft on New-York for $4,000, and the balance I drew out from time to time, as I needed the money. Some I sent home, and some I spent here.

Q. What did you do with that draft on New-York? A. I sent it home to my banker, and gave him orders to pay certain debts of mine out of that draft.

Q. What bank was that draft deposited in? A. In the Exchange Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio, where I was then living.

Q. Who were the cashier and president of that bank at that time? A. I am not certain whether Mr. Reynolds or Mr. Quimby was cashier; I think Mr. Reynolds was cashier, and Mr. Quimby was president.

Q. You say that the balance of $4,000 was subsequently applied to pay certain debts of yours? A. As far as the debts reached; and the balance was lying there when I went home.

Q. You say this money was given you, as you supposed, in consideration of your services? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What services were you expected to perform? A. To get every member that I could to vote for the bill, or for raising the Conference Committee, whichever it was.

Q. How get them? A. I know of no other way except by electioneering with them.

Q. By personal solicitations? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Where did you stay in this city during that session of Congress? A. Nearly opposite Brown's, over Weaver's confectionery store.

Q. Did anybody room with you? A. Yes, Sir; Judge Hall, a Member of Congress.

Q. Do you know the amount of the fund used for the purpose of interesting persons to aid in the passage of that bill? A. No, Sir; I never had any means of knowing.

Q. You never had any information upon the subject? A. No, Sir.

Q. Do you know from what source this $5,000 came? A. Nothing more than that I got it out of the bank. I never inquired where it came from.

Q. Who handed the check to you? A. Mr. Wendell, himself.

Q. What conversation had you with Mr. Wendell upon the subject prior to the receipt of the check? A. I could not give the exact conversation.

Q. Can you give the substance of it? A. I can give something near the substance of it; Mr. Wendell sent for me; it was over in the old hall; he sent for me to meet him in Colonel Allen's room, the Clerk's office, when the Colonel was out, or before he came up in the morning; I went around there, and, if I remember correctly, he asked me to sit down, and asked me what I could do toward helping along this matter, or something of that kind; I told him that I did not know that I could do more than I was doing; that I was then doing all I could to get that thing settled; he claimed that I could do more, and I claimed that I had no influence with any member who was not already in favor of the settlement of it; in favor of raising the committee, perhaps. I do not know whether it was before the committee was raised, or after I told him Judge Hall was in favor of it. He turned to me and said: "You might just as well make some money out of this as any one." I told him I did not know how I could get the money. He said: "You d——d little fool, you might as well make some money out of this as anybody else." I can tell you how he got that idea. There was a young man in the same room with me, of the name of Reynolds, of Tennessee—S. D. Reynolds;—he was a strong Lecompton man, and I was opposed to it. I used to bore him and joke him about the weakness of the Administration, that could not get a measure passed that they were anxious to have passed. I told him that I would take the contract for putting that measure through for $10,000. He took it in earnest. Now, I meant no such thing, and was only joking him and boring him about the matter; and that was the way Wendell came to me. I told Wendell at the time that I was only boring Reynolds; that I had no such power; that I knew none of the members except some of the Ohio members, and I would not dare to approach them with money. It was then that Mr. Wendell made the proposition about the $20,000 that Mr. Covode asked me about yesterday; I refused to have anything to do with it that morning, and told him I would study about it, and see him again. I met him again the next morning, and finally took the check for $5,000, and agreed to do all I could for it; which I was then doing, and had been doing before.

Q. Did he designate any manner in which you were to exert your influence? A. No, Sir.

Q. Whether with money or solicitation? A. No, Sir; he never intimated that he wanted me to see this or any member.

Q. Did he intimate that you were to keep it yourself? A. He did not say; I took it as my own, and sent it off and used it.

Q. With whom did you have any communication about it? A. I do not know that I talked with any one; Reynolds knew all about the transaction; I may have told him; I do not know; I may know that he knew all about whether I did or not; I whether he got it from me or Wendell I do not remember; I may have talked with Reynolds about it at the time; I do not remember how that was; but I talked with nobody but him at any time about it.

Q. After the receipt of this check, what did you do toward performing any service? A. Just as I had been doing all along before.

Q. Whom did you see? A. I never ran after a single member; I never had any opportunity without seeing myself upon any member, which I never did upon any subject; I urged the settlement of that question as I had been doing before.

By the Chairman: Q. What conversation had you with Mr. Wendell at the time he proposed to give you $20,000? A. That grew out of my gassing with Reynolds, my joking and plaguing him; he proposed, if I would take the contract, to give me $20,000; here is a memorandum which he made and handed to me when he left me, or during the first conversation, I do not now remember which it was: in place of telling it, he wrote it down while I was looking on; says he, "Here is what I will do," and then wrote this: "$5..d——, $5..30——, $5..60——, $5..90——;" the understanding was that this was $5,000 apiece; I said, "I would rather take the $5,000 down, and not take the contract."

By Mr. Olin: Q. Was this $5,000 apiece for four men? A. I forget the number of men who were needed to pass the bill, or raise the Committee, whichever it was.

By the Chairman: Q. Is this [the memorandum the witness had produced] in Mr. Wendell's handwriting? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did Mr. Wendell evince a willingness to invest a great deal more than that in Lecompton? A. He made a remark something like this: "A bushel of gold is no object in this matter."

Q. In what matter? A. In the passage of the bill, or in the settlement of the Lecompton question; there was no bill then before the House, I think; I am not certain which it was.

Q. Do you recollect whether it was before the Conference Committee was raised or after that you changed your deposit and took a draft? A. I did it within a few days after I first went to the bank; I think it was in the same week; I got uneasy about it and did not know but what they might go and attach it, or do something to stop payment, if they found I was doing nothing; and I could do nothing more than I had been doing.

Q. Could you understand why it was that Mr. Wendell offered you only $20,000 when he said that a bushel of gold was no object in getting that matter settled? A. He said that when he was urging this proposition upon me, urging me to engage in this matter; I understood him by that to mean that if I even wanted more I could have it; that was what I understood by that remark.

Q. Did you not give Mr. Reynolds a portion of this money, in consideration of his services in getting you the agency in this matter? A. He said to me one day, "You made a good thing out of this, and you never would have got it but for me, and you ought to give me something;" says I, "I will give you something, Sim;" I told him that I would go up to the bank the next morning; I did go up, and drew out some money; I do not remember how much I gave him; it was either $150 or $300, I do not know which; it was not over $300, and I do not think it was under $150; I think it was one of those two sums.

Q. Did you know any other parties who were engaged here as outsiders in helping to get the Lecompton bill passed? A. There were plenty of them.

Q. Who were engaged in that business? A. I do not know any one who had the handling of any money.

Q. We understand that one man who had the handling of money in that matter would not tell any one else about it; I mean, who were engaged in getting that bill through? A. There were a great many men here from Ohio pressing members to vote for that bill.

Q. Can you name any one who came at that particular time, for that purpose, that you knew of? A. I do not know any who came for that purpose; there were men here from a number of districts who urged members to vote for that bill; Col. Medary was here; Mr. Johnson was here, as a candidate for United States Marshal; that was the business he was here about.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

William Karns called and sworn.

By the Chairman—Where do you reside? A. In Reading, Pennsylvania.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I have been contracting for the public works for a number of years.

Q. Did you reside in Reading in the Fall of 1856? A. I did.

Q. Did you at that time receive a quantity of blank naturalization papers from Philadelphia? A. Yes, sir; I received some blanks at that time.

Q. How did you receive them; by mail, or express, or in what way? A. I think some few came to me by mail.

Q. Did they come to you under the frank of any persons; and if so, under whose? A. I think one or two came under the frank of Gov. Bigler, and some came under the frank of other persons, but I am not positive who they were. Gov. Bigler's frank is the only one I am positive about; I think there were, perhaps, three packages sent, and one of them I know was under the frank of Gov. Bigler.

Q. Were there large quantities of these papers sent to you? A. No, Sir; there were but few.

Q. How many did you get all together, do you think? A. Well, I have said to persons that I had 300 or 400, but that is not so; I looked them over on Sunday last, and discovered that there were perhaps 200 or 230 al together. Some of them had what purported to be the seal of the court and the signature of the prothonotary; others were mere blanks.

Q. Did you make application to Mr. Sallade for the use of his back office? A. No, Sir; I did not.

Q. Who sent these papers to you from Philadelphia? A. They were either left at my house by Mr. Brown, or handed to me in person by him; I am not positive which, I have been trying to recollect whether he gave them to me in person, or left them at my house; I think they were left by Mr. Brown at my house. At any rate, they came from Mr. Brown.

Q. Did you not receive a letter relative to the use to be made of them? A. I did.

Q. From whom was that letter? A. There was no signature to it.

Q. Were there any initials to it? A. It was signed "R," as the bottom of the letter.

Q. Did you not know the handwriting of that letter? A. That letter I compared with another that I had from a man in Philadelphia, which was signed "Brown."

Q. Reuben F. Brown? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know the handwriting of that letter? A. I thought the handwriting was the same as that signed "Brown."

Q. Did you not know from other circumstances that the letter was from Mr. Brown? A. Yes, sir; I believe the letter was from Mr. Brown; I think he asked me afterward if I had got the letter.

Q. Did the letter state where these papers were to be used? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know where they were to be used? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not know that a portion of them were to be used on the Union Canal enlargement among the Irish? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any conference with any one relative to these Irish being supplied with these papers? A. I do not recollect of any conversation as to their being used on the Union Canal; that is only may supposition; I had then some 150 men employed on the canal, and I supposed that the object of giving me these papers was for them; I did not know.

Mr. Winslow—I wish it to be understood that I do not think this is evidence, but I do not object to it at all.

By the Chairman:

Q. You say that you did not know that they were fraudulent papers; what impression was made upon your mind when you saw them with the seal of the court and the signature of the prothonotary upon them? A. I did not know that it was the seal of the court.

Q. Did you not know that it was irregular; that you could not fill in the name of a party in the country in papers with the seal of a Philadelphia court upon them; you say that you did not know that they were fraudulent papers? A. I did not know they were fraudulent.

Q. Did you not know that you could not in Berks county fill in the names of parties in papers prepared in Philadelphia? A. Certainly; but my impression was that they were not fraudulent until they were filled up.

By Mr. Train:

Q. You knew this: that if you had those papers with a genuine seal and signature, it would be a fraudulent use of them to fill them up? A. Certainly, that is what I mean; these were not filled up; the view I took of it was that unless they were filled up by inserting the names of some persons, giving their places of birth, &c., they would not be fraudulent.

By Mr. Winslow.—Q. You looked upon the papers as being genuine blanks, and the seal of the court and the signature of the prothonotary as also being genuine? A. That I cannot say. I looked them over on Sunday, and there are two kinds of signatures to them. There is a kind which I think likely is the signature of one who was prothonotary at the time they were issued; it looks like a genuine signature. In examining those signed "Fletcher," I am inclined to think they were not all written by one person; it looks to me as though that signature was written by different persons: however, I am not judge enough of that to determine; but those signed "Vineyard," or "Vingard," or something of that kind—I have only two of them; at least, that is all I saw upon looking them over on Sunday—that looks to me as though it was a correct signature.

By the Chairman—Q. Did you bring a sample of those papers to the city? A. No, Sir.

Q. Where are what are left of them now? A. I possibly may have burned a few of them; the others I have at home.

Q. What time did they come to you—close to the election? A. Previous to the Governor's election.

Q. Very near to the election? A. A short time before; I cannot say whether it was two, three, or four weeks previous to the election; it was three or four weeks probably.

Q. Can you state the contents of that letter that you believed to be from Mr. Brown? A. That letter that I supposed to be from Mr. Brown was a private letter altogether to me, and I do not want to expose the contents of it unless I must.

By Mr. Train—Q. Have you the letter with you? A. I have not; it was altogether a private communication to myself.

By the Chairman—Q. Was the letter upon the subject of these papers? A. It spoke of the papers.

Q. Of the use of them? A. Yes, sir.

[The witness was then requested to leave the room, which he did.

The Committee had some consultation as to whether the witness should be compelled to state the contents of the letter, and it was agreed that he should be asked to do so.

The witness was then recalled, and his examination resumed as follows:]

By Mr. Train.—Q. We understand that this letter came with these papers? A. No, Sir; I do not know that it came with them.

Q. In connection with them? A. A large bundle of the papers, as I have stated before, were left at my house by Mr. Brown, or handed to me in person by him. I am not positive that the letter came with the papers, but my impression is that it came by mail.

Q. That is, the letter signed "R"? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And it was in reference to the use of these papers? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What directions did it give you in reference to those papers? A. Am I obliged to answer that?

Q. The Committee have so decided. A. As I have stated, there were signatures, they purported to be, of two different prothonotaries; some were signed "Vineyard" or "Vingard," I am not positive which; he was prothonotary in 1850, but is dead; this letter explained (I cannot recollect the letter exactly, though I read it last Sunday) that in filling up these papers they must be made to correspond to the date; I am not certain whether I got the impression from the letter or from conversation, that these papers had been left over in the office, and had been got out in some way.

Q. And when they were filled up they were to be made to correspond with the time the Prothonotary was alive whose signature was attached? A. So as to correspond to 1850, the date of the signature; the others purporting to have been signed by Fletcher were signed in 1856, I suppose; but I do not know that.

Q. Where did it direct you to distribute them? A. It did not say.

Q. What else did the letter say about naturalization papers? A. Well, Sir, it said that there were thousands of them being used or distributed, I do not remember which.

Q. Did you distribute them, or did you refuse to do so? A. I never distributed them; I do not know that I was ever asked to do it at all.

Q. Did you advise with anybody in reference to them? A. I do not know as I did; this was a thing talked of by a number of gentlemen there, as it was well known there; there was a man came to me once about them, and I told him: "Now you just keep your fingers off them, or you will get yourself into the penitentiary."

Q. Did you have any talk with Sallade about distributing them? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see Brown until after the election? A. Yes, Sir; before. I told Brown, when he asked me about these papers, that I had burned them; I think I told him that I had burned them.

By the Chairman—Q. Where was Brown living at that time? A. He was deputy naval officer in Philadelphia. I will say that I think there were two of these papers in the envelope with Governor Bigler's frank; I know that I was cross about it when I read it, and I received three or four under the frank of some members of Congress from Philadelphia.

Q. Do you recollect any of those franks? A. None, except Gov. Bigler's; I recollect that distinctly, from the fact that I said to a friend of mine, "What an outrage this is; suppose that some other Administration should get the control of affairs, and this letter should be sent to the dead letter office, and they should open it and find these papers in it, under Gov. Bigler's frank;" and I will say that none of the papers that I got from Brown were used to vote upon—that I am positive of.

Q. Do you know why it was that they were sent to you particularly? Was it not because you were a contractor, and had a large number of Irish employed? A. This is the supposition; but it is a mere supposition of my own.

By Mr. Winslow—Q. I understand you to swear that you never used any of these papers? A. I never did, and I am satisfied that none of those that Brown handed to me, or those that came under the franks of these gentlemen I speak of, were ever used for the purpose of voting, or in any way used fraudulently.

By the Chairman—Q. Did you know the handwriting of Governor Bigler when you saw this frank upon these papers? A. I do not know that I looked at it particularly; I would know it if I were to take it and examine it.

The witness having read over his testimony desires to make the following explanation:

Shortly after having received those papers I packed them up with a letter which I wrote, explaining from whom I got them, together with the letter which I received from Mr. Brown; this was done in case they should be found in my possession after my decease:

"SENATE CHAMBER, June 12, 1860.

SIR: I have learned that Mr. Karns, of Reading, Pennsylvania, who testified before your committee this morning, stated that he had received certain fraudulent naturalization papers, under my frank, in 1856. I solemnly aver that I never franked any such papers to Mr. Karns or any person, and never was possessed of the slightest knowledge of the affair.

"Very truly your obedient servant,

"Hon. JOHN COVODE. WILLIAM BIGLER."

*DEATH OF JOSEPH BLUNT.*

Many persons were surprised on Saturday with the intelligence of the death of Joseph Blunt, which took place at his residence in Waverly-place. Mr. Blunt had been indisposed for some little time, but certainly not to a degree to alarm his friends. He was sixty-five years of age, but a manly frame and entire intellectual activity promised apparently a score of additional years. The funeral service was held at St. Bartholomew's Church, and then the cortege, including the relatives and friends of the deceased, among the latter leading Republicans of the city, proceeded to Green-wood Cemetery, where on the summit, overlooking the natural loveliness and elegiac beauties of the grounds, and commanding the view of the bay and its living and moving multitude of ships, the body was given to the earth.

Mr. Blunt first made himself felt and known when he wrote on the Missouri question in 1820. Shortly thereafter he gave in The North American Review an article on the Laybach Circular—the manifesto of the Holy Alliance against all Constitutional Liberty. The vigor of this production brought him into intimate acquaintance with leading national men, John Quincy Adams especially. Mr. Blunt was a fervent Protectionist and friend to American Industry, and moreover espoused especially the cause of Mr. Adams. Under his Administration he looked for the appointment of Minister to England, but did not receive it. When the Whig party was formed, Mr. Blunt became an earnest member of it from the start, and acted variously and effectively in its administration. As a devoted friend of Freedom he was one of the first members of the Republican party, and to him belongs the superior, and we trust enduring, honor of having drawn up the original Resolutions or Platform of the first Republican State Convention at Saratoga, in 1854. If Mr. Blunt had done nothing else, he would merit the affectionate remembrance of his brother Republicans. He did not wait for the party to be popularized, but when it was without form, he helped to shape it. There are always tens of thousands ready to join a winning side—there are always politicians equal to eleventh-hour adherences, with a blatant assertion for the lion's share—but Mr. Blunt was not of these.

Mr. Blunt declined the Commissionership to China offered him by President Fillmore. He held, as is hardly necessary to say, the office of District-Attorney not long before his death. He took an active part in Republican politics to the last, presided sometimes at the Central Campaign Club, and always was ready for hard work on little as well as great public occasions.

Mr. Blunt's private correspondence includes letters from public men during a long period. His writings of a political character sometimes took the form of newspaper articles. He edited, also, for a number of years, The American Annual Register, a well-known publication in its time. Mr. Blunt was unmarried. He leaves two brothers, well known here, who, as well as the late Nathaniel B. Blunt, have occupied public positions of honor.

*A DUEL BY NEW-YORKERS.*

ONE OF THEM WOUNDED.

Duels between people of this city happily are rare. One, however, has taken place, the circumstances as follows:

Two members of the Union Club—Mr. Thomas Bryan, well known as a Connoisseur of Art—and Mr. Samuel Neal, the artist, were discussing—Art? No—and not even American politics; but simply matters relating to Garibaldi,—the question as we are informed being the precise birth-place of that hero. Mr. Bryan uttered his opinion in some way that the other party deemed offensive, and he struck Mr. B. The latter thereupon immediately sent a challenge to Mr. Neal, which was accepted, and they proceeded to Norfolk, to fight. Pistols were the weapons. At the first fire Mr. Bryan's shot took effect in his adversary's arm, but the extent of the injury is not yet learned. It may, however, be very serious.

From such trifles do terrible things grow.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.—Men were engaged throughout Saturday, under the direction of Coroner Gamey, in dragging the slip in the vicinity of the Paterson dock, foot of Wayne street, Jersey City, where the body of Wm. H. Dunn is supposed to have been thrown if murdered in that vicinity, but nothing as yet to throw any light upon the whereabouts of the missing man. A large stone was found on the deck on Saturday apparently spotted with blood, which is being analyzed by Dr. Quider.

MARRIED.

FURNESS—ROGERS—On Tuesday, June 12, at the Unitarian Church, in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Furness, Horace Howard Furness and Miss Helen Kate, daughter of Evans Rogers, esq.

MEDINA—SMITH—In New-York, on Thursday evening, June 14, by the Rev. L. Jones, Benjamin M. Medina of Florida, to Miss Harriet A. Smith of West Farms, N. Y.

SANZ—POWERS—In this city, on Wednesday, June 13, by the Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Sr. Don Mariano Sanz of Madrid, Spain, to Miss Mary Powers of New-York City.

DIED.

BRINSMADE—On Sunday morning, June 17, James Lewis, only child of Edwin L. Brinsmade, deceased, and Eliza J., his wife, in the 5th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his uncle, James B. Brinsmade, No. 75 West Baltic street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead for interment, on Tuesday morning.

BLUNT—Joseph Blunt, in the 65th year of his age.

CHAMBERLIN—On Friday, June 15, Lizzie, only child of Ward B. and Eliza M. Chamberlin, aged 2 years and 7 months.
Funeral at Glenwood, Yonkers, on Monday, at 11 a. m. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

CAMPBELL—In this city, on Friday morning, June 15, Mary Ann, wife of James Campbell, aged 33 years.

CARPENTER—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Friday, June 15, Daniel Carpenter, in the 83d year of his age.

CONSIDINE—In this city, on Friday, June 15, James Considine, in the 23d year of his age.

EVERETT—On Saturday, June 16, Edward C. Everett, aged 27 years.
His friends and those of his father, Silas K. Everett, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 29 West Fifteenth street, on Tuesday, 19th, at 3½ o'clock p. m., without further notice.

HOLLY—On Saturday evening, June 16, David William, eldest son of the late Wm. C. and Charlotte M. Holly, in the 44th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 93 West Forty-eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, June 19, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

HARE—At his residence, in South Egremont, Mass., on Saturday, June 16, Levi Hare, esq., in the 82d year of his age.

ISAACS—At his residence, in Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, June 16, Dr. Charles E. Isaacs, late Professor in the New-York Colleges.
His medical brethren and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Monday, at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton street, cor. of Montague place, Brooklyn.

KLIME—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 15, Elizabeth, widow of the late Leonard Klime, in the 90th year of her age.

LENNON—On Sunday, June 17, of consumption, Juliette M., daughter of the late James and Mary Lennon, in the 25th year of her age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 516 Grand street, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

MACE—On Tuesday, June 12, at Selma, Ala., John H. Mace, aged 21 years and 8 months, son of the late John Mace of this city.

MEGILL—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 15, Sarah E., daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Megill, aged 4 years, 10 months and 25 days.

MUCKEL—In Asteria, on Friday, June 15, John Mackel of this city, aged 55 years.

TAYLOR—On Thursday morning, June 14, at the residence of Mrs. Dawes, No. 106 East Nineteenth street, Jennie A. Taylor, aged 23 years, 10 months and 1 day, daughter of Daniel and Jeannie A. Taylor of Schroom Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

WEEKES—In Brooklyn, E.D., on Saturday, June 16, Nathaniel Gould, youngest son of Carlyale T. jr., and Margaret J. Weekes, aged 3 years, 3 months and 9 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 194 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, at 3 p. m., without further notice.

WILBUR—On Sunday morning, June 17, Mrs. Emma Wilbur, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 756 Greenwich street.

WILBOR—At Nice, France (late Sardinia), on Thursday, May 31, John B. Wilbor, senior, esq., Consul of the United States at Nice, in the 76th year of his age.

WALKE—In this city, on Friday, June 15, Albert, son of Thos. and Mary Walke, aged 19 years.

## COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 16.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 State 5s 1874 | 104¼ | 200 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 50 |
| 3,000 U. S. 5s 1865 | 102⅞ | 50 do | 49¾ |
| 17,000 Tenn. 6s 1890 | 52⅞ | 50 do | 49¾ |
| 5,000 Virginia State 6s | 93¼ | 420 do | 49¾ |
| 1,000 do | 93⅞ | 500 do | s60 49 |
| 500 do | 94⅞ | 50 do | s10 49¼ |
| 22,000 Missouri State 6s | 84¼ | 50 do | s10 49¼ |
| 2,000 Erie RR. 3d m. bs.'83 | 59 | 50 do | s60 49¼ |
| 5,000 Hud. Riv. RR 3dmge. | 91 | 100 do | b60 49¼ |
| 500 Ill. Cen. RR. bds | 91¼ | 100 do | 49¼ |
| 500 do | 91 | 100 do | b30 49¼ |
| 3,000 Chi. & N.W.S.F.bds. | 82 | 200 do | s30 49 |
| 3,000 Han. & St. J. RR bds. | 73 | 150 do | 49 |
| 1,000 Del., Lack. & W. 2dm. | 101 | 50 do | b15 49 |
| 7,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. bds. | 75 | 200 Reading Railroad | 46⅞ |
| 9 Bank of Commerce | 103 | 300 do | 46⅞ |
| 400 Pac. Mail S'ship Co. | b60 | 50 M. So. & N. I. G. S. | 26 |
| 50 do | 90 | 50 do | s60 26 |
| 50 do | s60 90 | 100 do | s30 26½ |
| 50 do | s60 90 | 50 do | b30 26½ |
| 500 do | s30 90 | 1050 do | 26 |
| 50 do | s30 90 | 350 do | s60 26 |
| 250 do | b60 90 | 50 do | s10 26 |
| 150 do | 90 | 50 Panama Railroad | s60 133½ |
| 225 Penn. Coal Co. | 86 | 500 do | s30 133 |
| 400 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 81⅞ | 5 do | 133½ |
| 200 do | b60 81 | 100 do | 133½ |
| 1300 do | b60 82 | 282 do | 133 |
| 800 do | 81⅞ | 100 Ill. Central RR. Scrip | 62 |
| 100 do | b10 82 | 350 do | 61⅞ |
| 500 do | b5 82 | 100 Galena & Chicago RR. | 62 |
| 500 do | b3 82 | 200 do | 61⅞ |
| 75 Erie R. R. | 17⅛ | 20 do | 61⅞ |
| 250 do | s60 17⅛ | 150 do | 61⅞ |
| 500 do | 17⅛ | 100 do | s10 61⅞ |
| 50 do | 17⅛ | 450 Chic. & R. Island RR. | 68 |
| 100 do | b20 18 | 50 do | s30 68 |
| 25 Hudson River R. R. | s60 47⅞ | 200 do | b10 68 |
| 100 do | 48⅛ | 100 Chic. & Bur. & Q. RR. | 72 |
| 450 do | 48 | 11 do | 71½ |
| 50 Harlem R. R. | 11⅞ | 140 do | s60 71 |
| 50 do | 11⅞ | 50 do | 71½ |
| 200 do | b60 11⅞ | 111 do | 71 |
| 237 M. So. & N. In. R. R. | 19⅞ | | |

SATURDAY, June 16—P. M.

The Stock market this morning was quite active, and at the opening the improved feeling of Friday afternoon was sustained. As the call proceeded, however, the supply of stock which came out was too large for the demand, and the firmness of the opening movement gave way to some extent. The market was not materially weaker until the Western shares were reached, when there was a pressure to sell, and the whole list sympathized. The bear jobbers exhibited more courage than of late, and offered their options with considerable freedom. We presume they calculated upon a dull season for the next four or six weeks, upon only moderate increase in the traffic of the Western roads, and to some extent upon the chances of unpleasant results at the Baltimore Convention. We do not think, however, that any serious decline is looked for, unless some entirely unexpected commercial or financial calamity supervenes. The present state of the market appears to grow almost entirely out of the realizing sales of parties who wish to close up their lines, and the indisposition to commence new operations, both by outsiders and street jobbers at this warm season of the year. Pacific Mail was active and firm at previous quotations. The worst of the overissue is believed to be known, but there is a lack of confidence in the street in the ability of the Company to earn as large dividends as formerly. Central was strong during the session, but was afterward heavy, and fell off ¼ ⅌ cent. The June earnings are favorable. Erie improved to 17¾, but afterward fell back to 17¼. June does not, we understand, promise as large net gain as May. Panama was heavy and in good supply, selling down to 133. In the Western shares the most marked activity was in Michigan Central, which under sales of about 2,000 shares sold down from 50 to 49. This stock is falling we presume for the same reason for which Michigan Southern, in part, is rising; the rumors of a breaking up of the traffic arrangements between the Great Western and the former and an alliance between that road and the latter; Michigan Southern Guaranteed was in good demand and sold at the close at 26¼, against 26¼ on Friday; Galena lost a portion of the improvement of the day before, and sold down to 61¼; Burlington was heavy, falling off to 71; in Galena the traffic of the second week is reported to show a falling off of $6,500, and on the Burlington it is reported also to be better than for the first week. In Bonds there was not much done, and the market is steady. There was no second session of the Board, the arrival of the Mongols being taken advantage of by the Board to make a half holiday. In the street stocks were heavy, but without important change in prices.

The foreign bill market closed firm at 109¼@109¾ for Sterling; 5.15@5.12½ for France.

The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo road for the first two weeks of June were.....$26,543
Last year.....24,455
Increase.....$2,088

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent, payable on the second day of July next. The Boston and Providence Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent, payable 2d July. The Old Colony and Fall River Company a dividend of $3 ⅌ share, payable July 2. The Boston and Maine Railroad pays 4 ⅌ cent July 2. The Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have ordered a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent on their bonds and canal indebtedness, payable by the Treasurer, No. 160 Front street, New-York, 2d July. Public notice is given that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first Monday of July, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for 30 days, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, pay the interest on the public debt of the State of Illinois. Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds. The Vanderbilt had on freight $1,628,580 in specie, and the City of Baltimore $110,000; in all, $1,738,580.

The freight engagements were few; rates to Liverpool continued firm. In the afternoon very little business was done by the merchandise brokers, a few bales of Cotton at 10⅞@10¾c. for Middling Uplands. 650 bbls. Whale Oil sold at 42½c. Linseed and Sperm were quiet. Spirits Turpentine declined; 100 New-York bbls. sold at 43½c., and a straight lot of 100 bbls. at 42c., to arrive. 1,500 bbls. Common Rosin were taken at $1 55 ⅌ 310 lb. Hides and Leather were quiet. Flour and Meal were more active and steady. Wheat was unsettled. Provisions lower.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New-York for the week and since Jan 1:

| *For the Week.* | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $743,138 | $1,038,452 | $1,238,600 |
| General Merchandise | 1,711,100 | 3,175,249 | 2,690,347 |
| Total for the week | $2,454,238 | $5,663,701 | $3,929,147 |
| Reported for week | 50,792,156 | 102,285,549 | 109,192,243 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $53,246,594 | $107,349,250 | $101,054,390 |

Messrs. Thompson Brothers say, in Land Warrants there is considerable activity, with a further advance, viz:

| | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 Acres | $1 00 | $1 10 ⅌ acre. |
| 80 Acres | 85 | 95 ⅌ acre. |
| 120 Acres | 75 | 82 ⅌ acre. |
| 160 Acres | 75 | 82 ⅌ acre. |

Satterthwaite's Circular, received by the Niagara, contains the following reference to American securities in London:

There has been only a limited amount of business in American securities in London during the past week, and prices are without material change, though, in many cases, a slight advance has been established, owing to the extraordinarily firm tone prevalent in the New-York market, by the late arrivals; nothing, however, seems to stimulate any desire on the part of British capitalists to take American railroad securities freely, and we do not anticipate anything will, except a steady course of improvement and the actual return of most of the companies to a really sound state and condition.

*The London Times*, by the Niagara, says of the recent Union Bank defalcation:

"The Stock Exchange Committee to-day concluded their investigations regarding the transactions of Pullinger, and resolved to suspend Messrs. R. S. & J. S. Scrimgeour & Co. until the 20th of March, when the next annual election will take place. Messrs. Scrimgeour are the brokers to the Union Bank of London, and near relatives of the manager. They appear to have executed speculative orders for Pullinger in June, 1856, and to have continued them to the period of his apprehension, but these were all of comparatively small amount, and were chiefly in Turkish stock and Sombre and Mense, North of Europe Steam and Grand Russian Railway shares.

The firm of Messrs. Scrimgeour is of the most respectable character, and no one supposes for an instant that they would have deliberately encouraged any dangerous operations on the part of a person in Pullinger's position; but their gross indiscretion in listening to his representations, and the fact of their having continued to act for him for three years after the notice issued by the Committee warning all members against such dealings seemed to render it impossible for a less penal