THE LONG ISLAND INDIANS

THE SUIT FOR THE RICH LANDS ABOUT MONTAUK POINT.

Scenes Around Sag Harbor—How the Montauk Tribe was Butchered—Seeking Protection from the Whites—Their Lands Gobbled up, and the Tribe Ruined.

Correspondence of The Sun.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., June 22, 1871.—Learning that a suit was on trial between the remnant of the Montauk tribe of Indians and the proprietors of the land which they occupy, relative to the rights of the tenants, a SUN reporter was sent to Bridgehampton to investigate. From Hunter's Point to Manor the train was drawn by a bright new engine named the Charles A. Dana, and having painted upon either side of its headlight very good portraits of that gentleman. From Manor over the branch to Bridgehampton the propelling power was furnished by an engine called the James Gordon Bennett—an elder machine, but it snaked us through the Shinecock hills right sharp. Arrived here, I was met by Capt. John W. Hull, who keeps the Atlantic Hotel, and together we walked up to the village, half a mile distant, a very pleasant, quiet old town of 900 people.

A LADY WHO CATCHES FISH.

Mrs. Charlick, wife of the President of the Long Island Railroad, is here now and then. The lady is represented to be a most ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, and it is said she will go fishing more days in the season and catch more fish than any man in the region. While the branch road from Manor to Sag Harbor was building, Mr. Charlick made his headquarters here, and immense stories are told of his propensity for practical joking. The farmers hereabout, I noticed, were of an unusually intelligent class, quick of speech and action, and looking more like city men. Many of them are seen capitalized by the advent of petroleum.

I had come on soon after our arrival at the hotel, and when I retired I went to sleep to the music of rain-drops pattering on the roof. The last time I met Barepa she told about a place in the country where she had stopped over night, and that, on awakening, "the birds were singing on every bush at five o'clock in the morning." When I awoke yesterday morning there were about three hundred million birds around the house, and they were so thick on top of the porch, under my window, that they stood on each other's toes. They were singing sweetly. I put on my collar, went to the window, and acknowledged the delicate compliment in the most bird-like manner.

JUDGE HEDGES.

Later in the morning I called on Judge H. P. Hedges, one of the most popular men in Suffolk county, for a talk on Indian matters. Passing one of the recognized institutions of this section, an old fashioned windmill, I found the Judge's place, about half a mile up the road. He was seated in his library, at work. His son Edward, a young lawyer, was with him, and the Judge requested him to remain and get posted on the matter, but the gentleman seemed to think that he would prefer reading it in THE SUN, and so retired. The Judge got out one big map, one little one, one fat, calf-bound law book, that looked as if it had not been to the pump for ages, and two immense bundles of papers. We settled back, the Judge did the talking, and as near as I can remember, it was briefly as follows:

Previous to the settlement of the eastern end of Long Island by the whites, about the year 1640, the Montauk Indians were the tribe royal of the island. Wyandank, its chief, swayed the sceptre over all the tribes on the island. The Montauks were, in the language of an old tradition, as numerous as the blades of grass upon the hills, and the most martial of all. They made forays upon the Pequots and the Narragansetts to the north, and upon the Block Island Indians to the east, crossing the waters in their canoes. For their own protection they built forts at different points upon the coast, and for years after the coming of the whites, in 1640, from the colonies in what is now known as Connecticut, they preserved their warlike bearing.

HOW THE WHITE MEN GOT THEIR CLAIM.

One moonlight night in 1659 or 1660 the Indians embarked in their canoes, and sirted for the home of a dreaded oldest enemies, the Block Islanders. It seemed that their opponents had started for Montauk on the same errand on that identical night. Seeing their enemies coming, they put back, and awaited their arrival concealed in ambush. When the Montauk warriors reached the shore, they were surprised and surrounded. Promised the safety of their lives if they surrendered their arms, they complied, when the treacherous Block Islanders fell upon the Montauks, and brutally butchered them. But one warrior found his way back to Montauk, stripped of their warriors, the tribe was unable to maintain itself against the incursions of other tribes, and what was left of it moved down to Easthampton for protection by the whites. From this time dates the control of the whites over the lands which had been occupied by the reds.

In 1658 Wyandank, who died in the latter part of that year, had agreed that, should they ever sell their lands, the Easthampton people should have the preference. Long Island was a part of New England in those days, and the paper recording the above-named agreement is still on file in Hartford, Conn. In 1660, in consideration of £100, to be paid in ten annual instalments of £10 each, the Sachem Sequaw, wife of dead Wyandank, and her sons, Pacumbone, Zeequhanox, Sachem, Wassapeg, Youbo, and Gonilessen, sold to Thomas Baker, Robert Bond, Thomas James, Lion Gardiner, John Mulford, John Hand, and Benjamin Price, all the Indian lands covering the Montauk Point, from the western boundary of the town of Easthampton, and comprising about 9,000 acres. The Indian deed, February, 11, 1661, a deed of confirmation, was signed by the Sachem Sequaw, her sons Wyncombone, and by Pongatoms, chief counsellor of the tribe, and all the rest of the counsellors and associates. This included a deed of gift as to the western part of the Indian lands—that part lying between the town of Easthampton and New Fort, on the eastern side of Fort Pond—giving final conveyance in advance of the payments noticed, as recompense to the whites for protection afforded the Indians.

WHEN THE DUKE OF YORK COMES IN.

In 1664 the colony of New York was conquered from the Dutch by the English. Thenceforth all English towns on Long Island, which had previously formed a part of the Connecticut colony, came under the control of the Duke of York, proprietary Governor of the conquered province. The Duke, through his Governors, compelled landowners on Long Island to take out new patents for land, at great expense to the owners. March 10, 1666, Gov. Nicholls issued a patent to confirm the town of Easthampton, and confirming titles to all lands purchased of the Indians, and all that should be thereafter purchased. The Montauk Indians owed to the Pequots and Narragansetts a tribute of £100, and when the Duke of York assumed control of Long Island, he exacted the payment of this tribute to himself. It was paid for the Indians by John Mulford, the Rev. Thomas James, and Jeremiah Conklin, of Easthampton. In 1676 Gov. Francis Lovelace gave to Mulford, James, and Conklin permission to purchase the tract of land east of Fort Pond and extending to Great Pond. The deed for this tract was given Dec. 1, 1670, by Sachem Poniute and others, and the land was assigned by the grantees to the town of Easthampton, in trust, Feb. 8, 1671.

THE LAST MOUTHFULL

In 1686 the town of Easthampton was compelled, at great expense, to take out another patent from Gov. Dongan, which confirmed Nicholls's patent, and gave authority to the Town Trustees to purchase the remaining tract of land, embracing the eastern third of Montauk Point. The Indians again conveyed the territory, also giving a bond in penalty of £2,000 to defend the titles of the grantees, and to observe certain agreements made with them; the trustees for the whites giving to the Indians a bond for the payment of £100 purchase money. An agreement was also made by which the tribe were to have the land to live on North Neck, between Fort Pond and Great Pond, with the privilege of raising not more than thirty acres of wheat, as much corn as was required for their own use, and keeping fifty head of cattle and 250 swine. They were to fence their own fields with timber to be procured on North Neck, if enough was to be found there, and if not from the Butter Woods on the western part of the tract. It was also provided that all pasturage except sufficient to keep the amount of stock allowed, should belong to the proprietors; and that all the field should be open to the proprietors from Oct. 26 to May 1. If a wise sachem foresaw the Indians would, if they chose, remove at any time to Fort Pond and live on 1,000 acres lying between Great Pond and Oyster Pond. They were to have the same rights in either field, but no right to rent the ground to other parties, or to sell hay.

WEEDING OUT THE INTERLOPERS.

In 1719 and in 1754, further agreements were made defining the qualifications necessary to make an Indian a member of the tribe and entitled to its privileges. Negroes and people from other tribes were coming in and settling, curtailing the extent of individual shares among the Indians, and using land which the whites had not given them authority to occupy. In this matter it was agreed that the tribe in future might marry whom he pleased; whether he married out of the tribe or not, his wife and their progeny were to be entitled to all tribal rights. A squaw who married out of the tribe was to forfeit all tribal rights, and look solely to her husband for support. This is the contract now in force. Samson Occom, the Mohegan missionary, witnessed this bond, which was signed by committees elected by the tribe, and by the proprietors. Though contrary to the terms of the contract, the Indians have since been by tacit permission allowed to let to other parties such parts of their fifty-cattle right as they did not require for their own use.

In 1714 the ownership in the three tracts of land was consolidated by an agreement of all parties. Through the intervention of a committee, the land in the different tracts was assessed at such valuation as seemed correct, and the total valuation per share was fixed at £60. The land was divided into thirty-two shares and some fractions. It was subdivided into eighths, at £5 per eighth. There were about 120 owners, which is also about the number of present owners, descendants of the original grantees, and mostly residents of the town of Easthampton.

In 1852 an act of incorporation was asked for. Differences of opinion between the proprietors as to the best manner of using and improving the land led to some discussion, and the act was sought that the majority might govern, as in other corporate bodies. The act was passed April 2, 1859, accepted by the proprietors, and seven trustees were appointed to the charge of the lands.

THE PRESENT TROUBLE.

The proprietors' rights in this land, the method of computing them, and the uses to which they are put, constitute a unique arrangement, which is probably without a parallel in the country. The rights are held in common, and are measured by the English standard of pounds, shillings, and pence. A man may own, for instance, £7, or £10, or £11 7s. 8d., the fractions representing shares, or parts of shares, which may have been made greater or less by the circumstances of purchase or inheritance. A share, or fraction of a share, represents a positive ownership, for which a perfect deed can be given to any one; but it does not represent a particular tract of the proprietary land, as it is held in common. The land is held for pasturage, and the amount of each owner's share shows the number of cattle that may be turned out to graze. In the common field six cattle are allowed to each eighth share. In the fatting field, one and one half cattle to the eighth share.

There are no savings banks in the vicinity, and hence the farmer capitalists have invested their money in Montauk shares, which have served as a bank. The value has been uniform, with an upward tendency, the present value being about $400. If the farmer wanted money his shares were always marketable. The lands are allowed to be used only for pasturage, and the methods of transferring are now the same as prevailed in 1748. About 700 sheep and 1,000 cattle are now on the lands, which are cared for by three keepers.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE FISHERIES.

In October, 1863, certain fishing privileges were leased by the trustees to Nathaniel Dominy, for one season. He claimed to hold over after his term had expired, and for three or four years he occupied a shanty on the shore of the Great Pond. He afterward claimed to have sold the shanty to Sid Pharaoh, chief of the Montauks. The chief died before an action of ejectment against him and Dominy had been decided. The decision was against them. In the autumn of 1869, Dominy leased from several of the tribe their rights of ploughing and pasturing in the Indian fields for five years. The trustees brought an action for an injunction perpetually restraining him from using any of the lands, upon the ground that the Indians did not own them and could not transfer them. The decision was against Dominy.

There is now on trial at Easthampton, before the Hon. E. W. Downing, referee, a suit between the Indians and the proprietors. It has been the custom of the proprietors to sell cord wood from a tract of twenty acres at Hither End. The Indians, who are said to be instigated by Dominy, have brought an action to restrain the proprietors from cutting wood anywhere on the Point. Last autumn the Indians obtained a temporary injection to that effect, which was afterward dissolved as to all the wood land, except the twenty-acre lot in question. That question is now pending before the referee. The next hearing will be on the 25th inst. The Indians claim that if the wood is cut from the lot it will prejudice their interests, and that they cannot get wood for fencing; though there is said to be an abundance of timber one and a half miles nearer their reservation. The proprietors claim that there are 1,500 acres of woodland on Montauk, and that far from the supply being in danger of exhaustion by cutting, cutting is the only method of preserving the growth of the timber, as if it be allowed to stand too long a time it decays; after which no second growth will spring up.

SOMEBODY ON A SPECULATION.

Simultaneously with these litigations, outside and unknown parties are buying largely in Montauk lands, and it is believed that the object of the legal fighting is to run down the value of the lands so as to allow its purchase for speculative purposes. One-fifth of the Point has already been bought.

The Indians dwindled rapidly in numbers until 1835, since which time the tribe has numbered about thirty people. They retain none of their old customs, and they get their living by fishing, shooting, clamming, and some tillage of the soil, though they don't take kindly to practical agriculture. They are somewhat intelligent, and many of them can read and write.

Of the traditions of their noble race they have far less knowledge than the surrounding people. They nearly all drink rum, though the men can drink more than the squaws. Some of the men go to sea, others die of the consumption. They are proud, without knowing why, shrewd, and crafty, and many of them tell the truth, though one would not have to climb up to the top of Mount Hanor to find their standard of morality. Some of the women avoid the treaty whereby they and their progeny would forfeit tribal rights on marrying away from the tribe, by having children out of wedlock and claiming for them equal rights, which the proprietors have not denied.

THE PRESENT CHIEF

is David L. Pharaoh, a half-breed, 35 years of age. Then there is Stephen Pharaoh, Ephraim Pharaoh, William Fowler, Jerry Wright, George Pharaoh, Aurena Pharaoh, Jerusha Pharaoh, Naomi, Bathsheba, and so on. Their condition is much lower than that of the Shinecock tribe, and they don't seem to hanker after improvement. Darwin's theory, to be applied to them correctly, should read like a Chinese book. If James Fenimore Cooper had come to Montauk for his heroes and heroines, he should have heard far less of the noble red. There is no perceive Hiawatha sitting in the door of her arrow-making father's lodge, waiting for the brave young feed-minded warrior to claim her, and the notorious John Smith would, if he went there, have his head clubbed completely off long before any pretty little Pocahontas threw her little, protecting form upon his unduly breast.

HOW SAG HARBOR WENT UP THE SPOUT.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Hull hooked up his sorrel and we went down to "Sag." If it were not that you have been so frequently informed of the fact, I should say that when petroleum spouted, Sag Harbor "went" vociferously up the spout. From a port whence 72 whalers hailed, there are now but two, and one of them sank at the dock on Tuesday. In its palmy days there were always two or three hundred sailors in port, spending money freely, and things were lively. Now the pleasant old place is quiet, but there are many wealthy people here, and the town is still far from decay. There is a flouring mill, a large cotton mill, and two or three other manufactories. Besides twice daily communication with New York by rail, there is a tri-weekly boat to New York, and the same to Hartford, Conn., and way ports.

A VISIT TO RIVERHEAD.

The Village—A Fete Day—Oliver Charlick Banqueted by the Townspeople—A Much Abused Man Vindicated.

Correspondence of The Sun.

RIVERHEAD, June 23.—A short visit to this charming village has so impressed me with the go-aheadativeness of the people, and the attractiveness and evident prosperity of the place that I am tempted to send you a little note about it, more especially as it has just been the scene of a compliment to the best abused and least understood man on all Long Island.

Riverhead is 73 miles from New York. It is the county seat of Suffolk county, and was first settled in 1640. It now contains some twenty places of business, county buildings, court house, jail, Clerk's office, three excellent hotels, five churches, viz., Congregationalist, Methodist, Swedenborgian, Catholic, and Free Methodist, with an Episcopal society just forming. It also supports a large moulding and wood mill, a cloth factory, and flour mills, and is soon to have a large straw paper mill. It is also the centre of trade for building materials, fertilizers, and general merchandise. The village is conveniently situated at the head of Peconic river, handy to the Sound, bay, and ocean, and is a resort for pleasure seekers and invalids. The place presents an inviting aspect, is well shaded, and has a population of 1,800. For the past eight years, the business of the place has largely increased, and it bids fair to become a large and flourishing manufacturing town by reason of its water power, and its geographical situation.

The incident which occasions this letter is no less than a complimentary dinner given by the leading business men of the place last evening to Mr. Oliver Charlick, President of the Long Island Railroad. Judging by popular rumor a few years ago, such an event would have been among the impossibilities. But Mr. Charlick has steadily pursued his purpose of making a good railroad for Long Island, content to let time justify him before the public.

Before he took hold of the road it was in a moribund condition, and after he had got a majority of the stock the old management on a technicality kept him out of possession for a year. When at last he got the property it was hampered with all sorts of oppressive contracts; its road-bed was undrained and uneven, its ties rotten, its rails treacherously unsafe, and its rolling stock needed renewing. So completely was the road denuded that it had not a cord of wood nor a pound of spikes about it, and its treasury was empty.

He bought the road with the view of making it part of a through line to Boston, but found its condition quite unequal to the work. One of his first acts was to revoke the 1 200 mile ticket which had been issued, by which the passenger receipts were swallowed up. This set a small army of local notables throughout the island snarling at his heels, and to their misrepresentations is due not a little of the obloquy that has befallen him. For two years he patched up the road and rolling stock; but accidents would happen, and he became satisfied that nothing short of a complete renewal would meet the necessities of the case. He has renewed the road throughout, laying new ties and rails, making new cars and engines, and extending branches as feeders to distant points, till now, in point of speed, comfort, and safety, it is second to no railroad in the country. The people on the island see this at length, and this banquet by the business men of Riverhead is one of the means taken to acknowledge the debt which Long Island owes to the man whom its people have too long misunderstood and disrepeated.

The dinner was preceded by a pleasant drive to the Sound, over a new road, to a new picnic ground and bathing place, first established by the citizens of the place on the north shore. The dinner was given at the Griffin House, Mr. J. L. Wells presiding, and some fifty people of the place participating. It was a right cheerful and genial occasion. The gentlemen present testified in the most unqualified manner to the illegality with which Mr. Charlick had allowed them to fix their own tariff of freight and the manner in which they have thriven under it. Mr. Charlick thanked his entertainers for their kindness in words heartfelt and sincere, and told them how his various projects for opening the island to through travel, from east to west, had fallen through, from one cause and another beyond his control, but assured them that he expected soon to reach the goal of his ambition in this direction. Speeches were made by Senator Christie, and Messrs. J. D. Wells, Chas. Hallet, J. B. Perkins, Dr. Luce, B. K. Payne, James Vail, J. B. Slade, Geo. Earl, Father Costello, and others. The occasion was a notable and most interesting one. Mr. Charlick was glad of the opportunity to get better acquainted with his constituency, and they were only too ready to admit the substantial benefits which they had received at his hands, and to regret that they had not known and appreciated him better than they had done.

The Hon. John Pickford, Jr., and Frank Duffy.

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR: We don't thank the Hon. John Pickford, Jr., for publicly saying that our patron, the Hon. Frank Duffy, takes all the clams out of the Oriental chowders before they are served up.

Possibly John, Jr., based his privilege to speak so lightly on the ground of his intimacy with Mr. Duffy. Neither of them should lose sight of his dignity. Mark my words, if the Hon. Frank Duffy attends the Hon. John Pickford, Jr.'s chowder party on Saturday night, he *may* take a social glass of wine or two to benefit John, Jr., but his sense of propriety will direct him to avoid clams.

Yours, PATRICK DESMOND, Sec'y F. D. A.
ROOMS OF THE FRANK DUFFY ASSOCIATION, 97 Hester street, June 23, 1871.

Cure of Asthma.

The Indian Herb Doctor, of 263 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has cured me of asthma. MRS. SUTLIFF.
Forty-ninth street, New York.—*Adv.*

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Senators Norton and Creamer left for Europe yesterday. So did a large number of Knox's famous hats, for every intelligent gentleman is aware of the fact that, if he wishes to make a creditable appearance abroad he must wear a Knox hat. Hence the present active trade at Knox's, 212 Broadway.—*Adv.*

Do not endanger your life by burning impure oil when Pratt's Astral may be relied upon as perfectly safe.—*Adv.*

Interest commences on the first of *every month* in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank in the Sun Building.—*Adv.*

Hundreds of receipts can be given, all of which want Grant's Sicily Lemon Sugar.—*Adv.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, June 23—P. M.—The railway share market started off strong, under the influence of a continued covering of the short interest, assisted by the efforts of the various cliques to make a market on which to sell. Union Pacific was noticeably strong, selling up to 32¾, and Lake Shore, Erie, Northwestern, with Western Union Telegraph, were also ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. better than at the opening; the dissenters of the past two days for a time appearing to have been altogether forgotten. Quite a number of the street habitués, as well as outside operators, believing an upward turn of the market had set in, commenced buying at the advancing figures, and the cliques in this way managed to work off considerable amounts of stock. When the game of the "bulls," however, was discovered, prices began to weaken, and extreme dullness succeeded until about 4 P. M., when the "bears" took courage and commenced hammering the general market with unusual vigor. Lake Shore, Rock Island, Central, Ohios, and the Northwesterns were the principal points of attack, and prices at the close were thus carried down to the lowest figures of the day, without any important rally. While the general market has been more settled, and the excitement has apparently subsided, yet the tone and temper is feverish, and the distrust created by the Rock Island fiasco is liable at any moment to break out afresh. The cliques have wisely foreseen this contingency, and are unloading their "pool" stocks on every rally. The dealings in Readings, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Northwest were not prominent, though these stocks partially sympathized with the remainder of the list and were lower. The Hannibal and St. Joseph stocks again experienced a decline from 86 for the common to 80¾, the Preferred dropping 2 per cent. to 86. Wabash sold at 56¾, the lowest.

The gold market has been dull, but in tone firm, with all the sales at 112¼@112⅛. In the gold loan market the rates were flat, and for carrying, 1, 2, and 3 ⅌ cent. At the Sub-Treasury the gold receipts were $462,276; payments, $1,213,866; balance, $57,053,448. The currency receipts were $1,385,066; payments, $260,852; balance, $28,826,935. The customs receipts were $396,000. The total clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $3,066,000; gold balances, $1,334,728, and currency balances, $1,535,759. The following were the quotations:

10 A. M.....112⅜ | 1 P. M.....112⅛ | 5 P. M.....112⅛

Foreign exchange was strong and higher, and leading drawers advanced their rates to 110¼@110⅜ for prime 60 days bills, and 110⅞@111 for short sights.

The money market has barely recovered the late easy tone, and although the leading bond dealers have supplied their requirements at 3 and 4 ⅌ cent., the general broker firms have paid 4, 5, and 6 ⅌ cent. for their accommodations. There is nothing new to note in discounts, and rates are as last quoted.

The Government bond market has been a fraction higher, and prices advance as interest day draws near. The dealings have been small, however, with the exception of 1862s, 1864s new, and 1867s, for which some large orders were purchased. The market closed strong at quotations as reported by Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, at 4 P. M.:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Cur. 6s	115	115½	5-20s, reg. J. & J.	111¼	111¾
5s, 1881, reg.	114¾	114¾	5-20s, reg. J. & J.	111¼	111¾
5s, 1881, coup.	115¼	115¾	5-20s, '65, coup.	114¾	115
5-20s, reg. M. & N.	112¼	112¾	5-20s, '65, coup.	115	115¼
5-20s, reg. J. & J.	112¼	112¾	10-40s, reg.	108¾	109
5-20s, '64, coup.	112¾	113	10-40s, coup.	109½	110¼
5-20s, '65, coup.	112¾	113	U. P. gold bonds	102¼	102½

There was more movement noted in the state bonds than for several days, the larger dealings being in Tennessees, which reacted from the late rise to 73¾@74¼. New North Carolinas were firm at 27½@27¾, and Missouris strong; new January and July South Carolinas being heavy at 62¾. City bank shares sold as follows: Ocean, 96; Ninth National, 117¾@118; Tenth National, 130; and American Exchange, 116. There was a well-distributed business in railroad bonds, at well-sustained prices. We note sales of Union Pacific firsts at 91¾; firsts of C., C. and I. C., 87¾; and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

On extreme quotations New York Central stock fluctuated from 96¾ to 96¼; Erie, 82¾@82⅞; Reading, 117¼@116¾; Erie, 27¾@27½; Lake Shore, 113¾@111¾; Pittsburgh, 118¾@117¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¾@43¾; Northwestern common, 75¾@75¼; do preferred, 89¼@88¾; Rock Island, 113¾@111¾; St. Paul, 60¾@59¾; do preferred, 79¾@79; Wabash, 56¾@55¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph common, 80¾@80¼; do preferred, 86¾@86; Harlem, 127¾@125¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 106¾@106; Union Pacific, 32¾@32½; and C. C. and I. C., 27¾@27¼. We note sales of Panama at 50; C., C., Cin. and Indianapolis, 80¾@80¾; and Chicago and Alton, 120. The miscellaneous list was quiet. Western Union Telegraph fluctuating between 59¾ and 58¾; Pacific Mail, 41¾@41; Quicksilver, 12¾@12¾; do preferred, 20¾@20¼; American Coal, 50¾@50; Maryland, 33¾@32½; Spring Mountain, 71¾@70; and Consolidation, 62¾@61½. In Express shares, Adams was strong at 80½@81.

Closing prices at 6 P. M. were as follows:

	asd.	ask'd.		asd.	ask'd.
N. Y. C. & H. R.	96¾	96¾	Del., Lack. & W.	105	106¾
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	195	200	C. & N. W.	74	74¼
Harlem	126	127	N. J. Central	111¾	112
Erie	27¾	27¾	Union Pacific	32¾	33¾
Reading	116¾	117	C., C. and I. C.	26¾	26¾
Lake Shore	111¾	111¾	I. and St. Jos.	81	82
Wabash	56¾	59	Do preferred	86	86¾
Pittsburgh	117¾	118	West. U. Tel.	58	58¾
Northwestern	75¾	75¾	Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
Northw. Pref.	89¾	89¾	Quicksilver	12¾	12¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	Marious pref.	74	75
Fort Wayne	100	60¾	Maryland Coal	32¾	33¾
St. Paul	60	60¾	Con. Coal of Md.	62	63¾
Do Pref.	78¾	79	Adams Express	80¾	81
Ohio & Miss.	43¾	43¾	W. F. & Co. Ex.	47¾	48
Chicago & Alton	119¾	122	Am. M. U. Ex.	53¾	54¾
Do preferred	121	125	U. States Ex.	54¾	55¾

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Hoey & Hemer's Sons.

Mr. John S. Barry was unanimously elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange to-day.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
5 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, June 21, 1871.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Gold Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio river, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. The greater part of the road is in earning operation, and the rails (steel and iron) are now being laid on the remainder. The road will have when completed a large East and West through business, besides an immense mineral and general local traffic.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 99 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, receive money on deposit, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Letters of Credit for travellers, also Commercial Credits issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Ireland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received either in currency or Coin, subject to check at sight; 3 per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts, and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

HALF OF ONE PER CENT.

Fractional currency bought at one half per cent. discount; also, foreign and domestic coins at best rates. Antiquated bills and currency bought at small reduction. Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canadas. A discount of 3 to 4½ per cent. allowed on purchases of revenue stamps, at SWEENEY'S Exchange and Banking Office, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the Banking House of Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF JULY COUPONS

One quarter per cent. premium paid for Double Eagles ($20 gold pieces) in exchange for coin of smaller denominations, by

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Gold Securities, 11 Broad st.

New York Markets.

FRIDAY, June 23.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—With an advance in Liverpool, and moderate receipts, common and medium grades of Western and State flours were better, with rather more doing; sales 10,900 bbls. Southern flours in more demand, five flour and corn meal quiet. We quote: Western and State superfine, $5 50@$5 90; do. shipping extras, $6 20@$6 50; do. trade and family brands, including St. Louis, $6 05@$9; Southern shipping extras, $6 60@$7; do. bakers' and family extras, $7 50@$9 25. Rye flour, $4 75@$5 90. Corn meal, Western and Brandywine, $3 40@$4 15.

GRAIN.—Coffee was in good demand and prices steady; Rio, 16@18c., and Java, 26@28c., gold, duty paid; sales of 2,000 bags Rio, a part at Baltimore. Rice was quiet at 7@7½c. for Rangoon and 9@9½c. for Carolina. Molasses dull at 30@35c. for New Orleans and 27@35c. for Porto Rico. Sugar—Raw dull and heavy; fair to good refining nominally 9@9¼c.; sales of 250 hhds., part at 9¼c. for Porto Rico. Refined dull at 13@13½c. for hard, 12½@12¾c. for soft, and 10¼@11¼c. for yellow.

GRAIN.—Wheat was 1c. better, and moderately active; sales 9,000 bushels at $1 42@$1 43 for new spring, $1 48 for amber State, $1 55 for amber winter in store and Canadian in bond, and $1 60@$1 70 for white Western and Genesee. Oats in good demand, and very firm; sales 50,000 bush. at 60@60½c. for Western mixed afloat, and 67½@68c. for white Ohio afloat. Rye sold to the extent of 7,000 bush. Canadian in bond at 91c. Corn was active and rather easier; sales 125,000 bush. at 70@70½c. for Western mixed, including prime lots to arrive at 75c.; yellow, 76@77c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was firmer and moderately active; sales of 2,250 bbls. at $14 75 for July, $14 80@$14 87 for August, $15 25 for October, and $14 25 for (new crop) January, and a jobbing trade at $15@$15 25 for prime mess, $16 for clear, $12 50@$13 for prime, and $14 75 for mess. Beef quiet but firmer; sales of 350 bbls. and extra mess, in barrels. Pierce beef more active; 300 tcs. sold at $20@$25 for prime and India mess. Beef hams dull at $30@$36 for Western and $35@$36 for smoked hams. Bacon dull and irregular; long clear 7¾@8½c. Dressed hogs steady at 8¾@9c. Lard was dull and unsettled; sales of 300 tcs. at 16½@16¾c. for Western, and 9¾@10c. for city; July quoted at 16¾@16¾c., and August 16c.; last evening 500 tcs. new Western for December at 16c. Butter steady; 15@22c. for Western, and 22@31c. for State. Cheese easier at 9@10½c.

EXPORTS.—Rice, 1,000 bbls. and 500 hhds. good strained sold at 2½c. Spirits turpentine was lower; 150 bbls. sold at 46c. Petroleum dull and weak; refined sold at 25¼@25½c. on the spot; crude, 14½@15c. in bulk. Tallow dull at 9¾@9¾c. Whaleoil steady at 91½c. Freights firmer at 6⅜@7¾d. for grain by sail and steam to Liverpool.

COTTON.—The market on the spot was dull and unsettled. Sales of 1,213 bales, including 956 for consumption, at 23¼c. for middling and 19¾c. for low middling. For future delivery fairly active and 2@4c. higher; sales since our last of 9,300 bales, closing at 19c. for June, 19¼c. for July, 19¾c. for August, 20c. for September, 18¾c. for October, and 17¾c. for December.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, June 23.—Fifty-nine cars, or 961 beeves, arrived at Communipaw to-day, and were selling very slowly at a further decline of ¼@½c. ⅌ lb. The droves were all from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and of average fair quality, and prices ranged from 13¾ to 13¾c. ⅌ lb., with more cattle sold at 14@14½c. than at any other figure. Included in the transactions were 64 fair Indiana steers, strong 6¾ cwt. average, at 13¾c. ⅌ lb.; 35 coarse do., 6¾ cwt. at 10½@10¾c.; 13 Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt. net, at 13¾@13¾c.; 100 do., 6¾ cwt., at 13¾@13¾c.; 110 do., 7 cwt. at 14c.; 28 do. (mixed and fat), 7 cwt., at 13½@13¾c.; and 82 Ohios, 7 cwt. average, at 14½c.

Seventeen cars, or 3,725 sheep and lambs arrived, and the market ruled dull and weak at 4½@5c. ⅌ lb. for ordinary to choice sheep, and 8@8½c. for common to extra lambs; sales included 100 Ohio sheep, 80 lbs. av., at 5¾c.; 200 do., 85 lbs. av., at 5¾c.; 100 do., 84 lbs. av., at 5¾c.; 227 Illinois, 85 lbs. at 4¾c.; 125 do., 85 lbs. av., at 4¾c.; 110 Jersey lambs, 57½ lbs. av., at 8½c.; 60 do. av., 65 lbs., 118 do., 60 lbs. av., at 8½c.; 130 Pennsylvania do., 57 lbs. av., at 10½c.; and 34 Ohios, 48 lbs. av., at 8c.

Calves were hard to sell at 5½@8c. for common to good milk-fed.

Ten cars, or 1,164 hogs arrived, of which 488 Ohios, 240 Ills. and were sold alive, at 6¾@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 100 lbs., and 24 Ohios, 268 lbs. av., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb. Dressed hogs were steady at 8¾@8¾c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 25 | Sun sets.....7 32 | Moon sets.....12 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 39 | Gov. Island..12 28 | Hell Gate.....1 59

Arrived—FRIDAY, June 23.

Steamship Volunteer, Wilmington, N C, naval stores.
Steamship Leo, Savannah, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Centipede, Philadelphia, coal.
Steamship Geo. B. Upton, Richmond, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Newbern, N. C., mdse. and pass.
Ship Cultivator, Liverpool, mdse.
Bark Magdalena, Trinidad, asphaltum.
Also, the usual river and coastwise vessels.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Virginia, New York.

Business Notices.

Great Sacrifice.

Summer clothing at greatly reduced prices. Full assortment.

COLFAX & OVERTON, 236 and 238 Broadway.

Many, Many Years.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

Mosquito Nets.

White, 80c.; Colored, $1.10.
Also, the most approved style of Portable Patent Frames at low figures.
KELTY'S, Broadway, above 4th st.

If people who suffer from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purge the vile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

For Moth-Patches, Freckles, and Tan on the face, use "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond st., New York. Sold by druggist everywhere. REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Agents for San Francisco.

Miller & Co.,'s is the best place in New York to obtain boots and shoes, bathing shoes, india-rubbers, &c., at moderate prices.
MILLER & CO., 3 Union square.

Advice to Owners, Purchasers, and Repairers of Watches.—A useful pamphlet can be obtained, gratis, of H. F. PIAGET, Watch Maker and Repairer, 56 Nassau st.

Diamond Engagement Rings, new and beaut