COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 16.

U.S. 6s, '68, coup.
5,000 124
U. S. 6s, 1881, re.
28,000 .... 109¼
U. S. 5s, 74 cp.
5,000 indo'd. 99
U.S.6s, 5-20 cp. 62
900 ...... small 107
35,000 .... 107¼
32,000 2d call 107¼
U. S. 6s, 5-20 c. 64
2,000 .... 105¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20s '65
4,000 .... 105½
Treasury 7 3-10s.
1st series.
22,000 .... 104¼
2d series.
23,000 .... 104¼
3d series.
45,000 .... 104¼
Tenn. 6s, new.
1,000 .... 70½
10,000 70
5,000 .. 2d cl.. 70½
Tennessee 6s, '90.
1,000 ... ex cp. 71¼
5,000 ex. July c 62
Virginia 6s.
1,000 67
N. Carolina 6s.
20,000 .... 85¼
N. Y. S. 7s, B. L.
12,000 .... 104¼
Ohio & Miss. Cer.
10,000 27
60,000 2d call 27¼
10,000 ...b10. 28
Alton & T. H. 1s.
1,000 75
Tol. & Wabash 2d
2,000 76
P., F. W. & Chic.3
1,000 96
Fourth Na. Bank.
80 .... 104¼
Merchants Bank.
10 109
Con. National Bk.
11 108

West. Union Tel.
150 .... 53¼
300 54
36 .... 53½
53 2d call 53¼
Wyoming Valley.
300 40
American Coal.
100 61
Quicksilver.
200 .... 51¼
Boston Water P'r
900 32
Canton.
100 .... 52½
100 53
N. Y. Central.
750 100
500 ... 2d call 100¼
Erie.
200 .... 74¾
1,200 .... 74¾
300 ....s10. 74¾
25 .... 74¾
300 ....2dc.. 74¾
400 .... 74¾
100 ....s10. 74¾
Hudson River.
100 .... 114¼
Reading.
300 .... 110¼
400 .... 110¼
300 .... 110¼
200 ..... stock 110¼
600 111
600 ....2dc.. 111
80 .... 111¼
Mich. Central.
250 .... 106¼
Mich. South. & N. I.
1,000 .... 83¼
200 ....b10. 83¾
100 ....b10. 83¾
800 ...2d call. 84
Cleve. & Pitts.
1,200 86
300 .... 86¼
200 ..2d call. 86
Clev., Col. & Cin.
20 118
20 .... 117½

Illinois Central.
300 122
300 .... 123¼
100 ....s30. 123
100 .... 123¾
25 ...2d call. 124½
300 124
500 .... 123¼
Chic. & N. W.
1,000 37
1,000 .... 36¾
100 2d call .. 37
100 .... 36¾
350 .... 36¾
Chic. & N. W. pre.
300 .... 65¼
18 66
400 .... 65¾
50 .... 65¾
1,300 66
500 .... 66¼
350 ..2d call.. 65¾
Cleve. & Toledo.
1,600 111
Chicago & R. I.
300 .... 97¼
200 .... 97¼
700 .... 97¼
200 ...2d call. 97¼
Stonington.
10 110
P. F. W. & Chic.
200 .... 98¾
200 .... 98¾
400 99
400 .... 99¼
500 .... 99¼
900 .... 99¼
1,000 .... 99¼
100 ....2d c.. 99¼
Alt & T. H.
100 .... 34¼
200 ..2d call. 35
Alton & T.H., pref
100 .... 64¼
200 .... 64½
Chic. and Alton.
100 ....t .. 102
Chic. & Alton pref.
200 .... 104½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

U. S. 5s, 10-40s con.
20,000 99
Tennessee 6s, New
20,000 71
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3
4,000 .... 89¼
Atlantic Mail.
100 117
Boston Water P'r
800 32
Erie.
600 .... 74¾
800 .... 74¾

Erie preferred.
11 77
N. Y. Central.
100 ....b30. 100¼
Mich. So. & N. I.
300 .... 83¾
Ill. Central.
300 .... 123¾
Reading.
100 .... 110¼
Cleve. & Pitts.
500 .... 85¾

Chic. & N.W.
600 .... 36¼
Chic. & N.W. pref.
500 .... 65¾
Cleve. & Tol.
100 111
25 .... 111¼
Chicago & R. I.
1,000 .... 97¼
Pit., Ft. W. & C.
300 .... 99¾
Chic. & Alton.
100 102

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cp.
40,000 .... 109¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp, '62.
4,000 .... 107¼
U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp, '65
10,000 .... 105¾
Treasury 7 3-10s.
2d series.
10,000 .... 104¼
3d series.
30,000 .... 104¼
7,000 .... 104¼
Missouri 6s.
21,000 .... 79¼
Tennessee 6s New.
2,000 .... 70¼
Ohio & Miss. Cer.
10,000 27
2,000 28
10,000 ...b15. 28
Cumb. Coal pref.
300 .... 46¼

Quicksilver.
600 .... 51¼
Atlantic Mail.
100 ....b60. 118
N. Y. Central.
200 101
800 .... 101¼
Erie.
1,000 .... 74¾
400 2d call.... 74¾
Hudson River.
100 .... 114¼
Reading.
300 .... 110¼
2,000 .... 110¼
400 .... 110¼
300 ....b60. 111
Mich. Central.
200 107
Mich. So & N. I.
100 .... 83¾
300 .... 83¼
100 .... 83¼

Ill. Central.
200 .... 123¾
Cleve. & Pitts.
200 .... 85¾
Chic. & N. W
500 .... 36¼
Chic & N.W. pref.
1,500 .... 65¾
500 .... 65¾
60 65
Clev. & Tol.
100 .... 111¼
600 111
Chic. & R. I.
100 97
200 .... 97¼
100 ....b10. 97¼
40 .... 96¾
Chic. Bur. & Q.
100 124
P. F. W. & Chic.
1,000 .... 99¾

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

Mariposa.
200 11
West. Union Tel.
800 .... 53¾
400 ....b3. 53¾
300 ....s10. 53¾
N. Y. Central.
800 .... 100¼
100 ....b30. 100½
200 .... 100¼
800 ....s3. 100¼
800 .... 100¼
Erie.
800 .... 74¾
2,500 ....s3. 74¾
1,500 .... 74¾
800 ....b3. 74¾
1,200 ....s3. 74¾
800 .... 74¾
Marietta & Cin. 1 p
200 .... 44¼
100 ....b10. 44¼

Hudson River.
100 .... 114¼
100 .... 114¼
Reading, ex div.
1,800 .... 110¾
Catawissa.
100 .... 79¼
Mich. So. & N.I.
300 .... 83¾
100 ....s3. 83¾
100 ....b30. 83¾
100 ....s10. 83¾
Illinois Central.
200 .... 123¾
100 ....s10. 123¾
100 ....b10. 124
P.F.W.&C. ex-div
200 .... 99¼
Canton.
200 ....b3. 52
Quicksilver.
200 .... 51¼

Chic. & Rock Is'd.
500 .... 97¼
100 ....s10. 97
200 ....b3. 97¼
300 ....s3. 97
100 ....b10. 97¼
Chic. & N. W.
400 .... 36¼
300 ....s3. 36
200 ....b10. 36¼
Chicago & N.W pf
500 .... 65¾
200 ....b3. 65¾
100 ....s10. 65¼
500 ....s3. 65¾
100 ....b15. 65¾
200 .... 65¾
Cleve. & Pitts.
800 .... 85¾
200 ....b15. 85¾
400 .... 85¾
500 ....s3. 85¾

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—3½ P. M.

Cumberland.
1,800 ....b3. 46¼
West Union Tel.
400 .... 53¼
100 ....s15. 53¼
800 ....b3. 53¼
N. Y. Central.
800 102
800 .... 102¼
800 ....s3. 102¼
300 ....b10. 102¼
800 ....s3. 102¼
800 .... 102¼
Erie.
600 .... 74¾
800 74
200 ....b10. 74¾
600 ....b3. 74¾
400 .... 74¾

Cleve. & Toledo.
500 111
200 ....s3. 111
200 ....b10. 111¼
Chic. & Rock Is.
300 97
Chic. & N. W. pref
1,800 .... 65¾
600 ....b3. 65¾
600 ....s3. 65¾
P., F. W. & C. ex-div
200 ....s3. 99¼
100 ....b10. 99¼
Mar. & Cin. 1 prf.
200 .... 44¼
200 ....b30. 44¼

Hudson River.
300 115
100 ....b15. 115¼
100 ....s3. 115
Reading, ex. div.
800 .... 110¾
2,600 .... 110¾
200 ....b10. 111
800 ....b3. 110¾
Mich. S. & N. I.
400 .... 83¾
200 ....b10. 83¾
300 ....b3. 83¾
100 ....s10. 83¾
200 .... 83¾
Illinois Central
200 ....s3. 123¾
Clev. & Pitts.
500 .... 85¾

MONDAY, July 16—P. M.

Gold closes at 148¼ after selling as low as 147¾.

Government stocks are all higher without regard to the issue and in good investment as well as speculative demand. The new 5-20s are quoted at 105¾@106; 10-40s 99 @99¼, and 7.30s 104¼@104½ for the last series. The share market retains the upward tendency noticed on Saturday, and a further advance has been paid on most descriptions. Erie is the least buoyant on the list and is not a favorite with operators for an advance. The movement in North-Western shares continues, and as the price advances the stock is less easy to borrow and less free in delivery. The friends of the road estimate its earnings during the Autumn as high as $1,000,000 per month. The Western roads are all in demand, and more disposition shown to operate for an advance. After the call the extreme rise of the morning was not sustained in the face of sales to realize profits. The closing rates were as follows: Erie, 73¾; Michigan Southern, 82¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 85; Rock Island, 96¾; North-Western, 36. Money is easy at 5@6 per cent to stock houses, who are offered more than they can use at the rates. A good deal of money is also offered under 5 per cent. In commercial paper no material change. Prime short bills are not abundant, and can be used at the rate of call loans. Good bills sell at 6@6½ per cent.

The payments at the Sub-Treasury to-day are upon a liberal scale, on account of the one-year certificates which have ceased to bear interest. In redeeming this class of currency debt the Treasury has freely used National Bank notes, which are again accumulating in this city. The banks have not yet made these a "legal-tender" at the Clearing-House, but will be obliged to do so at no remote day. The temporary loans, except a few millions of Clearing-House certificates, are payable in this currency, and, within a short time, what is now a Treasury balance will be put in active circulation through the payment of the temporary loan. As no bank in this city dares refuse National currency from its customers on deposit, the penalty being the loss of accounts, the most sensible course would seem to be the use of it at the clearing-houses in common with the legal tenders. It is reported from Washington that the Treasury policy is not to be changed, and that an easy money market is to be maintained in connection with a steady exchange of currency with long gold-bearing debt. It is this belief which is now stimulating new speculations on the Stock Exchange, and those who act upon it are only profiting by the history of Treasury operations during the past five years. The payment in currency of large amounts of temporary loans is an inflating operation as efficient as fresh issues of circulating money would be. For the present the Secretary of the Treasury is the strong power upon which speculators for an advance rely, and he can safely be depended upon until he commences to cancel legal tenders, which he has no present inclination to do.

Since the arrival of the steamer, exchange is lower, and is now quoted: London, prime bankers, 60 days, 108¾@109¼; London, prime bankers, sight; 110@110¼; Paris, bankers, long, 5.13¾@5.11¼; Paris, bankers', short, 5.11¼@5.08¾; Antwerp, 5.15@5.12½; Swiss, 5.15@5.12½; Hamburg, 37¼; Amsterdam, 41¼@42; Frankfort, 43@43¼; Bremen, 79@79¼; Berlin, 74¼@75.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $4,329,311 52—for Customs, $329,000; Payments, $10,-626,748 94; Balance, $88,350,992 94—Gold notes, $370,000.

The Chicago Tribune of Friday afternoon says:

The demand for money is still very active, and the market remains close, but there is no lack of second-rate borrowers, who find considerable difficulty in obtaining requisite accommodations. First-class paper is discounted at the banks at 10 per cent per annum, but street rates for inferior grades are steady at 1@1½ per cent per month. The market for Eastern Exchange to-day is firm and higher. At the opening, the bankers commenced buying at 1-10 discount and selling at par, but before the close they were generally buying at par and selling at 1-10 premium. Round lots were sold among bankers in the early part of the day at par, but during the afternoon there were no sellers at that quotation, and there was a strong upward tendency.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks:

	July 7.	July 14.		
Loans	$257,591,823	$259,133,424	Inc.	$1,541,601
Specie	9,865,206	12,451,684	Inc.	2,586,418
Circulation	27,296,530	27,804,172	Inc.	507,642
Deposits	205,795,611	207,190,043	Inc.	1,394,432
Legal Tenders	79,541,638	75,541,977	Dec.	3,999,661

Table of the Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits in the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1866.

Names of Banks.	Average Amount of Loans & Discounts.	Average Amount of Specie.	Average Amount of Circulation.	Average Amount of Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of N. Y.	8,014,512	3,216,063	899,161	6,627,661	2,779,597
Manhattan	6,161,434	242,216	13,921	5,377,040	1,512,555
Merchants'	7,329,187	778,911	613,179	5,577,182	2,822,291
Mechanics'	5,905,900	236,724	485,421	4,400,116	1,654,228
Union	4,099,334	109,712	481,590	4,713,747	1,306,871
Bank of America	8,624,433	1,554,803	2,835	9,459,897	4,117,967
Phenix	3,510,821	211,961	295,000	2,971,185	800,776
City	3,665,347	597,175	......	2,511,982	851,213
Tradesmen's	2,925,803	37,569	573,250	2,371,573	578,442
Fulton	2,716,932	100,681	20,757	2,303,278	2,129,808
Chemical	5,900,454	436,115	18,605	3,805,682	2,927,591
Merch. Exchange	3,324,288	62,679	453,296	2,305,182	752,408
National	2,352,669	203,249	433,308	1,111,970	426,508
Butchers & Drovers'	2,356,627	28,663	236,380	1,863,247	457,256
Mch. & Traders'	1,557,751	47,026	166,169	1,336,504	363,658
Greenwich	1,177,095	1,327	6,294	909,173	273,334
Leath. Manufac's	3,266,345	207,413	153,292	2,809,058	1,137,933
7th Ward National	1,232,738	37,157	163,440	764,769	345,749
Bank State N.Y.	5,103,720	489,777	11,722	4,734,036	2,298,281
American Exchange	11,569,157	571,925	885,350	7,562,832	3,534,279
Commerce	21,466,111	960,159	4,613,450	9,301,542	6,130,659
Broadway	4,974,514	78,124	910,000	4,035,733	2,152,224
Ocean	3,632,329	83,119	791,740	2,344,124	867,183
Mercantile	3,537,190	47,331	471,362	3,056,776	1,098,401
Pacific	1,290,994	11,365	129,168	1,509,504	335,477
Bank Republic	5,452,251	259,345	506,900	4,394,136	1,336,262
Chatham	2,013,904	56,559	131,531	1,929,732	469,368
People's	1,322,751	25,674	7,240	1,330,325	409,959
North American	2,396,304	114,049	329,561	2,337,777	831,911
Hanover	2,061,530	51,495	272,897	1,723,571	539,793
Irving	1,572,800	7,090	191,550	1,275,900	504,400
Metropolitan	13,778,159	41,384	856,132	6,512,751	1,567,693
Citizens	1,510,614	16,317	132,636	1,412,117	594,363
Nassau	2,385,714	170,076	4,539	2,665,542	761,437
Market	2,734,983	61,598	504,290	2,162,420	622,077
St. Nicholas	2,354,733	44,365	759,291	1,612,079	851,224
Shoe & Leather	5,152,796	20,000	898,550	3,913,560	1,451,000
Corn Exchange	3,903,086	12,043	19,350	2,911,417	447,469
Continental	4,100,113	70,095	406,190	2,513,900	688,460
Commonwealth	2,738,397	38,081	719,927	2,985,560	777,473
Oriental	1,261,436	9,597	77,954	1,127,564	292,797
Marine	1,800,007	54,629	271,350	1,670,324	604,300
Atlantic	1,677,846	17,971	99,500	992,796	270,407
Importers & Traders	4,809,677	126,029	569,131	3,847,343	1,131,778
Park	15,467,759	185,177	1,000,000	10,731,791	4,250,559
Mech. B. Association	1,093,289	11,172	307,871	1,377,110	523,342
Grocers	1,486,281	6,146	78,760	1,235,683	259,414
North River	977,036	19,737	12,165	1,157,347	243,223
East River	1,529,030	1,221	226,599	702,140	234,413
Man. & Mch.	1,407,292	7,676	1,101	1,694,417	221,155
Fourth National	13,977,734	143,797	2,679,775	11,115,815	3,436,121
Central National	12,101,724	33,277	1,395,276	14,226,009	5,081,042
Second National	1,780,107	......	274,000	956,024	393,059
Ninth National	6,567,487	55,305	941,249	6,377,224	1,927,484
First National	7,909,639	146,365	447,079	9,150,362	1,672,187
Third National	3,572,463	29,027	797,248	3,631,947	919,832
N. Y. Exchange	680,047	3,609	260,142	728,653	281,862
Dry Dock	91,147	19,367	13,392	237,774	31,000
Bull's Head	1,132,479	7,143	86,945	1,261,929	......

TOTALS.

Loans and Disc'ts	$259,133,424	Specie	$12,451,684
Circulation	27,804,172	Deposits	207,190,043

Legal Tenders $75,541,977

Clearings for the week ending July 7	$511,182,114 81
Clearings for the week ending July 14	672,655,787 67
Balances for the week ending July 7	27,234,987 47
Balances for the week ending July 14	21,508,559 54

Mr. Thomas D. Messler, formerly Controller of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, has been appointed by the Board of Directors Assistant to the President, and has entered upon the duties of his office. All officers, agents and employés of this Company, and officers of companies having business relations with this Company, and individuals can confer or correspond with him on all matters pertaining to the duties of President, and his official letters and instructions will be recognized as of like authority as coming from the President.

The Pottsville Miners' Journal of Saturday reports:

The quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is 79,096 11; by canal, 33,032 04; for the week, 112,128 15 tuns against 80,161 tuns for the corresponding week of last year.

The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

1865.		1866.	
Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
172,853	5,828,391	243,490	6,015,866
		179,853	3,828,391
		63,637	2,187,475

The weekly increase this year over the supply of last year is gradually diminishing, and will continue to diminish unless the demand for coal should be considerably increased.

Six weeks ago the increase over the corresponding week last year was 216,809 tuns; last week it was 138,963; this week only 63,637.

The following were the receipts on the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending July 7:

1866........$122,558 | 1865........$114,799 | Increase.. $7,859

The earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of June, 1866, were:

Erie Railway	$1,146,039 84
Buffalo Division	97,103 02
Total	$1,243,142 86
For June, 1865:	
Erie Railway	$1,177,371 57
Buffalo Division	74,998 25
Total	$1,252,369 82
Decrease	9,226 96

The following are the approximate earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the month of June ult., compared with the same period last year:

1866......$195,137 95 | 1865......$245,626 65 | Dec. $50,488 70

The Pennsylvania Coal Company advertise their first Summer sale of coal by auction for Wednesday next—70,000 tuns fresh-mined Pittston Anthracite.

The traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending July 13, 1866, was:

1866......$55,912 39 | 1865......$51,578 25 | Increase...$4,334 14

The earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of June, 1866, were:

1866....$1,243,142 86 | 1865.....$1,252,369 82 | Dec. $9,226 96

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday remarks:

The drafts of currency from New-York have placed the money market here in easier position. The demand for loans is undiminished, however, and full rates of interest are maintained. Five-twenties are very scarce in the market, and holders of them very tenacious. At attempt to fill a small order at the market rate failed because they were not to be had; 6c. premium is offered by dealers for the old issues, 4½c. premium for the new.

Exchange was firmer. Some of the dealers found their counter receipts short of the demand, and in order to supply the deficiency had to buy of their neighbors. Purchases of regular customers were in some cases made at 50c. off, instead of 100c. off.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Tribune.

MONDAY, July 16, 1866.

ASHES are without change, and the demand is moderate; sales at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pots, and $16@$17 for Pearls.

COFFEE—The market is moderately active and steady; sales of 1,500 bags Rio ex Havana on private terms.

COTTON—The market has been rather more active to-day, the demand being partly from shippers who are induced to operate by the continued favorable advices from abroad; prices are a trifle better, closing at 36@38c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New Orleans and Texas; sales of 1,950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour is limited, and with the liberal arrivals, less favorable news from Europe, and very oppressive weather, prices of common State have declined 10@20c. per bbl.; Fancy do. are firm and less plenty, the low grades of Western are 5@10c. easier,; Family brands have again fallen off 25@50c. per bbl. lower, and heavy at the close; the sales are 6,800 bbls. at $6 10@$6 for Superfine State; $7 35@$8 60 for Extra State, $9 15@$10 70 for Fancy State; $7 60@$8 90 for the low grades of Western Extra; $9 20@$10 20 for Shipping Ohio; $10 30@$12 75 for Trade and Family brands, and $12 50@$15 75 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is quiet and is easier; sales of 190 bbls., at $9 40@$10 20 for the low grades of Extra, and $10 25@$12 75 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is very dull and prices of all grades are lower and unsettled; sales of 180 bbls. at $10 10@$11 60 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $11 90@$16 50 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is quiet and is heavy; sales of 70 bbls. at $6 75@$7 25. Corn Meal is inactive and is steady.

GRAIN—We have had a very dull market for Spring Wheat and prices are nominally lower; the only sale we learn of is 100 bags Amber Jersey at $3, new crop; we understand $2 25 was bid for a sample of fair Amber Club. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Oats are in fair demand and prices are easier; sales of 50,000 bush. at 50@53c. for Chicago, 55@60c. for Milwaukee, and 85c. for State. Rye is dull and nominal. Corn is dull and 2@3c. lower, owing to the decline in gold unfavorable news from Europe, and an advance in freight; sales of 110,000 bush. at 83½@84c. for New Mixed Western, chiefly at the inside price, at which the market closes.

HAY—The demand is fair and the market firm at 65@75c. for Shipping, and 80@90c. for Retail lots.

HEMP—Manila is dull but firm at 9c., gold; other kinds are inactive and nominal.

HOPS are firm and in good demand for home consumption; we quote at from 25@45@70c., as to growth and quality.

LIME—Rockland is firm and in good request at $1 50 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump.

MOLASSES—Prices are without change; sales of 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 55c.

OILS—Linseed is firm and in fair demand at $1 80@$1 81 for City. Fish Oils are dull but steady at $1 25 for Crude Whale, and $2 02½ for do Sperm. Lard Oil is without change; sales at $1 40@$2 05 for No. 1, No. 2 and Prime.

PETROLEUM—There is a firmer feeling in the market to-day, and we note sales of Crude at 22@22½c.; Refined in bond at 37½@38c., and do. Free at 53@58c.

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more doing in Pork to-day, but prices are lower and heavy at the close; the sales, cash and regular, are 5,000 bbls. at $31 50@$31 81½ for Mess, $31 75 for City do., and $29 25 for Sour and Musty Mess. Beef is a little more active, and prices are steady; sales of 400 bbls. at $16@$23 for Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are quite dull and nominal. Cut Meats are firm, but dull; small sales of City Bellies at 14½c. in bulk. Bacon is dull. Lard is dull and heavy; sales of small lots at 18½@19c. for City, and 20½@20¾c. for Western.

AFTERNOON PROVISION MARKET, 5 O'CLOCK.—Pork was dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls. Mess at $31 50; other Provisions are quiet at about previous prices.

RICE—The demand is fair and prices steady; sales of 250 bags Rangoon, in bond, at 3½@3¾c., gold.

SEEDS—Clover is dull and nominal at 12@12½c.; Timothy is firm and in fair demand at $7@$7 50; Rough Flax Seed is scarce, in demand and firmer at $3 40@$3 50; Calcutta Linseed is firm and fairly active at $4 25 in Boston, and $4 40@$4 44 here.

SUGARS—The business is light, prices having no important variation; sales of 500 hhds. at 11@11½c. for Cuba, and 12c. for Porto Rico. Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—The market is dull and nominal at 12¼@12½c. for Western and City.

WHISKY—The market is inactive and is nominal at $2 20@$2 22 for State, and $2 25@$2 26 for Western.

WOOL—There is no material alteration to note in either Domestic or Foreign fleeces; the business has been only to a moderate extent. We quote, in currency, as follows: Domestic Fleeces, at 45@50c. for Native and one-quarter Merinos; 50@60c. for one half and three-quarter do.; 60@65c. for full-blood do., and 65@70c. for Saxony Fleeces; 50@45c. for No. 1 Pulled; 50@60c. for Superfine do., and 60@65c. for Extra do.; 20@27c. for common Unwashed California; 17@33c. for fine do., and 15@25c. for Texas. We quote foreign as follows: South American at 23@27c. for common Washed; 22@30c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino; 30@40c. for Washed Entre Rios; 20@30c. for Unwashed Creole; 40@45c. for Washed Cordova; Chilian at 24@28c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino; Cape of Good Hope, 30@35c. for Unwashed; East India, 20@35c. for Washed, and African at 20@23c. for Unwashed, and 30@40c. for Washed.

Receipts of Produce.

JULY 16.—15,681 bbls. Flour, 376 bbls. Whisky, 40 bbls. Corn Meal, 830 sacks Oil Cake, 7,239 bush. Wheat, 105,759 bush. Corn, 6,238 bush. Oats, 14,875 bush. Rye, 540 bush. Malt, 42 pkgs. Ashes, 22 pkgs. Beef, 30 bbls. Pork, 20 pkgs. Cut Meats, 3,152 bbls. Petroleum.

Financial.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 1st of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or $100 (gold) each, bearing 5 per cent interest per annum in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at $66 (gold), will give more than 7½ per cent interest on the investment.

From 1866, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the Bonds. The amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that his Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the following Banking Houses:

Messrs. EDWARD BLOUNT & Co. Paris, France.
Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & Co., No. 34 South Third st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ———, New-Orleans.
Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend to most earnestly the object of his mission to the Rev. Clergy and the faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York, this 23d day of June, A. D. 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic Clergy, throughout the United States and the Canadas are expected to give this good work, will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof, and forward the same by Draft or Express to the Central office, at the Banking House of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the Bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.
One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery, at sixty six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent No. 19 Nassau-st. N. Y.

OFFICE of MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS & CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y., and Central City, Colorado. Assays of Gold and Silver. Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Furnace products, Guano, Soda Ash, &c. &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag, and iron cinder.

TRAVELING CREDITS on Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co., LONDON (Successors to GEO. PEABODY & Co.), available in the principal cities of EUROPE, and the EAST, issued by DABNEY MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place.

St. Louis, July 14, 1866.
THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & Co., in New-York, on or after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, for SALE on favorable terms.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.—RAILROAD BONDS negotiated, and RAILROAD IRON furnished by contract.
Address THOMAS RAWLINGS, Nos. 163 and 164 Gresham House, Old Broad-st., London, England.

OFFICE OF PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York, July 16, 1866.
THE Directors of the Proprietors of the City of Brunswick, in accordance with the instructions of the stockholders, have completed the valuation of the LOTS owned by the Company, and which they now offer for SALE upon the following terms, viz: Five per cent of the purchase money to be paid in cash and Ninety-five per cent in the stock of the Proprietors of the City of Brunswick at its par value.
For example: A lot on which the valuation is placed at $2,000 the purchaser will pay 5 per cent in cash $100 00
And 19 shares of stock for the balance, being 1,900 00
$2,000 00
Upon these terms those desiring to locate at Brunswick may obtain property at low cost, while the surrender of the stock for cancellation secures to the Company full and satisfactory prices.
Sales will be made from this Office, and by the resident Director and Agent, CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, esq., Brunswick, Ga.
By order of the Board. W. C. WEED, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, New-York, July 14, 1866.
NOTICE is hereby given that FIVE PER CENT penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO, CHOICE INSURANCE STOCK, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Banking Houses and Bankers.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.

	Buying.	Selling.		Buying.	Selling.
Registered, '81	109	109¾	June, 7.30	104	104¼
Coupon, '81	109	109¾	July, 7.30	104	104¼
5-20 Registered, '62	105	105¾	June, C. I. Notes, 1864	113½	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	107	107¼	July, C. I. Notes, 1864	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105	105¾	Aug., C. I. Notes, 1864	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	105	105¾	Oct., C. I. Notes, 1864	111½	111¾
10-40 Registered	99	99¼	Dec., C. I. Notes, 1864	110	110¼
10-40 Coupon	99	99¼	May, C. I. Notes, 1865	108	108¼
Cur. Certificates	100	100	Aug., C. I. Notes, 1865	106	106¼
Gold	149	149¼	Sept., C. I. Notes, 1865	106	106¼
August, 7.30	104	104¼	Oct., C. I. Notes, 1865	105¾	106

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD. JAY COOKE & Co.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY and SELL AT MARKET RATES ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
ACCOUNTS of BANKS, BANKERS and others RECEIVED on favorable terms.
☞ COLLECTIONS MADE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
☞ CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.

TURNER BROTHERS
BANKERS and DEALERS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Accounts solicited—4 per cent interest allowed on daily balances—have REMOVED to No. 14 NASSAU-ST., in our new marble block.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 24, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, a banking association, located in the city of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York National State Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the National Bank of North America of New-York, in the city of New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter. The outstanding circulating notes of the bank, must be presented, as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes, which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
O. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 23, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the CHATHAM BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL STATE BANK in the City of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding circulating notes of the said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
my1 law6mTu O. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1866.
THE WEEDSPORT BANK, Weedsport, Cayuga County, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of HOSFORD & Co., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, as Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, as such Agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. O. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

DANIELS, CROZIER & COE,
BANKERS and MINING BROKERS,
No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
Especial attention given to Colorado Gold Mining Stocks.

Savings Banks.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from the 1st of July.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, New-York, July 11, 1866.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the Depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees—
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
O. H. CONCKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York, June 25, 1866.
SIX PER CENT, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
1866—JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in German, French, and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK of WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South Seventh and First sts., receives from 10 cents to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent interest, free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 20th draws interest from the 1st of July.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF EIGHTH-AVE. AND FORTY-SECOND ST.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1,
IS SIX PER CENT. AND FREE OF TAX.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—JULY DIVIDEND for 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum on all amounts of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and FOUR PER CENT per annum on all amounts over Five Hundred Dollars (free of Government tax) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 p. m.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Cooper Institute, Third-ave.
DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5,000 and under, free from Government tax. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, Eighth-ave., corner of Fourteenth-st.—SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
R. H. BULL, Secretary. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government Tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 NASSAU, NEAR FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Deposits made now, or on, or before July 21st, will draw interest from July 1st.
H. F. CONKLIN, Sec. WM. VAN NAME, Pres.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-ave. and Twenty-sixth-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS $3,000,000
Six per cent interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 21st of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 p. m., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., cor. of VARICK.
Deposits from 10 Cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before JULY 21 draw interest from JULY 1.
ASSETS, $1,975,945 11.

Dividend Notices.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK—New-York, June 22, 1866.—A Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT (free of Government Tax) has been declared, payable on and after July 2. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 23d inst to July 2, 1866.
E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT over $500 (free from Government tax), be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WOMRATH, Secretary. PETER CUSHING, Accountant.

DIVIDEND—THE MECHANICS' and TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York building), have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
New-York, July 11, 1866. JAMES E. LOTT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 COOPER INSTITUTE, THIRD-AVE., New-York, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE—Six per cent, free from Government tax.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per Annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Wednesday in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 p. m.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, July 10, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, jr., Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
DIVIDEND.—On and after MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX and FIVE per cent per annum, free of Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock a. m., to 3 o'clock p. m. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—New-York, June 27, 1866. The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE HAMILTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., June 26, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) PER CENT, ex Government tax, payable on and after July 4, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, New-York, July 10, 1866.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, in cash (free of Government tax), will be paid, on demand, to the Stockholders of this Company.
CHARLES M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 105 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT and the Government tax has this day been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to THURSDAY, the 19th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., New-York, July 12, 1866.
THE Board of Directors have this Day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., N. Y., 2d July, 1866.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT has this day been declared, free of Government Tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1866.
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) PER CENT, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND—The Directors have THIS DAY declared a DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS jr., Secretary.

18TH DIVIDEND—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st. Cash capital, $300,000. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.
July 12. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

32D DIVIDEND.—The NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 Wall-st., July 11, 1866.

Chances for Business Men.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—I offer FOR SALE for cash the stock in trade, Fixtures, Lease and Good Will of the business of the late firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, consisting of a full assortment of foreign and domestic Stationery. Offers for the same, in cash, on the inventoried price thereof, directed to me under seal, to be left at the store No. 75 John-st., on or before the 21st day of July, 1866, at which place the property, with the inventory thereof, can be examined. Dated July 9, 1866. C. S. WESTCOTT, Assignee.

FOR SALE—The BUSINESS and STOCK of a HARDWARE, STOVE and TIN STORE, in Odin, Illinois, at the crossing of the O. and M. and I. C. Railroad. A capital of $2,000 or $3,000 will give any man a good business in a rapidly growing town. Address, with stamp, T. D. GRIFFITH, Agent, Odin, Illinois.

TWO GLASS FACTORIES for sale.—The EAGLE GLASS WORKS at Port Elizabeth, Cumberland Co., New Jersey (six miles below Millville). The above Works have all the conveniences for the manufacture of Hollow Ware or Window Glass, with two Factories, Storehouse, dwellings for fifteen families, and accessible by railroad or by water to New York or Philadelphia. For further particulars, address SAMUEL TOWNSEND, No. 30 South 7th st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Men wishing to engage in a pleasant and paying business, to give us a call. Parties going South or West will do well to call at our office before leaving the city. The capital required is from $25 to $500, and pays from $20 to $50 per day. Call at No. 38 Courtlandt-st. CUSHING & WING.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED, in a pleasant and respectable business; will make $10,000 a year; will bear the closest investigation. Call on Mr. WILSON, No. 69 West Nineteenth-st.

$700 REWARD.—LOST on SATURDAY, July 14, 1866, between Thirtieth-st. Depot and Garrison's, on the 4 p. m. express train Hudson River Railroad, a common cowhide POCKET-BOOK containing $7,000 in greenbacks and National currency, large bills, and three $100 U. S. Treasury gold checks. The above reward will be paid for the return of the money to DAN'L J. KENNY, Nos. 11 & 13 West Broadway, corner of Leonard st., New York.

IMMIGRATION.

A Grand Phenomenon.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS ARE TREATED ON BOARD SHIP—VICE VERSUS VIRTUE—SEDUCTIONS AND RAPES ON SHIPBOARD—HOW THEY ARE STARVED, FAMISHED AND ROBBED BEFORE AND AFTER THEY LAND—THE CRUELTIES THEY ENDURE—THE UNITED STATES LAWS ON EMIGRATION—HOW THEY ARE REGISTERED WHEN THEY LAND—HOW THEY GET THEIR GOLD EXCHANGED—HOW THEY COMMENCE LIFE AFRESH—HOW THEY LIVE AND SLEEP AT CASTLE GARDEN—THE QUESTIONS PUT TO THEM THERE—HOW THE BOOKS ARE KEPT AND ACCOUNTS MADE, &C., &C., &C.

In recent numbers of our paper we have laid before the public some interesting statistics on Immigration, which doubtless have informed our readers of the quality and number of emigrants who have arrived at this port during the last ten or twelve years, as also their nationalities and destinations.

These unprovided-for hordes must have work to do and land to cultivate, and here they find both readily available in our Southern and Western States. They hear of this, and learn the way across the water.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS EMBARK.

The courage displayed, and necessarily possessed, by these teeming multitudes of adventurers is a rather signal, yet agreeable, contrast with the dispositions of many who never leave their land of nativity, but remain domesticated within the mural confines of their towns. Taking a retrospect of our bygone times, and reviewing our experiences, when we first quitted the Old Country, and crossed that treacherous stormy Irish Channel, or the remarkably capricious German Ocean, when storms and gales had sprung up, and declared the Majesty of Him who holds them in his hand, whose faith we were coerced to exercise!

They encounter their first trying ordeal, their initiatory irritant in the robberies committed on them in their embarkation, and in the transit of their baggage and bedding by the yacht that conveys them to the vessel's side. Some of them never see their property from the time it is removed from their county-towns till they reach Castle Garden, and then, even they are not allowed to get at their boxes on the same day they land, and often not for a whole week. Frequently their boxes are left behind, and never heard of more. Many never receive compensation for these losses sustained. Change of clothing on the voyage, therefore, is a comparative rarity. The dress they wear on the yacht, is the same in which they are removed by the barge in the river. They are crowded by hundreds, and frequently over a thousand in but one ship, and they reach her sides in the Mersey, like so many head of oxen deported for slaughter.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED ON BOARD SHIP.

To term the treatment emigrants, in the majority of cases, receive on board ship, "brutal," would be using but a mild term. Acts the most shocking and degrading to humanity are too frequently indulged in at the expense of the superstitious and deluded women. No master or owner of a vessel is allowed to take on board a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tuns of such ship, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing the children over one and under eight years of age as a passenger; yet, notwithstanding, vessels frequently arrive at this port carrying 1,000, 1,200, and 1,250 passengers, nearly double the established legalized proportion. They are stowed away like slaves from the Coast of Africa; while the law says, "On the main and poop decks, and in the deck-houses one passenger for each 16 clear superficial feet of deck" is to be allowed. It is a notorious fact that the cabins are crowded with berths, running some three, four and five tiers, and they are not so constructed as to conduce to propriety, while on this point the law is most explicit. At Sec. 2 of the act it is written "That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches; and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length and two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger." They suffer, too, from an insufficient ventilation, and want of water. Cleanliness, among passengers on board of a crowded emigrant ship, a habit tending to the preservation and promotion of health, is most seriously criminally neglected. Their bodies are allowed to remain in dirt and filth the entire voyage. The apartments they occupy are in a most unhealthy state, while the convenience of water-closets is a scarce commodity. No disinfectant, such as chloride of lime, is used, and thus it is that cholera is bred and nurtured on board, the results being now manifested in our land. The emigrants are excluded from the caboose or cooking ranges, and thus they are denied the possibility of furnishing themselves with proper and adequate pabulum. If they complain they are marked, and treated all the worse next day. They are sometimes beaten by the crew and flogged by and through the instigation of the Captain. They have no redress against such tyranny. They endure it all the passage through, but when they land their attenuated forms proclaim loudly the ill-treatment they have received.

VICE VS. VIRTUE AND CHASTITY

is still the rage on board the majority of the emigrant ships. This demon of woe ravaged many a family, and ruined so many young, unsuspecting girls, that it became necessary to pass an act amending an act then already existing, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," which was approved on the 3d of March, 1855, for the better protection of female passengers, and for other purposes. But it is very much to be doubted if this gigantic evil—this evil above all other evils—has been abated—we don't say cured. We do not believe it can be cured under the present mismanagement of those who have to see to and protect the interests of the numerous innocent young women that quit their mendicant homes to seek a living in this prosperous and free country. The very master, officers, and seamen, who are expected to see that certain immoral deeds are left undone, are the guilty parties themselves, in most instances criminally guilty of sensualism in its worst forms.

The very people employed on the ship to guide her course across the wide Atlantic, are the very individuals who, during the voyage of such ship or vessel, under a verbal, or written it may be, promise of marriage, or by threats, or by the exercise of their authority, or by solicitation, or by the making of gifts or presents, seduce, and have illicit connection with the female passengers. Women are weak creatures, and it is an inglorious triumph for the seducer, be he who he may, to take advantage of his position on a ship, whether as captain, mate, or cook or lesser, to barter with a hungry young woman, her virginity against the miserable junk of salt beef or pork and a few biscuits. It has been said that sensual indulgence is often gratified for the pitiful consideration of a meal in the evening.

The parts of the ship assigned to the accommodation of emigrant passengers, should be sacred from the sensual trespasses of the crew and officers of the ship; but such, however, is not the case, for the berths of emigrants are frequently visited by the officers, and stewards, and mates of the majority of the vessels trading in emigrants. One of the many laws which is neglected to be carried out on board such vessels is contained in the third section of the act above quoted: "That it shall be the duty of the master or commander of every ship or vessel bringing emigrant passengers to the United States, to post a written or printed notice, in the English, French and German languages, containing the provisions of the second section of the act, in a conspicuous place on the forecastle, and in the several parts of the said ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, and to keep the same so posted during the voyage, and upon neglect so to do be shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500."

SEDUCTIONS AND RAPES.

This department of our subject is of such a highly disgusting character that we would rather have refrained from remarking thereon, but that we have our minds impressed with a sense of our duty to the public, and to the society at large, which obligation must be performed. Every person who has read the reports of courts, has met with horrible and disgusting details of what are commonly called seductions, but the crime of seduction is aggravated to the higher crime, that of rape, when such is committed on board a vessel upon defenseless and unprotected young females. It is the more magnified when deeds of the kind are perpetrated by those who are set forth as the guardians and sponsors of the "innocents" thus placed at the mercy of their harsh passions. Whether this crime be viewed in the minimum or maximum, it is sufficiently revolting and odious to disgust us.

It is an incontestible fact that such deeds of darkness have sent many a promising and good girl to the walks of the infamous and abandoned, to the teachings of the adult in concupiscence, to the houses of ill fame; and these owe their fall to the contamination received on board the emigrant ship, while others there and then become total wrecks. Infamy and shame have set on high their heads, and have been landed and honored by the already matured dupes to all manner of abominations on board these vessels on their "dark and middle passages." Thus are the wards of the obstetric department of the "Ward's Island Hospital" crowded with the daughters of seduction, and are hourly echoing with lamentations and sighs.

Of the 333 women who gave birth to 338 children during the year 1865, more than 280 were bastards, and 22 were still-born. There were five twin cases, with 53 admitted after delivery in the city and on shipboard, all of whom, it is said, were illegitimate sons and daughters!

HOW THE EMIGRANTS ARE STARVED AND FAMISHED.

This tale of horror, enough to sicken and disgust the most obdurate heart, may be read in the "Report of the Complaints, Proceedings and Decisions of the United States Commissioner in the Case of the Villafranca," a passenger ship which traded here last year. As we purpose to use this for an illustration of the cruelties which the emigrants are made to endure on their passage out, it will be advisable to defer our remarks at this stage of our *exposé*, for the denunciation of such treatment, or rather ill-treatment, in a subsequent paragraph of this article.

HOW THEY ARE ROBBED BEFORE THEY LAND.

When summoned to their occasional sparse meals, their berths remaining unlocked, Jack Tar, or the steward, or some of the ship's officers mean enough for the dirty work, embrace the favorable opportunity of entering the cabins and making a general search. This has never proved fruitless. Invariably rich success has been the result attendant on these open depredations, and particularly rich has this robbery been among the German passengers, they being the more affluent. Some of these Germans bring as much as $5,000, $10,000, $15,000 and $20,000 in gold with them, which is packed in belts, and sometimes, not always, worn as a zone around the waist. This is a strong temptation to the class of men who man these emigrant passenger ships, let alone their systematic proclivities, to rob virtue as well as money. Another way in which emigrants are robbed before they arrive is in the purchase of bad bills. We know an instance where an Englishman bought a bill in Liverpool on a bank in New-York, and on arrival here, discovered that no such house was in existence. This is not an isolated case, but one which could be multiplied a hundred and seven fold.

HOW THEY ARE ROBBED AFTER THEY LAND.

A demand of 10 cents is made each emigrant that lands at Castle Garden, on every box that he brings with him, in the way of baggage or otherwise; which is most unjust, and decidedly illegal. If this be not paid an embargo is laid on the property of the "newcome." They pass from the dock on which they land to the railroad office, and what they are subjected to there will shortly appear in the action and exposure undertaken by Mr. Commissioner Cumming, one of the honest and true men who sit at the Board of the Emigration Committee. Thence they are handed over to the swarms of vipers without the building, and are left to the mercy of the swindlers, &c., which infest this great metropolis, but none the more than other large cities. In the month of May, of the current year, an Austrian arrived, and he was (with his wife and five children, all unable to speak the language of this country, and with a large amount of gold on his person), without any protector or guide from Castle Garden, sent to the railroad terminus, at which he arrived by the dictates of his own instinct, and it so happened that by a casualty the cars were stopped, and in getting out, with the other passengers, he was fleeced of all he had, together with the railroad tickets which were to have carried him through to Pennsylvania.

But it is not alone without, but also within the Garden the emigrant suffers from jobbery, peculation and positive robberies committed on his property. Certain boarding-house-keepers, who are said to be licensed, play their part in the fleecing process, and with skill and ingenuity contrive their own cunning schemes, by which the emigrant, particularly if he be a German, is robbed, or at least unjustly dealt with.

THE CRUELTIES THEY ENDURE.

By way of illustration we revert to the examination of Capt. Anderson of the Villafranca, and quote the following:

COMPLAINT OF THE PASSENGERS.

1. That on embarkation on the Villafranca at London, a certain sum of money was demanded from them for their boxes, called "dock dues," although the terms of the contract stated that "all Government dues before embarkation, and head money, if any, at the place of landing, shall be paid by the owners;" and that no boxes or baggage of any description were taken on board before such demands were paid.

2. That although the passengers were ordered to be on board on the 6th of July, no provisions of any kind were served out to them till the 8th; and that the meat, and salt, and vinegar were not served out till the 10th.

3. That the provisions were not given out according to the weight or quantity specified on the contract tickets, but according to the fancy of the ship's carpenter and the sailors who assisted him; that many passengers received but five small biscuits and four potatoes to last a whole week; that the provisions—tea and meat—were so bad that they had to be thrown away; that the quantity of water was very far short of that specified on the contract tickets; and that as the hot weather throughout the passage rendered water very necessary, some of the females and children were constantly, but in vain, crying out for it; that H. Schwartz, one of the passengers, made a complaint to the captain about the water, who replied that by—— he would hang him before he got to New-York.

4. That in consequence of the great number of passengers many of them were obliged to sleep on the floor, between decks, or upon the decks for seven or eight days after leaving London, and that the berths contained three instead of two passengers each.

5. That the cooking arrangements were wholly inadequate, and that the captain did not have coal enough supplied for cooking purposes; that it was made necessary for the passengers to cook breakfast at 3 a. m. and wait for dinner till 4 p. m., of the same day.

6. That notwithstanding that one of the laws of the United States provides that a certain printed notice relative to the seduction of females by the ship's company be put up in the different languages on the ship upon the first day of the voyage, and remain posted there throughout the entire passage, it was not until the 16th day that the said notice was put up for the inspection of the passengers.

7. That during the whole passage the general treatment of the passengers by the entire ship's company, from the captain to the lowest of the sailors, was harsh and tyrannical.

8. That the mate and captain struck passengers at various times without cause, and that the crew threw buckets of water on them daily for sport, while they were waiting for their supplies on deck when it was being cleaned.

The above is the substance of the complaint, which recited various acts of alleged cruelty on the part of the captain. It was signed by over 100 passengers.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Cumming at once had Captain Anderson notified to appear before him to answer the charges, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at his office. The captain came at the hour stated, and found the office filled by about 100 of his former passengers, who exhibited the utmost anxiety to testify against him. In the course of complainants, there were men and women of all European nationalities, who represented England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, &c.

Previous to any statement being made by the passengers, Mr. Cumming officially notified the captain of the character of the charges against him; and, in reply, he said the charges were all "stories," and that he could not be accountable for what the London Dock Company did in their treatment of the passengers.

STATEMENT OF HERMAN SCHWARTZ.

Herman Schwartz, a sickly-looking Hungarian, in answer to Mr. Cumming, stated that he had been a passenger on the Villafranca, and that for several days from the time the ship was to leave they received no rations; that afterward each passenger obtained food in very small quantities, which was so bad and rotten that they had to throw it away; when he complained to the captain about the matter, he threw him down, and struck and kicked him till he drew the blood from his face; subsequently he spoke to Capt. Anderson about the passengers receiving but three pints instead of three quarts of water each day, and the captain caught hold of him, and pointing to a rope which was hanging on the vessel, said he would hang him upon it if he dared to say more.

Capt. Anderson—"It's all a story. If I had done right, I would have placed you in irons for mutiny."

The rest of the passengers here attacked the captain in concert, saying that he knew that what Schwartz said was true, and that they were all ready to swear to it. All then joined in charging the captain with various cruelties against them, which, uttered at one time, could not possibly be taken down.

When order was restored, Jemima Quanlock, one of the passengers corroborated the statements of the rest. She further said that, if she had not provided herself with food before leaving London, she would have been starved on the ship. "You know," she exclaimed, addressing the captain, "the tea you gave us was not fit for a human being to drink. When I took it in my hand I found it full of maggots which were ready to fly in my face."

Capt. Anderson—"It was the same tea that I used. They growl about the meat, too; but they got the same as myself. I never ate a better bit of pork than I ate on board the ship."

A passenger—"I dare say you didn't, for you had pigs on board, and you had one killed for yourself and your friends."

Mr. Schwartz—"You know, captain, you dared not put the piece of meat I showed you up to your nose, it was so rotten."

THE FOOD WHICH SHOULD BE GIVEN.

Mr. Cumming here obtained one of the passengers' contract tickets, which contained the annexed provision:

The following quantities, at least, of water and provisions (to be issued daily) will be supplied by the master of the ship, as required by law, viz: to each statute adult, three quarts of water daily, exclusively of what is necessary for cooking the articles required by the passengers' act, to be issued in a cooked state; and a weekly allowance of provisions, according to the following scale: 3½ lb. bread or biscuit, not inferior in quality to navy biscuit; 1 lb. wheaten flour; 1½ lb. oatmeal; 1½ lb. peas; 3½ lb. potatoes, or an equivalent in preserved potatoes, at captain's option; 1½ lb. beef; 1 lb. pork; 2 oz. tea; 1½ lb. sugar; ½ lb. mustard; ¼ lb. pepper, ground; 1 gill vinegar. The contract ticket was signed by Grinnell, Tucker & Morgan, No. 7 Leadenhall-st., E. C., London.

When Mr. Cumming examined the above, a passenger made a remark which became the forerunner of numerous charges against the captain. He said, "One thing must be said in favor of Capt. Anderson; while we were all in the greatest want of water he gave the cattle he had on board for hire a plentiful supply."

Another remarked—"I have something to say about the false measures with which the rations were dealt out."

A passenger—"The captain was drunk for three weeks after we sailed."

Capt. Anderson—"Is that any of your business, Sir? I can bring my carpenter to prove what they say is false."

A female passenger, announced as Mrs. Taylor, here rose, and said, "*The carpenter was the greatest villain of the three.*"

Another passenger remarked "that the carpenter acted indecently toward every woman he could get near his room."

This scene continued for some time, after which Mr. Cumming asked the captain "why he did not put up the laws of 1855 (relating to seduction) in his ship?" and he replied "that he had forgotten it."

Mr. Cumming—You are liable to a fine of $500 for this omission. It is evident that these passengers have not received the rations provided by law, and they are entitled to $1 for each day to which the supply was short. You had better see your consignees and settle with them about the matter.

Capt. Anderson—Let them sue for it; I'll do nothing about it.

The captain then left the office, and Mr. Cumming referred the complaint to the United States District-Attorney, who will investigate the case.

THE LAW ON THE CASE.

The following is the section of the law of the United States under which emigrants may obtain redress for the complaints above stated:

All vessels employed as aforesaid shall have on board for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least 15 pounds of good navy bread, 10 pounds of rice, 10 pounds of oatmeal, 10 pounds of wheat flour, 15 pounds of peas and beans, 35 pounds of potatoes, 1 pint of vinegar, 60 gallons of fresh water, 10 pounds of salted pork, and 10 pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour or peas and beans cannot be procured of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other of the last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes. And the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time, be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of said vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the Circuit or District Court of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours are manners of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel shall willfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any Circuit or District Court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, provided that the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

HOW THEY ARE REGISTERED ON LANDING.

As the emigrant leaves the barge and places his foot on *terra firma* he is met by Dr. Cammerer, who is acquainted with several languages, and addresses the following interrogations: Have you a family? How many children? Where are your relations? and so on; and taking a sharp, skillful look at the emigrant, he sees at a glance if there be any defect, constitutionally, physically, organically, or if pregnant or other else of bodily distemper or disease; all these are noted in his book with the expertness and rapidity of a phonographic amanuensis. They then pass from the Doctor into the rotunda for registration, the Irish on the one side and the Germans on the other. The questions then put are: What is your name? What county are you from, or a native of? Where are you going, i. e., what State is your destination? Have you a family? Have you been in America before? Then they again undergo another examination by a booker of the railroad department, who gives them their passes to the railroad office clerks for the transit tickets to the place they desire to go.

HOW THEY COMMENCE LIFE AFRESH.

Of all the departments in Castle Garden, the most creditable one is the Employment Office. Families go there daily, and, free of all expense, secure the services of lady's maid, chamber maid, cook, laundress, farmer, and all sorts of workmen, and females, too, able to do all necessary field and house work. The emigrant is provided with employment, *free of charge* to him or her, and is registered, so that wages may be recovered in case of the employer's defalcation in this respect. The emigrant thus starts afresh on the journey of life; and, though quite "green" on landing, soon becomes acquainted with American society, the manners, customs and habits of the people. The honest, industrious emigrant soon advances, and by perseverance, energy and parsimony, in a few years, lays by a comparative fortune. He then can afford to smile at the cruelties he endured on board the emigrant ship on his passage out to the "new country."

HOW THEY LIVE AND SLEEP AT CASTLE GARDEN.

For the most part, those who remain in the Garden, are Irish young women, who have left their homes on speculation. The adventure they have taken may, or may not, be worth their while. They are, too, very indigent in circumstances, seldom with more than one suit of clothes, and that on their back, with perhaps a shilling English silver, but more often altogether penniless. These are provided with just as much bread and milk as will "keep body and soul together," and thus they live day by day, nominally existing, until a lady applies for a girl, and the unlucky ones go off in this way, day by day. They have hard and trying times of it at Castle Garden.

The way they sleep is a positive disgrace to the civilization of the age. Without bed or bedding, and no covering of any kind whatever, they lie down on the boards or naked benches, they themselves almost as bare, and they hear and see what no young person should. Men in celibacy and married folk and virgins lie down together in full view of each other, and alike breathe the morbid atmosphere which pervades the interior of Castle Garden. The General Agent and Superintendent must be aware of the thefts committed, of the seductions practiced, and of the improprieties indulged; for not a week passes but that he, in his official capacity as a notary public, takes the depositions of parties complaining on the above grounds of grievance, imposition, and injury.

In no department of the institution is plundering not carried on in the minor degree, and in some, in the magnitude and strength of the most daring unblushing impudence.

THE QUESTIONS PUT TO THE EMIGRANTS.

It is remarkable how very innocent and mild the young Irish woman's character is. She seems to have never left the family hearth all her days. She lands at Castle Garden, and in her purity, thinks all things pure, and there are in the Garden, fellows who take advantage of this simplicity, and put highly improper questions to certain of the emigrant girls, who unconsciously and unsuspectingly answer them. In many instances they unwittingly expose some discrepancy in their system, some failure in health, or some temporary organic eccentricity which physically troubles them. These intrusive, bold, and impudent queries, are carried frequently to greater lengths, and what was but incipient impropriety, is transformed to audacious intimacy.

HOW THE BOOKS ARE KEPT, &C.

There are three registry Books; formerly, only two were used, but since the months of April and May it was deemed expedient to open another Book, on account of the large flow of immigration, and the obvious necessity of passing the emigrants through as speedily as possible, to make place for the other ship's passengers. These books contain little information, beyond the name and the country of each emigrant that lands. The destinations registered are not to be depended on. Other books are kept, of minor importance, but the principal books are under the keeping of Dr. Cammerer, and they are very creditably and ably adjusted, as also are his accounts