NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

Opinion of the Attorney General

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, February 2, 1850.

SIR: The question you have submitted to me upon the claim of the executor of George Galphin, under the act of the 14th of August, 1848, I have examined with all the care due to the circumstances attending it, its supposed intrinsic difficulty, and the large amount which it involves.

The opinion I have formed I am clear in; and although my official engagements in the Supreme Court will not enable me to give my reasons at length, I do not feel at liberty to refuse the request of the claimant that I would state to you the opinion itself.

The question is, whether interest should be allowed on the claim; and if it should be, from what period?

First. Should it be allowed?

I think it should. The material facts are these: George Galphin, the testator of the claimant, antecedent to 1773, was an authorized trader among the Creek and Cherokee Indians in the colony of Georgia. In that capacity, and as the assignee of the claims of other legal traders, he was a creditor of the Indians for a large amount. In 1773, under instructions from the Mother Country, the Governor of the colony, Sir James Wright, negotiated a treaty with the Indians, by which they ceded a large extent of territory, now constituting, it is believed, two entire counties of the State of Georgia (Wilks and Lincoln), and part of two others (Oglethorpe and Green), and, by an express stipulation, the debts due by the Indians to the traders were secured to be paid by the proceeds of the lands.

The treaty was ratified by England in 1775, and a Commissioner duly constituted to liquidate the payment of these debts out of the fund so by the treaty provided for that end.

Under this authority Galphin's claim, and others of like character, were ascertained, and the amount due to him found to be £9,791 15s. 5d. sterling; and for this sum he obtained a proper certificate.

The Revolutionary war occurring soon afterward, and ending in the independence of the Colonies, the Territory ceded became the property of Georgia. All the debts due the traders, provided for by the treaty, except Galphin's, were afterward paid, principal and interest, by the British Government, and his excepted only because of his patriotic adherence to this country during the war. The others, who were loyal to England, were fully indemnified by that Government, under a just and high sense of the obligation imposed upon her by the treaty, although, as to her, the consideration as to the payment of the debts in fact failed by the loss of the entire Territory ceded. But as the fault was hers, and the traders were innocent as to that result, and did all they could as loyal subjects to avert it, she stood between them and harm, and fully paid their claims. That Galphin's would also have been paid, had he, following the fortunes of England, been regardless of the duty which patriotism, in such an emergency, demanded, it is impossible to doubt.

The loss of his claim is, therefore, to be referred exclusively to a cause which should commend it to the favor of the American Government, and induce the Government to be, if necessary, even generous to the claimant, instead of causing it to apply to the claim a narrow rule of responsibility, often in its effects placing its justice upon a level far below that which, by the law, as between man and man, is daily declared to be the proper and only level of Justice.

These lands were, to a considerable extent, disposed of by Georgia, in bounties to the soldiers who achieved her independence, or given by her to settlers, to guard her on her frontier from Indian outrages.

From time to time the claim was demanded of Georgia, and although its merits were never denied, but on the contrary, in various ways admitted, it was never paid.

In 1802, a large tract of country, now comprising the States of Alabama and Mississippi, was ceded by Georgia to the United States; but until the law of August, 1848, no provision was made by the United States for the liquidation of the debt.—Since that act, it is now too late to dispute the validity of the demand. [illegible] the law itself, [illegible] rial which says the [illegible] put beyond all doubt, if any [illegible] ed, by the decision of your predecessor, Mr. Walker, in paying the principal of the debt.

As I have [illegible] of opinion that interest should be allowed, and from the date of the certificate in 1775. My reasons are briefly these:

1. The effect of the treaty of 1773 was to charge the lands themselves with the payment of the debt, principal and interest.

2. This charge in equity remained an incumbrance on the land, in whosesoever hands they might come, except as far as by a right of war, the claims were confiscated.

3. As against Galphin, that right never existed. He struggled in common with the patriots of the day, in wresting the territory from British rule, and in subjecting it to the sovereignty of Georgia.

4. That upon the cession by Georgia to the United States, in 1802, the latter became liable for the stipulations of the treaty of 1773, and bound in law and honor to execute them.

5. That the minimum of their responsibility being the value of the lands, and the being far beyond the amount of the claim, with interest, their liability for the entire amount is manifest.

6. That if the British Government was liable for the debt, (as it clearly, under her law, was not, as between her and Galphin, because of Galphin's disloyalty,) it was the duty of the United States to have prosecuted it upon that Government.

7. That Georgia was responsible originally, as between herself and the claimant; but as the lands were used, in a great measure, for the common benefit of all the States, either as means of giving soldiers bounties, or as furnishing a resource to guard against Indian ravages, the United States, in 1802, when they agreed to pay this particular claim, agreed to assume a liability coextensive with that of Georgia. In this respect I am unable to distinguish between this case and that of the Virginia commutation cases assumed by the United States, by the act of July, 1832.

8. That the allowance of interest in such a case in no way conflicts with the prior custom of the Government in relation to such allowances. That the act of 1848 gives the power to allow it cannot be, nor do I understand it to be, denied.

It is by assuming that there is a settled and almost universal rule adverse to such allowances, that the claim is thought to be invalid.

For want of time I am unable now to go into an examination of the cases in which interest has been paid where there was no express provision for it in the law embracing the claims. As I have already said, I think the Virginia commutation claims are an answer to the objection; but the claim in question stands upon grounds higher and stronger than these.

Here, beside the obligation resulting from assuming, as was done by the act of 1848, this debt of Georgia, because of the appropriation by her of the lands charged with the debt to the common cause, which was all that existed in the Virginia cases, there exists this additional ground, that by taking *the cession from Georgia, in 1802, we bound ourselves to extinguish all outstanding titles to the lands* within the limits of Georgia, and therefore compelled in good faith to pay this debt, which, by a solemn treaty stipulation, was then, and must remain until paid a lien on such lands.

And, in the last place, that, looking to the circumstances preceding the act of 1848 as stated in the memorial of the claimant and in the report of the Judiciary Committee, and looking to the words of the law itself, I have no doubt it was and should have been the purpose of Congress to pay the interest as well as the principal of the claim. This, in my opinion, was due to the services and sacrifices of the ancestor of the claimant; to the mere legal and equitable responsibility of the United States, as trustee of the lands charged with the debt; to the obligation to Georgia to indemnify her against it, because of her application of the lands, as far as disposed of, to the promotion of the common cause of the Revolution; and, above all, to the duty which Congress must have felt of securing to her own citizens that full measure of justice demanded by the treaty stipulation of 1773, which England, under much less imperative circumstances, so promptly rendered to her subjects.

As I am not able to find a reason why the interest should be made to cease short of the passing of the act of 1848, I am, for the reasons already stated, of opinion that it ought to be allowed to that date.

That the amount is a large one, although it calls for, as it has received at my hands, a most careful examination, is, of course, no reason against its allowance.

A Government never presents itself in a more commanding and elevated condition than when it answers fully to all just demands. While guarding, as it should, against unjust claims, and resorting to all proper precautions to that end, it should, with the same care, and a view alike to its true interest as and character, scrupulously abstain from doing in each case any thing but full and ample justice.

It is under a conviction that this will not be done in the present instance by any thing short of the entire payment of the demand, and from a full conviction that the law of 1848 authorizes and calls for its payment, that I have come to the conclusion here stated.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The opinion I gave is not as full as I should have made it, had I taken more time in its preparation. But, if the committee desire it, I will supply this by putting them in possession of some of the authorities upon which it was formed. These were of several classes.

First—Those in which, under circumstances not stronger than the claim presented, the United States, in their dealings with other nations, have uniformly demanded interest.

Second—In which Congress has itself, in terms, given interest to individual claimants.

Third—In which, without such terms, and under language not more comprehensive than that of the Galphin act, the accounting officers have allowed interest with the sanction of the head of the proper department.

Fourth—In which, under the opinions of my predecessors, interest has been allowed.

Fifth—In which the Courts of the United States have adjudged it against the United States.

Sixth—In which, by the laws of nations and the decisions of prize Courts, it has been allowed.

Seventh—In which words similar to those in the treaty of 1773 have been held a charge on land granted or devised; and in which, also, words similar to those in the fourth article of the cession of Georgia to the United States, of the 20th of April, 1802, have been held to embrace such a title or interest as the Indians and Galphin had in the lands ceded by the treaty of 1773.

Eighth—Which show that Georgia held the lands so charged with the claim as a trustee, bound to the same extent that England would have been bound, but for the Revolution, to have paid the claim, principal and interest; and that the United States, by virtue of the cession of 1802, was bound, in good faith to Georgia, to execute the trust and designed to do so, by directing the claim, the whole claim, to be examined, adjusted, and paid. I say the whole claim, for no distinction was made or intended by the act of 1848 between the claim for interest and that for principal, although, having before them the fact of the amount of the principal, it would have been a matter of course, had such been the design, to have confined the authority of the Secretary to the payment of the principal.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Latest from Rio Janeiro.

Files of the *Jornal de Comercio* of Rio de Janeiro to the 20th of March, inclusive, have been received, from which we learn the epidemic continues to rage, though with some abatement of its fury. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 15th of February, a bill passed granting a subsidy for the preservation of the public health, and for the aid of the sick, during the prevalence of the sickness.

By a proclamation, issued December 26, 1849, to the inhabitants of the remote frontier province of S. Petro do Lul, by Don Francisco Pedro de Abreu, Commander-in-Chief, calling urgently upon the inhabitants to take up arms against the 'savages,' who have invaded the frontier, it would now appear that the tables are turned, and that the Brazilians, instead of being the invaders, are the invaded, in the war against Rosas.

The epidemic was said to be on the decline in Pernambuco and Bahia toward the end of February. The Government troops had obtained a great advantage over the rebels in Pernambuco, according to the last accounts.

The *Diario de Rio Grande*, of Feb. 25th, has the following: "In consequence of the constant threats made by Baron de Jacuhy of invading the Oriental territory, Gen. Oribe has ordered his forces to be ready on the frontier to repel any attack, if the enemy should approach the line." [Norfolk Herald.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Galveston, Capt. Place, the New-Orleans *Crescent* has Galveston dates to the 10th inst.

There was a large meeting in Galveston in reference to the projected Brazos Canal. The charter was read, and $15,000 stock immediately subscribed—$5,000 additional was added on the next day.

The Brazos River was still high, and fears were entertained of an overflow.

In regard to the crops, on the upper Brazos, we have the most doleful accounts. Continued wet weather, frost, &c. has caused sad loss this season in the most productive sections of our State.

There were ten deaths in Galveston during the week.

Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, about 150 miles west of San Antonio, has been awakened with the spirit of American progress since the occupation by troops and settlers of the United States. The *Western Texan* contains a letter, giving a description of the place, from which it appears that great inducements are held out to settlers, not only in the fertility of the situation, pleasantness of climate, and superior health, but the facilities for building, trade, &c.

The *Western Texan* (San Antonio) says that a tribe of Comanches arrived in that neighborhood on the 22d ultimo. They numbered one hundred and three, including thirty squaws and children. Buffalo Hump was at their head and they were all well armed. They professed peace and wanted to get permission to hunt mustangs on the Nueces. They said that they wanted to see the "Big Captain," (General Brooke,) at San Antonio, to have a "talk." A strong escort has been sent down with them to that place, and they will, after the "talk," be sent immediately back.

A number of the Seminole Indians, who had emigrated from Florida to the Indian territory on the border of the Arkansas, are now in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Among them is the well-known chief Wild Cat, who played a conspicuous part in the Florida war, also Gopher John, the interpreter. The latter is a negro who was taken by the Seminoles from the whites, and, we understand, served as interpreter for Gen. Worth with the Indians.

New-Mexico Getting Tired of Waiting!

IMPORTANT ADDRESS FROM HON. HUGH N. SMITH.

We learn from Washington, that Hugh N. Smith, Esq. delegate from New-Mexico, has addressed a letter to his constituents, informing them that his mission to the Capital of the Republic has failed, and their right of representation in the General Congress of the nation has been denied them. Mr. Smith does not scruple to inform his constituents, of the true causes which have conspired to defeat their claim to representation, and to be governed under the recognized forms of the Constitution. He says the recognition of this right—

"ought surely now to be extended to you my constituents, a people who come with a novel government into the Union, which is to undergo great changes; who have a multitude of vast interests to arbitrate in Congress, which once decided, are decided forever; and who, above all, have a right to be heard at this moment in the halls of the supreme civil authority, because you and your civil government are now at the mercy of a military dictatorship, when your State is threatened with dismemberment, and, what is yet more fatal, the introduction of Slavery into its bosom. But the very ground upon which you are justly entitled to representation, is the reason for its denial.

"The most formidable part of the combination against you, is that which originates in the Slave interest. It not only rallies against you the whole Slaveholding South, but all the influence of selfish, venal and ambitious men in the North, looking to speculations in discredited bonds and land jobbing, or to the political honors which the combined vote of the South may promise. The consent of this strength in the South is not so much the interest in Slave property, but the political power dependent on it. The great struggle is to secure for the decaying popular force of that section, an equal weight in the Senate of the United States with the rapidly progressing population and multiplying Free States of the Union. To this aim the rights and interests, and all the hopes of a rapidly growing and rich prosperity, which beckoned New-Mexico into the Union, are to be sacrificed.

"The doctrine of the Slaveholding States, in regard to their domestic institutions, is non-intervention; but with regard to yours, it is INSTANT INTERVENTION, to set at nought the prohibition of Slavery which you brought with you into the Union, as one of your fundamental laws, and a fixed municipal policy—a policy which, now that you are under the shield of the great North American Republic, would invite into your country the intellect, industry, skill, enterprise, and capital, not only of the free States of the North, but a portion of that emigration from Europe which is now filling up the agricultural regions of the Mississippi, and the golden mountains, valleys, and commercial marts of California, with a teeming population. Making the link between these two great countries, you could not fail to partake of their prosperity, if you could escape that blight which has doomed the fairest portion of our continent to a premature decline.

"The connection with this government which you have been encouraged to look forward to as the beginning of your prosperity and improvement, has had its opening in three years of depredation, misrule misrule and military despotism. You are left prostrate that Texas may dismember and divide New-Mexico, and subject her to Southern influence; that negro slavery may be introduced into the remnant of territory that may not be appropriated to Texas; and finally, that the region thus secured to Southern policy may become the stock on which to engraft new conquests from Mexico. To the whole policy I know you entertain the strongest repugnance."

Mr. Smith concludes by informing his constituents that they can expect nothing from Congress; that the slave interest there is leagued with the slaveholding Secretary of War, and with Texas, against their rights; that they must rely upon themselves. He recommends them to establish a State government, intentioning Slavery; and prepare to defend themselves and their territory, in the full faith that the masses of the people of the Union will rally to their support. [Express.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

☞ Hon. TIMOTHY WALKER of Cincinnati has been selected as orator, and BAYARD TAYLOR of New-York as poet of the Phi Beta-Kappa Society of Harvard University, Cambridge, on its next anniversary, the 18th of July.

☞ Mr. PRESCOTT, the historian, sailed for England on Monday, the 20th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 21.

$25,000 U S 6s, '67	11[illegible]		100	N A Trust	11
2,500 do	[illegible]		11	Manhattan Co	113½
1,000 N York 6s, '67	116½		5	Bank of America	102
2,000 Ohio 7s	116		10	do	100
1,000 Kentucky	102		25	Del & Hud Canal, full	165
6,500 Illinois 6s	[illegible]		100	Farm Trust	b10 30½
3,000 Illinois Int Bonds	24½		650	do	39
5,200 Illinois Bds, '47	49½		50	do	b30 39½
21,000 Tennessee	90½		50	do	39½
[illegible]	96½		100	do	b15 39
6,000 Erie 7s, '83	106½		300	do	s10 39½
5,000 do, '59	98½		50	Morris Canal	b60 16
1,000 do, s12mos	91		50	do	b3 15
1,000 do do	93½		118	Erie RR	11
6,000 Erie 7s Cer	95		25	do	s90 10
1,000 Paterson Bonds	98		25	do	11
25 Mohawk RR	83		75	do	11½
18 Mad & Indianap RR	93		100	do	b30 11½
100 Read RR	49½		100	do	s30 11½
100 do	49½		100	do	11½
200 do	49		25	do	s60 11
200 do	b60 49½		50	do	b30 11½
200 do	49½		400	Harlem RR	b30 61
100 do	s60 49		550	do	b10, 5 s10 60
65 Hud Riv RR	72½		100	do	s30 59½
58 do	72½		1900	do	59½
90 Nor & Wor RR	45½		200	do	b30 60
200 NY & NH RR	164		50	Long Island RR	14½
50 do	169, 164		50	do	14½
90 Harlem pref full	103½		50	do	15

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Erie Bonds, new	96½		150	Harlem RR	s10 60½
15 State Bank	164		350	do	60½
50 Ocean Bank	100½		50	do	b10 60½
200 Reading RR	s10 49½		200	do	60½
100 do	s10 47½		250	do	s60 60
50 Hudson RR	73		100	do	b30 61
200 Erie RR	b20 11½		100	do	s30 59½
150 Farm Trust	35½		150	do	60½
100 do	s30 35½		50	do	b60 60½
200 Harlem RR	60½				

TUESDAY, May 21.

The Stock market to-day was generally buoyant, and the demand for Fancies was active. Erie, Harlem, Reading, &c. improved; Government and other sound Stocks were in demand at full prices. At the Second Board, Harlem advanced 1 ₱ cent. but generally the market is dull.

The Exchange market closed rather heavy, with a fair activity. Some small sales of Sterling were made at 10¼ ₱ cent. but the bulk of the business was done at 9¾@10 per cent.; Francs 5.25¼@5.26¼. Bills on Amsterdam, 40¼@40¼; Hamburg, 35¾@35¾; Bremen, 79¼@79¾.

The market for Freights is scarcely so firm and not very active. About 1,000 bales Cotton were engaged at 3s 6d@ is sterling; 25 or 30,000 bushels Corn 3½d, and Deadweight at 10s@12s 6d. To Havre the packet filled up with 1,400 bales Cotton at ⅛@¼c, and Ashes, Wood, &c. at previous rates. To California there is a moderate business doing at 60@70c per foot. To London Naval Stores are taken at 1s 6d per bbl; Oil Cake and other heavy goods 20s per tun; Provisions 3s 6d per tierce.

The Cunard steamer will take £5,000 or £6,000 in gold.

In Money there is no change to notice. The supply is still very free, and paper of the right quality is in moderate amount on the market. The rates on paper are 5@7 ₱ cent. for good names, short dates; 4@8 for long dates. The rate then ranges to 12 ₱ cent. according to quality. Railroad paper is selling at 9@10 per cent. On good Stock Call-loans are 5@6 per cent. and on Governments, occasionally, a little lower. The Banks are discounting freely, and some of them are in the street for paper.

There are about 5,000 men at work on the Erie Railroad beyond Corning, and the whole work will be done at the contract time. Of the 125 miles beyond Hornellsville, 70 or 100 will be ironed this Fall, and the remainder by May, 1851; so that the whole line to the Lake will be ready for the cars at that time. The Road from Dankirk to the State line, six feet guage, is under progress, as is the Road from the State line to Erie. The whole will be completed by the time the Erie Road is finished. The Road from the State line to Erie has been leased for eight years by the line from Dankirk to the State line at 8 per cent ₱ annum.

The Receipts at the Custom House to-day were $115,150; payments, $150,372—Balance, $1,[illegible], 862.

The annual election of Directors of the Harlem Railroad was held to-day, and the old Board was elected with little or no opposition. About 47,000 shares were thrown for this ticket. The gentlemen elected are: Messrs. Robert Schuyler, George Barker, Philip Dater, Jonathan Sturges, William S. Wetmore, R. M. Blatchford, Thomas W. Ludlow, Edward Rement, Wm. S. Miller, Chas. Dennison, Wm. C. Wetmore, Gouverneur Morris, Isaac E. Haviland.

The Southerner brings $50,000 in specie from Charleston.

The Farmers' Bank of Troy has declared their 98th dividend of 6 ₱ cent payable after the 15th of June next. This dividend will make 418 8.10 ₱ cent. that has been paid to its stockholders since Dec. 1, 1802, *clear dividend*, after paying taxes, &c.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad will be opened on the 25th inst. to Wellington, 36 miles south of Cleveland. Regular trains will run on that day. The work on the rest of the line to Columbus is being prosecuted with great vigor and the whole will be opened during the present year.

There appears to be some trouble with the Bank of Corning, as some of the Wall-st. brokers throw it out.

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of May, inclusive, is.....$963,461 79
Up to the same period in 1849.....840,776 35
Increase in 1850.....$122,685 44

The *Providence Journal*, in its weekly review of the market, says the improvement in Printing Cloths, noticed last week, has been fully sustained. The advance in the raw material induces manufacturers to suppose that the prices will be higher, as at the present value there is no margin; on the contrary, we are informed there is an actual loss in manufacturing 60x64 at 5 cents. The sales of the week reach 88,500 pieces, as follows:

7,000 pieces 60x64, 28 in. at 4⅞c; 9,000 do 60x64, 28 in. at 5c; 4,000 do 75x84, 30 in. at 6c; 1,000 do 52x52, 28 in. at 4½c; 1,000 do 52x56, 27 in. at 4½c; 5,000 do 44x48, 27 in. at 3c; 5,000 do 52x52, 28 in. at 4½c; 10,000 do 60x64, 28 in. at 5½c; 3,000 do 60x64, 28 in. at 5c; 16,000 do 64x64, 28 in. at 5½c; 1,000 do 60x64, 28 in. at 5c; 2,500 do 56x56, 28 in. at 4½c; 2,500 do 56x60, 28 in. at 4½c; 2,000 do 52x56, 28 in. 4 5-16c; 10,000 do 60x68, 27½ in. at 4½c; all on 6 mos. The quality is from fair to very fine.

At Boston there are no new features in the Money market. Negotiations of good business paper are readily made in the street at a little above the legal rate; but the great bulk of the transactions is accommodated by the banks. Stock-loans range from 8 to 12 per cent. according to circumstances, as it is yet difficult to obtain money on these securities, from the institutions, except for the soundest dividend class.

According to *Cist's Advertiser*, the Bank of East Tennessee is in trouble. It states that only sufficient capital was paid in to secure its charter against forfeiture. The concern was then sold for $10,000 to Mr. Kincheloe; but before the bargain had been formally closed and before Mr. Kincheloe could begin operations, the stockholders concluded that a New-Orleans capitalist made a more profitable offer, and thereupon they sold out to the latter. Who owns the Bank and who can legally issue notes under its charter are, therefore, matters to be decided by litigation.

Markets....CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, May 21.

ASHES—Are $ [illegible] 56 for Pots, $ [illegible] 64 for Pearls, with sales 200 bbls.

COTTON—Is rather feeble under the news, with sales of 1,000 to 1,200 bales. We have seen private letters from Savannah, Memphis, Montgomery, &c. dated within the month, which agree in stating that the heavy floods and cold weather will have a disastrous effect upon the growing crop, and the estimate is generally that it will not exceed the one just closed, say 1,100,000 bales. The flood of the Mississippi has overflowed land which will grow 500,000 bales. There is also a very short supply of seed in some parts of the country for replanting. It is too early of course to predict the amount of the crop, but we are satisfied the present prospects are very unfavorable for even an average one.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is still better at the close. The foreign news have had a favorable influence, as the Liverpool market will now relume as of the Canadian in bond. The supplies coming in are moderate. The stock of Canadian is about 35,000 or 40,000 bbls. The sales are 11,000 bbls, including 3,600 bbls Canadian at 5 6¼ free, and 4 75@4 87½ in bond. The quotations for State and Western are 4 62½@4 84 for No 2, 5 44@5 56 for common and straight State 5 62½@5 81 for Michigan and good Ohio, 5 81@6 06 for pure Genesee, $6@6 12½ for fancy Ohio, 6 12@6 25 for fancy Genesee, 6 12½@6 25 for extra Ohio, 6 25@6 87 for extra Genesee. The market for Southern is again better, 12½@ bbl, with an active market and some speculative demand; sales 1,200 bbls at 5 56¼@5 75 for mixed and straight brands. Meal is firm; sales 3,000 bbls Jersey at $3. Brandywine is held at 3 12½. Rye Flour is 2 94@$3 and scarce.

GRAIN—For Wheat there is a fair demand, with small sales. About 3,200 bush red free Canadian sold at 114c, 2,100 do white at 120c, showing an advance of 2c. Genesee is held at 140c, Ohio 110@117, Upper Lake 95@110c. The stock of Wheat is 30,000 to 40,000 bush American, and as much more Canadian. Corn is better under the news, with sales 40,000 bush at 60c for heated, 62@64½c for mixed Western, 63½@64c for Western yellow, 64½@65c for Northern and Jersey and Southern yellow, 65c for handsome while Southern, showing ic advance. Sales 2,500 bush Rye at 60c, which is a little better. Barley dull and unsettled. Sales 2,000 bush fair Canadian at 55c. Sales 300 bags black eyed Peas at 1 75 ₱ bag.

WHISKY—Is firm. Sales 100 bbls at 24c, and 20 Drudge casks at same price.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is rather easier for Prime, but Mess is steady. Sales 1,500 bbls at 10 62½ for Mess, 9 62½ for sour Mess, 8 62½@8 69 for Prime, 6 75 for sour Prime, 11 75 for clear. The stock is about 30,000 bbls. Beef is steady with moderate demand. Sales 200 tcs Prime Mess on private terms. Beef Hams are quiet at $15. Lard is quiet; sales 200 bbls prime to extra 6½@7c, 425 kegs at 7@7½c, and 280 bbls head 6½@6½c. Cut Meats are firmer, with sales 50 to 60 bbls plain Hams at 6½c, and 40 extra sugar Shoulders at 4½c. Butter and Cheese are without change. State 14@18c and 20@25c for Orange Co. Ohio 10@12c. Cheese is 5@7c, which is lower for new. No old in the market.

HAY—Is 54@68, with sales 1,000 bales within a few days.

OILS—Are weak. English Linseed is selling at 65c@68c on the spot, to fair extent. Whale is also less firm. Sales 500 bbls selected at about 51½c.

BONE—Sales 9,000 lbs Polar Whalebone at 39c; 3,000 do Northwest at 26c, cash.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,000 lbs yellow at 26c, for Northern.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand, with some considerable orders in market at lower rates. Sales 50 hhds Maryland at about 5c, and 50 or 60 do Kentucky at 7½c ₱ lb. Of Havana, some 30 or 40 bales sold at 50 to 50c, duty, and some few cases Seed Leaf at previous rates.

RICE—Is 3 25@3 62½ for common to choice, with sales 100 cases.

NAVAL STORES—Are very firm, and we notice sales 1,200 or 1,500 bbls Turpentine at 2 69@2 75 for 280 lbs, showing an advance. Rosin is 1 12½@1 15 for common, with sales 800 to 1,000 bbls, and some 200 or 300 bbls white at $2 to $5. Spirits is 33½@34, cash, with sales.

GROCERIES—Remain in fair demand, at full prices, except Coffee, which is heavy. Sugars have advanced another ⅛ to ¼c ₱ lb, and Molasses is held ¼c ₱ gallon higher on the good qualities. The sales are 500 hhds Porto Rico Sugar at 4½@5½; 600 do New Orleans, 4½@5½; 300 do Cuba Muscovado, 5½; and 1,000 boxes Brown Havana, 5½@6½—nearly all for refining. A cargo of Cardenas Molasses sold at 19c, and a deck load at 17½c. Sales 400 bags Marscaibo Coffee at 8½@9c; 500 do Rio, 8@9; and 1,000 St. Domingo at 7c, time.

Post-Office—Mails Close.

Summer Arrangement.

THE GREAT NORTHERN MAIL, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territories, is closed at 4 P.M. daily (except Sunday, on which day it will close at 1½ P.M.) By this mail is forwarded all matter for Albany and the West; all the offices on the Canal and on the Railroad and their dependencies, between Albany and Buffalo; the Counties of Crawford and Erie, in Pennsylvania; the Counties in Ohio bordering on and adjacent to Lake Erie; the northern Counties in Indiana and Illinois; and for both the Canadas.

Also, mails for offices in the Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Otsego, Rensselaer, Warren, and Washington, in this State; Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Grand Isle, Franklin, Lamoille and Rutland Counties, in Vermont, are closed daily at 4 o'clock P.M. (except Sundays.

Extra Mails for Albany, Buffalo, Catskill, Fishkill Landing, Hudson, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Troy, West Point, and the principal offices on the line of the railroad between Albany and Buffalo, are made up and closed daily (except Sundays) at 5½ A.M. and forwarded by the Hudson River Railroad, via Poughkeepsie, to Albany.

The Way Mails between this and Albany, on either side of the Hudson, are closed daily, at 3 o'clock P.M. except (Sunday,) and forwarded by the Hudson River Railroad via Poughkeepsie.

The Erie Railroad Mail, via Piermont to Binghamton, Owego, and Corning, is closed daily, (except Sunday,) at 5 o'clock, A.M. taking mail matter for the Counties of Allegheny, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Genesee, Green, Livingston, Orange, Rockland, Steuben, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins and Yates, in this State; and the Counties of Bradford, Luzerne, McKean, Pike, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, and Wayne, in Pennsylvania.

Extra Mails are made up daily for the principal offices on the line of the Erie Railroad, including Elmira and Ithaca, also, for Geneva; closing at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Harlem Railroad to Dover, N. Y. takes mail matter for all offices between this and Dover, N. Y. Is closed daily, (except Sunday,) at 5½ A.M.

The Long Island Railroad Mail, via Jamaica to Greenport, supplying all offices on the Island east of Jamaica, daily, (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock A.M.

A Mail for Brooklyn, twice daily, closes at 7½ A.M and 2½ P.M.

Mails for Newtown, Flushing, Astoria, New Utrecht and Fort Hamilton, daily, (except Sunday,) at 4 P. M.

Mails for Williamsburgh, L. I. close daily, at 5½ A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Mails for all the offices on Staten Island daily (except Sunday) at 9½ o'clock A.M.; Richmond Valley and Rosedale, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4½ o'clock A.M.

THE GREAT EASTERN MAIL, to Boston and the Eastern States, and for the British Provinces, by steamb at, via Stonington, Conn. and for parts of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, by steamboat, to Norwich, Conn. close daily (except Sundays) at 3 o'clock, P.M. when the steamboats leave at 4 P.M.; and at 9½ P.M. when the steamboats leave at 5 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock P.M. when the steamboats leave at 6 o'clock.

Mails for all places in Connecticut not specially provided for, close at 4 o'clock, P.M. (except Sundays.) This mail includes all the offices and their dependencies between this and New Haven; and all on the Housatonic Railroad.

A Mail for Boston, Portland, Hartford, Springfield and Worcester, and for all the offices on the line of the Naugatuck Railroad in Connecticut, is made up and closed daily, (except Sundays) at 4½ o'clock, P.M. and sent by the New Haven Railroad.

Extra Mails for Bridgeport, Farmington, Hartford, New Haven, New-London, Norwalk, Stamford, and Stratford, are made up and closed daily at 4½ o'clock, P.M. and sent by the New Haven Railroad.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL, via Washington City to New-Orleans, closes daily, at 7½ o'clock A.M and 3½ P.M. (except Sunday, on which day only one mail, closes at 4½ P.M.) The afternoon Mail goes direct through to New Orleans, which is termed the "Through Mail."

Mails are sent by this route to Jersey City, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Paterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bergen, Orange, Madison, Camden and Burlington.

A Western Way Mail, including all offices on the line of the railroad to Tinicum, and their dependencies, embracing nearly all the offices in New Jersey, lying North and West of said railroad, together with the offices in the counties of Wyoming, Carbon, Northampton and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, daily, (except Sunday,) at 7 o'clock A.M.

A Mail for Hoboken on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 A.M.

A Mail for Hackensack (including Hohokus) on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P.M.

A Mail for Freehold and other offices in Monmouth County, N. J. by steamboat, via Keyport and Middletown, closes daily (except Sunday,) at 11½ o'clock P.M.

A Mail for Somerville, via Elizabethtown, includes all offices on the railroad to Easton, and closes at 7 A.M.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, 20th instant, by Rev. George H. Fisher, D. D. HORATIO G. WARE and CAROLINE M. GENIN, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, May 21st, by the Rev. Dr. Chenevar, Mr. ROBERT BONNER and Miss JANE McCANLIS, all of this city.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 21st, of paralysis, Mrs. ELIZABETH HAWES, relict of the late Joseph Hawes, aged 61 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day (Wednesday) at 5 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of her son William, No. 20 Perry-st. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment, on Thursday morning.

Of dysentery, on Monday evening, 20th instant, EMMA M. aged 10 months and 3 weeks, daughter of Henry E. and Susan Kummel.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, Wednesday afternoon, 22d inst. at 4½ o'clock, from 62 Adelphi-st. Brooklyn.

Tuesday morning, 21st instant, of dropsy of the brain, CHARLES CUPPAGE, youngest son of Ezekiel and Mary A. Wray, aged 2 years and 1 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from 117 Perry-st.

On the 21st instant, PHELPSE CASE, son of Charles Case, aged 7 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. from the residence of his parents, corner of Greenwich and Barrow streets.

On the 21st instant, at the residence of J. G. Isham, 42 East Sixteenth-st. Miss CHLOE HYDE, of Skaneateles, N. Y. aged 35 years. Her remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

At his late residence, Salisbury Mills, Orange county, on the 17th inst. JOHN CALDWELL, formerly a well known merchant of this city. Born at Ballymoney, Ireland, in 1769, his youth and early manhood were devoted to the prosecution of those measures for the redress of his country's wrongs which resulted in the rebellion of '98, upon the unsuccessful termination of which he emigrated to the "land of the free and the home of the brave," where, after a well spent life of over half a century, enjoying the confidence and warm affection of all who knew him, he has at length been gathered to his fathers.

Departed this life, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at Reading, Penn. after a brief but severe illness, Rev. S. H. GLOUCESTER, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, aged 48. He was universally believed, and has left a large efficient church and an affectionate family to mourn his loss.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alabama, from New-Orleans, May 12, for Chagres—L Kerr, C S O'Reiley, L E Baker, Jno Schmidler, Casper Beck, Mr Mills, J Sugdin, Mr Rockhabner, H Bloom, A Bertrandal, George Keiser, B Woods, J Doak, Wm Salmon, Wm Phipps, Wm Rowe, A L Hanna, Geo R Crooks, John N George, A Cadowaw, G M Calloway, F M Thomas, J D Thomas, J S Thomas, Joshua Thomas, James Beaty, H A Morris, B Frankenstauer, H Strouse, James Cox, H W Marley, M Neill, Jacob Sing, John Hanna, G Garritson, Saml J Jones, Col Crosman, W F Gray, Dr Whitner, Dr Elder, Dr J McClure, S Stevenson, A Hamilton, John F Fair, J A Mabry, J D Marier, J Dowell, W Mansfield, W J Smith, Henry Wakeman, G W Scultz, H Heeder, Wm Higgins, G Gibson, Dr W B Young, Mr Reed, Robt Lowrey, C W Stephens, W C Hopping, S Hass, A Spencer, W Sampler, H B Dickey, John Hulan, V Cunningham, H McDale, Wm Cannon, M Judan, P Bianger, R N Wood, P McManus, Z Ward, W S