NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-MEXICO.

From the St. Louis Republican, 18th.

Later from Santa Fe—Organization of the State Government for New-Mexico—Elections, &c.

Several gentlemen of the Army, among them Capt. Sykes 3d Infantry, Lieuts. Plympton and Tyler, 7th Infantry, Capt. Allen, Artillery, and Dr Edwards, with Mr. R. T. McKinney, left Santa Fé on the 16th July, and a part of them arrived yesterday in this city. From Mr. McKinney we gather the following information:

The elections under the State Constitution of New-Mexico, took place on the 20th June, and resulted in the choice of Dr. Henry Connelly for Governor of the State, over Tomas Cabeza de Baca; Manuel Alvarez, Lieut. Governor, beating his opponent, C. St. Vrain; and William S. Messervy, Representative in Congress, by a majority of some 39 votes over Hugh N. Smith, who has been for some months knocking at the hall door of the House as Delegate from New-Mexico.

At the same time that the elections were made, an election for the members of the Legislature was also held. This body convened at the time appointed in the Constitution, and some curious scenes were enacted. As is generally known, New-Mexico has been divided into two parties—one of them advocating a Territorial, the other a State Government. A member of the Senate by the name of Montoya, from the county of Santana, presented his credentials and was admitted; but it was found out, soon after, that he might not be disposed to vote with the majority, and he was excluded from his seat, and one of his opponents was voted into his place. Hereupon, six Senators and Representatives withdrew, and left the Senate without a quorum to do business. But this difficulty was overcome in a manner peculiar to New-Mexican legislation. The remaining members proceeded to fill the places of a sufficient number to make the business of legislation legal, and they proceeded in the performance of their official duties.

They elected Maj. R. H. Weightman, late Paymaster U. S. Army, and Maj. F. A. Cunningham, also Paymaster U. S. Army, Senators in the Congress of the United States. At a later period, they elected P. J. Pillans Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and E. C. West, Tomas Cabeza de Baca, and Diego Archuletta, Associate Judges. Lewis B. Sheets, was elected Secretary of State, J. B. Robinson, Auditor, and Charles Blumer, State Treasurer. An election for Sheriffs and other officers was ordered for the 2d of August, but it is said that there was some conflict of opinion between Col. Munroe and the people, in this particular, and that this election would be prevented.

The Indians still continued their depredations in all parts of New-Mexico. They attacked the ranches of Kit Carson and Maxwell, run off all their stock, and killed Bill New, an old mountaineer, a bugler and private of Co. I. First Dragoons, and a Mexican. Major Grier barely escaped with his life. They had also run off the stock from different places in the neighborhood of Taos, during which they killed five Mexicans. These depredations were committed by the Jiccarilla Apaches, a band of Indians numbering only about 250 men. The Navajoes were not idle, and had run off large herds of sheep from the Pueblo.—Large parties of the Camanches had visited Galisteo, Santo Domingo and Anton Chico, but they did no damage and professed to be peaceably inclined.

Various outgoing trains and detachments of military were met on the route. Webb's train was met 30 miles from Santa Fé; S. Wethered, Jas. Sabine, E. Ross, and Hez. Harrison's train at Red River; Capt. Sanderson's command, escorting Government stores, at Whetstone; the U. S. mail in stage coaches at Cottonwood Creek; and McCauley's train at Rabbit Ear. Dr. Connelly, the newly elected Governor of New-Mexico, Squire Collins, Wm. C. Skinner, and W. O. Ardinger, were met 15 miles from the crossing of the Arkansas, Capt. Lovell, with a command of Lovell's light battery and Company K of Dragoons, were met at Jones's Fort, on their way to the Big Timbers, where a military post is to be established. Connelly's train of wagons was met at Walnut Creek, and Aubrey's train at the Big Bend of the Arkansas. A second U. S. mail stage was met at Cottonwood. A detachment of recruits under command of Capt. Shroeder was met near Stranger Creek, and several detached parties along the route.

An express, which left Santa Fé several days after this party, overtook them before reaching Fort Leavenworth. They brought sealed dispatches, and orders for 2,000 stand of arms.

The wife of Capt. Easton, U. S. A., who had arrived but a few days previous, died in Santa Fé about the 20th July.

Col. May, Capt. Humber of the 7th, and Lieut. Burnside, were to leave with the same party for the States, but were detained by official duty.

Maj. Weightman was left at Kansas, and may be expected here to day.

The crops in New-Mexico were very fine. No rain fell while the party was on the route, and in some places it was difficult to procure water.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AT HARRISBURG.

Further Particulars—Judge Pearson's Opinion—Discharge of the Slaves.

From the Philadelphia North American.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, August 24.

LARCENY.—*Commonwealth* vs. *Samuel Wilson, Geo. Brooks and Billey.*—These three defendants, negroes, escaped during the month of July from their masters, in Clark Co. Va. near Battletown, or Berryville, and on the same night the owners of the negroes missed also three horses, saddles and bridles.

Wm. Taylor, the owner of two of the slaves, and Geo. H. Eisler, a resident of Berryville, arrived here some days ago, and made information before Henry Beader, Esq. charging the above-named defendants with larceny and as being fugitives from justice. Upon this a warrant was issued, and the men were arrested and lodged in jail.

On last Tuesday an application was made to the Court, then in session, to bring these men before them on a writ of *habeas corpus* the next morning, which was granted; and the next day the Court decided to postpone the case until Friday, in order to dispose of the jury trials first.

On last Friday defendants were brought into Court, defended by Messrs. Rawn and Judge McKinney, two eminent lawyers at our bar. The owners, Wm. Taylor and Geo. H. Eisler, underwent a long examination, and it was conclusively proven (as the Court admitted) that these men were slaves from the State of Virginia, and that the horses stolen were no doubt used for the purpose of rendering their escape from bondage more easy and effective.

The whole day of Friday was occupied by this examination and the argument by counsel on both sides. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Trunkel, Lamberton and Carson, all well known as the most eminent lawyers in our town; when, on Saturday morning his Honor Judge Pearson delivered the following opinion.

These cases were before the Court on writs of *habeas corpus*, the defendants having been committed on warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace. It seems that oaths were made, charging them with having stolen certain property. On these oaths warrants were issued, the defendants arrested, brought before the magistrate, and without a hearing, committed to prison. It might be implied, and is admitted, that the offense, if any, was committed in the State of Virginia.

Several objections have been raised to the regularity of the warrants of commitment.

1. That it is not stated where the offense was committed.

2. That the ownership of the property stolen is not authoritatively averred.

The defendants have also given evidence to show the irregularity of the proceedings, and on what circumstances the charge was founded. The oath was made, and a note of the facts stated on the docket of the Justice, but not signed by the deponent.

We are of opinion that the whole proceeding is very loose and irregular. The warrant of commitment should state whose property was stolen, and where the offense was committed. Had that proceeding been regular, we should not have looked beyond it, except when called on to fix the amount of bail, and possibly to see whether any gross mistake had been committed by the magistrate.

The defendants have called the party making the charge, and also the man whose property was alleged to have been stolen, to show the circumstances under which it was stolen; and from the evidence, it seems that three horses were taken in the State of Virginia, probably by the three prisoners who were proved to be absconding slaves—two of them belonging to Mr. Taylor. They, it is stated, took with them two of their master's horses, with saddles and bridles, rode them about thirty miles, and turned them loose.

The slaves were pursued, and the horses found where they had probably been abandoned. In the case of William, called John Strange, there is no evidence that the horse was stolen, although it is alleged that William rode off a horse belonging to Mr. Littlejohn. We have no proof of Mr. Littlejohn's horse having been stolen at all. From aught that appears, he may have been lent. We must, therefore, dismiss William without further investigation, as there is no ground whatever for committing him. Several questions have been raised by the defendant's counsel.

First: That the proceeding could only be sustained under the act of Congress,—therefore the warrant was illegally issued on an oath made in Pennsylvania. We have no doubt that the warrant was improperly issued, as the oath should have stated that the crime was committed in Virginia, and that the defendants had fled from justice. But we do not agree to the position assumed, that the oath must be made under the act of Congress. When so made, and properly certified, or when the indictment is found in another State, and properly authenticated, we consider it conclusive, and we have no right to inquire beyond it. But when fugitives are pursued into Pennsylvania, we consider it strictly legal to make an oath before an officer of the law here—have a warrant issued—the party arrested and committed, in order to await a requisition of the Governor of the State from which he fled. It is not so much a matter of comity as a police regulation of our own, to get clear of dangerous delinquents. We do not sustain the proceedings for the benefit of the State whose laws are violated, alone, but for our own safety. We are well aware that the legislation of Congress is exclusive in many cases; and if the rights of Virginia alone were concerned, she could not urge us to do more than carry into effect the Congressional provision. But every State has a right to protect its own citizens from the felons of other States; and if we choose to permit our magistrates to exercise such jurisdiction on an oath made under our own laws, the fugitive charged with felony cannot lawfully complain.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in 5 ——, page 536, decided that their act of Assembly authorizing a similar proceeding, did not conflict with the Federal Constitution; and the custom at common law of Pennsylvania on the same subject is equally valid; deprived of such power, a large portion of the most dangerous criminals would escape punishment.

The only question left open is as to the guilt or innocence of Samuel Wilson and George Brooks.—An attempt has been made to prove that these men were in this county at the time the alleged larceny was committed, for the purpose of showing a gross mistake in the charge, and raise doubts as to the identity.

We have no doubt whatever that these men are slaves belonging to Mr. Taylor, and fled at the time and in the manner stated by him. We have also no doubt that they took the horses, saddles and bridles; for although there is no direct proof of the fact, yet the men and the property disappeared from the same place at the same time, and the horses are found in the direction the men would pass to reach this place, where they were arrested; but the only point of any doubt is as to the *intention* with which they were taken. When one man clandestinely carries off the property of another in the night time, the fair presumption is that he intended to steal it; but that presumption may be repelled by circumstances. The party charged may show that he took the article for a temporary purpose—not with the intention to steal—but merely to use, intending to return it, or leave it where the owner might get it again. The defense mainly depends on their being slaves endeavoring to escape from their masters, and using their horses for that purpose, and not *animus furandi*. If there was any reasonable doubt as to the *intention*, it would be our duty to send the cases to a jury of the State of Virginia; but we have none; and if the men were on their trial in this Court, we should be obliged to instruct the jury to acquit them. The rule of law is settled in numerous cases, and at various periods of our judicial history, that if property is taken, even clandestinely, yet not with the intention to steal, but merely to use, it is not larceny. If probable cause to believe these men guilty was made out, as committing magistrates, we should retain them for trial; but we do not think that any crime has been proved against them, and that the taking was a mere trespass.

No proof has been adduced as to what laws exist in Virginia on the subject of the abduction of property by slaves, but we take it for granted, in the absence of evidence, that they are governed by the rules of common law. If the rule is more stringent in that State, it should be shown by the accusers.

Another point has been raised: That the Court will not permit those men to be arrested, as they have been fraudulently seized, imprisoned and brought into Court on a criminal charge for which there was no foundation whatever.

We are by no means prepared to say that this charge was *fraudulently* preferred, but on the contrary, two of the defendants, Wilson and Brooks, can only escape a trial, and probable conviction, from the fact that they were slaves, endeavoring to escape from the custody of their master, and merely used the horses to aid them in their object. We would not permit Mr. Taylor or any other man to seize his property in open court, which would be a contempt, but he has an undoubted right to take these men, wherever he can lay his hands on them, peaceably, and if violence or disturbance ensues, those persons are criminally responsible who cause it.

We have power to prevent the abuse of *legal process*, but we have no legal authority to prevent the re-capture of these men, or any other slaves, by the owner, when or wheresoever he may think proper to exercise his right, except in the face of Court.

It is therefore ordered that the said Samuel Wilson, George Brooks, and William (alias John) Strange be discharged from confinement.

Upon the announcement of the above decision, the owners of the slaves and their assistants proceeded to the jail in order to seize their men as soon as the keeper of the prison should discharge them. A great crowd, chiefly composed of colored persons, had by this time assembled in front of the jail, and all the avenues leading to the prison were filled with men, women and boys, of all colors.

As soon as the doors of the prison were opened and while the slaves were still in the vestibule of the prison, Mr. Taylor seized hold of one of his men, when the slaves resisted, and a general melee commenced between slave and master, in which the slaves were finally overcome and handcuffed, but not until some severe but not dangerous wounds were inflicted on both sides, in which the slaves fared decidedly the worst. One made his escape and is, no doubt, safe enough ere this.

While this melee was going on, the negroes outside encouraged and some assisted the slaves as much as possible, but were principally prevented from doing much harm to the men engaged in the recapture by the large iron grated door in front of the vestibule, which was closed. The Court was made acquainted with a riot having actually commenced, or was about to commence; upon this information, they ordered all the men engaged in the vestibule of the jail to be detained on a charge of assault and battery, with intent to create a riot, and all parties, slaves and owners, were committed to prison.

Immediately after this affair was somewhat settled by the confinement of all the parties, the Court commenced issuing bench warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders, aiders and abettors in the riot, and ten arrests were actually made in the course of an hour; these men were placed under heavy bail, and some of them committed.

On the reassembling of the Court, in the afternoon, application was made for a writ of habeas corpus to bring these owners and assistants in the re-capture before the Court, and ask their discharge from confinement. This was granted, and the case was immediately brought up before the Court, when after a lengthy examination on the part of the Commonwealth the parties were bound over in the sum of $500 each to appear and answer at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the evening, Mr. Taylor came before the Court, and made information against the slaves, as participants and abettors in the riot, on which the slaves were committed, and they are now in jail. There is no doubt that on Tuesday next (to which day the Court stands adjourned), a writ of *habeas corpus* will be issued, on which the slaves will be heard, and if liberated on bail, we may expect another tumult.

The uproar and excitement during the day were very great, and the Judge of the Court thought it advisable to call upon Gen. Seiler for volunteers, who promptly obeyed the order, and had, in a very short time, a sufficient body of able bodied men under his command, with muskets and bayonets fixed, to disperse the mob, principally composed of colored men and women, from the front of the jail. All is quiet now, but I fear the worst is not over, as the owners seem to be determined to reclaim their property at all hazards.

☞ A gentleman from Louisiana has purchased Monklands, the late residence of Lord Elgin, for $20,000. It is designed for a Summer residence.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 26.

$8,000	U S 6s, '67	116	350	Erie R.R.	74¾
5,000	do	116¼	50	do	74⅞
5,000	do	b30 116¼	150	do	b60 75
2,000	Erie 7s, 1859	102½	50	do	b30 74⅞
3,000	do	102½	25	do	74⅞
5,000	Erie Inc Bds	95½	56	Roch & Syr R.R.	97
2,000	Kentucky 6s	104½	100	Reading RR	49¼
2,000	Ill Bds, '47	82½	50	do	49¼
2,000	do	82½	50	do	49⅞
600	City 5s, '65	102	150	do	a10 50
60	Del & Hud Can Co.	158½	50	do	a10 50½
30	Bk of Commerce, full	108½	100	do	50½
50	Ocean Bank	103½	125	do	a10 50½
20	Bowery Bank	102	50	do	a10 50½
100	Canton Company	47½	42	do	a10 51
150	Harlem RR	58½	100	do	51½
550	do	57½	15	do	59½
500	Farmers' Trust	42½	100	do	a30 59½
50	do	b60 42	100	N Y & NHav RR	107

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Rdg M Bds, '70	74	75	Erie RR	b60 74½
100	Reading RR	50½	25	do	74½
200	do	b30 50½	500	Farm Trust	a30 42
100	do	50½	200	do	42½
195	do	a30 50½	100	do	a30 42
100	do	50½	200	do	a30 42
100	Harlem RR	b60 55½	150	do	42½
100	do	a10 56½	100	Morris Canal	16½
175	Erie RR	74½	100	do	b3 16½
50	do	3w 74½			

MONDAY, August 26—P M.

The Stock market was rather improved to-day, excepting for Reading, which improved to 51 but afterward fell off to 50½. Erie was also better and in fair request. Farmers', under large sales at the Second Board, declined to 42. There was a fair demand for Governments, and the market was firm.

There has been a large business doing in Freights at full prices. The engagements are: 35,000 or 40,000 bbls. Flour at 1s 9d@1s 10½d, and 35,000 or 40,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. Nearly all, it is understood, is shipped from first hands. About 1,000 bales Cotton were taken at ¼d, and some heavy freight at 15s@17s 6d. To Havre the rate is up, and the packet of the 20th took some Cotton at ⅛c. There is a good business doing to California.

In Exchanges there is not much done, and the rates are steady. Sterling 10@10¼ ℘ cent.

Inferior paper is going at rather dearer rates, but prime, short paper is without change; it goes at 6 ℘ cent. Long paper is 7@8. Auctioneers', 7@10, according to plentifulness. On call the rate is 5@6 ℘ cent, with occasionally a lower rate on Government stocks.

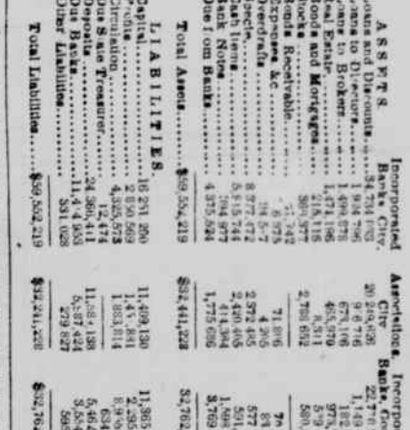
The Custom House Receipts are still large, but less so than last week. To-day, $132,137; Payments, 30,011—Balance, $6,822,098.

The steamer Pacific took about $300,000, nearly all in gold. The Wednesday steamer will not, according to present appearances, have so much. A large amount of gold it is expected will be paid out of the Philadelphia Mint on certificates of California gold. The entire foreign exports of coin of the year now amount to $4,848,088, not including the Pacific.

The heavy fall of Flour and the failure of Messrs. Suydam, Sage & Co. has caused the suspension of a Southern commission produce house, Messrs. W. C. & A. A. Hunter, of Wall-st. It is understood that they are upon Messrs. S. S. & Co.'s paper for $80,000 or $90,000.

The liabilities were exaggerated by rumor to a million and a half of dollars, but we believe they do not exceed half a million, and it is stated that the liabilities proper of the House are less than the good assets. One of the partners was formerly a member of the house of Russell & Co. of Canton, and is believed to have come home with a fortune of $300,000.

The extended report of the condition of the Banks of this State on the 29th June has been published, and from it we take the following totals:



ASSETS.

	Loans and Discounts	Specie	Cash Items	Bank Notes	Due f om Banks	Total Assets	Incorporated Banks, City	Incorporated Banks, Country	Associations, City	Associations, Country	Individual Banks
	34,734,003	1,994,796	1,471,186	218,115	380,377	38,799,477	20,296,626	9,676,716	1,149,049	673,106	455,579
	4,375,564	71,395	31,742	8,311	2,788,652	7,275,664	1,149,049	673,106	455,579	2,788,652	7,275,664
	2,788,652	7,395	2,788,652	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664
	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664
Total Assets	$89,504,219	$32,441,228	$32,762,910	$11,346,115	$7,192,729	$172,647,201	$82,796,910	$32,441,228	$11,346,115	$7,192,729	$172,647,201

LIABILITIES.

	Capital	Profits	Circulation	Due State Treasurer	Deposits	Due Banks	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Incorporated Banks, City	Incorporated Banks, Country	Associations, City	Associations, Country	Individual Banks
	16,231,200	2,690,569	4,355,573	12,474	11,404,411	14,414,944	1,773,686	$89,504,219	20,296,626	9,676,716	1,149,049	673,106	455,579
	20,296,626	9,676,716	1,149,049	673,106	455,579	11,346,115	2,788,652	32,441,228	11,346,115	2,788,652	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664
	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664
	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664	7,275,664
Total Liabilities	$89,504,219	$32,441,228	$32,762,910	$11,346,115	$7,192,729	$172,647,201	$82,796,910	$32,441,228	$11,346,115	$7,192,729	$172,647,201	$82,796,910	$32,441,228

AGGREGATES.

	City.	Country.
Assets		
Loans and Discounts	$52,903,659	$36,299,886
" to Directors	2,921,5[illegible]2	1,887,712
" to Brokers	2,172,985	314,925
Real Estate	1,943,166	1,491,588
Bonds and mortgages	223,527	2,845,741
Stocks	2,149,629	9,478,465
Bills Receivable	41,742	105,433
Expense account	288,181	229,821
Over Drafts	23,762	179,742
Specie	10,739,957	913,382
Cash Items	8,336,149	345,332
Bank Notes	809,441	2,267,579
Due from Banks	6,156,045	5,699,522
	$91,793,447	$61,301,840
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$27,300,330	$20,479,397
Profits	4,382,450	3,810,614
Circulation	6,269,327	18,104,934
Due State Treasurer	12,475	1,461,427
Deposits	35,955,549	10,735,116
Due Banks	17,402,377	5,559,412
Other Liabilities	610,845	1,583,629
Total Liabilities	$91,793,447	$61,301,840

The above figures show a general expansion of the Banks since the last statement. The Loans and Discounts have increased nearly six millions and are over eight millions larger than in December, 1849. The Deposits have increased four millions six hundred thousand dollars; the amount due to Banks five millions, and from Banks one million; the Specie four millions, and Bank Notes on hand six hundred thousand. The circulation, meanwhile, has fallen off four hundred thousand dollars.

The following exhibits the condition of the Banks on the morning of the 30th of March and the 30th of June. The March report embraces returns made by 196 Banks, all in the State save one, and the June 192 Banks and Branches:

RESOURCES,

	March, '50.	June, '50.
Loans and discounts except to Directors and Brokers	$85,936,577	$91,193,645
Loans and discounts to Directors	5,131,591	4,799,227
All sums due from brokers	2,423,717	2,437,909
Real estate	3,745,879	3,544,514
Bonds and mortgage	2,913,184	3,069,168
Stocks	12,1[illegible],205	12,627,494
Promissory notes	28,[illegible]469	147,176
Loss and expense account	553,568	516,012
Over drafts	170,[illegible]27	308,504
Specie	7,729,9[illegible]6	11,853,329
Cash items	9,259,68[illegible]	9,181,481
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	2,451,7[illegible]9	3,071,748
Bills of suspended Banks on hand	5,284	5,271
Due from solvent Banks on demand	9,727,592	10,551,966
Due from solvent Banks on credit	384,938	407,501
Due from suspended Banks on demand	171,869	206,158
Total resources	$142,952,851	$153,095,297
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$47,361,325	$47,779,725
Profits	7,483,389	8,113,064
Notes in circulation not registered	620,[illegible]96	615,768
Registered notes in circulation	24,014,295	23,598,573
Due Treasurer of the State N. York	1,647,583	1,473,901
Due Depositors on demand	42,030,384	46,691,465
Due individuals and Corporations other than Banks and depositors	522,621	821,365
Due Banks on demand	17,101,542	22,180,537
Due Banks on credit	874,076	781,252
Due to others not included in either of the above heads	1,297,239	1,353,518
Total liabilities	$142,952,851	$153,095,297

The following table exhibits the condition of the Banks on the 29th Dec 1849, the 30th March and the 30th June, 1850:

	Dec. 29, '49.	March 30, '50.	June 30, '50.
Loans and discounts	$87,879,620	$89,118,168	$95,962,872
Stocks	11,755,700	12,113,245	12,629,194
Specie	8,846,413	7,729,968	11,656,839
Cash items	8,001,639	9,259,681	9,181,481
Bank notes	2,611,608	2,451,789	3,071,740
Due from Banks	10,789,973	10,112,530	11,551,966
Capital	45,541,708	47,361,325	47,779,739
Circulation	24,[illegible],980	24,014,295	24,214,[illegible]11
Deposits	38,258,526	42,030,384	46,691,465
Due to Banks	18,722,260	17,375,613	22,961,736

Markets....CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY, August 26.

ASHES—Are $6 for Pearls, 6 12½ for Pots, with sales 200 bbls.

COTTON—Continues buoyant, with sales 2,000 or 2,500 bales at a full ¼c advance since the steamer. The quantity pressing on the market is moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour is in fair demand, but is unsettled. The Eastern and home trade is considerable, but buyers are particular in regard to brands. For shipment there is some demand, but the sales are not large. The transactions reach 7 or 8,000 bbls at 3 50@3 75 for sour, 3 62½@3 75 for No 2, 4 25@4 50 for common to straight State old and fresh ground, 4 75@4 87½ for Michigan old and new, 5 25@5 62½ for old and new pure Genesee. There were also sales 500 bbls Canadian at 4 62½ in bond. Southern descriptions are dull. About 1,000 bbls sold at 5 12½@5 37½ for old, 5 50@5 75 for new, 6 25 for fancy Georgetown. Meal is heavy, and 2 or 300 bbls Jersey sold at something of 3 12½. Small sales Rye Flour at 2 94.

GRAIN—The market is well supplied with Wheat, and the quotations are heavy. The sales are 6,000 bush Genesee, opening at 115c and closing at 110. Buyers were shy. Corn was in fair supply of mixed, with a market without buoyancy. The sale are 35 or 40,000 bush at 62@62½c. Some round yellow was in the market at 65c. Rye is still scarce, and held high. About 5,000 bush sold at 71c, delivered. Oats are 43@44c for prime Northern. Inferior are plenty and dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues quiet and is rather heavy. The market is 10 31@10 37½ for Mess, 8 31@8 37½ for Prime, with sales of 500 bbls. Of Beef, about 200 bbls changed hands at 8 12½@8 25 for Mess. Lard is steady at 6½@6¾c, with sales 200 bbls. There is a moderate business doing in Cut Meats at 3¾ and 5¾c for dry 3¾@3¾ and 5¾@6c for Pickled. Butter and Cheese are without change.

WHISKY—The market is steady, and 150 bbls sold at 26½@¾c the former for Ohio, to arrive.

OILS—Small sales English Linseed are making at 78c, but generally the market is held higher. Sales 400 bbls Whale at the East at 43½c. Sperm is selling at 120c.

LEAD—There is some inquiry, and holders generally are firm. Sales 50 pigs Spanish hard at 4 37½ cash. It is offered at 4 25. American is held at 4 62½, cash.

IRON—Sales 150 to 200 tuns Scotch Pig at $20, 6 mos.

GROCERIES—There is a fair business doing, and the markets are very full.

HEMP—American dew-rotted is $112@$120, with sales 50 bales. The market is heavy.

By Telegraph.

Markets....BALTIMORE, August 26.

The FLOUR and GRAIN market is unchanged.—COFFEE has advanced—11 cents refused for prime Rio.—CATTLE—600 Beeves were offered at prices ranging from 2 75 to 3 25 on the hoof, equal to 5 55@6 25 net. HOGS—$6 per cwt.

Markets.....BUFFALO, August 26.

The receipts since Saturday have been as follows: 15,000 bbls FLOUR; 56,000 bush WHEAT; 41,000 do CORN.—Western FLOUR is in fair demand—market without any material change. The sales have been 1,000 bbls at $4 for Michigan. The supplies of Western mixed WHEAT are larger, and prices heavy—with sales of Ohio at 80c and Chicago at 75c. CORN is easier, with a somewhat better inquiry; the transactions have been 20,000 bush at 51@52c for Mixed Western. FREIGHTS are without change.

Markets.....ALBANY, August 26.

The receipts have been as follows since our last: Flour 13,000 bbls, WHEAT 9,000 bushels, CORN 3,000 do. FLOUR is steady but not active. Little doing in WHEAT, it being held above the views of buyers, $1 12½ being asked for Genesee; the supplies are large. 1,000 bush two rowed BARLEY have been sold at 76c. 5,000 bush OATS to arrive in a week or ten days have been sold at 39cts. Prison WHISKY is nominal at 26½cts.

Receipts of Produce

By North River Boats, August 26—10,400 bbls Flour, 150 do Ashes, 107 do Whisky, 58 head Cattle, 390 bales Wool, 33,000 bush Corn, 9,000 do Oats, 8,000 do Wheat, 4,000 do Feed, 270 pkgs Butter, 314 bxs Cheese.

MARRIED.

In Williamsburgh, Aug. 24, by Rev. Charles Reynolds, of Christ Church, Nur h Brooklyn, Mr. PAUL ABADIE, to Miss ADALINE S eldest daughter of G F. Bunce, Esq.

In Brooklyn, Aug. 23, by Rev. J G Smith, Mr SAMUEL M WAY, of Newtown Long Island, to Miss MARY A. KANDS, late of Pennsylvania.

At Bloomfield, N J on the 25th ultimo, by Rev Mr. Rogers, Mr. JAMES DENNISON to Miss MARIA BUXTON.

On Thursday, the 1st inst, by his Honor the Mayor C S. Woodhull, Esq JOHN J. WILLETS to MATILDA WEED, of this City.

In Lawrence, Pa Aug 18, by Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Mr EDWIN A PETERSON, of this City, to Miss SELENA A. WINFIELD, daughter of the late Hon. D T Winfield, of that place. Also, at the same place, Mr W GARDNER WINDELL to Miss AMENIA S CUNNINGHAM, daughter of Austin S. Cunningham, Esq. of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In Sacramento City, California, Dec. 18, 1849, CHARLES W son of the late Robert Cochran, of this City, aged 20 years, 8 months, and 23 days.

The remains having arrived here, will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Thomas Smith, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, on Tuesday, 27th inst at 4 o'clock, P. M. au26 2t*

On Saturday evening, August 24, after a long and tedious illness, THOMAS SPOFFORD, ex Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, in the 54th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, August 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M. from his late residence, Eighty-Sixth-st, Yorkville. Carriages will be in waiting at Disbrow's, corner of Bowery and Sixth at at ½ P. M. au26 2t*

In this City, on Sunday morning, 25th inst Rev. HENRY WHITE, D D Professor of Theology in the Union Theological Seminary of New-York, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place in the Chapel of the Seminary—University Place—on Wednesday, the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, P.M. The friends of the family and the Clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. au27 2t*

At Newark on Sunday morning, 25th inst of dysentery, Mr. WILLIAM H MOTT, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, G F Mott, are invited to attend his remains to St. Luke's Church, Hudson st from the foot of Canal st. Carriages will be in waiting till ½ this day, in front of St Paul's Church.

On Monday evening, Aug. 26, FLORENCE CORNELIA daughter of Henry A and Harriet R. Filley, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock P. M from 156 Wooster st.

On Monday morning, Aug 26, at Clifton near Hoboken, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 1 year and 1 month.

On Monday morning, Aug. 26, at the residence of her son, Mrs ANNA, widow of the late John Barker, of White Plains, aged 69 years 9 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Joseph D Stephen and James W. Barker, and of her sons in-law, Charles W. Saunders and Benj U. Clark, are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son, James W. Barker, 131 Monroe-st on Tuesday morning at 8½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

At Brooklyn, L I, on Sunday evening, 25th instant, ROBERT HALLOCK BERDELL, Jr infant child of Robt. H and Elizabeth Ann Berdell, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, in Harrison st first house from Cedar st this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ohio for Chagres—John Weeks, John Danforth, Wm Smith, Mary Smith, Mrs Brown, Mrs Mary Romer, J D Smith, L Bennett, John Clendenan, Wm Scott, S Hyman, Ant Hubbard, L Perkins, Marmaduke Greenback, Wm Entwistle, P S Bennett, T Lowe, Wm Welch, Wm Lebuler, John Freeman, A Bean, Orrick Cross, W Cross, G S Knight, W W Cozzens, W Soule, S E Soule, Wm McEure, G G Gale, W W Esterbrook, T George, J D Smith, Thomas Smith, M Collins, S Leavitt, and 40 in the steerage.

For Havana—R Palacios, Joseph Murray and lady, M De Lea Chaiter and lady, 4 children and servt; Sig Eduoard and Mrs Edouard, L C Vauxan, J G Oxamendi, Pedro Valdes Soudrss S Ygnalzo, G A Graham, A Byers, T Adams, M Gamon, J Valera, A H Morgan, C W Morgan N Davie, E Hirschfeld, W G Travis, John Watt, and 5 in the steerage.

For Charleston and Savannah—S Forchemier, J Myer, H Lehman, L Casters, M Poriens and lady, T L Cuthbert, J Forchelmer and lady, Mrs Howard and family, G M Wilkins, Mrs A Bruggins and family, Mrs Garcy and family, Mr Pearsell, J W Eastwood, Alexander Hall, A Irving, A Gregg, Mrs Forchelmer, servant, J C Perkins, S L Tim, M Kennison, T Needham, E Lovell, J P Jones, W Galpin.

For New-Orleans—J Morehead, W Brosson, Isaac Hart, R J Palfrey, D O'Connell, L Hubbell, L Pearce, W Merrifield, J W Merrifield, M Forbes, Mrs Seaw, Miss Merrifield, Miss Aller, Miss Cook, Judge Buchanan, Mrs Buchanan and children, J Riffland, lady and family, Jno Reid, Jr, and lady, G Jacquet, P Louve, W Allen, Alex Johnson, Lt Geo Adams, Maj G T Howard and lady, Miss Bradley and servt N Pecdergrast, L Baylis, D Harrison, Capt J T Levy, W Smith, D Bidwell, A F Dunbar, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Pactolus, from Mobile—Mrs North, child and servant.

In ship I Z, from Liverpool—Mr Robinson, lady and child; Richard Robinson, Mr Laudell, Mr Atkinson and lady—261 in the steerage.

In brig Kunigunde, from St Jago de Cuba—Mr J Taylor, lady and servt.

In brig Lander, from Charleston—J H Pleaton.

In sch Col Sutterley, from Charleston—F Hansolet, Mrs M White, R Richards, E B Boyde.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.. 5 22 | Sets..... 6 40 | MOON—Rises.. 9 22a
HIGH WATER....August 27.
Sandy H'k .11 10a | Gov. Isl..12 06m | Hell Gate... 1 41m

TRIBUNE MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....AUGUST 26, 1850.

Cleared.

Steamship Ohio, Schenck, New-Orleans, M O Roberts.

Ships St