fair heavy Malabar pepper were withdrawn from 4¾d. a 5¼d., and 31 bags white Singapore sold from 8¾ a 8¾d. Of 90 packages nutmegs about one half sold from 1s. 5d. a 2s. 5d. for limed Batavia. 65 packages mace sold from 2s. a 2s. 2d. for low to middling.

SUGAR.—The announcement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 8th inst. of an immediate addition of 15 per cent to the duties on sugar up to the 5th of July, when a new scale will come into operation, has checked business during the week; the sales of West India amount to 1,650 hhds., and of 36,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, about one-half sold at 6d. a 1s. advance on the previous prices, the extra duty being thus pretty equally divided between buyer and seller. Privately we note the sale, afloat, of 1,900 boxes yellow Havana (No. 13) at 23s., for an outport, and on the spot 360 boxes Havana (No. 14) at 39s. 6d.

TALLOW is very dull, with a downward tendency; 62s. is the price on the spot, and 63s. 6d. for August.

TEA.—There has been little doing since the close of the sales on the 8th inst., but the market is steady. Common congou, 11½d.

TIN.—A further reduction of 5s. per cwt. has taken place, and present prices are—block, 119s.; bars, 120s.; refined, 121s.; straits, 118s.; banca, 125s. In tin plates very little doing.

TURPENTINE.—5,000 bbls. rough have been sold at 10s. a 10s. 6d. Spirits much depressed; American in casks, 42s. a 41s.

WOOL.—The public sales commenced yesterday. Prices of good wool were very little lower than last sales, but the middle and lower qualities showed 1d. decline.

AMERICAN STOCKS are generally offered at our last quotations, at which, however, sales of United States stocks have been made during the week. Massachusetts 5's Sterling bonds have been sold at 98 a 98½. Pennsylvania Central Railroad bonds at 92½ a 93. Maryland Sterling rather better, at 92 a 94.

An English View of American Slavery—The Cuban Liberation Scheme.

[From the Kingston (Jam.) Morning Journal, May 4.]

It is evident, from the resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature, which we published in our paper of yesterday, that the Southern States of the American republic are beginning to tremble for their "peculiar institution"—slavery. The "alarm" with which, according to the first resolution, the aforesaid body, speaking on behalf of the people of Louisiana, view "the avowed change that has taken place in the policy of the Spanish government in Cuba," as exhibited in the decree which declares certain captured African apprentices who have served their time to be free, is evidence sufficient that the Southerners believe that a severe blow has been struck against the very existence of slavery. It is manifest that very little faith is entertained by slaveholders of the South of the stability of slavery in the Southern States, if left to its unaided operation, or so much anxiety would not be exhibited to back up the accursed institution by endeavoring to obtain, by any means, fair or foul, the island of Cuba, as an additional slave State, by way of counter-balance against the anti-slavery feeling that seems to be prevailing in the North. It is equivalent to saying, that unless Cuba is annexed, with its slaves still in a state of slavery, to the American Union, the days of American slavery are numbered. Now, believing as we do, that Cuba will never fall into the hands of the Americans—at least, not on the only terms on which the Louisiana legislature deems it worthy of admission into the Union—we rejoice at the indication which the resolutions of that body affords of the speedy downfall of the most cruel tyranny that the world has ever witnessed. Mark the significant declaration contained in the second resolution—that the abolition of slavery in Cuba "will have a most pernicious effect upon the same institutions and interests in these States"—that is the Southern States of America. In what manner could such an event have such an effect, or any effect at all, were it not that it was necessary, in order to prop up slavery in those States, for so powerful a slave-holding State as Cuba would be, to annex that island to the Union—taking care that it retained its "peculiar institution?" This evident hankering after what can never be obtained, in order to strengthen and perpetuate an iron bondage on the unfortunate descendants of Africans, must be a source of sincere gratulation to every American who wishes to see realized, in its fullest integrity, the cardinal declaration of his country's constitution—"All men are born free and equal." If to Europeans, and natives of other countries under monarchical rule, where differences of social rank are recognized, and orders of nobility claimed and acknowledged as the just due of certain privileged classes, any circumstance which may tend to the abolition of all restraints upon personal freedom is deemed to be matter of rejoicing, it ought to be pre-eminently so to Americans, who in such emphatic terms repudiate the right of one man to lord it over his fellow. And therefore it is that we regard with the greatest disgust the legislative body of "free and enlightened American citizens," as the Americans delight in terming themselves, who so unblushingly avow the practice to be diametrically opposed to their theory so as to admit on their minutes a resolution which speaks of slavery as "the pure American influence, which should predominate on this continent and its adjacent islands;" and still more are we disgusted with the moral obliquity which draws an unfavorable contrast between this "pure American influence" and "European interests and ideas"—by which is meant that benevolent feeling that would proclaim freedom to the whole human race.

But while Southern Legislatures and the Southern press are thus loud in their advocacy of the preponderance of slavery in the Union, by the annexation of slaveholding territory, it is really refreshing to read one Southern paper that has the boldness to take up the matter in a spirit of fairness. In another column of this day's impression will be seen an article which we have extracted from the New Orleans *Crescent*, in which the liberation of Africans in Cuba is treated with a degree of justice that it would be well for Americans, both Southern and Northern, to emulate. The *Crescent*, at the same time, shows the groundlessness of the fears that are entertained in America of the liberation of a few Africans in Cuba, who have been illegally detained in bondage, leading to the complete emancipation, or as it is termed, "Africanization" of the Island. According to the *Crescent* the number thus entitled to their freedom, as variously stated by the alarmists themselves, is from 3,000 to 7,000—a number, compared with the entire slave population of Cuba that certainly does not justify the fears that appear to be entertained of the freedom of that number leading to the enfranchisement of the whole island. That so small a number are to be released from bondage—if indeed the orders of the Spanish government are ever carried out—must be to every true lover of freedom matter of deep regret. Were Spain to be compelled to observe her treaties literally, not merely from three to seven thousand, but every slave, and his or her descendants, that has been introduced into the island since those treaties came into operation, would be immediately and unconditionally emancipated. Were this to be done, as in common human justice it ought—not to mention the higher sanction of the law of God, which would have a still more extensive application—then, indeed, would the fears of Southern alarmists be realized, as we heartily wish they could be. To carry into effect this common act of justice, Mr. Cobden's suggestion lately made in the House of Commons is not sufficient:—"He thought it would be greatly for the interests of humanity, if the United States, or any other power that would altogether discountenance slavery, should possess it"—that is, Cuba. We would rather go with Mr. Baillie, and say:—"Most assuredly, unless she (Spain) fulfilled her engagements with us, and took care that Cuba should no longer be the grand, and indeed sole, seat of the slave trade, which she had undertaken to suppress, she could not fairly complain if England took no measures to prevent Cuba from falling into the hands of the Americans."

Now, the mere abrogation of the slave trade on the part of Spain can never be deemed to be a fulfilment of "her engagements" with England, any more than forsaking of his evil practices on the part of a thief, after a long career of dishonesty, could be considered as atonement for the past. No! both the thief and Spain—which latter is as far more odious than a common robber, as the articles stolen by her are superior to the pelf of the robber—both, we say, must make restitution as far as they are able, in order to effect even an imperfect atonement. Spain, therefore, should be made to free, not from three to seven thousand emancipadoes, but every individual, and the offspring of every individual, who has been kidnapped into Cuba, since the signing of the treaties for the suppression of the abominable traffic. The emancipation of the few remaining would follow, as a matter of course. And in order to superinduce this act of justice, Great Britain should declare that until it is effected, she will lend no assistance to prevent Cuba from falling into the hands of the Americans, or any other horde of filibusters. If the blacks of Cuba are to be retained in slavery, it will, at least, be more humane to permit that foul plague-spot to be perpetrated by a race that, with habits of industry, will so far mitigate the evil as to prevent the horrors consequent on a continual importation of the unfortunate race from the coast of Africa. We confess, however, we prefer seeing the country free, "under the influence of European interests and ideas" to its being subject to "the pure American influence which ought (not) to prevail on the Continent and its adjacent islands."

FIVE MEN DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, while six colored men, who had gone on an excursion to Burlington, with a society of colored men, calling themselves the Columbia Stars, were in the act of getting into a boat, near the railroad bridge, it was capsized, and five of the number were drowned. Their names are Aaron Wilson, A. Douglas, Jacob Bennett, John Robinson, and Hiram Wilson. Their bodies were brought to Philadelphia by Mr. George Grant, of Burlington, and delivered up to their friends. This melancholy event cast a gloom over the festivities of the rest of the excursionists.—*Philadelphia Ledger, May 24.*

A riot occurred in Bangor, Me., on the 21st inst. between the police and some two or three hundred Irishmen when succeeded in rescuing a prisoner whom the police had in custody. Two or three of the officers were severely injured. The Mayor has offered a reward for the arrest of the leaders of the mob.

New Granada.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, May 15, 1854.

Coup d'Etat at Bogota—Things in Panama—Capitation Tax—Boston Ice—Panama Railroad—Steamer Sonora—Entertainment on Board—American Consul—Things in Taboga—Burying Ground—Tombs of Lieut. McArthur and Mrs. Judge H.

The *coup d'état* at Bogota, which has just come off, is the most important item of intelligence hereabouts, just at present. In other countries the seizure and imprisonment by an insurgent mob, headed by a military chief, of the chief magistrate of the State and the legislative body, would be considered a very exciting event. In this, where revolution is the normal, order the exceptional condition, such an occurrence scarcely causes a ripple upon the surface of affairs.

The *coup d'état* was followed by an edict from the Revolutionary Junta at Bogota, removing the Governors of Provinces elected by the people, and substituting others named by themselves, thus concentrating the whole power of the republic in their own hands.

A country thus torn and distracted by internal dissensions, must be nearly powerless in reference to foreign States. And thus the American residents of the Isthmus have resisted successfully the payment of the capitation tax hitherto levied upon passengers, and the government has not energy enough to enforce its payment.

In the city of Panama matters pursue the usual *foco tiempo* course. Business and traffic of all kinds are excessively dull, except in sherry cobblers and brandy smashes, for which the demand is brisk. A good supply of Boston ice, pure and sparkling as it came from its native lake, cools the fevered blood, and antagonizes, to a certain extent, those burning draughts which flow so copiously down the parched throats of the dwellers in Panama. Fortunately, there is one thing in Panama which cannot be adulterated.

The railroad advances with rapid strides towards completion. Some 4,000 laborers are employed, including a large body of Coolies, who do not, I am told, meet the expectations of the company, but soon break down under the combined effects of the climate and hard work. The native Carthagenians stand the brunt much better than any other laborers. The Isthmus has been remarkably healthy during the entire season, and the railroad operators have suffered much less than usual.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's elegant steamer Sonora arrived here on the 9th current, in fifty-eight days and seven hours from New York—the shortest time, I believe, ever made from port to port round the Horn. I had the pleasure of assisting, the other evening, at an entertainment given by her worthy commander, Capt. Dick Whiting, to the American consul and several other gentlemen of Panama. The Swedish consul, Don Carlos Lachrepar, H. H. Munro, Esq., the company's agent, Mr. Power, editor of the *Star and Herald*, and several permanent residents of Panama—English and American—were among the guests.

Leaving Panama at 4 P. M. in the little steamer Taboga, we reached the Sonora's anchorage, at the island of Taboga, a little past six. Ample refreshments, solid and fluid, helped beguile the time until our arrival. While dinner was serving we strolled over the steamer. Her magnificent dining saloon, unequalled upon this coast for beauty of arrangement and perfect ventilation, excited general attention. It was brilliantly lighted for the occasion, and an elegant repast was spread. The tables groaned (the tables always groan, I believe, on these occasions—the guests often groan next morning); under every variety of viands which the larder of the ship or the markets on shore could afford, and wines of all kinds in profusion. The American consul, Capt. Whiting of the Sonora, the Swedish consul, and the Press of Panama, were severally toasted. The toast to the American consul brought Col. Ward to his feet. He responded in a style somewhat grandiloquent and self-laudatory—alluded to his agency in the matter of the capitation tax, his determination to support the rights of the American people at all bazards, &c. The Consul is a worthy and valiant gentleman, who bears upon his person the marks of his devotion to his country, with perhaps rather too much of the Cambyses vein, and a very slight tendency to gaseous inflation.

The festivities continued to a late, or rather to an early hour; but as most of the guests fortunately lodged on board, and had not to answer that startling interrogation, "My dear, where have you been?" this was a matter of small regret.

Taboga is one of those "gems of the sea" which, emerald like, rises from the bosom of the ocean. On a small scale it resembles "Ceylon's isle, where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." Enjoying the greatest opportunity for improvement of any spot in this quarter of the world, it remains year after year almost without change. Although the price of labor is high enough to stimulate any others to industry and effort, (three dollars a day to common laborers, and mechanics in proportion,) its indolent inhabitants labor just enough to procure the commonest necessities, with perhaps a little finery and a few trinkets for the women. The idea of improvement in their condition never seems to enter their minds. The same bamboo cottages and mud floors; lazy women and lazier men, lounging in grass hammocks and smoking bad segars; naked children grovelling in the dirt amid hogs and chickens—such is the picture of almost every house in Taboga. Two very commodious hotels, the Pavilion and Verandah, kept by Americans, and in an American style of comfort, form an exception to the remark, and offer attractions to those unfortunates who are detained in the transit of the Isthmus, superior to anything Panama presents.

The morning after our dinner found me in a meditative mood, (repentance and soda-water came next morning,) and I strolled to the burial ground of Taboga. A forlorner spot for the last resting place could hardly be imagined. A small space, cleared of trees and under brush, has been filled over and over with nameless graves. Of all the native Tabogians buried there, there was but one single monument or memorial. Over one little grave, a rough pine board nailed to a stump, forming a cross, bore this scrawl: "*Rosalba moria*, 25 *Nov.*, 1853." Rosalba died. The white rose—such is the meaning of the word—was withered. There was something touching in the simple epitaph, though inscribed on so rude and frail a memorial. On two adjoining hills, solitary and alone, are two white monumental structures, which can be seen a long distance, erected over two Americans, who died and were buried here. One was to Lieut. McArthur, whose death took place on the Golden Gate while on his way to the States; the other was Mrs. Judge H., who died during a short sojourn at Taboga, *en route* for California. The monuments are in good preservation; but it is sad to think of their last resting place, so far from the friends and homes they loved.

By the Columbus and Uncle Sam we have San Francisco dates to the 1st instant. The principal items of news are the arrest of the French Consul in San Francisco for contempt of court; and the abandonment by Santa Anna of his abortive attempt upon the insurrectionists of Acapulco, under Gen. Alvarez.

AL VUELTO.

SENIOR CLASS OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.—The honors to the senior class at Princeton College have been awarded as follows:—Latin Salutatory, Lewis C. Baker, of Middletown Point, N. J.; English Salutatory, Wm. T. Morrison, New York city; Valedictory, Charles Boyd, Albany; Mathematical oration, R. M. Strong, Albany; Belle Lettres oration, Henry C. Alexander, New York city; Ethical oration, F. B. Wakeman, New York city; and other honorary orations to the following:—S. S. Force, Washington, D. C.; Frank Chandler, Elizabethtown; J. McDougall, Huntington, L. I.; A. W. Woodhull, Freehold; S. H. Smith, Newark; W. C. Soutter, Philadelphia; S. R. Forman, Freehold; H. A. Harlow, Southampton, L. I.; W. House, Houseville, N. Y.; R. H. Nassau, Lawrenceville; M. W. Edmonds, Cape May; A. A. E. Taylor, Cincinnati; J. P. Poe, Baltimore; John Darrock, Robeson, N. C.; B. S. Condit, Parsippany; J. S. Hanan, Baltimore; E. D. Pierson, Orange; W. M. Wells, Philadelphia; J. C. Wyckoff, Hacketstown; C. Wadhams, Wyoming Valley, Pa.; R. Gamble, Philadelphia; Israel Crane, Bloomfield; B. L. Hewitt, Holidaysburg, Pa.; E. T. Green, Trenton; S. R. Knapp, Peekskill; Wm. Hollister, Newbern, N. C.; C. W. McCord, Jefferson, N. Y.; A. B. Dod, Princeton; J. M. Cooke, Rahway; H. G. Loney, Baltimore; S. Thompson, Millroy, Pa.; R. C. Clark, Augusta, Ga.; S. Jessup, Florida, N. Y.; S. T. Walsh, Charleston; J. C. Reid, Woodstock, Ga.; J. H. Berrien, Savannah; R. B. Anderson, Lincoln, N. C.; H. E. Brown, Rahway; D. Edgar, Lousinsburg, N. Y.; C. Rowell, Florence, Ala.; J. S. Halsey, Newark. The commencement exercises will be held in the forenoon of the last Wednesday in June, and the President elect will be inaugurated in the afternoon.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—An explosion of powder took place at the Hopewell Copper Mine, in Mecklenburg county, (N. C.) on the 10th instant, by which Marshall McKoy, the superintendent of the mining operations, and Capt. Varker, late of Greensborough, N. C., lost their lives, and a German, whose name was not ascertained, was fatally injured. Mr. McKoy was a worthy and highly esteemed citizen of Mecklenburg county, and leaves a wife and nine children. Capt. Varker was also much esteemed, and leaves a wife and six children. The catastrophe happened in the following manner:—The three were in the counting-room, where there were four kegs of powder, one of which had been opened and was left uncovered, when the German, in attempting to hang up a drawing knife which he had been using, dropped from his pipe a coal of fire, which fell into the open keg of powder. He, however, says that there was powder on the floor, which was ignited by the friction of his feet.

Later from the West Coast of Africa.

The schooner Cortes, Capt. Stanhope, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, whence she sailed April 14, making the passage in the unprecedented time of thirty-eight days.

We learn from Capt. S., that on the 4th of April the mission house, church and other houses belonging to the church at Corisco, were set on fire by the natives, and entirely destroyed. Two female servants belonging to the United States were burned to death.

For the past three months it has been very sickly on the West Coast.

Superior Court—Part I.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and a Jury.

ENCUMBERING THE SIDEWALKS.

MAY 26.—*Andrew Sullivan against Jacob J. Van Pelt.*—The plaintiff in this action, who was a workman in the gas house, sues the defendant for injuries done to his person on the 22d February, 1854, by his falling over some lumber, which he alleges had been negligently left on the sidewalk in Twentieth street, between Avenue A and First avenue, by the defendant, or his servants—he being a lumber dealer in that vicinity. The arm of the plaintiff was dislocated, and he was attended for some time by one of the surgeons of the Demilt Dispensary. Damages were laid at $2,000. For the defence it was contended that the timber did not belong to Mr. Van Pelt, and that he never caused it to be placed there, and that the accident occurred through the negligence of the plaintiff himself. Verdict for plaintiff $25.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Juvenile Burglars.—Sergeant Van Giesen, of Squad B, yesterday arrested two boys, named Thomas McKehoe and Wm. Burnet, charged with burglariously entering the stationery store of Rich & Loutrel, No. 61 William street, by forcing open the scuttle, and thus obtained access to the store. The boys, soon after their arrest, admitted their guilt, and informed the officers to whom they had sold the stolen property, and named William and Henry Sanders, of No. 22 Cherry street. The officers proceeded to the store of the Sanders, and there found a large quantity of property, supposed to be the proceeds of various burglaries committed by these boys. There was quite an assortment of pocket knives, portemonnaies, silk shawls, razors, dirks, and dirk knives. Many of these articles have been identified by Messrs. Rich & Loutrel as property stolen from their premises. The boys were committed to prison, and the two men were also detained for a further hearing.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE OF A YOUNG MAN FOUND DEAD IN BOSTON—SUPPOSED MURDER.—At about a quarter to four this morning, as the lamplighter in Cooper street and vicinity was engaged in putting out the gas lights, he discovered lying in the gutter in Cooper street, a rod or so beyond the Catholic church, the body of a man. He immediately called watchman Bartley and others, when they examined the body and found that though there was still warmth the pulse was gone and that death had taken place. When first seen the body was face downwards, the side of the face resting close to the edge stone, the right arm stretched out and the left partially crooked; the feet were placed one over the other, the upper leather of both boots near the toe being ripped up, one appearing to be an old and the other a new rip; a cap was found lying upon the sidewalk near the body. Blood had flowed from wounds about the head for about a foot and a half, and was there collected in a considerable quantity; the face was also quite bloody, but there was no blood upon the sidewalk or in other parts of the street near by, and no signs of a struggle. It was at first supposed that the death was accidental; that the young man in crossing the street had stumbled and fell, striking the edge stone or the pavements in such a manner as to cause his death.

Upon a more careful examination it appears that there are three wounds upon the head, one of which is on the left side near the top, some two inches and a half in length, apparently made by some blunt instrument, crushing in and fracturing the skull, but not causing such a wound as would be made by a sharp cutting instrument. The other wounds are also severe. The bridge of the nose was also broken. No other wounds were found.

The name of the deceased was ascertained to be Charles Gouge, a young man about twenty years of age, a whitewasher and colorer by trade, in the employ of D. Dana, Blossom street, having a mother residing in Poplar street. In his pocket was found a badge of engine company No. 4, he having lately acted as a substitute for a member of that company. Some of his companions and fellow workmen state that they saw him at about ten o'clock last night in Sudbury street, he being at the time somewhat intoxicated. Upon his refusing to go home they left him. So far as is now known, he was not seen after that time until his body was found. A galvanized watch with a broken guard chain was found near the body.—*Boston Traveller, May 23.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF RAILROAD TRAINS—RED FLANNEL DRAWERS.—One day last week, Mrs. Horton, who resides about three miles west of Owego, saw a large pine tree fall directly across the railroad track. She instantly laid down the baby, called her husband from his work, and they both ran to the railroad, a distance of some hundred rods, taking an axe with them. But the tree was sound, and not less than two feet in diameter where it crossed the track, the spot being a short curve in the road, and out of view from any considerable distance. Worse than all, the time for the train to pass was close at hand. Probably at the suggestion of the wife, as women are always best at expedients, Mr. Horton took off his red flannel drawers, tore them in two, and ran up the road with one leg, while his wife ran down with the other. In a few minutes the mail passenger train approached at full speed, when it was arrested by Mrs. Horton standing on the track, waving the leg of the red flannel drawers on a mullen stalk. The tree was soon cut and rolled off the track, with the aid of the passengers, who proceeded on their journey; many lives and limbs, doubtless, having been saved by this really kind and noble act of Mrs. Horton.

SCARCITY OF LUMBER IN TORONTO.—The scarcity of lumber in Toronto is beginning to be very seriously felt by builders, and causes the completion of contracts to be a matter of great difficulty. Intelligent builders attribute this fact principally to the extensive railroad works in progress, whose lumber wagons make a clean sweep of every lumber yard which chances to have a fair supply, to the chagrin of the city boss builders. A contractor devoted last Saturday to travelling through the country to obtain a supply of joists, but the large quantity of work already on hand in the different sawmills prevented him from being able to obtain even a promise that his orders should be executed at a definite period. The commonest lumber sells at 55s. per thousand, and almost unobtainable at that figure.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.—A canal boat of the smaller class, hailing from Oswego, and called the George Talcott, says the Troy *Whig*, arrived at West Troy on Monday, the 14th inst., and was in the river in the afternoon. The Talcott is propelled by an engine of thirty-five horse power, which works a screw wheel at the stern. The captain says that he left Phœnix, on the Oswego Canal, and twenty-one miles east of Oswego, on Saturday morning, making the trip to West Troy in two days and a half. This speed is altogether ahead of any time ever yet made on the canals. The Talcott had a cargo of grain, pork, &c. She is designed principally for towing. Her motion in the water is easy, and she creates no more swell than an ordinary canal boat.

NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.—No action has as yet been taken by the Senate on the appointments of postmasters for the interior of New York, and it is not likely that any action will be taken for some time to come. A few days since Mr. James Murphy was confirmed to be a postmaster at Williamsburg, New York, vice J. T. Runcie, appointed some months ago, but not nominated to the Senate.

Married.

On Monday, May 15, by the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, Mr. JAMES HENRY CARPENTER to Miss MARY HESTER FEEKS, eldest daughter of ex-Alderman Stephen H. Feeks, all of this city.

White Plains papers please copy.

On Thursday, May 25, by His Grace Archbishop Hughes, at the residence of James T. Brady, THADDEUS H. LANE, of this city, to DELIA, daughter of the late Thomas S. Brady.

On Thursday, May 25, by the Rev. Father Jerome, of St. Joseph's Church, JOHN T. CASSY to BRIDGET MULLIN, both of this city.

On Thursday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Cauvin, of Hoboken, Miss ALPHONSINE D'YVERNOIS, of Paris, and Mr. JOHN F. CUNCKE, of Washington.

Washington papers please copy.

At Freehold, Green county, N. J., on Tuesday, May 16, by Rev. A. H. Silly, CHARLES A. PURDY, Esq., of White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., to Miss LUCY P. KING, daughter of the Hon. Perkins King, of the former place.

Died.

On Thursday, May 25, GEORGE W. GILBERT, aged 37 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Jefferson Lodge No. 46, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of William H. Halsey, No. 172 East Twenty-sixth street. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Thursday, May 25, NATHAN BUNCE, aged 48 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Arcturus Lodge No. 274, F. and A. M., and the masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, from his late residence, No. 102 Sixth street, Williamsburg.

On Friday, May 26, at half past two o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness, FRANCIS DRAZ, of the firm of Draz & Martens, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at four o'clock, from his late residence, in Amity street, first house from the corner of Henry street, Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

On Thursday, May 25, CHARLES B. BURTON, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Francis Bos, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 483 Greenwich street, at half past one o'clock, without further invitation.

On Friday morning, May 26, HENRY FRANKLIN FLAGG, only son of A. C. Flagg.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 3 London Terrace, West Twenty-third street, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 25, after a lingering disease, E. D. LEARY, aged 58 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at two o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 165 Front street, Brooklyn.

On Friday, May 26, HUGH MCCOLLUM, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Brooklyn City Lodge No. 6, A. F. A., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, from his late residence, No. 97 Bridge street, Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

On Friday, May 26, JULIA MCCOY, daughter of John and Rosanna McCoy, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 Hester street, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock.

On Friday morning, May 26, after a long and severe illness, CAROLINE, wife of John D. Birdsall, aged 37 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Columbia Lodge, and the Schuyler Chapter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Vandam street, to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester county, for interment.

ROBERT JACKSON, 19 years of age.

His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At New Rochelle, on Thursday, May 25, SAMUEL DAVIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at New Rochelle, this afternoon, at three o'clock, without further notice.

On Friday morning, May 26, at Union place, near the Race Course, Long Island, EMMA, eldest daughter of Charles and Charlotte Carman.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock.

At Hoboken, on Friday, May 26, PHILIP KIPP, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning, from his late residence, corner of Washington and Second streets, Hoboken, without further invitation.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 26, at No. 9 South Fifth street, of dropsy, LETTY, wife of D. T. Youmans, aged 63 years, 8 months and 26 days.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, May 22, after a long and painful illness, CAROLINE GREYSON WEST, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Her remains were interred at Ronaldson's Cemetery, in the above city.

In Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, April 27, of consumption, JOSEPH W. BALDWIN, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Thompson, also members of United States Lodge, No. 207, F. and A. M., and members of United States Lodge No. 388, I. O. of O. F., also members of Hatters' Benevolent Association, and the fraternities in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 107 Forsyth street.

At San Francisco, suddenly, by the explosion on board the steamer Secretary, on the 15th ult., JOHN A. N. EMARS, in the 59th year of his age, late of this city.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVE	FOR	DATE.
Arctic	Liverpool	New York	May 17
Asia	Liverpool	New York	May 20
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 24
Atlantic	New York	Liverpool	May 27
Crescent City	New York	Havana, &c	May 27
Europa	New York	Liverpool	May 31
Franklin	New York	Havre	June 3
North Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 5
Prometheus	New York	San Juan	June 5
Illinois	New York	Aspinwall	June 5

☞ *All packages and letters intended for the* NEW YORK HERALD *should be sealed.*

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 34	MOON SETS	8 25
SUN SETS	7 21	HIGH WATER	9 36

Port of New York, May 26, 1854.

CLEARED.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E K Collins.
Ship Boston Light, Sears, New Orleans, W F Frost.
Ship Albus, Wyman, New Orleans, A Blanchard.
Ship Leibnitz (Ham), Bayson, St John, NB, W F Schmidt & Co.
Ship Gov Morton, Burgess, New Orleans, Everett & Brown.
Bark Brunette, McGrath, Cardenas, R P Buck & Co.
Bark Sophia (Brem), Brandesun, Mayaguez, Burchard & Bruck.
Bark Clementina (Sicil) Viola, Greenock, E Fiedler.
Bark Davenport (Br), McKenzie, Quebec, C C Duncan & Co.
Bark Criminal Rath Brandt (Prus), Bery, Pugwash, NS, Thompson & Newhaus.
Bk Pario, Munn, Still River.
Brig F Gross (Brem), Sander, Trinidad, Thompson & Newhaus.
Schr Elliptic, Perkins, Baracoa, Thos Gilmartin.
Schr Marcia Farrow, Spear, Portland, G L Hatch.
Schr Mary D Hayman, Derrickson, Burnt Port, Ga, Dolner & Potter.
Schr S J Waring, Smith, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr Southerner, Burr, Wilmington, D C Murray.
Sloop Maria L ulss, Bennett, Fall River, master.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Curlew (Br), Sampson, St Thomas May 19, and Bermuda 23d, with mdse, to E Cunard, Jr. The C has made the passage in 7 days from St Thomas, stopping 9 hours at Bermuda.
Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, Liverpool, 30 days, with mdse and 710 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. No date, lat 40 30, lon 50, saw an island of ice.
Ship Adirondack, Taylor, Glasgow, April 22 with mdse and 56 passengers, to E S Innes & Co. May 14, lat 41, lon 1 30, passed a very large iceberg, with a great quantity of broken ice, extending several miles; 17th, lat 41 30, lon 57 45, passed ship Richard Cobden, hence for London; 18th, no lat or lon, passed an American bark showing a red signal, with name in white letters.
Ship Gertrude, ——, New Bedford, 5 days, to R W Cameron.
Bark David Lapsley (of Philadelphia), Sumner, Rio Janeiro, 40 days, with coffee, &c, to master. April 23, lat 22 13 S, lon 30 28 W, spoke ship Philip Mary Wheeler, of New Bedford, on a cruise; May 16, lat 26 03 N, lon 63 43, saw bark Nashua, of and from Philadelphia for Barbadoes.
Bark Rose Standish, Gale, New Orleans, 15 days, with mdse, to E D Hurlbut & Co.
Bark Pilgrim, Andros, Providence, 2 days, in ballast, to Eagle & Hazard.
Brig Sarah Peters (of Ellsworth), McFarland, Ponce, PR, 10 days, with sugar and molasses, to Southward & Son.
Brig Atlantic (of Philadelphia), Dolbey, Guayama, PR, 12 days, with sugar, to master. May 22, lat 33 53, lon 73 07, saw steamship George Law, hence for Aspinwall.
Brig Leni, Seaman, Eastport, 6 days, with pickets and laths, to Smith & Boynton.
Schr Cortes, Stanhope, Gaboon River, West Coast of Africa, April 14, with camwood and gum, to B A Mumford & Bros. April 29, lat 00 30 S, lon 23 W, spoke a Br three masted propeller, from London for California, could not ascertain her name. April 27, lat 37 S, lon 20, spoke Br bark Sea Queen, Rowie, from London for Bombay, 38 days out.
Schr Indicator (of California), Hathaway, St Johns, PR, May 8, with sugar, to Maitland & Phelps. May 23, lat 34 50, lon 74 15, spoke schr Pandora, from Fall River, 24th, passed part of a wreck, apparently the bottom of a ship.
Schr Trout (Br), Roberts, Abaco, 7 days, with mdse, to C Acherly.
Schr Adele (of Brookhaven), Applegate, St Marks, 15 days, with cotton and naval stores, to D C Murray & Co.
Schr Susan E (Br), Mahon, Windsor, NS, 14 days, to Soule, Whitney & Co.
Schr C A Stetson (of New Haven), Lanfair, Baracoa, 7 days, with fruit, to Thos Gilmartin & Co.
Schr Boreas, Mitchill, St Andrews, NB, 8 days, with lumber, to Kelly & Smithers.
Schr Jonas Smith, Furman, Savannah, 5 days, with cotton, to McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr J P Bent, Whatley, Cherryfield, 10 days, with lumber, to Smith & Boynton.
Schr Benj Franklin, Brown, Cherryfield, 10 days, with lumber, to Smith & Boynton.
Schr Wiotous, Whilten, Cherryfield, 10 days, with lumber, to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.
Schr Friends, Strout, Cherryfield, 8 days, with lumber, to Smith & Boynton.
Schr Dime, Walker, Belfast, 10 days.
Schr Henry, Carter, Belfast, 10 days.
Schr George Warren, Means, Melbourne, 10 days.
Schr B L Perry, Thomas, Orinoco, NC, 5 days.
Schr Isaac W Hughes, Davis, Newbern, NC, 6 days.
Schr L E Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, 4 days.
Schr Pearl, Atharige, Newbern.
Schr Lion, Claton, Newbern.
Schr Dr Bailey, Haley, Virginia, 3 days.
Schr Harriet, Littleton, Portland, 16 days.
Schr Arctic (Br), ——, Bridgeport, Ct.
Schr Neptune, Calligan, Machias, 10 days.
Schr Win Havens, Bird, Machias, 10 days, with lumber, to order.
Schr Otranto, Hammond, Ellsworth, 10 days.
Schr Frances Ellen, Clark, Ellsworth, 10 days.
Schr Mogul, Haskell, Calais, 7 days.
Schr Aurora, Smith, Rockland, 3 days.
Schr Mount Hope, ——, Rockland, 3 days.
Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence.
Steamer Wamsuccett, Nye, New Bedford.
Steamer Jewess, Wright, Baltimore, 30 hours, to master. Came on to this port for repairs.

BELOW.

Brig Pilgrim (Br), 35 days from Sunderland.
Schr Courier (Brem), 35 days from Bremen.
One ship, one bark, three brigs, unknown.

SAILED.

Ships Constitution, Liverpool; Lady Franklin, Liverpool; Antarctic, Liverpool; G F Patten, New Orleans.
Wind at sunrise, NW; meridian do. sunset, do.

Memoranda.

LAUNCHED—At Franklin, Me, recently, by Messrs A Scammon & Co, a fine ship of 1355 tons, called the Knickerbocker, owned by Frank Swift, Esq, of New York, and to be commanded by Capt Joseph G Bartlett. On 15th inst she was taken safely through the narrows and over the falls to Sullivan's bridge.

At Hampden 13th inst, a brig of 250 tons, called the Star Light, owned by Leonard Ware, and others, of Boston, and to be commanded by Capt Tilton Cook, of Provincetown.

Telegraphic Marine Report.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21—Arr ships Gallatin, Charles A Jane, and Heber, N York; Northern Chief, Belfast, Me.
BOSTON, May 25—Arr ship Vancouver, Liverpool.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 4 PM—Arr steamships City of Manchester, Wylie, Liverpool, 15 days; Kennebec, Copes, N York; brig Lucy Ann, Bryant, N York; schrs G F Br