jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence, two years and six months.

Richard Stephens, charged with assaulting Chas. Blanford with a brick. Fined one dollar and costs—total $23,30, and sent to prison for a week.

William Black, charged with larceny. Removed to the Baltimore County Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Hon. Judge Marshall.—William Oliver, G. R. Nally and Chas. H. Myers. This was an action to recover damages for the alleged illegal taking of plaintiffs goods. Verdict for plaintiff, $407,70.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Hon. Judge Lee.—Dare & McClure *vs.* Ross, and also Dare & McClure *vs.* Matthews & Zollickoffer—garnishees—not yet concluded.

COURT CALENDER FOR THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Assignment from 147 to 185 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—Do., 117 to 153.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION.

FIRST BRANCH—Present, John T. Ford, Esq., president, and all the members except Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Dukehart presented a petition from Thomas Creamer, city sheriff, asking that a deputy be allowed him, to be stationed at Towsontown during the trial of criminal cases there, removed from the city. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Hampton presented a petition from several citizens of that vicinity, asking that flag stones be placed on Fayette street, between St. Paul's and Charles streets. Referred to the committee on highways.

Mr. McComas presented a petition from Jno. L. Brown, asking that he be refunded the amount of $21, paid in error for license—alleging that he was a citizen of Baltimore county, and was required to procure a license, for which there was no legal requirement. Referred to committee on claims.

Mr. Beall offered a resolution directing and instructing the Senator from this city in the State Legislature to favor the bill now there pending, providing for an increase of the basis of taxation in the city of Baltimore.

He stated that the impression existed that Senator Hoffman would oppose the bill, and also that for the successful working of the municipal government, the passage thereof was necessary. The rules were suspended, and the resolution read a second time and adopted.

The report of the Joint Standing Committee on the Jail, relative to the award to the Messrs. Reynolds, late contractors for the building of the new Jail, which had been previously adopted by this Branch, was received from the Second Branch, with an amendment that they—the late contractors—give a release to the Mayor, in full for all claims relative to that work, upon the issuing of the notes for payment of the award to them of $102,000. It was by special order read a second time, and adopted as amended.

Mr. Harvey called up the ordinance relative to contracts for public work in the city, which provided that all bids for contracts shall be submitted to the Mayor, Register and Comptroller, and that the concurrence of a majority of them shall be requisite before the contracts can be entered into; and also that no bid shall be opened from any party who may previously have failed to fill any contract entered into with the city authorities, the ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Maddox called up his resolution instructing the city delegates, to the legislature to favor the bill there pending for the suppression of policp gambling either by supplementary schemes or otherwise.

Mr. Dukehart hoped the gentleman would not press his resolutions, deeming it entirely improper for the Council to attempt to interfere with the action of the legislature in matters not directly pertaining to the city, and not recognising this as a local grievance, he was opposed to any action of this nature.

Mr. Maddox expressed surprise that any gentleman in the Branch should oppose any measure calculated to suppress an evil of such magnitude as this had become in our midst and desired the expression of the feelings of the Branch upon the subject.

Mr. Wood moved an indefinite postponement of the question, which motion was seconded by Mr. Talbott, and adopted by a vote of 16 to 3, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Bandel, Beacham, Dukehart, Talbott, Staylor, Simpson, Dunnock, Dryden, Wood, Glanville, Addison, M'Comas, Harvey, and Clark—16.

Nays—Wessrs. Hynes, Maddox, and Beale—3.

The president submitted a communication from the Mayor, enclosing one from J. Meredith, Jr., relative to the cause pending between the city and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the subject of extra dividend, and asking whether his professional services were further desired therein. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Also, a communication from the Mayor, relative to the McDonough bequest. Ordered to be printed and referred to the special Committee on that bequest. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present, J. B. Seidenstricker, President, and all the members.

Mr. Simms called up the ordinance referring to the continuance of the Auditor's office and its duties. It was discussed at considerable length, when Mr. Kirk moved to strike out the enacting clause.—Mr. Herring, was sustained by Messrs. Bierbower and Gordon, advocated the bill.

The motion of Mr. Kirk was rejected by the following votes:

Yeas—Messrs. President J. B. Seidenstrieker, Esq., Kirk and Hintze—3.

Nays—Messrs- Horney, Gordon, Kelso, Simms, Bierbower, Sullivan and Herring—7.

Mr. Kirk was then called to the chair, when Mr. Seidenstricker proposed some amendments, which were adopted and the ordinance was passed.

The council then adjourned.

We copy from the New York *Times* of yesterday, the following letter on the currency question. The subject on which it treats is one sf vital interest to the mercantile community.

In compliance with your request I shall endeavor to write down for you the views upon Currency I flave lately expressed to you in conversation.

1. As regards the medium to be used by any nation or State for the convenience of the every-day business of life, I think I can prove that paper currency, properly secured, is the only safe and convenient medium that can be used. I shall not say economical, as that would be short of the truth.

It is necessary to have a common measure of value to which all articles of commerce can be compared. Gold, for many reasons, which it is not necessary for me to state, let us acknowledge to be the best commodity to adopt as the standard of value. A nation placing gold in this all important position ought naturally to use every precaution against influencing the supply and demand unduly. Unless provision is made to supply by paper the requsite working currency, the supply of gold will inevitably be unduly influenced. A very moderate increase of wages and general activity in business will absorb millions, and thus invidiously thwart all ordinary calculations in business. The process, when operating at the right point, is the natural check to correct overtrading, but if it is allowed too wide a field, the result is fatal to commercial prosperity. Let us look at its operation in England, where it certainly has too wide a field, and has led every few years to disastrous financial embarrassments.

Sir Robert Peel, by his act of 1844, authorized the Bank of England to issue £14,000 of notes withreserving specie to meet them, assuming that the amount could not under any contingency be withdrawn from circulation. Beyond £14,000 the Bank requires to reserve gold for every note issued. Experience since 1844, embracing the crisis of 1847 and 1857, has established that the amount is well within limits, as the circulation has not on any occasion been within £19,000,000. The principle is sound to some extent, but by restricting the issue of notes to the minimum denomination of £5, the real working circulation of the country is not supplied by paper. The increase of wages and the business of the country have absorbed many millions of gold, exceeding the increased accessions from Australia and California, uselessly and mischievously.

It has led to bankruptcy and demoralized trade by placing its results upon a foundation, the workings of which cannot be foreseen or calculated. The gold absorbed in trade is of no use and cannot be recovered, unless an extension of paper issues of a smaller amount than £5 is resorted to. If £1 notes were allowed, it is estimated that between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000 would be at once redeemed. It should never have been so sunk, and has cost the nation much more than the figures denote in the evils it has created. By continuing the restriction the history of commerce in England will continue to run through a few years of feverish speculation, terminating in a season of general prostration, to be followed by a term of distrust and absence of legitimate enterprise and energy in business.

Individuals and corporations of very large capital will grow in wealth, but the man of moderate capital in trade will inevitably meet ruin sooner or later, and the seasons of trial will bear their whole weight upon the working-man, until a time comes when the burden will prove too heavy, and the physical power of the nation will become dangerous. Panic regarding paper money is not probable in England, but the want of circulation to carry out the business of the country must be felt periodically, and its danger at a time of bad harvests cannot be overestimated.

In this country distrust in the paper currency is likely to arise periodically, as the foundations upon which the issues are made are not sufficient to maintain its credit at all times. Even the Banking law of the State of New York does not afford sufficient security for the notes, such as was designed by its adoption. In a season of embarrassment the stocks deposited as security for the notes could only be sold for gold to a limited extent, and the balance of the notes could only be redeemed in stocks. It is not my object, however, to present an argument against any particular system now in operation, further than the amount of error in all that may be deduced from the broad principles necessary to be adopted for security, which I shall endeavor to lay down.

First.—Nations can only buy abroad with what they produce at home.

Second.—Gold is the best measure of value when it is allowed to flow freely as an ordinary article of trade from its sources of supply to its points of absorption.

Third.—There is extreme danger in nations requiring a large amount of their circulating medium to be gold, as the natural supply and demand is thereby affected, so as to make it, of all articles, the most fluctuating, instead of the most stable—the quality which principally should qualify it to be the measure of value.

Fourth.—Issuing paper money and banking should not be united.

Fifth—Paper currency should be based upon National credit alone, directly, and not by the intervention of Stocks. The notes should be a legal tender for all payments, and while they are maintained as such, they can never be distrusted in an industrious country. If a nation goes backward, what may be a safe amount of notes at one time, will be found to be an excess at another, but no law beyond the virtue and intelligence of the people can guard against that contingency. It is impossible for laws to protect the individual in the event of a national downfall.

Sixth—The rule of issue should be based upon the population or taxable value of property, and be in such amount as experience will show can maintain itself at par with gold. Men want no more security than to know that they can pay their way with the notes, hence redemption in specie is an illusion.

These I hold to be the main principles to be observed and I shall now add a few general remarks.

First—As to the security of Stocks. In such a system notes redeemed aggravate the pressure in times of distrust. In the crisis in October between three and four million dollars of the currency of this State were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

Second.—Under a second system of national or State currency, such as I have indicated, Banking would be confined to receiving deposits and discounting and exchange business. The secure paper money of each State would greatly facilitate exchanges and prove a great economy in business.

Third.—Excess of circulation over the legal amount would be in gold, but it should be closely watched, as there is as much danger in too limited a circulation as in an over issue.

As to dealing in gold for foreign payments, the time has come when it would be a great economy and safeguard in business if the leading nations would adopt an international coin of, say one ounce weight and upwards, guaranteed of the same quality, whether coined in the United States, England, France or any other nation adopting it. The present system by which the coins of each nation must be returned to it or melted down abroad involves serious loss. Uniting with such an arrangement a plan of depositing gold upon certificates, great saving and additional security would be attained in the working of Foreign Exchanges. The late crisis was in no small degree aggravated by the distrust of private exchange, leading to remittances of gold from England to America, and at the same time from America to England.

In my recent visit to the Western States, the position of matters I witnessed, has confirmed all my previous impressions as to the true principles of currency. A more deplorable spectacle than these Western States present at this moment, could not be imagined. There is everything man wants for prosperity but a sound credit system. Food is superabundant, the soil so fertile as to insure the highest reward for labor; plenty of work to be done, and hands to do much of it, but all is at a stand for want of the proper machinery to set it in operation. As an illustration of how erroneous the views of the principles of currency are, I will mention the process by which the State of Wisconsin has got a very meagre circulation. In the desire for a sound system, the banking law of New York was adopted. Wisconsin has no debt, (only $100,000,) consequently no stocks of her own; she therefore, through her banks, in effect lends the State of Missouri $2,500,000, as a foundation for her circulation.

Can this reality be equaled in any imagined absurdity? I need not follow up the entire folly of her system, suffice it to say a magnificient country is now prostrated by it, and the progress it is naturally capable of cannot be attained so long as the law is as it is.

I have written this hurriedly, but I dare say you will think I have embraced enough for one occasion, and I shall be happy to consider carefully any remarks you may make upon my views.

Yours very truly.

The New England Courant—Benjamin Franklin's newspaper—in 1726, contained the following advertisement:

JUST PUBLISHED and sold by the printer hereof:

*** HOOPED PETTICOATS Arraigned and Condemned by het Light of Nature and the Law of God. Price 3 cts.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24, P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—We have nothing new to note in Flour to-day. The quotations are about the same with very few transactions. Small sales of City Mills Super at $4.50, time; and 400 bbls. Howard Street at $4.50, cash. All varieties of Super Flour are steady at $4.37½ to $4.50 for good to favorite brands. Nothing doing in Extra flour. We quote Ohio $5, Howard Street $5.25, City Mills $5.12½@$5.25. Rye Flour $3.12½@$3.25—market dull. Corn Meal $3.12½@$3.25.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain continue very light—about 2,500 bus. Wheat; 1,500 bus. Corn; 3,000 bus. Oats and 500 bus. Rye. We note sales of 800 bus. white Wheat at 108@115 cts.; red ditto 500 bus. at 103@105 cts. Corn.—Sales of 1,700 bus. white at 55@58 cts. for fair to prime, and 1,300 bus. yellow at 54@57 cts. There was no sale of Rye reported; it remains steady at 70 cts. Oats were in better request. Sales of 1,800 bus. Pennsylvania at 35 cts., a small lot of prime at 36 cts, and about 400 bus. Maryland at 33@a34 cts.

SEEDS.—There is a better feeling among holders, and prices are a shade better. We note sales Yesterday afternoon of 540 bus. Ohio at $5@$5.25, and to-day of about 500 bus. at $5a$5.25. Holders are now asking $5.25@$5.50 for good to prime Ohio.

SALT.—There is no change to note in Salt. The quotions in jobbing lots are 90@95 cts. for Ground Alum; 145 cts. for Marshall's and Jeffreys & Darcy's Fine, and 155 cts. for Ashton's do.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firm at the quotations. There were no transactions consequonce that we could hear of to-day; but a better feeling was manifest on the part of holders. There was a sale of 50 bbls Mess Pork at $16.75. We quote Mess Pork at $16.75; Prime, $13.00; bulk Shoulders at 75 cts.; do. Sides, 8¾ cts. Of Bacon, there were small sales; in jobbing, lots of both Shoulders and Sides, at 8 cents for the former and 9½ cents for the latter; and 20 bbls Mess Beef at $18.00. We quote Bacon Shoulders at 7½@7¾ cts; Sides, 9¼@9½ cts; Lard is held at 10 cts. for Country, and Western at 9¾@10 cts. in barrels and tierces, and 10¼@10¾ cts. in kegs.

MOLASSES.—The market is firmer, with more enquiry. We note sales to-day of 100 hhds new crop clayed Cuba, at 23 cts., and 50 bbls New Orleans, at 33 cts. New Orleans is held firmly at 33@35 cts., and Cuba at 22@23 cts.

SUGARS.—There were sales to-day of 307 hhds English Island Sugar, at 6 cts. for refining. We have no sales of New Orleans to note. Holders are firm, however, at the quotations, viz:—$5.50@6.25 for ordinary to fair; $6.50@7 for good to prime, and $7.25 for choice. We quote Cuba and English Island at $5.50@6.50.

CANDLES.—There was some enquiry for Candles to-day, and a slight advance has taken place. We note sales of 200 boxes Adamantine Candles, at 19@20 cts., and Chemical Sperm we quote at 28@30 cts.; Sperm, 38@40 cts.; Mould Candles, city made, 15 cts., and Western, 13@14 cts.

WHISKEY.—The market was quite flat to-day, with no transactions that we could hear of. Holders are asking 23 cts. for Ohio, and 22½@23 cts. for City. There seems to be very little demand for either.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

TUESDAY, February 23, 1858.

15BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Flour continues very firm for all descriptions, and on the brands of superfine and extra State, and the lower grades of extra Western, the advance in the week has been from 15 to 20 cents per barrel. Good Ohio and the better descriptions of Western, are in fair demand without material change in either. There has been an improved demand from the East, but the depressed state of the English markets has almost checked all import enquiry. Southern Flour is quite firm and in good demand. Canada and Genesee are steady. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged—the latter continues to be exported freely.

At the market to-day, there is not much doing, and the only sales worthy of mention, were 200 bbls common extra Canada, $4.50; 500 bbls common extra Michigan, $4.50; 300 bbls good do., $4.90; 500 bbls good extra Indiana, $5; and 400 bbls choice extra Wisconsin, $5.45. The shipping grades were very quiet.

WHEAT is in light stock, and holders are unwilling to meet the views of the buyers, consequently but little is doing, except an occasional lot of Southern to the city millers, at prices within our range. 700 bushels fair Southern red, sold to-day at $1.20.

CORN.—There is some enquiry for export, but the trade closed heavily at the asking rates, and but little was done. Our quotations are for the most part nominal.

CANDLES.—There has been continued activity in Adamantine Candles. The sales have been large at 17@19 cts. cash and time and interest, closing at the latter figure. Plain and Patent Sperm are in active demand at 40@50 cts. Tallow Candles are firm at 12@14 cts.

FISH.—There has been but a moderate demand for Codfish during the past week; but a slight improvement in prices is perceptible. About 1,200 quintals have been sold at $3.12@3.50. Mackarel have been quiet, and close nominally unchanged at $10.25 for No. 1, $9.25 for No. 2, and $8.25 for No. 3. Box Herring have been dull, and the last sales were made at 34@35 cts. for scaled, and 15@16 for No. 1.

HOPS.—The market for new Hops has been active during the past week, and closes steady. The sales to-day include 150 bales Prime New, at 8¾@10 cts. Old hav e been in limited demand and rather easier.

MOLASSES.—The market is very firm for New Orleans Molasses, but it is not active at 30@32 cts. Foreign Molasses are quiet.

PROVISIONS.—There was a steady advance in the Provision Market during the last week, but at the close prices were not sustained. Pork was lower to-day; the sales include 650 bbls at 16.50@16.67 for Mess, and 13.25 for Prime. Lard was in fair demand at rather easier prices; there were sales of 350 tcs and bbls at 9½@9¾ cts., the lower figure being for inferior qualities. Cut Meats were dull and manifest a declining tendency. We note sales of 150 pkgs at 6½@6⅝ cts. for Shoulders, and 8¾@⅞ cts. for Hams. Dressed Hogs were heavy at 7@7⅛ cts. Beef was in fair demand at full prices; the sales include lots of Country Prime, Extra Mess, and Re-Packed Western, within the range of our quotations. Prime Mess was quiet. Beef Hams were scarce, and the stock, which is light, is principally in second hands. Small sales were made today at 16@18. Bacon quiet and not so firmly held. There was a large business doing in butter. Ohio was selling more freely, while Common and Prime Dairies of State were active at our quotations. In Cheese there was a moderate business doing.

SUGARS.—For the last three days, Sugars have been more active, and the few Cubas which were on hand have been taken by refiners at prices ranging from 5⅞@5¾ for common refining, and 4⅞@4½ for Baxter's. The stock of Cuba, both new and old, does not amount to over 3,400 hhds. New Orleans are more plentiful, some five or six arrivals having again supplied our market. They find ready sale at prices ranging from 5⅛@⅜ cts. We quote fair Grocery New Orleans at 5⅜@6⅜, with a strong upward tendancy. The sales to-day were about 400 hhds New Orleans at 5½@6¼; 300 boxes, for refining, at 5⅜@6⅜. Refined are more active at previous figures. Most of the refineries are unsold of their product for several days.

TOBACCO—Continues very quiet; sales 46 hhds Kentucky, 10½@14 cts; 28 bbls Havana p.t; 26 cases Florida, 15@22 cts.

	Crude, pkgs.	Manuf'd lbs.
Exports for past week	609	158,201
Do. since January 1st	9,020	382,557
Do. same time, 1857	3,137	613,020

WHISKEY—Still continues inactive, the transactions are mainly confined to fill Western orders, for which 300 bbls were taken at 23 cts.

MARRIED

On the 22d instant, by Rev. Mr. Brown, BENJAMIN GRAHAM to Miss MARY E. B. ADAMS.

On the 24th December, by Rev. Wm. H. Pitcher, PALLEMON WHITTAKER to ELIZA A. GROOM, all of this city.

DIED

On the 23d instant, SARAH P., aged 47 years, wife of Henry L. Harrington.

On the 23d instant, MARY JANE, in the 4th year of her age, youngest daughter of James and Mary A. Miller.

On the 23d instant, JOHN HENRY, aged 2 months and 5 days, infant son of Thos. S. and M. Lizzie Moore.

On the 22d instant, GEORGE HENRY, aged 13 months, youngest son of George H. and Hestdr A. Wood.

On the 21st instant, BARBARA W., aged 9 months and 3 weeks, only daughter of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Rosenberry.

On the 21st instant, SARAH ANN, aged 38 years, wife of E. R. Addison, and daughter of Edward and Margaret Collins of Baltimore.

At Havana, Cuba, on the 13th instant, CHARLES D. DEFORD, of Baltimore.

MOVEMENT OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FROM UNITED STATES.

Ships.	Leave.	For	Date.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Mch. 1
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 3
City of Washing'n	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 4
Arago	New York	Havre	Mch. 6
Northern Light	New York	Aspinwall	Mch. 10
America	Boston, &c	Liverpool	Mch. 10
Glasgow	New York	Glasgow	Mch. 13
TO ARRIVE.			
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Arago	Southampton	New York	Feb. 10
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 13
Glasgow	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 13

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, February 24, 1858.

There has been very little change in the value of Stocks to-day as compared with the prices of yesterday. City sixes, 1886, brought 90; 1890, 92¾; N. W. Virginia P. mortgage 40¼@40½, regular way 41, buyer 60; Northern Central bonds, 1885, receded ¼ per cent., as did the Stock; Baltimore & Ohio sold at 51¼ to 51¼, regular way 51¼, seller 60, 52, buyer 60; Patapsco Co. $3 per share, Springfield 2¾. Nothing doing in Canton to-day. The money market continues much as yesterday, perhaps with a slight tendency to greater restriction.

The New York Stock market continues quite active, with a disposition generally to advance. Money remains quite abundant, the specie line of the banks indicating a metallic reserve of $31,416,077, on the 20th inst., quite an unprecedented sum. Business is, however, there as at other points, languid. Few goods are selling. Many of the eastern factories are still closed or working short time, and it is evident more space must elapse before things will revert to their proper state. The specie line of the Philadelphia banks on the 22d instant was $4,934,906. So rapid a recovery of specie on the part of the banks is surprising, considering, too, how very moderate exports have rated for the last three months. Money is certainly in more than good supply at the leading points, but confidence has not been restored with equal facility.

Commercial matters remain dull and inactive. We do not observe either entries from or clearances to foreign ports to-day.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, February 24th, 1858.

$1200 Balt. 6's	'86..90	50 shs. B&ORR	b60 ..52
2000 " new	'90..92¼	10 "	cash..51⅛
1000 N. W. Va. RR bds.		25 "	..51⅛
	3d m..40¼	25 "	s60..51⅛
2000 "	..40½	AFTER THE BOARD.	
1000 "	b60..41	$4444 Balt. 6's,	'86..90
600 shs. Sp. M. Co.	..2½	2000 N.C.RR. bds,	'85..59½
200 Patapsco city	..3	50 shs. Canton co.	..24
25 shs. N. C. R. R.	..18¾	3 " Bank of Balt.	..98
25 "	b60..18½	500 " Sp. M. Co.	b60..2⅝

Prices of Stocks in New York, at First Board, February 24

BY TELEGRAPH.

Virginia 6's	sales.	Panama RR.	106½ sales.
La Crosse & M.RR.	10½ "	Reading RR.	64½ "
Canton co.	24½ "	N. Y. Central RR	88⅝ "
Erie RR.	37¾ "	Clev. & Tol. RR.	51¾ "
Illinois bonds	94 "	Clev. & Pitts' g RR	19¾ "
Mich. So'n RR.	31½ "	Cumberland coal	20¾ "
Missouri 6's	84 "		

Market firm.

At the Second Board yesterday.

Virginia 6's	sales.	Panama RR.	106½ sales.
La Crosse & M.RR.	"	Reading RR.	64¾ "
Canton co.	"	N.Y. Central RR.	88⅝ "
Erie RR.	36 "	Clev. and T RR.	51¾ "
Illinois bonds	"	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	"
Mich. So'n RR.	31¾ "	Cumberland coal	21¾ "
Missouri 6's.	"		

Market firm.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, FEB. 24.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Brig A. J. W. Applegarth, Watts, 22 days from Havana, to Wm. Applegarth & Son—sugar to Kirkland, Chase & Co. On 30th inst., off Tortugas, was run into by an unknown brig, and received considerable damage on starboard side. On the 13th, lat. 36 37, lon. 75, experienced a severe ENE gale, and was obliged to throw overboard deck load of molasses. Reports off the Patuxent three herm. brigs, bound up—towed up by steamtug Lioness.

Brig David Duffell, Phinney, from Provincetown—ballast to master.

Steamer Piedmont, Willets, from New York, 56 hours—mdse to A. C. Hall.

Schr. New York, Stevens, 20 days from New Orleans, to Travers & Mitchell—sugar and molasses to Spence & Reid. On the 13th inst., off Currituck, experienced a severe gale from NE, lost deckload, split sails, &c. Feb. 10, lat. 28 10, lon. 79 10, spoke ship Zenobia, of Baltimore, from New Orleans for Havre, all well, wished to be reported. The New York was towed up from off Magothy river by steamtug Tigress, and reports ice as far down as North Point.

Steamer Joseph Whitney, Howes, from Boston—mdse to H. D. Mears.

Schr. Geo. S. Adams, Chase, from Attakapas—sugar and molasses, to S. G. Hand & Co.

Schr. Oliver H. Tolley, Brown, from Wilmington, N. C.—to Dunnock & Weatherby; cotton, lumber and naval stores to sundry persons. (Arr. 23d.

CLEARED THIS DAY.

Bark Clarissa (new, 381 tons) Hansen, Pernambuco, and a market, L. L. Brauns & Co.

Schr. Brilliant, (new, 187 tons,) Hindman, Wilmington, N. C., Mason Bros.

Steamer Belvidere, Keen, Richmond, J. Brandt, Jr.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE

Steamship Caledonia, Layfield, Charleston, 21st inst.

Bark Haddley, Kent, Boston, 22d inst.

Schr. Tremont, Howard, Boston, 22d inst.

MEMORANDA.

(Correspondence of Exchange Reading Rooms.)

Brig O. G. Bass, Winchester, from Aspinwall, was spoken 4th inst., bound into Black river, Jam., by brig Princeton at New York, 25th inst., from Montejo bay.

Steamship Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, hence at Boston on Tuesday, 7 p. m.—Per Tel.

Steamer George's Creek, Scudder, for Baltimore, went to sea from Charleston, 21st inst., having repaired her crank pin.

Ship Cumberland, Merrill, from New York, arrived below New Orleans, 16th inst.

Bark Kate, Oliver, from Baltimore, was at Buenos Ayres, Dec. 19th, discharging, to proceed up the river.

Brig Jas. B. George, Atwell, from New Orleans for Baltimore, with loss of mainboom, came in the capes the 19th inst.

Brig Frances Jane, Kirch, from Porto Rico for Baltimore, sailed from Hampton Roads on Sunday, and is supposed to have anchored in the Rappahannock river on Monday night.

Brig Queen of the South, Chapman, from St. Thomas, arrived at St. Thomas, 17th inst.

Brig Gen. Pierce, ——, from New York for Africa, was seen 19th inst., lat. 39 41, lon. 93 13.

HOME PORTS.

NEW YORK.—February 23.—Arr. steamships Florida, Savannah; Memphis, Charleston; ship G. B. Lamar, Sunderland; barks John Denham, St. Marks; Thales, Mobile; Esther Frances, Palermo; brigs Mary A. Jones, Manilla; Mary Cobb, Charleston; John Boynton, Port au Prince; schrs. Wythe, Richmond; Moonlight and Jonas Smith, North Carolina——Cl'd. bark Hungarian, St. Jago; schr. A. S. Conner, Richmond.

EVANS & HOYT'S

GREAT SOUTHERN GIFT BOOK STORE.

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feb22 1y.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Vandenhoff, the proposed course of Readings before the Mercantile Library Association, is unavoidably POSTPONED for a few days.

The Lecture Committee expect that Mr. Vandenhoff's health will enable him to commence the course DURING THE NEXT WEEK. Due notice will be given of Mr. V.'s Reading. fe25-tf

GIBB'S FIRST PREMIUM $15 SEWING MACHINE,

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