NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Sherbrooke Election—Municipal Election—Col. Prince's Letter.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 4.

Our political atmosphere has been unusually agitated for the last few days. We have had in the County of Sherbrooke the nomination which, by our election law, precedes the days for voting. Two candidates entered the arena—Mr. Sandborn, a young lawyer; Mr. Cleveland, a trader—both native born Americans. The former represents the Annexation party; the latter would, ten years since, have been styled a Revolutionary Jacobin, but so rapid is the progress of political opinion, that his advocacy of elective institutions is overlooked, and the Ministry have aided his canvass in all matters save money. I am not qualified to speak as to the result of the election from personal experience, but I repose unlimited confidence in the statement of a Sherbrooke man who assured me that the wealth and the intelligence of the County sustained Mr. Sandborn. If you look at the map you will perceive that the Eastern Townships form a triangle on the south side of the St. Lawrence, the base of the triangle resting on New-York, Vermont and New-Hampshire. The proximity of the country to your Republic, and the interchanges of traffic have had their influence in Americanizing the residents. To the eye of the stranger, there are no salient points of difference in the manners, habits or customs of the borderers on either side of the line. The volleys of dismissals which the official Gazette has poured forth would acquaint you with the number and importance of the Eastern Township men, who have invoked Earl Elgin's ire as Annexationists. In truth, men's minds there are saturated with Republicanism; and almost all the leading men are impregnated with Annexation doctrines. Mr. Cleveland is thrust forward to oppose Mr. Sandborn, but even Mr. Cleveland's family are avowed Annexationists, and his own opinions, if carried out to their legitimate conclusions, would place him in the same class. He may be sincere in his opposition to the movement. It is an invidious task to accuse men upon suspicion—yet trifling incidents create doubts—he may be playing a double game to catch connectionist votes and the countenance of the Cabinet—or he may have prearranged the programme with the Ministry, and received their permission to do a little Buncombe in the way of elective institutions: whatever be the upshot, he has innocently been the instrument of exposing a coalition very easily arranged between the *Pilot*, *Gazette* and *Transcript* of this city—the former Ministerialist, the two latter nominally anti-Elginites. For some time past these three journals have been incessantly interchanging civilities; their admiration for each other warmed as the Sherbrooke election approached, and it exhibited itself in flattering expressions of candor, ability, sagacity, &c. and copious extracts, which were daily passed from one journal to the other, until at length extracts were periodically scattered through the County of Sherbrooke, containing the united encreaties of the *Pilot*, *Gazette* and *Transcript* to the residents to vote for Mr. Cleveland. The game went on pleasantly, until it leaked out that the wire-pullers at Toronto had furnished Mr. Bristow of the *Pilot*, and Mr. Ferris of the *Gazette*, with means to proceed personally to convince the obstinate Annexationists of their folly. The upshot was, the boys pelted the Ministerial hacks with snow balls—they returned to town disgusted and dispirited, and, to add to Mr. Ferris's calamities, the *Herald* came out with a crushing accusation against him the hot assailant of Earl Elgin: that he planned and brought about an editorial dinner, of which he was president, in order to drink the Earl's health, and thus make his peace with the Government. All this must sound contemptible to the ears of honest men, and that contempt must be increased, when it is confessed that the advertising patronage of the Government was the actuating motive. The *Gazette* threatens the *Herald* with an action for libel, and under our peculiarly strict law, an action might be maintained, but the disclosures consequent upon such a trial may deter the *Gazette*, and induce the editor to limit his wrath to threats. I think the exposé of the *Herald* was premature. That the *Gazette* man had made up his mind to sell his party is freely asserted—he was detected in the act of selling himself, and as the bargain was not closed, he will very likely rant loudly against the Ministry for a few weeks to look wink the watchers. I cannot help thinking that, apart from the morality of the transaction, his conduct was stupidity itself, and he has no right to complain if he be suspected of double-dealing. I refer you to the wordy war of the *Herald* and *Gazette* for ampler details.

The Municipal Elections for this city commence this day, and to-morrow they must terminate.—The present election is for the purpose of replacing the retiring members of the Corporation, who go out annually. Efforts are not neglected to rouse the passions and prejudices. Office-seekers are vehemently loud in their shouts for "the time-honored flag," and all the other hackneied phrases of the fossil Tories. The Ministerialists, under the teachings of the Coalition Editors, claim every candidate as their own if he be merely silent upon Annexation, but the combined efforts of the Unholy Alliance cannot exclude many men of the Annexation school.

The vigorous and ably conceived letter of Col. Prince of Amherstburgh, advocating Canadian Independence, has acted like an exploding shell. He came to Canada a good many years ago, with $50,000; he invested it in land at Amherstburgh, with the usual good luck which pursues all Canadian investments. He has discovered suddenly what many have long declared, that if we continue colonists we court our own ruin. When such men as Col. Prince (who is a leading member and first-rate debater in the House of Assembly) break through old prejudices and embark upon the unknown seas of the future, be assured that a crisis in our affairs approaches. One by one, you behold the men signalized for intelligence, ability and honesty, daring to speak the truth, and speak it openly. Few men except those who seek office demand a change of Ministry; but the majority of Canada, leaving some Priest and Jesuit-ridden districts out of the question, are bent upon a change in the system of Government.

It may be said of W. L. McKenzie that he is never right at the right time—he is now warning the Upper Canadians against being contaminated by Republicanism.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the Feeders and Drovers of cattle in Kentucky, convened at the Court House in Lexington, in pursuance to previous notice given, on Saturday, the 16th of February, 1850—on motion, Jacob Hughes, Esq. of Fayette was appointed President; Wm. R. Duncan, Esq. of Clarke, and Brutus J. Clay, Esq. of Bourbon, Vice Presidents, and Charles D. Bright, of Woodford, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, on motion of Benjamin Gratz, Esq. of Fayette, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to present suitable resolutions embodying the views of the meeting, viz: C. M. Clay of Madison, H. T. Duncan, Isaac Vanmeter, Benjamin Gratz, W. M. Garner, Edward P. Turner, Henry C. Payne, Abram L. Furguson, Col. John S. Williams, Brutus J. Clay, and Abram Vanmeter.

The Committee, after retiring a short time, returned, and through their Chairman, C. M. Clay, Esq. reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, at a meeting of Cattle Feeders and Drovers of Ohio, held at Circleville, on the 5th of January, 1850, resolutions complaining of the grievances of the present mode of vending cattle in the New-York Market, were adopted and submitted to the Feeders and Drovers of Kentucky, which resolutions, after careful examination, we believe, not only point out the existing grievances, but suggest the proper remedy. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting concur with the meeting in Ohio, in their purpose to effect a change in the mode of vending cattle in the New-York market.

That, in our opinion, a Yard for the sale of Cattle should be established on the west side of North River;

That the cash system, in the sale of cattle, should be adopted, and that we will sell only for cash;

That the market day should be changed, so as to avoid the transaction of business on the Sabbath.

That we will patronize any person or persons who may establish a Drove Yard on the west side of North River, and if such a yard is established we will not drive our cattle to the Washington Drove Yard, nor directly nor indirectly permit them to be sold there.

Resolved, That Col. J. S. Williams, Isaac Vanmeter and William R. Duncan, of Clarke; Brutus J. Clay, Jeremiah Duncan and Francis Food, of Bourbon; Edward P. Turner, of Woodford; B. Gratz and W. Chenault, of Madison; H. T. Duncan, Abram Vanmeter and A. L. Ferguson, of Fayette, be appointed a committee to carry into effect the object of this meeting, and that the chairman or any one of the committee form a quorum for the transaction of business.

The question being taken on the foregoing resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. J. S. Williams, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers in Kentucky and Ohio be requested to publish these proceedings; and that for the purpose of having our views fully and distinctly understood by all the parties concerned in the City of New-York, the Editors of *The Tribune*, *Evening Post* and *Herald*, in that City, be requested to give them a place in their respective papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

JACOB HUGHES, President.
WM. R. DUNCAN, } Vice-Presidents.
BRUTUS J. CLAY, }
C. D. BRIGHT, Secretary.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic dispatch from Montpelier, Vt. Monday evening, says: "The cars left here at 25 minutes past 5. There was an accident on the Vermont Central. The engine and baggage car ran off the track into the river, but no one was hurt. The engine made two somersets."

☞ FAST-DAY in New-Hampshire, Thursday, April 4.

Confession of Pearson, of the Murder of his Wife and Children, at Wilmington, Mass.

From the Boston Mail, March 7.

Pearson states that, on the night of the 10th of April, 1849, having previously formed the determination of putting away his wife, he proceeded to Wilmington by a new and different route from what he usually took in order first, that he might not be recognized by the villagers, who were familiar with him; and, secondly, that the people on the usual railroad route might not see him. He approached his house by the way that has already been traced and identified by those tell-tale boots he wore. There he saw his wife and father sitting together: one of his children upon a trundle-bed, and the other lying in the bed that the mother was to occupy. He sauntered around the house until after his aged father took his leave, and then watched until the wife, wearied with the cares and labors of the day, retired to rest by the side of her sleeping innocent. He then raised the rear window, through which he entered the abode which was soon to be the scene of horror.

As he entered the room, his wife awoke. He spoke to her in the ordinary way, and said he had come out to stop with her for the last time, leaving her to suppose that a before-contemplated separation had been agreed to by him.—He undressed himself and lay down beside her—first secreting the knife, with which he had come armed for the deed of blood, in a convenient spot, near the head of the bed.—What transpired at this interview we may not repeat, neither is it necessary that we should do so for a full understanding of the dread details we are about to give.

Pearson states that after lying together about an hour, an altercation ensued between himself and wife of a somewhat violent character, when he caught her by the throat with one hand and reaching over seized his knife with the other and stabbed her furiously in the breast. She struggled fearfully, and, gathering herself up, had cut off the bed, as it were, upon her. The unconscious innocent, who lay in the bed, was awakened by the fall and began to cry through fright. The now infuriated murderer seized the babe, as he had before seized the mother, and by a succession of stabs killed it. The other child, yet asleep, was taken from its low bed, and laid where the mother's life-blood had just been poured out, and the fatal knife in silence was not in vain. Pearson at first to murder the twins, but he had not calculated upon their waking to become witnesses against him as to the death of their mother.

After his horrid purpose was accomplished, he remained quietly sitting upon the bed for a short time. He then carefully wiped away all stains of blood from his hands, face, wrists, and feet, and arose to prepare a cover for the dead. He arranged everything in the room as they were found—the pillows under his wife's head, the fatal knife in her hand, the bottle of laudanum, the letters, &c. upon the table, precisely as they were found when morning revealed the crime to the light of day. In making a final disposition of the body of his wife, his hands became stained, but in his perturbation he did not notice it. He then blew out the light and groped his way to the back entrance. He felt his way out of the house, with his arm upon the frame of the bloody hands upon the sides of the doors.

The murderer wandered about till morning dawned, when he took the first train of cars for Boston, at the Woburn watering-place, on the Lowell road.

Pearson had already made arrangements to prove an alibi by making it appear from circumstances and by positive evidence that he had passed the night of the murder in Providence.

We give the foregoing as the actual truth in the case which will be verified by Pearson when the solemn situation to which he is placed is more strongly realized by him.

Fire in Philadelphia—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 7.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, this morning, the extensive steam marble sawing and polishing establishment of Edwin Greble, in Willow-st. below Thirteenth-st. was destroyed by fire. Loss $7,000, insurance, $2,700.

There has been but little done in Produce to-day, owing to the hot weather. The COTTON market is quiet and prices steady. About 100 bales New-Orleans sold at 14@14½ cents ℔ ℔, on time. The demand for FLOUR continues limited, and prices have to some extent fallen off. We report at $4.75 ℔ bbl. For city use prices range from $4.81½ to $4.87½ for common and good brands, and $5@5.25 for extra. RYE FLOUR is steady at $2.62½. CORN MEAL has been more inquired after, 2,000@3,000 bbls were sold yesterday, part at $2.62½ and part on private terms. Some holders, however, will not accept these prices. WHEAT continues in limited request. A small parcel of good red at $1.03 ℔ bushel. RYE is very scarce and wanted. CORN is in fair request. Sales of 5,000 bushels southern mixed, Southern I quote at 71 @72 cents ℔ bushel. In PROVISIONS there is no change to notice. WHISKEY is dull; sales in bbls.

SALES OF STOCKS—*First Board*—$21,000 Texas Notes, 10½; 75 Norristown RR, 26; $1,000 U. S. 6s '87, 114; 2 Philadelphia Bank, 105; 100 Union Canal, 11½; 10,000 Reading RR. Bonds, 87½; 250 Morris Canal, 18½; 100 do, 18; 100 do, 18½; 700 do, 18¾; $1,000 State 5s, 99½; $2,000 do, 99½; $3,000 Pittsburgh 6s, (Coupon bonds,) 90½; 2 Mechanics' Bank, 27½; 40 do, 27½; 100 North American Ins. 15; 5 So. Nav. 19½; 50 do, 19½; 19 do, 19; 8 Pennsylvania RR. 39; $2,000 Wilmington RR. 6s, 99½; $2,000 Texas 5 per cent. bonds, 27½; $4,000 Allegany City 6s, 82½; 300 Sch. Nav. 6s, '95, 84½; 100 Reading RR. 29½; 2 do, 29½; 4 do, 29; 100 Susquehanna Canal, 14; 25 Phœnix Ins. 50.

Second Board—$1,000 State 5s, 99½; 100 Reading RR. 29½; $135 State 5s, 99½; 50 Norristown, 26½; $4,000 Wilmington RR 6s, 99½; $500 Ches & Del 6s, 96, 96½; 50 Morris Canal, 18½; 100 do, 18; $400 Lehigh 6s, 75½; $2,000 Reading RR Bonds, 70, 67; $1,000 State 6s, 99½; $1,000 Lehigh Mort Bonds, 72; 34 Mechanics' Bank, 27½; 10 Union Bank, Tenn, 56½.

NEW-YORK STATE PEACE CONVENTION.—This Convention, called for the purpose of appointing two Delegates at large to represent the State at the Frankfort Congress, and also to devise and adopt measures for the securing of representatives in the same assembly from the different Congressional Districts, towns, &c. in this State, convened yesterday morning in the session room of the North Pearl-st. Baptist Church. William Williams of New-York, was chosen President, Marinus J. Townsend Vice-President, and H. L. Dox of Rensselaer Co. Secretary.

After the election of officers, Elihu Burrit, addressed the Convention. He spoke of the objects of the Convention and of the success which had crowned his efforts in England and France. At the conclusion of his remarks the Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

In the evening, several interesting speeches were made to a full house, when the Convention adjourned.

[Albany Evening Journal, 6th.

CREVASSES.—The *Thibodaux* (La.) *Minerva* of the 16th ult. states that the crevasse below that town has overflowed Bayou Rieo, in the parish of Terrebonne, and there was no doubt that the crops on that bayou, on the east of the Bayou Terrebonne would be greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed. The *Point Coupee Bank of the Mississippi* says: We are informed that a crevasse took place on Wednesday morning, the 20th inst. at the plantation of Mr. Cain, about two miles below the lower mouth of False River, in the parish of West Baytou Rouge. It is already ten arpents wide, and threatens to extend indefinitely on both sides, as the soil is sandy and the levees new. Many plantations near the Chenal, in our parish, are already suffering from the effects of the crevasse, and we are sorry to add that there is but little chance of stopping it. The crevasse at the Raconci Levee is extending, it being now nearly a quarter of a mile wide. It has been the cause of stopping all communication between us and the upper part of the parish. The *Bayou Sara Ledger* of the 23d ult. says, On Thursday last, the back-water, in town, fell about two inches. This was occasioned by two large crevasses—one near Fisher's Store, and one near Van Winkle's, near opposite Port Hudson. We are informed by a gentleman, that the plantation in question is very large, overflowing a considerable tract of land. An overseer, who was in the back part of the field shortly before the crevasse occurred, says that about 12 or 1 o'clock, when he went to his dinner, not a particle of water was to be seen, but upon his return, soon afterward, he found the whole country overflowed, and where he had passed an hour before, dry-shod, was swimming. Such was the rapidity of the crevasse, that the negroes in the field could not avoid getting completely drenched before reaching the house, although they had fair warning, and ran at the top of their speed. The crevasse at Bonne Carre is now fully a mile wide, and running like a mill tail.

THE NORTH VS. THE SOUTH.—A general fight took place in Purchase, between Atkinson and Pearl-sts. yesterday, after school hours. The combatants were boys—who reside at the North and South parts of the city—and the difficulty between them arose out of some dispute concerning the superiority of the inhabitants of these localities. Many efforts had been made to "compromise," but in no purpose. The Southerners would concede nothing—they must fight—war was inevitable. The lads of the North-End after much deliberation, finally took up the challenge, met their adversaries at the point designated, and fought them bravely. The contest, while it lasted, was very fierce, and one Southern chap was awfully whipped. He was the Senator Foote of his party, and he received bloody noses, black eyes, and his pantaloons were badly torn. The press, a black eye, and his pantaloons were badly torn. The press, though anxious, could not learn who got about the contest; but as far as it went, the South suffered the most. [Boston Cour.

STATISTICS OF THE JEWS.—An official publication informs us that there are hardly more than from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world; whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000,000 adepts; Brahmism 200,000,000; Christianity, 230,000,000 to 250,000,000; Mahometanism, from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000; and Fetichism (or pure idolatry,) from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000. The 5,000,000 Jews are thus distributed: Upon a few more 500,000 in Asia and Atlantic Turkey; 250,000 in European Turkey; 600,000 in Morocco and North Africa; 30,000 to 80,000 in Eastern Asia; 100,000 in America; and about 300,000 in Europe—viz. 15,000 in England; 1,204 in Belgium; 850 in Sweden and Norway; 6,000 in Denmark; 70,000 in France; 32,000 in the Low Countries; 1,120,000 in Russia (more than one-fifth of the entire race); 401,000 in Austria and its dependencies; 214,481 in Prussia; 170,000 in the German States; and 4,000 in Italy.

THE CHARLESTOWN POISONING CASE.—The examination of witnesses on the part of the Government to sustain the charge of poisoning preferred against John Pasqual by the Charlestown authorities, was concluded on Tuesday afternoon, and further time was given to the counsel for the defense to obtain rebutting witnesses. It appears, from the testimony of more than one witness, that the defendant had purchased arsenic several times at the apothecary shop of Mr. Rogers of Charlestown, but since Mrs. Rose's death he had requested the clerk in the store to say, if any inquiry should be made, that he (Pasqual) bought poison in only one instance. The testimony of Drs. C. T. Jackson, Bemis and Heard, proved the death to have been caused by arsenic. We believe that Pasqual admits that he purchased poison about the time of Mrs. Rose's death, but he alleges that he bought it for the purpose of destroying rats. The examination will be resumed to-morrow afternoon. [Boston Courier.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Cataract Woolen Mills, belonging to Mr. E. B. Coe, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The mill, machinery and stock on hand were entirely destroyed. And what makes the destruction more complete, the north and east walls have fallen in—the former being precipitated down the high bank of the river, crushing the water-wheel. The entire loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $14,000, upon which there was an insurance of $2,000—$4,000 in the Columbian of Lexington, and $2,000 in the Genesee Mutual. None of the books of the establishment were saved. The mill contained 13 looms, and turned out annually about 70,000 yards of woolen cloths. Thirty workmen, of all grades, were employed in operating the mill. The proprietor is now in California. [Rochester Dem. 7th.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ R. S. Houghton, M. D.—Water-Cure Physician, 81 Bedford (near Fulton-st.) 12t 1m*

☞ Notice.—The PHENIX BANK, Westerly, R. I. soon after it was robbed, in December last, of about $16,000, suspended the issue of its Bills and procured new plates, the emissions from which are dated Jan. 1, 1850.

The Bank, having redeemed nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money,) will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. 1, 1850.

The Suffolk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of the Bank. By order of the Directors,

Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.

m6 D&SW3t ETHEN FOSTER, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

J. W. RUMSEY & CO.

HAVE REMOVED from 27 to 78 Cedar-st. between Nassau and Broadway, where they offer for sale a large and extensive assortment of hosiery, gloves, shirts and drawers, wool and cotton yarns, &c. Merchants and dealers are invited to call and examine their stock. 28t Sixth-m*

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Steam Engine, 25 horse power, with three boilers, pipes and connections, complete and in good order. Apply to

m6 2w* HOGG & DELAMATER, 250 West-st.

$74,000 TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage, on productive real estate, in this city or Brooklyn. Also, business paper negotiated

28 2w* JONATHAN D. STEELE, 9 William-st.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

March 8.

$2,000 U S 6s, '62, coup	110½	200 Reading RR	30½
1,000 do 6s, '67	114	100 do	30½
16,000 do 6s	114	100 do	30
5,000 do	114	200 do	30
20,000 do 6s, '62	110	100 do	30
1,000 Conn 6s, 60	106	100 do	30
3,000 Ind State 5s	79	25 Hudson River RR	63
1,000 Ala 5 & cts	78	25 do	63
2,700 Ill int bds	50	5 N Y & N Haven	97
500 City 6s, '60	102	25 Morris Canal	18½
5,000 Erie 7s, '89	100	50 do	18½
2,000 do 6s, '83	100	100 do	18½
1,000 Had Riv RR Bds	38	15 Madison Indiana	52
50 Canton Co	49	50 Bowery Bank	110
100 do	49	10 do	110
100 do	49	40 Manhattan Co	110
100 Erie RR	23	25 Phœnix Bank	105
10 do	23½	50 North Am Trust	105
50 do	23½	20 Morris Bank's Assn	90
50 do	23½	30 Bank State N York	100
50 Mohawk RR	50	50 Farmers' Trust	21
100 do	50	200 do	20½
500 Long Island RR	16	50 do	20½
50 do	16	100 do	20½
75 Nor & Wor	18	100 do	20½
10 N Haven & Hartford	112	7 NO Canal & Bkg Co	79
50 Harlem RR	9½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Reading Bonds '50	87½	150 Reading RR	29½
4,000 Erie 7s, new	104	200 do	29
150 Harlem RR	9½	150 do	29½
50 do	9½	50 Morris Canal	18½
50 do	9½	100 do	18½
200 do	9½	100 Erie RR	23½
100 do	9½		

The exports from Full 26, to March 5, to the annexed ports are as follows:

To Liverpool—500 bbls Flour, 272 do Pork, 19,600 bush Corn, 1,000 do Oats, Lard 1,000 lbs, 50,000 lbs Bacon, 194,146 do Lard, 9,500 do Manufactured Tobacco, 19,190 do Clover Seed, 16,824 do Tallow, 16,000 do Butter.

To London—1,000 bbls Flour, 109 do Rosin, 1,292 do Turpentine, 196 do Pork, 15 cases Rhubarb, 6 do Oil Peppermint, 5 do Oil Sassafras, 6,700 gals Lard Oil, 40 hhds Tobacco, 11,520 lbs Mfd Tobacco, 37,000 do Cheese, 136,710 do Bacon, 19,612 do Lard, 121,026 do Oil Cake, 100 logs Cedar, 21,000 Staves.

To Ireland—21,000 bush. Corn, 50 bbls. Pitch, 250 do Pork, 5 do Rosin.

To Havre—70 bbls Potash, 18 do Peachsh, 197 cases Tobacco, 7,000 Staves, 62 pigs Sponge, 300 do Palm Leaf, 6 Deer Skins.

To Spain—300,000 Staves, 49 bxs Sperm Candles.

To Portugal—43,000 Staves, 35 bbls Beef, 15 do Pork, 2,000 pcs Lumber, 105 kegs Nails, 1,500 gals Whale Oil.

To Genoa—27,000 Staves, 770 gals Spirits Turpentine, 300 do Rosin, 7 bales Jalap, 26 do Sponge, 200 bags Coffee, 625 do Coffee, 100 do Pimento, 10 hhds Tobacco, 70 do Rum, 256 logs Cedar, 50 tons Fustic, 100 do Logwood, 260 boxes Ex. Wood, 24,929 gals Whale Oil, 12,200 lbs Clover Seed.

To North of Europe—12 bbls Flour, 420 do Rosin, 96 tcs Rice, 200 tons Logwood, 12,234 lbs Tallow, 7,000 do Lard.

To Africa—50 bbls Bread, 10 do Pork, 145 do Ass Rum, 15 do Rice, 20 kegs Soap, 300 bags Shot, 25 hhds Tobacco, 2,000 lbs Refined Sugar, 120 kegs Powder, 20,000 feet lumber.

An adjourned meeting of Grocers was held yesterday to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting upon the question of tares on Rice. The report was read, and a resolution was offered that after the 1st April Rice should be bought and sold by actual tare. Mr. Talmadge, a Rice broker, offered the following as a substitute for the above resolution:

For the purpose of preventing fraud and deception in the Rice trade in this city, the undersigned grocers, doing business in the city of New-York, do now adopt the following as the only standard which shall govern them in the purchase and sale of the article.

1st. The nominal tare of rice (as heretofore) shall be ten per cent, subject to adjustment as follows:

The party purchasing rice, and deeming the customary tare of ten per cent insufficient to cover the weight of bags, shall be entitled to call any regularly accredited weighmaster to test the same. Should the deficiency prove more than one half of one per cent, the purchaser shall have the right to demand actual tare.

2d. The party selling rice, deeming the customary tare of 10 per cent, more than sufficient to cover the weight of the bags, shall be entitled to call any regularly accredited weighmaster to test the same. Should the deficiency prove (if more) more than one half of one per cent, on the amount of sale, the seller shall have the right to claim that the party purchasing shall receive the same at actual tare.

3d. All claim for deduction shall be made within three days after the receipt of the goods, or the party purchasing shall be deemed to have lost his right to claim.

A movement is being made for the building of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad.

The following is an abstract of the Annual Report of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company. It shows a handsome increase over last year.

Capital stock paid in, $1,000,000	
Amount paid for construction to Jan 1, 1849	$1,000,196 70
Amount paid in 1849 for making 3 miles with heavy rail, building locomotive, two freight houses at Albany and ticket office at Schenectady	28,057 68
Total cost of construction Jan 1, 1850	$1,028,254 78
Length of road 16 miles 3130-5280 miles.	
Total amount of indebtedness, Jan 1, 1850	$552,000 16
Amount received from passengers	114,717 [illegible]
" " freight	62,550 00
" " rents	3,111 84
" " mail contract	2,600 00
Total income for the year 1849	$184,029 [illegible]
Amount paid for repairs, running the road, &c	$90,431 [illegible]
" " tolls on freight	8,885 00
" " interest	35,999 96
" " dividends in January and July	70,000 00

Number of miles run by passenger trains, 36,371, do by freight do, 31,625—total, 67,996. The Company own 2 engine houses, 3 machine shops, 6 locomotives, 23 passenger cars, 27 emigrant cars, 27 mail and baggage cars, 36 freight cars and 5 horses. Average number of men employed, 130.

Receipts of Produce.

By Railroad since Yesterday.—235 bbls Flour, 147 pkgs Butter; 26 bbls Ashes; 509 pkgs Mdse; 65 bbls Whisky; 2,250 sides Leather; 76 head Cattle; 321 dressed Hogs; 238 Sheep.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship California, from Boston for San Francisco—Paul Briggs, Esq of South Scituate.

In ship Mercurius, from Boston for San Francisco—Mr John V. Gardner, of Plymouth.

In ship J Lovett, from Beverly for San Francisco—Messrs John O Peirce, Isaac Pierce and John Atwood, of Boston; Charles S Wilson, of Lynn.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, at New-Orleans from Chagres—Wm F Bryant, R M Price, USN, and servt, J E F Fuller, E W Bates, Wm M Nutt, Wm Mott, Jas H Nutt, Jas Fagerty, S J Miller, M Morgan, T S Mather, B Newbold, Jno D Hayden, John J Hayden, J Bertram, R L Wilson, Jas Bertram, T C Leach, J H Bell, D W Schmidt, W L Crane, A F Hedges, J Dyer, A A Dalton, John M Coughlin, B Gomez, Patrick Barnes, Wm M Murray, Wm R Miller, E J Boone, Jasper Lange, J McAlpine, A Gudrat, E W Sigsbee, Andrew Foote, J Stone, David B Hung, Mrs Waldo and servt, Jas Bernard, Edward J Hall, Jas Hall, Jas Hall, Jr, J Hudson, Chas Anne Reid Turner, E C Smith, Chas Morris, Asst Albert, Domo Grant, Thomas Gingles, B R Slater, L Gibson, Wm H Stiles, Warren Leland, Rev Olney, R C Crane, J S Gilmore, G S Isham, Benjamin Noffner, Chas Guy, J H Cornelison, Capt Paul Benson.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....MARCH 8.

Arrived.

Bark Mazeppa, Lathing, Matanzas, Feb 14, sugar and molasses, to J J Taylor.

Brig Eliza, McMullen, St John, NB, 12 do, lumber, to F J Boyd & Sons.

Sch Rosa, Virginia, oysters.
Sch Sarah France, —, Tuckerton, fish.
Sch Mary Johnson, Johnson, Newcastleburgh, NJ, sand stones.
Sch J Q Adams, Morris, Boston, mdse.
Sch Delaware, Bilyeu, Philadelphia, mdse.
Sch Ann Eliza, Sleeper, Tuckerton, fish.
Sch Freedom, —, Wareham, mdse.
Sch Commerce, Dodd, Providence, mdse.
Sch Marietta Burr, Osborn, Richmond, mdse.
Sch Hector, Bogart, Richmond, mdse.
Sch Eliza Ann Corlies, Chapin, New-London, mdse.
Sch Iowa, Roe, Gloucester, fish.
Sloop Product, Howard, Wareham, mdse.

SAILED—Barks Eugenia, Rosine, Vera Cruz; El Andres, Dimas, Nicaragua.

WINDS—At Sunrise NW; at Meridian N, and fresh.

Disasters, &c.

BARK ISABELLA—The mate Isabella (whom reported sick) and seven Sandwich Island sailors, who were with her, have left the vessel perished. The names of three have only been obtained—that of the Captain, Samuel Penny, who leaves a wife and three children in the city; Wm. Penny, brother of the Captain, who leaves a wife and four children; Wm Nelson, who leaves a wife and two children. The boat in which they left the vessel, capsized, and all perished in the surf, off Mangarella, Sta Salero, on the coast of Africa. Mr Nelson, the mate, was a native of Boston, and has been married only about four months. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

SCHS JAMES BOGGS, Bogart, from Attakapas, bound to this port, put into Philadelphia 7th inst, in a distress, having experienced violent weather on the coast, during which she had rudder and main boom carried away, and was compelled to put in to discharge and repair.

SCHS ROSE, of Philadelphia, Hand, from Boston for do, on the 22d ult, experienced a heavy gale from the NE, in which she lost her yard, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Feb 26, lat 26, lon 19 14, was seen ships Hero, Jones, and Trenton, for Matanzas for orders.

Feb 27, lat 27 20, lon 78 40, ship Margaret, (of Portland) for New-Orleans for Mobile.

Same day, sch Mary, from Baltimore.

California Vessels Spoken, &c.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan 28, ships St Mary, Hill, for New-York; Ann Hill, and sail previous to 20th, brig Resolute, Batchelder, for New-York; Nov 8, lat 4 40 S, lon 27 40 W, barks Cora, Butler, for New-York; Nov 8, lat 4 40 S, lon 27 40 W, barks Cora, Butler, for New-York; Nov 8, lat 4 40 S, lon 27 40 W, barks Hope, Page, Wiscasset, for Boston