NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

CITY ITEMS.

THE RIOT—CHARGE OF THE RECORDER.—We give below that portion of Recorder Tallmadge's charge to the Grand Jury, which had reference to the late riot in the Sixteenth Ward.

The Recorder, after alluding to the peculiar constitution of the grand inquest of the county, as an accusing tribunal and to the rules that should control their action, so as to avoid the imputation of crime to any person, unless the evidence presented to them, if uncontradicted or unexplained, should justify a conviction by a petit jury, dwelt with emphasis upon the caution that should characterize the exercise of those high and important powers which the law devolved upon them.

The mere accusation of such a body, selected from amongst the most respected portion of our fellow-citizens, was calculated to cast a stigma upon the reputation, and perhaps blast forever the prospects, of the victim of mere suspicion.

After calling the attention of the Grand Inquest to any violations of certain laws, which the statutes require the court periodically, in the charge, to allude to, the Recorder expressed his sincere regret that it became his duty to invite their attention to the circumstances attending a recent outbreak by some of our foreign fellow-citizens, in which it was alleged that private rights had been invaded, and the law violated.

Many of those who were thus engaged in violating the law, it was said, had but recently fled from the oppressions of a foreign Government, to seek protection in their lawful pursuits, under the liberal, but efficient provisions of our happy institutions.

In the effort, it is said, to protect what they regarded their own rights, and more effectually to secure their enjoyment, it is feared that they have infringed upon the rights of others, and have been guilty of breaches of the public peace—principles that induced these alledged outrages, may have been engendered by the oppressions of revolutionary Europe, under which many of them had been smarting, and from which they had but recently escaped.

If they felt aggrieved, they should have sought a remedy in a peaceful but energetic action—in a peaceful but firm and combined determination not to labor without an adequate compensation. In such action the sympathies of the community would be strongly enlisted in their behalf, and their object, laudable and praiseworthy, would be speedily obtained; but when they resort to force and violence, and attempt by such means to control the conduct of others, they assail and violate that very principle of liberty and freedom of action to others, which they have fled to this country themselves to enjoy. Our Constitution and Laws guarantee to every person living under their influence, security of person and freedom of action, and when they are invaded by governmental action or individual violence, it constitutes the worst of tyranny.

The apology for the outbreaks consist in the falacy that capital controls labor, and that inadequacy of compensation for labor can only be remedied by violence or coercion, whereas the observation of every one will conclusively show that the reverse is true; that labor in *this* country controls capital.

In Europe, where immense capitals exist, it may, and probably is true; but with us, in every employment, whether Agricultural or Mechanical, Labor does and must control Capital.

But we are living under a Government and Laws which we have formed for our mutual safety and protection. If you suffer those laws to be violated with impunity, the whole fabric of Civil Liberty, which has been reared in this country with so much care and consideration, is in danger of being shaken to its foundation. As conservators of the public peace, I therefore invoke your action and your influence in putting an end to such outbreaks, and in securing an acquiescence in the salutary principles of our Government.

Let us by mild but decisive means, correct the errors of those who seek protection under our laws, and thus secure to them as well as ourselves, the enjoyment of those blessings which our laws and our Constitution so fully guarantee.

The Recorder also invoked the attention of the Grand Inquest to the alarming fact of the introduction, by the agency of a foreign Government, of pardoned and exiled convicts.

The Grand Inquest should speak emphatically upon this subject, that the authorities, not only of this city but of the General Government, may be aroused to the great wrong that is perpetrating.

Your voices as representing this great City will be potent, and I trust effective in arresting this National wrong.

GRAND JURY.—We learn that this body have threatened to adjourn regularly from day to day until some more respectable room is provided for them than the unfurnished hole which they are now forced to accept. The Common Council began to move in the matter last night.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—Operative Bakers' Union (who we understand intend establishing a Bakery on the coöperative system, and have entrusted their financial affairs in the charge of shrewd business men, who know how to manage affairs,) at the House of Call, 127 Grand st. Printers' Union, 149 Bowery. Typographical Society, 300 Broadway, and the Ouvrier Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, for the election of officers.

MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.—The monthly meeting of the Laborers' Protective Union, at 127 Grand-st.; and the Cartmen of Williamsburgh, L. I. at the North] American Hotel, for the purpose of forming a "Protective Union Association."

Runaway Slaves.

There was a tolerably pretty race in some of our streets yesterday morning between two handcuffed negroes and sundry other folks, the history of which we will relate.

Two negro men, belonging to Hon. Mr. Colcock, of South Carolina, whom he had brought from his home to wait upon himself and family in this city, made their escape from him two or three months ago, and, after diligent search, were found, a few weeks since, where they had been secreted by the servants of R. S. Coxe, Esq., in the manner described at that time. They were then placed in the jail for safe-keeping, where they remained until yesterday morning, when Mr. Colcock and a young gentleman (his nephew, we believe, who was about to depart for the South) took them from the custody of the jailer and started toward the southern mailboat. Two hacks were employed for the purpose, in the first of which the gentlemen rode, and in the other the negroes, who were handcuffed together. On the Avenue, near Ninth-st., the hack stopped, and Mr. Colcock and his friend went into a store to purchase another pair of handcuffs, for the better securing their charge; the hack in which the negroes rode taking position outside of the other. This looked like a chance for escape, and the door of the hack was soon open, and the negroes gone! In a moment the alarm was given, but never did darkies scamper so swiftly! The two gentlemen pursued, the hue and cry was raised, and everybody joined in the race, though few knew why. The handcuffs were not observed, and it was wondered by many how close the contest was! At length the younger of the principal pursuers was gaining close upon the fugitives, when one of them lifted a stone or brickbat, and would have leveled him to the earth, had not some other person done the like for him at that moment. In an instant the brace of darkies were surrounded, and what appeared strange was the coincidence of several slavedealers being among the crowd assembled. One of these, with true business tact, made some remark about getting rid of trouble, but Mr. Colcock replied emphatically, that $5,000 would not buy either of them. They were forthwith returned to the jail, to await a more auspicious starting. On their arrival here one of the officers spoke to them of the folly of their efforts, when the fellow who had attempted to throw the stone remarked: "I have but once to die, and I'd sooner take the chance for it now than go home." What is strange is, that during all this fellow's life, prior to his present adventurous career, he was one of the most timid and bidable servants that ever lived. We understand they were both approved family servants, and great reliance was placed upon their fidelity.

About the time of the absconding of these slaves, two females of like character eloped, neither of whom has been regained. It is said that one of them, who was of a very bright color, departed in the cars as a white lady, through the aid of a veil, and probably in charge of a white escort.

[Washington Republic.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... SEPT. 6

$300	U S 6s, '67	115¼	
$3,500	do	115¼	
5,000	Ohio 6s, '89	108¼	
1,000	Kentucky 6s	105	
18,000	Erie 7s, '50	b10	73¾
10,000	Erie Inc Bds	86	
4,000	do	85¾	
10,000	do	s30	85¾
100	Erie RR		75¾
25	do		75¾
100	do	s60	73¾
100	do	s30	73
275	do		73¾
50	do		73¾
25	do	s30	73
50	do	s10	73
150			73
25	do	b30	73¼
50	do	b60	73¼
25	do	s10	72¾
25	do	s60	72¾
50	Port Dry Dock Co		72
30	Hudson RR	b10	75¾

		50	Reading RR	51
		158	do	b60	50¾
		150	do		50¾
		200	Farmers' Trust		1¼
		30	Mechanics' Bank		120
		5	Bk of Com, full		108½
		10	Bk State of N Y		102
		50	Ohio Life and Trust		104¼
		14	City Fire Ins Co		135
		160	Canton Co	s60	47½
		150	do		46¾
		$80	Harlem RR	b60	57¼
		100	do		57¼
		200	do		57¼
		400	do	b5mo	58
		200	do		57¼
		50	Long Island RR		14¼
		500	do	s60	11
		550	do		10½
		10	Nor & Wor RR Scr.		48
		850	Reading RR		51¼
		108	do		51¼
		500	do		51

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000	Erie Inc Bds	85¾	
25,000	do	85¾	
175	Erie RR		73
375	do		72¾
50	Erie RR	b30	73¾
150	do	s60	72¾
50	Canton Co	s30	47

FRIDAY, Sept. 3—P.M.

In Stocks the market is very heavy and the sales are to fair extent. Erie stock was pressed on the market and went to 72¾. The Bonds of the Road were firm and in good demand. Reading fell off under the impression that the Canal is not so badly damaged as was supposed. In Governments there is a fair demand at previous rates. The failure of the Texas Boundary Bill had a depressing effect in the street.

In Exchange there is something doing for the Atlantic at 10@10¼, the latter for first class names. Some leading names were held at 10¼. Francs are rather more plenty at 5 22½@5 21¼.

The Freight market is steady with more doing in Breadstuffs. Shipments of 30,000 bushels Corn were made, the first lot in some time, at 4½; 3,000 bushels Wheat at 5d; and 5,000 bbls Flour at 1s 9d; 150 bbls Ashes at 17s 6d; 500 bales Cotton at 7 32d; some Resin was taken at 1s. To Havre, Cotton is ⅛c. To Glasgow, 10,000 bbls Flour, 1s 9d. To Amsterdam, 150 tcs Rice were taken at 22s 6d and to Hamburg 100 tuns Wood at 21s 6d. There is a fair business doing in California freights at 60@90 cts ℔ foot.

The steamer Atlantic to-morrow will take but little if any coin.

Mr. Snowden has been busy to-day redeeming Mint Certificates at the Sub-Treasury.

The arrival of over two millions of Gold Dust and the payment of over a million of coin from the Sub Treasury to-day, has given the money lenders more confidence, and loans are made with greater ease. On call money is 5@6 ℔ cent. on first class paper; 6@8 ℔ cent. according to length. Auctioneers' paper, 8@12 ℔ cent.

The receipts at the Custom-House are $144,067. Payments, $1,597,063, including a million and a half paid on Mint Certificates, and $25,000 foreign coin transferred to the Mint. Balance, $5,871,0 8.

The foreign news is not important but rather favorable to American interests, as showing an improved feeling in Cotton, and a prospect of a market during the Winter for a portion of our surplus crop of Indian Corn. The private accounts sustain the opinion that the general supply of food in Europe will be short, and that considerable supplies of Breadstuffs will be needed from America. In general business there is no change of importance. Money was in better demand. There was some activity in the manufacturing districts and fair prices were obtained. Consols were 96¼ and steady. There was a good demand for Silver and a though the imports had been considerable, the market was cleared. The recent arrivals had been freely taken, and the price of Dollars has advanced. Bar Silver was without change, but quotations were fully maintained. Continental Exchange weaker, and bullion consequently in demand.

Foreign Gold in Bars (Standard)	per oz.	£3 17 9
do Silver in Bars (Standard)	per oz.	0 4 11½
Gold Coin, Portugal pcs	per oz.	3 17 4
do Doubloons, Patriot	per oz.	3 15 6
do do Spanish	per oz.	3 16 6
do Napoleons	per oz.	3 15 6
do 10 Guilder pieces	per oz.	3 16 0
Silver Coin, Mex & S Amer Dols	per oz.	0 4 10½
do Spanish Pillar Dols	per oz.	0 4 10½

The last return of the Bank of England shows the bullion to be £16,853,981.

In Paris Five Per Cents were f97 10.

There was not much doing in American Stocks. *Baring's Circular* says:

Sales have been made of United States Six per cent. Dollar Bonds, 1868, in $1,000 bonds, at 108¾, and there are sellers at that price, as well as of inscriptions of 1867, at 106, and of Ohio 6s, of 1875, at 106. Business has been done in Pennsylvania at 83, and in Florida at 35. Boston City Bonds offered at 94. Canada 8s fetch 102. In other Stocks we have no transactions to notice.

Willmer & Smith quote Government 6s, 1859, 90¼@91¼; 1862, 103@104; 1867, 105@106; 1868 108@109; Penn. 82½@83½; Ohio 6s, 105@106; 5s, 93@94; Maryland, 90@91; Camden 101@102.

The advices from California are generally favorable in regard to business. The amount of gold received by the steamer of to-day is fully equal to the expectations of the mercantile community.—The *Pacific News*, in its review, says that the money market has become unusually easy. The transactions are confined mostly to loans on real estate—in which the rates are fully sustained. Some large loans have been negotiated at 6 per cent. on long paper, with undoubted security, but the ruling rates are about 8 ℔ cent. and 9@10 on a short time. The opportunities daily afforded for the profitable use and investment of capital, often justifies the payment of even 10 ℔ cent. ℔ month; in fact, the rate of interest is only in keeping with the general state of things. The demand for exchange is lighter than usual, the rates differ but little from last quotation. Sight and day drafts, small amounts, are drawn at par on the principal cities of the States; large amounts, 1 ℔ cent.—Drafts on the States, 6@8 ℔ cent. dis. Bank certificates of deposit, 5@8 do. Bills of Exchange preferred for remittance, duplicate bills not being available. Gold dust, $16 per oz; Miner's Bank, Stockton coin and State Assay bars, do; Quicksilver dust, $15. Gold dust is in demand for remittance at ¼ ℔ cent. prem. The receipts from up river have been large. The remittances by the steamer will be unusually heavy.

We copy from *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter* the following card in relation to the Salisbury Bank:

NEW-YORK, September 5, 1850.

J THOMPSON, ESQ.:

SIR—Your meritorious efforts to save the community from loss by irresponsible Banks, are, I fear, leading you to do wrong to the Bank of Salisbury, Maryland. That Bank is good and solvent, and that my assurance may be relied on, I do hereby guarantee to redeem from you, and from the public, any amount of the notes of that Bank at 1 per cent. discount which may be presented.

E. HOUGHTON, 53 William st. New-York.

By the above it is evident that Mr. Houghton will sustain the Bank of Salisbury, by his individual liability. Considering the danger over, we restore our quotation.

The amount of tolls on the State Canals now exceed that of any previous year since 1840, excepting the famine year of 1847. The *Albany Journal* gives the annexed statement:

CANAL TOLLS.

The amount received for tolls on all the New York State Canals during the 4th week in August is	$151,087 20
Same period in 1849	114,264 54
Increase in 1850	$36,822 66
The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of August, inclusive, is	$1,666,946 63
Same period in 1849	1,666,082 39
Increase in 1850	$864 24

Amount of tolls received on all the New-York State Canals in each of the following years, during the 4th week in August, and the totals up to the 31st of August, inclusive:

Canal opened.	4th week in Aug.	Total to 31st Aug.
1840..April 20	$67,579 16	$913,750 23
1841..April 26	74,433 17	1,135,130 28
1842..April 20	55,616 43	914,866 36
1843..May 1	85,010 78	1,127,551 78
1844..April 18	105,569 62	1,142,448 51
1845..April 15	83,624 84	1,375,074 54
1846..April 16	88,787 47	1,507,778 00
1847..May 1	134,918 23	2,218,423 78
1848..May 1	122,782 88	1,856,984 26
1849..May 1	114,264 54	1,666,082 39
1850..April 22	151,087 20	1,666,946 63

* This amount is $16,168 87 greater than ever received before during the same period.

The *Shipping List* gives the annexed statement of Exports from August 27 to Sept 3.

To *Liverpool*—14,665 bbls Flour, 111 do Potash, 302 cases Sago, 5 do Oxide Cobalt, 34 bales Sponge, 52 tuns Fellapar, 9,186 lbs Cheese, 251,950 do Lard, 5,807 do Butter, 36,720 do Hams, 5,000 Staves.

To *London*—1,900 bbls Flour, 52 do Pearlash, 542 Resin, 217 pkgs Skins and Furs, 15 bales Sarsaparilla, 130 cases Port Wine, 1,739 bush Wheat, 3,148 galls Sperm Oil, 55 hhds Tobacco, 512,369 lbs Oil Cake, 6,000 Staves.

To *Glasgow*—1,810 bbls Flour, 100 do Potash, 20 do Pearlash, 100 do Chrome Ore, 23 tcs Rice, 85 do Beef, 5 hhds Tobacco, 200 dozen Brooms.

To *Havre*—363 bbls Potash, 41 do Pearlash, 37 do Jewelers' Ashes, 173 R I Shoes, 22,411 lb Whalebone, 100 hhds Tobacco, 50 do Bark, 496 bags Bars, 6 pkgs skins, 253 logs Cedar.

To *Bordeaux*—47,000 Staves, 100 bags Pimento, 21 tcs Rice.

To *Portugal*—40 bbls Beef, 20 do Pork, 34 tuns Logwood, 30 casks Nails, 110,000 Staves.

To *Spain*—49,464 lbs Tallow, 1,108 do Whalebone, 101,000 Staves, 2,955 bags Cocoa, 50 do Pep 987.

To *Hanse Towns*—131 bbls Potash, 34 do Resin, 2 do Spirits Turpentine, 12 bales Sponge, 20 do Sarsaparilla, 50 casks Port Wine, 300 bags Ginger, 40 tuns Logwood, 297 logs Cedar, 4 bxs Sp Candles.

To *Holland*—192 bbls Potash, 199 Sps Turpentine, 40 tcs Rice, 11,065 gls Lard Oil, 22,000 Staves, 53 hhds Bark, 32 cases I. R. Shoes, 2 Oil Perpermint, 12,751 lbs Lard, 14,976 Whalebone, 37 logs Cedar, 12 Mahogany.

To *Tenerife*—30,000 Staves, 11,000 feet Lumber.

To *Madeira*—800 bbls Flour, 2,428 bush Corn, 2,000 feet Lumber, 14,000 Staves.

To *St. Domingo*—400 bbls Flour, 122 Pork, 50 bbls Tobacco, 53 Domestics, 57 tcs Rice, 50 bxs Soap, 4,784 lbs Lard, 1,006 Cheese, 36,840 Fish, 1,141 Hams, 3,009 Refd Sugar.

To *Spanish West Indies*—60 bbls Pork, 40 do Beef, 50 do Mackerel, 10 do Herring, 20 puns Meal, 60 casks Nails, 11 pkgs Sdlry, 9 do Domestics, 131 tcs Rice, 1,000 reams Paper, 15,000 ft Lumber, 9 hhds Bars, 6 do Tobacco, 2,566 lbs Mdd do, 3,047 do Butter, 46,700 do Fish, 1,842 do refd Sugar, 2,160 do Hams, 2,439 do Cheese, 12,213 do Lard, 144 bxs mold Candles, 29 do sperm do.

To *Dutch West Indies*—490 bbls Flour, 250 do Beef, 70 do Pork, 7 pkgs Domestics, 1 hhd Tobacco, 29,800 lb Fish, 7 bxs Sp Candles, 40 do Mold Candles.

To *British West Indies*—2,001 bbls Flour, 1,071 do Meal, 160 do Bread, 40 do Rosin, 770 do Pork, 395 do Beef, 1,824 bush Corn, 100 do Peas, 24 tcs Rice, 56 bxs Soap, 391 do Mold Candles, 5 do Sperm Candles, 2 bales Hose, 22 do Tobacco, 10,875 lb Mdd ing do, 195 do Tea, 6,532 do Butter, 6,199 do Cheese, 2,800 do Lard, 1,835 do Hams, 21 bags Coffee, 7 coils Cordage, 5,000 ft Lumber.

To *British North America*—4,736 bbls Flour, 1325 do Pork, 50 do Naval Stores, 15 do Vinegar, 21 do Meal, 78 do Bread, 18 tcs Bread, 50 do Rice, 134 bags Coffee, 9 pkgs Domestics, 75 barrels Champagne, 16,808 bushels Wheat, 27 hhds Tobacco, 2 bales Tobacco, 46,762 lb Manufactured Tobacco, 1880 do Hams, 12,903 do Butter, 20,290 do Tallow, 660 do Lard, 7,000 Staves, 14,000 Trenails.

The *Cleveland Herald* of Aug. 19 thus speaks of the Wheat crop and of the prospect of trade:

A kind of Wheat called the "Mediterranean," has been introduced into Ohio to a considerable extent, and if its cultivation is continued it will ultimately greatly injure the reputation of Ohio Wheat. It is already in bad repute with operators, and millers carefully avoid purchasing it, as it is impossible to make good flour from wheat in which the Mediterranean is mixed. The Mediterranean ranges from 4 to 6 cents a bushels less in our market than other qualities, and producers will find it to their interest to avoid raising it.

As yet receipts of Wheat, since the new crop, have been very light, but from the first of September we may look for very large ones. An idea is current that the low prices will prevent wheat from coming out, but the experience of 1846, a similar season, proves it incorrect.

In that year a large crop in Northern Ohio, followed by several light ones, and the receipts here up to Aug. 1 were only 37,513 bush. On the 17th of Aug. the price in the Cleveland market was 63¼ per bush. and on the 24th, 61c, which was an average during the month. In September it ranged from 61 to 72c, according to foreign advices, and in the early part of October as high as 84c, but soon fell back to 72c. Still, at these figures, lower than those of the present season, *over sixteen hundred thousand* bushels of Wheat arrived at Cleveland by Canal after the middle of August.

This season the crop is immense, not only in Northern but in Southern Ohio, and low prices cannot keep it out of market. Over 200,000 bush of the new crop have already been received at Sandusky, an unprecedented amount for that port at this season of the year.

We add the receipts at Cleveland of each year, up to September 1, since 1846:

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849	1850
April	900	261,443	29,791	44,905	30,786
May	8,510	823,356	14,131	102,228	121,763
June	9,474	561,419	176,135	275,862	141,725
July	17,619	199,994	51,059	58,914	58,227
August	803,123	39,220	214,354	39,062	46,062

According to the returns made to the Legislature of Massachusetts in March last, the length of railroads at that time open and in daily operation, was 1,170½ miles, the aggregate cost of which was $53,957,310, showing an average cost, including buildings, appurtenances and equipments, of $45,243 per mile. Of this extent of railroad, 267½ miles only consist of a double track. The rest consists of a single track, but throughout, the whole locomotive trains, both for passengers and freight, run with nearly the same regularity, and with very little increased hazard of interruption, as on those roads which consist of a double track. In England the roads consist mostly of a double track, and this accounts in part for the greater cost. The extent and cost of British railroads above stated, embraces all the railways in operation at the time stated, in the United Kingdom.

Comparing, therefore, the extent and cost of railroads in each country, with its extent of territory, and number of inhabitants, Massachusetts has more than a mile of railroad in operation for every seven square miles of territory, and for every eight hundred and fifty inhabitants in the State. In England the proportion of railroad is not equal to one mile of road for eight square miles of territory, nor one mile of railroad for every 2,800 inhabitants.

If we compare the cost of the works of the two countries with the population, it appears that the cost of the Massachusetts roads is equal to $55 50 for each inhabitant, as shown by the new census; and the cost of the works of the United Kingdom, is equal to $62 for each inhabitant of England, supposing the present population to be, as it doubtless is, something over 17,000,000.

If we compare the degree of accommodation afforded by the railroads of the two countries, by the actual use which has been made of them, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, we find that in Massachusetts the number of travelers in 1849, was over eight millions for nearly a million of inhabitants of the State, making an average of eight journeys by railroad to every person resident in the State; and that there were a thousand railroad travelers in the year, for every square mile of territory. On the railroads of the United Kingdom the whole number of passengers in 1849 was 68,841,000, which, if divided by the population of England alone, say 17,000,000, gives an average of less than four railway travelers to each inhabitant; and 1,260 travelers for every square mile of its densely peopled territory.

At Philadelphia Texas Securities are again in request; and the Registered 8's and 10's brought 40 @50 ℔ cent.

Colonel Garnett, the operating Engineer of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, says the *Memphis Appeal* of the 6th, is at present actively engaged in the survey and location of the route. He estimates that the Road can certainly be built for $3,500,000—perhaps much less. He expresses the opinion, in a letter to Governor Jones, that but for the restrictions the stockholders have imposed on themselves, the Road might now be commenced with perfect safety.

Markets....CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6

ASHES—Are firm, with sales 100 bbls at 6 19@6 25 for Pots; 6 20 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is buoyant and the demand is fair. The sales are 2,500 bls, mostly for shipment. The qualities are,

	Uplands.	Gulf.
Ordinary	12¼@12½	12¼@13
Middling	13½@13¾	13½@13¾
Middling Fair	13¾@13¾	14¼@14½
Fair	14¼@14½	14½

FLOUR AND MEAL—In Flour the market is again rather easier especially for new, but there is still a good demand for fresh State and the low grades for export—The sales are 8,000@9,000 bbls Domestic at 4 19@4 31 for common and strait S ate, and mixed to strait Michigan and Ohio 4 44@4 62½ for new State and Western, $5@5 12½ for pure Genesee. The market for Canadian is quiet, with sales 600 bbls at private terms. Good brands are 4 56 nominally. The sales of Southern descriptions are 300 bbls at $5@5 25 for old, and 500 bbls City at 4 50. Meal is quiet, with small sales Jersey at 3 19, and 100 bbls inferior State at 2 50. 500 bbls Rye Flour sold at 2 87½@2 91.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request for milling and the market is heavy. Sales 6000 or 7000 bush Genesee at private terms and 5,000 bush Ohio at about $1. The market for Corn has an upward tendency, and there is a good demand, including some inquiry for shipment. The sales are 15,000 bushels at 59½@60c, closing at 60c in the slip. Rye is variable, with sales 3,000 bushels at 71@72c delivered. Oats are steady at 41@43c for Northern new, 42@44½ for old, including Canadian. Jersey 35@40c.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is easier, with moderate request. The sales are 500 bls at 10 12½@10 25, for Mess 8 12½@8 25c. The retail demand for Beef continues good. Sales 200 bbls at 7 50@$10 for Mess. A small sale of Prime Mess was made at 16 50. Lard continues active, with sales 500 bbls and tcs at 5½@5½c for Grease, 6½@7c for good to extra American. 700 kegs prime at 7c. There is not much doing in Cut Meats. Sales 120 hhds Dry Shoulders at 4c—Hams are 5½@6c, and in fair request. Butter is easier with better supplies. Ohio 9@12½c. Sale 9@10½c. Orange and Delaware 16@18c. Cheese is quiet at 4@5½c.

WHISKY—Is lower, with sales 200 bbls at 25½@25½c for Ohio Prison and Jersey. Drudge is 26@26½c, the former cash, with sales 100 casks.

OILS—A sale of 50,000 bbls Palm Oil was made from a late arrival at private terms.

GROCERIES—There is considerable speculative movement in Coffee, and 6,000 bags Rio sold, including one invoice of 5,000 bags, at 10¼@10½c. Sugars are steady, but not selling freely.

HAY—Is 50@56c, which is a little better. Sales 1,500 bls.

OPIUM—There is a movement in Opium, with some sales, and holders now ask 3 75@$4.

TOBACCO—There is a fair request for Tobacco, and the market is steady. Sales 100 hhds Kentucky at 8½@9c, 200 do Virginia at 7@8½, and 30 bls Havanna at 42c ℔ lb.

HIDES—There is rather less firmness in Hides under the increased supplies, and the buyers are holding off. Sales 2,500 Rio Grande at 18½c, 6 mos. Buyers are not active at 14c. The supply is fair.

LEATHER—There is no new feature in Leather. The demand continues to exceed the supply, and the tendency of the market under this condition is to improvement.

By Telegraph

Markets....BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.

Markets are unchanged.

Markets.....ALBANY, Sept. 6.

The past 24 hours receipts have been: 7,500 bbls FLOUR; 5,000 bush. WHEAT; 2,500 do. CORN; 8,000 do BARLEY. FLOUR is steady, but inactive. WHEAT is firm, but dull, being held above the views of buyers.

Sales have been made of 1,000 bus @ 110 for Genesee. In BARLEY the transactions have been 11,000 bush @ 78c for two-rowed, and 75@80c for four-rowed. Prison WHISKY is done @ 26½.

Markets....BUFFALO, Sept. 6.

Receipts since our last have been: FLOUR, 8,000 bbls; WHEAT, 10,000 bush; CORN, 13,000 bush; Western FLOUR is in fair demand, and the market is without material change. Sales of 3,000 bush Michigan have been made at 3 87.

There is a fair inquire for prime WHEAT for milling and the sales have been 15,000 bus at 77@78c for Ohio. Some shipping demand for CORN, but at prices below the views of holders. Small transactions have taken place at 52c for Western mixed. No change to note in FREIGHTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Stitt, Coubrough & Stitt's Circular.

Correspondence of the Tribune

Per Steamer Hibernia.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 23.

ASHES—Pot Ashes were in brisk demand during the early part of the week, and sales were effected at 37s 6d @38s. The market, however, is quieter now, and closes with free sellers at late rates.

BACON—Sales have been on a limited scale this week, only amounting to 350 boxes; prices, however, remain the same.

BEEF—No alterations to report.

BEEF—A small business has been transacted, sales only reaching 70 tierces at previous prices.

BEESWAX—Small sales are reported at £6@£6 10s.

CHEESE—Small sales of inferior are reported at 17s@22s ℔ cwt.

CORN, &c—Since our last report the weather has been quite unsettled, which caused more activity. A fair business has been done in Wheat on speculation, at slightly advanced rates; Flour also was in better demand at last week's prices. Indian Corn remained neglected. To-day the weather is fine, consequently the trade ruled dull for Wheat and Flour; Indian Corn was in better demand, the accounts from Ireland being again unfavorable regarding the Potato blight.

LARD—There has been a good demand for this article, sales reaching fully 250 tuns, at 33s 3d@33s 6d.

LINSEED CAKE—Is in improved request.

OILS—No sales to report.

PORK—No improvement to report.

RICE—100 tierces sold chiefly at 19s 6s. Market dull, and several lots offering without finding buyers.

RESIN—The stock of common being in second hands, prices have advanced to 2s 10d@3d; fine sells at 4s@10s.

TALLOW is in steady demand at 34s@37s, as in quality.

TAR—No sales.

TURPENTINE—700 bbls sold at 6s @6s 6d.

Receipts of Produce

By the North River Boats, Sept. 6.—9,554 bbl. Flour, 221 do Whisky, 40 do Hams, 55 do Ashes, 624 boxes Cheese, 234 pks Butter, 244 bales Wool, 4,600 bus Shorts, 12,600 do Corn, 8,500 do Oats, 106 do Wheat.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. after a short and painful illness, Mrs HANNAH, the wife of Charles S. Burns, aged 59 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 8th inst. at 2 o'clock P M from her late residence, Wyckoff st South Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond sts. The relatives and friends of the family, Howard Lodge, No. 60, I O of O F, and the Order in general, Chelsea Division No. 12, and the Sons of Temperance in general, are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

At Jersey City, on Friday, Sept 6, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM H BARRY, son of Job R. and Catherine Barry, aged 3 years 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

On Friday, Sept 6, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MELINDA HARVEY, wife of Gen. Thomas W. Harvey, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P M. from 129 East-Twenty fifth st.

In Honesdale, Pa on the 5th inst. ROXANNA, wife of Rev Royal West, late Tract Missionary in this City, aged 55 years.

On Friday, Sept. 6, after a short and severe illness, JAS. B. WHITE, aged 21 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 8th inst. at 4½ o'clock, without further notice, at his late residence, 41 Columbia-st.

On Friday morning, 6th inst Mrs. HENRIETTA BIRD, wife of Clinton G Bird.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 8th inst at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother in law, Thomas Gahagan, to Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the respective families are invited to attend.

EBERINGALSBE died from a fit of apoplexy, at his residence, in Van Buren, Onondaga Co N. Y. Saturday, Aug. 31, aged 62 years. An upright man has fallen, whom the surrounding community deeply mourn.

Departed this life, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 6, MARGARET, wife of James Macully, Teacher of Mathematics, aged 39 years, 11 months and 20 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 73 Perry-st on Sunday, the 8th inst at 2 o'clock P.M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Falcon, from New Orleans August 29, for New-York and Chagres.—For New-York—Mr Jourdain and two sons Dr M F Bouzano, Mme L F Repouty, Mr L F Repouty, Mr Rathbone and family, F Castro and neice, Peter Coitie, H M Claude Jas Liner, M Gelslin, Mary Young. *For Chagres*—Mrs J Fanshean, Wm B Archer, Thos J Howard, Thos McAllaim, R B Wooten, H Montgomery, Mr Hiron, Mr Goujon, M Gourdin, Patt O Toole, J Sunney, J G Stevenson, R Bevoe, F Surley.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Golden Age, from Turks Island—Geo Gibbs, lady, child and servt, of Turks Island.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....THIS DAY.

SUN—Rises.. 5 32 | Sets..... 6 21 | MOON—Sets... 7 36a
HIGH WATER....Sept 7.
Sandy Hk... 9 65 | Gov Isld.. 9 53 | Hell Gate....11 31m

TRIBUNE MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....SEPT. 6, 1850.

Cleared.

Steamships Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E K Collins; City of Glasgow, Mathews Glasgow, J McSymon.

Barks Catharine, Watt, Mobile, J W Elwell; Vernon, Fay, Savannah, Sturges Clearman & Co.

Brigs Enterprize (Br) Deen, Liverpool, NS, F S Schlesenger; Victor, Kenny, Bahamas, P I Nevius & Son; Apphono Hodgdon, Elsworth; Brett & Vose; W J Watson, Trowbridge New Haven; Hedwig Charlotta, (Sw) Sengstar, Hull, Thompson & Neshaus.

Schs Mary Elizabeth, (Br) Lesson, Halifax, B McEvers; New Regulus, Daily, Baltimore; J B & F L, Ward, Georgetown, DC; Sarah Ann Roe, Gillett Baltimore, Mallet & Lord; Queen, Brown, Philadelphia; Boston, Kelly, do, W J McKee; Timothy Crosby, Adwood, Jacksonville; B A Fox, Oliver, Baltimore; Mary Elizabeth, Wood, Philadelphia; Merchant, Couch Richmond.

Sloops Moses Eddy, Wells, Providence, Victory, Baker, Fall River.

Steamer Kennebec, Flowers, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

U S mail steamship Georgia, Lieut D D Porter, U S N, Commander, Chagres. Brings the mails brought down by the steamer Panama, with over a hundred passengers, and a large freight from Havana.

U S mail steamship Cherokee, Windele Chagres Aug 26, and Kingston, Jam, 30th, specie and passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Sept 5 lat 30 49 lon 72 57, passed the wreck of brig Robert Rumsey, full of water, 4in, exchanged signals with Ham bark Alida, steering SE.

Ship Elizabeth Allen, ——, Canton, 155 ds, teas and silks, to Richardson, Watson & Co.

Bark Golden Age, (of East Thomaston) Arey, Turks Island, salt, to Tucker & Lighbourne. Vessel to R W Trundy.

Bark Richard Adams, (of Bowdinham) Cornish, Carthagena, Spain, 28 ds, lead, to master.

Bark Peter, (Nor) Johnson, Christiana 60 ds, in ballast to Funch & Meincke. 152 passengers.

Sch Statesman, Castle, Georgetown, DC, 5 ds, mdse, to Sturges O Carman & Co.

Sch Ovoca, Hopkins, Fredericksburgh.

Sch Cicero, Snow, Baltimore, 6 ds, coal.

Sch Townsend Jones, Dayton, Georgetown, SC, 5 ds.

Sch L W Birdsall,