of diseased affections, propensities and passions, is distinguished from insanity proper, by its cause always being found in the interior of the constitution of the individual, and is never excited by any external cause, physical or moral. Among these different classes of moral mania two are mentioned by writers, homicidal monomania and monomaniacal robbery.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Is continual walking up and down a room rapidly, sitting down, &c. &c. any test of insanity?

WITNESS.—It is no test—it may be a symptom; were I in doubt of the insanity of a person, they are not such indications as I would hang my belief upon; such conduct is not inconsistent with a free use of reason.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Is a flushed contenance inconsistent with health or the use of reason, and is casual rudeness a test of insanity?

WITNESS—No sir. It may be a symptom.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL here put several questions to the witness in which he supposed the case of Singleton Mercer in all its phases, and predicating of this suppositious person, all the facts and indications that have been proved upon Singleton Mercer; and asked the witness if all these were in his opinion evidence of insanity.

WITNESS.—No, Sir; I don't know that I should think of insanity at all in the case; I should suppose that the person was very highly excited. To convince me that the person was insane I should require some insane act connected with delusion producing delerium, and other pathological signs of diseased insanity. I should also ask how long the person had been suspected of insanity, and the history of his bodily symptoms and a variety of other facts pertaing to him before, I would come to the conclusion that the person was insane. If I found that he thought himself Jesus Christ, the governor of the sun and moon, &c &c., I should probably think him insane, unless he were feigning insanity. Miscalling a blue or a green ceiling was no evidence of insanity. I would not accuse a man of insanity when he assigned a rational motive for his insanity. The wild look of a really insane person is a peculiar look, and one not very readily noticed by a casual observer. It would require a medical eye to detect insanity in the look of the eye. The opinion of persons not of medical skill, as regards insanity, are not to be depended upon.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL here went on to relate the testimony substantially of Captain Bennett, and asked the witness if he thought such a supposed person insane?

WITNESS—I should not, if any adequate cause could be assigned for such conduct. I believe insanity to be a disease of the brain, originating in the brain, and confined to the functions of the brain. Authors differ. The best agree with me. Insanity has four divisions:—1. Mania; 2. Monomania; 3. Demen ia; 4 Moral Mania. The incoherent ravings of a maniac are generally upon matters more abstract than merely the incoherent talk of a person, first of his hat, then of his boots, &c

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Can the *will* ever become *involuntary?*

WITNESS.—I never heard it said it could.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I have. [Alluding to the evidence, it is supposed, of Dr. Lippencott] Is constipation a test of insanity?

WITNESS—It is not. I have seen persons who were troubled with looseness, insane. Highly and inordinately excited passions, if rashly indulged, may lead to insanity. I have seen Singleton Mercer before to-day I saw him at Camden, for a half an hour. I was sent for to make the post mortem examination. I noticed the conduct of the prisoner He was seated in an arm chair, leaning back in the chair; one leg was crossed over the other; his complexion seemed florid; his manner was collected; I had never seen him before; I have never seen him since till to-day; he is paler now than he was then, otherwise his eye seems much the same, save that he now casts it about more then he did then; all I heard him say was, that his name was "Singleton," when one of the witnesses was asked and did not know it; I did not notice that he was particularly restless; I saw nothing in him then which would lead me to the idea that Singleton Mercer was insane.

In answer to the Attorney General, witness stated that he had lectured in Philadelphia upon the subject of medical jurisprudence, and was now engaged to lecture in one of the colleges upon that subject.

Cross examined by one of the Defendant's Counsel—Excessive joy may produce death; it is possible that excessive anger may produce death, although they are very rare if ever; I would consider a test of insanity to be such a symptom or general fact as would decide my opinion, when in a given case it might be doubtful after a consideration of all the other symptoms presented. [The cross examination was pretty severe, but the witness did not appear confused or disconcerted. The witness stated that his brother married a cousin of the deceased.]

The Court here adjourned.

RECESS.—I take occasion to say here, the appearance, conduct, and uniform course of Mr. Mercer, senior, from the commencement of these agonizing family difficulties, have been the theme not only of approbation, but of admiration by all parties, not excepting even those who are legally bound to appear against him He still continues to sit in Court during the progress of the trial with that same strikingly calm, anxious, meek, and patient look which is enough to call tears to the eyes of any one. He takes no active part, so far as appears publicly, in the trial. His work I suppose was done when the trial commenced. Nor has he any occasion to feel the slightest degree of anxiety in relation to the management of the case, as long as Peter A. Browne, Esq. stands at the helm, and guides the vessel with his clear, penetrating, abundantly-stored, and well disciplined mind. He is a fit commander for such a ship.

Singleton Mercer still maintains the same general appearance—changing his position from time to time—looking around—chews his tobacco—does not look anxious—nor do I think he wears the same fixed and resolute look which he did some days since. His continuance appears relaxed.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

DR. WM. RUSH, affirmed, (son of Benjamin Rush, who signed the Declaration of Independence.)—I am practising physician in Philadelphia, and have seen much of insane persons. I was for five years attending physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Do you concur with Dr. Van Dyke in the testimony which he gave this morning?

DEFENCE—We object.

The Judges ruled against the Attorney General.

WITNESS—I believe insanity to be a mental disease. The disease implies an abnormal condition of the brain. Mr. Molleson here went on to question the Doctor in relation to the subject of insanity in much the same way as the other witnesses have been. To distinguish between insanity and passion, I would inquire i to the causes which had produced the condition. I could not determine by any single test the state of insanity; it would be by the aggregate. Delusion, aberration of mind, &c. &c. are symptoms of insanity.

The Attorney General here proceeded to state the case substantially of S. Mercer, as a supposition—in the midst of which one of the defendant's counsel stopped him with an objection, to which the Attorney General replied. He was ultimately prevented from proceeding in this way, on the ground that the witness should have been present and heard the testimony on which the opinion of the witness is asked. In answer to the Attorney General the witness stated:—Dr. Rush Vandyke is known to me to be intimately acquainted with the subject of medical jurisprudence; unskilled persons are not competent judges of the various conditions of insanity

Cross examined by Mr. BROWNE.—Unless delusion be present, a person could not be regarded as insane; I consider delusion a species of insanity—monomania.

JOHN EVANT sworn—I knew Mr. Thomas Wright; he lives in Burlington County, Chester Township, Pensauguin Creek.

JOHN S. WALLACK testified to the same thing.

JAMES C. VANDYKE recalled.—I was on board the boat when the pistol was fired; I was in the room where Mr. Mercer was on that night most of the time.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—What was the conduct of Mr. Mercer?

WITNESS.—He behaved very quiet so far as I saw, and more exhausted than otherwise.

Express has come—4 o'clock.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING, April 1, 1843.—Amount outstanding of the issues prior to the 31st August, 1842, as recorded in the books of this office, $8,686,104 56
Notes issued under the act of the 31st Aug., 1842, 3,925,554 89
11,711,659 45
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the Accounting Officers, including those issued under the act of the 31st August, 1842, 25,272 00
$11,686,387 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, 3d April, 1843.
T. L. SMITH,
Reg. Tr'y of U. S.

LATEST SOUTHERN SHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—Cld Columbia, Hoover, Providence.

BALTIMORE, April 3—Arr Copper, Johnson, NYork. Cld Hannah, Smith, Pernambuco and a mkt.

RICHMOND, April 2—Arr Orleans, NOrleans. Sld Charles, NYork; Ann Eliza, do; Delaware, Boston

NORFOLK, April 1—Arr Thaddeus, Driscoll, NYork. Cld Corsair, [Br] Robbins, Jamaica. Sld Nidus, Storer, West Indies.

SAVANNAH, March 31—Arr Superb [Br] McMillan, Greenock. Below, two ships. Cld Colombo, Eldridge, New Orleans.

DARIEN, Ga. March 28—Sld Charles E Thorne, Smith, New York.

General Record.

BARQUE SARAH, [Br] Fletcher, at Savannah from Liverpool, reports—March 1st, lat 32 20, lon 38 18, at 5 p m, fell in with the wreck of a vessel of about 200 tons, copper bottom and bottom up, a lower yard being the only spar to be seen—rudder gone.—She was a sharp built vessel, and floated about five feet above the water; lowered down the boat and pulled close around her, but could not make out her name.

☞ THE PARISIAN ALTERATIVE MIXTURE, is guaranteed to cure all forms of secondary syphilis. Patients effected with pains in the bones, cutaneous eruptions, sore throat, and every other symptom indicative of the existence of venereal taint, should use this specific without delay. Sold in bottles at $1 each, in cases of half a dozen bottles, $5, (forwarded to any address.)
W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent,
Principal Office of the College 97 Nassau street.

☞ RHEUMATISM.—The most efficacious remedy for rheumatic affections is found in the compound and highly concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared by the authority of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of the city of New York. Many cases of the most distressing and inveterate character have been permanently cured by the use of a few bottles of this popular medicine Dr. Brande's Dictionary of the Materia Medica speaks of this preparation in the most unqualified terms of approbation. It is also of infinite service in all scrofulous diseases, cutaneous eruptions, and those affections resulting from the abuse of mercury. Sold in single bottles at 75 cents each; cases of half a dozen bottles, $3 50; do one dozen, $6.
W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent.
Principal office of the College, 97 Nassau st.

CURIOUS ORIGINAL WORK.—TWO HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.
THE FIRST PHARAOH OF EGYPT.
EPOCH, ABOUT B C., 2780.
ANCIENT EGYPT,
Her Monuments. Hieroglyphics and History, by George R. Gliddon, late U. S. Consul at Cairo.

The publisher of the New World is happy to announce that he has THIS DAY published the above-mentioned original and novel work in a double extra sheet, containing nearly two hundred hieroglyphics and illustrations accurately copied from the monuments of Egypt, and engraved expressly for this work.

This book may well be considered a curiosity in literature, as it not merely contains the only representations and translations of the once unintelligible symbols and writings of the ancient Egyptians ever published in the United States, but presents to the American reader for the nominal price of 25 cents, a compendium of the entire discoveries of Champollion and others down to the present time, which is not elsewhere extant in the English language, and which could not be obtained in French, Italian and German for less than two thousand five hundred dollars, because no works on these subjects can be obtained apart from expensive plates.

It is impossible in an advertisement to give any detailed account of the contents of this work; suffice it to say, it begins at the beginning; and, after presenting fac-similes of the three hieroglyphical alphabets, showing their combinations and interpreting their historical facts, (in the course of which will be found the origin and dates of the Pyramids,) the great errors of Archbishop Usher's chronology of the Bible are demonstrated; the high cultivation, power and wealth of the ancient Egytians proved, and the theories of modern geologists strikingly corroborated In a word, it is not too much to aver, that a thousand vexed questions of chronology, theology, archæology, hierology, &c., about which learned

DIVINES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS

have been wrangling for centuries, are so conclusively settled by this work that they can never be agitated again.

Single copies 25 cents; five copies for $1; to agents, booksellers, &c. $16 per hundred

This important and curious work can scarcely fail to have an immense sale, and early orders, accompanied by cash, are solicited. Address
J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann street.

☞ THIS DAY PUBLISHED—Mason's fac simile edition of the Edinburgh Review, No. 155, and the London Quarterly Review, No 142.

Contents of the Edinburgh Review:
1. The Advertising System. 2. Archdeacon Williams' Homerus. 3. Recreations of Christopher North. 4. The Bible in Spain. 5. Madame Sceopenhauer and others on the changes of social life in Germany. 6. Wilson's Voyage round Scotland and the Isles. 7. Distress of the Manufacturing Districts, causes and remedies. 8. The lost Standard of Weight and Measure—Principles of metrical reform 9. Ministerial misrepresentations regarding the East.

Contents of the London Quarterly Review.
1. Victor Hugo's Letters on the Rhine. 2. Parochial Catechising. 3. Edwin the Fair. 4. Mediœval Kalendars—Saints Days. 5. Handley Cross, or the Sea-Hunt. 6 Queens of France and royal favorites, by Mrs. Forbes Bush. 7. Sanitary condition of the laboring classes. 8. Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. 9. Election Committees and Registration of Electors. 10. Dickens' American Notes. 11. Life of Sir Astley Cooper. 12. Treaty of Washington. Subscriptions received by
JOSEPH MASON, Publisher,
102 Broadway, (up stairs.)

☞ BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIDLA—This wonderful medicine is daily growing in favor with the medical faculty, which is not the case with similar extracts. We call the attention of invalids to such statements as we shall offer from time to time, of its all powerful healing influence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1843.

MR. C. C. BRISTOL:—

SIR,—The happy effect produced upon my son, six years of age, through the use of your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla, induces me to offer to the public my cheerful recommendation of the same.

My son has been afflicted with an obstinate scrofulous affection, attended with extensive ulcerations about the head, both internal and external, having been more or less afflicted with this disease from his birth.

I am now pleased to inform you that he is now enjoying good health. Perfectly cured by your Sarsaparilla alone—after fruitless attempts of other medicines and remedies by the profession. It would afford me pleasure at any time to confer with any one who may desire to know the nature and effects of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, at my store, 208 Stanton street, or at my dwelling; 66 Suffolk street, New York.
Yours, respectfully, J. L. BURNETT.

Sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Burger, 50 Courtlandt street, and Druggists generally.

☞ THE FRENCH ANTI-PHLOGISTIC MIXTURE or the cure of all discharges from the urethra—sold in bottles, at $1, and at 50 cents each.
W. S. RICHARDSON, Agent,
97 Nassau street

☞ COL. C. S. BENSON, 219 BLEECKER ST., has used Sherman's Lozenges in his family for the last three years, and has found them the best medicines in use. His children take them without difficulty, and when they have a cough or cold Sherman's Cough Lozenges cure them up in a few hours; or when they are troubled with worms, one or two doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges destroy and dispel them. He has cured himself of Dyspepsia by one box of the Dinner Lozenges. Col. Benson is one of our worthiest citizens, and would not lend himself to any species of deception. If you want the genuine Sherman's Lozenges, go to 106 Nassau street, or any of the Doctor's agents, and you can get them without the fear of having Peter Snook's, or any worthless pedlar's miserable trash, imposed upon you.

☞ HEADS OF HAIR.—A. C. Barry, Artist in Hair, from London The importance which all ages have to the head of hair, is a clear index of the value set upon personal figure, and when by some capricious freak of nature, the human form is deprived of its fair proportion, art is resorted to, in order, by artificial means, to supply the deficiency. Hence have arisen those wonderful discoveries which bid nature defiance. Barry's Ventilating and Gossamer Wigs and Scalps, still stand pre-eminent above all others Their peculiar light, gossamer and ventilating character—their being shaped exactly as the natural hair grows—their elasticity and their superior material and workmanship, as well as their style of finish and arrangement, all combine to form such perfect heads of hair, that they must be seen to be fully appreciated.—An inspection of Barry's real heads of hair will satisfy the most fastidious that they are the best and cheapest in the city, which can only be had at 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, upstairs.

☞ DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM LIVERWORT, 376 Bowery, is the only medicine on which those who have coughs, colds, or consumption, can depend with any degree of certainty of being cured; therefore we warn them to avoid imitations under the name of Balsams, which are no use whatever, and also counterfeits made and advertised by persons void of principle and feeling. I do not sell this article to W. W. Thayer or J. O. Fay, nor authorise them to advertise it. We are constantly receiving letters expressive of the full and unlimited confidence reposed in this remedy, besides we have furnished us from various parts of the United States, the most conclusive certificates of cure. Dr. Leeds, sole wholesale agent, 127 Maiden lane, Mrs. Hay's, Brooklyn. Extract from a certificate:

Dear Sir—About two years since I was confined to my bed with a violent cough, pain in the chest and raising blood, and thick matter. I used two bottles of the Balsam Liverwort, and now am well. (Signed.)
WILLIAM WILKINS.
New York, January 17, 1843.

☞ DR. SANGRADO, THE MEDICAL TUTOR of Gil Blas, vowed that he could cure every body with bleeding and warm water. But his patients generally got worse under his treatment and resorted to other remedies. We have Dr. Sangrados in New York, who puff themselves quite as assiduously as he did, and like him without any success. Even when they dress their remedies in borrowed plumes, and offer them under the names of genuine preparations, they never catch a customer twice. Peters' Vegetable Pills and Medicated Lozenges, cannot be counterfeited in their curative properties, although they may be imitated in color and in name. Beware of all decoys! Remember if your systems are disordered the remedy adapted to your complaint, whatever it may be, can be had in the form of Lozenges or Pills, at 125 Fulton street. For all diseases of the stomach or bowels are radically cured without pain or inconvenience, by Peters' Vegetable Pills or Cathartic Lozenges; and the Cough and Worm Lozenges are equally effective in removing the disorders they are designed to relieve.

☞ IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—New York, March 31st, 1843—Messrs. J. Pease & Son—Gentlemen—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your invaluable Horehound Candy, I think I owe to you and to the public to make known my experience. I had been afflicted with a severe cough; I tried various remedies that were puffed up; and I had no relief until I used your Candy, and I am now entirely well. The most singular properties of your Candy were evinced on my child of ten and a half years of age. He had been a long time looking as though he was going into decline, appeared to be suffering under a hacking cough and oppression of the breast and lungs; he partook freely of Horehound Candy, that is to say a two shilling package, and the cough and other bad symptoms passed away, and he passed a worm of over 12 inches in length from him. I have no doubt but these symptoms would have eventually impaired his life. I have recommended it to several of my friends, and they have all found relief; and I would advise all troubled with any pulmonary complaint to make use of the Horehound Candy, and my word for it they will be satisfied.
JOSEPH WARREN, Jr, 171 Hester st.

Agents—Bugers & Zieber, 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia; Lyons, Nashville, Tenn.; 110 Robinson, Baltimore st., Baltimore; Weed & Waters, Troy.

MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday, April 4—6 P. M.

The operations of the board were large, but prices generally fell. New York stocks, issued to companies, were influenced by the late declaration of the illegality of the laws by which they were authorised. The Erie Railroad 6's fell to par; Kentucky fell ½; Ohio at the rates of yesterday firm.

At the new board the operations were larger, and prices heavy.

Letters from Columbus, Ohio, state that the Ohio domestic loan was in demand at 70 a 75 being receivable for certain lands.

The New Board this morning enforced the rule of requiring a deposite of ten per cent on contracts—a resolution which reduced the number of speculators.

The Star from St. Thomas, brings $40,000 in specie.

The arrivals of specie at New Orleans, from the 22d to the 24th inst. have been as follows:—

Previous to the 22d, since September 1,		$6,400,969
On the 22d, from Tampico,	21,508	
" Philadelphia,	80,000	
On the 23d, from New York, per Oconee,	109,759	
" Jamaica,	2,200	
" Mexico,	181,200	
" Liverpool,	10,000	
		418,668
Total,		$6,819,576

At Boton the Merchants Bank refuses to receive Spanish and Mexican fractional pieces except at the rates established by the banks in New York.

It is highly amusing to observe the tenacity with which people in favor of the credit system, or in other words eternal indebtedness, cling to every description of depreciated currency. When the circulation was composed exclusively of bank paper, they urged the banks to suspend, in order that their issues might depreciate to the level of those of the broken banks of the south. When the banks resumed, they opposed the bill to compel the country banks to keep their money circulation at par, because the discount afforded lucrative shaves. Now that the circulation is becoming metallic, and a large proportion of it being of light coin, which accumulates rapidly, because it passes here for more than its value, the banks and the Post Office, following sound rules of finance, have refused to take the foreign coins for more than their value. True to their principles of fraud, the advocates of depreciated paper now contend for a depreciated silver circulation. What insanity is it that constantly urges men to run in debt, and continually impels them to defraud creditors by some juggle? The state of the silver circulation loudly demanded a remedy, which has been simply applied by the banks exercising their undoubted right of receiving the coin only at its real value. The Express has an incoherent phillipic against the banks for presuming to do so they please, remarking as follows:—

"If the Banks do not wish to receive these coin, let them refuse in the same manner as individuals would. They have it completely in their power to regulate their own business in such a manner that they will lose nothing by simply refusing to receive them. The power to alter the current rate of value to any coin in the community is either a statute law of the land, or the law of merchants and traders. In the absence of the first the latter class would be the proper tribunal. But for the Banks and Post Office in this city, to assume the power, is a step calculated to throw every thing into confusion. No man can *pay the postage of a letter without a vexatious loss.*"

The last line contains the key to the whole. It is vexatious when an individual is rumaging in a pocket among anti-dated memorandum checks ready for operation, he overtakes as much small coin as he thinks will pay the postage of a letter, and then be told that his "coin is light," and will be taken like his checks, only for their real value. We say this is vexatious and calculated to make one's blood boil with indignant patriotism, at the enormity of those who will not take depreciated paper and light coin in discharge of claims. But the Express goes on to say—

"A person to pay a postage of twelve and a half cents, if he pays in *two sixpences has to put with it three cents.*—The divisions made by the Banks are very unjust. Four sixteenths at five cents make but twenty cents; two eighths at eleven cents make but twenty cents; and thus there is a vexatious loss in every trifling transaction.

That the Spanish coin in circulation is worn down, and that its intrinsic value is not the same as it was when it came from the mint, is very true, but the same is the case with our own coin. *Dimes and half dimes are not of the weight they were when they first came from the mint.*"

The last remark is an audacious mis-statement. The mass of the American coin is not perceptibly depreciated. But, he says, "the divisions *made by* the banks are unjust—4-16ths at five cents make 20 cents." 4-16ths of what? The weight of a Spanish dollar worth one hundred cents, is 414 grains, 1-16th of which is grains 25,875. Now, the pieces in circulation, according to the United States mint experiments on large quantities taken from circulation, weigh but 21 grains, or 4,875 less than 1-16th, and about 1-20th, its real value, at which the banks take it If the astute editor were to buy a half pipe of rum, whether smuggled or otherwise, and it should be reduced by wastage to a quarter pipe, it would be pretty difficult to persuade him that he had got his money's worth, although it still should be contained in the half pipe cask.

This state of the currency is illustrative of the fallacies which for years have overrun the country in relation to the duties of Congress in regard to it. The Constitution provides as follows:—

"Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

"No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

The bills of credit have frequently been decided to be paper money, the meaning of the constitution being to put an end to the various State emissions, the evils of which were then felt in their full force. The only "currency" recognised in the constitution is that of the precious metals. The States are forbid to interfere with it in any way; but gradually they, in violation of the spirit of the constitution, authorised banks to do that for which they themselves had no right, viz. to issue bills of credit to circulate as money. After the public became familiar with this contravention of the constitution, and the functions of the constitutional currency entirely supplanted by the bills of credit, not emitted by the States, but authorised by them, it is suddenly discovered that these paper bills are the currency, "the value of which Congress is to regulate." Now, the only value which the bills, constituting this currency, possess, is the ability of the issuers to do that which they promise on the face; consequently the only "regulation" of which they are susceptible is, for Congress to pay the debts of the weak banks. To every unprejudiced observer, it is very clear that the constitution never contemplated any such currency, nor gave Congress any power in regard to it. The "regulation" which the constitution did contemplate, is to remedy the existing evil in relation to the small silver coin. It is undoubtedly the duty of Congress, under the constitution, to call it all in, and re-coin it, in the same way that periodical purifications of the English currency have repeatedly taken place, no later than last summer, in relation to the light sovereigns. Instead of indulging chimerical ideas about "regulating" the paper emissions of a thousand rival issuers, this matter of specie is that which demands their attention.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.

$4000	Ohio 6's, 1860	s3	67¾	500	do 6's, 1860		101
3000	do		67¼	2000	Ohio 6's, 1856	s3	66¾
4000	do		67⅛	1000	do 1860		66¾
16000	do	s3	67	5000	NY Wtr Ln, 1860		91
1000	do	b3	67	20	shas Mech. Bk		67¼
5000	do	s30	66¾	50	NJersey	s60	67
2000	Kentucky bond		84⅞	10	Mohawk		28⅝
2000	do	s30	81¾	25	shas Paterson		43¼
2000	do	s2	84¾	150	Stonington	b60	19
2000	do	s10	84¾	5	Ohio L Ins & Tr		54
2000	do	b3	84¾	50	Jackson M. Ins	b10	51
86	six yr Ky bond		90	30	Syr & Utica		par
19	shas Del & Hud		90	5	Aub & Roch		95¾
3500	NY 7's, 1849		103¾	10	do		95

Second Board

$3000	Ohio 6's	s15	67½	$1000	Ohio 6's	s10	67¼
1000	do	b30	67¼	1000	do	s10	67

Commercial Stock Exchange—18 Wall st.

$1000	NY 6's, 1862	s60	100⅝	2000	do	tw	66¾
1000	do	b30	100	7000	do		66¾
11000	do	b30	100¼	3000	do	nw	66¾
1000	do	b30	100⅜	7000	Illinois 6's, 1870		22⅛
1000	do	s30	100⅜	1000	do	b20	22½
1000	do	s3	100¼	8000	do	s30	22⅜
3000	do		100⅛	12000	do	s30	22⅛
1000	Ohio 6's, 1860	s15	67¼	1000	do	b30	22⅛
1000	do		67⅛	1000	Kentucky 6's	nw	84¾
1000	do	bnw	67¼	8000	do	tw	84¾
1000	do		67	2000	do	b15	84¾
5000	do		66¾	4000	do		84¾
1000	do	tw	66¾	1000	do		84½
2000	do		66¾				

Second Board.

$4000	Illinois 6's, 1870		22⅛	$1000	Ohio 6's, 1860		67
4000	do		22⅛	1000	do	s10	67
5000	do	b3	22⅛	1000	Kentucky 6's	stw	84¾
2000	Ohio 6's, 1860		66¾	50	shas Stonington	b15	19
1000	do		67				

State of Trade.

The following sale of Real Estate took place:—

Chancery Sale—Dwelling house and lot of ground No. 169 Reade street, at $2,895.

Ashes—Pots are taken at $5 a 5 12½.

Cotton—The sales amounted to 800 bales.

Flour and Grain.—There is an improvement in Canal, holders ask $5 12½. Of Ohio and Michigan, via Canal, there is none now in market. New Orleans Flour is worth $4 75 a 4 87½ for good to $5 for fancy brands. Georgetown, Howard street and Brandywine are steady at $4 50. No Wheat in market. Corn scarce.

New York Cattle Market.

Owing to the small number of Beeves in market, a further advance was obtained; and we quote $5 to $7 50 as the prices of retailing qualities. All the Cows and Calves in market were taken at $15 a 25 to $32 50. All the Sheep were sold at $3 to $6.

Foreign Markets.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

HAVANA, March 21, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—

Since my last the prevalence of northerly winds has kept back produce on its way to market by detaining the coasters in the outports, and the quaintity arrived has consequently been very small. This has checked the downward tendency of prices, and planters are now firm at 4¼ 8½ a 6 10 rs for assorted—whites 8¾ a 11¼ rs; yellows 5 a 5½ rs; browns 4 a 4½ rs. Prices must however undergo a further reduction, as limits from Europe will not bare present rates.

Coffee is very dull and prices nominal. Firsts $8a9½; seconds 15¾ a 7; triache $3½ a 4. Molasses, nothing doing.

Flour $14¾; Lard $11; Codfish $4½; Candles, mould 16rs; sperm 32; Hams $11; Potatoes $3; Onions $4 per 100 bunches.

Freights have during the past week been very inactive, owing to numerous arrivals at this port and Matanzas. Shippers are very unwilling to come forward, and a reduction of 10s is demanded, £3 10s being the general offer. A small bark has however been closed to-day at £4, which it is hoped may tend to make a rate; should we have many arrivals a decline may be counted on.

Exchange is a little firmer to-day, in consequence of the demand for the packet, and we quote London 8 a 9 per cent prem.; New York, par a 1 per cent prem.

Died.

On Wednesday morning, 29th ult. of chronic enteritis, VICTOR JACLARD, eldest son of Sebastien and Clara Jaclard, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Passengers Arrived.

APALACHICOLA—Ship Marianna—J Peters, S Hobert, and J Lampley.

Passengers Sailed.

HAVRE—Packet ship Baltimore—Captain A Louvel, lady and servant, of France; F Cousinery, New York; Mrs Beetle, Miss Newman.

FROM BOSTON—Steam ship Columbia, for Liverpool—Additional: Capt Geo Sears, of Boston; A P Montan, bearer of despatches to France; H Gourd, Sol mon Kohnstann, S Moulton, Geo Burgess, New York. For Halifax—N Merritt, NYork; J Stokes, Wm B Black, Halifax.

Foreign Importations.

ST DOMINGO CITY—Schr Topic—900 legs mahogany 107 cc roons tobacco 35 bbls honey 18 tons fustic M Platt.

Domestic Importations.

NEW ORLEANS—Brig Lisbon—122 bbls pork Jas Brown—525 Reed & Schermerhorn—625 bbls flour Dwight & Johnson.

MOBILE—Barque Waterform—159 bales cotton Ramsay & Demot—52 Spofford & Tileston—13 D C Estes—59 Perkins & Hopkins—73 J H Tallman—40 Treadwell & son—12 R L Maitland—113 Bogart & Kneeland—37 L N Witey—11 Smith & Mills—10 Barstow & Pope—40 Vandevoort & Hayward—245 hides Spofford & Tileston—2 sugar mills Van Arkins & son—2 cks Sturges & Clearman—2 bxs M Knowlton—40 bales cotton 2 bxs to order.

APALACHICOLA—Ship Martha Washington—400 bales cotton J G King—305 W Barnwell—47 J Lee—187 Bogart & Kneeland—130 H Coit—36 C Davis.

APALACHICOLA—Ship Marianna—211 bales cotton Post & Phillips—320 Holbrook Nelson & co—31 Wood, Johnston & Burritt—59 Boorman, Johnston & co—55 W Ridley & co—26 E D Hurlbut & co—70 Barstow & Pope—89 W H Howland & co—2 do moss Smith & Wright—3 do Post & Main—2 bxs 1 bale A W Spies—135 bales 10 hides to order.

ST MARKS—Brig R Greaing—91 bales cotton Smith & Mills—32 Perkins & Hopkins—11 Smith & Wright—52 Center & co—25 J Mel—116 Holbrook, Nelson & co—18 R L Maitland—37 Taylor & Rich—35 Hillyer & Brush—7 Spear & Pattou—55 Maitland & co.

DARIEN—Brig Peter Demill—16 bales cotton R Nichols—40 North, Manning & Patrick—212 Barstow & Pope—41 Saltus & co—44 H Coit & co—54 J & S Stone—23 Perkins & Hopkins—65 Smith, Mills & co—100 Boorman, Johnston & co—22 R R Graves.

MARITIME HERALD.

Ship Masters and Agents.

We shall esteem it a favor, if Captains of Vessels will give to Commodore ROBERT SILVEY, of our News Fleet, a Report of the Shipping left at the Port whence they sailed, the Vessels Spoken on their Passage, a List of their Cargo, and any Foreign Newspapers or News they may have. He will board them immediately on their arrival. Agents and Correspondents, at home or abroad, will also confer a favor by sending to this Office all the Marine Intelligence they can obtain. Nautical Information of any kind will be thankfully received.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 5.

SUN RISES	5 40	MOON SETS	12 0
SUN SETS	6 27	HIGH WATER	12 0

Cleared.

Ships Edwina, West, Amsterdam. E D Hurlbut & Co; Norma, Barton. Havana, M Taylor.—Brigs Historian, Dodge, Rotterdam, Schmidt & Balchen; J H Cheney, Crabtree, North of Europe, Nesmith, Leeds & Co; Levant, Webster, Manzanilla, do ko; New Jersey, Brown, Darien. Ga. R M Demill.—Schrs Leonidas, Welch, Kingston, Ja. H Underwood; Narragansett, Baker, Halifax, H G Donavan.

Arrived.

Ship Martha Washington, Tyler, 16 days from Apalachicola, with cotton, to Post & Phillips.

Ship Marianna, Phillips, 16 days from Apalachicola, with cotton, to Post & Phillips.

Barque Reform, Tilyou, 16 days from Mobile, with cotton, to Sturges & Clearman—8 steerage passengers

Brig Star, Risley, 50 days from St. Thomas, with $40,000 in specie to A. Hubbard. Sailed in co. with British brig Lady of the Lake, Young, for NYork. Left barque Backus, for Philadelphia, and others.

Brig Lisbon, Nichols, 27 days from New Orleans, with pork and molasses, to master. 22d ult. lat 32 5, lon 76 7, spoke brig Hudson, 2 days from Wilmington, NC. for La Guayra.

Brig Rudolph Groning, Sheffield, 13 days from St. Marks, with cotton, to Sturges & Clearman.

Brig Peter Demill, 16 days from Darien, with cotton, to R. M. Demill.

Schr Topic, Smith, 18 days from St. Domingo City, with mahogany, to M. Platt. Left barques Manchester, Jarman, of Philadelphia, for Antwerp, next day; Perseverance, (Br) for Liverpool, 25 days; British brig Chas. Hamilton, for do. The T. experienced severe weather on the passage—carried away forevyard, bulwarks, &c.

Schr Silver Spring, Crowell, 8 days from Salem, with mdse, to master.

Schr Victoria, Allen, 4 days from Norwich, in ballast, to master.

Schr Eliza, Doane, 4 days from Norwich, with mdse, to master.

Schr Resolution, Cheub, 6 days from Dennis, with mdse, to master.

Schr R. P. Waring, Lord, from Sedgwick, with lumber, to R. P. Buck.

Schr Andromeda, Rude, 8 days from Lubec, with plaster, to Breit & Vose.

Schr Louisa, Kruger, from Brandywine, with corn meal, to master.

Schr Saml Henry, White, 3 days from Folly Landing, with corn and oats, to H P. Havens.

Schr Frances, Fowler, from Philadelphia, with coal—bound to Newark.

Schr Catharine Amanda, Teal, from Philadelphia, with coal, to master.

Schr Morning Star, Hudson, from Richmond, with coal, to master.

Sloop Top Gallant, Hale, from Brandywine, with corn meal, to Allen & Paxson.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

OFFICE OF THE RHODE ISLANDER, NEWPORT, April 3, 1843.

ARR 1st, Harvest, Presby, Taunton for NYork; 2d, Massasoit, Brown, NYork for Fall River; Rienzi, Durfee, and June, Sturgess, Providence for NYork. Sld Radius, Boston

Sld 3d, H Ames, Jare Fish, and St Geoaire, Richmond: Harvest, Andromeda, and Superior, NYork; James Otis, Washington, NC; Arion, and Vigilant, NYork.

General Record.

BRIG PARAGON, Brayton, of Providence, at Boston from Mobile, broke adrift from Gray's wharf, in a sudden squall from NW. on Saturday night, between 10 and 12 o'clock, and drove into Ripley's wharf, carrying away her head and head rails, and taking off the bowsprit even with the night heads, but without doing other damage. A gang of men from the Navy Yard assisted in disengaging her from the wharf, and she was taken back to her berth.

Whalemen.

ARR at New Bedford 31st ult. St George, Fisher, from Pacific Ocean, Mani Nov 7, with 2900 bbls sp oil Reports at Lahaina in Nov, Dragon, Hammond, Sippican, 15 mos out, 350; Newark, Pendleton, Stonington, 12 mos 500 wh; Hamilton, Hand, SH, 23 mos, 200 sp 2900 wh: Wm Penn, Lincoln, Falmouth, 13 mos, 600; Hydespe, Pest, NB, 19 mos, 200. (has been reptd same date and place, 150); Nye, Smith, NB, 35 mos, 900 (reptd abt same date and place, with 500, 800 and 1000); Sarah Frances, Daggett, FH, 35 mos, 1250; Harvest, Gardner, Nant. 26 mos, 1000; Young Eagle, Austin, do, 27 mos, 2250; Oregon, Sherman, FH, 16 mos, 930, Frances, Hussey, NB, 26 mos