LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1846.

Webster vs. Ingersoll—The true State of the Case.

This has been a tremendous week in Congress. The episode in the Senate came in upon the quiet monotony of the Oregon debate, like a tornado that has long been brewing in the horizon, but which has suddenly burst upon us in the middle of the day. The old black-maned lion of Massachusetts, who has been, for some years past, the theme of abuse and detraction, by every pettifogging demagogue in the country—of the cellar-door democracy—that class who regard it aristocratic to wear a clean shirt, and as an evidence of federalism to be found in contact with soap and water—old Black Dan, we say, has been waked up, and has shaken himself; and has moved up the hill with the gates of Gaza upon his shoulders.

No report of his late speech can give you even a shadowy idea of the second day of "the godlike" in the Senate. He stood like an isolated, stern, rugged cliff, in an open plain, with darkened clouds around its summit, and thunder muttering in them, and lightning flashing through them; and a storm of hail and meteoric stones descending from them. In short, he loomed out as dark as a thunder cloud, and the boldest felt something of terror in his presence. The greatest, or at least, the most conspicuous and unescapable point in his second day, was that Hon. Charles Jared Ingersoll is not a man of truth. Never was mortal man more unequivocally expheit in denouncing the lie, without using the word, than Webster. He has raised a direct question of veracity; and there is no escape from it.

The fact is, Webster has been a persecuted man All the dogs of party—

"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheat,
Only see how they have barked at him."

And they commenced again at the present session, actually forgetting that the man himself was on the ground, and that there was a probability he might think fit to discharge his "seven vials of wrath," (as Mr. Dickinson was pleased to call the wrath of his "fearful adversary,") upon their "humble and devoted heads."

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, with his very equivocal position in the affections of the democracy, and anxious to divert attention from his equally equivocal position upon the Oregon question, rather than to confess himself, was driven, *ex necessitate*, to something startling in his closing address upon the notice, as Chairman on Foreign Affairs. Hence his assault upon that common scape-goat of political hacks, that resort of patriotic indignation of the Roundheads—Daniel Webster. His shoulders were broad, his forbearance had given a tacit assurance that he would not notice it; and Charles Jared would reap the immortality of having disclosed to the democracy the latest, and deepest, and basest of Daniel's derelictions! Alas! for poor Charley. He counted without his host. He was caught napping that time; and the only regret is, that Mr. Dickinson had to suffer with him. But he stood as Charley's endorser, and he was bound to foot the bill. It was like drawing his eye-teeth, to be sure; but he had to do it.

Mr. Ingersoll's manner in the House yesterday was rather peculiar. His face was positively livid with mingled ferocity and fear: for we know that the man was in fear. He stood beforethe House under the most scathing and withering denunciations of falsehood. He attempted not their refutation; because he could not, we are apprehensive—he could not refute those blasting disclaimers of Webster. He was transfixed—he was impaled alive. He moves a counter-process against Webster; but will this extract that "emphatic monosyllable" so openly cast into the teeth of Charles Jared? No, sir.

And what else? After having denounced the imbecility of Tyler and his administration, after having used him to his purposes, and then betrayed him, we find the gentleman actually crouching and creeping and whining, like a cur lashed out of the kitchen, at the feet of Tyler. We know something upon this point; but we also know that John Tyler will never turn traitor to Webster, to serve the purposes of Old Veto's own political deceiver.

We shall have something more upon the subject presently. We may have no particular affection for a grizzly bear, but when we see a whole pack of starveling wolves around him, we go for the bear—we'll fight for him, rather than look on in silence at such foul play. Go it, Webster! Hit 'em again. You have shown fight at last, and we like your style of "putting in" exceedingly.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

In Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1846.

Fine spring morning. Prayer by the Rev.'d Mr. Milburn. Journal of yesterday.

Petitions by Messrs. Dix, (against plow patent of J. Wood;) by Mr. J. M. Clayton, from citizens of New York, Vermont and Michigan, protesting against war. Mr Clayton also submitted a resolution of inquiry on the subject of French spoliations. Petition by Mr. Webster, for a pension; by Mr. Benton, from publishers of New York, against the free admission of foreign periodicals and books; by Mr. Dix, from the Chamber of Commerce, New York, remonstrating against the proposed repeal of the pilot laws of 1837; laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr ATCHISON's resolution, calling for a new statistical map, showing the character of the journey to, soil of, and climate in Oregon, &c., was adopted.

Mr. ASHLEY reported from the Judiciary Committee, a bill providing for affidavits before the U. S. Courts, in certain civil cases.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. WEBSTER moved a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the executive for information for the years 1840, '41, '42 and '43, and the official correspondence upon the right of search of merchant vessels. [Mr. Webster will speak again by-and-by.]

On motion, the Senate resumed the regular order of the day, upon

THE OREGON QUESTION—THE N. E. BOUNDARY.

Mr. FAIRFIELD obtained leave of Mr. Bagby to make a few remarks upon the treaty settling the northeastern boundary. In reply, then, to Mr. Webster's declaration the other day, that there were not fifty reasonable inhabitants in Maine, opposed to the treaty. Mr. F. dissented from this opinion. The sense of the people of Maine was opposed to it; but they were bound by the act of their commissioners, and their concurrence was an act of necessity.—They had adopted the award of their commissioners; but they had never been satisfied with it. Mr. F. read several official letters; one of his own, calling the Legislature together upon this subject—another from Mr. Webster, &c. Maine had never been in favor of surrendering her territory, or her jurisdiction, for money, or for the free navigation of the St. Johns. They were, perhaps, ready to yield a portion of territory north of the St. Johns; not to the extent of three millions of acres. Mr. Fairfield referred to the old map of George III, giving the boundary of 1783, in a strong dotted line, precisely according to the claim of the United States; and quoted from a speech of Sir Robert Peel, in connection with some allusions of Sir Robert to this map, in which he declares that "he, Sir Robert, did not believe the claims of England to be well founded." Mr. Fairfield declared that the conduct of England had been fraudulent in claiming more than the title in her possession warranted her in demanding.

Mr. WEBSTER rose to reply, and was about proceeding, when

Mr. BAGBY, upon stating the nature of the case before the Senate, said he was willing to allow to this episode the whole day, or any specific time that might be desired.

Mr. WESTCOTT moved that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn over to Monday next. Rejected—16 to 26.

Mr. WEBSTER desired some ten words, which would occupy not more than that number of minutes, in reply to the Senator from Maine. He only asked ten minutes, if it were agreeable to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. BAGBY said that he would cheerfully allow ten minutes, or even a longer time, if desired.

Mr. WEBSTER gave it as his opinion, that whatever dissatisfaction might exist among the people of Maine, upon the boundary of the late treaty, they would infinitely prefer it to the state of affairs existing in 1841; and that they would never agree to be thrown back upon the old issue of arbitration, as proposed by the administration of Mr. Van Buren. As to the navigation of the St. John's, it was given, as asked by the Maine commissioners; and, upon the whole, he would leave it to everybody in Maine, if the question as now settled, was not far better than to have submitted to the uncertain issues of arbitration. Respecting the maps, Mr. Webster said there were two of them; and that they had probably been exchanged to show to each party the line as claimed by the other; and that while George III. had a map in his possession, giving the American line, we had one in our possession, defining the boundary consistent with the claims of Great Britain. When Mr. Webster had concluded,

Mr. BAGBY proceeded to the main order. [Your reporter from sheer physical exhaustion, is compelled to be brief with every speaker to-day, including Mr. Bagby.] Mr. Bagby believed the notice to be right and expedient. He believed that the discoveries of Gray, the explorations of Lewis and Clarke, and the settlement made by John Jacob Astor, together with the subsequent acquisition of the Spanish title, gave us a good deed up to 54 40, over Great Britain or any other nation. Recurring to the horrors of the "inevitable war," Mr. Bagby said he did not believe in them—we should have no war. He defended his course on the annexation of Texas. He had always been in favor of it; but did not believe the exigency, from the fact that the people of Texas were our people, was so pressing as many believed. His great objection to the North east boundary treaty, was, that it had not included the other, or some of the other questions in dispute, pending between the two governments. He denied, out and out, the authority of the Baltimore Convention. That was a court of limited jurisdiction, and had no authority over this case of Oregon. Mr. Bagby was ready to vote for any form of notice consistent with the dignity of the government, that would secure the greatest unanimity of the Senate; and he was also ready to vote upon a treaty, which did not violate the national honor, or impair the national rights. Upon the question of war, Mr. Bagby said, he was reminded of the remarks upon a war in India, by Sheridan; that it was gotten up by an old woman, conducted by two eunuchs, and suppressed by an affidavit.

In conclusion, Mr. Bagby was first in favor of the resolution for the clear notice—second, for the resolutions from the House; and thirdly, he was opposed to Mr. Colquitt's amendment for a "compromise."

When Mr. Bagby had concluded.

Mr. UPHAM secured the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1846.

AN ECHO FROM YESTERDAY.

After the reading of the journal, and a prayer from the Chaplain, (in which he beseached God that the angry passions, feelings, tempers, and thoughts of members may be brought into subjection to the peaceful reign of the Saviour,)

Mr. HILLIARD rose to a personal explanation. There being no objection, he briefly recapitulated what he said yesterday with reference to Daniel Webster; among other things, that the name of that distinguished statesman was oftener mentioned in Europe than that of any other man in America; but, at the same time, he did not compare him with the illustrious dead, (Washington) While in Europe he (Mr. H) was not a partizan. He had heard Jackson, Calhoun, and others, spoken of with admiration, and had always heard the name of Mr. Webster mentioned with respect and admiration. While he was there he heard no name mentioned more frequently, except the name of Washington itself. The name of Jackson was always mentioned with admiration, and he always spoke of him in terms of admiration as a public man. When Mr. Clay paid a visit to Paris, after the treaty of Ghent, that gentleman said, "when the tide of victory, (resulting from the battle of New Orleans) came to me, I walked the Boulevards an inch higher." When gentlemen go abroad they find that the mists of party leave them; they can look across the Atlantic and view things at home as they are. It was a most disingenuous attempt of his colleague to identify him with any thing further than this. He (Mr. H.) was yesterday misunderstood, else the expression of some of the members of the House would not have been indulged. [He referred to the hissing.] Mr. Webster had earned his reputation; let him enjoy it.

The SPEAKER stated that the question pending was on the appeal from the decision of the chair yesterday.

[By way of explanation, it is necessary to state that Mr. Ashmun had submitted an amendment (to a resolution offered by Mr. Bayly,) calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to this House whether any person has been permitted to violate the secrets of the Department of State, by an examination of papers or documents; if so, when it took place; and whether the Secretary communicated to any person any private or confidential document, or information; if so, to whom and when. The Speaker had decided this amendment to be out of order, and Mr. Ashmun had taken an appeal from the decision of the chair.]

Mr. ASHMUN (this morning) said that he had offered his amendment to the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia.

The SPEAKER expressed his concurrence in the decision of the gentleman who yesterday occupied the chair, (Mr. Hopkins) that it was out of order.

Mr. ASHMUN remarked that he wanted to know the origin of the conspiracy; and on his appeal, asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama.—Does the gentleman charge a conspiracy?

Mr. ASHMUN.—I do, sir.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Who does the gentleman charge?

Mr. ASHMUN.—Not that gentleman. (Pointing to Mr. Houston.)

Mr. HOUSTON.—Who does the gentleman accuse?

Mr. ASHMUN.—An honorable member of the House, and others behind him.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What proof has the gentleman of a conspiracy?

Mr. ASHMUN.—If any gentleman feels himself implicated, let him answer.

Mr. HOUSTON.—I want to know whether the gentleman includes the President and the Secretary of State.

Mr. ASHMUN.—When we get the information, I will answer as I see fit.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Then I say this: that the gentleman from Massachusetts has made a charge of conspiracy which he cannot, disclose to the House, because he knows it to be totally untrue. [Cries of "order."]

Mr. ASHMUN.—I propose to prove it by the information which will be disclosed. Let the gentleman vote for my amendment, and then he will see.

Mr. HOUSTON.—The gentleman says he can prove a conspiracy between the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ingersoll) and some other individuals. If he intends to include the President and Secretary of State, the charge is totally untrue.

Mr. COBB claimed the floor.

Mr. ASHMUN said he had not yielded it.

The SPEAKER remarked that he understood the gentleman from Connecticut to take his seat.

Mr. HOPKINS asked Mr. Cobb to give way.

The SPEAKER.—Does the gentleman from Georgia yield the floor?

Mr. COBB.—For a moment.

Mr. HOPKINS said something in defence of his decision yesterday—that Mr. Ashmun's amendment was out of order; to which

Mr. ASHMUN replied.

Mr. COBB moved to lay the appeal on the table, and

Mr. ASHMUN thereupon called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

And being taken, the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 105, nays 62.

Mr. BAYLY's resolution, submitted yesterday, was read, and is as follows, viz:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, copies of the correspondence in the year 1841, between the President of the United States and the Governor of New York, relative to the appearance of Joshua A. Spencer, Esq., District Attorney of the United States, for the Western district of New York, in the courts of the State of New York, as counsel for Alexander McLeod.

Mr. BAYLY moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK.—Will the gentleman withdraw the motion? (Cries of "No," "no!")

Mr. BAYLY—No, I'll not withdraw for anybody. (A voice—"that's right, hold on.")

The SPEAKER.—Those in favor of seconding the demand for the previous question will rise.

Seventy-nine gentlemen were counted in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER.—It is evidently carried by a majority.

Mr. SCHENCK—I ask for tellers. [Voices—"We don't want tellers."]

Tellers were appointed, and, having counted, declared the result—ayes 98, nays 35.

So the demand for the previous question was seconded, the main question ordered to be put, and and the resolution adopted.

DANIEL WEBSTER AGAIN BEFORE THE BAR.

Mr. DICKSON moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll was yesterday adopted.

The SPEAKER.—Did the gentleman vote with the majority?

Mr. DICKSON.—Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER.—The gentleman from Connecticut moves to re-consider the vote.

Mr. DICKSON.—And wishes to say a few words.

Mr. DANIEL.—(who had arisen)—Who has the floor?

Mr. DICKSON.—I have not yielded.

Mr. DANIEL.—Does not other business take precedence?

The SPEAKER.—A privileged question takes precedence of all other business.

Mr. MCCLELLAND raised a question, whether it was in order to move a re-consideration of the resolution, and asked the Clerk, through the Speaker, whether the resolution was yet in the hands of the President?

The SPEAKER.—Such is the fact.

Mr. MCCLELLAND insisted on his point.

The SPEAKER decided that the motion was in order; and, after conversation and an appeal from the decision of the Chair, the Speaker's decision was sustained by the House.

Mr. DICKSON then addressed the House, and related an anecdote, in the course of his remarks. There was a man in Connecticut, a long time ago, of the same name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ingersoll.)—This man was a stamp commissioner in Connecticut. The people were unwilling that the duties of that office should be performed. So the man took an oath that he would not again perform the duties; and he was brought from the prison in which he had been incarcerated, on a white horse, followed by a concourse of citizens, and he afterwards said, in referring to this circumstance, that while on the horse he was reminded of the passage of Revelations which spoke of the white horse and his rider.

Mr. INGERSOLL—(correcting him)—The "pale" horse.

Mr. DICKSON.—Well, the "pale" horse and his rider, and hell following after. Mr. D. then spoke of his effort yesterday to inquire as to what money was expended from the secret service fund, for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. FARRAN—If the gentleman makes a charge, I will go with him.

Mr. DICKSON remarked that he was not privileged to prowl about the State Department and obtain secret information; and spoke of Mr. Ingersoll's grandfather as a tory.

Mr. INGERSOLL immediately arose, and said it was ungentlemanly to speak of his grandfather in that manner, in his presence. I may (remarked Mr. I.,) say something to you.

Mr. DICKSON.—The gentleman may say what he chooses. I would like to ask whether Mr. Buchanan is not reported to have said, if he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins, he *would tap them and let it out?*

Mr. BROADHEAD arose.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman yield the floor?

Mr. DICKSON—Yes, sir.

Mr. BROADHEAD—Mr. Buchanan never made the assertion; and it was proved untrue on the floor of the convention which was called to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania.

Mr. DICKSON—I am willing to take the gentleman's word for it.

Mr. INGERSOLL—The charge was completely refuted. At the time of the late war, Mr. Buchanan belonged to the federal party; but, he desired to add, Mr. Buchanan was not a federalist like *Webster*, for he shouldered his musket and went to fight. There were no bluelights held out in Pennsylvania to the enemy.

Mr. DICKSON made a remark, not distinctly heard, about bluelights.

The SPEAKER—The Chair would remind gentlemen that blue lights was not the legitimate subject before the House. (Laughter.)

Mr. DICKSON—If the gentleman insinuates that Connecticut burnt blue lights for the enemy, he has been grossly misinformed.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will confine himself to the subject.

Mr. YANCEY rose to a point of order. The subject of blue lights and Daniel Webster were intimately connected. (A voice—"Go on, blue light.")

Mr. DRESSER proceeded to defend Mr Webster; and when he concluded his remarks—

Mr. DANIEL expressed his views, and said, in justification of his vote yesterday, that whenever he had reason to believe that corruption had been practiced, he would withhold no effort to have it exposed, no matter who was involved in it, or to be affected by it.

Mr. YANCEY addressed the first part of his remarks to his colleague, (Mr. Hilliard,) and spoke of him as having in 1840 told how many towels Mr. Van Buren made use of, the number of gold spoons &c.

Mr. HILLIARD admitted that on one occasion he did read a part of Ogle's speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. YANCEY.—The gentleman acknowledges "the soft impeachment." And he went on to speak of Daniel Webster's conduct during the late war, and the remark about battering down the walls of the capitol rather than vote money, a few years ago—of his having received fees or pensions from the manufacturers to advocate their interests in the Senate.

Mr. WINTHROP.—I deny, *toto cœlo*, that, in any just sense, Mr. Webster is the pensioned agent of manufacturers.

Mr. YANCEY resumed, and spoke further of Mr. Webster—of the fee paid to him by the Barings for his legal opinion as to the ability of the States to pay their debts; and other matters, certainly not making him to appear an object to be loved by the pure in heart. The eagle soars aloft and bathes her plumes in the clouds, but the Moscovy drake wriggles in the mud, and from its feathers scatters fifth all around him. Mr. Webster had sunk so low as not to be entitled to the term creature, except connected with the qualification, wretched creature.

Mr. COBB said, they had talked long enough about this subject, and he moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr BAYLY.—Give me five minutes—I will renew the motion. Only five minutes.

Mr. DICKSON.—I withdraw my motion to reconsider.

And the whole subject was laid on the table.

SOMETHING MORE WARLIKE.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Rathbun in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, and establish military stations on the way to Oregon.

After debate, the hour to which the debate was heretofore limited, expired, and the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments.

Mr. MCCONNELL moved to amend, by raising twenty-one regiments, instead of one. If we wanted one, we wanted twenty-one.

Four voted in the affirmative! And general laughter in the negative.

Other amendments were disposed of, when the committee rose and reported the bill, as amended, to the House

The amendment of the committee, that the officers shall be selected from the regular line of the army, was concurred in—yeas 89, nays 82.

The question was stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, when a motion was made and carried, that the House adjourn.

BALTIMORE, April 11, 1846.

Non-arrival of the Unicorn—Progress of the Telegraph to Completion—The last Bladensburg Duel—More about Torrey—Welch and Delavan's Circus—Markets, Stock Board, &c.

The long continued absence of the steamer Unicorn is beginning to excite some apprehension in this city, especially among the friends and relations of those who are supposed to be on board, as to the cause of the delay. There are several Baltimoreans who were to have taken passage in her, among whom is J. Nevitt Steele, Esq., State Attorney for Baltimore county.

The telegraph line from this city to Philadelphia is progressing rapidly towards completion. If no accidents happen, it will, in all probability, be in operation by next Monday week, when the whole line will be complete from Washington to New York, when the revolution in business, trade, and newspaperdom, will commence to develope itself. The West and South, as well as Washington, and all intervening points, will then be one entire "newspaper day" nearer New York, the advantages of which the *Herald* will, as a matter of course, always display in its columns, to the farthest extent. Thomas F. Jones, Esq., of North Carolina, appeared before the court at Prince George's county, to answer to the indictment against him for fighting a duel and killing Mr. Johnson, of the same State, some months past. His trial, however, was, at his own request, deferred to the next term of the court, and his bail, in the sum of $6,000, continued.

There is nothing in the line of news stirring in Baltimore at the present time, business absorbing the entire attention of our citizens.

I mentioned in my last letter that the Rev. Mr. Torrey was not in so bad health as he has been reported to be.—I since learn that he has relapsed, and that it is now the confident belief of the warden and his physician, that he cannot possibly live longer than a month or six weeks. He, however, considers himself by no means in a dangerous condition, and is loud in his condemnation of Messrs. Phelps and Cleveland for not persisting in their exertions for his release. Like all persons afflicted with a slow consumption, he grasps at life to the last, and will only yield up hope with death. It is his opinion that if he had his liberty he would soon recover his wonted health. He is treated with every kindness and attention that humanity can suggest.

Welsh & Delavan's Circus commences a short season on Monday evening, in their mammoth tent, on the corner of Convoy and Charles streets. This circus always draws crowded houses in Baltimore, whilst others generally have rather a scratching time of it. Howes' company, at the Front street circus, closes this evening.

THE MARKETS.—City Mills flour, with a small stock, continues to be held nominally at $5. There have been some transactions in Howard street at $4 75; but towards the close a kind of apathy is apparent, as if operators were disposed to wait advices from Europe; the car price is $4,62½. Susquehanna has sold at $4,75 to $4 81¼. The inspections of Flour for the week comprise 19,383 barrels and 465 half barrels. There were also inspected 160 barrels Rye Flour, and 25 bbls and 25 bbls Corn Meal. Wheat remains steady at $1,05 to $1,10 for reds, and $1,20 to $1,25 for white; the supply still moderate. Corn has given way, and towards the close white has sold at 60 to 63 cents, and yellow 63 to 64. Oats may be quoted 38 to 40 cents for Maryland. Whiskey continues without change.

STOCK BOARD.—Nearly every description of bank stock is now in market. The money market is more stringent, and the banks are fully employed New York ⅛ prem.; Philadelphia 1-6; Richmond 1 discount. Loans on hypothecation are becoming more rare, and sellers are forced into market. Sales of City six per cents at 94⅞ a 95. Fives—nothing doing. State sixes, 74¾ a 75¼. Tens, 66⅞ asked. Threes, 39 a 40½.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1846.

Magnetic Telegraph—The Foreign News—The Weather—Jefferson's Birth Day—Balls, &c.

The wires of the magnetic telegraph have been broken since 10 o'clock this morning.

The foreign news arrived by the mail line from New York, and is now being issued by two of the Philadelphia papers.

The weather is very warm and the sky is overcast, portending some rain.

Preparations are making for celebrating the anniversary of Jefferson's birth day, on Monday the 13th inst., on a grand scale. A number of balls are to come off in the evening; through the day there will be several military parades, and in the afternoon the great democratic Oregon meeting is to be held in Independence Square. Among the evening festivities, the most fashionable and *recherche* will be the ball of the Jefferson Guard at the Musical Fund Hall. Extensive invitations to the volunteers of our sister cities of New York, Boston and Baltimore have been issued. Several other entertainments will be given; and on the whole, the day and evening will be well and merrily celebrated.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

FIRST BOARD—200 shares Girard Bank, 9⅝; 50 do Reading RR, 34; 100 do Girard Bank cash, 9⅝; $3000 State 5's, 68¾; 5000 do, 68⅝; 5000 do, cash, 68¾; 5000 do, cash, 68¾; 1000 Chesapeake & Delaware 6's, 88; 2000 Kentucky 6's, 99¾.

AFTER BOARD.—$3000 State 5's, cash, 68¾; 2000 do, rw, 68¾.

SECOND BOARD.—$3000 St Louis 6's, 1871, 90¼; 10,000 State 5's, 68⅝; 6500 do, s5, 68¾; 1000 Reading Bonds, 75; 3000 Chesapeake & Delaware 6's, 88; 100 shs do Bank, 74.

AFTER BOARD.—25 shs Vicksburg Bank, 6¾; 50 do, 6¾; 100 do Girard Bank, 9⅝; $1500 State 5's, 68¾; 1300 Wilmington 6's, '55, 79; 1000 Lehigh 6's, 2 days, 54.

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

BROKER'S BOARD, April 10.—50 shares Long Island Railroad, 38; 50 do, 37; 100 do, 35; 100 do, 33⅝; 125 do, 33¾; 200 do, 34⅛; 50 do, 37⅝; 125 do, 36; 225 do, 33; 75 do, 33⅛; 25 do, 34¼; 200 do, 34; 100 do Norwich & Worcester RR, b o 3 ds, 52⅝; 150 do, 52¾; 10 do, b o 10 ds, 52⅝; 25 do, 53⅛; 25 do, 52¼; 50 do, 3 ds, no int 52⅝; 10 do Vermont Central Railroad, 92; 10 do Boston & Providence Railroad, 109; 8 do Boston & Maine RR, new stock, 108; 150 do East Boston Co. 14.

SECOND BOARD.—10 do Norwich & Worcester RR, 52⅝; 147 do, 52; 75 do, s o 10 ds, 52; 100 do East Boston Co, 13¾; 25 do, 13⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Saturday, April 11.

COTTON—The sales to-day amount to 1,000 bales; the larger proportion of which was for the Havre market, and in some instances at a slight concession from previous rates, which is generally attributed to a tight money market. We continue to quote—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	*Florida.*	*New Orleans Mob'e & Texas.*
Inferior,	— a —	— a —	— a —
Ordinary,	6 a 7	7 a 7⅛	7⅛ a 7⅜
Middling,	7⅛ a 7⅜	7⅜ a 7⅝	7⅝ a 7⅞
Good Middling,	7⅝ a 7⅞	7⅞ a 8⅛	8 a 8⅛
Middling Fair,	7⅞ a 8⅛	8¼ a 8	8⅜ a 9
Fair,	8⅜ a 8⅝	8⅝ a 8¾	9 a 9¼
Fully Fair.	8⅝ a 8¾	8⅞ a 9	9¼ a 9½
Good Fair,	8 a 9	9⅛ a 9⅝	9⅞ a 10⅛
Fine,	none none	none none	11 a 12⅝

Foreign Markets.

MATANZAS, March 28.—Our harbors are completely bare of vessels for the season. Many could get advantageous employment at this moment, as they are much wanted, and $4½ to $5 are being paid per 110 gall hhd to the United States, and 2 a 2½ per box; to Europe £3 10s to £3 15s, and one was taken at £4 2s 6d to St. Petersburg. Molasses in demand, 1½ to 1¾; Sugars 5 a 6; Rice, last sales 1¾ rs. in Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

LIVERPOOL—Packet ship Queen of the West—Capt Conkling, of ship Rose, sold at Liverpool; Mrs Conkling, Mr Niblo Joseph Rhodes, Cornelius R Trafford, John Alexander, New York; Mr & Mrs Muir, of Perth, U C; Chas Eaton, Alfred H Conlson, Toronto; John H Pratt, England; John Weaver, Boston; M B Seymour, Kingston, Jam—500 in steerage.

HAVANA—Ship Cristoval Colon—Baron Allege de Cipsey, lady, daughter and servant, France; D Curtis, Jamaica; F A H Rensn'd, New York; J N Petrullo, Philadelphia; R Montalvo, D del Pino, Havana; A Morley, England.

BELIZE, Hon—Schr Nile—Mr and Mrs Grant.

SAVANNAH—Ship Charleston—L Solloman—H Lavinson, W Stutchfield, G H Jackson—13 in steerage.

NORFOLK—Brig Georgians—Mr White, Mr Austin, Mr Herbert, W R Knight, J Lynch, Mr Phillips, Mr Frazier, F Hardwick.

Passengers Sailed.

LONDON—Packet ship Westminster—Miss Ann Balin, New York; Wm Brown and lady, do; Dr Brinsmade, Newark, N J; Thos H Stevens, do; Henry N Beach, do; Rev Edward C Ranking, Springfield, N J; W C Lane, Ohio; H A Rowe, Greenwich, Conn; John N Howes, New Orleans; John Denham, do; Francis Denham, do.

Foreign Importations.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Queen of the West—3 bales G W Betts—1 ck Irving Van Wart—4 do Hyslop & Brothers—2 bls Wilson Sloane—2 cs 1 ck L S Fellows & Schell—16 crates W S Hammersley—3 do Saml Asbury—2 cs guns F Tomes & sons—1 cs Lewis & Goodman—5 bales 1 cs Mortimer & Gawtry—1 cs R & H Haight & co—5 cks 3 bags and 3 bls s Osborne Little & co—5 cases George Reuben—19 do R & G Crook—12 do Bates & Comstock—6 do Cushing, Homer & co—1 do Smith, Wright & co—1 case steel Hoyt, Jocelyn—1 case Hunt, Woodward & co—1 cases 4 bags G H Swords—4 or Rates Bros—2 do Paton & Bruen—3 do Burritt & Johnson—25 bls J McCall & co—6 casks C A & G F Everson—2488 bars iron Bleecker & Gotthout—21 cs J Gilson & co—1 cs McIlvaine & co trust C Carville—1 bale Murray & Ryle—1000 ingots copper Colgate & Rankin—1 cs Grant & Barton—2 cks H H Casey—1 cs L Atterbury & Co—1 Wolff & Gillespie—5 Hunt Bros—3 W H Smith & co—2 J Spawforth—1 J & J C Convoy—5 E J Sanderson—10 bales Wolff & Sherman—1 cs 1 ck Van Antwerp & co—39 cs 3 cks 9 bds Naylor & co—16 bs D Hadden & son—4 cs Nevins & co—6 cks A & H S Thorp—5 J A Neffsold & co—1 Belknap & Wykoff—1 cs 2 ck J C Heartt & co, Troy—1 Walsh & Mellor—135 bxs 27 bars 107 bds Kennedys, Breese & Sampson & co—1 cs A & A Martin & co—1 W Blackett—2 J Blackett—33 crts F Fitts & co—45 bxs J Macy & Son—3 cs Solomon & Hart—6 bs Cameron & Brand—20 cks A C Blackburn—11 cs W Whitewright—1 bale 2 cases Witthers—4 cs Stone, Swan & co—16 cks W J & T Tapscott—1848 bxs 9 rolls Phelp, Dodge & co—1 cs J Paquir—J Campbell & co—8 Butterfield, Bros & co—1 bale Walker & Bros—9 Dan Oakley & son—1 Wm Smith & co—6 cks 1 case George Pearce & co—3 pks Ibbotson & Horner—2 Edwin Hunt—76 bales 1 cs Choteau jr & co—1 A L Halsted & Son—1 Riggs, Jenkins & co—1 John T Dolan & Son—3 Alexander Barclay—7 1 case Henry Baylis—1 Fellows, Van Arsdale & co—1 case 1 parcel Henry Coggill & co—33 crates 6 cks J C Jackson—7 do 6 do William Chauncey & co—7 bales Russell & Marsh—8 J Beale & Bush—5 George Hastings & co—4 do 39 cases S T Jones & co—1 cs B Willison & co—3 C H Kellogg & co—7 Allen, Hasen & co—2 A M & N M Strong—3 R N Foster—1 Van Wagoner & Tucker—5 Wetmore & co—4 L Benedict & co—1 Penn. Vosburg & co—1 P Smith—1 C H Sheehar—1 Wardwell & Dixon—22 crates Thompson & Parish—1600 sacks salt 80 tons coal Woodhull & Minturn—12 cases 23 casks 82 crates 235 boxes tin plates to order.

HAVANA—Ship Cristoval Colon—134 boxes sugar 1 bag coffee Spofford, Tileston & co—100 bxs sugar Sturges & co—97 E Corning & Son—600 bxs segars J Matthews & co—498 Lillie & Rounes—3 bxs mdse H A Coit—42 bales tobacco 2 crates pine apples J A Ledon—9 cases segars B Blondeo—29 bales tobacco T & F Brockelman—1 case segars Resnold & Fronivis—1 case W H Thomas—1 case F B Houghton—86 boxes A A Somonos—280 J Walsh Jr—240 J Vanzoneche—22 bales 2 cases F J Bogues 2 cases 4 bales 98 boxes Victor & Achilles—3 cases E Mickle—6 packages E C Briggs—32 boxes 12 cerons Gosheim & Clapham—5 ceroons Wetmore & Cryder—1 packages F Vorelo—2 bbls W Hemble—919 boxes 4 cases order.

BALIZE, Honduras—Schooner New Hampton—$1,375 specie 14 bales sarsaparilla 6 tons logwood T J Leubouisse—2,10 lbs old copper Edwin Coffin—53 bales sarsaparilla 24 ceroons indigo F Alexandre—9 bales sarsaparilla 25 hides Maitland Comrie & co.

PALERMO—Bark Lewis—20 tons brimstone 2130 boxes oranges 1400 boxes lemons Howes, Godfrey & Co.

Domestic Importations.

APALACHICOLA—Ship B Aymar—249 bales cotton J H Talman—10 do B Aymar & Co—175 do E D Hurlbut & Co—297 do Collomb & Iselin—74 do Collins & Chabert—110 do Spofford, Tileston & Co—93 do Roberts & Williams—20 do Paris, Frers & Co—60 do S Bronson—175 logs cedar M Emanuel—4 boxes tobacco Perkins, Hopkins & Co—30 hides Earle, Porter & Collins.

SAVANNAH—Ship Charleston—344 bales cotton Spofford, Tilitson & co—38 Francis Burritt—261 Parmels & Rogers—135 Collins & Rogers—85 E & R R Graves—195 Carhart & Collins—99 Joseph Wood—58 Denstan & co—216 hides Spofford, Tilitson & co—3 bxs mdse Lyman Fisk—207 bales cotton to order.

MARITIME HERALD

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

We hope that Captains of vessels arriving at this port, will not deliver any shipping lists, newspapers, news, or parcels intended for this office, to any persons other than the New York Pilots, or Capt. ROBERT SILVEY, of our news fleet.

FORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 12.

	H M		H M
SUN RISES	5 28	MOON RISES	7 53 M
SUN SETS	6 34	HIGH WATER	9 18 M

Cleared.

Ship Sultana, Bunker, New Orleans, Wm Nelson.
Ship Shenandoah, West, Philadelphia.
Ship New York, Hull, Charleston, Geo Bulkley.
Bark Argonaut, (Brem) Hedrick, Bremen, E & T Poppe.
Bark Rapid, Ward, Havana, Moses Taylor.
Bark Heinrich, Rainer, Porto Rico, Meyer & Stucken.
Brig Cayuga, Mitchell, Apalachicola.
Brig Marcellus, Sheffield, St Kitts, Nesmith & Walsh.
Schr Eliza, Fouqu, St Johns, NF, Jas H Braine.
Schr A Cadmus, Cross, Plymouth.
Schr B H Field, Boult, Boston.
Schr Ellen Rodman, Shearman, New Bedford.
Schr Chappell, Nash, Philadelphia.
Schr David Cox, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr A F Thorn, Sanford, Wilmington.
Schr Courier, Couch, Richmond.
Schr Thaddeus, Hudson, Norfolk.
Schr R Humphrey, Averv, Baltimore.
Schr Sarah E Merrill, Strong, Baltimore.
Schr Eliza, Eldridge, Plymouth, NC.
Schr Sisterman, Culhill, Alexandria.
Schr A Marshall, Meyo, Boston.
Schr D B Kellar, Kellar, Salem.
Schr A Rebecca, Townsend, Philadelphia.
Schr Arrabella, Sayers, Philadelphia.
Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.
Sloop Rieazi, Durfee, Providence.
Sloop Lady Fenwick, Chapman, New Haven.

Arrived.

Packet ship Queen of the West, Woodhouse, from Liverpool, March 10, with mdse, to Woodhull & Minturn. March 29, lat 42 20, lon 40 20, exchanged signals with ship Monongahela 8th inst, lat 42, lon 67, exchanged signals with ship Prince Albert, steering east.

Ship Cristoval Colon, Smith, from Havana, March 29, with mdse, to Spofford, Tileston & co. 29th ult, 25 miles E of Havana, spoke bark Elizabeth J, Remington, from Philadelphia for Havana; 30th, off Florida, spoke bark Corilda, of Wiscasset, from New Orleans for Boston. April 5, lat 32 30, lon 78 10, saw ship John Dunlap, steering ENE.

Ship B Aymar, Carter, 18 days from Apalachicola, with cotton to Nesmith & Walsh. Sailed in company with bark Providence, for Fall River. The ship Edwin, for Providence, sailed 2 days before.