and all in writing ] With some further general observations upon the absurdity of a war about Oregon, Mr. Huntington reviewed the rejection of arbitration by the President; and said that the Secretary of State, under the Executive's instructions, in his opinions upon this matter of arbitration, had cut out a whole chapter from the laws of nations upon this notice. Mr. H. proceeded to an elaborate legal review of the weakness of the conclusions against arbitration by Mr. Buchanan. Thence to the state of affairs between the two nations generally, and especially as existing in Oregon. He would prefer, upon the whole, that the notice should be postponed for some weeks, in the expectation that events might occur in the interim which would render the notice entirely unnecessary. Reviewing the evils that have already grown out of the unsettled state of this question, and the probable harmless result of a mere notice, under other circumstances, he said that from the recommendations of the President, it was almost impossible to hope that it could lead to a pacification in its unqualified form. If we give the bare notice, with the purpose understood that at the end of the year we proceed to occupy the whole of the territory, it must at once stop all negotiation upon the subject. In conclusion, Mr H hoped that the honor and the peace of the country would both be preserved.

NO MORE LETTERS ON HAND.

The PRESIDENT, in reply to Mr. J. M. Clayton, calling for copies of the official correspondence, if any, since the last, upon arbitration, were transmitted to Congress, says that none has taken place between the two governments of the United States and Great Britain, since the date of the last documents submitted to Congress.

Mr. WEBSTER asked that the message be read again; he desired to see if it met the terms of the resolution. The message was read.

Mr. WEBSTER said that the inquiry did not exclude the idea that letters had been lately received by the Department of State from Mr. McLane, our Minister at London. It was generally understood that there had been recently such letters received from London. If there be such letters in the Department, it would appear that they are not embraced in the terms of the call.

Some conversation followed between Mr. J. M. CLAYTON and Mr. WEBSTER, when,

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, the message was ordered to be printed.

THE CHEROKEES.

The PRESIDENT transmitted a voluminous mass of papers to the Senate, on the affairs of the Cherokees.

The Secretary was proceeding to read the papers, when, with some passing remarks between Mr. Sevier and Mr. Jarnagin, the communication was referred to Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

[The message proposed a division of the Cherokee country, in Arkansas, between the Ross party and the old treaty, or Ridge, party. And this is the only mode in which the peace can be preserved between them. We hope the President's recommendations will be carried out ]

And the Senate had a brief Executive session.

## House of Representatives.

MONDAY, April 13, 1846.

MR. DIXON—A CORRECTION.

[In my report of Mr. Dixon's remarks on Friday, I reported him as saying that Mr. Ingersoll's grandfather was a tory in the Revolution. What he said was that Mr. Ingersoll had said, if he had lived in the times of the Revolution, he himself would have been a tory. Mr. Dixon said not ing about Mr. Ingersoll's grandfather being a tory. It was a misapprehension on my part. As I am very particular to report the truth, I, with pleasure, make this correction; and it is especially due to one of the most eloquent and gentlemanly members of the House.]

A LITTLE RESOLUTION.

Mr. BROOKHEAD said he was not in the habit of troubling the House; and he now asked to have read a little resolution, (holding it in his hand.)

Mr. McCONNELL.—I object to it. I have been trying for six or eight weeks to get in a little resolution, and haven't succeeded.

Mr. BROOKHEAD.—Let it be read for information.

It was read, to the effect—that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to license canal boats. [Voices—"Oh, no."]

The SPEAKER.—The resolution is objected to.

Mr. McCONNELL.—I object to it.

Mr. BROOKHEAD moved that the rules be suspended; but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the bill to protect the rights of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same.

Mr. ASHMUN rose for the purpose of making

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The SPEAKER.—The gentleman from Massachusetts asks leave to make a personal explanation.

Mr. ASHMUN commenced by saying, while he was absent on Saturday, he understood an allusion had been made to him by a gentleman from Alabama.

An honorable gentleman reminded him that Mr. Yancey was not now in his seat.

Mr. ASHMUN remarked, that perhaps he might not have an opportunity to make the explanation when the gentleman came to his seat [Cries of "Go on," "go on."] The gentleman from Alabama stated on Saturday that a report in the Baltimore *American* was incorrect, and the gentleman read the sentence to which his remark was applied, to the effect—that while Mr. Yancey was charging Mr. Webster with being a pensioned agent of the manufacturers, and that a hundred thousand dollars had been invested in stock for the purpose of retaining Mr. Webster in the U. States Senate, "Mr. Ashmun said the charge was untrue, and called for proof." He understood that Mr. Yancey said that he (Mr. A.) did not say any such thing, and that if he (Mr. A.) did make this assertion, it did not reach his ear. Now, when the gentleman from Alabama had, in the course of his remarks, arrived at that point in relation to Mr. Webster, he (Mr. A.) asked leave to make an explanation. The gentleman declined; he had a right to do so. Yielding the floor for such a purpose, was only a matter of courtesy. He (Mr. A) intended to say, and did say, that the allegation was not true. The denial reached the ears of some gentlemen, and the letter writer for the Baltimore *American* was accurate in what he had stated.

JURISDICTION OVER OREGON.

The House, by a vote of—ayes 8, noes 78—resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, was called to preside over the committee.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, moved that the bill to protect the rights of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same, be taken up.

Mr. BROOKHEAD moved that bill 15 be taken up—to license canal boats.

Mr. HARALSON gave notice that if these motions should fail, he would move to take up a bill making appropriation for fortifications.

A VOICE.—"Let's take the vote on the first motion first."

The question was taken, and, by ayes 79, noes 68, the bill for the protection of American settlers was taken up.

The bill having been read through, the first section was declared to be open for amendment, and it is as follows:—

"That the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa, and the laws of said territory, so far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended over all that portion of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri River, and between the fortieth and forty-third parallels of north latitude; provided that this act shall not be construed nor executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the third article of the treaty, signed at London, October 20th, 1818, and continued in force, by the treaty of August 6th, 1827, until said treaty stipulation shall cease, by virtue of the notice provided for in the second article of said last mentioned treaty."

Mr. McHENRY moved to amend the section, by adding after the words "Rocky Mountains," the words "South of the 49th parallel of north latitude." He supported the amendment in a few pertinent remarks, enforcing his opinion that we should now extend our laws over all that gentleman concedes we have a right to. We give up nothing by this temporary arrangement. After the "notice" shall have been given, and if our title over all the territory is found to be really good, we can then go beyond the parallel designated by the proposed amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH briefly opposed the amendment.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, thought it was not proper for Congress to pass a bill containing any particular line of parallel; that was for negotiation, for the treaty making power.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, said that if the amendment were modified to 54 40, instead of 49, he would vote for it. He then vindicated our claim to all of Oregon, by reference to documents, &c.; in conclusion, insisting that Great Britain, by the convention of 1818, and renewed in 1827, forfeited all right, by the omission of the word "settlement," and she had no right to make a settlement. Mr. Adams was asked by Mr. Farren, of Ohio, whether Spain was not allowed to keep Texas in consideration of her grant to us of all her rights on the Pacific. Was not that a consideration? Mr. Adams replied, it was no consideration at all. There was no bargain of the kind. We took a line—42 deg.—and ran it to the south side. At a previous time, under the Louisiana treaty, we were afraid to claim any right to the south side, under that treaty, for fear of giving offence to Spain. We did not claim, under the Louisiana treaty, any right on the Pacific. The foundation of all European title to any of the territories on this continent was acquiescence in grants of the Pope and King of England. Mr. Adams gave his authority for the title as obtained by Europeans on this continent. It was found in Genesis, first book, 1st chapter, and 29th verse. Blackstone traced title up to the same source. The Pope's grant was as good as that of any European King. Great Britain, he proved, relinquished, by treaty in 1762, all claims to an inch of territory on this continent west of the Mississippi. Prior to that time Great Britain granted charters running westward to the South Sea; afterwards only so far as his majesty's dominions extended. Our right to the whole country under the Spanish claim was undoubted. We did not want it in 1818 for actual use. Now we did want it. The convention of 1818 which was not one of joint occupation, but which excluded any occupation, reserved the rights of a third power. What power? Spain. She was the only power that had any title besides the United States. The whole of the Spanish title was obtained by the treaty of 1819. Mr. Adams scouted the idea of Great Britain having obtained any rights under the discovery of Nootka Sound. He treated Meares's pretensions with contempt, and went into the history of his voyages. Meares was trading on Portuguese account. At the same time, our vessels, the Columbia and Washington, were on that coast. The Spanish authorities did not seize those vessels. They seized upon the vessels of Meares. Meares represented to England, not that he was a fraudulent trader, on Portuguese account, but that he was acting as a British subject. Still, we were told that Green Hounewy was not good, because he was a private adventurer, without a commission from Congress. The Nootka convention gives Great Britain the right of settlement, navigation, trade, &c.—no jurisdiction. But the word "settlement" was looked upon as giving them permanent rights to possess territory. He waived the point whether that convention was annulled by war. He waived the declaration of Great Britain to him that such treaties had been abrogated by war, without exception. He made that no question. But, if she did obtain that right from Spain, she forfeited it by the conventions of 1818 and 1827. Copying the Nootka Sound convention, in every respect, they left out the word "settlement." They omitted it because they did not wish us to exercise the right of settlement. Mr. Adams then instituted a comparison between the Nootka Sound convention, and that of 1818, &c. &c.

Mr. BURT of South Carolina, remarked that Mr. Adams was responsible for Mr. Gallatin's offer. He did not mean to be disrespectful or discourteous, but he must say, in his judgment, there is great truth and force in the position of the President, that his predecessors, (among them Mr. Adams) offered to divide the territory with Great Britain.

The question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. McHenry, and it was negatived.

Mr. HOUSTON of Alabama, moved to strike out in the proviso, the first section: "That this act shall not be construed nor executed in such a manner, as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain, of any of the rights and privileges, secured by the third article of the treaty, signed at London, October 20, 1818, and continued in force by the treaty of August 6, 1827," the words "until said treaty stipulative, shall cease by virtue of the notice, provided for in the second article of said last mentioned treaty."

Mr. SMITH of Connecticut, submitted a proviso, as a substitute, that this act shall not be extended to the subjects of Great Britain, in the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains, until otherwise provided by law If the substitute should be adopted, he contended then Congress could say when the laws should be extended to British subjects, and they ought to retain the war power in their own hands, and not confide it to the President.

Mr SMITH of Indiana, said we gave the "notice" to destroy the claims of Great Britain in the territory, and then to extend our laws over the people. In his opinion, anything short of 54 40, would be a very feeble affair.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, contended that we should extend our laws over all we had a right to. If we had no right from 49 to 54 40, who had?

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL replied, nobody. It was a highway, open to all the world, to occupy, possess, and subjugate.

Mr. THOMPSON said, if this was the case, why should we not then extend our laws over it?

Mr. TRUMAN defended the 54 40 men, and stoutly maintained our rights to that line.

Mr. DANIEL gave a history of the Oregon question; and, in the course of his remarks, he said, so far from limiting our jurisdiction, by this bill, he would vote against 49 or 54 40. We did not know what the President was doing in the matter; he might treat for 51, 52, or 53; in fact, we did not know what the Executive would do. Let the first section remain as it was, without fixing a boundary; and if the question should be settled, this bill would come in and meet the contingency.

Mr. WOODWARD insisted that the convention of 1818 and 1823, did not make the question one of boundary, and the title to the territory did not belong to giving the notice for the termination of the connection.

At five minutes past four o'clock, the committee rose.

The SPEAKER laid before the House several executive communications, one of them with reference to Cherokee troubles.

FALLS OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. HENLY, in pursuance of a notice previously given introduced a bill to remove obstructions in the navigation of the falls of the Ohio river; and it was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1846.

*The Weather—Leopold De Meyer—Theatricals—Markets.*

I have succeeded in finding a dry place where I can sit down, and write a few lines. For the last three days it has rained almost incessantly, and the lower part of the city, or rather the back part, towards the swamp, is completely flooded. The wind has blown a perfect gale, and with the quantity of water that has fallen, the lake has overflowed the swamp, and extended up into the city as far as Rampart and Circus streets. The old shell road, leading to the lake, is overflowed as well as the railroad. The company have refused to carry freight, to-day, on account of the mass of water on the road. The election for mayor, recorders, and members of the general council, occurs to-day, and will be a closely contested one.

The lion pianist, Leopold de Meyer, arrived in town this morning from Charleston, and soon commences his concerts. The Keans arrived this morning, and commence an engagement of six nights, this evening. I regret to learn that Mrs. Mowatt has been compelled to forego another engagement at Mobile, in consequence of ill-health, caused by the constant fatigue of playing and travelling. Mr. Crisp goes up the river, to day, and Mrs. Mowatt leaves next week The Acrobat Family and the Swiss Bell Ringers, have just returned from Havana. The "Cricket on the Hearth," has been dramatised by Mr. J. E. Durivage, formerly, I believe, connected with your establishment, and has been successfully produced at the St. Charles theatre.

The cotton market has been rather dull, all the week, the sales not exceeding 14,000 bales. The rates are as follows: inferior, 5½; ordinary, 6½ to 6¾; middling, 6¾ to 6⅞; good middling, 7 to 7¼; middling, fair, 7¼ to 7½; fair, 8 to 8½; good fair, 9 to 9½; good and fair, to [illegible] 300 bales; cleared 600; arrived, 3,148.

BALTIMORE, April 14, 1846.

*The Weather—Dabney S. Carr—Shipments of Flour from Foreign Ports—Arrest of "Buffalo Bill"—American Nullification—Business of Baltimore—Health of the City—Markets, &c.*

The weather continues cool but clear in this section of the country, an occasional shower scarcely wetting the earth, and vegetation crying out for more.

The Hon. Dabney S. Carr, our minister to Constantinople, sailed yesterday in the ship Cincinnati, from this port, for his destination, via Liverpool.

The ship Cincinnati, Capt. Coleman, which sailed from this port yesterday, for Liverpool, carried out 6,652 barrels flour; 239 barrels tallow; 22 barrels cloverseed; 120 barrels bread; 1 keg of rice; 21,216 locust trenails; and 17,000 white oak barrel staves. The quantity of flour, and other articles of American produce, shipped from this port during the past year, has been large, not less than 60,000. During the quarter ending on the 31st of March, the number of barrels of flour shipped to Brazil, was 40,150 barrels; West Indies, 31,269 barrels; England, 21,151; Montevidio, 7,110; Bremen, 1,117; Gibraltar, 578; other places, 3,017; making a grand total of 114, 603 barrels of flour, shipped from Baltimore to foreign ports during three calendar months. The quantity of wheat and corn exported during the same period, was also very large.

A man, calling himself William Duvall, was arrested in this city, a few days since, and committed to prison, on the charge of stealing about $120, from a room in the Globe Inn, by the use of the nippers. He made quite a dashing appearance, and presented all the exterior qualifications of a Broadway swell. Since his commitment, it has been ascertained that he is n oother than the well-known New York burglar, "Buffalo Bill," visiting Baltimore, doubtless, on a trip combining interest and pleasure. There seems to be a probability that he will settle in these parts for a year or so to come.

On Sunday night, the wife of Mr. John Herald, in the lower part of the city, gave birth to three fine children, two boys and a girl; at the last accounts, all parties were doing well, and seemed to have the prospect of a long life before them.

The amount of wholesale business doing in this city continues to be immense and unprecedented. As an indication of its extent, I will merely mention that, during four days of last week, one dry good establishment sold nearly $24,000 worth, all for the West.

The number of deaths in this city during the past week, was 63—males 32, females 31. Consumption carried off 13, and small pox 2.

THE MARKETS.—Few transactions have been made in Howard street flour since Friday. Sales of some small parcels were made on Saturday, at $4 75. There was but little inquiry yesterday, but holders were firm at $4 75. Sales of 500 bbls. yesterday, at this rate. Settlements for receipts from cars are at $4 62½. Holders of City Mills flour would sell at $5, but there is no inquiry. The receipts of wheat are very small. Limited sales of good to prime reds at 105 a 108 cents. Family flour white wheat is worth 125 a 130 cents. Sales of corn at 61 a 62 cents, for white, and 63 a 64 cents for yellow. There was but very little enquiry, yesterday, for whiskey Small lots of hhds. sold at 28, and barrels at 24 cents.

### Sales of Stocks at Baltimore.

APRIL 13—3 shares Susquehanna Canal, 7⅝ Maryland 6's closed at 74⅝ for sale, 74 bid Baltimore 6's, 1890, closed at 95 for sale, 94 bid. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shares 49¾ for sale, 49 bid.

### Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

FIRST BOARD, April 14.—100 shares Girard Bank, 6 days, 9⅝; 100 do, s 5, 9⅝; 100 do, s 5, 9⅝; $350 Lehigh Interest, 46⅝; 5000 State 5's, b 5, 73¾; 400 City 5's, 101; 1000 State 5's, 66; 189 Mortgage Lehigh Loan, 50.

AFTER BOARD.—20 shares Mechanics Bank, 25½; $5000 State 5's, b 5, 68; 5000 do b 7; 50 shares Girard Bank, 9⅝; $6000 State 5's, 67.

SECOND BOARD.—50 shares U S Bank, 4¾; $2000 State 5's, cash 67½; 100 shares Reading RR, 33; 100 do, 38; $600 City 5's, 78, 101.

### Elections.

NEW JERSEY.—At the Charter Election in Newark yesterday, the Whig ticket for Mayor, and other general officers, was elected, without any organized opposition. There was much division, however, though not a great deal of excitement, in the election for Aldermen in the several wards, rising out of the license question, and personal and local feelings. The general result is, we understand, that union or opposition tickets in these wards were elected.

In Elizabethtown, the election for Township and Corporation officers yesterday, terminated in the success of the entire Whig ticket, as we learn by the *Journal*, this morning.

We hear that the whole Whig ticket in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, was elected yesterday, after a warm contest—the first time the Whigs have prevailed in five years.

In Rahway, the regular Whig ticket was elected by about 40 majority.—*Newark Advertiser, April 14.*

CINCINNATI ELECTION.—The election for city officers, on Monday, passed off very quietly, with a fair day, and very little party excitement. City Council stand, politically, 19 Whigs to 11 Democrats. On the Temperance question, the Council is about equally divided.—*Cincinnati Herald, April 8.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—Archer G. Herndon, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Springfield, in the State of Illinois, from and after the 14th of May, 1846, when his present commission will expire. Andrew J. Isaacs, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Natchitoches, in the State of Louisiana, in the place of John Tucker, resigned. James H. Tate, of Mississippi, to be consul at Buenos Ayres.

The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania canals was opened on Tuesday.

BUFFALO, April 12, 1846.

*Lake Navigation—Banking Movements.*

Our Lake is now open, and the steamers are about prepared for spring business. The Wisconsin, Capt. Card, and the Empire, Capt. Howe, will probably take the lead, as they are the largest boats on the Lake. Mr. Reed is building two new boats; one, the Niagara, is to be a fine one, and is said will be the fastest on the western waters.

Mr Israel T. Hatch, formerly President of the Commercial Bank of this city, left for your city this morning, and young James T. Goodwill, formerly Cashier at Oswego, left at the same time. The report is that Goodwill is on his way to take charge of the new bank at Vicksburg.

BOSTON, April 13th, 1846.

*Laying the Keel of a New York Packet Ship.*

When a church is about to be erected, the laying of the corner stone is always celebrated by some religious ceremonies, but when a ship is to be built, the laying of her keel attracts little attention, except from those who are employed about it. Now, if a church requires the prayers of the pious, certainly a ship, which is continually exposed to danger, ought not to be neglected, more especially as the latter is often, on trying occasions, the scene of pretty hard swearing, hard knocks, and other un-church-like acts. This subject is worthy the serious attention of the ministry at large.

An honorable exception to this neglect of vessels, occurred in the ship yard of Mr. Daniel McKay, at East Boston, last Saturday afternoon. The keel of a New York packet ship, intended for Skiddy's line, was laid there about 5 o'clock, in the presence of one parson and of twelve full grown men, who were ship-wrights and sailors. Before the keel was finally adjusted, the twelve assembled round a pitch barrel, on the head of which mounted a venerable sailor, and addressed the assembly ably and eloquently, upon the science of pious ship building. When he concluded, it was proposed to sing a hymn, but unfortunately, the voices of the twelve, after repeated trials, were found to be too crooked to chime, whereupon Capt. A. G. an experienced and pious old salt, and an excellent whistler withall, volunteered to whistle part of the 107th psalm, about those "that go down to the sea in ships" He commenced well, and was proceeding along much to the edification of the company, when a parson, who had been drawn thither by curiosity, sneezed audibly and distinctly, three times. This unfortunately interrupted the Captain, who looked marlingspikes at the intruder; and it was not until he had taken a hearty swig out of a bucket of water, that he resumed. The echoes of the sneezing having died away, the Captain finished this part of the ceremony with becoming dignity. The last part of the keel was then placed in its position, after which the twelve gave three hearty cheers, and the parson sneezed once by way of Amen.

The keel itself is of rock maple, 175 feet long, in two depths, each depth 16 inches wide by 14 deep, the first in three pieces with 10 feet scarphs, and the other in 4 pieces, of the same dimensions, making the two combined 29 by 16 inches. There are eight 1 inch copper bolts in each scarph, and the parts of the keel have copper bolts through them at intervals of eight feet, the whole length. The vessel of which this is the foundation, will be 185 feet long on deck, have 42 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and will measure about 1400 tons, and be the largest merchant ship ever built in the United States.

As she has not yet received a name, we have decided to name her "John Smith," for the present, as a compliment to the large and respectable family of that name. A large ship ought to have a large name, and where can a larger one than Smith be found?

BOSTON, April 14, 1846.

*Removal of two venerable Trees from the Common—a Singular Case in Court—The Water Act accepted—Mr. Wilson's Resolution against Slavery passed by the House—Mr. Burnell in the Senate again—A new Ship for Skiddy's Line—Stock Market—Dr. Woodward, &c.*

On Sunday night we had a smart little shower, which served to lay the dust, and made the grass on the Common look still more green and beautiful. In promenading around this earthly paradise yesterday morning, I noticed that the woodman's axe was busy in bringing to the ground two of the venerable sycamore or button wood trees, which have so long spread their giant branches for the shelter and protection of man. They have outlived several generations of those who have been in the habit of resting beneath their ample foliage; but at last the arrows of death had reached them, and it became necessary to remove their lifeless bodies and limbs, that they might not, henceforth, cumber the ground which they had so long ornamented and made glad by their presence. Peace to their ashes.

A somewhat singular case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in which Benj. F. Hallett, Esq., a distinguished lawyer, was plaintiff, and Josiah Oakes, now in the McLean Asylum for the Insane, was the defendant. Mr. Oakes is an old man, who has accumulated property, and is the father of a family of children. He buried his wife some time since, and very soon afterwards manifested a disposition to marry a young girl. To this the children objected; and to prevent it they had him sent to the Insane Asylum. It was thought by the old man and others, that he was deprived of his liberty without any authority of law. The question, this morning, was brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and Mr. Hallett, the plaintiff in the present suit, acted as counsel for the old gentleman, and endeavored to procure his release. The Supreme Court, however, decided that he was insane, and that he was rightfully restrained of his liberty. It became necessary, therefore, to appoint a guardian, to manage his property, &c. When Mr. Hallett presented his bill for professional services before the Supreme Court, the guardian refused to pay it, on the ground that Mr. Oakes was an insane man, and therefore not competent to do business or contract debts; and hence the present suit was brought to recover the amount of the bill. Witnesses were examined as to the insanity of Oakes, and the evidence given before the Supreme Court, by consent, was laid before the jury. It was not disputed that the services were rendered; nor was it contended that the charges were unreasonable. The judge charged the jury, that if they found Oakes to be a sane man, they need go no farther, but render a verdict for the plaintiff. If they did not consider him sane, though not furiously mad, and the services rendered were necessary to test the question of the lawfulness of his confinement, they still ought to give the plaintiff a verdict. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, giving him $103 12, the full amount claimed. They did not agree, however, as to the sanity of Oakes, eight being of opinion that he was sane, and four that he was not. The counsel for the defence took exceptions to the ruling of the Judge, and will carry the case up to the Supreme Court.

The act passed by the Legislature, for bringing the water of Long Pond into the city of Boston, was submitted to the people yesterday, and the vote stood as follows: For the act, 4687; against it, 348—majority, 4339. So the question is now fully settled, that Boston is to be supplied with water, as soon as the work can be accomplished.

Mr. Wilson, of Natick, succeeded in getting his resolution against American slavery through the House yesterday, by a vote of 147 in the affirmative, to 62 in the negative. Probably it will not pass the Senate.

Mr. Burnell, the Nantucket cashier, has again taken his seat in the Senate. No report has yet been made of the condition of his bank. There must be something "rotten in Denmark," or we should have had some statement of the affairs of this institution long ago.

On Saturday afternoon the keel of a New York packet ship, intended for Skiddy's line, was laid at East Boston. The vessel is to be 185 feet long on deck; have 42 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and will measure about 1400 tons.

The stock market improved a little yesterday.

Dr. S. B. Woodward, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, intends soon to retire from the station he now holds. He has purchased a residence in Northampton, Massachusetts. It will be difficult to make his place good in the Asylum, and his retirement will be lamented by all.

### Sales of Stocks at Boston.

BROKERS' BOARD, April 13.—30 shares Norwich & Worcester RR, 25¾; 875 do, 25⅞; 70 do Western RR, 94; 50 do Long Island RR, 3¾; 25 do, 3¾; 10 do, 3¾; 500 do, 3¾, seller, 10; 100 do, 3¾; 50 do East Boston Co, 14¾; 1 do Boston & Worcester RR, 116¾.

SECOND BOARD.—5 shares Old Colony RR, 108¾; 50 do Long Island RR, 3¾; 40 do Norwich & Worcester RR, 56; 25 do, b 3 56; 100 do East Boston Co, 14¾.

FIRE IN NORFOLK, VA.—Several small frame tenements on Bermuda street, between Fen Church street and Church street, were consumed by fire, on Friday evening last. Three on the north side of the street, owned By Mr. Jos. Nash, and three on the south side, two belonging to Mr. J. G. Hatton, and one to Mr. E. Decormis These tenements were generally old, and not very valuable.—*Norfolk Beacon, April 14.*

## COMMERCIAL.

### New York, Tuesday, April 14.

COTTON.—The market was very quiet to-day, no sales of any moment being effected. Yesterday the sales amounted to 1,200 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

| | Uplands. | | Florida. | | New Orleans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior, | — a — | | — a — | | — a — |
| Ordinary, | 6 a 7 | 7 | a 7¼ | 7¼ | a 7½ |
| Middling, | 7¼ a 7¾ | 7¾ | a 7⅞ | 7⅞ | a 8 |
| Good Middling, | 7¾ a 7⅞ | 7⅞ | a 8⅛ | 8 | a 8¼ |
| Middling Fair, | 7⅞ a 8⅜ | 8⅛ | a 8 | 8⅜ | a 9 |
| Fair, | 8⅜ a 8⅝ | 8⅝ | a 8⅞ | 9 | a 9½ |
| Fully Fair, | 8⅝ a 8⅞ | 8⅞ | a 9 | 9½ | a 9¾ |
| Good Fair, | 9 a 9 | 9¾ | a 9⅞ | 9¾ | a 10⅛ |
| Fine, | none none | none | none | 11 | a 12¼ |

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—House and lot North West corner of Pearl and Ferry streets—lot 24 by 100 feet, $15,700; two story brick house and lot, No. 173 Henry street—lot 21½ feet by 75, (less a piece 18 by 8 feet, taken from the rear) $4,800; three story brick house in 6th street, between Avenue C and D, being No. 5 of a new block of buildings, $4,000; The Governor Tompkins' mansion at Staten Island, between the Quarantine and New Brighton ferries, with 5 acres of land; house of marble, 50 by 50 feet, with addition of 50 feet wings $20,000; house and lot corner of Hudson and North Moore streets, 22 by 75, $6,300; houses and lots, 64, 66, and 68 Liberty street, 60 by 93, $14,000 each; house and lot 159 Broadway, about 22 by 114, $20,250; do. 160 do. do., $27,500; do. 122 Liberty street, 20 by 64½ feet, $4,700; do. 69 Liberty street, 25 by 113 feet, $22,750

### New York Cattle Market.

APRIL 14—At market—1027 Beef Cattle, (900 from the South.) 80 Cows and Calves—400 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote good retailing qualities at from $6 to $7 25. Yesterday a few head superior brought $7 50; but the former figures may be regarded as the extremes of the market. 200 unsold.

Cows and Calves—A spirited demand prevailed during the week, and all were taken at prices ranging, as in quality, from $15 to $35.

Sheep and Lambs—All demand for Sheep seems to have fallen off. The small number offering were all sold at $2 75 a $3 a 6.

Hay—Good Timothy [bale] commands 87½ cents per cwt. Sales of a lot of Westchester, loose, at $1 06. The market is but poorly supplied.

### Passengers Arrived.

CANTON—Ship Horatio—Charles Van Rensselaer, Albany.

RIO JANEIRO—Brig Superb—Henry S Bunker, of Massachusetts.

RIO JANEIRO—Brig Æolus—C J Johnson, New York; Capt J Bishop, Baltimore.

ST DOMINGO—Bark Jennet—M H Ogden.

SAVANNAH—Brig Sterling—Mr Potter and lady, Mr Jones, Mr Larkins—15 in steerage.

SAVANNAH LA MAR—Schr Maria M Klots—Mrs Tousalin, Miss Champante.

CHARLESTON—Ship H Allen—James D Oliver and lady, Edwin W Oliver and lady.

### Passengers Sailed.

CARTHAGENA—Schr T R Betton—Mrs R A Jay and child, Staten Island; Capt Edward S Glen, British Army; Edw C Baldwin, New Haven; Richd E Holcomb, Conn; Dwight Lyman, Mass; N Marcellus, Fultonville, N Y; R Depeyster, John T Morris, John Fisher, George Verden, P Gorham, N York.

### Foreign Importations.

CANTON—Ship Horatio—5454 half chests young hyson 187 do hyson 477 chests do 680 half do gunpowder 429 half do imperial 100 cases cannisters gunpowder 100 do imperial 99 half chests Nongyong pouchong 48 do do souchong 506 chests hyson skin 338 half do do 597 do twankay 147 do oolong souchong 150 do do powchong 46 do mohea powchong 126 do do souchong 500 13lb boxes gunpowder 500 6lb do do 500 13lb do imperial 500 6lb do do 500 3lb do hyson 250 6lb do do 5940 mats cassia to order

B. BONAUD—Brig Newcastle—6 cs wine 1 hhd do Cary & Co—63 h'pps brandy 20 qr do J Cassellon—6 cs White & Sheffield—25 hds wine N Courtin—15 do A Pasedor—30 hf pps brandy J Lafaurie—20 do 15 qr do Barclay & Livingston—19 bxs P Monfina—16 hds 8 hf do wine J B Stouvenel—5 hf pps brandy 5 qr do 144 cases John Durand & co—3 hd & 4 qr pps brandy H Bohlen—60 hhds wine, 28 half do, 15 half pipes brandy, 21 quarter do, 34 tierces vinegar, 34 cases cherries in brandy, 15 do liquors, 1 do Aubinette, Coxe & Aston—10 half pipes brandy, 200 baskets oil, 6 bales Almonds Robert Bulbid & co—36 casks brandy, 1 case patent corks, 5 do sardines in oil, 6 do prunes Daniel St Amant—3 casks cream of tartar Joseph R Evans—200 cases wine J D & M Williams—3 bbls plus seed Grinnell, Minturn & co—25 hhds wine C Mellette—5 cks brandy A Bininger & co.

CADIZ—Bark Aliotha—7349 bundles wha'ebone 600 bbls oil Grinnell Minturn & co. Stone, Gardner & Howell, A & S Willets, S Judson, and T H Mills, of New York—45 boxes curiosities A Merwin—400 hides P I Farnham & co—250 do H T Ingalls—1505 do 11,410 goat skins 23 casks mustard seed 7 do arrow root J Hennewell, of Boston.

ST. DOMINGO—Bark Jennett—981 hides Aymar & co—930 pieces mahogany 10 bbls honey 1 box A C Rossire & co—1650 pieces mahogany M H Ogden.

### Domestic Importations.

SAVANNAH—Brig Sterling—227 bales Collins & Carhart—30 T Barrill—31 Curtis & Seymour—30 W H Howland—95 do Providence, (RI)—89 do 75 tierces rice Poirier Freres—44 bales cotton Spofford Tileston & co—30 Denniston & co—20 bags feathers 5 bbls 1 cask Maryland Reese & co—2 bxs Cleveland & Denforth—1 hhd J H Tallman—1 box J M Quimby—1 Gibson & Ritchie—2 R A Kingsland—3 casks W H Davenport—to do Spear & Vanderhoff—24 hides J Randell—84 barrels cotton E & R R Graves

CHARLESTON—Ship H Allen—14 bales cotton W J Burrett—298 Spofford, Tileston & co—61 J W Phillips—29 Henry Coit & co—15 bales iron G Sutton—79 barrels rice Porriers, Ferris & co—6 packages V Jones—1 bx J Myler—1 trunk F Horton—1 bx J W Rutherford—71 bales cotton Taylor & Ritch—3 cases Richardson & Watson—2 casks J McKenzey—20 bales cotton yarn W J Mott.

## 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.

### PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 15.

| | H M | | H M |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 5 23 | MOON RISES | 10 58 M |
| SUN SETS | 6 37 | HIGH WATER | 11 05 M |

### Cleared.

Bark M W Brett, Mayhew, Neuvitas, Brett & Vose.
Bark Trentos, Oliver, Havana, Cook & Smith.
Bark Brazileiro, Williams, Rio Janeiro, B Barstow & Co.
Barx E H Chapin Cous, New Orleans, E K Collins & Co.
Brig Eliza, (Br) Hanan, La Poole, NF, Goodhue & Co.
Brig Archelaus, Newcomb, Tampico, J Ogden.
Brig Excel, Smith, Savannah, Starges, Clearman & Co.
Brig Star, Hubbard, Grenada, A Hubbard & Co.
Schr Boston, Nash, Wilmington, NC.
Schr Oregon, Sorenan, Philadelphia, McKee, Hand & Co.
Schr Phebe Eliza, Osborn, Norfolk.
Schr Sarah Augusta, Bunker, Richmond, Va, Platt & Pierson.
Schr Nancy Bishop, Scott, Port au Prince, Skelding & Ferris
Schr Charlotte, Parker, Boston.
Sloop Roscius Frisbie, Taunton.
Sloop Midas, French, Providence.
Barge Delaware, Cresse, South Amboy.

### Arrived.

Ship Horatio, Wood, from Canton and Macao, Dec 31st, with teas, &c, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Jan 17, off Java Head, exchanged signals with ship Helena, Benjamin, hence for Canton. Feb 2, lat 31, lon 69 23 exchanged signals with ship Clarendon, Stoddard, from Canton for New York. March 23, lat 4 23, lon 33 15, spoke Br ship Medusa, 1 day from Calcutta, for Trinidad. April 4, lat 23 23, lon 57 02, spoke ship Manchester, of Bath, 47 days from Liverpool, for New Orleans.

Ship Eliza Brooks, Theeman, 16 days from Mobile, with cotton, to master. 5th inst, lat 24, lon 80, spoke brig Gen Pitfield, from N Orleans for Baltimore.

Ship Helena Allen, Winn, 8 days from Charleston, with cotton, to G Suttou. 10th inst, 20 miles east of Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with bark Como, from Boston for Charleston.

Bark Alioth, Spring, (before reported) from Oahu, Sandwich Islands, Nov 20, with oil, to C H Todd & Co. Jan 23, spoke ship Canada, Topham, of New Bedford, bound home, to cruise a short time in the South Atlantic Sea. Jan 25th, Cape Horn bearing NE, distance 20 leagues, passed ship Janus, of N Bedford, steering NW. March 1, lat 3 15 S, lon 25 10 W, spoke Br ship Gilbert, Finley, from Liverpool for Bombay, wished to be reported.

Sw brig Superb, (reported yesterday) Nisson, from Rio Janeiro, Feb 19, with coffee, &c, to L S Phipps & Co. Sld in company with bark Baltimore, of Baltimore, for Montevideo. March 31, lat 32 07 N, lon 59 15 W, spoke bark Wade, Downs, of New Bedford, from N W Coast, bound home; had 1800 bbls whale and 100 do s