... South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) It would seem ... abandoned his old ground of opposition to ... of internal improvements by the general government. This new and strange doctrine he had, perhaps, derived from the Memphis Convention. Mr. Niles was surprised at this new position of the honorable Senator, and regretted it. Mr. N. reviewed some of the obstacles in this case. If the alternate sections proposed to be granted were already sold where would be the benefit? It was absurd--it was a mockery. It was like a storekeeper marking up his goods at $10,000, when they were only worth $5,000. It was all humbug, sir. Why, sir, upon this plan of granting lands to the new States, of five miles upon each side of a new road, you may grant away all your lands, if the State should think fit to run new roads ten or twenty miles apart, through the public lands. A plan of extortion upon the government more absurd and fallacious could not well be conceived.—There were three ways of moving in such enterprises. By capital, by a good honest credit, and by stealing, so called or not so called; but call it as you will, it is plundering the public. This is the object of these corporations. Their object is to plunder individuals, to plunder the public; it was a calculation with them to plunder in some way or other. And now we are called upon to support this plundering system. He hoped the system would be stopped, for it was one that ought never to have been commenced.

Mr. Calhoun made a few remarks upon what he had said before. He persisted in his opinion that the government had the right, and it was its policy to grant alternate sections for public improvements, as far as such grants may benefit directly the government in the value of its reserved lands along the lines of such works. But the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Niles) had denounced this as an abandonment of his former course. I will ask that Senator when he has known me to pursue a different course to this upon this floor? I will wait until he can specify the time or the occasion. He cannot do it, sir. It is due to courtesy that gentlemen should understand the true position of Senators when they undertake to speak of an abandonment of their former course. Mr. Calhoun said he had always been in favor of such grants as were contemplated by this bill. When he first sat in that chair (of the Senate) in 1825, he had voted in favor of such a grant to the Illinois Canal. He had, at all times, been in favor of such grants. This was not a question of internal improvements by the government, but the right of proprietorship. But if the bill proposes to cede other lands than those along the line of the work, in my opinion, it goes beyond the principle, by involving lands not immediately benefitted by the improvement.—In any case where a road or canal passes through the public lands, he was willing to go for grants of lands to the extent of the benefit received, no more. But he would also embrace the principle, that all public stores should pass free.

Mr. Niles said he did not intend to misrepresent the Senator.

Mr. Calhoun—Not at all, sir. I know the Senator did not.

Mr. Niles asked if the Senator from South Carolina had not always opposed the Cumberland Road as a national work?

Mr. Calhoun.—Certainly, sir.

Mr. Niles thought that that involved a principle of internal improvements, which covered the whole ground; for if the principle of granting lands applies to roads leading through the public lands, it may as well apply to roads leading to the public lands—that was the origin of the Cumberland road. It was to facilitate the settlement upon the public lands in the West that this road, leading to them, was opened by the government. Mr. Niles argued against the principle, as authorizing unlimited grants, for the purposes of internal improvements.

Mr. Calhoun explained the difference between the Cumberland road and the plan of this. In the one case, the general government trespassed upon the rights of sovereignty of the States; in the latter, the State sovereignty was preserved. The difference was wide as the difference between any two principles

Gen. Cass said he did not rise to defend Mr. Jefferson, in regard to the Cumberland road, nor the Senator from South Carolina, in reference to this bill. That Senator was able to defend himself. General Cass read from the constitution, the clause that the general government, in reference to public improvement, is empowered "to make all needful rules and regulations;" the very power which the bill proposed to exercise, and no more The State sovereignty was not touched. Gen. Cass proceeded to exhibit the mighty empire which had grown up in the West since the opening of the Cumberland road—an empire which in his own day had increased from a population of thirty thousand, to forty-four millions. [We suppose the General meant four millions; but he certainly said forty-four.] After a very eloquent and agreeable recapitulation of the grand results of the industry and enterprise of the West, he thought that something was due to that section in common justice. The lands of the government would be benefitted by the contemplated works not only upon the lines, but fifty or one hundred miles off, to a greater or less extent. He did not like the idea of the government screwing all the blood out of the people of the West. Would you act like Shylock, taking the pound of flesh and our blood, too? General Cass explained the exposed frontier situation of Michigan, and the great advantages for the national defences that those lines of improvements crossing the State would be in the case of war. As understood, about 130 miles of the rail road were completed, and there were some 60 miles yet to be finished. Books would be opened for the residue of the stock; but it would not be taken unless the Oregon dispute was settled in due season. On the line of the railroad a great portion of the lands were sold; but on the canal they nearly all belonged, as yet, to the government. There was no danger that these lands would go to the benefit of a corporation. They were appropriated for a specific object, and it was a special grant for that object.

Mr. Niles argued the unconstitutionality of the bill, as contemplating a concurrent jurisdiction between the State and the federal government; and contended for a strict and limited construction of the powers of the constitution.

Mr. Breese not only contended in opposition, for the constitutionality of this bill; but vigorously defended the right and duty of the government to prosecute the completion of the Cumberland road.

Mr. Westcott denounced the niggardly spirit of the government in regard to the public lands. When Spain held possession of Florida, she granted lands, not only to her own citizens, freely, but even to foreigners. She acted upon the wise policy of getting her lands filled with an enterprising population. England had always done the same thing. All governments, consulting their own interest, had done the same, excepting the government of the United States. The system which it had pursued was a miserable, picayune, peddling, huckstering sort of a system altogether, if, indeed, it might be called a system. From time to time bills had been introduced to reduce and graduate the prices of the public lands; but on account of this huckstering policy, they had all failed. And until some uniform law, opening the public lands to settlers, was substituted for this pettifogging practice of just getting the dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, he would vote for any bill granting lands to the States within which they lie, for purposes of internal improvement, or for the public benefit. The present practice was a nuisance—an unmitigated nuisance, to the States and to the government. It increased the means of corruption in government patronage—it kept up swarms of office-holders; and he doubted whether, after deducting all the expenses of the present system, there would be any balance at all left to the treasury. In regard to this bill, he should go for it, if not a cent of profit came to the government, because of the immense advantages of these works in the event of war.

Mr. Archer—for he spoke in a low tone—was understood to define certain objections to the bill.

Mr. Clayton proposed an amendment, reserving two-thirds of the lands proposed to be granted, until the completion of the works.

Mr. Woodbridge opposed the proposition.

Mr. Davis sustained the amendment.

Mr. Woodbridge showed that it would defeat the object of the bill.

Col. Benton inquired the amount of the lands proposed to be granted.

Mr. Breese gave the information desired. It was proposed by the bill to give alternate sections to the State for the completion of the canal and the railroad, a sum total of 1,120,000 acres. The State had received 500,000 acres by the law of '42, which would make an aggregate of 1,620,000 acres. Indiana had received lands to the amount of 1,608,404 acres; Ohio, 1,180,192 acres.

Col. Benton said he was willing to go as high for Michigan as Ohio, and he would suggest an amendment, that the lands proposed to be granted, with what had already been granted to Michigan, should not exceed the amount granted to Indiana or Ohio. He wanted a guaranty of that. He wanted another guaranty that the works should not be sold, nor be put up at auction in Wall street. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Messrs. Woodbridge and Cass vigorously contended for the honor of the State and against the amendment of Mr. Clayton.

Col. Benton's first amendment was agreed to.

The second amendment next came up, to wit, that if the works were sold before their completion, the lands should revert to the United States.

Mr. Huntington defined certain difficulties that would attend such a condition, in the prosecution of the works.

Col. Benton persisted that he wished to hold the State to this condition, in order to insure the completion of her contract.

Mr. Huntington and Col. Benton further discussed this point.

Gen. Cass opposed the amendment. All other States had had the right to sell their State works—why not Michigan? If you have the road, and the advantages of the road, what more do you want? The State was struggling to pay her State debts. No State had ever made such efforts. The whole of the taxable property of Detroit was taxed two per cent. upon its full value—a rate of taxation by which all this property passed through the hands of the State government in the course of half a century. There was not such another instance of taxation on record among the States.

Mr. Woodbridge said that in some instances the property of Detroit was taxed as high as 5 per cent.

Gen. Cass said yes, sir; and he knew himself that the whole amount stood under a taxation of two per cent.

Mr. Davis argued, that owing to the want of capital in the new States, they were compelled to some such expedients as that contemplated in the bill. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sevier suggested a substitute for the whole bill, which was to make an absolute, unconditional grant of the lands asked for, taking the act of 1842 as the basis of the bill. This would avoid all the difficulties of the present scheme, and leave the State free to employ the lands upon her public works, or in the payment of her State debts.

Mr. J. M. Clayton could not allow, that because Ohio or Indiana had received of the government a million of acres, that Michigan was thereby entitled to the same amount.

Mr. Davis moved several verbal amendments.

Mr. Archer thought there was no consistency in proposing to grant alternate sections along these works, which had already been sold; and he opposed the principle of giving other sections, remote from the lines of these works, in lieu of the alternate sections on the lines, already disposed of.

Mr. Huntington was understood to oppose the amendment.

Gen. Cass maintained that the public lands throughout the whole State, would be largely enhanced in value by these improvements, and that, therefore, in lieu of the alternate sections on the lines, already sold, the State might justly claim other sections of the public domain, to make up the amount required.

Mr Archer reiterated his grounds of opposition to the grants, upon the wide range contemplated by the bill.

Mr Calhoun substantially said, that unless the grants were confined immediately to the margin of the proposed improvements, he should feel it his duty to vote against the bill.

Mr. Simmons sustained the views of Gen. Cass in his defence of the grant of other lands, in case of those on the lines being sold. The whole of the public lands in the State would be enhanced in value at least 50 per cent by these works, so that the benefit to the government would not be confined to the immediate margin of this railroad or canal.

The amendment, reserving two-thirds of the lands until the completion of the works, was rejected 13 to 20.

Mr. Thos. Clayton proposed to amend so that the United States should have the privileges of transport in the cars of the road, as well as in cars provided by the government.

Mr. Woodbridge, though he had framed this bill according to other laws, had no objection to this amendment, and it was agreed to.

Col. Benton read the clause of the bill providing that these lands shall go to "the reimbursement of expenses incurred" by the State, and moved to strike out that clause; and said that as it involved the principle of the assumption of State debts, he would call the ayes and noes.

Mr. Woodbridge opposed the amendment, and was sustained by Mr. Simmons. Rejected—14 to 25.

[Mr. Speight—(*sotto voce*)—You are not going to frighten me from this bill by the spectre of State debts.

Mr. Benton moved that the State should not sell the lands granted at less than $1 25 per acre. Agreed to.

Col. Benton said he could not yet go for the bill It was not in the right shape yet. He would therefore move to insert a clause providing that the works shall remain the property of the State.

The amendment was debated by Messrs. Woodbridge, Benton, and

Mr. Westcott who enquired if these lands were proposed to be appropriated to the redemption of the State bonds?

Mr. Woodbridge said there need be no apprehension at all of that. The object of the grant was special, and could be appropriated to no other purpose.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sevier moved a substitute for the bill, making an unconditional grant of the lands. Rejected—15 to 21.

The bill, with the amendments made, was reported to the Senate, and they were agreed to *en masse*.

And the bill was ordered to a third reading, 26 to 12, Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun voting in the negative.

Mr. Speight gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move the consideration of a similar bill, and he gave the notice now, so that all Senators opposed to it might be present to present their objections.

And the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, April 29, 1846.

The Rev. Mr. Milburn addressed the throne of grace, and he prayed, among other things, that "profanity and vice may be banished from the halls of legislation"

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—(Mr. Burt in the chair)—and resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

Mr. Hamlin contended, that in receiving the money, this government solemnly pledged its faith to see that the object should be carried out, in the language of the testator, for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." He had not the slightest trouble of coming to the conclusion that we had a full and unqualified power to take charge of the money, and give it the direction designed by Mr. Smithson. We might establish a library, might have an institution for disseminating information connected with the mechanic arts exclusively, or any other single one of the various sciences, and thus increase and thus diffuse knowledge among men. He would vote for any measure which would make a commencement, and establish a point from which the grand design of the testator may be realized. We had delayed a begining in this matter for eight years, and although the bill before them did not exactly suit his views, he would vote for it. As the institution would continue within the control of the legislative power, defects could be remedied from time to time, as experience may suggest. He believed, according to the strict legal principle, that the money was in the treasury of the United States; and although it had been loaned, we were bound as trustee, to refund it. He would, however, prefer that the institution should not be connected with the treasury: it should be limited and restricted to its own funds. He spoke of the importance of having a branch of chemistry, connected with agriculture, and in conclusion, expressed the opinion that this was calculated to elevate the character of our people, and confer lasting benefits on our institutions.

Mr. Wood thought it complimentary to a republican government, that the subject of a monarchy should make it the trustee to carry out his benevolent and philanthropic designs. He had an objection to one feature of the bill which he had not at first; he thought that normal schools should be left to the States, and not to the United States. However, he was in favor of a beginning, and proposed an amendment, that a portion of the money shall be appropriated for the printing and dissemination among the people, according to the ratio of representation, of works devoted to useful knowledge.

Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, suggested an amendment, prefaced by a preamble, acknowledging the benevolent objects of Mr. Smithson, and saying that they cannot be carried out; and for this reason, concluding with a resolution causing the President of the United States to refund the money to the British high Court of Chancery.

Mr. Giles offered an amendment, that from the fund, books shall be procured for the education and benefit of the blind. He said he would consider it a libel on the philanthropy of the committee to urge any argument for its adoption. He desired something to be done towards a commencement of the institution, and, therefore, would vote for the bill.

Mr. Wick contended, that as they had received the money, they were bound, in good faith, to carry out the trust. We were all standing on dangerous constitutional ground; and notwithstanding he would always be found an advocate for strict construction, he believed that we had the power to accept and execute the trust. This was his opinion, although he wished that the money had never been received.

Mr. Hunt briefly replied to a remark of the gentlemen from Indiana, Mr. Wick.

THE VOTE.

The hour to which the debate was yesterday limited by resolution, having arrived, the committee proceeded to vote on the pending amendments.

The amendment of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, to strike out the appropriation of $242,129 (the interest on the principal of $515,169) for the objects of the bill, and insert, "and actually paid into the treasury of the United States by the States which have borrowed and used said fund," was rejected.

The portion of the bill constituting the board of managers a body politic and corporate, was stricken out, and an amendment was adopted that the board of managers shall be known and styled as the Smithsonian Institution

Two amendments, on motion of Mr. Owen, were agreed to—dispensing arising out of claims or contracts, to be determined by the board, and civil suits to be prosecuted in the name of the United States.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll submitted an amendment, which was agreed to, to the effect that all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, etc., now in the National Gallery, shall be deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, in a room to be called the National Museum, and that the members of the National Institution shall hold their meetings in the said Smithsonian Institution, and appoint a curator, etc.

Mr. J. Q Adams moved to strike out so much of the seventh section as provides for the establishment of a normal branch of the institution, by appointing some suitable person as professor of common school instruction.

The question was taken by tellers—ayes 72, noes 46, and decided in the affirmative.

The 9th section, for the admission of students in the various departments of the institution, was stricken out.

The amendment of Mr. Giles, providing for the printing of books for the blind, was rejected.

Mr. Adams moved to strtke out the tenth section, which provides for the printing and distribution of essays, pamphlets, etc., among the people; and the question was decided in the affirmative—ayes 68, noes 81.

Mr. Wood's amendment, appropriating $20,000 annually for the distribution of books of useful knowledge among the people, was rejected.

Several other amendments having been disposed of, that of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, as a substitute, was read, as follows:—

"That so much of the property of James Smithson as has been received in money and paid into the treasury of the United States, being the sum of $515,169, be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the heirs at-law or next of kin of the said James Smithson, or their authorised agents, whenever they shall demand the same:—Provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in paying over said money as herein directed, deliver to said heirs all State bonds or other stocks of every kind which have been purchased with said money, or any part thereof, in lieu of so much of said money as shall have been so invested in State bonds or other stocks.—And the balance of said sum of money, if any, not so invested, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The question was taken by tellers, and it was decided in the negative—ayes 8, nays 115!

The amendment of Mr. Adams, a substitute for the bill, was read, requesting the President, by the use of suitable means of moral suasion, and no others, to obtain from Arkansas and Illinois payment of arrears of interest, &c,

Mr. Hopkins moved to strike out the words "moral suasion, and no others," and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wentworth proposed an amendment, but it was ruled out of order, to allow Illinois to tax all lands in that State to pay the interest on the bonds.

After further efforts to amend Mr. Adams's substitute, it was rejected—ayes 57, noes 74.

Various amendments were acted on. The committee were employed more than two hours in voting on those submitted, and at a quarter past 5 o'clock arose.

The Speaker resumed the chair, and the committee reported that the committee had agreed to a substitute for the entire bill.

Under the operation of the previous question, the amendment made in committee was concurred in—yeas 81, nays 76.

And after being ordered to a third reading, it was passed—yeas 85, nays 76.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL.

Mr. Hough, of New York, proposed the substitute for the bill in committee, where it was amended, at the instance of Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, to establish a library. The following synopsis will give an accurate idea of the several sections, viz:—

"1 The President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members, are constituted an establishment, by the name of the 'Smithsonian Institution,' for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known, and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other.

2 So much of the property of James Smithson as has been received in money, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, ($515,169) to be lent to the United States, at six per cent per annum interest, from September 1, 1838, when it was received; and so much of the interest as may have accrued on this sum, on the first of July next, which will amount to $243,120, or so much thereof as shall, by the Board of Regents of the Institution established by this act, be deemed necessary, is appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and for other current and incidental expenses of said Institution; and six per cent interest on the trust fund is appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of the institution; all expenditures and appropriations to be made, from time to time, to the purposes of the Institution, to be exclusively from the accruing interest, and not from the principal of the fund.

3 The business of the Institution to be conducted in the city of Washington, by a Board of Regents, to be composed of the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of the city, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices; three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and residents; and the other four shall be inhabitants of States, and no two of them of the same State. The remainder of this section designates the manner of their appointment, their organization, and business that may come before them.

4. After the Board of Regents shall have met (on the first Monday of September next) they shall proceed to select suitable sites for buildings, which may be taken and appropriated out of that part of the public ground in the city of Washington lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street; if, however, the President, the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, shall not consent to the location, then such other location may be made upon any other portion of the public grounds which the Regents may select, by and with the advice of the persons first named.

5. Provides for the erection of a suitable building, of plain and durable materials and structure, without unnecessary ornament, and of sufficient size, and with suitable rooms or halls, for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet; also, a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture room.

6. Provision is made for the reception of all objects of art, and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington—the minerals, books, manuscripts, and other property of James Smithson, now in the Department of State, to be removed to the said institution, and preserved separately and apart from the other property of the institution. &c.

7. The secretary of the board of regents to take charge of the building and property of the institution, who shall make a fair and accurate account of their proceedings. Assistants may be employed.

8. An appropriation not to exceed an average appropriation of twenty five thousand dollars annually, for the gradual formation of a library, composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

9. Moneys for the appropriation of which there is no provision, to be disposed of as the managers may deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator.

10. Congress to have the right of altering, amending, or adding to, or repealing any portion of this act.

[The bill proposes, in brief, to establish a library.]

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Hopkins said some of the officers of the House had informed him that unless they adjourned over for more than two days, the hall could not be put in summer dress without infringing on the Sabbath. He suggested that they meet to-morrow morning, and adjourn to Monday. [Cries of "agreed."]

And at ten minutes to three o'clock, the House adjourned till to-morrow at nine o'clock.

Baltimore, April 29, 1846.

News by the Great Western—Extra Heralds—Boy Killed—A Feminine Cowhiding Match—The Markets—Stock Board, &c.

The news by the Great Western was received by telegraphic despatch last night, and this morning we have ample detailed accounts in the extra *Herald*, which is sought after with great avidity. The news is considered amicable and important in a commercial view, and will doubtless tend to a settlement of the general excitement in money matters.

Edwin Mathews, a youth of about 8 years of age, died yesterday from the effects of having been run over by a wagon, on the previous day, loaded with cotton,

A singular case occurred yesterday at the office of one of our magistrates. Two girls, Sophia Brown and Susan Harney, were arrested on the complaint of a Mr. McDonald, who charged one of them with holding him whilst the other applied a cowhide to his back with all the vigor of a young Amazon. He exhibited stripes in abundance, and, in short, had received as genuine a thrashing as ever was inflicted by this fashionable instrument in settling such difficulties. The magistrates, after examing into the affair, rendered a verdict of "served him right," and forthwith discharged the fair damsels.

Mr. Edward Bowens, a young Baltimorean artist of considerable merit, sailed yesterday for Europe, for the purpose of perfecting himself in his profession, intending to be absent about two years.

The Markets—Yesterday, previous to the receipt of the news of the Great Western, the flour market was very dull, and I suppose it will not have the effect of improving it. Howard street was freely offered at $4 50, at which price buyers could not be found. There have been fair arrivals of fish. Sales of Potomac and North Corolins shad at 6 25 a 6 50, and of No. 1 herrings at 3 75 a 4 per bbl. Sales of rye whiskey are now being made at 22 cents, and of hogsheads at 21 cents per gallon. The demand is dull.

Stock and Money Market.—There has been a good feeling in the market during the week, and rates for some descriptions have advanced. Small sales of city 6's, yesterday, at the board, at 96¼ a 96¾—rather heavy at the close, sellers at 96¾—no disposition manifested to operate; six per cents of 1870 held at 95½, 1850 at 94½; pleasure 95. For state 6 per cents 78 offered—none offering at the moment; sellers on time at 76¾, buyers at 76¼. Nothing doing.

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

April 29—At Auction—400 new shs Troy and Greenbush Railroad, 1¼ a 2 per cent dis; 50 shs Vermont Central RR, (15 paid) $93; 17 Western RR, $95⅝; 10 Union Bk, 3¼ per ct adv; 10 Merchants' 3¼ per ct adv; 25 Traders' $95 a 95¼ per sh; 21 State, $59 sh; 3 Columbia, 1¼ per ct adv; 4 City, par; 3 Lowell Manuf Co, 2 per ct adv; 35 Tremont Ins Co. $99½ a par.

At Brokers' Board—10 shs Boston and Prov RR. 108½; 19 Boston and Maine RR, 111 a 110; 14 Western R, 95 a 95¼; 10 Portland, Saco and Portsm R, 98½; 200 East Boston Co, blnds, 15⅞a15¼; 50 Long Island R, b10 ds, 35¼; 208 Nor & Wor, 57¼ a 57⅝.

Second Board—95 Long Island, 35; 25 do, bo10ds, 35¾; 50 Nor & Wor 57⅝; 5 Western 96; 13 Bost'n & Maine, 110 a 110¼; 177 East Boston Co, 16 a 16¾.

COMMERCIAL:

New York, Thursday, April 30.

Ashes—The market in both descriptions has been for the past few days exceedingly dull and at low rates a—Pots, $3 75 a 3 87½, and Pearls, at $4 12½ a 4 18¾. The Exports from the 1st to the 21st of the present month, are estimated at 194 bbls of Pots, and $2 25 of Pearls.

Copper—New Sheathing is firm at 23 cents 6 mos; old has slightly receded from the last quotations.

Cotton.—Yesterday the sales were 3300 bales, at steady rates. To-day, there was a limited enquiry, and about 600 bales were taken without change in price—although the market may be considered somewhat harder, in consequence of rumors of extensive purchases the day previous, which were not reported. With the firm feeling existing in the freight market, it will be difficult to raise prices here in the absence of better accounts from the European markets. The operations have been about our outside quotations, yesterday and to-day.

Fruit.—Sales in bunch raisins have been made at $2 12½ a 2 25. Shelled Almonds, 18½ cents. Walnuts and Filberts, 5½, 4 mos. 150 boxes French Oranges, at $2 25. Sicily Lemons and Oranges, in boxes, $2 50, cash. At auction, 497 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 75 a 2 6¼, cash.

Hemp.—Nothing doing.

Hops.—Nothing doing of any moment. Sales for home use, in first sort eastern and western, at 20 a 25 cents, cash.

Iron.—We hear of some sales in No. 1 Scotch Pig, at $39 a $40; English Bar is held at $75 a $76; Swedes $89; Russia Old Sable $100 a $102 50, 6 mos.

Lead.—The prices in Missouri Pig have declined a trifle since our last, with a few sales at $3 65, cash.

Rice.—The recent advices by the Great Western have caused a depression in the market, for export purposes. The enquiry for home use is also very moderate, at prices ranging from $4 12½ to $4 25.

Seeds.—Some sales of Ohio Clover, of an inferior quality, at 5½ a 6¼ cents. The demand for export is quite brisk; Pennsylvania 7½ cash, at which price some 26,000 lbs. were taken; Timothy is held at $13 a $13 50 per tierce. American Flaxseed, rough, about $9. Canary $1 62½, cash.

Tobacco.—The market continues dull. We hear of no sales in either Kentucky or Florida; a sale in Cuba of about 100 bales, took place on terms not made public; Kentucky is held at 3½ a 4½ cents. By auction a few hhds of Kentucky, merchantable, at 3 a 5 cents—average $3 91.

Whalebone—There has been considerable done in both Northwest Coast and South Seas; a few parcels sold yesterday at 86½ cents; South Seas held at about 87, cash.

Cotton Trade.

The course of business since our last, per Hibernia, on 31st ult., has been unsatisfactory to all engaged in the traffic in this article. At that date, we remarked that our market was well supplied by a daily increasing stock, and that prices had lost their stringency, and had settled down one quarter cent, at which they were firm. For ten days succeeding that date, we had a fair enquiry from manufacturers, who were nearly the only purchasers, which sustained the market until 11th inst., when some abatement of the previous ease in the money market being apprehended, a desire to make sales in anticipation of a decline in rates was apparent, and prices gave way a full eighth of a cent, at which rate a number of parcels were taken for shipment; the market was at this date aided by accounts from Liverpool to 11th ult., per packet ship "Queen of the West," of an eighth advance and a stronger market there, otherwise, lower rates would soon of necessity have been current here. The advices per steamer "Unicorn" to 19th ult, being long due, holders appeared disposed to await their arrival, and the sales were again checked by their firm position; her accounts were not received until Saturday, 18th inst.—on Monday there were no transactions of any moment, and on Tuesday morning we received Liverpool dates to 4th inst., per steamer "Caledonia," of a steady market there, and a slight advance in American descriptions; for three days following the receipt of these advices we have had a fair business, chiefly for the Havre market, but at irregular and unsettled prices, the market closing up tighter, and averaging one quarter cent decline; since, during the last three business days, the market has become harder, and prices now are very similar to those current at the date of our last, being strengthened by the receipt of the advices per "Great Western," to 11th inst., on Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst. The stock has largely increased, as has also the amount on sale. Liverpool buyers have taken very small parcels. Sales week ending 25th, 5000 bales; since, to date, 2500 bales.

The receipts at this port during this month, amount to 48,000 bales; exports to 9,500 bales; taken by spinners, 18,000 bales; taken on speculation, 5,000 bales; stock in this market this day, 80,000 bales; amount on sale, 10,000 bales.

The annexed comparative statement shows a deficiency in the receipts this year of 409,194 bales, and the general impression is, that the close of the season will exhibit about the same deficit, and that the receipts of the crop will amount to about 2,000,000 bales, as from the lateness of the season and the high prices current at all the ports, it is now evident that there cannot be sufficient artificial causes existing to keep back supplies.

Movements of Cotton in Ports of the United States.

	Bales.
Receipts at ports of the U. S. since Sept. 1, 1845,	1,766,470
" " " same period last year,	2,156 654
" " " year before,	1,761,561
Exports from U. S. since Sept. 1, 1845.....	970,580
" " same period last year.....	1,473,372
" " year before...	930,788

The receipts thus far this year are several thousand bales less than they were to the same date year before last, when the crop amounted to about 2,030,000 bales. The exports this year, to the latest dates, are 502,792 bales less than for the corresponding period last. This quantity, at an average valuation of $40 per bale, will give an aggregate deficiency in the value of our exports of this single article of about *twenty millions of dollars*.

We annex the current quotations in this market at the close to-day:—

Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	New Orleans, Mob'e & Texas.
Inferior,	— a —	— a —	— a —
Ordinary,	6 a 7	7 a 7¼	7¼ a 7¾
Middling,	7¼ a 7¾	7¼ a 7¾	7¾ a 7¾
Good Middling,	7¾ a 7¾	7¾ a 8¼	8 a 8¼
Middling Fair,	7¾ a 8½	8¼ a 8	8¾ a 9
Fair,	8¾ a 9¼	8½ a 8¾	9 a 9¼
Fully Fair.	8¾ a 8¾	8¾ a 9	9¼ a 9½
Good Fair,	8 a 9	9¼ a 9½	9¾ a 10½
Fine.	none none	none none	11 a 12½

Corn Trade.

Since the arrival of the Great Western, the market in this city has become very inactive, and at lower rates. Genesee flour can now be bought at $5, and even at this rate, transactions are limited. Sales for export, to the extent of about 4,500 barrels, were effected at $4 87½ This is all we have to note. Southern flour is also very dull, and prices rather lower. The estimated amount of flour exported from the first to the 28th is 59 642 barrels. Rye flour is dull and plenty at $3; wheat is very inactive, little or nothing doing. The slight demand for flour has seriously affected sales for milling purposes, and little or no demand for shipment. Rye is also without much inquiry, and none whatever for shipment—a few lots for distilling purposes, went off at 67 to 68 cts; Jersey sold at 65 cts. Corn is in moderate request, with a fair amount of transactions. Considerable sales have been made during the week, both for export and home use. The last sale was for the London market, at 70 cts. Yellow Northern is held at 67½ cts; Southern yellow, 65 to 67 cents.

The decline in flour and wheat in this city, has caused a corresponding decline throughout the various Western marts. At Buffalo, on the 28th, grain was selling at 44 cts, afloat; and good brands of flour, at $4 12 to $4 25. At Cincinnati, on the 25th, at $3 68 to $3 70.

Albany, April 27.—The arrival of several canal boats from the West (as far as Montezuma) has imparted some briskness to the flour market, but no improvement in prices. The downward tendency at New York has depressed prices here; a sale of 600 barrels Genesee at $5 6¼; the range for lots afloat may be given at $5 a 5¼ and to $5¼ to fill Eastern orders. 2000 bushels oats at 44c. The load of wheat on market a few days since goes through to New York.

At Mobile on the 22d instant—Flour has kept a steady position since our last, with an upward tendency. We quote Ohio brands at $4 75 a 5. St. Louis and similar marks, $5 25 a 6 per barrel. Market well supplied. Corn continued firm in price. It may be now quoted at 58 a 60 cents, and firm. Good supply.

At Toledo, on 24th, $4 03, but at the close of the day only $3 90 was offered. At Cleveland, on 24th, $4 18¾, and a dull market. At Rochester on the 25th, no sales since the receipt of the news by the Caledonia. At Rochester on 24th, a lot of 3500 bushels of wheat, Western, was floured, only 97c being bid for it; for prime lots of Genesee 102 a 103c was paid. At Toledo, on 24th, 83c. At Cleveland, on 24th, no sales. At Chicago, on 20th, 75 a 76c, for the best samples.

Savannah, April 24—The market was well supplied with wheat, at 75 cents per bushel.

New Orleans, April 21—650 bbls Ohio flour were sold in various lots at $4 30 a $4 37½, and 200 do St Louis city mills at $4 75 per bbl, and about 12,000 bushels of corn, which sold as follows:—4000 bushels mixed, from flatboat, at 45; 1300 sacks in bad order at 42; 500 do white and yellow, part in second hand sacks, at 43½; 1200 do white and yellow, from flatboat, cotton sacks, 48; 200 do mixed at 43, and 900 do mixed at 44c per bushel; 4,000 sacks (equal to 8,000 bushels) wheat, sold from store at $1 05 per bushel

Since the receipt of the news by the Caledonia, at Richmond, holders in that market, on the 27th, submitted to lower rates. Sales are quoted at $4 62½, with but little demand; wheat $1; corn 67½ a 70 cents.

American Provisions.

The market for mess beef has been fair, with, however, but little transactions of moment. Ohio Pork is still without animation, and prices have slightly declined.—There is nothing whatever doing in old. Prime is held at $9 25, and mess at $10 62½, at which price holders seem indisposed to operate. Some hhds of Ohio hams sold at 5½ cents. Butter, western, is dull, with a further decline in prices. The stock of last year's production on hand, is said to be very large, with no outlet or chance of disposing of it. Dairy, western, 9 a 11 cts. Cheese is in good demand, with a light stock.

New Orleans, April 21—There was a better inquiry for pork, and over 2000 bbls were disposed of, viz.: 300 bbls mess, at $10 75; 250 do at $10 75; 500 do at $10 87½; 250 do at $10 87½; 160 do at $10 87½; 75 do at $10 87½; 120 do, in lots, at $11; 250 do at $11; and 100 do prime at $9 per bbl. Late in the day, the Mexican news produced some excitement in the market. No considerable sales of beef or lard, 90,000 lbs bulk pork were disposed of at 3c for shoulders, and 3¾c per lb for sides. We noticed 80 casks bacon sold, viz: 20 casks hams at 5 a 5½, 10 do sides at 5½ a 5¾; 20 do sides at 5¼, and 20 do shoulders at 3¾c per lb.

Cincinnati, April 25.—A sale of 500 bbls heavy mess pork at $9 50; 50 bbls thin do at $8 75; 60 hhds bacon sides, city smoked, at 5c, packed; 29 hhds do at same; 20,000 lbs. do at same; 656 pieces country cured sides and shoulders at $5 and 3 90 No transactions in lard.

Richmond, April 27—Bacon, Smithfield, 6¼a7c; western and Baltimore sides 6¼a6½c; shoulders 5½a5½c; hams 7a7½; lard 7a8c.

Beef and pork, were arriving very freely at Buffalo on the 28th, from the interior, but little, however, changing hands.

Cleveland, April 25—Mess pork $9½; hams 6c.

Freights.

To Liverpool.	Ster'g.	To London.	Ster'g.
Cotton, sq. & rnd. bales, per lb.....	⅛a5-16d.	Oil.....	—a30s.
Wool	—a5½d.	Measurement Goods, per ton	—a30s.
Seeds, per tce.....	5s a7s.	Cheese.....	—a30s.
Beef, 304 lbs.....	5s.6d.a—	Seeds, per tc.....	8s.a10s.
Beef and Pork.....	2s.6d a3s.	Beef, 304 a 336 lbs...	6s.6d.a7s.
Flour.....	—a1s.9d.	Beef, per bbl.....	3s.6d.a4s.
Turpentine.....	2s 6d.a3s.	Grain, per bushel.....	—a8d.
Leather per lb.....	¼d.a—	*To Havre.*	
Heavy Goods per ton..	25s.a—	Cotton, sq. &rnd. bales per lb.....	¾alc.
Grain per bushel.....	7d.a—	Ashes, per ton.....	$4a$10
To London.		Rice.....	—a$10
Tobacco, hhds.....	30s a35s.	Measurement Goods....	$10a—
Flour per bbl.....	—a2.s6d.	Quercitron Bark	$10a—
Naval Stores.....	2s.3d a2.9.	Whalebone per lb.....	¾c.a—
Heavy Goods.....	—a30s.		

Latest Dates.

RECEIVED AT THE NEW YORK HERALD OFFICE.

Anjier.....	Jan. 2	Manila	Jan. 10
Africa.....	Feb. 27	Madras.....	Jan. 26
Aransas Bay	Mar. 11	Malaga.....	Mar. 16
Antigua.....	Mar. 5	Madeira	Mar. 5
Aux Cayes.....	Mar. 28	Mauritius.....	Jan. 29
Augustine Bay.....	May 22	Maracaibo.....	Apl. 3
Batavia.....	Jan. 26	Manzanilla	Mar. 19
Bay of