tence, and denied that they had ever said that the seducer of the lady was Dr. Linn.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke at some considerable length in favor of the admissibility of the evidence, contending that such a course was required to ascertain the truth of the affidavit of Thomas.

General THOMPSON followed, and was commenting upon the incompetency of Mrs. Linn to testify, when he was interrupted by General Jones, who again denied that he had ever stated that she was wanted to prove the commission of an offence by her husband. The court here ruled that no counter testimony should be offered in evidence at this stage of the case, on a motion for a continuance.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then went into a long examination of the affidavit itself, contending that Thomas should swear to the particular acts that Mrs. Linn would prove—that is, the particulars of the seduction, if she saw the parties, state their position, attitudes, place of the offence, &c. &c.

Mr. FENDALL followed, in a searching examination of the affidavit, demanding that Thomas should swear whom Mrs. Linn intended to charge with the seduction. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, and went over points repeatedly argued within the last four days.

General JONES then rose, and for two hours and a half maintained the sufficiency of the affidavit, giving in the course of his remarks, several severe cuts at prosecutors and their counsel.

The court adjourned at five o'clock.

In Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1846.

A very pleasant May day. Prayers. Journal. Petitions by Messrs. Pennybacker, Morehead, and Corwin.

Mr. JOHNSON, of La. introduced a bill for the relief of the Mexican Railroad Company. Several adverse reports upon private cases agreed to.

A debate followed upon a motion to take up a bill for the adjudication of certain land claims before the United States Courts, in the South-west, between Messrs. Westcott, Speight, Ashley, and Yulee. Lost—16 to 22.

A bill to indemnify New Hampshire to the amount of $7,000, for protecting the Northern boundary of that State from foreign invasion, prior to the treaty of Washington, the bill having been once rejected and reconsidered, and the vote recurring upon the third reading again.

It was debated upon this question by Messrs. Atherton, in detail, J. M. Clayton, Morehead, Allen and Mangum, and a motion by the latter to postpone till Monday next, was rejected, 14 to 17. The bill was then ordered to a third reading—22 to 13.

[About this time Mr. Buchanan made his appearance in the chamber in his white cravat, with his head still inclining to an angle of 49 degrees.]

Mr. BREESE moved to take up a bill in relation to the public mineral lands of the north-west—but gave way to

Mr. LEWIS, who moved to take up the amendments in dispute between the two houses upon the bill for supplying deficiencies of last year's appropriations. Taken up—and after some debate, the Senate receded from its amendments, so that the bill is finally passed.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. J. M. CLAYTON, the five million bill for settlement of claims arising from French spoliations, was taken up, and made the special order for Monday next.

COURTS AND JUDGES IN FLORIDA.

The bill fixing the salaries of three judges for the State of Florida, was taken up. With some conversational discussion between Messrs. Evans, Westcoti, Yulee, and Johnson, of La., the salaries were cut down all round, from $2,000, as was reported, to $1,600 each, for the three judges, and in that form the bill was ordered to a third reading.

And then—there being no quorum present—the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1846.

Messrs. Atkinson, Cranston, J. A. Black, Hamlin, and Cobb, compose the select committee appointed on the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution adopted on the 3d of April, with reference to officers and privates of the marine corps. The reforms recommended by the Secretary are, that so much of the corps as is not at sea, be concentrated at two points—New York and Washington, or Gosport; the number of officers to be reduced; field officers to be dispensed with altogether; the mode of compensation to be changed, and instead of the present allowances, of a varied and complicated nature, a fixed rate of pay should be established, and all allowances of every kind, except travelling expenses, abolished; a purser or navy agent to perform the duties of paymaster.

A RECESS.

Mr. McKAY asked leave to submit a motion, that the House hereafter, daily, take a recess from two to half past three o'clock.

Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER said, the motion was not admissible, there being a special order, which would have first to be postponed before it could be entertained.

Mr. McKAY moved to postpone the special order.

The question was taken and decided in the negative—twenty-three only voting in the affirmative.

DISCRIMINATING TONNAGE DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Boyd in the chair,) and took up the bill to repeal that part of the act of the 30th of August, 1842, which imposes a duty of twenty per cent *ad valorem*, on Java coffee, and to refund the discriminating tonnage duties levied on Spanish vessels (except those from Cuba and Porto Rico) by the act of the 13th of July, 1832.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the first section, the substance of which, he said, was provided for in the tariff bill not long since reported to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means.

The section he proposed to strike out is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this act, Java coffee imported [*from the European ports of the Kingdom of the Netherlands*] into the United States, [*whether in Dutch or American vessels,*] shall be admitted without discriminating duty, upon the same footing with coffee imported directly from Brazil and other countries where coffee is produced; and that so much of the act of the 30th of August, 1842, as imposes a duty of twenty per cent *ad valorem* on Java coffee, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The portion of the bill Mr. Ingersoll proposed to retain is as follows, being the second and last sections, viz:—

"And be it enacted, That the amount of discriminating tonnage duties levied on Spanish vessels, under the act of the 13th of July, 1832, coming from any foreign country (except those from Cuba and Porto Rico) be refunded; and that from and after the passage of this act, no discriminating tonnage duties be levied on Spanish vessels, except such as come from Cuba and Porto Rico.

Mr. WINTHROP said he had been taken somewhat by surprise, as he had not anticipated the bill would come up at so early a day.

The CHAIRMAN requested gentlemen to come to order—(a good deal of confusion prevailing in the hall.)

Mr. WINTHROP paused, still retaining the floor.

The CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. WINTHROP expressed his regret that this subject had come upon him somewhat by surprise. It was one of great importance to the navigating interests of the country. Those interests had been treated for many years past with undeserved neglect. He was in favor of striking out this section from the bill; but he could not agree to have it done silently and without explanation. There was a similar provision in the new tariff bill; and it might be carried through hereafter, when there was a less favorable opportunity for explaining it. It was a provision most unjust to the American shipowner, and was not called for by any considerations of treaty stipulation. Mr. Winthrop went into a detailed statement as to the Legislative and executive history of the question, and as to the general condition of our trade with the Island of Java. He referred to the discriminating duties levied in that Island, both upon imports and exports, against the American merchant. He spoke at some length, also, in regard to the discriminating duties imposed by the British government in their East India possessions, in favor of their own navigation. The policy of both the British and the Dutch governments was to protect their own shipping, and to give it the benefit of all the long voyages.—They were willing that we should enjoy the little privilege of bringing their products from Holland or England; but they insisted on bringing them in their own bottoms from Java and Bengal. This was a wise and patriotic policy on their part, and he only wished that it was pursued with equal zeal and perseverence by our own government. Mr. Winthrop paid a high compliment to Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, for his exposition of this and other subjects connected with our mis-called reciprocity treaties. He alluded to the care bestowed by the early Congresses of the nation on our navigating interests, and wished that there was more of information and experience in regard to these commercial questions, both in our legislative and executive departments, at the present day. As the representative of a great commercial community, he felt bound to invoke, for the interests of navigation and trade, the attentive consideration of the House.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, moved to strike out in the first section, the words "whether in Dutch or," so as to put American vessels on the same footing as those of the Netherlands.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DROMGOOLE remarked that he had an important question of privilege to bring before the House; and, with the permission of the gentleman from Georgia, he would move that the committee rise, to enable him to do so.

Mr. JONES said he would yield willingly, provided he would retain his right to the floor.

Mr. DROMGOOLE.—Of course.

The committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair,

Mr. DROMGOOLE referred to the manual, showing that, in certain cases of absence, members were subject to punishment by the House; therefore, to enable his colleague, (Mr. Hopkins,) to attend the court now in session, he dictated a resolution to the effect that any member of this House who may be subpœnaed to appear as a witness before the Circuit Court, now in session in this city, may be privileged to do so by leave of this House, and requested the clerk to reduce it to writing.

Mr. WINTHROP was opposed to the doctrine that the courts could command the attendance of members to testify, or for any other purpose. It was a question for their constituents, and not for themselves to decide. If a Court, for instance, had the power to summon members to attend during a time of war, he would like to know what would become of the public protection? And beside, such an assumption would act detrimentally in time of peace.

Mr. DROMGOOLE did not believe that courts could dissolve Congress. If they could summon one member, they could summon all; and he did not know if they should, at this time dissolve Congress, it would be agreeable or disagreeable to the members—(Laugther.) We could only give the leave of the House for members who had been subpœnaed to attend. He had understood that it had been argued and decided in court that members could not be compelled to attend.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL submitted a few remarks, and suggested that the resolution should be worded with great caution.

The CLERK read the resolution, as he had written it, viz:—

Resolved, That if any member of this House has been or may be summoned to attend as a witness before the United States District Court of the District of Columbia, he has the leave of this House to attend as a witness, if he thinks proper to do so.

Mr. THOMASSON thought that some impropriety might grow out of the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. SIMS, of South Carolina, opposed it. No member had a right to waive privileges pertaining to legislation under the constitution. They belonged to the constituency.

Mr. MCGAUGHEY understood the resolution simply to permit the gentleman to go if he desired, and that the House will not punish him for so doing.

Mr. DROMGOOLE.—Yes; that's it.

Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, declared his opposition to the resolution.

Mr. VINTON was disposed to give the privilege to the member, but the resolution carried with it an admission that the courts had a right to compel the attendance of members of the House as witnesses; and therefore he desired it to be modified.

Mr. BURT suggested to the gentleman from Ohio, that the name of the member who had been subpœnaed (Mr. Hopkins,) be inserted in the resolution.

Mr. VINTON sent the manual to the clerk, who read from it what are the privileges of members.

Mr. GORDON said, that members were in the habit of going home without asking leave of the House, and they might go to court if they chose. He moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, arose for the purpose of addressing the committee.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that the motion to lay on the table was not debateable.

Mr. DROMGOOLE, as this was an important question, called for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the resolution on the table; and they were ordered.

The question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 44, nays 117.

Mr. HUNTER enquired whether it would be now in order to move an amendment.

The SPEAKER replied affirmatively.

Mr. HUNTER then submitted a proviso, that the resolution shall not be construed as a waiver of the privileges of the House, or as an admission of the right of courts of law to arrest members, except for treason, felony, or breaches of peace, during the session of the Houses, &c.

Mr. ADAMS contended that the proper way was, for the member served with a process, to ask leave of absence of the House, and he might attend or not, as he pleased. He was extremely desirous that no action should take place that would have the least tendency to produce collision between the House and the courts.

Mr. BURT submitted a substitute for the resolution—that this House, having been informed that Geo. W. Hopkins has been served with a process to attend a certain court, as a witness in a criminal proceeding, Mr. Hopkins have leave to attend said court.

Mr. EWING, of Pennsylvania, disapproved of Mr. Burt's resolution, on the ground that he was not willing to admit that the courts had the right to issue subpœnaes to members of Congress; and therefore proposed an amendment, to the effect that the House will not recognise the right of courts of law to issue subpœnaes to members of Congress as witnesses; but leave attendance discretionary in those who may be summoned.

Mr. CONSTABLE proposed an amendment; but the exact purport was not ascertained by the reporter.

Mr. HENLEY moved the previous question.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. On this,

The question was taken, and decided in the negative.

The previous question was seconded, and Mr. Burt's resolution—granting leave to Mr. Hopkins to attend the Court—was agreed to: ayes 76, noes 44.

A communication was received from the Senate, with regard to the disagreeing amendments to the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House copies of correspondence between the Department of State and Geo. W. Gordon, Consul of the U. S. at Rio Janeiro, relative to the slave trade carried on between the coast of Africa and Brazil.

Mr. ADAMS moved that the papers be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DROMGOOLE called for the reading of the papers. They, however, were not read. The bundle was as large as a quarto family Bible.

The papers were laid on the table—ayes 59, noes 51.

THE DESERTERS.

A message was also read in answer to the resolution of Mr. Adams, from which it appears, by a dispatch of General Taylor dated the 6th ultimo, that four men were drowned while deserting, and two shot by the pickets; and it is added that a majority of the deserters were old offenders. No order or authority was given for the act.

Mr. DROMGOOLE moved to lay the communication on the table and that it be printed.

Mr. ADAMS moved to refer it to a select committee of five.

Mr. HARALSON moved that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER remarked that there were three motions pending—the question would first be taken to lay the communication on the table.

Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered.

And the communication was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The House again went into committee on the bill it had under consideration when it rose to entertain the question of privilege.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, again presented his amendment to the first section.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL sent documents to the clerk, which were read, to show that the provision of the bill was an act of duty to Spain.

Mr. HOLMES inquired of Mr. INGERSOLL, whether he would vote to retain the first section of this bill in the tariff bill, provided the House should now strike it out.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL replied, he was opposed to the object of the section. As to the general features of the tariff bill, he would reserve his opinion until the day for action arrived.

Mr. HOLMES said that the democratic convention at Baltimore had pledged themselves to reduce the tariff.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL remarked, to relieve gentlemen from delicacy, that every democrat from Pennsylvania will oppose the tariff bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD said as the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr Holmes) seemed to be familiar with the views of the Baltimore Convention, he would like to know whether they did not pledge themselves for Oregon? [Laughter.]

Mr. HOLMES was understood to say, that when that question again came up, he would respond to the inquiry. After he concluded his remarks,

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Jones, and it was agreed to.

Mr. TIBBATTS moved to strike out the words "from the European ports of the kingdom of the Netherlands," and the motion was agreed to.

The committee refused to strike out the first section—ayes, 52; noes, 59.

The committee rose and reported the bill, as amended, to the House.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill read a third time and passed, (as given above,) with the exception of those parts in italics and in brackets.

At fifteen minutes to three o'clock the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1846.

There is nothing new of local interest this morning—the rumors of war from Mexico and Texas, having occupied the whole attention of the public. The city papers had extras out with the details—the main features of which I despatched to you by telegraph.

Two inquests were held yesterday upon the bodies of two unknown persons, found drowned at different points in the river Delaware. Neither of them have as yet been identified—one was a boy between 12 and 15, and the other a man of about 40.

The performance of "Witchcraft," for the benefit of the author, at the Walnut, last evening, was well attended. The "Brewer of Preston," at the Chesnut, drew a large and fashionable audience. Jamieson's benefit, at the Arch, was also sufficient to draw a crowded house.—Theatricals are in a very thriving condition in the city at present.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

FIRST BOARD—300 State 5's, '55, 68; 100 Vicksburg Bank, 7⅝; 1000 Cincinnati Bonds, 92⅝; 100 shs Girard Bank, 10¼; 100 Reading RR, 34¾.

AFTER BOARD—50 shs Reading RR, s 5, w n, 34¾; 50 do 5 ds, 34⅝; 10 Pennsylvania Bank, b 5 ds, 258; 100 Girard Bank, b 5 ds, 10½; 315 Norristown RR, 5 ds, 8⅞.

SECOND BOARD—6 shs Penn Bank, 258; 1300 City 5's, 1850, 100; 300 shs Girard Bank, s 5, 10¼; 50 do, cash, 10¼; 5 do, 10⅞; 3000 State 5's, 3 days, 67⅝; 100 Lehigh 6's, 56; 2000 State 5's, 67¾; 5000 do, s 5, 67⅜; 1000 do, 67¾; 5000 do, s5, 67¾.

AFTER BOARD—100 shs Morris Canal, 16; 15 U S Bank, 4¾.

Sales of Stocks at Boston.

EXCHANGE BOARD, May 6.—1 Boston & Worcester RR, 117¼; 1 Western RR, 98; 4 do, 97½; 25 E Boston Co, 16; 25 Reading RR, 35½; 100 Norwich & Worcester RR, 58½; 125 do, b 10 d, 59; 125 Long Island RR, 38½; 20 do, 38¼; 50 do 38½.

AT AUCTION—7 shares Western Railroad, $87¾ per share; 2 do Boston and Lowell do 194; 1 percy do, do Boston and Worcester do 18 per ct. adv.; 16 do Suffolk Bank, 29¾ a 29¾ per ct. adv.; 25 do Tremont do, $98 per share; 4 do Nashua Man. Co. $618.; 1 do Lawrence do 16 per ct. adv; 54 Mrchants' Bk. 3¾ per cent adv; 7 do Massachusetts do, (par $250) 99½ a 99 per cent; 5 do Shoe and Leather Dealers do, 3⅞ per cent advance; 10 do New England Bank 2 per cent advance; 23 do Market do $76½ per share; 1 do City do par; 1 do Bunker Hill do 4 per cent advance; 10 do State do $59 for 60; 5 do Atlas do $98 per share; 2 do Winnisimmet Co, $43½ per share; 1 do Boston Athenæum $200.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Thursday, May 7.

ASHES.—The market is more active, and a better demand exists for export, for which purpose Pots were bought at $3 75 a $3 81½; in Pearls there is less doing, $4 a 4 06¼.

BRANDIES.—The market is rather dull—prices about the same. Sales of Otard, Dupuy & Co. at $2 20 a 2 30; Hennessy, $2 20 a 2 27½; A. Seignette, $2 10 a 2 12½; J. J. Dupuy, $2 a 2 05.

COFFEE.—Prices are without change, except for Laguayra, which is a shade lower, with a fair demand for all kinds. Sales of Rio at 7¼ a 7½; Laguayra, 7¼ a 8½; St. Domingo, 6½ a 7c cash; Java, 10 a 11½.

COPPER.—There is no alteration in new sheathing—it is steady at 23 cts, 6 mos. Nothing of consequence doing in old.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday reached two thousand five hundred bales. To-day there is a moderate inquiry at steady rates. The market continues well supplied with samples, and we notice that the deficiency of receipts of this crop, which at one period was 401,000 bales, has been reduced to about 360,000 bales.

FRUIT.—Sales were effected in bunch raisins at $2 20 a $2 25. A number of kegs of inferior Sun at $3; fair, $4 25; Bordeaux prunes, in glass, at 16 cents. Walnuts and filberts, 5½, 4 mos. At auction, a number Panitila raisins at 4½c, 4 mos.

HEMP is quiet, with sales of no import.

HIDES.—Some sales of Rio Grande were made at 12½, less 3 per cent for cash; dry salted Maranham, 9; large sales of Florida 9, 6 mos; California, Rio Grande and Sisal, on terms not made public.

HOPS.—But little doing in either description. A sale of western was made at 20 cents, cash.

LEAD.—Missouri pig is quiet at $3 65.

REAL ESTATE, *at Auction*, May 7.—Lot east side Lexington avenue, 79 feet from the south side of 25th street, 19 feet 9 inches by 72 feet, $3,600; 2 lots south side Duane street, Nos. 88 and 90, with house thereon, known as Rutgers Medical College, 40 by 74 feet, $10,500; lot 62 Thompson street, 25 by 100 feet, $2,700.

RICE.—There is but little, if anything, doing either for export or domestic use.

SEEDS.—The market in all kinds is exceedingly dull, and we know of no sales worth giving. The amount of Clover exported from the 1st to the 5th inst., is estimated at 125 tierces.

SUGARS.—The market, at present, is rather dull, and demand limited, except for prime sugars—prices without change. Sales of New Orleans at 5¾ a 7c; Porto Rico, 6¼ a 7½; Cuba, 6 a 6½; brown Havana, 7½ a 8½; white, 9½ a 10.

TOBACCO.—The demand, within the last few days, has increased, and prices are a shade higher. Sales of Kentucky, 3½ a 5½; St. Jago, 18. Prime qualities of Kentucky are scarce, and wanted.

WHALEBONE.—A large sale of South Sea was made at 37 cents, and Northwest Coast at 35½ cents.

WHISKEY.—Drudge is a little lower. Sales at 20 a 21; western, in bbls, at 20½ a 21.

WINES.—The demand has been rather limited. Sales of Port at 55 a 1 10; Madeira, 1 12½ a 1 30; Malaga, 47½ a 55.

Cotton Trade.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia, this market has not been very active. On the 4th instant we received advices from Liverpool to the 19th ult., reporting an advance in the market of ¼ a ⅛d per pound. On the receipt of that news, prices advanced a fraction, say an ⅛ of a cent, but it could not be maintained, and quotations now current ruled just previous to the receipt of the Cambria's advices.

It was pretty generally believed in Liverpool, when the Cambria left, that the crop of cotton in this country now coming to market, would be short, or, in other words, less than the last; but the extent of the deficiency, compared with last year's, was not known. The accounts which have gone to Europe in relation to the present crop, since the depaarture of the Hibernia, were even more decided than those previous, and there is now very little doubt in the minds of those interested and likely to be acquainted, but that the crop of cotton now coming to market, will be at least between three and four hundred thousand bales less than that of 1844 and '45.

The annexed statement of exports and receipts [for the past three seasons, shows how the matter stands at present.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cleard from	To Great Britain.	To France.	Total.	Received since 1st Sept 1845.
New Orleans, 1846, April 25	384,256	91,082	541,115	920,556
Mobile, April 25	124,859	46,165	189,194	397,478
Florida, April 25	23,739	—	22,729	123,633
Georgia, (Sav. & Dar.) May 1	36,499	6,526	43,016	146,759
South Carolina, May 2	64,695	31,334	104,913	197,957
North Carolina, May 2	—	—	—	7,644
Virginia, May 1	630	250	1,308	11,370
New York, May 5	45,065	39,409	101,719	—
Other ports, May 2	3,360	342	5,154	5,057
Total to Foreign ports, bales.	683,114	215,108	1,010,158	1,812,464
Same time 1845	1,048,130	283,026	1,549,833	2,190,275
Same time 1844	729,769	198,521	1,001,846	1,795,242

The receipts this season have been 377,811 bales less than last, and the exports 539,675 bales less. The stock on hand at the latest dates this year was 550,484 bales, against 413,960 to the same dates last year.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	New Orleans Mob. & Texas.
Inferior,	— a —	— a —	— a —
Ordinary,	8 a 7	7 a 7¼	7¼a 7½
Middling,	7¾a 7¾	7¾a 7¾	7½a 7¾
Good Middling,	7¾a 7¾	7¾a 8¼	8 a 8¼
Middling Fair,	7¾a 8¼	8¼a 8	8¾a 9
Fair,	8¼a 8¾	8¼a 8¾	9 a 9½
Fully Fair,	8¼a 8¾	8¾a 9	9¼a 9½
Good Fair,	8 a 9	9¼a 9½	9¾a 10½
Fine,	none none	none none	11 a 12½

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Yesterday morning the steamer Great Western's accounts from Liverpool to the 10th and Havre to the 7th ultimo, were received by the Northern mail. At both places the market for Uplands had improved, for particulars of which we refer to the different circulars and extracts of letters as given in this morning's paper. Our market remained quiet during the day; operators engaged in perusing and answering letters by the return of the steamer could not attend. A few chance sales in small lots to the amount of 143 bales, were nevertheless made, viz: 2 bales at 7; 13, 7½; 30, 7⅝; 30, 7½; 20, 7; and 51 bales at 6⅞. We understood that in the above transactions sellers had the advantage, inasmuch as they were made at asking prices previously refused. We must necessarily continue our former quotations, but with the observation that they are in conformity with the transactions of the week only, and rather below the few made at the close of the market yesterday. We quote Liverpool classification as follows:—Inferior 6¼ a 6½; ordinary 6¾ a 7; middling 7½ a 7¾; middling fair 7½ a 7¾; fair a fully fair 7¾ a 8.

MOBILE, April 27.—Buyers have entered the market freely to-day, and some 4000 to 4500 bales have changed hands. Prices in some instances are represented to have been slightly easier, but we are not authorised to make any change in quotations.

Corn Trade.

The advices received by the arrival of the Great Western, caused a slight depression in the market throughout, which continued until yesterday, when a stir of animation was perceptible, and the market closed firmer than it had for some days previous, and about 4500 barrels prime Genesee changed hands at $4 68¾, chiefly for export, and also a lot of inferior at $4 62½. The arrivals through the canals and otherwise, continue frequent and large, but the amount of export, from appearances to day, it seems is increasing, which will no doubt cause the present prices to be fairly supported. A large amount of Michigan changed hands at $4 56¼. In Southern the market continues dull at prices ranging from $4 62½ a 4 75.—Round Hoop Pennsylvania sold at $4 62½ for the West India Market. Some Richmond sold at prices we did not learn. Considerable corn-meal (Jersey) has changed hands, expressly for the English market, and large purchases yet to arrive at $3 25 a $3 31½. Large sales in wheat have been made for export—Genesee $1 08. Western is plenty, and offered at $1 00. Rye, Northern, is in demand, generally for distilling purposes, and the Eastern market. Prices in the ship 65 cents, delivered 67½ a 68 cents. At these prices considerable has been sold. Barley is in good demand at 57½ cents, and large quantities were sold at that figure. The demand for corn for export is good, and sales in white Southern at 65 cents; Western, yet to arrive, at 62½ cents; Southern yellow 66 a 67 cents, measure. Some 9,000 of Jersey at 66 cents.

RICHMOND, May 4.—Flour continues to droop—sales have been made at $4¼a$4½ from store. Wheat—Our millers have stopped purchasing for the present season. Corn—65c.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Vhe demand is limited, and consequently the sales are in accordance—small. On Friday we heard of a few lots being taken: 62 bbls from store at $3 58 clear; 160 do at $3 60; 56 do from railroad at $3 58, inspected.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Central wharf, yesterday, presented a lively appearance, in the various movements pertaining to the shipping of large quantities of freight from lake craft to storehouses and the dock; a large amount has come forward during the last forty-eight hours.—Although wheat begins to come forward quite freely from the upper lakes, we have no transactions to notice—80c being the offered price. Flour is also without sales—$3 75 would probably buy. 4000 bushels corn in one lot at 43c, and 1000 in another, at the same.

ROCHESTER, May 6, 1846.—A general gloom has rested upon the market for some days. All have been anxiously waiting in the hope that an advance in prices at the East would relieve the trade of the interior from its heaviness. The news by the Cambria, received yesterday afternoon, gave somewhat of a buoyant feeling to our market, although dealers are still waiting to see its effect upon the New York market. The news will undoubtedly cause an advance in grain, if it do not in other bread stuffs. This, we believe, is the opinion of dealers generally, who confidently look for a decided improvement.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The market has been much depressed for several days. We hear of a sale of 200 bbls. Howard street flour at $4 12½; afterwards about 750 bbls. sold at $4. The inkling of the news by the Cambria, which was received here this morning, has given the holders more firmness, and they have refused offers of $4. The only sale of City Mills reported is 1200 bbls. at $4 37½, but the sale was a part of a contract, and is no criterion of the market. It can be purchased this morning at $4 25; but some millers refuse to take that. The market is quiet, and somewhat unsettled. There is not much wheat in market, white, suitable for family flour, sells at 105 a 107 cents; 1000 bushels very prime Maryland red, for shipment, sold at 96 cents; millers will not generally give more than 85 a 92 cents. Corn has advanced, and to-day white brings 62 a 63 cents, yellow 63 a 64 cents. Oats sell at 38 a 40 cents, and Rye at 75 cents.

American Provisions.

The market generally, for the past day or two, has been dull, and former prices hardly supported. We have every reason to believe, from present appearances, that the coming season will be very favorable to produce of all kinds, and we may look for a large supply. Ohio Pork, however, has been in fair request, though transactions were not large, $9 25 for new prime, and $10 75 for mess, new. A sale of mess was made at $9 75. In Beef there has been nothing doing for sometime, and prices are at our last quotations, with a few small sales. Western or Ohio pickled meats are dull, and the market considered as overstocked. Hams sold at 5 cents; shoulders, 4 cents, cash. Butter has declined in price since our last quotations. Sales have been made at 8 a 9 cents; prime 12 a 13 cents; grease 6¾ a 7 cents. Large lots could be bought for export, but orders for this article, so far, are small.—Lard is dull, bbls. 6¼ a 6¾ cents, with a good supply; kegs 6¼ a 7 cents, with a good demand and market not overstocked. Cheese, Western, in casks, 7½ a 8¼ cents; in boxes 8½ a 9 cents; Eastern, in boxes, 9 a 11 cents, scarce.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—There is a moderate demand for Pork at $11 a 11 50, for Western mess; $9 25 a 9 50 for prime; Baltimore packed mess $12 50, and prime $10 50; 100 bbls. Western prime sold at $9 25, cash. No demand for Beef, except for ships' stores—we quote mess at $10 25 a $10 50; No. 1 at $8 25 a $8 75; and prime at $6 25 a $6 50; small sales of No. 1 at $8 50. Bacon sides are in demand, and higher prices are asked by some holders. Western shoulders at 4½ a 4¾ cents; sides 5½ a 6; and hams 6 a 7½ cents. Sales of 10 hhds. sides at 5¾ cents, and other descriptions within quotations. Baltimore cured shoulders sell slowly at 5 cents; sides at 6 cents, and hams at 7½ a 8 cents. No large sales of Lard—kegs are held at 7 a 7½ cents, and bbls. at 6¾ a 7 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The market was dull, with sales of Pork, 80 bbls. mess at $11, 20 at do—very little done at retail; Bacon, 18 casks hams at 5½ cents; and 9 do sides at do; Lard 366 bbls. at 6½ cents.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—In Bacon and Lard, the prices remain without change. For the former there is a pretty fair demand for the retail trade. The stock being but moderate, holders make out to realize our quotations for a good article. A lot of near 1500 Sides was landing from Baltimore yesterday, 300 of which we understood to have been sold at 6¾ cents. Sales of 25 bbls. Western Lard made at 7½ cents.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Pork—Sales of 129 bbls. Mess at $9 50. Bacon—Sales of 10 casks Sides, city, at $4 80 net; 10 country at $4 75 net; also, 20 casks re-sold at $5 packed; and 10 casks Shoulders at $3 90, and 50 cents for casks. Lard—Sales of 60 kegs No. 1, country, at 5½c. per lb.; 612 and 1600 kegs city do at 6 cents.

RICHMOND, May 4.—Bacon, Smithfield, 6½ a 7 cents; Western and Baltimore Sides, 6¼ a 6½ cents; Shoulders, 5½ a 5¾ cents; Hams, 7 a 7½ cents; Lard 7 a 8 cents.

BUFFALO, May 5.—No transactions. We notice the arrival yesterday by canal, of 200 bbls. fine Salt, being the first. No sales and no quotations settled on.

Passengers Arrived.

LIVERPOOL—Packet ship Rochester—Francis Raikey, London; Mrs Phœbe Johnston and daughter, Manchester; Edw Lewel, Montreal—279 in steerage.

LIVERPOOL—Packet ship Cambridge—D N Biggen, Mrs M Bellaies, Lewis Lyons, Joseph McKenzie, Canada; Thos F Goodwin, Thos R Jarvis, Virginia—213 in steerage.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Southerner—Miss Dempsey, D Dempsey, Thos Hulligan, Chas Churchill—296 in steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Great Western—E Harris and lady, Philadelphia; J G Jackson, England; H Mall and son, Miss P Hans, New York; Misse Lewis, jr, do; Geo Wood, Philadelphia; Joseph T Bailey and lady, do; Nicholas Monachesi, do; Wm Anderson, Mississippi; G W Lurman, Baltimore; Angel H Jacobs, New York; Mrs H J Sharpe, do; E C Becker, do; Geo Lang, do; Mr Caylus, lady, child and nurse, do; D E Eaton, lady and two children, do; Matthew Woodhead, do; G O Hall, lady, child and servant, New Orleans; Robert H Dixey, New York; D M Peyser, do; J H Shegogue, do; J W Schulton, do; Wm Mitchelltree, Pittsburgh; A Theriot, do; James H Archer and lady, St Louis; Rev F Ogilby, Philadelphia; Edward Strybos and Captain De Bathe, Mexico; Col Twiggs, son and daughters, Georgia; John Bones, lady, and Miss Longstreet, do; Wm Habiershaw, New York; A S Brown and Robert Kell, do; Thomas Patterson, Toronto; Thos Lockhart, jr, and lady, New York; F S Winston, do; M Cook, do; Geo W Taylor, lady, and Miss L Taylor, do; C Kolb, Cincinnati; J G Parker, Sheffield; Mrs C M Connelly, 2 children and nurse, New York; Chas B Elliman, do; J Says, New Orleans; S Lord, lady and Miss Lord, New York;—Thomas Nedley, New Orleans; Thomas May and lady Louisiana; William E Lewis, New York; Lieuts Thomas D'Arcy, 89th Regt RA, Canada; James Kennys, 32d Regt RA, Canada; Capt Ainslee, 93d Regt RA, Canada; Messrs Thomas Hill and lady, Richard Burlew, Joseph Stuart, lady and three children and servant, New York; Antonio Cosmes, Mexico; J Desorimes, and F Chirge, New Orleans; David Scott (bearer of despatches) Ohio; Robert Falk, (bearer of despatches British Government) Liverpool; A Close, Penn; Robert Goodrich, Jamaica; William M Gibson, Baltimore; Arthur Blake, Charleston; Richard Mitchell, Scotland; Herman Thierman, Philadelphia; Edward Kay, Sheffield; A H Finley, John T Fisher, Edward Blackburn, David Hadden and 2 Misses Hadden, F V Hoffman and lady, Miss Julia M Hoffman, New York; Capt Budd, 14th Regt. Lieut Rose, 60th Rifles, John Summer, Canada; Mr Battersby and lady, Charleston; C Levering and lady, Baltimore; Messrs Robert E Lauuitz, Wm Watson, C H Shehan, New York; John Haslett, Philadelphia; John Huges, New Orleans; Frank Cheney, Conn; Robert Neilson, Esq, John Neilson, Esq, Miss Harriet Neilson, Philadelphia; Charles Sumner, Canada—128.

Foreign Importations.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Sheridan—100 tons coal 160 do salt E K Collins & co—2 bales R N Linson—3 crates Davenport, Quincy & co—1 cask Hannes & Hoyt—1 case E W Canning—7 bbls G Hastings—2 casks Jackson, Stacy & Smith—1 H Bayles—2 boxes Chester, Clark & co—1 ck 1 bbl Hunt, Howard & co—1 bbl Wm Sloane—2 cks G Stacy—1 Fellows & Van Arsdale—1 case Field & Merrit—2 Folger Blunt & Alford—12 bkts 1 cs C H Kellog—2 cks 24 anvils Hylop Bros—2 bales Garner & co—32 crates 7 cks Thompson & Parish—81 cts 5 cks McIntosh—1 ck 1 cs 3 cts Cooper Zeingh—131 bdls iron Cass, Ward & Connor—56 cks W Harriman—655 bxs Phelps, Dodge & co—410 do Septimes Crooks—450 Burnam de Woolf—1 ck Jas B Ellimas—1 ck 1 cs J L Lagrave—4 cks 925 bxs 103 bdls Egleston & Battele—1 ck Bang & May—1 bbls 1 cs Whittmore & co—1 cask Wardell & Dixon—8 cases W M Scrymour—1 case J & J Warren—1 Thompson & Lowdes—1 C W Thomas—1 P Murry—2 casks Smith, Looney & co—2 cases H W Hortsman—3 casks G W Groim—5 cases Leonard, Sloane & co—1 cask E Bellknap—1 do R Steel—2 Sheldon, Smith & co—1 do Davidson & Neil, Albany—1 do Corning & Horner, do—2 do Kennedy Bragure—1 case 1 cask Horner & Hays—1 ck 1 case Joshua Thompson—1 case May & Brothers—2 casks Irving Van Nest—3 do W B Bend—5 casks J A Newbould—1 do Blunt & Lynes—1 case Watt & Sherman—2 do R & G Crook—1 cask Woolf & Gillespie—2 do Robeson & son, Fall River 2 casks 2 cases Francis Looney & son—2 casks J & S Woodhead—1 bales Sands & Fuller—25 cs Richardson & Watson—19 bales Tooker & Mead—1 cs Thos Hunt & co—1 do G W Whithaws—4 do Lockland & Gibson—2 bales 1 box Richard Watson—1 do David Hedden & son—4 boxes Smith & Thurgar—22 cases Isaac