Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1850.

The Weather—Chesnut Street—Model Artists—The Steamship Atlantic—The Pennsylvania Railroad—Stocks, &c.

After two weeks of as dirty and disagreeable weather as ever an afflicted people shivered under, yesterday, for the first time, we were favored with an instalment of downright spring weather—a warm sun, bright, blue skies, and as soft and as balmy a wind as ever fanned the cheek of beauty, or brought health, and hope, and life to the chamber of the invalid. Chesnut street was crowded, morning, afternoon, and evening, with as much of the fashion of Philadelphia as will condescend to visit this thoroughfare on Saturday, a day usually set apart for the promenading of our well limbed, well developed, nice and tidy-looking working girls. Notwithstanding the glorious sunshine, and the glorious tide of female loveliness, in their spring dresses and light gaiter boots, which ebbed and flowed through this narrow channel, the interior of the City Hall presented a sad spectacle of unblushing shame. Two *troupes* of model artists had been arrested on the preceding evening, and the miserable creatures were undergoing, not a personal, but a legal, examination before the Mayor, David Paul Brown, Esq., reluctantly acting as their counsel. Their exhibitions had been of the same character as at the Wallhalla, in your city. In default of bail, the whole party were accommodated with quarters in Moyamensing. An immense crowd had assembled in front of the Mayor's office, in order to catch a view of the degraded beings as they were led out, in order to be conveyed to prison. One or two had some pretensions to youth and good looks; but the balance of the artists were ill-dressed, exceedingly coarse looking, and gave unmistakable evidence of the source where the director of the *troupe* had made his selection of the models.

The greatest interest is felt in this city for the complete success of the noble steamship Atlantic, which started on her pioneer trip yesterday, partly because the enterprise is thoroughly American, and partly because the commander of the Atlantic is a Philadelphian. Captain West is as fine a specimen of an American gentlemen as ever trod the quarter-deck of a ship, or the tapestry-carpeted saloon of a millionaire, and as accomplished a seaman as ever broke biscuit. In reply to a question which was asked him, on Friday last, in regard to the probable performances of his magnificent vessel, he said: "I know the Atlantic, for I have tried her. I make no premises as to when I shall arrive at Liverpool; but you may rest assured she will not disappoint the expectations of her friends."

The polls close to-morrow, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The sinners are so far ahead that their triumph may be announced in advance of the official statement. So, we are to have Sunday travel over this great improvement.

The anniversary of the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society will be celebrated to-morrow evening, at the Musical Fund Hall.

The veritable General Tom Thumb is drawing crowds at Barnum's. Next week, he appears in the lecture room, as Bombastes Furioso.

His ex-excellency, Governor Porter, is now on a brief visit to our city. The old "Iron Grey" looks remarkably well.

A small dwelling in Laurel Court, near Walnut street, was destroyed by fire at about one o'clock this morning. While the engine companies were proceeding home, a fight took place in the neighborhood of Third and Race streets, in the course of which Mr. Myers, a member of the William Penn Hose company, was stabbed. He lived only fifteen minutes. This tragedy has produced a profound sensation, and for a few days we shall hear again of more ineffectual efforts made to crush the spirit of murderous ruffianism, which seems now to infect and disgrace the city proper itself.

Amount of stock transferred at Washington last week, on foreign account, about $650,000.

The stock market opened yesterday with great animation and no little speculative feeling, but closed rather weak. Texas securities advanced rapidly, under the impression that orders had been received from the initiated at Washington to purchase heavily. Operations continue large in Reading stock, under the assurances given by the officers of the company that a dividend will be declared this year of six per cent. We shall see what we shall see. Money is more in demand, and the rates are a shade higher. Still, there is very little genuine first class paper in the streets.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, March 30, 1850.

Jenny Lind.

It would seem, from what we have heard from Jenny herself, respecting the causes which, very fortunately for her future, led her to the breach of the engagement with the lessee of Drury Lane, that although her organs of time and tune—to speak phrenologically—were very largely developed, her bump of language did not range above the ordinary size. Hence, when the end of the three months approached, she found that she had only acquired enough of the English language to know that she wanted more. It was therefore no small satisfaction to her to hear that Mr. Bunn had taken no further steps in the matter, not having provided the whole score of the opera, and even being without the singers who might be considered necessary to its production. She accordingly wrote to him, declaring her inability to sing in English, and desiring to be released from the engagement she had entered into. This gave the edge, which had been wanting, to Mr. Bunn's appetite. He indignantly replied that he should expect her to keep her engagement. Jenny then wrote to England to know whether he had given out the parts she had been stipulated, with the recitative attached to them. She received the positive answer that they had been given out almost immediately on the receipt of her letter, without the recitative. This was sufficient for her, and she wrote to Mr. Bunn, to say that she should decline fulfilling her engagement. With this, on the interchange of two more epistles, in one of which he threatened her with proceedings if she should ever after appear in England, the matter for the present dropped, to be resumed hereafter, shortly succeeding the period at which she entered into an engagement with Mr. Lumley.

In the meantime, her reputation had also spread in Germany, and she was demanded by the Viennese public. She accordingly made her first appearance in Vienna at the commencement of the following year. Here her success was even greater than it had previously been at Berlin. All classes crowded to the theatre. Not a place was to be secured within two or three days of every evening destined for her performance. The whole city was roused from the regularity and apathy of its ordinary life. The very concerts were, for the while, forgotten, and the inimitable Strauss for some time had the pleasure of directing his orchestra for the benefit of the empty chairs, rather than the people, who had been in the habit of thronging his winter promenades. On her last night of performance, thousands of the inhabitants of Vienna—and, what is far more remarkable there, those members of every class, without distinction of either rank or calling—followed her to her hotel. They summoned her with loud cries, to the window of her apartment, and would not permit her to retire until they had secured a promise from her to make them a second visit. Such an instance of popular enthusiasm is literally without parallel in the life of any other singer.

From Vienna she again returned to Berlin; having paused, if I remember rightly, for one week at Dresden—where she sang three times. Here the enthusiasm of the people was but little inferior to that which it had been in Vienna.

In the middle of the same year she passed from Berlin. I believe it was in 1846—to Bonn and Aix la Chapelle, to assist in the last great German musical festival. Mendelssohn Bartholdy was the conductor. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was at this time on a visit to the King of Prussia, at the Castle of Stolzenfels. She came into Bonn twice to hear her. After the second concert, Jenny Lind was presented to her by the King of Prussia; and Prince Albert, who is a good judge of music, paid her a very high compliment, pronouncing her as indisputably the greatest singer whom he had ever heard. A similar compliment, but rendered more valuable by the lady who made it—the former and present Madame Sontag—was paid her by the Countess Rossi, who had returned with her husband from his Neapolitan embassy; he having for some years been the minister from the Court of Prussia at Naples. This, perhaps, was the warmest tribute of admiration ever offered by one great singer to another, as Madame Sontag pronounced her to be the greatest of living *sopranos*, and classed her as the superior to the dead Malibran. The critics of the London daily press attended her musical festival, and were unanimous in their reports concerning her incomparable genius, which they forwarded to their papers. They particularly dwelt on the excellence and lavish wealth of her *fioritura* and the capacity of her voice in the upper notes—a capacity in which she is perfectly unapproachable. Here, also, her Swedish melodies were sung by her, and produced an impression which, striking as it then was, after years were destined to complete and strengthen. They are entirely divorced from the conventionality which is too often apparent in stage singing, and, indeed, in one of them she introduces an *air* and *finale* in its execution which are remarkable in the extreme. I shall have to speak of this at some future period, and therefore will not here detain my readers by a descant upon its beauties.

On her return to Berlin, she was visited by the agent of Mr. Lumley, who came to make, if possible, some arrangement for her appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, during the succeeding season. Jenny Lind, however, had not forgotten Mr. Bunn's Theatre, and it required all the art of Mr. Lumley and his agent to obviate these fears in her mind. At last these were shaken off, and she was induced to conclude an engagement with him to appear at Her Majesty's Theatre after Easter in the following year. For this engagement Jenny Lind had many qualms. In common with the larger portion of the German singers, she regarded the taste of the English public in musical matters as capricious in the extreme; and, consequently, believed her success in England to be a mere matter of chance. That she considerably underrated the English judgment in musical art was very obvious, and, indeed, she herself has since confessed this impeachment. She was destined to produce, by her singular talents, a musical revolution in England, and to establish the right of the manager to take what steps he might believe to be the best for his theatre, without any reference to the established claims of precedent or usage—a right which had appeared to be irredeemably settled in the converse direction, by the row which attended the dismissal of Tamburini, and the ill success of the season which succeeded it—a dismissal which had the advantage, however, of making us acquainted with Ronconi, now, indisputably the greatest of living barrytones. She was also destined to produce a success for herself which is, beyond doubt, unparalleled since the time of Catalani, and to lay the foundation of a reputation as enduring as any which can be earned by a great vocalist. Unfortunately, it is, and must be, of the things which pass away; twenty-five years hence, it will be as that of Catalani—a thing of the past, living in the memories, alone, of those who have heard her, measured against the reputation of some future singer, by those who have never heard her, and leaving her successes alone to the chance chronicles of those who may look back to her for the purpose of depreciating their living merit. Such is the world.

Punishment in the Navy.

It is so easy a matter to attain notoriety, in a small way, among the excitement-seeking people of our country, that the man who wishes to get his name into the public prints, has only to stand on the corner of St. Paul's, and shout, "Wo! wo to man!" He will soon gather around him a crowd of idle persons, who, without asking, without caring, what may be his character, or what his object, will gape upon him with wondering eyes; mayhap, the thinking portion of the crowd will indulge in vague surmises as to the clamor, and attribute it to causes as varied as the dispositions and characters of those assembled. Some will suppose the shouter a religious enthusiast, others will call him a madman, while others again will suspect him of being the stool-pigeon of pickpockets. So easy, then, is it to collect a crowd, and attract some attention, that it is hardly necessary for the man who is thus emulous of being gazed upon, to advance a subject of any importance, and, from the little attention given to truth by some of the seekers of notoriety, one would suppose that an entirely unnecessary ingredient in the subject matter they choose to discuss.

I have been led into the above train of thought by a notice of the proceedings of one or two meetings, recently held in New York, for the avowed purpose of discussing the propriety of naval punishment, but where not one solitary argument was adduced in support of the principles ostensibly advocated by the persons calling the meeting. I say ostensibly, for the sole object of the persons who addressed the meeting seems to have been a free indulgence in vituperating the navy—as naval "cruelty," naval "aristocracy," naval "despotism," naval "secrecy," and all sorts of absurdities were proclaimed. The use of billingsgate slang comes naturally to some persons, and we must not complain, nor be surprised, at their enjoying such pleasures, nor must we wonder that their tongues run on so fast as to outstrip truth as well as decency. Erroneous assertions thus publicly made, may, if uncontradicted, mislead those to whom the navy is a "sealed book," and convey to their minds the idea that our ships of war are floating hells, and our naval officers savages of the most barbarous character.

It must be obvious to the most careless reader of the proceedings of the meeting, that some of its speakers were influenced by hostility to the navy, rather than by any care for the comfort or respectability of the sailor; for if abolishing corporeal punishment were the object in view, why is it necessary to slander the navy by wholesale, or make atrocious charges, which can, in no case, be sustained? There is no such thing as "secrecy" in the routine of a man-of-war. Those who know that the crews of our national ships consist of from one hundred to five and eight hundred men, and know, too, that not only is all punishment inflicted in the presence of the assembled officers and crew, but a record of said punishment is made in no less than three of the ship's books, kept by order, and for the Navy Department, those who call this "secrecy" have singularly distorted ideas.

A "colt" has been exhibited, and exultingly styled an instrument of tyranny, in "direct violation of law." Let the impartial searcher of truth compare the "cat" and "colt," and when informed that the latter had been introduced as a substitute for the former, he could not fail to commend the humanity of the officer who, when punishment has been necessary, has resorted to the milder instrument of the "colt."

We are informed that Nelson, Collingwood, and Drake (I give them in the order arranged by the speaker) "tried the experiment of governing without the lash." I don't ask for his authorities in making such an assertion; but our informant might have continued and shown how utterly unsuccessful the "experiment" proved. But as he goes back to the time of Drake, he has given us a piece of valuable information; for that great admiral sailed at a time when the English navy had no "articles of war," but all law was vested in the captain, or "general," as Drake was styled. We learn through the address made to the crew of the Pelican, by Thomas Doughty, on taking command in 1577, that "the general (Drake) hath authority from her highness the Queen's majesty, to punish at his discretion, with death or otherwise, offenders; so he hath committed the same authority to me; wherein I will not disappoint his expectation and credit; but whosoever offendeth, by God's body, shall feel the smart."

From the above quotations, literally extracted from the most authentic sources, it would seem that there had been a great mistake made with regard to Drake's "experiment." However, we will suppose he did make the "experiment;" that he actually "tried to govern without the lash." His trial was most unfortunate in its results, for we read of two mutinies in fleets commanded by him, the latter of which, in 1587, was thus spoken of by Drake himself, in the sentence pronounced by him at Cadiz. "In my judgment, it was as foule and untoilerable a mutayne as ever I have knowne." "Hem! hem!" thought Mr. Meeks to himself, "this looks very like carrying things to extremes, and so unlike the ladies generally, who invariably wish such matters all their own way; but, thought Mr. Meeks, "in for a penny, in for a pound," I will go a little further yet;" so he ordered his man to take the measure of the windows, and then left. Still a suspicion rested on his mind that all was not right, and as soon as he arrived back to his store, who should he see but Mrs. Higgins, very busily, engaged making another selection of furniture, that would have amounted to several thousand dollars. Mr. Meeks thinking this was still going further to "extremes," hastened off his clerk to see Mr. Higgins. The clerk, on calling at the store, No. 62 Broad street, was introduced to one of the junior partners, Mr. Nathaniel D. Higgins. The clerk then made the necessary inquiry, and was at once informed by Mr. Higgins, that the lady in question was his wife, but that at present they were living apart, and had been so for the last three months, and further, that law proceedings were now instituted by him against her for a divorce, and he further stated that any such bills contracted by her he should not pay. On this astounding information, the clerk hurried back to Mr. Meeks, who, on the receipt of this information, informed Mrs. Higgins very politely that no more furniture could be sold to her, and that the property which she had obtained already, and not paid for, must be given up, or he would send the sheriff after it. "Oh," said Mrs. Higgins, "there is no humbug about me; you shall have your money for the furniture, or the property back again." "My sentiments exactly," thought Mr. Meeks, "one or the other I am determined to have." "Only wait until to-morrow" (Friday), said Mrs. Higgins, "and, if I don't pay the money, I will assign to you a bond and mortgage of property, worth double the amount of your bill." Accordingly, Mr. Meeks, not wishing to be too severe, or question the word of a lady without allowing her time to extricate her position, allowed the matter to rest until the next day. But during the day no Mrs. Higgins called, and on applying at the house, it was ascertained from the servant girl, Eliza Burns, that the furniture had been removed from the premises at 3 o'clock that morning, to parts unknown, by Mr. Morrison and a man with a large two horse wagon. Here Mr. Meeks found himself in a fix, and was satisfied that things had been carried to "extremes;" also that some "humbug" existed about Mrs. Higgins, and his confidence somewhat misplaced. Therefore, on consideration, as the last resort, application was made to the police magistrate, who generally brings up such parties with a round turn. The facts were set forth, and Justice Lothrop issued his warrant for the arrest of Mr. Morrison, his wife, and Mrs. Higgins. Officers Crosett, Underhill and Brown, on Saturday night, took the accused parties into custody, and yesterday morning (Sunday) they were all brought before the court. Mrs. Higgins and her aunt, as well as Morrison, became alarmed and sent for their counsel, Mr. A. A. Phillips, who, on understanding the case, advised them to give back the furniture, which was finally consented to by Mrs. Higgins; and Morrison went, in company of the officers, and surrendered the property back to Mr. Meeks, from were it was secreted, at 152 Eldridge street. The case will undergo a full investigation on Wednesday next; in the mean time the accused parties are held in the custody of the officers, it not being a case which authorized the magistrate in confining the parties in the Tombs. We understand that Mrs. Higgins has been purchasing largely on the credit of her husband. A Mr. Miller, in Canal street, of whom she obtained about $140 worth of carpet, and a portion of which was nailed on the floor at the house, came very near being a sufferer; but on Mr. Miller learning the situation between herself and husband, he proceeded to the house and, by force of arms, ripped the carpet from the floor, and conveyed it back to the store. In all probability, many more tradespeople are sufferers, of whom we have no knowledge at present. Mrs. Higgins is a very pretty, genteel looking woman, about 22 years of age, dressed in black, and was accompanied by her daughter, a beautiful and intelligent child of about four years of age. Mrs. Morrison is very good looking, but older, and apparently more accustomed to the ways of the world. We understand that the difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Higgins arose some three or four months ago, when they boarded at No. 7 Broadway, in consequence of a *soirée* given one evening, and the impropriety of one of the gentlemen on that occasion. "So runs the story."

The Case of Isaac T. Jewitt.—On Saturday, the case of rape made against Isaac T. Jewitt, by Miss Gourgus, was terminated; and Justice Mountfort held the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge.

Attempt to Kill a Policeman.—On Saturday night about 9 o'clock, the wife of a man by the name of William Haslam, residing in the rear of No. 109 Greene street, applied at the Eighth ward police station house for assistance to arrest her husband, who was in liquor, and threatened to take her life. Officer Francis O. Barange and three others accompanied the wife back to the house, and Barange, while ascending a small flight of stairs leading to the room where Haslam was supposed to be, and when near the top of the stairs, was met by Haslam, who made a pass at Barange with a bayonet, which struck him on the wrist of the right arm, penetrating down the arm, and came out at or near the elbow, severing the radial artery, wounding and lacerating the muscles terribly. Dr. Post was called, who dressed the wound, but great fear is entertained that he will lose the use of his hand, if not his arm. The desperate villain was subsequently arrested by the other policemen, who felled him with their clubs before being able to subdue him.

Charge of Passing an Altered Bank Bill.—Officer McDermott arrested, yesterday, a Dutchman, by the name of Henry Dreicks, on a charge of passing a $1 bank bill on the Broadway Bank, altered to represent a $5 bill. The accused, it seems, called in at the Sixth ward hotel, and asked for a glass of port wine, and in payment thereof tendered the above named altered bill. The barkeeper discovered the forgery, and asked Dreicks how he came in the possession of the bill. The Dutchman, on being questioned, became frightened, and ran out of the house, and was subsequently caught by the officer in Elm street. Justice Lothrop committed the accused to prison for trial.

Heavy Robbery.—A Mr. Nicholson, from Saratoga county, this State, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and on that evening, while on his way from Vandam street to the lower part of the city, he was robbed of his pocket book, containing $2,000 in bank bills; also his gold watch.

Attempt to Steal.—A fellow called Wm. Brayman, on Saturday, entered the store of Leonidas Osborn, No. 555 Hudson street, under the pretence of purchasing some jewelry, and while pretending to select some, seized a gold brooch, a pair of earrings, and a bracelet, valued in all at $21, and then ran out of the store, and endeavored to make his escape, but was subsequently arrested, and committed by the magistrate for trial.

Trial of One-Eyed Thompson—Another Letter from Arlington Bennet.

APRIL 28, 1850.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.:—

SIR—Your comments, in yesterday's *Herald*, on my letter imputing unfairness to the person who reported my testimony in the Thompson trial, at Brooklyn—which comments go to vindicate the reporter's character and capacity—perfectly satisfy my mind that the gentleman is all you represent him to be. I, therefore, withdraw any imputation that may be contained in that letter, against a corrupt design to do me injustice. This I feel due to candor, relying implicitly on your own intention to have every person and thing about your establishment right and proper.

Your article admits all I could desire, viz: that the reporter's comments on the testimony were contrary to your instructions; and that mistakes and omissions must, of necessity, follow, from the hurry and bustle of a crowded court of justice, however well disposed and competent a reporter may be. I do not know the gentleman who made the report, either by name or person.

I would now beg permission to remark on two or three items of testimony in yesterday's report. First, the person misnamed Judge Pierce, of Moffit and Greenwood, when he offered himself as bail for Thompson, I have never spoken to but once in my life, and that was as a witness before a grand jury, of which I was foreman. Yet this man swears that my general reputation is bad. He is quite welcome to all the credit that any man who has known me for the last thirty years or under, up to the present accusation, may attach to his capability to speak the truth.

Secondly. As to the testimony of Judge Morse. That profound jurist, who has read every author from Kent's Commentaries to the Pandects of Justinian; who has Puffendorff, Montesquieu, and Vattel on International Law, committed to memory, goes far in my favor. He states that he has known me for twenty years, and that, up to the present charge, he thinks that my "general character is not bad." His Honor confesses to have known me ten years longer than I can acknowledge his acquaintance. I must have been under his observation for the previous ten years, while he was in the attorney business, but do not happen to remember him. I am quite willing to compare characters with him, or compare with him in any other way, without any fear of coming out second best.

I hope the judge will do justice in Anthon's suit against my son, now pending before him. I suppose the judge remembers what he said of me to a gentleman of the bar when he was District Attorney, on my being appointed foreman of a grand jury. Thirdly. As to Mr. Cutting's testimony about the roll of $1,000 bills. I only wish it were true. On his telling me that Thompson had shown him a $1,000 bill, I expressed my doubts of its being genuine; I turned round and put the ends of the $100 bills together, which showed three $1,000's. This hoax I think I told to his barkeeper, saying that perhaps Thompson had deceived him in the same way.

As to my general character up to the charge against me, I will produce fifty gentlemen (and could produce five hundred) who have known me from five to forty years, and who will give me a character for truth and respectability, not surpassed by that of any other man in this community. Time and a just Providence will make all things right.

With much esteem for your acknowledged talents, and the disposition you manifest to do rigid justice to all parties in the *Magnus Herald*, I remain, sir, your most obedient humble servant. J. A. BENNET.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 27—6 P. M.

This being the last day of the week, and the Cambria's news not received, trade, in a general way, was inactive, and 'Change, withal, was but thinly attended. Cotton was quiet, but firm, with quite limited sales, as both buyers and sellers were waiting for later foreign news. There were but moderate transactions in State and Western flour, while prices were firm. Canadian continued quiet. Southern was in moderate demand, at steady prices. Good Genesee wheat was scarce and firm, with sales of some small parcels, said to be at better prices. Rye was plenty, and lower. Corn continued firm, with fair sales, at full prices. Pork was more active, but at prices which rather ruled in favor of purchasers. There was a better inquiry for beef, and beef hams continued firm. Cut meats were firmer, and in good demand. Lard was dull, and sales light. Coffee was steady, and in fair demand to the trade. Sugars were in fair demand, at steady prices.

Cotton Trade.

The annexed statement exhibits the movements in this staple up to the latest dates in each of the past two years:—

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

Receipts at ports since Sept. 1, 1849, bales...	1,787,000
Corresponding dates last year.....	2,339,000
" " year before.....	1,800,000
Exp'ts from United States since Sept. 1, 1849.	979,000
Corresponding dates last year.....	1,522,000
" " year before.....	1,185,000
Exp'ts to G. Britain since Sept. 1, 1849.....	651,000
Corresponding dates last year.....	1,084,000
" " year before.....	711,000
Stock in New York and ports of receipt....	542,000
Corresponding dates last year.....	580,000
" " year before.....	578,000

Receipts at this port, since the 1st inst., 58,000 bales. Exports, 20,000. Taken by spinners, 15,000. Taken on speculation, 10,000. Total stock in city, 121,000. Amount on sale, 8,000.

In relation to the movements in this market, T. J. Stewart's circular of this date, says:—

"The sales of 17th, 18th, and 19th, were about 1,200 bales each, at previous prices. Early on the morning of the 20th, we received, by telegraph, the advices per America to the 6th inst. The sales were 2,100 bales, at an advance of ¼ to ⅜ths of a cent, and but for the unsettled state of the Continent, it was evident that the transactions would have been much greater. The letter mail which was delivered on Monday, caused a dull feeling to creep over the market, and the sales did not exceed 1,000 bales, as with the difference still between us, and the absence of orders, parties seemed loth to venture shipments in the face of impending disturbances, which cause, however, another steamer or two would probably remove, as also, at that period, any remaining doubt which may still linger with some regarding the question of supply from the growth of the past season. Holders, on Tuesday, 23d, having abated in their pretensions an ⅛ c., the transactions were extended to 4,000 bales, of which full one-half was taken on speculation. On Wednesday, the sales were 2,500 bales, yesterday, 2,600 bales; and this morning, 1,200 bales, at similar prices, which average ⅛c. advance on my previous quotations per Europa.

The table of receipts, exports, and stocks, are those which were given by the *Shipping List* of this city on 24th inst. The difference by the mail dates, was then 552,000 bales. I have before me telegraphic advices of receipts at nearly all the ports, by which I find that the deficiency has swollen to 582,000 bales. The crop is now defined to so small a compass, from the exhaustion of the interior, as to lose entirely the interest which has heretofore attached to it, but which seems to be transferred in a greater degree, if possible, to the crop now being planted and re-planted. The weather, during all this month, has certainly been very unseasonable, and the crop must necessarily start later than that of last season. This is especially the case in the bottom lands, which in many sections are not yet in a state to admit of ploughing. Where the soil is sandy, and in hilly lands with a Southern exposure, the seed planted in March appears to have germinated, but this applies but to a very small extent of the cotton latitude. An early planting, and a good stand, ensures an average crop, and may lead to a full one. A late planting, even with a good stand, will not ensure an average crop, and cannot be a full one, without an extraordinary picking season, and an absence of worms during summer. The present will start with a later planting than that of last season, and necessarily with a late stand, which will retard the proper working of it, and renders it more liable to the train of evils which inveriably attend late growths. The cholera still hovers over the South West, and I am fearful its existence will not facilitate the cotton culture. It is sufficient to say, the prospect ahead is unsatisfactory in the extreme."

The closing quotations in this market were as annexed:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida and Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Inferior.....	None.	None.	None.
Ordinary	11⅛ a 11⅜	11⅛ a 11⅜	11⅛ a 11⅜
Middling	12 a 12⅛	12 a 12⅛	12⅛ a 12⅜
Good Middling...	12⅝ a 12¾	12⅝ a 12¾	12⅝ a 12¾
Middling Fair...	13⅜ a 13½	13⅜ a 13½	13⅜ a 13½
Fair	13⅞ a 13⅞	13⅞ a 13⅞	13⅞ a 13⅞
Fully Fair.....	13⅞ a 13⅞	13⅞ a 13⅞	13⅞ a 13⅞
Good Fair.....	13⅞ a 13⅞	13⅞ a 13⅞	13⅞ a 13⅞
Fine	13⅞ a 13⅞	Nominal.	Nominal.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—There was a better demand for flour, and about 2000 bbls. sold at $5 25 for common and good Pa. brands, extra sold at $5 62½ a $5 75 per bbl. Of corn meal further sales were made at $2 75.—Rye flour is steady at $2 87½, with a limited demand. Grain of all kinds in demand at full prices. Wheat sold at 116c. and 121c., for red and white. Oats brought 40c. for Pa. and 38c. a 39c. for Southern. Corn is scarce at 60c. for Pa. and Del. yellow. In cotton there is nothing doing, and parties are waiting for the arrival of the foreign news. Lard is very quiet. No change in quercitron bark. In groceries there is a steady demand, with moderate sales. Provisions are held firmly, with a fair demand for the trade, and moderate transactions. Whiskey is selling at 24c. for bbls., and 23c. for hhds.

Married.

On Tuesday, April 16, by the Rev. J. B. Stratton, Mr. MORTIMER A. CONGDLIN, to Miss MARY H., eldest daughter of Wm. Ryan, all of this city.

Died.

On Sunday, April 28, JACOB J. DORREMUS, aged 53 years and 4 months.

Pennsylvania papers please copy

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Mechanics' Society, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 181 Orchard street.

On Sunday, April 28, Mrs. MARY ANN WRIGLEY, eldest daughter of Elias Ainley, native of Yorkshire, England, in the forty-first year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 48 Third avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On the 28th April, PATRICK MOORE, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 279 Division street, without further invitation.

On Sunday, April 28, EMMA M. HALL, daughter of Archibald and Mary Hall, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, 65 Oliver street, without further invitation.

On the 28th April, of inflammation of the chest, W. The funeral will take place this afternoon, from 236 H. MINGAY, aged 3 months and 21 days.

Sixth avenue.

At the residence of her mother, No. 27 Hammond street, of congestion of the brain, on Saturday morning, April 27th, JULIA, daughter of Mrs. Jane Wallis and the late Frederic Wallis, aged 7 years and 6 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Ocean Steamers.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

TO SAIL FROM EUROPE. *The New York Lines.*

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Cambria, Leitch, April 13
Niagara, Stone, April 27
Atlantic, West May 15
Pacific, Nye, June 12

FROM GLASGOW.
C of Glasgow, Matthews, April 16

FROM BREMEN.
Washington, Floyd, April 20
Hermann, Crabtree, May 20

FROM HAMBURG.
British Queen, Bell, April 2
H Sloman, Paulsen, April 15

The Boston Line.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Canada, Harrison, April 20
Hibernia, Lang, May 4

TO SAIL FOR NEW YORK.

FROM CHARLESTON.
Southerner, Berry, April 27

FROM CHAGRES.
Empire City, Wilson, April 27
Cherokee, W Indle, April 27
Georgia, * Porter, April 28
Ohio,* Schenck, May 12
Cres City, Stoddard, May 14
Philadelphia, Pearson, May 16

* The Ohio and Georgia touch at Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and N Orleans, and connect with the Falcon.

TO SAIL FROM EUROPE. *The New York Lines.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Cambria, Leitch, May 8
Niagara, Stone, May 22
Pacific, Nye, May 25
Atlantic, West, June 8

FOR GLASGOW.
C of Glasgow, Matthews, May 18

FOR BREMEN.
Hermann, Crabtree, April 20
Washington, Floyd, May 20

FOR HAMBURG.
H Sloman, Paulsen, May 15
British Queen, Bell, June —

The Boston Line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
America, Shannon, May 1
Canada, Harrison, May 15

TO SAIL FROM NEW YORK.

FOR CHARLESTON.
Southerner, Berry, May 4

FOR CHAGRES.
Cres City, † Stoddard, May 1
Philadelphia, † Pearson, May 4
Empire City, † Wilson, une
Cherokee, † Windle, une
Georgia, Porter, une
Ohio, Schenck, une

† The Empire City, Crescent City, Cherokee, and Philadelphia, touch at Kingston, Jamaica.

THE PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

TO SAIL FROM PANAMA.
Tennessee, Cole, March 24
Panama, Bailey, April 1
S Sands, Thompson, April 9
Carolina, ——, April 15
Oregon, Patterson, May 1
Unicorn, Porter, May 18
California, Budd, June 1
Isthmus, ——, une

TO SAIL FROM S. FRANCISCO.
Unicorn, Porter, April 1
California, Budd, April 15
Tennessee, Cole, May 1
Panama, Bailey, May 15
Oregon, Patterson, June 1
Carolina, ——, June 15
S Sands, Thompson, une
Isthmus, ——, une

The California, Oregon, Panama, Unicorn, Carolina, and Tennessee, touch at Acapulco, San Blas, Mazatlan, San Diego, and Monterey.

The British steamers leave Panama on the 26th of every month for the chief ports of the South Pacific coast.

Port of New York, April 29, 1850.

SUN RISES..... 5 09 | MOON RISES..... 10 07
SUN SETS..... 6 51 | HIGH WATER..... 10 49

Arrived.

Ship Isabella (of Baltimore), Reiner, Calcutta, Dec 29, Sand Heads Jan 2, and St Helena March 12, with skins, &c, to Brown, Brothers & Co. April 15, lat 24 48, lon 62 15, spoke schr Julia Frances, from Beaufort, NC, for Guadaloupe; 14th, lat 26 35, lon 63 40, schr Pamlico, from Washington, NC, for Guadaloupe; 25th, lat 37 29, lon 72 55, schr Italian, from New York for Matanzas.

Bark Kingston (Br), Scott, Newport, Wales, 62 days, with railroad iron, to Davis, Brooks & Co. April 17, lat 37 25, lon 6[illegible], spoke Br ship Albion, scudding before a Westerly gale. The K has experienced a continual succession of Westerly gales during the passage, and has been West of the Banks since the 24th of March.

Bark Carlota, Gerard, Mayagues, Porto Rico, 12 days, with sugar and molasses, to Du Bereau & Bouquet. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Matilda (Br), Anthony, Cienfuegos, 20 days, with sugar, to A Smithers.

Brig Suwannee, Perry, St Marks, 18 days, with cotton, &c, to Coe, Anderson & Co.

Schr LeRoy, Powell, Apalachicola, 14 days, with cotton, to R Pust.

Schr Ann, Hopkins, Petersburg, 6 days.

Schr Ellen (of New Haven), Barnes, from a Southern port.

Below.

Ship Amelia, from Bremen, and
Bark Industry, from Sligo, are still below.

Sailed.

Sloop Prudent Howard, Martin, Wareham.

APRIL 28—Wind during the day from the South, with rain at sunset.

Telegraphic Marine Reports.

APALACHICOLA, April 16.

Arrived—Ship American, New York.

BOSTON, April 27—PM.

Arrived—U S ship Ohio, Rio Janeiro, Feb 28. Spoke March 9, lat 22 50 S, lon 31 30, Br brig Patagonia, Liverpool, 67 days from California; 16th, lat 21 S, lon 30, boarded Sard brig Hanuital, from Montevideo for Genoa; 15th, lat 12 30 S, lon 32 55, boarded brig Bordeaux, 40 days from Wilmington, NC, for California; 27th, lat 7 30 S, lon 32 40, boarded brig Emily, 38 days from Philadelphia for California.

Schrs Pawtucket, Newark; Mystic, New York.

Cleared—Barks Eutaw, Baltimore; Adelia Rogers, Philadelphia; schr John Manlove, New York.

28th—Arrived—Ship Chile, Valparaiso, Dec 17, Huasco 21st, Herradura 29th. Spoke 30th, lat 33 50, lon 88 50, bark Champion, 94 days from Cape de Verde, 30 miles off; Feb 14, lat 53 30 S, lon 65, exchanged signals with an American bark, with white monkey rail, showing signal blue, white and red, horizontal, name on the quarter in black letters; March 7, lat 25 S, lon 20 30, spoke Br ship Jennett, 64 days from Callao for Cork; 25th, lat 13 12 S, lon 35, exchanged signals with bark Polka, from New York for California; same time, saw a large American ship, about 800 tons, showing a white burgee with red letters, but could not make them out; 31st, lat 34, lon 68 10, exchanged signals with a bark showing a white burgee with N T in it (supposed the Nancy Trask, of New York), steering SE; 26th, off Chatham, spoke ship Harrisburg, from Boston for Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

Arrived—Ships George Green, Boston; Galena, New York; brig Emeline, do.

Foreign Mails.

LETTER BAGS for Halifax and Liverpool, per steamer America, will close at the Exchange Reading Room, 67 Exchange, to-morrow, 30th, at 15 minutes to 5 o'clock, when letters can be prepaid to any part of the world.

Letter Bags for Kingston, Ja., Chagres, Panama, Valparaiso, California, &c, per steamship Crescent City, will close at the above office on Wednesday, May 1, at 2½ o'clock, and be forwarded in charge of a special messenger.

The above Letter Bags are also at Kenyon's, 91 Wall street.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

EATON'S NECK, L I, April 12.

Yesterday, between the hours of 2 and 3 PM, I discovered a schr a short distance East of the reef, lying on her beam ends, apparently capsized. The wind at the time was blowing quite fresh and squally from the NW. Several vessels went to her; two sloops and one schr anchored near her, and at sunset they had her righted, on each side. This morning she appeared to have the water out of her; and between 6 and 7 AM she got under way and stood towards Port Jefferson, in tow of one of the sloops. She is a fore and aft schr, with green bottom, black upper works, with a white streak. Her name I was unable to learn, neither the fate of the crew, as I had not the means of getting to her; but had I not seen vessels going to her assistance, I should have got a crew and gone to her with the life boat.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—4 PM.

Arrived—Schrs Lexington, Smith, New York; Hampton, Long, Calais; M A Thompson, Green, Newark, NJ; sloop Motte, Beebe, New York.

Miscellaneous.

☞ See Correspondence.

Whalemen.

At St Helena, March 12, bark Hope, Brayton, of and to sail for N Bedford, next day—the only Am vessel there.

Ship Alpha, of Nantucket, at Edgartown from the Pacific, has 1200 bbls sp and 200 do wh oil; also, 750 bbls oil on freight.

A letter dated St Thomas, April 4, reports the arrival at that port of bark Exchange, Hazard, of N Bed