titles in California. This will necessarily bring upon the government the support of 50,000 California Indians, most of them the very lowest of the Indian race, subsisting upon acorns, fish, roots, reptiles, and insects. Their utter destitution will increase the expense of their support, unless they should be set to work upon a government reservation of the gold mines, for the benefit of the treasury.

We consider both these commissions of great importance, for our people are hemmed in—they want elbow room, and must have it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1850.

UPS AND DOWNS OF JUDGE BIBB.

Judge Bibb, late Chancellor of Kentucky, and later Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Tyler, now occupies the humble post of a copying clerk in the Treasury Department. Such are the ups and downs of political life. Judge Bibb, however, is a philosopher, and takes the world easy. When he had nothing to do, if the weather was fine, he was usually to be found on the long bridge, angling for perch and catfish, sitting patiently for hours, ruminating on the politics of the day, with his eye intent upon a bite. One one occasion, however, after watching his bob for a long hour, "by Shrewsbery clock," without the sign of even a nibble, his eye was attracted by a huge bull-frog sitting upon a projecting timber, with the bait in his mouth, looking the venerable fisherman quizzically in the face. That, we believe, was the only time the Judge was caught napping. As one of the few of Mr. Tyler's officials remaining, we hope he may be continued in office, and be promoted to something corresponding in some degree with his experience, his capacities, and official fidelity to duty.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

It appears from a statement of the Adjutant General, that there were enrolled, militia and volunteers,

In Black Hawk and Seminole wars...	34,984 men
In the Creek disturbances, (militia,)...	20,000 men
War of 1812, (militia,).....	471,000 men
Regular army.....	50,000 men

Add to these the officers of the Mexican war, the soldiers of all kinds of the Indian war of 1790, and of Gen Harrison's Tippecanoe campaigns of 1811, and we have an aggregate, probably, of not less than 600,000 men.

Deducting those who have died without families—those whose widows have died, and whose children have grown up—and deducting those who will not think it worth while to apply for the bounty—the applications will hardly exceed 75,000 men. We suspect, however, that the Adjutant General has not included General Jackson's Indian wars of 1818 and 1819 in his estimate, nor the volunteers engaged in New Mexico, Texas, California, and Oregon, to fight the Indians; all of whom are entitled to the bounties, at least to the close of the Mexican war.

FATHER RITCHIE AND MR. RIVES

Have got themselves into a comfortable quarrel about the public printing. Hardly fair. We think Father Ritchie was punished sufficiently by the House, and that Mr. Rives, after getting some fifty thousand dollars out of them, for the *Congressional Globe*, can afford to be generous. The only way to stop all quarrelling for the future, is to establish a bureau of public printing—a national printing office—under similar discipline to the bureau of the patent office, the bureau of pensions, or the bureau of Indian affairs.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.

Several contestants have been in the field for some time, with their plans for the extension of the capitol. Mr Mills, architect of the public buildings and the Washington Monument, has presented a plan which to us appears the most practical—the addition of a wing at each end of the building. Mr. Elliott, architect of the Patent Office, has also presented a somewhat similar plan; and the concurrent opinion of these two eminent artists is worthy deliberate consideration by the committee. Mr. Clusky, whose elegant improvements of the city canal will change it from a nuisance to one of the ornaments of the metropolis, has put in a plan; but as it includes a good deal of mutilation of the present building, it is not likely to be adopted. The committee appear to be hesitating upon a magnificent idea: the erection of a duplicate to match the present capitol, and to be connected with it by a central colonnade. But room is wanted now; and this grand idea would take some ten years to finish it, and about $5,000,000, which, however, is nothing, if the work could be done in time. The first thing that is wanted is a place for the people to hear the Senate debates. The original architect constructed the Senate chamber on purpose to exclude the public, under the vain idea that its proceedings were to be open only to a few privileged persons admitted to the floor. The present constructed gallery was an after appendage. The people want room; and if the rear walls of the gallery were taken away, to make space for the public, the present Senate chamber would answer well enough till the duplicate capitol could be erected.

NEW MEXICO—HALF HORSE, HALF ALLIGATOR.

New Mexico, it seems, pending the interval to the action of Texas upon the ten millions, is to continue under the present State organization; that is, she is to remain a State out of the Union, until she can be organized as a territory in the Union, with the consent of Texas. The people of New Mexico seem to be determined not to be a territory; and we may expect them to be knocking again for admission at the coming session of Congress. This is the first instance in which a State organization has preceded a territorial government; and if New Mexico is like Mr. Webster, she will tread no step backwards, whether Texas consents or dissents. We expect some trouble yet with this half horse, half alligator.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL—GOV. SEWARD.

Gov. Seward, before leaving this city, remarked to a friend, that if gentlemen thought the storm on the slavery question had blown over, they were mistaken; "for," said he, "before the meeting of Congress in December, there will be a whirlwind in the North, which will tear off the rotten branches of slavery, like a tornado in a forest of dead timber." Is Gov. Seward also among the prophets?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1850.

The Presidency—General Cass and Mr. Buchanan.

General Cass has the best political capital to start with. He was voted for by just one half of the States in 1848, but they were not large enough to give him the Presidential seat. It is a difficult matter, however, to keep political strength, especially when there are rivals in the way, and dangerous aspirants in the ranks of the party to which he is attached, and of which he is a bright ornament. His advocacy of the old soldiers' bill, and his powerful speech in favor of discontinuing diplomatic intercourse with Austria, would have done him especial good, if others had not taken the same side. As it is, he lost nothing by his course; and, like the wheat cast upon the waters, it may return to him in the shape of bread, after the lapse of many days. He does not stand as well in some portions of the South as he did; for representatives from that section have denounced his own interpretation of the Nicholson letter, and do not sanction the kind of non-intervention claimed by the Michigan Senator, which amounted to this:—That the Mexican law prohibiting slavery is still in force in the Territories acquired, and that the people residing therein have the power to settle the question for themselves. These gentlemen were exasperated because Congress would not clearly recognize or establish slavery in the Territories, and wanted their bondmen placed on the same footing as a spinning jenny or a monkey. This difference of opinion may cause ultra Southern democrats to oppose, with all their might, the nomination of General Cass, unless, by that time, the slavery question shall be entirely quieted—a result, however, which we do not anticipate, judging from the present consect of certain politicians, North and South, who will not be satisfied with anything short of a dissolution of the Union; because, like others bent on mischief, they cannot indulge, to the full, their murderous propensities, and because the law restrains them from overt acts.

The South, as we have hitherto remarked, are too busy in attending to their private interests, to meddle with the next presidency. Knowing that they are in a minority, they will make the best arrangement they can for the safe casting of their votes. They will not care to touch any one of the persons thus far spoken of for the presidency; and hence they may dictate their own terms.

Before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention some of the Western delegates informed us that a meeting—private, of course—was to be held in that city, and the wires so arranged as to be pulled for the benefit of General Cass. This was done. Now, Western members of Congress, whom we could name, have agreed to do all they can, in advance of another national convention, to smooth the way of that gentleman to a re-nomination. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will be loudly heard, anon. Michigan has spoken; and county meetings in Pennsylvania have whispered, and a little newspaper somewhere in Virginia, has hoisted the names of Cass for President, and Foote for Vice President. Mr. Foote, however, stands on his own legs, and is not so wedded to the fortunes of General Cass as to prevent him from running with any other gentleman. You will have noticed that the *Pennsylvanian*, the *Union*, and other papers, have recently condemned the premature agitation of the question; for the reason, probably, that Mr. Buchanan may lose something by being hid in the background, instead of keeping all the racers in the stables until authorized arrangements are made for the great sweepstakes, in November, 1852.

Mr. Dallas has a sharp eye to the Presidency; but he has few persons working in his favor. Old Buck is more cunning, and has a good beginning with influential statesmen of the South. The couple of that section, in the Nashville Convention, primary meetings, and in the newspapers, wanted the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes as the basis of the territorial settlement. Well, old Buck has all along been in favor of that. And beside, he pressed payment for the Amistad negroes, and, in every instance, strove to accommodate and render justice to the South. He is a middle-man; and the argument he principally relies upon is this:—"You have tried Cass, a Western man, and failed. A Southern man was elected by the whig party. I am attached to neither extreme. I'm from the centre—the great Keystone. I have never been broken down in the race. Give old Pennsylvania the compliment of a nomination." This is the true record. It was thought of immediately after General Cass was nominated; and it was said by confidential friends of Mr. Buchanan, at that time, that they did not care if Cass was defeated, because, in that event, there would be a better chance for old Buck in the next campaign. Charges were openly made that Buck wanted Cass defeated; and two days after, a statement to this effect was made in the *New York Herald*, by the present writer. Mr Buchanan arranged for a speech in front of his dwelling, and said a few milkwarm words in behalf of Cass, promising the support of Pennsylvania; but the Keystone did not appear in the democratic arch that time.

The Buchanan men will try now to head General Cass. The primary meeting resolutions, in Pennsylvania, do not amount to much. They cannot benefit Senator Cass, because they will awaken Mr. Buchanan's friends to vigilance. That gentleman has recently left his home on a little tour through the State, like a country doctor, to feel the pulse of his patients; or, it may be, that he is searching for a wife, as it is presumable that he has now arrived at years of discretion, and can exercise his own judgment in selecting a lady, young in years as himself, that the reproach of bachelor, a bar to his election to the Presidency, may be removed.

CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1850.

The Presidency.

In former letters we spoke of the most prominent of the aspirants for the Presidency in both political parties, and made some allusion to the "smaller fry" of would-be candidates. Politicians usually arrange (in selecting a nominee) for their own ultimate personal advantage; and in the appointments of the present and previous executives, we have proof of the most active partisans being rewarded with the best places in the gift of the government. They are claimed as a right, and bestowed as rewards for electioneering services. This is well known everywhere, notwithstanding the lying announcement "that nobody is proscribed."

The Taylor and Fillmore politicians, before the election in 1848, had all the good places parcelled out; and the Cass and Butler chiefs were not unlike their opponents. Both sides were greedy, and this "hungering" served as an incitement in the great campaign. The cry about "retrenchment and reform," is always humbug. The pretended desire to "correct abuses," and to "bring back the government to its original purity," belongs to the same category, and is "sound and fury," merely; and it is a marvel that the great mass of the people will place confidence in these vapid declarations. Boast as we may of our republican system, of free action, of patriotic resolves, the "harpies" generally arrange the preliminaries for the campaign, and ever keep in view the motto, "to the victors belong the spoils." The party presses either fight to retain the advertising patronage they enjoy, or to obtain the patronage within the executive gift; and most of professed politicians have interests equally selfish. Whoever holds out the best chance, on either side, for a rich harvest, can gather laborers into his vineyard. Hence, we often hear urged the cry of "availability," not the best qualified man to fill the Presidential chair; and when we do get a good executive, the wire-workers are not to be thanked for it.

When General Taylor came into office he left the control of the guillotine to his cabinet, especially to Secretary Ewing, who had a fine assistant in Senator Seward. Every time a head fell, Father Ritchie would send up a groan and scream, and preach a sermon on the horrible sin of proscription, until at last the Cabinet had to cease, in respect to the gentleman's nerves. However, since the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore have tried what they could do in the way of decapitation, the octogenarian has resumed his jeremiads, for he learns that "every vestige of democracy is to be purged away down to the very sweepers and fire-makers in all the executive departments." He asks after wiping his eyes, "what august functions are these for statesmen? They must be mightier heroes than Hercules. The Augean stables, he (continues,) will at last be cleansed; then live forever the names of the grooms of these renovated stables! Let the sound of the harp and the timbrel go forth throughout all the land, inviting the lame, halt and blind to this new 'feast of roses' in Washington, prepared for the hungry and the faithful!

'Whigs of the valley, the mountain and brae.
The maxim will save you—each dog has his day.'

This is a fair specimen of the politician—a "much ado about nothing." Men who obtain office because they are democrats, must expect other men to obtain place because they are whigs, just as the party of either class may get into power.—The democrats have always been so regardful of the feelings and interests of whigs, that, of course, they ought to complain! There is, however, one ray of hope and comfort afforded by the union, namely: that the next Presidential election will terminate the reign of the whigs, and rescue the public affairs from hands too feeble and unclean to clutch them longer."

And this brings us to enquire, who, in the opinion of the editor of *The Union*, is, with pure hands, to rescue the public affairs from their present custodiers? It is General Cass or Senator Dickinson, with General Foote tacked to the tail of either; and at a pinch, Mr. Buchanan will receive the support of that paper. Such is understood to be the design. However, the secret controllers of the *Union* will support any nominee of the national convention, and will not permit the man to be objectionable to them, provided that the governing principle, self-interest, shall be gratified.—It would be well for the people elsewhere to look around them now, and not suffer irresponsible traders to arrange the wires.

Allow me to say a word about Senator Dickinson. During the debate on the report of the Select Committee of Thirteen, there was, in this city, a whig editor from Kentucky, living away down towards the heel of that State, at or near Paducah. He became so charmed with Mr. Dickinson that he declared that when he returned home he would hoist his name for the Presidency, with Linn Boyd, the representative of that district, as Vice. This is a compliment, if nothing more; and, whether the name be hoisted or not, it shows that one whig voter, at least, may now be depended upon by Senator Dickinson, should he be presented for the people's suffrages. But, as we remarked on a previous occasion, Cass has the start, and is already running for the Presidency; but in our next letter we will tell him what we know he must expect to encounter from a prominent man who spoke for him, and at his elbow, shortly after the nomination in the summer of 1848.

CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1850.

The Administration—Mr. Webster and the Presidency.

Thus far the administration of Mr. Fillmore deserves well of the country. Gen. Taylor died at a juncture the most critical in our history. His unwise and suicidal cabinet had brought the government to the verge of a sectional war. On the accession of Mr Fillmore, his prompt expulsion of Gen. Taylor's destructive cabinet restored at once the confidence of the people in the restoration of peace. His message to the two houses on the Texas question rallied the friends of the general compromise in both houses, and banished all doubts of success. It only required that he should reaffirm the policy of the late cabinet to destroy the adjustment, and to hurry headlong the troops of the United States into collision with the Texas Rangers—a collision which would have summoned thousands of volunteers, from South Carolina to Mississippi, to the aid of Texas. It would have thrown the whole issue into a question of union or disunion, to be decided at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Fillmore, therefore, deserves well of the country for his prompt and well-sustained interposition in support of Mr. Pearce's bill, as the entering wedge to the general adjustment. Not from the whig party alone, but from all parties who believe that pacification is better than a servile war, is Mr. Fillmore entitled to thanks and encouragement. If he were a democrat, there could be little doubt of his being adopted, under such circumstances, as their candidate for '52. They would make him available, as Col. Polk was made available, even against the popularity of Henry Clay.

But the whig party are differently fixed. Their candidate cannot be elected upon the popularity of their doctrines; and a man is necessary with the strongest personal recommendations to the popular taste, to stand any chance of success. Whig principles were stowed away pretty much into old barrels in the election of Old Tippecanoe, and they had to be smuggled in with the election of Gen. Taylor, just as a passenger from Canada sometimes brings over a lot of contraband goods in his trunk.

Mr. Fillmore is, therefore, not available as the whig national candidate, even should the party be re-nationalized. He has nothing of the brilliancy of name, nothing of the smell of gunpowder, nothing of the charm of a widely diffused personal popularity, nothing to attract the sympathies of the multitude, nothing that will induce men to connive at whig principles on account of their veneration of the man, as in the cases of Harrison and Taylor.

Hence, while we recognize a general disposition in the whig party to support Mr. Fillmore heartily through his official term, we see no movement, we hear of no organizations, in his behalf, for the succession—no whig appears to entertain the idea of making him the candidate for 1852. Honest, capable, and faithful to the whig party as he may be—efficient and useful as may be his administration, the whigs distrust all further experiments of electing any man upon the naked merits of the whig policy, after having failed so signally with Harry Clay.

Without pausing to count upon the possibilities of another trial of Mr Clay, but taking him at his own word, as being entirely out of the question, it is manifest that if the whigs have a national candidate at the next election, the choice will rest between Mr. Webster and Gen. Scott.

The services of Mr. Webster in the settlement of the slavery question have made him a popular man among the unionists of the South; his character as a statesman has been extended from the previously limited circle of New England to the area of the Union. From a sectional he has become a national man. And the powers of his great mind, heretofore monopolized by Massachusetts, have been expanded over the length and breadth of the Republic. The South feel that they have a possessory right and title to Daniel Webster, in common with Massachusetts. In short, Mr. Webster has made himself a national statesman, and has won for himself the national respect.

If Mr. Webster, then, should become the heir apparent of the administration, and if there should be a national whig convention, he has a very fair prospect of becoming the national whig candidate for 1852, notwithstanding the irresistible popularity of the splendid Mexican achievements of Winfield Scott, whose very name is indicative of victory.

But our apprehensions are, that there will be no national whig convention in 1852, no national whig candidate, no national whig party, no national party or candidate of any kind; but a lot of factions of both parties, each with a candidate of its own, and that the only chance for Webster, Scott, Cass, Buchanan, Woodbury, Benton, Houston, Seward, Butler of Ky., and all the rest, will be to enter in for a general and miscellaneous scrub race for the sweepstakes in the House of Representatives. Let us wait for the "good time coming," and God send us a happy deliverance from the troubles of the day.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Oct 12—6 P. M.

ASHES.—There was a dull feeling in the market today, with sales of about 80 barrels, at $5, 87½ for pearls, and $6 12½ for pots. The stock on hand, this morning, in the inspection office of Messrs. Cassidy, Palmer & Co., was as follows:—Pots, 1,102 bbls; pearls, 1,248 bbls.

BREADSTUFFS.—*Flour*—The receipts of Western and State flour, to-day, were very limited, and transactions have been materially restricted. For the grades, prices were rather better. For the East, and for export, the inquiry was not very active. The supply of Canadian was light, and the sales were only 700 bbls. common new, in bond, at $4 62½. Of domestic, sales have been made of 5,000 barrels, at $3 75 a $4 12½, for superfine qualities; $4 56 a $4 62½ for common to straight State; $4 56 a $4 68¾ for mixed to straight Michigan and Indiana; $5 06 a $5 18¾ for pure Genesee; and $5 for an article called pure Genesee. There was no marked alteration in the market for Southern flour, which was very dull. The sales of the day were only 300 barrels, at $4 87½ a $5, for new mixed to straight brands; $5 a $5 06 for old do. *Rye Flour* was in request, but not plenty, at $3 18¾ a $3 25. *Meal* was also very scarce, with sales of 200 barrels, at $3 12½ for Jersey, and $3 37½ for Brandywine. The market for *Wheat* was more active, and the demand for the East, and for city milling, was fair. Included in the sales have been 2,600 bushels good Genesee, at $1 36; 3,500 bushels good mixed Ohio, at $1 02; and 5,600 bushels white Michigan, at $1 09 a $1 10. Canadian was in demand, but the supply was limited. *Rye* has improved. We note sales of 11,000 bushels, at 69½c. a 70c. *Barley* was better, with sales of 2,400 bushels good two rowed, at 77½c.; and 3,000 bushels prime four rowed, at 82c. *Oats* have again declined, with large receipts. Sales were making at 39c. a 41c. for Northern, and 37c. a 39c. for Jersey. *Corn* was in better request, for export, in part from the store, but generally the market was heavy. Sales amounting to 24,000 bushels were made, at 64c. a 64½c for mixed Western from the store, and 65c. delivered. Northern and Jersey yellow was scarce, and wanted.

COTTON.—The market remains firm, with sales of about 1,400 bales at previous rates.

COFFEE.—The cargo of 4,000 bags Rio, imported in the Lellia, was sold to-day to the trade, on terms not understood. The commercial advices brought by the steamship Europa, have caused a considerable movement in Java coffee, leaving but little on the market, it was held at advanced rates. A sale of 300 bags Java was made to-day, at 13c., six months, but closing very firm at 13 a 14c.

FISH.—The arrivals of codfish and mackerel, since our report published in this morning's paper, have been on a larger scale, and prices have suffered still another reduction. Dry cod, however, remained steady at $2 50 a $2 75, but mackerel was easier; we quote No. 1 at $9 87½ a $10, No. 2 at $7 87½ a $8. No. [illegible] was light, and prices were firmer; sales of scale were made at 60c., and No. 1 at 50c.

FREIGHTS.—Rates were inactive, and engagements to European ports moderate. 1,000 bales of cotton were taken at ⅜ per bale. Flour and rosin were also reported at 1s. 3d., and grain in bags at 4½d. Dead weight ranged from 12s. 6d. to 15s. offered, and 17s. 6d. asked. Rates to London were nominal, and to Havre ⅜c. to ½c. for cotton. For California clipper rates continued to be $1 per foot for measurement goods, and 60 a 70c. by ordinary built vessels.

FRUIT.—The transactions comprised 200 boxes bunch raisins at unchanged prices.

HIDES.—There was not much doing to-day. Some sales of Buenos Ayres were made to a Canadian dealer at 14 cents. The trade buy sparingly, being well stocked.

LEATHER.—The receipts since our last notice have increased considerably; still the demand has the advantage, and there is no accumulation in stock. For prime leather manufactured from Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande hides, the demand is buoyant, but the supply is limited. There is a good eastern demand for hemlock and oak slaughtered sole, and the market is steady at the annexed quotations:—Oak (slaugh. light) per lb. 23 a 26; middle, 20½ a 22½; heavy, 19½ a 21; dry hides, 17 a 21; Ohio, 20 a 23; Southern light, 19 a 20; hemlock, light, 15½ a 16½; middle, 15½ a 16½; heavy, 14 a 15½; damaged, 13 a 14; poor do. 10 a 11.

MOLASSES.—The operations include 50 hhds. Cardenas at 24½.

OILS.—There has been a good inquiry for linseed oil to-day. And sales to the extent of 3000 gallons have been made at 75 for English and best American in casks, and 78 in barrels. Whale was without change.

PROVISIONS.—The inquiry for pork was very light; and we have only to note sales of 400 bbls at $10 81 a $10 87½ for mess; and $8 31 a $8 37½ for prime. Beef continued dull and nominal, with small sales at $7 a $9 50 for mess, and $4 50 a $5 25 for prime. Beef hams and cut meats were without much change, while the market was steady. Lard was quiet; some 250 bbls. sold at 6 cts. for grease, and 7½ for prime and 200 kegs prime at 7½. Butter was not be active at 17 a 20 for Goshen; 14 a 16 for western; and 8 a 12 for Ohio. The demand for cheese was less active, with sales at 5 a 6½.

RICE.—We note sales of 100 casks at $3 50 a $3 75 per 100 lbs.

SPICES.—The sales embraced 3,000 lbs. No. 1 nutmegs week 20,000 lbs. of No. 1 nutmegs have been sold at $1 20 at $1 20, and 4,000 lbs. mace at 92½. Within the past week 20,000 lbs. of No. 1 nutmegs have been sold at $1 20 at $1 20, and 4,000 lbs. mace at 92½. Within the past week.

SPIRITS.—There was rather more doing in whiskey, but prices were in favor of purchasers. The sales sum up 700 a 800 bbls., principally from store, at 17c. for prison and Ohio.

SUGARS.—The sales of the day comprise 50 hhds. Dutch crushed at 9¼. 4 mos; 75 hhds New Orleans at 7¼ a 7½; 20 hhds Porto Rico at 7 a 7¼, and 200 boxes brown Havana at 6½.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

STOCK SALES.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 11.—*Exchange Board*—6 shares Boston and Maine Railroad, 108¾; 14 Boston and Providence Railroad, 84; 50 do., 83¾d, 84¼; 24 Boston and Worcester Railroad, 116¾; 17 Cheshire Railroad, 58; 19 Concord Railroad, 56; 17 Eastern Railroad, 103; 2 do., 102¾; 5 Fitchburg Railroad, 136d, 111¼; 28 Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 73¾; 75 do., 73 50 do., 83d, 73¾; 175 do., 73¾; 75 do., 83d, 73¾; 12 Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, 103¾; 219 Vermont Central Railroad, 32¾; 175 do., 130d, 33; 100 do., 130d, 32¾; 118 do., 32¼; 2 Vermont and Canada Railroad, 103¾; 115 Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 83d, 79¾; 5 Western Railroad, 109¾; 11 Worcester and Nashua Railroad, 54; 2 State Bank, 65; 2 Boston and Lowell Railroad, 58¾; 10 Michigan Central Railroad, 96; 19 Rutland Railroad, 50; 3 Groton Bank, 96¼; 10 East Boston Company, 19; 100 do., sdn., 19; 20 do., 19; 16; 100 do., 19¼; 125 East Boston Company Dividends, No. 4, 5, 31 Edgeworth Company 75¾; 95 Ogdensburg Railroad, 23¾; 50 do., 130d, 24; 25 do., 83d, 23¾; $100 Vermont Central Railroad Bonds, 87; 45 Vermont Central Railroad Dividends, 91; 1,000 Ogdensburg Railroad Bonds, 85¼.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—$5,000 Reading 6's, 70, 77; 4,000 do., 77; 6,000 do. 77; 5,000 do., b5, 77; 18,000 do., s5, 77¼; 47,000 do., s5, 77¼; 2,000 do., s5, 77¼; 5,000 do., b5, 77¼; 2,000 do., 77¼; 7,000 do., 77¼; 4,000 do., 77¼; 2,000 do., b5, 77¼; 6,000 do., b5, 77¼; 500 Reading Mortgage 6's, 84¼; 5,000 Cincinnati 6's, '90, 104¾; 1,000 Texas Notes, 50; 50 has Girard Bank, 5, 13; 3 Pennsylvania Bank, 114¾; 6 Wilmington Railroad, 27¾; 40 do., 77¾; 5 Florence City, 77; 250 Morris Canal, 20¾; 100 do., 20¾; 300 Reading Railroad, b5, 33¾; 200 do., 33¾; 50 do., sdwn, 37½; 100 do., s 33¾; 100 do., s 33¾; 25 do., 33¾.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—$1,000 Baltimore 6's, '90, 108¾; 800 do., 108¾; 500 do., 108¾; 300 do., 108¾; 15 shares Mechanics' Bank, 165¾; 2 Boston and Ohio Railroad Bonds, 75¾; 20 do., do., 76.

Married.

At the Irving House, on Saturday afternoon, October 12th, by the Rev. Dr. Choules, ALDEN G., son of Thos. Ellis, to LUCY N., daughter of Nehemiah Leonard, Esq., all of New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford papers please copy.

On the morning of the 12th inst., in St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. Schroeder, CHARLES C. HAVEN, to MARY A. GERRY, eldest daughter of the late William B. Shipman, all of this city.

Died.

On the 11th inst., MARY JOSEPHINE, wife of Patrick Neeson, in the 28th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 178 Sixth avenue.

On the 12th inst., JOSEPH CUSACK, Jr., aged 9 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his uncles, John and Thomas Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Joseph Cusack, Esq., No. 237 Bleecker street, without further invitation.

On Saturday evening, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, Mr. John L. Williams, aged 32 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 502 Broadway.

In Williamsburgh, on Saturday evening, October 12, HOWARD MACCRADY GODWIN, aged 43 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, R. J. Godwin, No. 108 Second street, Williamsburgh, L. I.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, October 13, 1850.

SUN RISES..... 6 27 | MOON SETS..... 11 37
SUN SETS..... 5 33 | HIGH WATER..... 1 26

Cleared.

Steamships—Atlantic, West, Liverpool, B K Collins; Cherokee, Windle, Chagres, Howland & Aspinwall; Empire City, Wilson, do, J Howard & Son; Palmetto, Smith, New Orleans, &c, do; Penobscot, Seymour, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Band, do.

Ships—A Z, Chandler, Liverpool, Zerega & Co; Empire State do, D & A Kingsland & Co; Catherine, Edwards, Amsterdam, Reichardt & Gebhard; Emma Watts, Watts, Savannah, J W Elwell, Mortimer Livingston, Barstow, Mobile, do; E Bulkley, Brown, Charleston, G Bulkley.

Barks—Elbe (Ham), Beydtman, Hamburg, Bech & Kunhardt; Catherine Augusta, Bestman, Rotterdam, L & W Burchard; Baronet (Br), Wyles, Cadiz, G F Darby; "Astoria, Boyer," Port au Prince, A C Rossire & Co.

Brigs—Primus (sw), Carlson, Marseilles, Punch & Meiboke; Tyne (Br), "Bawleston," Lisbon, Wait & Badger; Lauretta, Coggins, Madeira, J B Sawyer; Eliza, Merrill, San Juan de los Remedios, Nesmith & Son; B Carver, Carver, Nauvitas, do; Marcellus, Mayhew, do, Simpson, Mayhew & Co; Henrietta, Webster, Portland, Me; William (Br), Jones, Halifax, NS, L H Aitken.

Schrs—West Lothian (Br), Martin, Glasgow, McSimons & McDonald; California (Br), Byrnes, Laguayra, A C Rossire & Co; Providence, Mahen, St John, NB, Soule, Whitney & Co; Altamaha, Keen, Savannah, Van Brunt & Sleight; Deborah, Robbins, Washington, N C; Hazletta, Hollowell, Georgetown, SC, R Pest; Priscilla Ann, Bragg, Elizabeth City; Edmond Wood, Coffin, do; Laura Jane, Allen, St Marks, do, A Ladd; W B Jenkins, Vanderbilt, Petersburg, Va; C A Berring, Taylor, Georgetown, DC, Penfold & Schuyler; Empire, Munch, Alexandria, Georgetown, Sturges, Clearman & Co; Pambere, Penfield, Norfolk, M Bedell; E B Willard, Smith, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Sleight; Ellen, Rogers, Philadelphia, J Hand; Henry Lee, Smith, do; W Tyson, Jones, do; Merion, Rowley, do, J Hand; James A Bayard, Thompson, do; Cambridge, Sherwood, Boston; Lacon, Bearse, do; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven; Moses Eddy, Oakes, Providence.

Sloops—Willard, Dayton, Providence; W H Bowen, King, Providence.

Arrived.

Bark Caroline (Brem), Stricker, Bremen, 49 days, with mdse and 147 passengers to Pavenstedt & Schumacher.

Bark Rhein (Ham), Ehlers, Hamburg, 32 days, with and 196 passengers, to E Beck & Kunhardt.

Bark Hopang, Clark, Sagua la Grande, with sugar, to R C Read. Sept 29 Cape Florida bearing SSW 25 miles, spoke ship Lucy (of Kennebunk), Davis, 16 days from Boston for N Orleans. The M has had continual head winds from Cape Carnival.

Bark Ithonia, Lecky, Boston, 3 days, in ballast, to Schmidt & Balchen.

Brig Standard (Br), McKenzie, Cape Hayti, (St Dominge,) 20 days, with logwood, to H R W Delafield. Oct 8th, lat 31, lon 73 30, spoke brig Gen Taylor, hence for Apalachicola.

Brig Bryant (of Thomaston), Bryant, Rum, Bahamas, 16 days, with salt, to W H Newman. 9th inst, lat 37 10, lon 74 36, spoke brig Russia, Hanson, hence for Newitas; 7th, lat 34, lon 76, saw brig India Queen, of Calais, bound N.

Brig Sisters (Br), Pike, St Johns, NF, 18 days, with fish and oil, and 13 passengers, to order. 9th inst, lat 39 50, lon 70 45 spoke ship Rebe, hence for California, 30 hours out.

Brig Catherine Rogers, Coeman, Newport, 2 days, in ballast.

Brig Monica, Burt, Newport, 2 days, in ballast.

Schr J W Caldwell, Mankin, Washington, NC, 5 days, with naval stores.

Schr May Flower, Foster, Machias, 10 days.

Schr I O of O F, Elims, Thomaston, 5 days.

Schr Claudio, Milnor, Virginia, 2 days.

Schr Rippel, Soper, James River, 2 days.

Schr Merry Gallant, Waters, Nansemond, 4 days.

Schr Ferut, Hart, Rockland.

Schr Ivanhoe, Simonton, Rockland.

Schr Star, Whitham, Rockland.

Schr Silas Wright, Johnson, Rockland.

Schr Trenton, ——, Rockland.

Schr Wolcott, Beers, Boston, 3 days.

Schr Com Kearney, Lowell, Boston, 3 days.

Schr Excel, Edwards, Portland, 3 days.

Schr Coral, Conary, Rockland.

Schr Sea Lion, Brown, Rockland.

Schr Delaware, Holbrook, Rockland.

Schr Mount Hope, Pease, Rockland.

Schr Marbiehead, Robinson, Rockland.

Schr Mary Langdon, Berry, Rockland.

Schr Northerner, Hall, Rockland.

Schr Bride, Prentiss, Rockland.

Schr Helena, Thorndike, Rockland.

Schr Trader, Jones, Rockland.

Schr Clarendon, Wallace, Rockland.

Schr Senate, Spears, Rockland.

Schr Hannah D, Nickerson, Plymouth.

Schr Hannah, Cromwell, Boston.

Schr Charter Oak, Saunders, Saybrook.

Schr Arrowsic, Preble, Gardiner, 8 days, bound to Hudson.

Schr Ann Hopkins, Petersburg, 4 days.

Schr S E Parker, Rollins, Nansemond, 8 days.

Schr S E Merrill, Strong, Baltimore, 4 days.

Schr C A Clinton, Grant, Richmond.

Schr Esther & Eliza, Lubeo, 7 days.

Schr Texan, McCullough, Eastport, 8 days.

Schr Rawson, Carpenter, Eastport, 8 days.

Sloop James L Long, Aldrich, Providence, 20 hours.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, West, for Liverpool; Empire City, Wilson, and Cherokee, Windle, for Chagres; Sardinia, Crocker, for Liverpool.

Ships Sarah Bridge, Warren; John Fielding, Strong; W D Sewall, Jack, and Cornelia, French, for Liverpool; barks Westphalia (Brem), Wessell, Bremen; Lavina, Hawkins, Dublin; Æolus (Swed), Marseilles; Texas, McNair, Savannah; Emeline, Anderson, Cette; Carolina, Sherwood, Charleston; Carolina (Brem), Wolfe, Baltimore; Brian Boilandere, Faulkner, Carrangas Bay; Emma Graham (Br), Ferguson, St Johns, NB; Neptune (Br), Vincent, Bristol, (Eng); Jenny Lind (Br), Ball, Ponce, PR; Louis Cæsar (Brem), Port au Prince; Alamode (Br), Zackhart, St Johns, NB, Rebecca (Br), Merriman, do; Horace Greeley, Chace, Jacksonville; Marsardie, Hampton, Norfolk.

Oct 12—Wind during the day, from the W.

CORRECTION—The arrival of the Nor brig Delphine, yesterday, Capt Colman, was incorrectly reported "Josephine." The same vessel was incorrectly reported below, from Limerick," in Friday's paper.

Telegraphic Marine Reports.

CHARLESTON, Oct 9.

Arrived—Ship Josephine, Boston.

MOBILE, Oct 4

Arrived—Bark Lucy, Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 4.

Arrived—Ships Josephus, and Jno Haven, Boston. Spoke lat 28 50, lon 84 30, ship Lebanon, of N York, for California.

SAVANNAH, Oct 8.

Arrived—Bark Linden, N York; steamer Florida, and schr Lydia Ann, N York.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

ST THOMAS, Sept 12.

Ship Nebraska, Toone, from Shanghae, for N York, arr 9th, in a leaky condition, having experienced very bad weather off the Cape of Good Hope, put in here for repairs, and further examination; bark Thos Dellet, Dill, from Philadelphia for Leguayra, disg, will sail in a few days; brigs Extra, Long, from Baltimore for City St Domingo, to load for Baltimore, old same day; Shawmut, York, from Philadelphia, via Turks Island, unc, disg; Fashion, Kirwan, from Baltimore, unc, disg; Bermudian (Br), Outteridge, from Grenada for Philadelphia, old 5th; schr E J Munnell, Barbrier, from New York, unc, disg.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 12—4 P M.

Arrived—brigs Franklin, Cobb, Rockland, Me; R & S Sampson, Milton, Eastport; Isola Lancaster, Boston; Kooka, Carver, do; schrs Liverpool, (Br) McLellan, Walton, N S; Lady of the Ocean, Lady, Newburyport; A G Ellis, A T Lathem, Boston; Martha Washington, Morse, Boston; Pacific, Bates, Wareham; P Armstrong, Thomas N Haven; Harriet, Crowell, Salem, Mass; United States, Crockett, Boston; Larkin, Churbuck, Wareham; Citizen, Stover, Dighton; Judith Ward, Andrews, N York.

Cleared—Barks Gem, Nickerson, Boston; brigs Minerva, (Br) Mark Falmouth, Ja; America, Treadwell, Salem, Mass; Empire, Crowell, Boston; Kooka, Carver, Boston; schr Larkin, Churbuck, N Bedford; United States, Crockett, Boston; T Armstrong, Thomas, N Haven; Shepherd & Mount, Hawkins, Poughkeepsie; steamer Kennebec, Flowers, N York.

Miscellaneous.