cently spoken out plainly—not written—that he is a candidate for the Presidency. This he uttered to a gentleman a few days since, and the cabinet have had it under advisement since Sunday. He also went further, and said "he was an injured man." I always thought so, and if the people get that notion into their heads, he will be nominated, *nolens volens*. Gen. Scott is a great man, and some great men are dreadfully afraid of him.

Gen. Houston is looking up, and justice should be done him, in one respect. He has stood aloof from all the clap-trap intrigues and demagoguisms of the day. He has boldly met every question, without dodging, and voted and spoken fearlessly and in defiance of the ultra disunionists, North and South, with some denunciations, as deserving as they were unsparing. He has entered into no understanding, intrigue, or bargain, for the Presidency. He looks on and laughs, and whistles at all that is said in the newspapers for and against him. He is devoted to his family, and is very much interested in the cultivation of a farm at Huntsville, and in raising stock; and I doubt very much if he would toss a Bung Town copper to be President. He has been twice President of a republic, and he knows that no President sleeps soundly. No man is better qualified for the office, and there is no man who would run better than Sam Houston. To be sure, as Greeley says, his reputation has some holes in it; but then he comes up with the scars, as the bosom friend of Old Hickory, as the hero of San Jacinto, as a patriot, as a statesman, worthy of all confidence. He is the only strong man South. He is the only man who can carry New York and Pennsylvania. He is the only man who could carry the day against Scott or Fillmore. He has all the elements of popularity, and can command the young democracy of the country. What a field for declamation for the young orators of our country! His life has been a roving romance, and a canvass with Sam Houston for a candidate, would electrify the entire and unterrified democracy of the whole country.

The President, sustained by the whole cabinet, has at last decided to remove the Commissioner of Patents. Aside from the general complaints and specific charges against that officer, the principle which united every member of the cabinet with the President in the decision to remove him, was his being a foreigner. It was thought that so important a department, created expressly for the protection and encouragement of American genius and industry, should be under the supervision of an American born. The President did not wish to provoke the open hostility of Seward, Thurlow Weed and Greeley, and to avoid it, he long resisted the accumulating evidences of Ewbank's unfitness; but, roused by an overwhelming sense of duty, and the innumerable cases of the fellow's want of capacity, to say nothing of worse, he was brought to a determination to do right, and let consequences, and Seward, Weed and Greeley take care of themselves. It is, also, said that honest John Young, the Assistant Treasurer of New York, must go. He will be a great loss to some large democrats in New York; and one may well exclaim, "I could better have spared a better man." The judges, and other officials, appointed at the last session, for the territory of Utah, are enjoying their salaries, and are doing well. One of the judges has never left this city, but continues to sport a pair of horses, and prosecutes claims, as heretofore, with abundant success. He has a brace of cousins in the House of Representatives, which gives him great facilities in the line of both business and promotion. I have a separate chapter on this judicial lobby member of the community, in which Mr. Webster is introduced to and becomes equally interested in a claim, with him, which I will give in a seperate and general epistle, like Jude's.

The Secretary of said territory is editing a newspaper in Vermont, and enjoying his salary amazingly. The territorial government has never been organized, the officers have never been there, and probably never will go there. When required to go, and herd among Mormons at the Salt Lake, they will either die or resign. "They'll not march through Coventry, that's flat." FALSTAFF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1851.

Bright Prospects in the Colonization Scheme—Liberian Republic—African Mail Steamers, and Petitions in their Favor.

About a month ago, the *Herald* had some capital articles on the Liberian republic, and the proposed line of steamers to Africa and the Mediterranean. They favored the scheme, and it daily gains advocates from all quarters. Colonization is on the advance hourly. A few well known gentlemen devoted to the work, from your city, waited the other day upon the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. Among them were Messrs. Phelps, Dascoway, Gregory, Pinney, &c., who were most kindly received by these great officers of State. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster expressed warm and favorable views towards African colonization, and a disposition to acknowledge the Liberian republic, as soon as the public interests demanded it. The young and growing negro commonwealth has already been recognized by Great Britain, France and Belgium; and a miniature of our own, planted, too, by American philanthropy, why should other nations get the start of us in this international policy?

Petitions, too, are pouring into Congress of late from the most respectable bodies, in favor of the proposed African mail steamers. Your New York State Colonization Society, and the constitutional conventions now assembled in the States of Ohio and of Maryland, have within a few days petitioned the Congress of the United States to sanction the proposed line. No public document can be more respectable than the memorial from Maryland; among its signers are the Hon. L. McLane, some half a dozen ex-Governors of the State, and ex-United States Senators, &c. &c. Thus a new era seems dawning upon this great effort of modern philanthropy. Honored be the men who have sustained it! While Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Kentucky, and other States, have been praying Congress to grant means for emigration to those who wish to go to Liberia, we now behold other sister States petitioning the aid of this same body for a direct, rapid and frequent steam line, that will carry the emigrants there, and open an immense trade with new and rich portions of the world.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1851.

Nicaraguan Affairs—Sir Henry Bulwer's Correspondent—Mr Webster's Course—Mr. Schenck and the Brazil Mission—Old Virginia in the Field—The World's Fair—The Postage Bill—Steamship Companies—U. S. Stock.

A correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* writes, the other day, that nothing has been officially received here by the State Department, with reference to affairs in Nicaragua, for some months; and that he "is authorized to say" that nothing has occurred there to at all warrant the reports which General Shields referred to in the Senate, upon introducing the resolution of inquiry. What particular motive the correspondent alluded to may have had in writing those strongest expressions to inquire. The first part of his information was communicated to the *Herald*, by one of its correspondents, at the time the resolution of inquiry was passed. The second statement, however, which asserts that "he is authorized to say," the newspaper statements of affairs in Nicaragua are false, requires some little explanation. His authority is the British Minister, and not the American Secretary of State. If Mr. Webster knew the nothing had occurred there, he would at once have stated so in reply to the resolution of inquiry. But he has no such information, and in the absence of it he desires to await the arrival of the Nicaraguan Minister; or, failing that, to send a charge to Nicaragua to investigate the matter, and to attend to American interests there.

I have reason to believe that a Charge would before now have been sent to Nicaragua had it not been considered better to await the arrival of the Nicaraguan Minister. That gentleman's delay in reaching this country could not have been anticipated. Under these circumstances, it is absurd to blame Mr. Webster, and to draw inferences unfavorable to his disposition to insist upon a full and ample compliance, on the part of Great Britain, with the spirit of her recent treaty with us. Mr. Squier's treaty with Nicaragua has not been acted upon by the Senate, it having been withdrawn by the late Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, because its provisions clashed with those of the treaty with England, which had been confirmed by the Senate and ratified by the President. The Nicaraguan Minister, when he arrives, will at once enter into negotiations for the establishment of a treaty satisfactory to both countries.

It most, however, be borne in mind that this country cannot pretend to enter into a treaty which may involve us in all the little disputes which are continually occurring among the States of Central America. We have nothing to do with them, and it would be in opposition to the policy of the United States, ever since their formation as a government, to interfere in the affairs of other States. It may suit the views of speculators and other interested persons to advocate a different policy, but there is no danger that any other will be adopted.

Mean time, it would be as well to wait patiently until the government can inform itself of the true state of the case, which will be very soon—immediately if the Nicaragua Minister arrives; but if his arrival is still further delayed, then as soon as official information can be received which will warrant the government in acting upon it. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that Mr. Webster will be a whit less American towards Sir Henry Bulwer, than he has displayed himself in his admirable correspondence with the representative of Austria.

The statement that Mr. Schenk, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Brazil, to take effect on the first of April, is, at all events, premature, as no such appointment has yet been made. Mr. Schenk may eventually be appointed, for Ohio has as good a right, and the same claim, to fill a mission, as Virginia. Neither of the States in question have whig representatives in the Senate, and surely, then, they ought to have some other post of distinction in the government. By the way, it is said that Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia, or Jack Pendleton, as he is familiarly called, is an applicant for the mission to Brazil, or some other good place. The clamor of Virginia for offices has not diminished of late years, whatever else that good old State may have.

The St. Lawrence is to sail on the 8th instant, with the articles for the World's Fair. As yet, no certificates have been received for the articles to be sent by Massachusetts. The Central Committee here, however, will authorize Mr. Stansbury, the Secretary of the National Institute, now in New York attending to the loading of the St. Lawrence, to receipt the Massachusetts articles without the delay of sending the certificates on here first for examination.

There has been no agent appointed by the President, or any other authority, to proceed to England. Congress has not voted any money for that purpose, and if it does not do it, then the appointment will be conferred, by the Central Committee, on some gentleman who desires the honorary office.

The Post Office bill, as it passed the House, has one good feature, which has not been generally noticed. It abolishes, in fact, the franking privilege. True, the House refused to pass an amendment abolishing it; but as the bill itself makes no provision for carrying any letters in packages free, it in reality does away with that privilege. If the franking privilege is done away with, so far as making the Post Office do the work for nothing, the Postmaster General, I believe, is of opinion that the department would support itself at a rate of two cents. Of course, if the franking privilege is done away with, the only difference will be to make each branch of the government pay its own postage. It would not be any tax upon the pockets of members, whilst at the same time it would enable the operations of the Post Office to be kept distinct, and the postage reduced. But there is no hope that the bill will not be amended so as to restore the privilege.

The different New York and Atlantic and Pacific steamboat companies, are now represented here by Messrs. E. K. Collins, R. L. Stevens, Wetmore, J. L. Stevens, J. A. Stevens, W. H. Aspinwall, Chauncy, James Brown, Jas. Reed, and F. Griffin, who are all stopping at Willard's Hotel.

The issue of United States stock to foreigners during the week ending Jan. 31, has been remarkably small, only $1,800. V.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1851.

The close of the Week.

We have but four weeks left for the business of the session—the unexpected and lamented death of the amiable and popular Kaufman, of Texas, causing a suspension till Tuesday next.

Very little has been done, almost every thing remains to be done.

The New York Branch Mint is in a rather interesting situation in the House; but we still rely upon the intrinsic strength of the measure to carry it through in spite of the ridiculous cry of retrenchment against this bill.

Mr. Hunter to-day offered a resolution in the Senate, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of coining dollar and half dollar pieces at the mint, of a mixture of gold and silver. This is one way, and not the worst either, of supplying the existing deficiency of silver change.

The Deficiency bill brings up the last year's appropriations for the expenses of the current year to $50,000,000. In the time of John Quincy Adams it was $13,000,000 a year. Such is the increase in the power and patronage of the federal government. Fifty millions a year has a good deal of cohesive power. It may corrupt the politicians, but it makes the Union strong. It is better to a weak back than the poor man's plaster.

We are informed there is a strong determination to carry the bill of five millions for French spoliations through the House, without amendment, to make it all safe. But there is some reason to suspect the bill will get the go by, if not looked after with vigilance.

The bill for the settlement of California land titles will also be apt to stick in the House. Very little difference, we suppose, whether it does or not, as the people of California seem to be getting on very well.

All the appropriation bills have yet to be considered, and cheap postages and such like incidental questions must run the risk of postponement; still a good deal of useful legislation may yet be done, though we don't expect it.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1851.

A Girl Dismissed from a Horrible Charge—The recent Suit between a New York and Philadelphia House—The Forgery Case, &c.

For two weeks past, the gossips of the neighborhood of Third and Washington streets, Southwark, have had employment for their powers of exaggeration, in relation to the decease of Mrs. Maria Brodwater, a member of the Ebenezer Methodist church. She died after an illness of about eight days, during which she was attended by Dr. Duncan Williamson, and treated for inflammation of the stomach. The doctor, after her death, in consequence of some peculiarities in the case, made a *post mortem* examination, and carried away the stomach. This was probably the origin of suspicions; and on this basis, the daughter of the deceased, about sixteen years of age, soon found herself accused, by common rumor, of having poisoned her mother. The reports at last became so general, that the coroner was advised of the fact, and he, last night, had the body disinterred, and the girl held in custody, to await another examination. This morning a jury was summoned, and an investigation followed, which proved that there was not the slightest ground for the accusation, and the girl has been honorably discharged.

I have already mentioned the verdict of the jury in the famous linseed case, which occupied the attention of Judge Coulter, of the Supreme Court, for several weeks past; but there being several important principles involved in the case, I may be pardoned for recurring to the case, for the purpose of showing what the jury actually decided. The amount claimed was about $14,000, for the value of flaxseed sent hither by the plaintiffs in this suit, Messrs Morewood & Co., to John C. Carpenter, a manufacturer of linseed oil in this city. The seed was bought under an agreement that he would store it for the Morewoods, and not use it until they sent him an order for such parcel, but he hypothecated it from time to time with Messrs. Myers, Claghorn & Co., auctioneers, for moneys advanced; and the value of the seed thus pledged, after allowing certain payments, was sought to be recovered from the firm above mentioned, who were the real parties against whom the suit was aimed. Carpenter's liability to the Messrs. Morewood was not much contested, but the auctioneers insisted that they knew nothing of the agreement between him and the Morewoods; that they gave value for it when they took the bills of lading, and had a right to hold it, especially as it was Messrs. Morewood's fault if they chose to trust Carpenter with the property. Some argument was made, that the transaction was not fair, nor according to the established usages of trade, and that the auctioneers either knew he did not own the seed, or were so neglectful of inquiry that they might have known it by exercising a proper diligence, especially as it was known to all that Carpenter had previously been unfortunate in business. The judge charged the jury, that if the transaction was fair, honest, and *bona fide*, and the auctioneers did advance upon the bills of lading of the seed, while on its way from New York, without knowledge of the Morewood's ownership, and after due inquiry, they were not liable; and these facts were left to be determined by the jury. The jury, after two days' deliberation, by their verdict declared the amount claimed to be due by Carpenter alone.

Ellen Shinn, a poor servant girl, who was burned, by her clothes taking fire, nearly a month since, at the house in which she was employed near Germantown, died this morning at the hospital.

Henry Gilmeder, alias Roe, the news of whose arrest here yesterday was sent by telegraph, has evidently been guilty of other acts of roguery in the old country, besides the specific charge for which he was arrested. Since his arrival here he has shipped several cases of goods that he brought with him in the City of Glasgow to Pittsburgh and Boston, and it is supposed he had an older confederate which is of the true kind. But his best friends here hope that he will not take the place, for he will go there under the odium of having been elected by abolition votes, which odium he will not have an opportunity to remove by a proper display of his mental powers. Time is of as much importance in politics as it is in war; but while in war it requires that a general should economize time—Napoleon would give anything asked for but that—in politics it is just the reverse; the politician who finds himself in a bad position, requires time and delay to place himself right. Mr. Rantoul is a man of consummate ability and great purity of character; but no amount of talent can enable a man to make a name against certain influences in one month—and that the short month of February, too.

Scarcely had the whigs got a little over the shock of Mr. Rantoul's election, when there arrived a telegraphic despatch from Providence, announcing that the Rhode Island Legislature—a body containing two whigs to one democrat—had elected Mr. James, a democrat, to the United States Senate. What did this mean? Was Millerism true, after all, with a slight error in the figuring up, and was the world to be knocked into immortal smash? It was really too bad; and the whigs, like Mr. Richard Scrivener, began to ask, with eyes turned up towards the cold blue sky, if somebody hadn't commenced running an opposition to the decrees of fate. Several sent and spoke for lodgings in the lunatic asylums, as the only places in which there was anything like sanity left. Several eminent whigs have since disappeared, and it is darkly rumored that they have gone off in search of Mr. James; and if that fortunate individual should be missing soon, I trust the police will know what to do about it. The more rational and reflecting portion of the whigs consoled themselves by the reflection that Mr. James is greatly interested in manufacturing, and that, though by no means crazy, he will vote the same way as did Mr. Niles, on the great and important subject of protection. I do not think that the democrats have gained much of a victory in Rhode Island, so far as general politics are concerned; but they have done something toward breaking up that cabal which has been driving that small but beautiful State to destruction. What has happened, or something very like it, has been expected for some time by men familiar with Rhode Island affairs.

I do not know of anything that would warrant me in saying that the chances of Mr. Sumner's election have been increased since last week. Things, outwardly, appear to stand just as they have stood for three weeks past. It is thought by some that the election of Mr. Rantoul will have a favorable effect on Mr. Sumner's fortunes, as it shows that the free soilers are ready to overlook the past, and to turn the one cheek, after having been smitten on the other. But there must be some more potent elixir than that used, if Mr. Sumner is to be chosen. It is said that the free soilers have determined to bring Governor Boutwell into the business, and compel him, if they can, to use the influence of his place and character in behalf of their senatorial candidate. His Excellency has, thus far, kept aloof from the whole business of "coalescing," and maintains the position of a national democrat; and I think it will be rather difficult to cause him to change his position. He stands well now with the public, and any change may involve him in trouble for life.

Encouraged by the want of real union among their opponents, the whigs are said to be looking about them for the purpose of seeing if they cannot make something out of the senatorial difficulty. Though they have uniformly concentrated their votes on Mr. Winthrop, they have done so, not because they all wish to see him chosen, but for the reason that they know he can't be chosen. Mr. Winthrop is not popular with the country whig members; nay, he is positively unpopular with them; and were his party in the ascendant in the Legislature, it would require a great deal of drilling and whipping-in to secure his election. Believing that they can make something out of the breaking-up of the coalition, the whigs are disposed to drop Mr. Winthrop, and to make Governor Briggs their candidate. They hope, by so doing, to secure many free soil whig votes that have been given to Mr. Sumner. No man—not even Mr. Webster—is more obnoxious to the free soilers than Mr. Winthrop and the dropping of him by the whigs, would be regarded as a sort of indirect pledge on their part to become once more abolitionized. But trouble would follow from any such course. Indeed, although people generally look upon our whigs as a united party, they are greatly mistaken in their estimate of its character and strength. Nothing holds it together except its being in a minority. The complete dissolution of the alliance between the democrats and the free soilers will be the signal for the commencement of a general "row" among our whigs. They can stand adversity, but prosperity will prove their ruin—so far as it is possible for the whig party of Massachusetts to be ruined, for, owing to certain peculiarities in our system of government, the whigs, even when split up in all directions, will be more than a match for the other two disunited parties. There is every reason for the belief that the whigs will fight among themselves, like regular pugilists, just so soon as the coalitionists shall have torn out each other's eyes.

There has been no division of the "spoils" yet, though the government has been in the hands of the coalition for three weeks. Mr. Hildreth, editor of the *Lowell Advertiser*, has been appointed sheriff of Middlesex, vice General Arundler, whose term of service had expired. The faithful feel a little sour, and there will be a regular Donnybrook fair in these diggings, if the cold shoulder is to be given to them under a democratic administration. COLONNA.

Our California Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Nov. 25, 1850.

A Prospecting Tour in the Gold Mines—Their Richness, &c.

Having noticed a few paragraphs in your paper of October 12th, in respect to the rich diggings, I feel it my duty to give you a short account of my prospecting tour through the mines.

On the 3d of October last, a friend of mine wished me to accompany him on a prospecting tour, with eight others. We engaged Prof. G. H. Gidings, a man who is well versed in geology, as our pilot. We travelled to the different branches of Yuba and Feather rivers, but found the Drained river to prove a failure. In most cases there were some very rich bank claims, and at one place, called Devil's Bend, two men had taken out in *four days*, a large washpan full of pure dust. We crossed the Yuba, and struck Bear river, but found the diggings poor, averaging eight dollars per day. We examined some fine quartz between there and Auburn, some of which will pay fifty cents to the pound. We visited Auburn, and were pleased with our prospect. There is room for thousands to winter in that place, and the diggings will pay from eight dollars to twelve dollars per day. We then turned our course to the middle fork of the American river, in search of quartz, but did not find it as rich as we expected. At Murderer's Bar we saw men taking out from two to four hundred dollars per day; but these claims are nearly all worked out. We returned thence to the North fork, and travelled high into the mountains. The diggings appeared to average about twelve dollars per day; but our search was for quartz. We found none that presented as favorable an appearance as that near Auburn. We then turned our course down the American river, and reached Rock Spring ranche the day following, where we stopped with Mr. Bugbey, the proprietor, three days. He received us cordially, and I will here state that I drank milk, for the first time in California, at his hotel. Mr. B. accompanied us, the next morning, to a place on his ranche, which he supposed was very rich with gold, he having found a piece as big as a walnut, which contained four dollars worth. After prying rocks for half a day, Mr. Gidings obtained a piece of quartz weighing twelve pounds, which we brought away with us; and after our arrival in the city, we obtained forty-one dollars and eighty-two cents from the twelve pounds, being the richest we have found. There are probably 1,000,000 tons in the lead which we visited. Mr. B. took us down to the Camdenan bar, near his house, which proves to be very rich, and from what we saw of the diggings, we consider there must be more gold within three miles above and below, than in the same distance on any other stream. After getting some fine specimens of Mr. Bugbey, we saddled our horses, thanked him for his hospitable entertainment, (as he refused pay,) and bent our way towards Collama, crossing the North Fork, and following up the South; but we saw nothing worth notice until we had gone eighteen miles above Collama, where we found a large quantity of quartz, which will pay in time, but not at present.

We then turned our way for the city, following the river, touching at Mormon Island, which has been very rich. Our next visit was to Rocky Bar, where, for river diggings, it surpasses any thing I have ever seen. How it happens, I cannot account for. There is but little gold near, either above or below. It must have come from a high hill on the southeast bank. It is very heavy and coarse for river gold, and has the finest color of any that I have seen in the country. One of the hands shovelled up a pan full of bottom gravel to let me see it, and I should think it was one-third gold. He said the company were to call a meeting the next day, to adjourn for the season, on account of the cold water. They were belated, in consequence of the freshet tearing away the dam. They had very large rocks to move, and were about preparing machinery for lifting them next season. They were in hopes their dam would stand the high water this winter. It is the highest in the country, being twenty-four feet in the channel. We left, and visited Negro Bar, but thought it a poor speculation. I intend making another prospect in May or June next, and will report to you as I find it. I would give you a more thorough account of our quartz rock prospect on the Rock Spring Ranch, if I had time.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Jan. 27.—Present, the whole Court. No. 47. E. Blanc *vs.* G. W. Lafayette *et al.* In error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

Nos. 64 & 5. J. W. Paup *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Thomas S. Drew. The argument of these causes was concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiffs in error. No. 66. Isaac Newton *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* J. H. Stebbins. The argument of this cause was commenced for the appellant, and continued for the appellee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, January 28.—No. 43. The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steampacket Company *vs.* P. E. Sickles et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and remanding the cause for further proceedings. No. 228. Philip Greely, Jr., *vs.* Thompson & Forman. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this court affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and six per cent damages. No. 237. Hugh Maxwell *vs.* Nathaniel L. Griswold et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for New York. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and six per cent damages. No. 57. The United States *vs.* Jehiel Brooks et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause. No. 66. Isaac Newton, claimant of steamboat New Jersey, appellant, *vs.* John H. Stebbins. The argument of this cause was continued for the appellee, and concluded for the appellant.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Jan. 29.—No. 59. M. M. Robinson and al. *vs.* Wm. J. Minor and al. On appeal from the Circuit Court United States for Mississippi. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause with costs. No. 80. J. Brooks *vs.* S. Norris. In error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this court, dismissing this writ of error, with costs, on the ground that it was barred by the limitation prescribed by the act of Congress. No. 62. S. Gratz's executors, appellants, *vs.* S. M. Cohen and al. The argument of this cause was commenced for the appellants, and continued for the appellees.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—*Flour.*—We noticed a firmer market for some descriptions of State and Western; but the business doing was limited. For local use the demand was pretty active, but unusually light for the East and for shipment. Holders of the better qualities of State were asking an advance, and did not seem willing to sell at current rates. Since our last, 3 500 bbls. domestic sold at $4 37 a $4 62 for No. 2 superfine; $4 75 a $4 87 for common to favorite State; $4 81 a $5 for mixed to fancy Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; $4 87 a $4 94 for good and round hoop Ohio; $5 a $5 06 for pure Genesee; $5 25 a $5 44 for fancy Ohio; $5 25 a $5 50 for fancy Genesee; $5 62½ a $5 75 for extra Ohio; $5 62½ a $6 62½ for extra Genesee. The market for Canadian was inactive and nominal, at $4 81 a $4 87, in bond. There was a better feeling in the market for Southern flour, but we have no perceptible change to note in value. The demand was good and the sales amounted to 1,300 bbls. common Alexandria, Baltimore, Georgetown, &c., at $5 a $5 12½; and fancy do at $5 25 a $5 62½. Within the past week, 3,000 bbls. Richmond City Mills have been disposed of at $6 25, including Galego's extra at $6 50. Rye flour was less plenty, and rather better. Some 100 bbls. Pennsylvania sold at $3 87 a $4. Corn meal moved to the extent of 100 bbls. Jersey and Brandywine, at $3 09 for the former, and $3 26 for the latter; also 60 puncheons Brandywine at $15 25. Buckwheat flour was firm and saleable, at $4 75 a $5 50 per barrel; $2 12½ a $2 37½ per 100 lbs., and 70 a 75c. per 25 lb. bags. In *Wheat* we have no new feature to report; the demand was limited, and at prices under the views of holders, which restricted the sales. Long Island was taken at the mills in small parcels, at $1 a $1 02 for red, and $1 06 a $1 07 for white. *Rye* was dull and scarce, at 75 a 80c. *Oats* were more inquired for, and the market has improved. Northern were selling at 43c., and Jersey at 46 a 48c. A large parcel of Prince Edward's Island oats brought 53c per bushel. *Barley* of all qualities, particularly prime, was scarce and much wanted, at $1 a $1 12½. The market was very sparingly supplied with *Corn*, and the tendency was decidedly in favor of sellers. Holders evinced but little inclination to press sales, and many of them insisted upon higher figures.

COTTON.—The market was steady at our quotations, with 800 bales sold:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	N. Orleans, Mobile & Texas
Inferior	— a —	— a —	12¼ a —
Ordinary	12¾ a —	13 a —	13¼ a —
Good Ordinary	13 a —	13¼ a —	13½ a —
Middling	13⅝ a —	13¾ a —	13¾ a 14
Good Middling	13¾ a —	13¾ a —	14¼ a —
Middling Fair	13¾ a —	14 a —	14½ a —
Fair	14 a —	14¼ a —	— a 15
Fully Fair	14½ a —	None.	Nominal.
Good Fair	Nominal.	None.	Nominal.
Fine	Nominal.	None.	Nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—For old, the market was less active, and prices of mess have declined. The enquiry which has existed for some time back, for filling contracts, has subsided, and the sales are now chiefly making to the trade, who took 400 bbls. old to-day, at $12 a $12 12½ for mess, and $9 25 for prime, closing very heavy and nominal. New Ohio mess was in fair request, at $13 25; new city was scarce, and held at enhanced quotations, $14 being asked for city, and $15 a $15 50 for clear. Beef was more buoyant, and the better qualities were more inquired for; some 250 barrels were disposed of, at $8 50 a $10 50 for mess, the latter for extra Chicago; and $5 a $6 for prime. There was very little doing in prime mess, and the market was nominal at $14 50 a $16. Beef hams, for the past week, have been very dull, with scarcely any demand, and prices were much depressed. Small lots were occasionally run off at $15 per barrel of 220 lbs. weighed out. Pickled meats continued scarce and firm; a few small lots of sugar-cured hams brought 8¾c. Dressed hogs were saleable at 6¾c. a 6⅞c. Lard was in limited supply, and we have only to note sales of 100 barrels prime old, at 8c. Butter was pretty active, without change in value. Cheese continued in good request, at 6c. a 7c.

Died,

On Sunday morning, Feb. 2, after a long illness, Mrs. ROSINA STEPHENS, in the 56th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sister, Mrs. Catherine Havemeyer, are respectively invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 195 West Fifteenth street, without further invitation.

On Sunday, Feb. 2, after a short illness, CHLOE HALLETT, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., from the Cannon Street Baptist Church, without further notice. The members of the Olive Branch Baptist Church are invited to attend the funeral of Chloe Hallett, from the Cannon Street Baptist Church, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, of dropsy of the heart, ELIAS PRILEYREAU, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Boerum street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Burial in Greenwood Cemetery.

On Saturday, February 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., of pleurisy and disease of the lungs, DAVID M. BALDWIN, aged 55 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the New York Journeymen Coopers' Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, 117 Concord street, Brooklyn, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb 1, Mrs. LUCINDA DELAMATER, wife of Edgar Delamater, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Mr. Edwin Bunnell, 21 Canal street, without further invitation.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 1, JOHN BRAZIER, aged 35 years, 1 month and 7 days.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Beton, likewise Franklin Chapter No. 9 O. U. A., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his residence, 68 Mott street, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

We loved him. Yes, no tongue can tell
How much we loved him, and how well.
God loved him, too, and he thought best
To take him home, to be at rest.

On Saturday, the 1st of February, JOHN P. S. HULL, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, 158 East Twenty-first street, between the Second and Third avenues, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 9½ A. M.

On Saturday night, Feb. 1, of consumption, MICHAEL FENAL.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from their residence, No. 11 Albany street, corner of Washington, at 2 o'clock, on Monday.

On Saturday, Feb. 1, JOSEPH M. STRONG, youngest son of John P. and Sarah Ann Martinott, aged 5 months and 18 days.

On Sunday morning, Feb. 2, of small-pox, WILLIAM EDWARDS, son of Robert Edwards, in the 45th year of his age.

At Lansing, Michigan, Jan. 25, Hon. HENRY TENDALE, aged 55 years, formerly of Genesee county, New York.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Ocean Steamers.

NAME.	LEAVES.	DATE.	FOR.
Canada	Liverpool	Jan 18	Boston.
Alabama	Savannah	Feb 1	New York.
Arctic	New York	Feb 5	Liverpool.
Southerner	Charleston	Feb 8	New York.
Merlin	New York	Feb 8	Bor'n & S Tho's.
Baltic	Liverpool	Feb 8	New York.
Franklin	New York	Feb 8	Havre.
North America	New York	Feb 11	Chagres.
Georgia	New York	Feb 11	Chagres.
Empire City	New York	Feb 15	Chagres.
Washington	New York	Feb 22	Bremen.
Prometheus	New York	Feb 27	Chagres.

Port of New York February 3, 1851.

SUN RISES	6 59	MOON SETS	7 40
SUN SETS	5 1	HIGH WATER	10 19

Arrived.

Propeller Merlin (Br), Sampson, St Thomas Jan 22, and Bermuda Jan 28, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard.

Bark Apollo, Ingham, Palermo, 50 days, with fruit, to Chamberlain & Robinson. Oct 25th, Martin Foldich (seaman), a native of Austria, died on the passage from Trieste to Palermo, of consumption. The A has experienced very severe weather on the passage; she has had a pilot on board for 10 days.

Bark Mandarin (of Thomaston), Robbins, Mobile, 20 days, with cotton, &c, to J W Elwell & Co.

Brig John Scott (Br), Baker, Smyrna, 74 days, passed Gibraltar Dec 14th, with wool, hemp, fruit, &c, to Clarck & McCorning. Jan 18th, lat 40, long 63 30, spoke ship Louisiana, Hamilton, hence for Havre.

Brig Arminius (Brem), Nordenholz, Buenos Ayres, 47 days, with hides, horns, &c, to Leland, Zimmerman & Davison. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage. She has had a pilot on board 5 days.

Schr Norma, Aspergren, Malaga and Gibraltar, 55 days, with fruit, to Francis & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather; lost bulwarks, sails, spars, &c. and has three men sick. In the Gulf Stream, saw large quantities of barrels, boxes, &c, but was not sufficiently near to see the marks on them or to guess at their contents. Also, saw the mainmast of a vessel, supposed to belong to a schooner.

Schr Fear Not (Br), Heath, Annett's Bay, Jam, 23 days, with coffee, pimento, &c, to Everett & Brown.

Schr Humming Bird (Br), McDonald, Halifax, NS, 8 days, with fish, to Smithers & McKay. Jan 28th, off Block Island, spoke bark Wabash, Hill, from Boston for Matanzas.

Schr Morrill, Titcombe, Savannah, 13 days, with cotton and rice, to John Fowler.

Schr Eliza B Manning, Burbank, Virginia, 3 days. Reports that on Friday, 31st ult, at 2 o'clock PM, about 5 miles to the northward of Phoenix's Island, Del, saw a horm brig of about 250 tons burthen stranded on the beach. Did not ascertain her name; but she appeared to be an Eastern vessel. The wreck was about 2 miles off. Could see that the men were encamped on the beach. She was heading on shore, with all her sails furled, and her spars aloft. Thought she had not been long in that situation. She appeared to be hard and fast, and to contain some water or heavy cargo.

Schr Whitney, Thompson, Virginia, 36 hours. Confirms the report of the Eliza Burbank; and also saw another wreck on Simpuxent, about 10 miles to the southward of the other vessel. Her tops were all carried away, and she appeared to be full of sand, and laid shock up on the beach. Her crew were on shore, and made signals for relief, but the weather being intensely cold and boisterous, no assistance could be afforded. This vessel appeared to have been a full rigged brig.

Schr Superb, Roath, Philadelphia, 3 days, bound to New Haven.

Schr Willet S Robbins, Smith, Baltimore, 4 days, bound to Providence.

Schr American Belle, Baxter, Boston, 6 days.
Schr Baltimore, Phillips, Baltimore, 5 days.
Schr Sarah C Merrill, Strong, Baltimore, 5 days.
Schr Benjamin Douglas, Taylor, Philadelphia, 3 days.
Schr Exile, Williams, Pennville, 3 days.
Schr Gen S Castner, Wheelow, Philadelphia, 5 days.
Schr Geo S Craig, Smith, Milford, Del, 3 days.

Below.

Bark Mara, Spall, from Key West.

FEB 2—Wind during the day SW, with snow.

The Ham bark Harriet, arrived on Saturday from St Petersburg and Copenhagen, was previously erroneously reported from Hamburg, under head of below.

Telegraphic Marine Reports.

BOSTON, Feb 2.

No arrivals last evening.
Cleared—Brig Thos F Knox, Charleston.
Arrived to-day—Bark Marilla, Charleston; schrs Mount Vernon, Nathoclas, Despatch, Seraph, and Vineyard, Tangiers.
Below—Ship Magellan, Talcahuana.

BRISTOL, Feb 2.

Sailed—Brigs Henry Marshall, West, and Maria Ingraham, for Havana.

NEWPORT, Feb 2.

Sailed—Brigs Orray Taft, Cowell, from Providence, for Charleston, SC; Rescue, from Boston, for Wilmington, NC; and schr Madawaska, from Lisburg, for Philadelphia.

All vessels previously reported went out on the morning of the 1st inst.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 2.

Arrived—Sloops Oregon, Sturgis, New York, Thos Hall, do.
Sailed—Sloops Willard, Bayton; Sea Witch, Wells, New York; both in tow of steamers.

Captain Keeler, of the brig Joseph, at this port from Mobile, spoke on 22d ult, lat 35, long 77 50, a bark 13 days from Apalachicola, bound for Boston. Her name could not be understood. She was about 350 tons