there is strong presumptive proof that there "is something rotten in Denmark."

One of the monster German balls, which are considered the events of the season, took place last night at the museum, and attracted not less than two thousand persons. It was given by the Mannerchor Musical Society, and an array of fancy dresses was presented on the occasion exceeding anything of the kind ever seen here for an age. The characters were well sustained, and the society early in the evening performed a comic operatic scene on a stage prepared for the occasion. The Liedertafel, a company of the same class, have their annual fête on Monday evening next, and are doing their utmost to surpass their rival association.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1851.

The Contested Election Case—Opening of the High School—The Fire Department, &c.

The disclosures made in relation to the election frauds, by which Mr. Kneass was returned elected to the Prothonotary Attorneyship, show that there is but little purity about the ballot box, in the Second ward of Moyamensing at least. Mr. Reed was returned as having received but ninety-four votes, yet one hundred and twenty-five persons, whose names are on the tally list, have sworn that they voted for the defeated candidate. The court met again at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and are now engaged in investigating the alleged frauds in Penn district, which are said to be still more glaring than those already exposed.

The semi-annual commencement of our High School drew an immense throng, principally of the fair sex, to the Musical Fund, this morning. The oratorical displays by the students were of the highest order of merit, and elicited great applause. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon seventeen students, and that of Master of Arts upon twelve. Testimonials were given to thirty-three others, and twenty-seven were distinguished by honorable mention of progress made. There has been, during the past season, 455 students in this institution, receiving, at the public expense, an education almost equal to that which is attained at our most eminent schools of learning. The rapid strides made by the cause of public education, in this city and county, is exhibited by the fact that, in the last fifteen years, the number of schools has increased from 27 to 267; the teachers employed, from 29 to 748; and the scholars, from 2 700 to 47 000.

Some enterprising young men of this city have commenced an effort to engraft the hook and ladder system into our fire department. Henry G. Leisenring, Esq. has been elected as president, and the name chosen is the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, in complement to the Empire Engine Company of your city. It will be located in the Northern Liberties.

The gay season is now at the height, and the balls given are attended by throngs who enjoy the dance till near daylight, with a zest that seems to know no wearying. The week opened with a ball given by Capt. Pege's Fencibles, next came the Mannerchor monster fancy ball, and last night the Hebrews had their gathering, which, as usual, attracted a brilliant crowd.

At Moses Thomas & Son's auction store to-day, the ancient gig of the late Stephen Girard, was sold for $25. It was an extremely old-fashioned vehicle twenty-five years since, and is now quite a relic of antiquity.

Treasury Circular.

The *Republic* states that the following circular of instructions has been issued by the Treasury Department, in consequence of certain decisions recently made in the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York:—

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

FEBRUARY 4, 1851.

The attention of this department has been directed to the reports submitted of certain cases recently tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York, in which the following decisions have been made:—

That an article of commerce imported under the denomination of patent leather, heretofore charged under the tariff act of 1846 with a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem, as a manufacture of leather, is by that act entitled to entry at a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, as provided in schedule E, on "upper leather of all kinds," or in the third section of the act, as an unenumerated article.

That certain seeds, as mustard seed, cardamum seed, caraway seed, fenugreek seed, charged under the said tariff act with a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, as "medicinal drugs in a crude state," provided for in schedule E, or as unenumerated articles provided for in the third section of the act, are exempted from the payment of duty, being comprehended in the provision in schedule I, for "garden seeds and all other seeds not otherwise provided for."

That vermillion, charged under the said act with a duty of twenty-five per cent., *ad valorem*, as a "mercurial preparation," provided for in schedule D, is entitled to entry at a duty of twenty per cent., ad valorem, as specified in schedule E.

In view of these decisions, and the reports submitted to the department, affording no reasonable ground to expect any advantage to the revenue from further litigation in reference to the articles above mentioned, I have to advise you that, by the modifications which it is deemed expedient to make in the instructions of my predecessors, under which the duties have been levied on the said articles, their admission to entry is in future to be regulated as follows:

Glazed calf-skins, known in commerce at the time of the passage of the tariff act of 1846, as patent leather, and generally used for the upper leather of shoes and boots, to be admitted at a duty of twenty per cent., ad valorem.

Seeds, as mustard seed, cardamum seed, cummin seed, caraway seed, canary seed, fenugreek seed, and other seeds not otherwise provided for, to be exempted on entry from the payment of duty.

Vermilion, although composed in part of mercury, to be admitted at a duty of twenty per cent ad valorem.

In cases where an excess of duty over the rates above mentioned has been exacted and paid under protest, on the importation of either of the articles referred to, under the tariff act of 1846, you are authorized and directed to issue the usual certified statements for return of the said excess.

THO. CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD DEFALCATION.—In the Supreme Judicial Court this morning, the jury in the case of the Boston and Worcester Railroad vs. Amos W. Dana and Trustees, returned a verdict against the defendant, assessing damages in the sum of $6,841—which of course carries the costs with it. The amount claimed by the prosecution was $20,000, for moneys received for the sale of tickets by defendant, and not accounted for by him during a period of six years; and $1,819 additional for freight money, season tickets, sleepers, &c.—*Boston Transcript, Feb. 11.*

Theatricals.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The same excellent programmes as those of the past two evenings, are announced for to-night. The first piece is the magnificent nautical drama of the "Wizard of the Wave," which has been received, every night of its production, with the most enthusiastic cheering. The scenery is magnificent, and the acting capital. The performances will conclude with the romantic drama entitled "Gil Blas," which is equally successful.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The same unprecedented success which has marked the production of the magnificent romantic spectacle of "Faustus," since it was first presented at the metropolitan theatre, seems still to exist, as every night hundreds witness its perform ances with as great a desire as if they had never seen it before. It will be again presented this evening. The entertainment will commence with the highly amusing and excellent farce of "Betsey Baker," and will close with the gorgeous spectacle of "Faustus."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The programme for this evening is one that must have the effect of crowding this fashionable resort in every department. The entertainments will commence with the excellent comedy of the Serious Family. It is useless to allude to the acting in this comedy, as every body who visits Burton's temple of sterling dramatic acting is well aware that it is inimitable. With Burton as Sleek, Jordan as Capt Murphy Maguire, and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Skerritt and Mrs Hughes in the other characters, how can it be otherwise than successful? The entertainments will conclude with the excellent comedy of the "Poor Gentleman," with a cast that may defy competition.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Purdy, ever active and persevering in his exertions to please the visiters of his establishment, still continues to offer the most amusing and delightful entertainments. To-night the performances will commence with the drama of "Rosina Meadows," which will be followed by the "Stage-struck Yankee," in which Mr. E Locke will sustain the leading character. The concluding piece will be the new and laughable burlesque of "Dr. Faustus." During the evening Miss Malvina will appear in several favorite pieces.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM.—The same story to tell each day, of this favorite resort. It is crowded nightly, the main attraction at present being the new and greatly amusing piece of *Rip Van Winkle*, the "World's Fair" which is certainly one of the neatest, wittiest, and altogether cleverest things of the kind we have ever seen. In this piece Mary Taylor is a host in herself. She is a great acquisition to Brougham's theatre. Mr. Owens as Mouser, is nightly received with enthusiastic cheers. To-night the performances consist of "A Kiss in the Dark," the excellent farce of "Betsey Baker," the capital sketch of the "World's Fair," and the farce of "Wilful Murder."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—There never was a better selection of performances than we find now, every day, at this Museum. It is not what it used to be; but boasts not only a saloon as handsome as any theatre in the world, but a dramatic company of genuine professional "stars," and a selection of pieces, under the gifted management of Mr. C. W. Clarke, that would do credit to the best taste and most delicate fastidiousness.

CIRCUS.—The entertainments given every evening at this place of amusement are attracting large assemblages. The equestrian feats are the best ever seen in this city. Hiram Franklin is the greatest rider of the day; and J. W Donaldson is one of the wittiest and most amusing clowns that has ever appeared in the ring. A visit to the Amphitheatre will amply repay the trouble.

PHORMI'S PANORAMA.—This splendid panorama is still drawing respectable assemblages.

OLYMPIC.—We are glad to perceive that the excellent Panorama of Ireland is being well patronised.

Mr. Marshall and Mrs. Jones are playing in Washington city.

Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

FEB. 13.—*Caution to Drivers.—Patrick and Eliza Cuddy vs. Wells, Livingston and others.*—This suit was brought to recover damages for injuries inflicted on the wife of the plaintiff by a wagon, the property of the defendants, having been carelessly driven over her foot while passing from Vesey street into Washington street: verdict for plaintiff, $400.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

BANNER PRESENTATION TO THE LEXINGTON CHAPTER OF O. U. A.—On Wednesday, the Lexington Association, an institution of Brooklyn, formed upon the same principles as, but independent of, the Order of United Americans, held a meeting at the Institute, when a very handsome banner was presented, in their behalf, by their Chancellor, Mr. T. P. Teale, to the Lexington Chapter No. 17, of O. U. A. On the front of the banner is a representation of the battle from which the chapter takes its name; and on the other side a portrait of Washington, standing beside his horse, the figures surmounted by the American flag. On making the presentation, Mr. Teale delivered an eloquent address, in which, after welcoming the audience, and alluding to the objects of the society of United Americans, he gave a concise history of the battle of Lexington, and a sketch of the character of General Washington, and concluded by some allusions to the American flag, and the recital of an ode written for the occasion. Mr. Seymour, of Alpha Chapter, received the banner on behalf of the Lexingtons. The amphitheatre of the Institute, where the meeting took place, was completely crowded—even more than a proportionate part of the audience consisting of the fair sex. The evening's exercises were agreeably diversified by songs, and an oration by Chancellor Morton, of Franklin Chapter. Mr. Robert J. Luckey, of Lexington Chapter, presided.

FIRE.—Last Wednesday, about half past six P. M., the store of Mr. Coleman, grocer, in Court street, just opposite St. Paul's Church, was set on fire by the bursting of the lamp, (a camphine one it was stated,) and for some time the aspect was rather threatening, so much so as to induce several of the neighbors to remove their goods. The prompt attendance of several engines, and the exertions of the firemen, aided by the police, however, averted the danger, and confined the flames to the front part of the store and second floor. The damage was not very considerable, and the fire was soon completely extinguished.

GRAND LARCENY.—Wm. B. Davis was on Wednesday taken into custody by officer Combs, charged with having stolen, on the 16th of January last, a gold watch, of the value of $120, from the house of Mr. Goodmanson, No. 24 Willoughby street. When arrested, a pawn ticket for the watch was found in his possession, which he had pledged at the pawnbroker's shop of Simpson & Co., in the Bowery, New York. He was committed for examination.

Naval Intelligence.

United States revenue cutter Campbell, from Norfolk, for Boston, put back into Hampton Roads 8th inst., in distress, having lost sails, &c. in a gale off Chincoteague, on Thursday last.

Reform in the Patent Laws.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON UNION.

I am informed that certain individuals are circulating among members of Congress extracts from my reports while Commissioner of Patents, favoring a reform in the patent laws, coupled with representations based upon the fact that I am in favor of the bill reported by Mr Turney, (with proper modifications,) to the effect that I have changed the views which I expressed in the reports alluded to.

If the individuals referred to deem my opinions, past or present, of the least importance to the intelligent gentlemen composing the highest legislature known to our country, it is but just that they should be fully understood, and not misrepresented.

In the extracts referred to I express myself in very decided terms against that class of persons technically denominated "pirates," who knowingly and wilfully appropriate the inventions of others to their own use; and I also recommend a modification of the patent laws, introducing, among other reforms, the process of *scire facias*, by which good patents may be established, and void and fraudulent ones vacated and set aside.

To these opinions I still adhere. I am in favor of all proper legislation to reach the wilful infringer, and also to set aside and avoid all patents, original or re-issued, fraudulently, improperly, or illegally obtained, which are a nuisance to the public, a detriment to the true inventor, and which bring discredit upon the patent system, threatening, in the revulsion of public opinion against it, to sweep it entirely from existence. And with these views, I am in favor of Mr. Turney's bill, with the modifications proposed by the Hon. Mr. Norris, from New Hampshire, which will, in my judgment, amply secure both the interests of the patentee and the public in the enjoyment of their mutual rights.

I am aware that from certain sources—by no means including the class of meritorious inventors, but from persons unjustly holding old patents that have been extended or reissued with enlarged claims—much opposition is made to Mr. Turney's bill. That it does not, as I believe it merely confirms, by legislation, reforms in the mode of keeping records in the Patent Office, which were introduced while I was Commissioner. It does no harm to confirm those reforms by legislation, nor is it essentially necessary. But they are, indeed, unimportant parts of the bill, and may, without detriment to the public, be stricken out.

But there are provisions in that bill, and in the amendments proposed by Mr. Norris, which, in my judgment, should be passed as well for the protection of the patentee and the patent system itself, as the public; for I hold to the opinion, that the public has rights to be protected as well as the patentee. These provisions relate to re issues, additions to and extensions of patents, and to the *scire facias* for the repeal of illegal and void patents.

Section 4 of the new bill provides that, in surrenders for re-issue, the new patent shall embrace only those matters contained in the original specification, drawings or model. This is clearly right. To go beyond it would open the door to innumerable frauds upon the public and upon individuals.

It also provides that all machines or articles of manufacture made or begun before such re-issue, may be used and sold.

This feature is violently attacked. But is it not just? Who is to be blamed, and who is to suffer, if the patentee, by negligence, or by the incompetency of his agent, shall have failed to notify the public, in his claim, of the extent of his rights—the innocent individual, unconscious of wrong, who invests his capital and his labor in a manufacture which is deemed, at the time, legitimate, or the negligent patentee who has failed to give notice to the public, in his claim, of the extent of his invention? That sense of justice existing in the bosom of every honest man will respond that the negligent patentee must suffer, if any one.

The clamor against this provision shows the character of the opposition to other parts of the bill.

Section 8 of the bill provides that, when applications are made for re-issues, additions to, or extensions of patents, notice shall be given, and that persons interested may come in and oppose such applications.

When the fact is brought to mind that there is but little responsibility in the examining branch of the Patent Office, and that re-issues may be made, if they have not already been, improperly, not to say surreptitiously, in spite of the vigilance of the Commissioner, notice to the public, and the privilege of opposing re-issues, (as the public are now permitted to oppose extensions,) seem to me to be eminently just and reasonable.

If notice, had been required when I was Commissioner, a certain well-known patent, which has caused much excitement in the country, would never have been re-issued, particularly in the form in which it now exists, and which, in my judgment, covers what the original patentee never invented nor claimed. It was done in my absence, and under circumstances which have very dark suspicions over the propriety of the transaction, so far as the property, agent, and the examiner are concerned. Notice to the public, with the privilege to any person to come in and oppose, would put an end to all such proceedings in the Patent Office.

Section 9 provides that all reissues and extensions obtained by misrepresentation of Patents or Congress, surreptitiously or fraudulently, shall be subject to examination in courts of justice, and vacated, if justice requires.

This provision is rendered necessary by the conflicting decisions of the courts. In the northern circuit the judges have decided that in matters of reissue the Commissioner is the sole tribunal, and that his decision is binding on courts as well as individuals, unless fraud has been practiced on him. Such an interpretation of the law gives no opportunity to correct the errors of that officer founded on mistake or misconduct, if the latter may be supposed ever to occur.

On the other hand, in the Maryland district a doctrine contrary to just equity is stated; it is held that the defendant has been permitted to try before a jury the question whether or not the reissued patent is for the same invention as that covered by the original patent. Should not these conflicting decisions be reconciled? And should not the official acts of the Commissioner of Patents in any case be subject to revision in courts of justice? Can anybody see how an objection can be raised against a proposition so reasonable.

It remains now to consider the *scire facias* for the repeal of a fraudulent or illegal patent, provided for in section 5. The section, as proposed to be amended, gives the right to any person, as in England and France, to sue out the *scire facias*; but it gives the right to the patentee, to repeal a subsequent patent which infringes his, as well as to any individual interested in any trade or manufacture to repeal a patent interfering with his business, which he believes to have been unjustly or fraudulently granted. It requires security for costs in the proceeding, and notice to all parties interested, to enable the patentee to appear and defend the same. If the proceeding is not sued out and prosecuted in good faith, it authorizes the court to order a non-suit. It suits, or proceedings in law or equity, are pending in any court of the United States against the person suing out the *scire facias*, it suspends them until the fate of the patent is decided. It requires, in such case, the person contesting the patent to keep a true account of all profits accruing from the invention in dispute, in whatever part of the United States he may be using the same, and to give ample security that he will pay them over to the patentee, if the latter shall ultimately prevail. In short, it places the great battle between the parties, not in a single district, and thus tends to put an end to litigation. Can provisions be more just and equitable between the parties? I think not.

It also provides that in a second proceeding of *scire facias*, the party suing out the same shall give bond to respond both costs and damages in the *scire facias* and action of infringement, if one may be pending, thus preventing infringement by irresponsible persons.

In my reports I expressed the opinion that one trial in a *scire facias* should perpetually establish the patent. I think, on mature reflection, that such a provision would be too stringent and difficult. Every lawyer, and those conversant with the practice under the patent laws, well knows that matters avoiding a patent may not come to light for years after it has been issued. Therefore, they should always be available to vacate and set it aside.

I have now given the true view of the bill as it will stand with the amendments offered by Mr. Norris. And, if I am capable of judging the matter, I think they will guard the rights of both the patentee and the public; and they conform mainly to the views expressed in my reports.

I have seen much written, and heard much said, to the effect that the advocates of this bill are "pirates" and "infringers." I am acquainted with many of its friends, and know them to be meritorious inventors and patentees. All persons are not "infringers" and "pirates" who contest the validity of patents. A patent may, and often does, exist in contravention of public right. The public have a right to everything that is old and common. An invention fourteen years old is ordinarily public property, and every man has a right to its enjoyment. Patents are sometimes—in truth, quite often—obtained for those very inventions that have become common. In that case it is the patentee who is the pirate; he is the plunderer of the public right, and anybody may resist him. No man should be scandalized as a "pirate" who resists these encroachments upon public rights.

Knowing many of the parties who are in favor of and against the bill in question, I think the term "pirate" may with the same justice be applied to one as well as the other. But such terms of obloquy and scandal cannot affect the true merits and justice of the bill in the estimation of enlightened and honorable minds.

As for myself, I would not be seen advocating the pretensions of pirates of any kind. And I regret that those who circulate and misrepresent my opinions have forced me to write one word for the public on this subject.

EDMUND BURKE.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was dull, but firm, for both descriptions, with no inclination on the part of holders to realise at the low rates now current. About 80 bbls. sold, at $5 50 a $5 56 for pots, and $5 62 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—*Flour*—Our market for Western and State to-day was very dull, and prices of most qualities were lower. The demand from the trade was less active, and there was but little going forward for the East. Ohio was in some request for shipment, but the market, under the influence of increased receipts, was weaker. Speculative holders were more anxious to realize, which had an unfavorable effect on prices. The day's sales reached 4,500 bbls., including No. 2 superfine, at $4 31 a $4 50; common to straight State, at $4 62 a $4 75; common Ohio, via New Orleans, at $4 75 a $4 87; mixed to choice Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, at $4 75 a $4 94; round hoop Ohio and pure Genesee, at $4 94 a $5; fancy Ohio, at $5 12 a $5 37; fancy Genesee, at $5 18 a $5 37; and extra Ohio and Genesee, at $5 50 a $6 62½. There was some inquiry for Canadian for shipment, but at prices below the views of holders, which checked the business doing. A lot of 100 bbls. common, in bond, brought $4 75, but this rate was generally refused. There was a steady, fair demand for Southern flour, and, with rather less offering, prices were firm. The sales include 900 bbls. Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, Georgetown, and Richmond country, at $4 87 a $5 06 for common to good straight brands; and $5 25 a $5 50 for fancy; with some choice lots at $5 62½. Rye flour was in moderate request and firm, with sales of 150 bbls., at $3 87 a $4. Corn meal was selling in a small way at $3 12 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine. There was a fair demand for *Wheat* for milling, but the firmness of holders checked transactions. Long Island mixed was taken in lots, as wanted, at 96c. a $1. A heavy feeling pervaded the market for *Rye*, and prices were a trifle lower. Small parcels of Jersey were taken at 75c. a 76c. *Barley* was not plenty, and higher rates were demanded. For a sample of prime two rowed, $1 12 was refused. *Oats* were less active, and the market favored the buyer. We quote Jersey at 46c. a 49c., and Northern at 49c. a 51c. In *Corn* there was only a limited business done, the small stock in market preventing any extensive operations. We have no particular change to note in value. Some 5,000 bushels changed hands, at 67c. for new yellow Southern, and 68c. for new white Jersey. Canadian *Peas* were saleable at $1 15 a $1 22 per bushel.

COFFEE.—The demand for Rio was less animated, but we know of no alteration in value. The sales since our last embraced 300 bags Brazil, at 11c. for common, and 50 a 100 bags Java, at 13c. a 13½c.

COTTON.—This day's transactions reached 1,200 bales, at prices similar to yesterday. The quotations annexed were not fully maintained:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	*Florida.*	*Mobile & Texas.*	*N. Orleans.*
Inferior	None.	None.	12 a —	
Ordinary	12 a 12¼	12¼ a 12½	12½ a 12¾	
Good Ordinary	12¼ a 12½	12½ a 12¾	12¾ a —	
Middling	12¾ a —	— a 13	13⅛ a 13⅛	
Good Middling	13 a —	— a 13⅛	— a 14	
Middling Fair	13⅜ a —	— a 14	— a 14½	
Fair	13½ a 13¾	— a 14½	— a 15	
Fully Fair	— a 13¾	None.	None.	
Good Fair	Nominal.	None.	None.	
Fine	Nominal.	None.	None.	

FREIGHTS.—Rates were without material change to English ports. A transient vessel engaged 300 bales of cotton for Liverpool, at ¼ d, while packets asked 3-16d. to 5 32d. For float 8d. was the offering rate, and 9d. the asking rate. Grain was nominal and 12s. a 15s. demanded for dead weight. For California clippers were engaging freights by measurement at 75c. a 80c., and common sailers at rates varying from 40c. a 50c. To Havre and London there was nothing new.

FISH.—A fair retail business has been done in dry cod, at $2 87½ for lots from store. Mackerel continued firm, with a good demand, at $10 for No. 1, $9 for 2, and $6 for 3; Halifax in store were held at $11 for 1, and $10 for 2, without sales.

FRUIT.—More activity prevailed in the market for bunch raisins, and we note sales of 2,000 boxes new Malaga at $2, and 800 halves at $1. The transactions in other kinds of fruit were not very large, and embraced 25 bales Grenoble walnuts at 7c.; 10 casks new Zante currants at 7¾c.; 30 bags Brazil nuts at 4c.; 10 cases prunes, in glass and fancy boxes, and a considerable lot of Turkey figs, on terms not made public.

HAY.—North River was quiet, but firm, with sales of 250 bales, at 75c. a 80c., for home use. The high rates asked checked the business doing for export.

HONEY.—We heard of a sale of 30 bbls. Cuba, in bond, at about 45c.

IRON.—The market for English bars was very quiet to-day. Holders asked $41, but buyers were unwilling to go higher than $40, allowing the usual credit. Scotch pig was firm, and a lot of 50 tons sold from yard at $22, six months. The last sale of Swedish iron was at $81 50, from the vessel.

LIME.—There was an upward tendency in the market for common Rockland to-day, the supply being small and the demand active. A sale of 500 bbls. was reported at $1, and this price refused for more.

MOLASSES.—A fair demand prevailed for New Orleans, and we noticed sales of 500 barrels at 30c. There was nothing done in other qualities.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales have been made since our last of 200 bbls. common Wilmington rosin, at $1 40 a $1 45; 150 bbls. spirits turpentine at 38c. a 38½c., cash; and a few hundred bbls No. 2 white rosin at $1 75 a $2. The market was firm, but the demand was active. There was very little crude turpentine in first hands, and many holders were asking $3 per 280 lbs.; the last sale was at $2 87.

OIL.—Linseed was more active to-day, and the demand from the country trade was rather better. The sales since our last comprised about 8,000 gallons English and best American, at 90c. a 91c., chiefly at the former price. Whale was steady, but quiet, with retail sales of selected at 47c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Since our last prices of both old and new Ohio have advanced considerably, and there was a fair demand from the trade, with some speculative inquiry. In city mess we have no change to report. The sales were of a retail character, at $14 for new, and $15 for clear. The sales of Ohio add up 350 barrels, at $13 50 for new mess; $12 37 a $12 50 for old; $11 for new prime, and $9 25 a $9 37 for old. At the close higher prices were demanded, but the market was rather heavy. In beef there was only a limited business doing, but quotations have not varied. Retail lots, amounting in the aggregate to 100 barrels, were sold, at $8 50 a $10 75 for mess, and $5 a $6 for prime. Prime mess was held at $15 a $15 50, with a moderate local demand. Beef hams were in fair request, and saleable, at 15½c. a 16½c. Dressed hogs were dull, and nominal, at 6¾. In pickled meats the transactions embraced 70 tierces extra sugar cured hams, at 8½c. Shoulders were selling in a small way at 6c. Bacon was in moderate request, and some small lots of city (rib in) were sold at 7½c. Lard was quiet and steady, with sales of 500 barrels new, at 8½c. a 8¾c. Butter and cheese remained as noticed in our last.

REAL ESTATE.—Annexed are the sales by auction since yesterday:—2 lots on Sixty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, each 25x100, $500 each. $1,180, house and lot 107 Bowery, 20x100, $10,350; do do 177 West Twenty-seventh street, 24x96, $3,700; do do 97 Twenty-sixth street, 25x98, $3,650; do do 154 Mott street, 25x100, $5,900; do do 283 West Seventeenth street, 25x100, $4,000; 1 lot 287 West Seventeenth street, 25x100, $1,200; 1 do corner Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, 22x98, $2,625; 2 do adjoining, each 22x98; $1,800 each, $3,600; 1 do do, 22x98, $1,675; 3 do do, 25x98, $1,600 each, $4,800; 1 do do, 25x100, $1,850; 1 do corner Twenty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, 22x98, $2,875; 2 do on rear on Twenty-sixth street 22x98, $1,250 each, $2,400; 14 lots adjoining, 22x98, $1,250 each, $16,500; 8 lots on rear on Twenty-seventh street, 22x98, $1,240 each, $9,920; 8 lots adjoining, 22x98, $1,200 each, $9,600.

RICE.—With full market, we noticed sales of 170 tierces fair, at $3 87½ per 100 lbs. The range was $3 a $3 50—the latter for very choice samples.

SEEDS.—A sale of 100 tierces new clover, was made on private terms, supposed 8¾ a 8¾. The market was firm, and the inquiry moderate.

SPICES.—We noticed sales of 500 lbs. No. 1 nutmegs, at $1 12 a $1 15, cash; cassia was selling in lots, at 24 a 26c. cash.

SPIRITS.—The market for domestic whiskey was not very active to-day; but prices were without material change; some 150 bbls. prison and Jersey, sold at 25½c. for the latter and 25½c. for the former.—Nothing transpired in foreign worth reporting, with the exception of a sale of five puncheons St. Croix rum, at 95c

SUGAR.—Prices have not varied; but the sales were not so much doing. The sales include 150 hhds. New Orleans, at 5¾ a 6½c. The latter was about the highest market value; also, 150 boxes brown Havana, at 6¾ a 7c.

TEA.—Another auction sale took place this morning, comprising the entire cargo of new teas imported in the ship Tartar, which, though well attended, went off without much spirit. A considerable portion of the catalogue was withdrawn, the prices realizing not being satisfactory to the importers. The black sold, suffered a slight decline, but green was taken freely at about former rates. Annexed are the particulars—terms six months:—Hyson, 23 hlf chests at 52c; 11 do. 46½c.; 28 do. 45½c.; 26 do. 42½c.; 10 do. 36c.; 56 do. 35c.; 14 catties do 37c. Young hyson, 17 hlf chests at 51c.; 10 do. 50c.; 30 do. 40c.; 26 do. 39c.; 40 do. 36c.; 117 do. 35c.; 19 do. 34½c.; 50 do. 32c.; 9 do. 32½c.; 77 do. 32c.; 128 do. 31c.; 10 do. 30½c.; 177 do. 30c.; 148 catties do. 36c.; 90 do. 34½c.; 150 do. 34c.; 100 do. 33½c. Hyson skin, 44 hlf chests at 28½c.; 23 do. 28c.; 60 do. 26c. Twankay, 40 hlf chests at 26c. Gunpowder, 6 hlf chests at 71c.; 14 do. 49c.; 32 do. 43c.; 80 do. 42½c.; 92 do. 39c.; 30 do. 38½c.; 87 do. 38c.; 25 do. 27½c.; 10 catties do. 52c.; 67 do. 46½c.; 140 do. 43½c.; 139 do. 43c.; 20 do. 42c.; 17 do. 36c.; 9 do. 30½c. Imperial, 9 hlf chests at 53½c.; 57 do. 44½c.; 30 do. 43c.; 14 do. 42c.; 65 do. 40c. Souchong, 50 chests at 24c.; 40 hlf do. 23c. Oolong, 50 hlf chests at 32c.; 100 do. 31½c.; 50 do. 31c.; 73 do. 30½c.; 50 do 28½c.; 150 do. 28c. Orange Pecco, 100 hlf chests at 26½c.

TOBACCO.—The market continued active, and prices, if anything, a shade firmer. The operations include 150 hhds. Kentucky at 9c. a 12c.; and 60 hhds. Maryland at 7½c. The demand was increasing.

WHALEBONE.—A sale of 16,000 lbs. Polar, was made at 35c., cash.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

STOCK SALES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—*First Board*—$3,000 Phila. RR 6's, 103; 1,000 Sch. Nav. 6's, b3, c, 2,000 Reading 6's, 79, c, 79¾; 7,000 do., 79¾; 6,000 do. b5, 79¾; 2,000 Schuylkill County 6's, 101½; 200 Penn's 5's, 95¾; 2,000 93¾; 500 shs Reading RR. b5, 31¾; 88 do., 31¾; 300 do., s5, 31¾; 100 Long Island RR, 12; 400 do., b5, 12; 35 Cam. and Amb. RR, 130; 17 Mechanics' Bank, 30¾; 1 Penn's Bank, 118½; 23 Girard Bank, 13¾; 8 Farmers' Bank, 31¾; 100 Penn. Gas, 10; 74 Lehigh, 35; 25 Ches. and Del Canal, s5, 103; 50 do. 103¼; 100 do. 103; 100 Reading RR, s5, 31¾; 200 do., s5, 31¾; 100 do., 31¾; 100 do., 31¾. *Between Boards*—100 shs N. West Min. Co., 27¾; 25 do., 27¾; 50 Bohemian, 10¾; 50 do., 10¾; 100 Ontenagon, 10¾; 100 Pioneer Min. Co., 9¾; 50 do., 9¾; 50 do., 9¾; 100 Cape, 4¾.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—*Stock Board*—$1,100 Maryland 6's, 100; 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio RR, time, 76¾; 50 do., time, 77; 2 do., 75¾; 75 do., time, 76¾; 100 York and Cumberland RR, time, 22¾. At the board to-day, Maryland 6's closed at 102¾ bid, 102¾ asked; Baltimore 6's, 1890, 104¾ bid, 105¾ asked; Baltimore and Ohio RR Bonds, 1867, 92 bid; do. shares, 75¾ bid, 76¼ asked; York and Cumberland RR, 22¾ bid, 23¾ asked; Baltimore and Susquehanna RR, 32 bid, 33 asked. *Second Board*—10 shs Baltimore and Susquehanna RR, time, 33; 50 Baltimore and Ohio RR, time, 77¼; 50 do., time, 77¾.

Telegraphic Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1851.

Cotton is quiet. Ohio flour is selling at $4 10 a $4 15; corn, 65 a 68c. Bacon sides are scarce, at 8¼c.; small sales of mess pork, at 14½c., and prime, at 12½c. Whiskey is nominal, at 26½c. Prime molasses has advanced to 26c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 12.

Since the receipt of the letters per Canada, the cotton market has been quiet, with only small sales of middling to good: middling at 12 a 12½c. Freights exhibit no change. Drafts on New York, five days sight, are half per cent discount, and 30 days, three-quarters per cent.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13, 1851.

Sales have been made of 300 barrels of mess pork at $11 50, and 200 barrels prime lard at 7½c. Bacon sides are firm at 6¾.

Married,

On the 6th of February, by the Rev. H. Wright, Mr. JOHN S. HOWELL, to Miss MARY E. TROTTEN, all of this city.

Died.

On Thursday, Feb. 13, FRANCIS G., son of Francis Patterson, aged 6 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at 126 Charlton street.

On Feb. 13, ANNA, youngest daughter of John and Mary Robinson, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, 14th, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 160 East Twentieth street. The remains are to be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 13, HUGH MOORE, 95 years of age.

The relatives, also the friends of his son, Ezekiel J. Moore, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Friday), at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 492 Broome street, without further invitation.

On Feb. 13, of consumption, CHARLES TH. WALTERS, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, aged 47 years and 11 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 43 Cherry street.

On Thursday, Feb. 13, MARGARET BURT, aged 5 months, daughter of Charles and Margaret Burt.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 233 Washington street, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at half-past 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Parsippany, New Jersey, for interment.

On Feb. 12, JNO. J. CHASE, captain of forecastle, of U. S. ship Constitution.

His friends and shipmates are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Friday, 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., at 14 Dover street, corner of Water street, at Mr. Henry Williams'.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the Ocean Steamers.

NAME.	LEAVES.	DATE.	FOR.
Africa	Liverpool	Feb 1	New York.
Florida	New York	Feb 15	Savannah.
Southerner	New York	Feb 15	Charleston.
Washington	New York	Feb 22	Bremen.
Ohio	New York	Feb 26	Havana, &c.
Africa	New York	Feb 26	Liverpool.
Prometheus	New York	Feb 27	Chagres.
Baltic	New York	Mch 5	Liverpool.
Merlin	New York	Mch 8	Ber's & S Tho's.

Port of New York February 14, 1851.

SUN RISES.....7 46 | MOON SETS.....5 41
SUN SETS.....5 14 | HIGH WATER.....6 41

Cleared.

Steamers—Empire City, Wilson, Chagres; Kennebec, Seymour, Philadelphia; Ironsides, Greer, Smith Amboy.

Ship—Westminster, Shapter, New Orleans, T F Stanton.

Bark—Isaardon, Sanford, Mobile, E D Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs—Good Hope, Ozier, Barbadoes, Underwood & Wiley; Standard, Crosby, Yarmouth, NS, J H Brains; Wilson Fuller, Lewis, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.

Schrs—Hanover, Tilley, Richmond; Jasper, Nickerson, Boston.

Sloop—Painter, Fowler, Providence.

Arrived.

Ship Panama, Griswold, Shanghai, Oct 14th, passed Anjier Nov 16th, with teas, &c, to N L & G Griswold.

Ship Howard (Ham), Brooks, Hamburg, Dec 28th, with mdse and passengers, to Schmidt & Balchen.

Ship E Bulkley, Brown, Charleston, 6 days, with cotton and rice, to Geo Bulkley.

Ship Albany, Sherman, Baltimore, 4 days, with coal, to W Whitlock.

Bark Heela, Sawyer, Matanzas, 9 days, via Cardenas, where she put in to repair a leak, with mdse, to R C Read. In Cardenas, parted chain cable and lost anchor 24 inst, passed going into Matanzas, bark Lyra, Bemis, hence, 14 days.

Bark Hualco (of Belfast), Richards, Pensacola, 21 days, with yellow pine, to Badger, Peck & Co.

Bk Thorwaldsen (of Elsinore) (Dan), Jesson, Buenos Ayres, 63 days, with hides, to master.

Brig Duez Maria (Fr), Prioux, Charente, 70 days, with brandy, to H Leger. Has had very heavy weather; lost sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Liberty (Am), Law, Tenerife, 41 days, with wine, &c, to Smith & Boynton 29th ult,