NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION
AT CHARLESTON.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

INCENDIARIES INDICTED AT UTICA,

&c., &c., &c.

Proceedings of the Southern Rights Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5, 1851.

The Southern Rights Association Convention was duly organized to-day, at Military Hall, in this city.

The following are the officers appointed:—

President—Ex-Governor J. P. Richardson.

Vice Presidents—Ex-Governor W. P. Seabrook, J. S. Ashe, N. L. Griffin, J. W. Simpson, R. H. Goodwin, B. K. Hannegan, W. H. Gist.

Secretaries—The editors of the Greenville *Mountaineer*, Camden *Journal*, Black River *Journal*, Edgefield *Advertiser*, Chester *Standard*, and J. C. Walker.

Forty Associations were represented, and four hundred and thirty-one delegates were present.

The President, on taking the chair, calmly and temperately reviewed the position of affairs. He considered that Southern institutions, under existing circumstances, could not last twenty years. He alluded forcibly to the disregard of blood and treasure expended by the South in excluding it from territories, and said:—"When dangers thus reach our very doors, it is time to arm. It is futile to hope that the constitution, based upon such legislation, can survive. Concession can yield nothing to its support. The deliberations of the convention should be confined to the where, when and how resistance should be made; though, he confessed, it should not be resorted to rashly." He, however, would not discuss that, as he would not bias them. He loved the Union—there could not be an amateur disunionist amongst them. He advocated union amongst ourselves. If the enemy are forming in our rear, let us await their approach.—If in our van, let us march up to them. It has been said, they whom God and nature joined together, let no man put asunder; but the reverse may also be applied:—Those whom God and nature have put asunder, let no one join together. He then argued at length on the want of affinity between the two sections, and advised earnest and temperate deliberation.

The convention then adjourned.

The votes, to-morrow, will settle the question of secession.

The President was a strong Union man.

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE HERALD.

CHARLESTON, May 6, 1851.

The proceedings of the Convention, to-day, authorise us to announce that separate State action will certainly triumph by an overwhelming majority. The reception of Rhett's resolution has been fearfully enthusiastic. Langdon Cheeves and Judge Butler, who were in favor of moderation, are borne down. South Carolina is fixed for secession. Great excitement has prevailed, to-day, throughout the city.

From Washington—The Cuban Expedition.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1851.

The receipts into the treasury, from January the 1st, to March 31st, amounted to $15,604,117 11, and the expenses for the same period, to $10,847,698 50.

The health of the venerable Chief Justice Cranch has again changed for the worse, and he is now in an extremely feeble condition.

The President yesterday, according to law, designated eleven justices of the peace as members of the Levy Court for the county of Washington, for one year.

The Hon. Orin Fowler having recovered his health, left to-day for Massachusetts.

The *Republic* thinks the reports by telegraph, that the Cuban expedition has been abandoned, are not to be trusted, as they are only intended to baffle the government in its design of suppressing the expedition. A private letter is published in the *Republic* from Jacksonville, Florida, to the effect that an expedition was certainly on foot there, and was expected to sail on the 8th of May.

The American Convention of Science.

CINCINNATI, May 6, 1851.

The attendance to-day was large. Several distinguished persons have arrived, and a large number of private collections have been brought in to be exhibited. The following papers were read to-day, and handed in:—

On the constitution of Saturn's Ring, by Professor Pierce, of Harvard; on the age of the sandstone of Lake Superior, with a description of the phenomena of the associated gneiss rocks, by Messrs. Foster and Whitney; on the Atlantic coast of the United States, by L. F. Portales; on the limit of perceptibility of a direct and reflected sound, by Professor ——; the current chart of New York bay, from observations on the coast survey, by A. D. Bache; on the dates of the red sandstone rocks of New Jersey and the Connecticut valley, as shown by fossil remains, by W. C. Redfield; on the structure and reproduction of pyrites, by Professor L. Agassez; on the existence of phosphorus in certain stones, by Dr. D. D. Owen. Various other interesting papers were read by William P. Blake, Charles Whittlesey, E. Desaux and W. C. Redfield.

Arrival of the Ohio at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1851.

The steamship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, has arrived here with 225 passengers, and $75,000 in gold dust, on freight,—also, $360,000 in the hands of passengers. She left the Falcon at Havana, to sail on the 4th inst. for Chagres, with 200 passengers.

Whig Mayor Elected.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 6, 1851.

Columbus P. Evans, one of the editors of the *Delaware Republican*, was elected Mayor of this city to-day, over Wm. R. Sellers, opposition, by a very handsome majority.

Legislative Proceedings in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 6, 1851.

The House of Representatives to-day rejected the proposed amendments of the Constitution, relative to single senatorial districts, and a new basis of the House, which would have materially crippled the large cities. The vote was 183 yeas to 147 nays; but a two-thirds vote was necessary. The whigs voted against it in a body.

Incendiaries and Firemen Indicted at Utica.

ROME, May 6, 1851.

The Grand Jury, now in session, have found several bills against Conklin and Olcott, and others whose names have not yet transpired, for arson in the first degree, for setting fire to houses, stores, &c., in Utica. Their trial will take place in June, in this village, Judge Allen presiding.

The Grand Jury have also found bills against a large number of Utica firemen for riot, in stopping the citizens from putting out the fire on Columbia street, at which James Hazlett was burned to death.

Conflagration at Montrose, Pa.

MONTROSE, Pa., May 6, 1851.

Last night an incendiary set fire to Leonard's livery stables, the flames from which communicated to the adjoining buildings, and the whole row, from Hallet's to Webb's, in a short time, was a mass of ruins. The most public part of the village is entirely consumed.

The Harrisburg Bank Counterfeiters.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 6, 1851.

Simpson and Ward, who were brought up on the charge of passing counterfeit notes on the Harrisburg Bank pleaded guilty in the Lehigh County Court, to-day, to the four indictments against them.

Snow Storm in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6, 1851.

Snow fell here yesterday to the depth of eighteen inches, and this morning there is fine sleighing.

Burning of a Cathedral at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 6, 1851.

St. Paul's Cathedral, which is the largest church edifice in this city, is now in flames, and it is thought will be totally destroyed.

Safety of Ten of the Crew of the Lost Schooner Minerva—Case of Poisoning by a Spiritual Rapper.

BOSTON, May 6, 1851.

The brig Commerce, arrived here from Bathurst, reports that on Friday morning, about half past 8 o'clock, she fell in with a boat containing eleven men, the survivors of the crew of the fishing schooner Minerva, of Norwich, before reported capsized and all hands—sixteen in number—lost. When the Minerva was capsized five of the crew were washed overboard and drowned; the remainder clung to her till daylight, when they took to the boat. When picked up, they were almost insensible; and one named Johnson (the cook), of Nantucket, died on board the Commerce. The ten survivors, amongst whom were Captain Marchant and Mr. Gorham Baker, were taken into Holmes's Hole.

Almira Beasy, a girl of sixteen, was examined in Providence on a charge of poisoning her brother, only fifteen months old, by giving him arsenic. One witness put upon the stand, testified that the accused confessed to her that she gave arsenic to both the boy and her other sister; that she was a professed medium of spiritual rappings; that she bought the poison with money obtained of those who came to witness the spiritual rappings; and that her mind had not been right since she became a medium. She was fully committed for trial for murder.

The Schooner Victory, &c.

NORFOLK, May 5, 1851.

The schooner Victory has been got off, and arrived here this morning. She leaks badly, but the damage to her hull is not very great. A small portion only of the cargo was damaged.

The weather during the last two days has been rainy, with strong winds from E. S. E.

The Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, May 6, 1851.

All the Southern mails have come to hand.

Disasters on the Hudson River, &c.

PIERMONT, May 6, 1851.

During the storm on Sunday night, when the boat Kelsey broke loose, the canal boat Charles E. Strong was lost from the same tow, about 11 P. M., and made the shore about 3 A. M., below Dearman. She was from Little Falls, and laden with flour and potash. Some 30 bbls. of potash were lost overboard; but the flour was landed, in a slightly damaged condition, at Dearman, and is now loading on a sloop from Tarrytown for New York. The boat is sunk near the shore.

Three beautiful engines, and several cars, for the Erie Railroad, have been landed on the pier. One engine was from Baltimore, and the two others from Taunton, Mass. Another engine has just arrived from Boston.

Opera Excitement in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 6.

Notwithstanding the severe storm which raged all day, the Opera House was crammed last night to suffocation, with a brilliant audience. Bosio has created the greatest sensation in Lucia, ever known in America. At the close of the first act she was called twice before the curtain, and greeted with the prolonged cheering and applause of the excited assembly. The stage was literally covered with flowers. Hats were waved by the gentlemen, and handkerchiefs by the ladies. She plays Lucretia on Wednesday, and the tickets will be sold at auction. The box sheet is already full with orders for that occasion.

The Drury Case.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Greenwood, and Aldermen Leech and Lefferts.

MAY 6.—The Drury case was resumed this morning. Some rebutting testimony was offered by the prosecution, and quickly disposed of. After which it was arranged between counsel that the case should be submitted, under charge of the Court, without any summing up by counsel on either side, it being well understood that the jury were prepared to enter a protest against any speeches being made by either prosecution or defence. The case was given to the jury, about 5 o'clock P. M. Some of the twelve were for keeping their seats, and delivering their verdict on the spot, but finally concluded to retire. After an absence of twenty minutes, they returned into court with a verdict of not guilty. The following are the proceedings in the case:—

James A. Bennet called, and sworn for the defence.—I know Mr. Drury; he was at my place, at New Utrecht, once in reference to a loan; he was introduced to me by Thompson; I was an applicant for a loan.

Cross-examined.—I don't recollect that Mr. Drury was ever at my place but that once; may have seen him at Mr. Byrne's office afterwards in reference to the loan; saw a man at Thompson's, known as Fields; don't know that I ever saw young Samuel Drury at my place; I want it distinctly understood that I know nothing about Drury, good or bad; I only knew him through Thompson; I know nothing about Wilkes.

The defence here closed.

Selah B. Carl called, and sworn by the prosecution.—It was proposed to prove by this witness, that while young Drury was at the Waverley House, South Brooklyn, Thompson visited him. This was ruled out.—Witness stated that young Drury and another young man came to his house in December, 1848; one of them left in January, and the other in February; never saw Thompson there to my knowledge.

Robert Rice sworn.—I reside in Brooklyn, and am a druggist; my store is at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Carl street; I knew Wm. H. Thompson; had known him three or four months before he died; he called in to my place to buy drugs on several occasions; I remember Thompson's calling at my place one evening in company with officer Clark of New York; one or two evenings before that Thompson called at my place either 25 minutes past seven, or 25 minutes to eight o'clock; I think it was the day before his arrest.

Cross-examined.—I have been in Brooklyn several years; I knew Thompson three or four months; I was not intimate with him; I was only friendly to him as I might be to any one who left a good deal of money at my place. This cross-examination proved that Thompson called the witness's attention to his clock.

Sidney Clayton sworn.—I was, in 1848, '49, and '50, a Mayor's Marshal in Brooklyn; I was appointed a deputy sheriff in the latter part of August last; I knew Wm. H. Thompson; I went to the Essex Market prison after Thompson's arrest; he was dead at the time I went there; I saw the officer who arrested Thompson; he told me that he had arrested Thompson and Farnham; I asked him if he had a sure thing to convict him on; he said he had; I told him that I had carried a warrant some time for the arrest of Farnham, but that I could never could come across him; one day I saw Thompson in Myrtle avenue, and he pointed out a man, and said there is Farnham, but do not arrest him till after the Drury trial; neither the District Attorney nor his assistant ever spoke to me about Farnham; I do not think I knew anything about it; I do not think that anybody knew anything about it except the judge who issued the warrant, Thompson, who made the complaint, and myself.

Cross-examined.—It was some time in July that Thompson pointed out Farnham to me; Thompson did not tell me that the District Attorney desired that Farnham should not be arrested; Thompson and Farnham were walking together in Myrtle avenue when I saw Farnham at the time I have alluded to.

David Van Voorhees sworn.—I reside in Brooklyn; I have been sheriff of this county; I know A. M. C. Smith. [The prosecution here proposed to give evidence of the general good character of A. M. C. Smith. The Court, however, ruled it out, and the witness was withdrawn.]

A. M. C. Smith recalled by the prosecution.—When I was in the building known as the office on Drury's premises, I do not recollect seeing any segars; I saw no one light a segar; I have no recollection of telling any persons that I ought to have locked them up in a room; I laid hands on no person while I was in that place; I pushed no one; I did not push them out of the way; I did not touch them; I don't know whether any one asked for an inventory on the first visit we made to the house; I addressed Mr. Wilkes sometimes as "George" and sometimes as "Wilkes;" I never called him "Joe" in my life; he called me "Smith;" there is no particular way of identifying prisoners at the police office; the general practice, so far as I know, is, to bring prisoners out, but I have known persons to be sent into the prison to identify them.

Cross examined.—I do not remember Wilkes calling me anything but "Smith;" he may have called me "A. M. C.;" he has sometimes called me so; I told Mrs. Drury that my name was Smith; I left all the dies I found on Drury's premises at the police office; there were five of them; I thought one pair were for making half doubloons; the $5 bill which I took from the money box, was in a separate compartment of the box; I do not know whether there was a piece of newspaper wrapped around it; I was first told by Mr. Wilkes that young Drury had been to Bristol for the $1 bills.

Rudolph Lexow recalled.—I was present at the first trial of Drury; I heard Jenkins examined; he said, when he arrested Drury, he took hold of him by the hand; (printed paper shown the witness); I think I wrote that; (paper read).

Q. Do you call that a correct report.

A. I have already told you that I was somewhat biassed against Mr. Drury; so far as the proceedings of the court are concerned, it is correct; the introduction may be a little colored.

A. M. C. Smith recalled.—I learned from Mr. Wilkes, that Margaret O'Conner would be a material witness against Drury; I went on to Boston, where I first learned that she had been convicted; her deposition was taken in prison.

The record of Margaret O'Conner's conviction was here put in evidence. It proved that she was convicted on the first Monday of August, 1849, of passing counterfeit $10 bills, on the Eagle Bank of Bristol, R. I.

The testimony was here closed, and it was agreed by counsel, at the request of the jury, to submit the case to them under a charge from the presiding judge, without summing up by counsel on either side.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court, having taken a recess for dinner, met again at three o'clock, when Judge Greenwood proceeded to charge the jury. He said—

Gentlemen of the jury, I regret that the circumstances under which I am called upon to charge you are not such as will enable the Court to address you as it would under other circumstances. I have not had time to prepare any notes from the voluminous testimony which has been taken in this case. Gentlemen, I feel that, in the first place, the thanks of the Court are due to you, for the patience which you have manifested, and the exemplary manner in which you have abstained from any indication of bias during this trial. I must confess, that seldom in my experience have I seen so much evidence of a sense of duty evinced by a jury. Let me first call your attention to the relative duties of Court and jury. It is not the province of the Court to direct your judgment as to conclusions upon facts. You are by law made judges of the facts. It is the duty of the Court to call your attention to the law applicable to facts. It is the right of the defendant to have the verdict of the jury unbiassed, upon facts. I never have, and never shall interfere with the province of the jury. I conceive this to be the right of the defendant. The best course for me to pursue, is to bring your minds directly from the maze into which you have been led by the complexity of the case, to the offence with which the prisoner is charged. There is scarcely a question which presents itself to the human mind that may not be solved by some controlling points. The prisoner was indicted for forgery in the second degree, in having in his possession a counterfeit $10 bill, with intent to utter it. (The Judge read to the jury the statute covering the offence of forgery in the second degree.) The note is described in various ways in the indictment. The substance of the charge is his having in his possession a bill purporting to be a $10 bill on the Eagle Bank of Bristol, R. I. A party is not to be tried on suspicions or conjectures. It is necessary for the prosecution to make out an affirmative case. It is due also to the prosecution that the evidence must depend upon the nature of circumstances, governed by the character of the case. You are not to allow the mind to come to conclusions not warranted by the facts of the case. The first question that presents itself in this case is: Had the prisoner in his possession a forged or counterfeit bank note? I don't know that it is the theory of the defence to deny that the defendant had in his possession such a note. It is, therefore, to be taken for granted that he had. If Mr. Drury had this note in his possession, not knowing it to be forged, there is an end of this case. Now, did Mr. Drury know that these bills were counterfeit? I assume that it is sufficiently proven by the testimony of Jenkins, Crassous, and Floyd, that these bills are the same as those found in possession of Mr. Drury. The Judge here reviewed the testimony of Jenkins and Crassous touching the arrest of Mr. Drury, and alluded to a discrepancy between Jenkins' testimony on this trial and the testimony which he gave on the first Drury trial, relating to the manner in which he laid hold of Mr. Drury when he arrested him. It is urged, said the judge, from the fact of Mr. Drury's dropping the bills, that he knew they were counterfeit, and it did not matter whether he knew they were money of the Eagle Bank of Bristol, or not. The theory of the defence is, that the pennies, being inside the bills, hurt his hand, and caused him to drop them. Now, a man may be so situated, that, though perfectly innocent, he may so conduct himself, to avoid the appearance of guilt, as to make an unfavorable impression against him. Another ground taken by the defence is, that Mr. Drury could not know what these bills were; that the eyes of Jenkins and Crassous were on Drury all the time that he and Thompson were in the open lot. The theory of the prosecution is, that Mr. Drury did not receive these bills at that time, but that he had received them before. But why, then, should he have carried them in his hand? His Honor here reviewed A. M. C. Smith's testimony, in which he said that "he did not know at the time they went to Brooklyn, that Thompson had counterfeit money about him; if he had supposed he had he would have arrested him;" and then the testimony of H. H. Morris, in which he narrated Smith's conversation in Wall street, when he alleged "he was going to Brooklyn to have counterfeit money put on a man." The whole testimony in reference to the arrest was alluded to, and the Judge said:—Now, gentlemen, you are to determine, from all the evidence, whether this was a preconcerted scheme. Then you must find out whether Mr. Drury knew that these bills were bad; for if there was no guilty knowledge, there is, as I have before remarked, an end of this case. But if you are convinced that he knew the bills were bad, and that he was about to utter them, either himself or through agents, he must be convicted. In cases where a man suspected of crime has, for a long series of years, eluded the vigilance of the law, it might be excusable to contrive the means of convicting him; but not in a case like this, where a man is accused of another crime. You are to judge, from his general conduct, whether it was his intention to keep the bills, or put them in circulation. It is part of the theory of the prosecution, that Drury furnished the means to purchase the one dollar bills from which these bills were made, and that his son, who was under his control, was sent to Bristol for them. What do the prosecution say in reference to the things found at Astoria? Why, that they found some dies and other articles connected in some way with counterfeiting, but they do not intend to urge anything except the dies as proof of guilt. The dies, and Mr Drury's possession of them, is explained by several witnesses. As to the $5 taken from Drury's house, there is no evidence that he ever saw it. All the money found on his person was good. Mrs. Thompson's testimony was next reviewed, and special attention called to that part of it relating to Drury's visit to Thompson's house. The theory of the defence in relation to this is, that it was part of a scheme of conspiracy to convict Drury. The judge next alluded to Mr. Lexow's testimony, in which he said, "Mr. Drury then said I am sorry those notes are lost, for they are good ones, and now I am accused of having stolen them." The prosecution would infer from this that Mr. Drury knew what those notes were. The defence is, that Mr. Lexow was mistaken in reference to what was said, that Mr Drury said he was sorry the notes were stolen, for they might be good ones. Mr. Lexow undoubtedly means to state facts, but he may have misunderstood Mr. Drury. We have daily instances of misunderstanding of what is said. The weight of numbers in reference to what was said seems to be with the defence. What a man says in his own defence is generally not allowed in testimony, for it would be unsafe to allow prisoners, in this way, to make a defence. But there is this distinction, that what a man says when he is first arrested, before he has had time to deliberate, may be given. Now, if this was a concerted scheme on the part of Thompson and those who were associated with him, to convict Drury and it be true that he knew nothing of their character, then not only is Drury not guilty, but it presents a case of most unparalleled atrocity of an endeavor to get up a case against an innocent man. Part of the theory of the defence is, that Drury was led to believe that these bills was a lot of uncurrent money, which he desired Mr. Drury to exchange for him in Wall street. The prosecution urge that this was a most improbable place to meet for such a purpose. Now, the lips of the defendant are sealed, and he cannot testify as to what the arrangement was upon which they met. Judge G. again reminded the jury that the defendant must not be condemned upon conjecture or suspicion; but that the prosecution must make out their case affirmatively. If there were reasonable doubts entertained by the jurors, the benefit of such doubts was to be given to the defendants. After stating one or two law points, at the request of counsel, one of which was, that the bill must be identified as the same one named in the indictment, the presiding judge submitted the case, saying he had great satisfaction in knowing that he so submitted it to not only an honest but an intelligent jury.

After some twenty minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

A look of general satisfaction pervaded the court room at the announcement of the verdict; and Judge Greenwood said he felt it incumbent on him to say to the jury that the Court most heartily concurred in the verdict they had just rendered. Mr. Drury was then formally discharged.

Mr. Drury (addressing the jury)—Gentlemen of the jury, please accept my heartfelt thanks. As for my persecutors, I leave them to their worst enemies, namely—their own feelings.

The District Attorney now moved the court that a *nolle prosequi* be entered on each of four indictments for similar offences to the case just disposed of. The Court granted the motion, and ordered that the indictments be so disposed of.

[NOTE.—A typographical error occurred in the testimony of Mrs. Ashley, published in yesterday's *Herald*. Mrs. A. is made to say, "Mr. Drury first spoke to me about testifying." It should read, "Mr. Duryea first spoke to me," &c. It is but just to Mr. Drury that this error should be corrected. While on the subject of errors, it may be as well to say that on Saturday morning last, allusion was made to the matter of the counsel for the defence objecting to James M. Smith appearing for the prosecution to sum up this case. Mr. Smith, it appears, had taken offence at something reported in "A New York paper," as said by the counsel for the defence. Mr. Clark corrected the report in court, and stated in terms what he said on the occasion referred to. It has been intimated that the report in the *Herald* was incorrect. This is not true. The report, as published in the *Herald* of the 1st instant, was a true report of what was said in reply to the proposition, just as the presiding judge was apparently about to decide upon the application of Gen. Duryea to admit Mr. Smith. In order that there may be no mistake about the matter, we give the paragraph again as reported at that time. Here it is:—

Mr. Clark—In relation to that, if the Court please, we desire to be heard, but at the proper time. When the evidence is all in, and the time for summing up the case arrives, we propose to say a word; but we protest, at the present time, against the introduction of Mr. Smith into this cause now. We have no objection to any reputable counsellor; any one not in the private interests of these parties, taking the place of the District Attorney, but this will all be matter for consideration at the proper time.

On the correctness of this, the reporter who gave it, is willing at any time to be qualified. REPORTER.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, May 6—6 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been more animation in the *flour* market since our last, without any decided change in prices. The arrivals by canal continued large, but were mostly going into store, the receivers being unwilling to realize at current rates. The day's business comprised about 6,000 bbls. No. 2 superfine, at $3 87 a $4; ordinary to straight State, $4 12a $4 25; mixed to choice do. do. at $4 25 a $4 50; New Orleans, $4 37 a $4 56; pure Genesee, $4 56 a $4 68¾; fancy Ohio and Genesee, $4 87 a $5 12½; and extra do. and do., $5 a $6 50. Canadian was more freely offered, and the market was easier. Some 1,500 bbls. good common sold at $4 25. Southern was held with more firmness, the stock being rather light, and the demand brisk. The sales reached 900 bbls., ordinary to good, at $4 68 a $4 87; and fancy, at $5 a $5 50. Rye flour was in limited supply, and not active. About 100 bbls. fine changed hands, in lots, at $3 44 a $3 56. For corn meal a moderate inquiry was making, at $3 12 for Jersey; $3 37½ for Brandywine; and $3 50 for extra State. All kinds of *wheat* were inactive and favored buyers. Genesee was quoted at $1 10 a $1 15; Michigan, $1 a $1 06; Canadian, in bond, 97c. a $1 02; and Ohio, 96c. a $1. There was less firmness in rye, with more offering, and sales of 3,500 bushels, at 75c. *Oats* were taken freely on arrival, at 45c. a 45½c. for Jersey; and 46c. a 47½c. for Northern, showing a better market. The receipts of *corn* being on a larger scale, and the shipping demand having nearly ceased, prices gave way a little, the market closing dull, with sales for the day of 40,000 bushels Western mixed and flat yellow, at 62c. a 63½c.; and new round Northern, at 62c. a 62½c.

COTTON.—The operations in this staple, to-day, comprised about 2,600 bales. The market showed an absence of the spirit which characterised yesterday's business, the full prices of that day not being obtainable, which was attributed to the small advance at New Orleans on the freest advices. We continue our quotations:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.		N. Orleans. Florida.	Mobile & Texas.
Inferior	— a —	— a 8	—	a 8
Ordinary	9¼ a 9⅜	— a 9½	—	a 9¾
Good Ordinary	— a 10	— a 10	—	a 10⅜
Middling	10⅜ a 10½	10¾ a 11	11	a 11⅛
Good Middling	— a 11⅜	— a 11½	—	a 11¾
Middling Fair	— a 11½	— a 11¾	—	a 12⅛
Fair	— a 12	— a 12⅜	—	a 13
Fully Fair	— a 12½	none.		nominal.
Good Fair	nominal.	none.		nominal.
Fine	nominal.	none.		nominal.

Stock in city, in all hands, estimated at 59,000 bales.

FREIGHTS.—Rates to Liverpool continued steady, and some further engagements of cotton were made, at 5-16ths. The last corn taken was at 5d., in bags. For flour, 1s. 6d. was asked. There was no change in other articles. To London, 400 bbls. flour were taken, at 1s. 9d.; and 1,000 do. were taken for Glasgow, at 1s. 6d. There was no change to other ports.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess was inactive, but firm, while prime was in fair request, and at improved rates. The transactions embraced about 600 bbls. new mess, at $15 75; old, at $14 75; new prime, at $13 75 a $14; and old do., at $12 75 a 13. Beef was more inquired after, and the market ruled steady. The sales amounted to 500 bbls. mess, at $9 25 a $11 50; and prime, at $5 25 a $6 50.—Tierce beef was nominally $15 50 a $16. Beef hams were quiet, at $15 50. Cut meats have not varied; some 250 packages dry salted hams realized 8¾c., and shoulders 7c. Lard moved to the extent of 800 bbls. and tierces prime, at 9¾ a 10¼c., including 500 to arrive, on terms not stated. Butter was in fair supply, and selling at 10 a 12c. for Ohio, and 14 a 17c. for good Western. Cheese was in demand at 6 a 8c.

NAVAL STORES.—With a firm market, we noticed sales of 1,500 bbls. Turpentine, in the rough, at $3; 400 do. Spirits, at 36 a 36½c.; each; 1,200 bbls. common rosin, at $1 56c. for North county; and $1 35 a $1 40 for Wilmington; and 150 do. selected tar, at $1 75 a $1 87½c.

TOBACCO has been very quiet during the last three days, and we observe no important variation in prices; 50 hhds. Kentucky brought 8¼ a 11c.; 15 cases Florida, at 15 a 22c. and 43 bales Cuba, at 21c. Manufactured descriptions are the most active, and former rates are readily obtained.

Telegraphic Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, May 3.

The cotton market was very much excited yesterday, in consequence of the heavy frosts which occurred on Thursday night in North Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and the demand was very active. The day's business amounted to 8,000 bales, at prices indicating an advance of one-eighth to quarter cent on the quotations last given. The receipts at all the Southern ports are 259,000 bales ahead of last year.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1851.

Cotton is easier again—the sales on Monday were only 2,000 bales. We quote strictly middling at 9¾c. Sugar has advanced to 5¾c. a 6c. Sterling Exchange is at 10¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6—6 P. M.

Cotton has been dull to-day. 15,300 bbls. of flour have been sold at $4 05 for Ohio. Corn is dull at 46 a 50c. for mixed and yellow. Pork is advancing—2,000 bbls. of uninspected having sold at $14 75 for mess, and $15 is now asked; prime is at $12 50 a $12 75. Bacon sides are selling at 8¾c., and shoulders at 6¾ a 7c. Lard has advanced, with sales of 600 bbls. at 9 a 9¼c. Sales of Rio coffee have been made at 9¾ a 9¾c. Choice molasses is at 33½ a 34½c. Sugar has improved—fair sells at 5¾c. No change in freights or exchange.

BUFFALO, May 6, 1851.

The receipts since our last have been as follows:—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels. The market for common and fair brands of Western flour is lower, with a moderate demand for the home trade and export. Small sales of Michigan have been made at $3 56. Wheat is easier, especially for low grades. Ohio is quoted at 80c., and Chicago at 60c. Corn is in fair demand for shipping, but the market is heavy, with a downward tendency. Small sales of mixed Western at 47½c. Ohio whiskey is selling at 20½c. The freight quotations to Albany are:—Flour, 46c.; wheat, 13c.; corn, 10c.

ALBANY, May 6, 1851.

The past twenty-four hours' receipts have been—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; wheat, none; corn, 16,000 bushels. Flour is steady, but inactive. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 18 a $4 31 for Michigan, and $4 31 a $4 44 for straight State. The market for corn is lower; 13,000 bushels have been sold at 69½c. for round yellow, and 60c. for flat yellow. Oats are steady, with sales of 2,000 bushels at 46½c.

Married.

On Tuesday, May 6, at the Clinton Hotel, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Mr. GEO. W. SMITH, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss L. A. BERNS, of the same place.

On May 6, by his Honor the Mayor, WILLIAM M. WALTON to FRANCES C. STEPHENS, daughter of Resolvert Stephens, all of this city.

On Sunday, April 27, by the Rev. Lot Jones, JAMES C. DONALDSON to SARAH WHITEMAN, both of this city.

On May 6, at the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lafond, Mr. NICHOLAS TISSE, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARIE DEVERT, of Ohio.

In Baltimore, on May 2, by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, Mr. ROBINSON D. WHITLOCK to Miss FRANCES E. MCKINLAY, all of this city.

On April 29, at Baltimore, HENRY ROLANDO, U. S. N., to ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. John Buckler.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 25th December, 1850, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Mr. NORMAN HILL, commanding the steamer Hongkong, to ANNE FERNIE, only daughter of Walter Smith, Esq., Edinburgh.

At the British Consulate, Shanghai, Feb. 1, by the Rev. John Hobson, CHARLES A. FEARON to ELLEN, daughter of J. S. Smith, of Kent.

In Honolulu, at the Seaman's Chapel, Feb. 9, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, J. FULLER, late Principal of the Royal School, to Miss M. A. MILLS.

Died.

On Monday morning, May 5, of consumption, JACOB WESTERVELT, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 66 Amos street.

On Tuesday, May 6, DAVID H. ROBERTSON, in the 55d year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at his late residence, Madison avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, on Thursday morning, May 8, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

On Tuesday morning, May 6, JANE MARIA, daughter of George and Jane Ann Turner, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, from 197 Monroe Place

On Monday morning, May 5, ELIZA PALMER, widow of Benjamin Freeman, and daughter of the late Capt. John Palmer, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of her family are requested to attend her funeral, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock, from No. 116 West Twenty-third street.

On Sunday, May 4, MARY M., only daughter of M. B. and Mary Mason, aged 3 months and 10 days.

At Whitesboro, N. Y., May 2, JOHN B. PEASE, a soldier of the war of 1812.

At Victoria, China, December 11, Commander J. M. R. INCE, of H. M. brig Pilot.

At the same place, December 21, Lieut. Col. NEVITT, Royal Artillery.

At the Seaman's Hospital, Victoria, December 27th, Mr. PERCY C. MCSWINEY, some time Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, Hongkong.

At Canton, December 6, the Rev. JAMES G. BRIDGMAN, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Drowned, near Amoy, November 25, DON TOMAS FLEETWOOD, a native of Seville, aged about 21 years.

Killed by pirates, in the River Min, November 15th, the Rev. C. J. FAST, of the Swedish Missionary Society.

At Shanghai, December 10, Mr W. F. ROBINSON, of Salem, aged 35 years.

At Honolulu, S. I., February 7, JOHN W. MILLETT, aged 41 years, a native of Somersetshire, England. Mr. M. leaves a widow and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

At Victoria, Hongkong, February 17, J. JUANNES PATRULLO, late of New York city, in the 25th year of his age.

At Shanghai, February 3, Capt. C. H. COOKSEY, of the American bark Huntingdon.

At Shanghai, February 10, W. F. ROBINSON, Esq., of Salem, Mass., aged 35 years.

At Victoria, Hongkong, January 31, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Clifton, chief of police.

At Honolulu, S. I., March 6, at the French Hotel, DANIEL COPABN, aged about 40 years; the deceased was an Englishman.

At the same place, January 24, at half-past 1 P. M., the infant child of Henry and Eliza Macfarlane, aged 7 months and 12 days.

At Pannini, S. I., December 19, MARY, infant daughter of Dr. D. and Mrs. McDougall, aged 3 days.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, May 7.

SUN RISES	4 54	MOON SETS	morn. 0 17
SUN SETS	7 00	HIGH WATER	morn 0 00

Cleared.

Steamers—Africa, Judkins, Liverpool, E Cunard, Jr; Black Diamond, Stevenson, and Erie, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Ships—Caroline & Mary Clark, Emerson, Quebec, R P Buck & Co; Columbia, Grumley, Charleston, T Wardle.

Barks—Alert (Br), Newman, Quebec, Logan & Collins, Sarnac (Russ), Tamzam, St John, N B.

Brig—Cornelia, Stinson, Rabia.

Schrs—Eglantine, Norton, St Domingo, R P Buck & Co; Zavalla, Friend, Sagua, Simpson, Mayhew & Co; Mary Salter (Br), Salter, Windsor, NS, J G Whitney & Co; A K Hay, Williams, Brazos St Jago, N L M'Cready & Co; Mary Elizabeth, Price, do, J B Sardy; Lewis, Crowell, Apalachicola, S W Lewis; Jonas Smith, Nichols, Charleston; Ellicott, Kingsland, Baltimore; Telegraph, Farnham, Bangor; Amanda Clifford, Ball, Boston, Nesmith & Sons; J Q Adams, Norris, do, Foster & Nickerson; Superior, Cooley, Providence.

Arrived.

U S M steamship Georgia, Porter, Chagres, April 25, and Havana, May 1, with specie and 200 passengers, to M O Roberts.

U S M steamship Florida, Lyon, Savannah, 70 hours, to S L Mitchill. Encountered heavy seas the entire passage; N of Hatteras encountered a heavy blow from the N; 4th, 12 PM, 25 miles N of Hatteras, passed steamship Alabama, hence for Savannah; 5th, lat 38 20, exchanged signals with ship Chase, bound N; 6th, passed a full rigged brig ashore 19 miles S of Barnegat; also a schr ashore at Barnegat.

Ship Germania (pkt), Wood, Havre, April 20, with mdse and 415 passengers, to W Whitlock, Jr. Arrived off the Hook on Sunday evening, and was detained by the storm.

Ship John Bryant (of Boston), Dyer, Liverpool, 30 days, with mdse and 233 passengers, to D Pilkington. 10th ult, lat 50, lon 10, spoke Br brig Circassian, from St Jago de Cuba for Swansea, 56 days out, and supplied her with provisions.

Bark Massachusetts (of Newburyport), Pritchard, Matanzas, April 29, with sugar, to the master. Vessels left, before reported.

Bark Arion (of Boston), Venard, Havana, 28 days, with sugar, to H Bleiden & Co.

Brig Chanticleer (Br), Owen, Fortune Island, NF, 10 days, in ballast, to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Melrose, McGuire, San Juan, Nicaragua, 21 days, with hides and logwood, to C Durand. On the 24 inst. 100 miles S E of Sandy Hook, spoke ship ——, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Schr Marianne (Br, three-masted), Lamzed, Cardiff, W, 28 days, with iron, to the master.

Schr Escort (Br), Jerrett, Newport, W, 27 days, with railroad iron, to G & J Laurie.

Schr C H Hale (of