NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1850.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—At a meeting of the Board of Health of this city, convened on the 30th ult., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Health take great pleasure in congratulating their fellow citizens in the marked and decided improvement in the public health, as evidenced in the decrease of deaths since the last report, the statistics before us showing a diminution of fifty per cent. in the sporadic cases of cholera heretofore prevailing.

TRESPASS.—J. B. Scott was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of forcibly taking possession of the house of Elisha Wells and destroying his furniture. A grave charge which will be inquired into this morning by Recorder Baldwin.

ALL QUIET.—Not an arrest was made yesterday in the different Municipalities—not even a case of vagrancy or drunkeness disturbed the repose of the officials.

FIRE.—A fire occurred on Saturday night, in the house of Mr. Baker, at the corner of Dryades and Euterpe streets. A portion of the interior of the building was much damaged.

LARGE SEIZURE.—On Friday evening, a man named Ramon Pamon, was arrested with a skiff load of property, including six sacks of coffee, supposed to have been stolen. He stated that one Inagin Madiola, who keeps a cabaret near the Barracks, in the Third Municipality, received such cargoes from him and stored them away. Officer Boulloss, of the First Municipality Police, immediately proceeded to the premises of the accused and arrested him. He found in the house a large amount of merchandize, consisting of sundry articles of dry-goods, groceries, provisions, etc., a miscellaneous stock acquired by the depredations of such rogues as Pamon. Eight kegs of lard and a cask of sugar were among the goods found. Both of the men have been committed for further examination.

DISCHARGED OF WELSH.—Edward J. Welsh was examined on Saturday last before Recorder Baldwin, upon the charge of manslaughter, in killing Salvador Collota, in an affray on the 27th ult. The evidence was clear and positive upon the point of self-defence. Colleta, it was proven, pursued the accused with a knife, inflicting upon him two severe wounds. Welsh fled from his assailant. An attempt was made by some one of the crowd to knock Collota down, but not succeeding in this, a weapon was handed to Welsh while he was still retreating from his infuriated pursuer. It was only when cornered among some cotton bales, with Collota's knife at his throat, that young Welsh inflicted the mortal wound, which saved his own life. After a full hearing of the testimony, Recorder Baldwin discharged the defendant from custody.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—This body met on Saturday evening, agreeably to a call from the Mayor, with seven members present. Mr. Surgi was chosen to preside. A message from the Mayor was received, enclosing the act passed by the Legislature at its late session, relative to the proposed consolidation of the city, which project is to be voted upon by the citizens on the 1st of April—polls for said voting to be designated by the General Council, and three inspectors and two clerks to be also appointed by the same authority at each poll. The Council then proceeded to appoint the above officers and designate the polls. Most of them are the same as those mentioned for the municipal elections. The Council then adjourned, to meet with the new members after the coming election.

CREVASSE IN POINTE COUPEE.—The waters are pouring down through the False river Island and carrying destruction into the valuable sugar plantations of the Gros Tête. When will the authorities learn that true economy requires the construction and maintenance of strong levees. There is too much of the lazy man's roof in this levee practice: "In the rain it can't be mended, and in fair weather it is not wanted."

FATAL AFFRAY AT SHREVEPORT.—On *Sunday*, the 24th ult., J. B. Bird and B. F. Morrison engaged in a street fight, in which both were slightly wounded by pistol balls—and W. G. Fry killed. It is not known who shot Fry. It must have been by one of the shots of the two belligerents. We think the parties to street fights should be imprisoned for life. They not only seek each others lives, but too frequently inflict death on innocent persons.

BEHIND THE TIMES.—The Woodville Republican lauds Mr. Calhoun's speech. Webster and Clay are spoken of as *quacks* and Mr. Calhoun as the good doctor, who has discovered and eradicated the disease.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.—The following is the statement of admissions and deaths of cholera at the Charity Hospital during the past week, and ending on Saturday evening. The difference between the admissions and deaths originates from patients being admitted to the hospital for other diseases, and their being attacked by cholera. Admissions—25th, 9; 26th, 4; 27th, 6; 28th, 5; 29th 5; 30th, 3—total, 32. Deaths same dates—9, 7, 4, 7, 9, 1—total, 37.

☞ The ship Viola, of Salem, from this port, which sprung a very bad leak, after getting on the Lower Middle, below Boston, 19th ult, had eight feet water in the hold, after being taken to the wharf, and the water continued to gain, although ten fresh hands from the shore piled the ship pumps. In this emergency, Capt. Johnson employed Engine Co. No. 15, Capt. Ellms, to free the ship, which they did between 8 P. M. 19th, and 5 A. M. the 20th. The engine was required all day, to keep her free. The cargo is nearly discharged, and not damaged to any extent, as that in the lower hold was pork and hams, in barrels, tierces and hogsheads.

THE WEBSTER WATCH.—Fifteen subscribers, all of them Eastern merchants, have united to purchase the very best plain gold watch that can be got in New York city, to be attached to the heavy gold chain already prepared, for presentation to Daniel Webster. The watch and chain will be the most splendid establishment of the kind ever got up.

☞ The celebrated Indian chief, Keokuk, accompanied by twelve or fifteen warriors and braves of the Sioux and Fox tribes, arrived at St. Louis, on the 25th ult., on board the steamer Sacramento, from the Missouri river. It is said they come to attend the trial of the Indian now in jail for the murder of Mr. Colburn, a Santo Fe trader, some two years since.

☞ Peter Brant John, principal chief of the Mohawk nation of Indians, died at Brantford, C. W., on the 3d ult. The deceased was a young man who, like his father, possessed more than ordinary talent. He was one of the principal chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, and grand son of the late Capt. Joseph Brant.

☞ Hon. William M. Gwin, California, Gen. Churchill, Maj. Miller, D. B. Sackett, U. S. A., John Mooney, J. B. Creighton, U. S. N., Hon. John A. Rockwell, Conn., Hon. Mr. McRea, Ga., have arrived in New York.

☞ It has been decided, by the Court of Common Pleas, sitting at Toronto, that the Carriers of Her Majesty's Mails, in that section of the Province, are exempted from paying tolls, on Her Majesty's highways.

☞ By a return just issued from the post-office, it appears that the total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the past year was 327,500,000, while the total in 1839, under the old system, was 76,000,000.

NEW YORK THEATRICALS.—J. Wallock, Jr., and Miss Wemyss are at the Bowery.... "The Serious Family" is drawing crowded houses at Burton's.... Chanfrau, at his own theatre, is playing *Mose*.... At the Astor Place, George Vandenhoff is doing a "land office" business.

☞ The Mobile Register's admiration for Miss Cushman is such that it indulges in the following strain of eulogium: "We were specially delighted with her performance of "Ion." Ellen Tree has been our ideal of the character, but Miss Cushman gave new beauties, by her energy and passion, which we did not perceive in the more tender and classic impersonation of the other!!!"

☞ The Iowa City Reporter says that from the best information it can get on the subject, it is satisfied that three thousand emigrants will leave that State for California during the present season, or about three times the number who went last spring

From Washington City.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

The Extremes Cooling Off—Terms of Settlement—The Wilmot Proviso—The Webster and Administration Plan—Mr. Calhoun and the Missouri Compromise, etc.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1850.

The mutual good feeling between the two great sections of the country, continues to grow in and out of Congress, and the terms of settlement, though not yet actually agreed upon, seem to be fixed by common consent. There is a laudable backing out of both extremes—a return to reason and common sense. The democratic and whig *moderadoes* will, in the end, work together for the pacification of the country.

We shall have an adjustment either in one or in separate bills. Many think the latter most likely to succeed; but the South are very anxious to settle the whole matter at once, and to incorporate all the terms of settlement in one and the same bill. As soon as Mr. Truman Smith shall have got through his Herculean task of speaking on Mr. Bradbury's resolutions, (which I trust will be achieved to-morrow, in presence of the Vice President and Mr. Bradbury—which is all the company Mr. Smith asks for,) Mr. Foote will move for his committee of thirteen. The vote on that question, however, will not be a test one. There are a number of the friends of compromise, conciliation and peace who are rather adverse to the appointment of such a committee; being under the impression that it will not promote the object of settlement. The Senate, however, is right on the question in any event; the House of Representatives is the true touchstone.

I think on Monday or Tuesday Mr. McClerland, of Illinois, will offer his amendments to, or rather substitute for, Gov. Doty's bill to admit California as a State into the Union; and then we shall have the tug of war. Whatever bill passes the House favorable to a compromise is sure to pass the Senate; and we are unable to prove the converse as yet. One fact only stands out in bold relief, and on it rests all our hopes of compromise, viz: that the Wilmot proviso cannot pass the Senate, and that a strong probability exists it will also be defeated in the House of Representatives.

Between Mr. Webster's plan of settlement and that of the administration, there is yet a wide difference. Webster wants the whole difficulty definitively settled; the administration wants the events to take care of the question. Both Webster and the administration have come to the original (Cass) platform of non-intervention; but while the administration non-intervenes by non-action, Webster, by superior moral courage and firmness, wants to embody the principle of non-interference in a law, and thereby shows his practical statesmanship. If it is proper not to interfere with the territories, why not say so? Why not express it in a law? What the administration means to do by indirection, Mr. Webster proposes to do by the sanction of the law—and this, in my humble opinion, is infinitely more straightforward and honest. The country, not only the intelligent men of New England, is with Mr. Webster, whose course of action will unquestionably be sustained by his immediate constituents.

There is yet another view of the subject. I have no doubt that Gen. Taylor is at heart with Mr. Webster, though his cabinet are not disposed unconditionally to surrender to him. They do not dare to separate themselves from Mr. Webster and yet they are unwilling to go with him. They feel that there is no political combination growing out of the settlement of the slavery question, which can insure their continuance in office.

On the part of the Calhoun men, a tremendous effort is now making for the extension of the Missouri compromise clear to the Pacific.

It is understood that Mr. Calhoun himself has given up his suggestion in regard to the amendment of the Constitution, and is now ready to adopt the Missouri compromise as a means of establishing peace between the North and the South; but I am sorry to say that this issue too may prove a false one. The Missouri compromise might pass the Senate after a great struggle; but I see no hope whatever of its passing the House. I believe that Mr. McClernand's plan will embrace the ultimatum of the North—that is, the utmost concession that can be wrung from a House in which the two great parties are nearly balanced, and the balance of power claimed by the freesoilers.

If the South will consider the admission of California, if not *un fait accompli*, at least an event which can no longer be avoided, and which, if avoided for another session, would not benefit them in a practical point of view, or remedy a single evil now complained of—all other matters in dispute may be easily arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. If the South have an eye to the extension of their power, the Gulf of Mexico furnishes them, in my opinion, with better prospects than the Pacific coasts. The condition of the West India Islands furnishes, at this moment, a very interesting subject for the inquiry of the philosopher and statesman. I trust Mr. Clayton keeps an eye on it, without communicating his experience to the Spanish Minister. X.

Mr. King's California Report—The Yield of Gold—Prospects for the Future—Truman Smith's Great Speech, etc.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1850.

The report of the Hon. Thomas Butler King on the resources and condition of California, was presented to the Department of State on Saturday. I understand that it is extremely interesting, and embraces very important facts in regard to the mineral wealth of the country. All that we have heretofore heard in respect to the gold region is tame and trifling in comparison with the developments made by Mr. King. His statements, surprising as they seem, are based on authentic data. Mr. King states that gold to the value of forty millions of dollars has been taken out of the diluvial region of California since its recent discovery. During the present year forty millions, will, he thinks, be taken out. In the years 1851 and 1852 he estimates the amount to be worked, dug and mined, at one hundred millions.

The most extravagant estimate heretofore made of the product of the gold region for the next ten years, has been from eight to ten millions.

The Chilians have taken away an immense amount of gold, and they are very expert operators. Fifteen thousand of them are now employed in digging and working, and not more than half that number of Americans.

Extensive preparations are now making to commence regular mining operations in hills and mountains of auriferous quartz. These, with the aid of science and machinery, will be immensely productive.

Mr. King treats at length the subject of the disposition to be made of the gold bearing lands by the U. S. Government. He is opposed to their sale, and proposes that they be kept as a recourse for the national exchequer in all time to come. He proposes to grant permits or licenses to search and dig gold at a small fixed price, payable yearly, and to lease the spots that may be selected for mining operations.

He estimates a very large amount on its annual revenue thus to be derived by the government.

This report will, I presume, soon be presented to Congress and printed.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, concluded on Saturday, his elaborate reply to Mr. Bradbury, and vindication of Gen. Taylor's policy in regard to remedial bills. This speech will, no doubt, be circulated to an extent equal to that of Mr. Bradbury, to which it is a reply. The resolutions of Mr. B. have, I presume, served their purposes, and will not be again called up. The Senate was very reluctant to give any portion of time to the subject, even for the purpose of allowing an opportunity for an answer to very serious allegations against the President.

The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, has been nominated as minister to Austria. The nomination has not yet been referred, but I hear of no objection to it. Some rejections will take place next week. ION.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1850.

Mr. Dayton's Speech—New Divisions of Parties—The Compromise Committee—Gov. Wright's Views—Calhoun's Health—Another Speech, etc.

Mr. Dayton's speech in the Senate on Friday last, is justly considered as a new and powerful proof of the good feeling which pervades both houses of Congress in regard to a compromise, and the preservation of the Union. The speech itself did infinite credit to Mr. Dayton, both as an orator and a statesman. We shall have in a very short time a new division of parties—those who believe in the sanctity of an oath, like Clay, Webster, Dayton, etc.—and those who do n't, like Seward, Weed, Greeley, etc.; and I believe that Thurlow Weed is the true founder of this new sect of Latter Day Saints, (Mr. Seward getting his principles only second-hand,) and it would not be inappropriate, therefore, to call the anti-oath party "Weeds," and not whigs any longer.

Mr. Foote, as soon as Mr. Baldwin shall have made his speech in the Senate, will call up his resolution for the appointment of a compromise committee, and the committee will undoubtedly be appointed. It may also be that Mr. Douglass may present a series of bills to-morrow, based on Mr. Foote's compromise bill at the beginning of the session, and agreeing, in substance, with the bill about to be offered by Mr. McClernand, of the House, the resolutions of Mr. Bell, and the suggestions contained in Mr. Webster's great speech. I should not wonder if the bill proposed by Mr. McClernand were to be introduced into the House before the Senate bills.

If a compromise committee be appointed, which I think highly probable, it does not follow, as some believe, that the committee feel itself called upon to report a single bill, in which all difficulties are adjusted at once. The committee may report separate bills, and rely on the faith of Senators and members that they will pass one after the other, in the order agreed upon. A movement is anticipated to admit California first, and then legislate for the territories. If the bills proceed *pari passu* to a third reading, it is easy to put the question on the passage of them so as to have one bill pass the House first, and the other the Senate.

I feel confident that Mr. Clay will once more speak on his compromise resolutions, and I feel equally certain that a compromise will eventually be agreed to. There are but two under currents which it is important to avoid. One is, the attempt to leave the Territories as they are, in order to make capital for the Administration; the other is to insist on the Missouri compromise resolution, with an express recognition of slavery south of 36 30. Neither of these plans are satisfactory. The former is no complete settlement of the question, and would not put an end to the agitation; the latter would not obtain a sufficient number of votes to pass the House, even if it passes the Senate.

Allow me on this occasion, to quote a passage from a letter lately received by a member from Indiana, from Gov. Wright, the patriotic and highly intelligent Governor of that State.

"I would vote for any fair proposition," says Gov. Wright, "to compromise the question, and if any such compromise is passed at this session, the men who vote against it, will go down in Indiana. I am aware that many of our friends think differently; but I am firm in the opinion that any settlement will be sustained in Indiana that does not *affirmatively establish slavery*. If the South are expecting a compromise that in any part establishes slavery, they will be disappointed; but any compromise that leaves the question to be settled by the people of the Territories, will, in my opinion, be fully sustained, even if it were to divide the present boundary of California, and admit her into the Union with her boundaries north of 36 30—leaving the people south of this line to come into the Union as free or slave States as they determine."

I have no doubt that these conciliatory sentiments are shared by the far greatest portion of the people of the North-western States—of that portion of the Union which acts as a cement between the North and the South, and without which the present difficulty between these sections could, perhaps, not easily be settled.

Mr. Calhoun, I learn, is much better to-day, and has commenced dictating another speech. I hope his eminent mind will be preserved to the country for many years yet; but I pity the indiscretion of such of his followers as, endeavoring to improve on their master, write such letters from Washington as have lately appeared in the Charleston Mercury. These letters could be almost treasonable if they were not ridiculous. The extreme agitation in South Carolina is similar to the thunderbolts hurled in formed times by the Republic of Geneva against France, which Voltaire very properly styled "*des tempestes dans un verre d'eau.*"

Many who have traveled in "Europe *and* Italy," will have seen the celebrated cartoons of Raphael in the Vatican at Rome; but not every traveler in this country has seen the cartoons of the conquest of Alvarado by Commodore Perry, in the navy department here in Washington. They are about to be illustrated by Captain Alvarado Hunter. X.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

In the *Senate*, some discussion arose between Messrs. Webster and Hale, concerning the former gentleman's consistency on the slavery question.

In the *House*, after some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the California question.

Mr. Thurston said he was the first Representative from Congress on this floor; he came here not as a party man. He had been grieved to hear Californians denounced because she had dared to protect herself and ask for admission; his opinion was, that California should be admitted into the Union, without plucking a single hair from the silver locks of her golden Constitution.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Patriot contains returns of the vote for Governor from the greater portion of the State. Dinsmoor, democrat, is elected Governor by over 5,000 majority. The council stands 4 democrats and 1 whig; the senate, 11 democrats and 1 whig; and the house democrat by over 80 majority. The people have decided by a large majority, in favor of a revision of the constitution. The vote, so far as received, is ayes 22037, nays 11,088.

☞ A Naval Court of Inquiry, composed of Commodores Morris and Shubrick, and Commander Foote, has been ordered to assemble at Annapolis on the 15th inst., to make an investigation into the capture of Alvarado by Lieut. Hunter.

☞ The Kingston (U. C.) Argus says that two steamers, recently built to navigate Lake Ontario, are to be sent down the river St. Lawrence, on the opening of navigation, and sent to New York, where they will be fitted up for service between Panama and San Francisco.

☞ The Virginia Legislature has passed an act prescribing that the weight of iron railing hereafter to be laid down upon railroads in that State, shall be not less than fifty pounds to the running yard.

☞ The three Milwaukee dailies have been fined by the Court for advertising a lottery, got up for charitable purposes, in violation of a recent law.

☞ The Senate of Ohio has passed a bill to abolish the punishment of death by a vote of 18 to 12.

☞ Johnston, convicted of the murder of the aged couple in New Jersey, has been sentenced to be hung on the 30th inst.

☞ Albert G. Gaskins, convicted in Charleston on the 25th ult., on four indictments, for robbing the U. S. Mail, was sentenced to forty years imprisonment at hard labor—ten years on each indictment.

☞ The receipts at the New York Sub-Treasury on the 22d ult. were $49,098; payments, $62,392; balance, $4,211,182. This amount is larger, we believe, than was ever before accumulated.

☞ Fredericton, N. B., has been declared a free port, and, in future, vessels will be permitted to proceed to that place with goods from any country.

☞ Baron de Roenne, a distinguished German diplomatist, left New York for Europe in the steamship Canada.

☞ There was an aggregate export of wheat from Wisconsin, for the year 1849, of three million five hundred and four thousand bushels.

☞ The Upper Mississippi and the Illinois rivers are falling at the present time, with four feet of water in the channels.

☞ At Montreal, on the 21st ult., true bills were found against four of the persons accused of the political riots of last April.

MORE "KNOCKING."—*Honesdale, Pa.*, March 22, 1850.—Night before last the inmates of a boarding house in this town were kept awake all night by a continued knocking, quite as mysterious as those of Rochester; means were taken to discover the cause, but without success. The noise always eluded pursuit, and seemed to keep the same distance from its pursuers, whichever way they followed it. It has created quite a sensation.

SEA SERPENT.—The South Carolina sea serpent had turned into a number of whales at latest dates. This reminds us of what a friend of ours, who is something of a wag, said, when the sea serpent was first announced on the coast of South Carolina. He remarked that his serpentship and Mr. Calhoun's speech appeared about the same time, and the question among those marvellously inclined, was which of the two is the greater wonder.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Monday Morning, April 1, 1850.

COTTON—The Cotton market are quite animated on Saturday, and the sales embraced 6500 bales, mostly for Europe, and at very full prices. The rapid falling off in the receipts of late renders holders firm and confident.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	9¾@9¾	Middling Fair	11½@11¾
Ordinary	10@10¼	Fair	12 @12¼
Middling	10¾@11¼	Good Fair	12½@12¾
Good Middling	11¼@11½	Good and Fine	nominal.

TOBACCO—Buyers came forward more actively, and fully 500 hds were purchased, as follows: 30 hds, 3 A at 3¾; 4 at 7¾; and 4 R at 5¾; 45 hds, 35 A, at 7¾ and 10 R at 5¾; 48 hds, 31 A at 7½ and 17 R at 5¾; 95 hds, 44 A at 7¾, 27 R at 6¼ and 24 at 5¾; 6 A (old) at 7¾; 109 hds A (old) at 6¾; 13 hds, 6 A at 8, 2 at 6 and 5 R at 5¾; 24 hds, 15 A at 7¾, 3 at 7 and 6 R at 5¾; and 140 hds, 112 A at 7¾ and 28 R at 5¾ ℔ lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Sugar in fair request, with sales of 300 hhds—Fair, 3¾@5¾. Sales of Molasses 400 to 500 bbls, at 14@18½ for fermenting and 27@32½c ℔ gallon for re-boiled.

FLOUR—The Flour market displayed more steadiness, and some 1400 bbls found purchasers, viz: 400 bbls Ohio at $5 62½, 100 Illinois at $5 75, 310 superfine St Louis at $5 75, 200 do. choice at $6 75, and 165 bbls crossed Fine at $4 87½ ℔ barrel.

CORN—Prices steady, and sales of 2500 sacks, including 1244 sacks at 55, 700 sacks at the same, and the rest in lots at 55@56c ℔ bushel.

OATS—Sales 4000 bushels Alton (in sacks) at 45, and 600 sacks St Louis at 51c ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork was dull, and the largest sale we heard of was 57 bbls Mess at 49 62½ ℔ bbl. Bacon pretty steady, with sales 15 casks Shoulders on the Levee at 3¾, and 25 tierces bagged Hams at 7½c. Lard pretty steady, and the following lots taken: 83 bbls and tierces at 3 13-16, 350 kegs (150 and 200) at 6½, 424 do. prime at 8½ ℔ lb.

HEMP—A sale of 43 bales Dew rotted as follows: 26 bales ordinary at $110, and 17 do. fair at $115 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has again declined, and we notice 2000 bags sold at 9¼, and 2800 do, by auction, at 9 1-16@9¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—A cargo of 400 casks good Carolina was sold at a fraction under 3½c.

WHISKY—Dull. Sales 148 bbls Rectified (two lots) at 22½c ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A ship taken for Havre at 7½c for Cotton, and a British vessel for Liverpool at 5-16d, with the consignment given away.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Sunday Evening, March 31, 1850.

Arrived since last report, per steamer James Hewitt, 64 Beeves; per Montgomery, 81 Beeves; per Persons, 34 Beeves and 258 Sheep; per A. W. Vanleer, 45 Beeves, 165 Calves and 35 Lambs. The Beef Cattle in market are mostly from Western.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*, 6@7½c ℔ lb net; *Fogs*, 5@5½c ℔ lb net; *Sheep*, $2 50@3 50 ℔ head; *Milch Cows*, $30@45 ℔ head; *Calves*, 3¼@3½c ℔ lb net, with occasional sales of fine Veal above the last figure.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

LATITUDE 29° 57' 30" N.—LONGITUDE 90° W.—in Time, 6h.

Cleared Saturday.

Ship Princess Royal, Dugald, Liverpool, Hughton, Rankin & Co
Ship Endocia, Bannerman, Liverpool, F. Maxwell & Co
Ship Chas. Chaloner, Thomas, Liverpool, Wm. Map
Bark Marcia, Bibby, Boston, C. Drake & Co
Bark Fanny, Simmons, Boston, G. W. Hynson
Bark Mercedes, Oliver, Barcelona, Puig, Mir & Co
Bark Gov. Hinckley, Loring, New York, Fosdick & Co
Brig Challenge, Clark, Norfolk and Richmond, G. Wingfield & Co
Brig Creed, Prisbee, Charleston, Barell & Co
Brig Maj. Eagland, French, Charres, O. Wickham
Brig Helena, Robinson, San Francisco, J. Meggett
Brig Ann Maria, Cordell, Cadiz, Puig, Faig
Schr. J. K. Polk, Frederick, Pensacola, J. Hurley
Schr. Lead Mines, Frost, Philadelphia, C. Drake & Co
Schr. Gen. Taylor, Belfour, Sabine Pass, Wetherby & Hopkins
Schr. Tallahassie, Saunders, Apalachicola, E. G. Rogers & Co
Schr. Lois, Pennell, Pensacola, T. C. Twichell & Co

Arrived Saturday.

Br. ship Mary Carson, Morrison, from Liverpool, 25d Jan., to master—Point.
Br. ship Loodianah, Dallimore, from Liverpool, 15th Jan., to master—Point.
Br. bark Indian, Everard, 30 days from Liverpool, to master—24 mty.
Sp. bark Orta, Flora, 50 days from Barcelona, to master—1 m.
Bark Gesinna, —, 21 days from Thomaston, to master—24 mty.
Italian brig Raimondo, Rebuco, from Genoa, 5th February, to H. Hayman & Bro.
Schr. Fowhattan, Caro, 2 days from Pensacola, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Fashion, Martin, from Pointe-à-la-Hache.
Quitano, Linn, from Cincinnati.
Gen. Taylor, Power, from Donaldsonville.
Clarion, Joiner, from Memphis—1067 bales cotton.
Grizzy Tee, from Bayou Sara.
J. L. Webb, Keene, from Saline River—369 bales cotton.
Amazon, Dolphin, from Camden.
Duck River, McKinney, from Jefferson, Texas—187 bs cot.
Towboat Defiance, McPherson, from the Passes.
Towboat Phenix, Crowell, from the Passes.
Towboat Mississippi, Rinehardt, from the Passes.
Towboat Annawan, McCullough, from the Passes.

Arrived Yesterday.

Sp. ship Ynes, Llenas, 57 days from Barcelona, in ballast, to H. Castillo—1st mty.
Br. barque Caroline, Higgins, from Rio de Janeiro, 9th February, to master—1st mty.
Bark Z D, Gorham, 60 days from Rio de Janeiro, to J. L. Morgan & Co—31 mty.
Brig Foster, Baker, 14 days from Charleston, to R. M. Harrison & Co—3d mty.
Sp. brig Elina, Rosas, 36 days from Barcelona, in ballast, to Puig, Mir & Co—1st mty.
Br. brig Scotia, McCall, 13 days from Kingston, Ja., to P. Maxwell & Co—1st mty.
Brig Fornax, —, 25 days from New York, in ballast, to master—Point.
Schr. Star, Parker, 5 days from Corpus Christi, to L. Dobbin—1st mty.

STEAMBOATS.

Montgomery, Estes, from St. Louis.
Winfield Scott, Downey, from Cincinnati.
Lowndes, Jr., Jenks, from Princeton—463 bales cotton.
Jenny Lind, Bender, from Opelousas—151 bales cotton.
Mary Dolphin, Dolphin, from Lockport.
Cherokee, Findlen, from Florence—1267 bales cotton.
Gen. Hamer, Simpson, from Pensacola.
Towboat Hercules, Brown, from the Passes.
Towboat De Veronn, Smith, from the Passes.
Towboat Mary Kingsland, Whann, from the Passes.

BELOW—COMING UP.

Six ships, unknown.

Memoranda.

DIED AT SEA.—John McBride, of St. Andrews, N. B., 2d Mate of the bark Jonathan Goodhue, from Rio de Janeiro, died on the 13th February, of scarlet fever.

Capt. Higgins, of the bark Jonathan Goodhue, reports that the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, Capt. Hudson, arrived at Rio de Janeiro the last of January, from the North—all well.

Towboat Mary Kingsland towed down and to sea, on the 23d ult., ships Union and Petersburg.

Towboat Hercules towed down and to sea, on the 24th ult., ship Lord Raidon, bark Abbott Lord and brig Cyclops.

Towboat De Veronn towed down and to sea, on the 30th ult., ship Sultana and brig Ottawa.

Towboat Defiance towed down and to sea, on the 23d ult., ship Orozimbo and bark Telegraph.

Towboat Phenix towed down and to sea, on the 23d ult., ship George Thatcher and schr. Rosemond.

Towboat Mississippi towed down and to sea, on the 24th ult., barks W. H. D. C. Wright and Henrietta.

Passengers.

Per ship Loodianah, from Liverpool—150 in steerage.
Per bark Blake, from Liverpool—140 in steerage.
Per brig Raimondo, from Genoa—23 in steerage.

AUCTION SALES.

J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

☞ *Sales Arrangeable for the Season*—Slaves, Stock and other Sales, Real Estate, Merchandize and Emigrants, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade; General Auction Office, Office No. 16 Banks Arcade Passage.

AUCTION NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the style and firm of CLARKSON & LANDON, for the purpose of transacting a General AUCTION BUSINESS.

(Signed) JAMES L. CLARKSON.
(Signed) D. L. BEARDO.

mh31 3m

Catalogue Sale.....of.....Dry Goods.

BY F. H. PETITPAIN.

MONDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock—Will be sold, at his Auction Room, No. 6 Canal street—

100 packages and lots of desirable Seasonable GOODS, among which are—Bed Ticks, Bed Linen Drills, Linsdales, Table Damask, Diapers, Linens, Osnaburgs, Table Sets, White Jaconets, Cambrics, Prints, Settings, Printed muslins, Lawns and Organdies, Gingham, Embroidered Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroidered Swiss Muslins; Colored Cambrics, Curtain Muslins and Damasks, Hosiery, Sheets, Laces, and a variety of other Goods.

Terms Short at sale.

☞ Catalogues will be delivered, and Goods ready for examination early on the morning of sale. mh30

Coffee.....Coffee.....Coffee.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

MONDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock—Will be sold, at No. 7 Tchoupitoulas street—

36 bags RIO COFFEE.

Terms cash. mh30

Java Coffee.....and.....Sperm Candles.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

MONDAY, April 1, at 1 o'clock—Will be sold at No. 72 Magazine street, by order and under the inspection of the Port Warden, for account of whom it may concern—

100 bags Old Government JAVA COFFEE.
75 boxes SPERM CANDLES.

Slightly damaged on ship Nathaniel Kimball, from Boston to this port.

Terms cash. mh30

Brandy, Port, Madeira, Champagne and Claret Wines, Absynth, etc.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

MONDAY, April 1, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be sold, at No. 26 Magazine street, between Gravier and Natchez streets, the following WINES and LIQUORS, to close consignments, viz:

26 pipes Spanish Port Wine;
26 hhds do. do.;
16 octaves Sicily Port Wine;
6 do. Cognac Brandy, fourth proof, 1. Brand;
8 do. fine Champagne Brandy, 1837;
250 baskets Champagne, part choice brands;
40 boxes Sparkling Rock;
150 baskets Grignolet;
100 do. Anisette, superfine;
75 do. Absynth (Oil);
25 boxes Absynth, choice;
75 eighth casks Madeira Wine;
75 boxes superior Table Claret Wine;
10 quarter casks Sherry Wine.

The above are all direct importation, and pure.

Terms—$200, cash; $300 to $400, 30 days; over, 4 months for approved paper. mh30

Manilla Rope.....Assorted.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

TUESDAY, April 2, at 10 o'clock—Will be sold, at 80 Poydras street, for account of whom it may concern—

160 coils Manilla Rope, slightly damaged on board ship Nathaniel Kimball, on voyage from Boston to this port.

Terms cash. apl

Groceries.....Provisions.....Liquors, etc.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

TUESDAY, April 2, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be sold, at their Auction store, No. 31 Magazine street, by order of the Underwriters, for account of whom it may concern—

100 bbls MR RAISINS; 300 quarter boxes do.
320 bags Rio and Havana Coffee; 75 boxes Soap;
100 boxes Virginia Tobacco; 100 boxes Pipes;
30,000 Havana Cigars; 50 boxes Tumblers;
30 octaves pure French Brandy; 25 dozen Shovels;
48 eighth casks Domestic Brandy; 50 bbls do.
10 tierces Rice; 500 packages Teas;
75 baskets Olive Oil; 300 reams Paper;
Hams, Beef, Port, etc. etc.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, the following articles, slightly damaged on board ship Nathaniel Kimball:

191 dozen Painted Pails; 48 dozen Brooms;
2 cases, each 24 Chorus; 74 bbls. Red Herring;
2 drums and 31 box's Codfish; apl

Lime.....Lime.....Lime.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

TUESDAY, April 2, at 11 o'clock—Will be sold, at their Auction store, 31 Magazine street, to close a consignment—

300 bbls. Western LIME.

Terms cash. apl

To California Traders.....To California Traders.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock—Will be sold, at their Auction store, No. 31 Magazine street, without reserve—

100 cases, each containing six CLOCKS, packed in good shipping order. Terms cash. apl

☞ SHOWER BATHS—A new and improved SHOWER BATH, at low price, combining a *Shower Bath and Bathing Tub*—may be found at No. 53 Tchoupitoulas street; also, Patent FAN CHAIRS, of various patterns. For sale by HARDING, 137 Tchoupitoulas st.

☞ PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED in the best manner. mh30 3m

☞ COGNAC BRANDY—35 half pipes and 50 qr. casks Martell & Co's superior Brandy, landing ex ship Hothnia, from Bordeaux, for sale in bond, by

mh28 S. WOLFF, 25 Gravier st.

☞ SALT FOR SALE—The cargo of the bark Astoria, 1 at 7½; and 4 R at 5½; 45 hhds, 35 A, at 7¾ and 10 R at 5¾; 48 hhds, 31 A at 7½ and 17 R at 5¾; 95 hhds, 44 A at 7¾, 27 R at 6¼ and 24 at 5¾; 6 A (old) at 7¾; 109 hhds A (old) at 6¾; 13 hhds, 6 A at 8, 2 at 6 and 5 R at 5¾; 24 hhds, 15 A at 7¾, 3 at 7 and 6 R at 5¾; and 140 hhds, 112 A at 7¾ and 28 R at 5¾c ℔ lb.

mh28 KLINGENDER & CO. 23 St. Charles st.

☞ LIME—Cargoes brig Lethean and Schooner Ceylon, now landing and for sale by

mh28 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, No. 98 Magazine street and 11 Red Stores.

☞ LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—160 and 40 Acres wanted. Apply to J. C. BERRY, *No. 22 BANKS ARCADE.* Up Stairs.

☞ WINES—Claret in bf. hhds. and cases; Madeira, Sherry and Port, in quarter and eighth casks, of very superior quality, for sale by

mh29 BARELLI & CO 61 Common street.

☞ PLASTER—300 bbls. Croton; 200 do. Newark; 100 do. Weisenpoint's, for sale by

mh27 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, No. 98 Magazine street and 11 Red Stores.

☞ ITALIAN MARBLE—1000 Marble Slabs, Marble ——— of all sizes, and a few blocks White Marble and Bardillo, received direct from Carrara, for sale by

mh27 BARELLI & CO., 61 Common street.

☞ CEMENT—1000 bbls. Denman's and Nelson & Brown's Rosendale Cement, for sale by

mh26 6t JOHNSTRUDT & CO. 146 Gravier st.

☞ SALT—Coarse and Fine Liverpool Salt, in Bleached and Unbleached sacks, landing and in store and for sale by

fy28 JOHN TOOLE, 78 Bank Place.

☞ NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

DR. OBGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, for Fever and Ague, and intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and the various forms of Bilious diseases.

Unequaled capability for the thorough and permanent cure of those diseases of the liver and other important organs, which attend the diseases of bilious climates.—For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres st.
Only Agents for New Orleans.

☞ Dealers supplied on liberal terms. 26 6m

Removal.

DR. GEO. KELLOGG, Homœopathist, has Removed his Office and Residence to No. 43 PERDIDO STREET, near the Carrollton Railroad Depot. 61 tmhy

AMUSEMENTS.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

ORLEANS STREET, between Royal