NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1850.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the weather was delightful—an agreeable change from the blustering "Norther" and chilling storm of the day previous. The ladies took advantage of the pleasant time, and Camp, Chartres and Canal streets felt the influence of woman.

BURGLARY.—An attempt was made a few nights since to force the premises of Alderman Lanata, in Rampart street, between St. Peter and Toulouse streets. A free colored man named Henry Briggs was arrested yesterday upon suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

ASSAULT UPON A WHITE PERSON.—Fanny, a free woman of color, for abusing and insulting Miguel Ramire, was sent yesterday by Recorder Genois to take her trial before the Criminal Court.

LARCENY.—John Dewit was placed in custody yesterday to await the action of Recorder Baldwin for an alleged theft of $2 50 from the drawer of Mr. Hoffman, at 72 Front Levee.

ASSAULTING A BOY.—Alexander Corbin, of the steamboat Natchez No. 2, was arrested yesterday for a violent assault upon Lewis H. Dequoi, the cabin boy on said boat.

ARREST.—N. T. Sutherland was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of S. T. Klinch, who accuses him of obtaining $677 worth of liquors upon false pretences. Whether this is one of the modes of enforcing payment of a doubtful account, or a case deserving of criminal prosecution, the evidence before Recorder Baldwin will explain.

A JUVENILE DELINQUENT.—A lad of fourteen years of age, named Wm. Barker, was caught yesterday in the act of stealing a gold watch from the bar of the coffee-house of Peter Keenan, in St. Charles street. The boy is an orphan and came to this city two years ago from England; since that time he has supported himself by selling papers. The advice of older comrades induced him to take this first bold step in guilt, and thus enter that broad road of crime from which few turn aside.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry.*—Stephen McLean was put on his trial yesterday on the charge of robbery. The prisoner was found guilty by the jury without leaving their seats.

In the case of Joseph Fernandez, accused of larceny, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, as no witnesses appeared to prosecute.

John Kurr alias Jack Carter, was tried on the charge of having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass the same. He was acquitted and discharged.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING.—Pierre Olidon made a complaint yesterday against a man named James, residing in Levee street, between Champs Elysées and Marigny streets, charging him with passing and manufacturing base coin. Olidon testified that he had placed money at sundry times in the hands of James, and that when he received the amount back, on the 11th inst., thirty-five spurious half dollars were found in the sum paid him. He also deposed that James was engaged at Versailles in making this kind of coin. A search warrant was issued, but nothing could be found upon the premises. James fled on the first alarm, and has not been found.

ASSAULT.—One Robert Robertson was required yesterday to give bonds for his appearance before the First District Court. Mary Davis told a lamentable story of wrongs endured and blows received. The last act in the domestic drama was enacted in front of the residence of complainant, corner of Custom-house and Franklin streets, where she received manifold buffets from the ungallant Robertson.

Alfred Ross, having heard of the arrest of his friend, took up the cudgels in his defence, and, walking in the footsteps of his ill astrious predecessor, marched directly to the house of the said Mary Davis. A word and a blow compromised his protest against the indignity to which Robertson had been subjected, and he was procuring cards to improve upon the example set by his friend, when a chivalrous knight called Hanson interposed his stalwart arm and did valiant battle for the injured damsel. Loud waged the war and hotter grew the strife, until the guardians of the peace rushed in, and, with their usual discrimination, arrested all the parties. Mary in the morning also made an affidavit against Ross, and the accused gave bail for his appearance.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—An hour sufficed yesterday to clear the calendar and the dock, the benches and the chairs, to vacate the seats of the members of the press and that of the officer of justice. The cases called up, with one exception, were of that vegetable character known as "small potatoes," but not of that species which are never known to grow larger.

John Thompson and John McCauley were arraigned on the charge of being found in the premises of Mr. Derban, on St. Charles street, about 12 o'clock on the night previous. Two jimmies and a camphine lamp were found in their possession. These suspicious circumstances induced the Recorder to remand the accused for further examination.

Jas. Liddenberg, charged with robbing a drunken man of $10, was sent down in default of a voucher, and despite of a long story which he inflicted on the patience of his auditory. $10 was found in the pocket of James.

Esten Doran, a miserable specimen of a numerous class, received the shelter of the work-house as a refuge from the street.

A young man named E. B. Woodruff, whose appearance promised better things, was sent before the First District Court for purloining small sums of money from the till of a bar-room. He did not attempt to assert his innocence, but relied upon the fact that circumstantial evidence was the only proof against him.

STEAMER SUNK.—The steamer Clipper, with a full cargo of Salt, was sunk, by striking a stump, near Edgeville, Cumberland river, on the 2d inst.

☞ Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory at Washington, has addressed a letter to the National Intelligencer, under date of April 1, on the subject of the return of the great Comet of 1264, which is supposed to have returned in 1556, and which is expected to re-appear about this time. Lieut. M. says that Messrs. Barber and Hind, of England, who have expended a vast amount of labor in calculating the return of this comet, think it is possible that it may be retarded by Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, till 1851. The letter further says that the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Georgetown College, who sailed from Baltimore in October last for the benefit of his health, writes to Prof. Curley, that on the 28th of November at 7½ P. M. (no latitude or longitude given,) "he saw distinctly a comet to westward, nearly in the track of the sun, and about 14 degrees above the horizon, as measured with the quadrant, the nucleus very distinct, and about as large in appearance as Mars, the tail curved and pointed towards the south, (S. W.,) quite bright, and nearly a degree in length, as visible to the naked eye, but much larger when viewed with the spy-glass. It was seen by all the crew for twenty minutes, when a cloud intercepted it and it never more was seen."

CALIFORNIA FORTUNES.—A Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, says: "A gentleman from California, now here, says that Col. Frémont is the richest man in the world. His gold mine will probably be saleable, in a few years, at six millions an acre. Mr. Wright mentioned, to-day, that he knows of spots belonging to the Government, which are worth six millions of dollars an acre, and will produce from ten to twenty per cent. a year on that sum."

CALIFORNIA VESSELS IN DISTRESS.—By the brig Eleanor, at this port last evening from St. Thomas, we learn that the steamship New Orleans, Capt Wood, from New York for California, arrived at St. Thomas on the 2d ult., in distress, having experienced very heavy weather when only a few days out. She was considerably damaged in her upper works, but was receiving all necessary repairs on the 20th, and would proceed on her voyage in a few days. The bark Clearmont, Lermond, from New Orleans for San Francisco, arrived at St Thomas on the 11th ult., in distress, and leaking badly. She had been condemned, and was to be sold for the benefit of the underwriters. The ship Shakspeare, Clark, heretofore reported at St. Thomas, in distress, was repairing on the 20th, and would be ready to sail for San Francisco in a few days.—*Baltimore American, 4th inst.*

☞ Verdi is writing an opera, founded on Shakspeare's "Tempest."

MAN MISSING.—Mr. Jacob Schenck, of Buffalo,

The Home Department.

From the belief that the duties performed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the act passed 3d March, 1849, establishing the Home Department, are not generally known, we have made the following condensation of it:

Synopsis of an Act to Establish the "Home Department."

SECTION 1. Creates the office of the Department of the Interior, to be appointed by the President and Senate, and to hold his office by the same tenure, and receive the same compensation as the other Secretaries of the Executive Departments, $6000.

SEC. 2. The "Secretary of the Interior" shall exercise and perform all the acts of supervision, appeal and control over the Patent Office, now exercised by the Secretary of State, etc.

SEC. 3. The "Secretary of the Interior" shall exercise and perform all the duties of supervision, appeal and control in relation to the General Land Office, now discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc., and to control the accounts of the proceeds, in the same manner as now exercised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. The supervisory power now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the "marshals, clerks and other officers of all the courts of the United States," shall be exercised by the "Secretary of the Interior;" controls all accounts and money matters, as now exercised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. The "Secretary of the Interior" shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the War Department in relation to all the acts of the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs," and control all accounts and moneyed affairs, now exercised by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. The "Secretary of the Interior" shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretaries of War and Navy, in relation to the acts of the "Commissioner of Pensions;" controls all accounts and moneyed matters as now are under control of the Third and Fourth Auditors and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. The "Secretary of the Interior" shall exercise all supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of State, in relation to all acts of marshals and others in "taking and returning the census," controls accounts and moneyed matters and estimates, now exercised by the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. Shall exercise and control all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the lead mines and the agents thereof.

SEC. 9. Shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the President over the Superintendent of Public Buildings; and control all accounts and money matters now controlled by the First Auditor and First Comptroller, *provided*, that the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress shall exercise the power to make and enforce rules and regulations for the care, preservation and police of the capital, etc.

SEC. 10. Shall exercise a supervisory power and control over the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia as now exercised by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. He is authorized to appoint a Chief Clerk, with a salary of $2000; and the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, may appoint, from the Treasury Department proper, to the Department of the Interior, such clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury as perform the duties over which the Secretary of the Interior is given by this act to the Secretary of the Interior; which said clerks shall be hereafter subject to the appointing and removing power of the Secretary of the Interior; also the clerks of the several Bureaus hereto-fore appointed, and removable by the heads of Departments, shall remain of which and such as are transferred by this act to the Department of the Interior.

There are other sections of the act establishing, in the Treasury Department proper, a bureau to be called the "Commissioner of Customs," with a salary of $3000 per annum; the office of "Assistant Secretary of the Treasury," with an annual salary of $3000, etc., which, however, have no reference to the Department of the Interior, established by the preceding sections of the act.

Below we give the names, with the salaries annexed, of all the officers appointed for this new executive department of Government:

Organization of the Department of the Interior:

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary and member of the Executive Cabinet.....$6000
Daniel Goddard, Chief Clerk.....2000

LAND BUREAU:

Hon. Justin Butterfield.....3000

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

John Reid, Principal Clerk.....1800
Jos. S. Wilson, Chief Clerk of Private Land Claims..1800
Jos. S. Wilson, Chief Clerk of Surveys.....1800
Nathan Sargent, Recorder.....1600
Thomas Ewing Jr., Secretary to the President to sign Patents.....1500

INDIAN BUREAU:

Orlando Brown, Commissioner.....3000
A. L. Lougbery, Chief Clerk.....1700

PENSION OFFICE, ON BUREAU—*Including Army & Navy:*

Jas. L. Edwards, Commissioner.....$3000
Jas. G. Barret, Chief Clerk.....2200

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:

Ignatius Mudd, Commissioner.....2000

BUREAU OF PATENTS:

Thomas Ewbank, Commissioner.....3000
Dr. W. Hutchinson Lane-ace, Chief Clerk.....1700
W. P. N. Fitzgerald, Examiner.....2000
Charles G. Page, " 2000
Henry B. Renwick, " 2000
Leonard D. Gale, " 1800
Jas. H. Lane, Assistant " 1500
Jasper Cooper, " 1500
Wm. B. Stones, " 1500
Tilton R. Peale, " 1400
A. L. McIntire, Draughtsman.....1400
A. B. Stoughton, Machinist.....1250
F. S. Skinner, Agricultural Clerk.....1000

PENITENTIARY FOR D. C.:

Thomas Fisman, Warden.....1500
Three Inspectors (at $100 each).....300

As seen by the above, Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was placed by President Taylor at the head of this Department of the Interior. The only appropriations of means made by the act for the organization of the Department are $6,000 for the Secretary and $2,000 for a Chief Clerk. The 11th section provides for the transfer, to the Department of the Interior, of clerks from other departments, especially from that of the Treasury. As to whether such transfers were made we have no reliable information; but letter-writers from Washington communicate the rumor that such transfers were not made, and that Mr. Ewing had, with a view to the organization of his department, made a considerable number of appointments to clerkships, for which he had not the authority of law. Embraced in the deficiency appropriation bill, recently reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives, we notice an item of upwards of $14,000 for clerkships in the Department of the Interior for the last year. The question, in consequence, has arisen as to whether Mr. Ewing has not been guilty of a usurpation of authority in making these appointments. A resolution has been introduced by Mr. Bright, in the Senate, inquiring whether or not he has appointed officers not provided for by law, what salaries have been paid to them, what transfers of clerks have been made from bureaus of other departments, etc. The resolution implies a serious charge against the Secretary. On the other hand, there are Senators who think it a hard measure of justice to require of an officer of government very important duties, and not to provide adequate means for their performance. We shall not, for ourselves, at this time, offer any opinion in reference to the question.

MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN NEW YORK.—The New York Sun says: "A new hotel is in project up town on Broadway, intended to cover a whole block, and to exceed in magnificence any hotel in the world. It is to be built before the coming winter."

MINNESOTA.—Minnesota is the aboriginal name for the St. Peter's river, and means *turbid water; Minne* being water in the language of the N'Dacotahs, and *Sota*, turbid or muddy. The Territory contains an area of 166,000 square miles, with as large an amount of arable land, fit for immediate cultivation, as in most of the States, in proportion to its extent. Four or five large States may yet be carved out of this immense territory.

☞ The New York Express says that Mrs. Forrest has employed Mr. O'Conor to conduct her suit against Mr. Forrest in her contemplated application for divorce. The case is likely to excite unusual interest and feeling, both from the conspicuous character of the parties to the divorce, and the important witnesses which will no doubt be brought into court.

CUBA EXPEDITION.—The NewYork Herald, speaking of the *latest* Cuban expedition, says: "The truth of the matter is this:—The whole affair is a humbug, a hoax, originating in Washington, and indebted for its existence to a few credulous correspondents of silly newspapers."

☞ It was a beautiful observation of the late William Hazlitt, that "there is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass 'no day without a line'—via no place without the company of a book—we may with ease fill libraries or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have."

NAPOLEON AT SEA.—Bourrienne, in his Memoirs, gives some interesting particulars of the habits and occupations of Napoleon when at sea. In the following passage, the good natural feeling manifested appears in strange contrast with the recklessness induced by a military conqueror's usual pursuits: "In a long voyage it is impossible to prevent accidents from men falling overboard. This occurrence happened several times with us, from the crowded state of our vessel. On these occasions it was strange to witness the instinctive force of humanity in the bosom of that man, so lavish of the blood of his fellow creatures on the field of battle, and who was about to shed torrents of it in that very Egypt whither we were going. Whenever a man fell into the water, the Commander-in-Chief had no rest till he was saved. He constantly ordered the ship to lay to, showed the most lively uneasiness till the unfortunate was recovered, and ordered me to recompense liberally those most active in the rescue. Sailors who had thus distinguished themselves, when guilty of some breach of discipline, were always exempted from punishment. I remember, during one dark night, a noise was heard as of a man overboard. Bonaparte instantly gave the word to put the ship about, till the presumed victim should be rescued from inevitable death. The crew hastened from all quarters; exertions were redoubled; and at length we fished up—what! The victim was—a quarter of beef, which had slipped from a noose over the side. He ordered me to reward the sailors who had exposed themselves more than usual. 'I might,' said he 'have been a man; and these brave fellows have shown neither less activity nor less courage.'"

A FIGHT AMONG THE FISHERMEN.—Bernardo Capetti, a vender of the finny tribe, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, in which he gave the following statement: On the 11th inst. accompanied by his partner, Antony Ponce, he went to Lake Borgne, in the Parish of St. Bernard, to purchase fish. The moment they arrived they were attacked by a gang of men, numbering at least forty, among whom were several negroes; fire arms were discharged at them, and Ponce received several wounds in the face and hands. Yesterday the deponent recognized one of the assailants in the person of Manuel Sallao, who was passing at the time through the market. Sallao was arrested and held to bail.

PERUVIAN DEBT AND GUANO.—For twenty years Peruvian stock has been offered at 50 per cent. and no purchaser. It has gone up day by day, until it is now worth 120 per cent. This wonderful change is owing to the discovery of those beds of Guano on the desert rocks off her coast. So a dunghesp has proved a source of more wealth than the silver mines of Potosi. One stock-broker on London 'Change has realized about a quarter of a million by his investments. Mr. Lewis H. Halseward has always stood up for American stocks, and when Pennsylvania for a moment was doubtful, he still asserted that there was no danger. We can afford to submit to a score of Cockney tourists with their impressions, for one such friend.

THE COST OF INTEMPERANCE.—In the State of New York there are 7000 grog shops. The money expended in them annually amounts to $25,000,000. In 1849, 46,000 intemperate persons were arrested for crime. Nine-tenths of the crime committed is traceable to this vice. In Great Britain there is spent for bread £130,000,000; for liquors, £250,000,000—"one-half penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!" $30,000,000 wheat are annually distilled. In England there are 110,000 grog shops.

IMITATION OF MARBLE.—Mr. S. W. Davis, of Cincinnati, has discovered a process by which an imitation of marble upon common sand-stone, or wood, can be made so accurately that the closest scrutiny can scarcely perceive the difference.

NEW YORK CITY EXPENSES.—The Delta is very fond of referring to the expenses of New York, and is continually holding up their economy and prudence to the imitation of our city authorities. What does the Delta think of this item—*for refreshments*, $11,800?

☞ It is proposed that the Stark Monument to be built in New Hampshire, shall be of granite, and 160 feet high—to cost not far from $40,000. The location is to be determined hereafter.

☞ An Indian is confined in jail at St. Louis awaiting his trial for the murder of a Government courier on the prairies. The witnesses are Indians, and were brought into court, but it was found impossible to make the interpreter understand the nature of an oath.

☞ The American Telegraph Company are engaged in establishing a telegraph line from the eastern cities, through Knoxville, Chattanooga, Huntsville, Tuscumbia, thence connecting with the line to NewOrleans. At Chattanooga it will connect with the line to Charleston and NewOrleans via Mobile.

SEWARDISM.—The Christian Inquirer says: "We have read Mr. Webster's speech with profound sorrow. Its moral level seems to us low. Its highest principle appears to be allegiance to the letter of the constitution, without much regard to the essential right and wrong of the conduct in which such loyalty involves us."

VIRGINIA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Legislature has subscribed half a million to the Central Railroad, and pledged the faith of the State for nearly a million more, for other works.

MR. SECRETARY CRAWFORD AND THE GALPHIN CLAIM.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Picayune, says: "The Galphin Claim Committee are expected to impeach Secretary Crawford. He will forthwith resign." We cannot credit this statement without further developments.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, April 13, 1850.

The past week has not been an active one for business generally. The Europa's accounts were received on Saturday last, and being of an unexpectedly unfavorable character for Cotton, have retarded the operations in that great staple, as most factors have firmly refused the reduced offers made by buyers since their receipt. In Tobacco the transactions have been light, though at firm prices, which has also been the case with Sugar. Flour is lower, while Corn has again advanced, owing to scanty supplies. For Provisions the rates have varied but slightly.

In about a week we may look for later news from Europe by the steamer Hibernia, which was to leave Liverpool for Boston on the 6th inst.

COTTON—The reception on Saturday morning last of the Europa's news, announcing a further decline in Cotton at Liverpool, brought our market nearly to a stand, and the sales up to Wednesday morning did not exceed 4000 bales, viz: 1400 on Saturday, 1000 on Monday, and 2600 on Tuesday, at an average decline of about ¼ of a cent. Buyers would no doubt have operated more extensively at a little further concession, but factors looking only at the rapidly decreasing receipts, generally resisted it. On Wednesday and Thursday some 2200 bales changed hands without material alteration in the rates, while yesterday the transactions were confined to about 1000 bales, making the week's business 8700 bales, taken mostly for Spain and the Continent, and at prices, though irregular and easier in many cases, we think it necessary to place our quotations only ¼c below those of this day week. The receipts proper at this port since the 1st September are 714,057 bales, against 951,252 to the same time in 1849, and at all the United States ports there is a decrease of 521,610 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	9½@9¾	Middling Fair	11½@11¾
Ordinary	10½@10¾	Fair	12½@12¾
Middling	11 @11¼	Good Fair	13½@ —
Good Middling	11¼@11½	Good and Fine	nominal.

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton.	Tobacco, hhds
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1849	13,475	12,800
Received past week	13,713	2,337
" previously	719,344—733,057	22,252—25,589
Exported past week	39,812	369
" previously	524,959—564,771	21,712—22,101
Stock on hand, not cleared	181,761	16,328

TOBACCO—The transactions in Tobacco have been comparatively light this week, owing to the limited quantity inspected rather than to any want of inquiry. Buyers are only deterred from operating by this circumstance, and prices are very fully sustained at the advanced rates of last week. The week's sales sum up 800 hhds, (including only 96 yesterday) and the quotations are stid for Lugs, 4@5¾; Inferior to Common, 6¼@7; Fair to Choice, 7¼@9; Mason County, 6½@8½ ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—The arrivals of Sugar have been light, and the demand, though only moderate, has been sufficient to keep up prices at the slight advance noticed in our last weekly review. The sales have averaged from 250 to 300 hhds a day, making those of the week about 1700 hhds, of which 250 were disposed of yesterday. Prices are steady and we again quote Inferior and Common 3¾@3½, Fair to Fully Fair 3¾@4⅛, Prime and Choice, 4¼@4½ ⅌ lb. On Plantation we hear of some 700 hhds sold at 3½@4½ ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Prices have been well sustained, the demand, though limited, keeping pace with the receipts, and some 3000 bbls have found purchasers, including 350 yesterday at a range generally of 16@19½c for Good Common, and 21@23c ⅌ gallon for Re-boiled. Inferior lots, however, are still occasionally sold as low as 12@14c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The receipts throughout the week have continued to exceed the demand, and in consequence prices have again receded 15 to 25 cents, the decline being greater on Ohio and ordinary shipping brands. The week's sales sum up at about 7000 bbls (against receipts of 14,613,) the prevailing rates recently being $5 25@$5 37½ for Ohio, $5 37½@$5 62½ for Illinois, etc, and $5 60@$5 80 for St Louis Superfine, and $6 12½@$6 50 ⅌ bbl for Extra Marks. Yesterday 550 bbls Ohio sold, in two lots, at $5 25, 200 Fine at $4 82½, and 120 bbls Extra Choice St Louis (Union) in many lots, at $7 00 ⅌ bbl. Exports of the week 1363 bbls.

GRAIN—Light receipts, together with a fair shipping demand, have again put up prices 6 to 8 cents ⅌ bushel, the week's sales amounting to 19,000 sacks, at 56@60c early in the week, though 63@66c have been paid since, and 7000 sks sold yesterday from the Levee, mostly at 64@66c ⅌ bushel. Oats have been quite firm, and selling freely at 45@50c for Ohio, Indiana, etc, and 55@55c ⅌ bushel for St Louis. Bran still brings high prices, the latest sales from the Levee being $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lb. Of Wheat the market remains entirely bare. Week's receipts 17,871 sacks Corn. Exports 22,811 sacks.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has not only been firmer since our last, but a slight advance has been realized, though no permanent improvement can be expected as long as prices remain so low in the Eastern market. On Saturday sales of 560 bbls Mess at $9 00, and 300 Prime at $7 50, but since the rates have been rather higher, and probably some 1500 to 1800 bbls have been disposed of, mostly at ⅌ 62½@⅌ 75 for Mess (in large and small lots) at $7 50 for Prime, and ⅌ 00@⅌ 12½ ⅌ bbl for M O. Yesterday Mess was retailing at ⅌ 70@⅌ 75, M O selling, in small lots, at ⅌ 12½, and Prime at $7 50 ⅌ bbl. Further sales of 200,000 lb Bulk Pork have been made at 2½ for Shoulders, 4½ for Hams, ⅌ 62½@⅌ 67½ ⅌ 100 lb for good Hog-round. Bacon has continued quite steady for Sides, which are in request, while Shoulders are dull and depressed, the sales reaching 400 to 500 casks at 4¾@5½c for the former and 3½@3¾c for the latter, the outside rates for Cincinnati cured. Hams are in limited request at 6@7¼ for Plain, Bagged, etc, and 7¾@10c ⅌ lb for good Canvased to very choice Sugar Cured. In Beef, there have been no considerable transactions to our knowledge, and prices remain about the same as last quoted, $11 00@$11 50 for Mess, $7 75@$8 25 for Prime, and $5 00 ⅌ bbl for B Beef.

LARD—Has been in steady request, but light supplies have confined the transactions within narrow limits, and not over 2000 bbls and tierces have been sold at 5@5¼c for very Inferio to Prime, and 3400 kegs at 6@6½c, according to quality, including yesterday 300 kegs strictly Choice Leaf at 7c, and 100 bbls No 2 at 5½c ⅌ lb.

RICE—A very limited demand has continued to prevail, and not over 200 to 300 casks have found buyers at 3¾@3½c for Carolina, according to quality, etc.

WHISKY—Prices, owing to continued large receipts, have again fallen off ½@1 cent, and there is no general demand even at the reduction. During the week some 1600 bbls Rectified have been disposed of at 20½@20¾c, and yesterday we noticed sales of 220 bbls, in two lots, at 20½@20¾c ⅌ gallon. Common lower, and 21½c ⅌ gallon, the rate at which 100 bbls sold yesterday.

BAGGING AND ROPE—A fair demand has existed, and some 2200 pieces and coils have found buyers, the ruling cash rates being 14 and 7c, though 14¼ and 7½c have been obtained on long time, with interest. Yesterday 175 coils brought 7c, and 40 pieces, power loom, 14½c cash.

GUNNY BAGS—Still extremely dull at 8½@9c cash for new 2¼ bushel bags in bales.

SALT—Several cargoes of Liverpool have come in, but so far as we know, none have been sold. The rates from second hand are now a little lower, say $1 25@$1 30 for Fine, and $1 62½@$1 75 ⅌ sack for Coarse, delivered; St. Martins was last sold for 18c ⅌ bushel.

HEMP—250 bales dew-rotted were disposed of early in the week, as follows: 156 bales at $100 50 and 294 at $100 ⅌ ton.

LEAD—We quote 5c for Upper Mines, that being the rate of the last sale.

LIME—No cargo arrivals, and Thomaston retailing at $1 62½@$1 75 ⅌ cask.

HAY—Prices are again a little lower, and some 1300 bales Northern and Western have been sold at $18@19 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Early in the week nothing was done in Rio, but on Wednesday morning prices gave way, and the sales of that day and Thursday and Friday, were 3800 bags, at 8c ⅌ lb, together with some smaller lots at 8¼@8½c from second hands. The direct imports are still 74,000 bags behind last year's to date. The stock now in first and second hands is 86,000 bags.

TALLOW—City Rendered is held at 7c ⅌ lb, but we hear of no large sales.

EXCHANGES—Sterling Bills have again improved, and may now be quoted at 108½ @ 109¼: New York 60 day bills in fair demand, at ½@1 ⅌ cent discount. Sight Checks ½@1 ⅌ cent premium.

FREIGHTS—Still very dull, and Cotton taken to Liverpool in British vessels to fill at 3-16@¼d. The new engagements are two ships for Naas at $4 75 for Staves; one for Spain at $7 and $8 for Tobacco; and a bark for Corunna at $8 for Tobacco.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Friday Evening, April 12, 1850.

Arrived during the week, 747 head of Western Beeves, 78 Cows, 223 Calves, 1019 hogs, 766 Sheep, and 31 Horses. The market during the past week has been but moderately, and some days scantily supplied with Beef Cattle. Of yesterday's receipts, which comprise 283 head of Western, scarcely 250 (including the previous week's stock) were left on sale. Good and Fine Western sold at 5@6½c ⅌ lb net, though some fine cattle held at 7@7½c. The supply of Hogs is considerably increased, prices varying at 4½@5c ⅌ lb net. Sheep are scarce, and good Kentucky bring readily $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ head. Good Milch Cows sell at $30@$55 ⅌ head, with a fair supply. Calves are in demand, and prices well maintained at 6@12½c ⅌ lb net.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Alabama, Foster, Chagres. C. J. Meeker & Co
Steamship Yazoo, Thompson, Brazos St. Jago. Harris & Morgan
Ship Leonidas, Jordan, Genoa. H. V. Baxter
Br. ship Dolinda, Kelly, Liverpool. Jas. Magee & Co
Br. ship Vocator, McMahon, Liverpool. Jas. Magee & Co
Br. bark Abercrombie, Lutil, Gottenburg. D. Kennedy, Jr
Sp. brig Colon, Pujol, Barcelona. J. Tintora
Brig Lucy Waite, Waite, New York. J. P. Whitney & Co
Schr. Alice, Miner, Pensacola. John Hurley
Schr. L. F. Rogers, Ashby, Apalachicola, E. G. Rogers & Co

Arrived Yesterday.

Ship Jas. Corner, Corner, 50 days from Liverpool, to master

Ship Iquian, Ranlett, 19 days from Boston, to master—2 my.
Bark Tyringham, Howes, from Kingston, Ja., 30th ult., to C. Hyneman—21 my.
Brig Marshal Ney, Stiles, 21 days from New York, to master—1st my.

STEAMBOATS.

Alhambra, Smith, from St. Louis.
Amaranth, Pierce, from St. Louis.
Hiram Powers, Hawley, from Cincinnati.
Quaker Hill, Tolton, from Louisville—19 bales cotton.
Saladin, Coleman, from Louisville.
Cotton Plant, Hunter, from Fort Smith—1001 bales cotton.
Nassau No. 2, Leathers, from Vicksburg—882 bales cotton.
California, Mahlon, from Mobile.
St. Charles, Allen, from Mobile.
Chancellor, Bacon, from Louisville.
Towboat Anglo-Saxon, Davis, from the Passes.

Memoranda.

Towboat Anglo-Saxon towed down and to sea, on the 5th inst., ship Ontario, bark Margaret Pollock, brig Redron.

[By Telegraphic Dispatch.]

SOUTH-WEST PASS, April 12, 24 P. M.—The ship Isaac Newton, John C. Bush, consigned to master, has arrived here from Glasgow.

Passengers.

For ship Jas. Corner, from Liverpool—Mr Barrett and lady; Mr White, Mr Andrews—and 1 steerage.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

[Note.—In the First municipality (designated in the following lists by the letter 1) the Nos. commence at the Railroad and run up; in the Second (2), the Nos. commence above the Barracks and run down; No. 1 being Flatboat Landing, in the Third (3rd), the Nos. commence to the Railroad and run down, No. 1 being Ferry wharf.]

Ships.

Abolition.....13,m2
Alex Fox.....1,m1
Adrian.....4,m2
Amaranth.....1,m1
Ann Parker.....1,m1
Amey.....12,m2
Amelia.....13,m1
Andromeda.....12,m2
Argo.....15,m2
Arabia.....2,m1
Ann Sophia.....1,m1
Avalanche.....3,m1
Belfast.....1,m1
Bland.....21,m2
Boaliona.....14,m2
Bolton.....1,m1
C. A. M. Clark.....1,m1
C. Brander.....4,m1
Charlotte.....1,m1
Camillus.....18,m1
Carina.....2,m1
Caroline.....1,m1
Casilian.....2,m2
Cato.....9,m1
Columbiana.....1,m1
Choice Hill.....4,m2
Chas. Saunders.....22,m1
Charlotte.....1,m1
City of Lincoln.....11,m1
Cuba.....1,m1
Cornelia.....11,m2
Clothorne.....1,m1
Cleone.....1,m1
Cairo.....1,m1
Creole.....2,m2
Cincinnati.....1,m1
Edmund.....14,m2
Effingham.....23,m2
Emerald.....1,m1
Emma Field.....26,m2
England.....11,m2
Eliza Queen.....1,m1
Emily Taylor.....8,m2
Emerald.....1,m1
Geo. F. Patten.....16,m2
George Turner.....1,m1
Gertrude.....1,m1
Halcyon.....21,m2
Helena.....8,m1
Hope.....1,m1
Houghton.....21,m2
Huron.....17,m2
Independence.....1,m1
Ind. a.....14,m2
James Corner.....2,m2
Jasper.....1,m1
Jenny Lind.....12,m2
Jessica.....20,m2
Jos. Maria.....16,m2
Judah Touro.....2,m2
Lorne.....9,m2
Michael Angelo.....3,m2
Middlesex.....18,m2
Montezuma.....13,m2
Mt. Washington.....4,m2
Nath'l Kimball.....Point
Noble.....13,m2
Ocean Queen.....2,m2
Old England.....27,m2
Olympia.....25,m2
Ophir.....1,m1
Oregon.....13,m1
Orleans.....8,m2
Oscar.....1,m1
Parthenon.....14,m2
Pasaia.....1,m1
Portland.....1,m1
Potomac.....14,m2
Pursuit.....8,m2
Quebec.....2,m2
Rappahannock.....4,m2
Rebecca.....2,m2
Rosilinda.....18,m2
Reliance, Tobacco wh
Sarah Louisa.....14,m2
Sabala.....1,m1
Sea-Bird.....6,m1
Silas Holmes.....1,m1
Soldan.....28,m2
Sultana.....8,m1
Suffolk.....17,m2
Superb.....3,m1
Tabor.....1,m1
Tallyrand.....12,m2
Tamaroa.....16,m2
Tuscarora.....1,m1
Tuscumbia.....4,m2
Thos. Wright.....6,m1
Tuscaloosa.....1,m1
Transit.....22,m2
United States.....31,m2
Wm. A. Cooper.....1,m1
Wallace.....19,m2
Wm. Worth.....1,m1
Windsor Castle.....1,m1
Wilson Kennedy.....26,m2
Wm. Penn.....1,m1
Zetland.....1,m1

Barks.

Alabama.....1,m1
Alex. Fox.....13,m1
Arthur.....1,m1
Alain.....7,m1
Bride.....1,m1
Cephalrida.....15,m1
Champion.....26,m2
Conway.....1,m1
Delphos.....16,m2
Ellen.....1,m1
Georgiana.....21,m2
Gertrude.....1,m1
Helena.....13,m2
Henry.....Cuba
Isaac.....1,m1
Isabella Stewart.....1,m1
J. W. Dyer.....3,m1
John Walker.....Point
Jane Douglass.....1,m1
Joseph Fish.....5,m2
Levant.....1,m1
Louisiana.....1,m1
Lycurgus.....4,m1
Mandarin.....16,m2
Mitadas.....12,m2
New York Packet.....12,m2
Orbita.....11,m1
Patrick Henry.....11,m2
Pilgrim.....4,m1
Pallock.....12,m2
Prince of Wales.....12,m2
Rosa Maria.....3,m1
Roxana.....34,m2
Saragossa.....3,m1
Sarah Hildes.....Point
Sarah H. Hill.....1,m1
Sarah Louisa.....14,m2
Seneca.....4,m1
Sweden.....17,m2
St. Lawrence.....11,m2
Syria.....16,m2
Texas.....1,m1
Thomaston.....6,m2
Tyringham.....21,m2
Virginia (Am.).....7,m2
Wassenaumsen.....12,m2
William.....1,m1
Wm. A. Scandrett.....1,m1
Yarmouth.....2,m1
Z D.....7,m1

Brigs.

Alanza.....24,m2
Apalachicola.....Point
Bache McEvers.....10,m2
Belmonte.....Point
Chanite.....1,m1
Cupido.....12,m1
Ellen.....8,m2
Egyptian.....1,m1
Eliza.....13,m1
Emily Taylor.....1,m1
Emelina.....1,m1
Emily.....8,m1
Ellen.....1,m1
Erie.....13,m1
F. P. Beck.....8,m2
Florence.....1,m1
Foster.....9,m2
Gen. Taylor.....1,m1
Gen. L. Abbott.....7,m2
Gen. Palmer.....1,m1
H. Kelloch.....1,m1
Harlesinger.....10,m2
Harriet.....1,m1
Hindoo.....1,m1
Hollander.....10,m1
Isabella.....23,m2
Joseph.....7,m2
Lafayette.....11,m2
Lutheria.....1,m1
Marion.....Alabama
Marblehead.....1,m1
Marshal Ney.....12,m2
Mayflower.....8,m2
Montezuma.....Point
Oliver.....1,m1
P. M. Sears.....Point
Palmo.....1,m1
Portland.....11,m2
R. H. Hiller.....Prescott
Rapidan.....Point
Sagadahoc.....10,m2
Stephen Young.....8,m1
Sarah Wilcox.....1,