NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1850.

SWINDLING.—Henry Walker was sent yesterday by Recorder Genois, before the First District Court, on the charge of obtaining cheaper for $15 of worthless bills, from one Jacob Guerimon, a discharged soldier. The accused confessed the fact and gave bail for his appearance.

TO LEAVE THE STATE.—Twenty-four hours were given yesterday to one Archibald Murphy by Recorder Genois, for the purpose of leaving the State. Murphy was compelled to move forthwith, and some other commonwealth beside Louisiana will hereafter have his valuable services as a "dangerous and suspicious" citizen.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The Court was occupied yesterday in the trial of Wm. Burton, for maiming John Calender. Calender lost an eye in the affray. Up to a late hour, the jury had not agreed upon their verdict.

WATCHES WERE MADE TO GO!—For a striking example of this fixed fact, Barnard McCloskey, who had laid violent hands upon the superior of Mr. O'Neil, was sent yesterday to take his trial before the First District Court.

IDENTIFIED.—The body found in the river at the foot of Louisa street has been identified as that of John Robertson, of this city.

DISCHARGED.—No one appearing to bear witness against Gustavus Willis Hautz, he was discharged from custody, and went upon his way rejoicing, after several days confinement as a wholesome chastisement for a larceny committed.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. J. M. Juillard, Jr., obtained the arrest of one Augé yesterday, on the charge of a breach of trust in retaining thirty-four dollars received on merchandise given to him for sale.

THE TABLES TURNED.—We have so often to record severe assaults perpetrated by brutal husbands upon unoffending wives, that it is quite refreshing to have a case of an opposite character to make a note of. The rights of women were educated in a manner forcible and convincing yesterday by Mrs. Ann Lepa, who made her lege lord *cry peccavi*, and his friend, one of the same gender, fly to the law to obtain protection for the abused husband. Ann has commenced a wholesome reform, but the Recorder will have to frown upon the undertaking, or the example might become contagious.

"THE WATCH-DOG'S HONEST BARK."—On Monday evening a robbery was attempted at Greenville, which was frustrated by the resistance made by a large dog attached to the premises. The rogues, three in number, taking advantage of the absence in the city of the proprietor of the mansion, broke open the door, and were proceeding to enter, when a noble mastiff, springing at the throat of one of the gang, brought him to the ground, and by the noise aroused servants in the rear building. The scamps fled, but not until one had been severely dealt with by his canine foe.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A SLAVE.—Charles Harrison, having some cause of offence against a slave boy named Anthony, owned by C. B. Beverly, went to the premises of that gentleman, at 100 Bienville street, with the avowed intention of killing the negro. A woman employed in the house attempted to stop Harrison, who was armed with a large cheese knife, but pushing her aside, the man entered the door; seized upon the slave and stabbed him in the arms and hands, cutting his wrists in a dreadful manner. The boy is not expected to live. Mr. Beverly, the owner, being absent at the time, promptly took measures on his return for the arrest of Harrison, who is now in prison awaiting an examination.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—The attack made by one Celestin Guillaume upon Adolphe Villaume, deserves this appellation. The latter individual deposed yesterday that at the corner of Esplanade and Rampart streets, he was "knocked senseless" by Celestin. Whether the blow was so nearly connected with the departure of animal existence from complainant remains to be proven. The fact that he had the article of which he declares he was deprived, is another material point, all of which Recorder Genois will investigate.

IN TROUBLE.—On Monday evening two individuals giving their names as John Sleman and Geo. Smith were arrested in Hospital street, for an alleged violation of law. The officers finding much trouble in taking them into custody, called upon Francis Rickett to assist, and while so doing the latter was violently assailed by the prisoners and in danger of his life. Yesterday, in addition to the offence first committed, they were required to answer the complaint of said Rickett, who expressed just indignation at the buffets received.

A SON CHARGED BY HIS MOTHER WITH THEFT.—Michael Gill, whose arrest for a brutal assault on his mother, Mrs. Willis, we mentioned a few days since, has been again taken into custody, charged with stealing from her a quantity of clothing and articles of bedding. Unwilling to make the outrage public, Mrs. W., on the next visit of the erring son remonstrated with him, and added words of maternal wisdom, but her only return for this clemency was a blow and a threat of still further violence. Patience having ceased to be a virtue, she yesterday deposed to the facts above, and Gill was taken into custody.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—A best three o'clock yesterday morning the neighbors in Carondelet street were alarmed by cries of "watch," proceeding from two houses at the same time. Some rascal had entered the house No. 8 Carondelet street, gone up stairs and stolen $25 from one gentleman's room. The alarm was given, but the burglar escaped. At the other house, opposite, the watchmen were called, but without any thieves being caught.

ALLEGED MUTINY.—Ten seamen of the American ship Scarpo, Levi Hosea, master, were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, acting as United States Commissioner, and committed for examination. Their names are—Thomas Hagan, W. H. Delano, Thomas Sousine, Richard Cabrot, John Martin, A. H. Knowles, Wm. Curtis, Allen Arthur, John William, and John R. Welsey. The mutiny is alleged to have taken place on the 26th of March, on the voyage from Havre to this port. It is stated that the accused armed themselves with handspikes and other weapons, and created a great tumult on board, assaulting at the same time and severely beating the 1st and 2d mates, Isaac Lanning and Wm. Brown. The investigation will take place on the 18th instant.

NOT AN ABDUCTION.—We are informed that the young girl lately residing in the family of Mr. Bloomfield, and to whom a morning paper refers, in an article headed "Kidnapping a Girl," was taken, on the day in question, in the custody of her lawful guardian, acting under legal advice, and removed to her house. The child was not an adopted one, neither had the parties, with whom she resided, the right given to them by law to retain her. We are told that the lady residing in the neighborhood merely granted the shelter of her roof when applied to, without participating at all in the transaction. The present residence of the young girl is well known, and so the mystery ends. The parties accused have handed in their names to Capt. Forno and solicit an investigation.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—There was a crowded dock yesterday, though the case were of but little interest, displaying the usual fastness of vagrancy and crime.

Robert Ritchie, charged with stealing apparel from Rogers' Stables, was sent before the First District Court.

Joseph Cook was examined on the charge of breaking open the trunks of J. S. Wood and Anderson Howerton, who were passengers at the time on the steamboat Constitution, and had just returned from the land of gold. Mr. Wood lost $800 and Mr. Howerton $1030. The accused was remanded for trial before the Criminal Court.

John Foot will be examined, on the 17th inst., for disturbing the peace of the ship Mary Carson. He was arrested at the request of Capt. Morrison, of that vessel.

John Read was sent to the First District Court, for stealing meat from Francis Stalzer, at the Annunciation Market.

Alice Fairven was sent to the First District Court, on the charge of stealing from B. Goldstein's store, in Philippa street, a silver watch and gold ring.

Rob't Ritchie was sent to the First District Court, for purloining three wrenches from Mr. Rogers' stable, corner of Carondelet and Union streets.

RECEPTION OF THE U. S. MINISTER BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILI.—The Hon. Baylie Peyton presented his credentials to the President of the Chilian Government on the 16th February last. A copy of the official journal, El Arancuno, containing the addresses on the occasion, was forwarded by the U. S. Consul at Valparaiso to one of the editors of this paper, whose temporary absence from the office, caused by illness, accounts for the following translations not appearing in our issue of yesterday morning:

Mr. Peyton's Address.

MR. PRESIDENT—In presenting the credentials which I bear to you from the President of the United States, I should be wanting in duty were I not to avail myself of the occasion, to assure you of the continued friendship and undiminished regard, which the people and Government of the United States entertain for the people and constituted authorities of Chili.

It is impossible that the people of the United States should cherish other than generous sentiments towards the people of Chili. They witnessed with the deepest solicitude your struggle for independence; they sympathized with you in the trying ordeal through which you passed, and rejoiced in your deliverance from colonial dependence.

The revolution of Chili was, in many respects, a counterpart of the North American revolution. The history of the one is, in the main, the history of the other—alike they fought, suffered and triumphed. The free institutions which they erected upon the ruins of monarchy are, in theory, the same. Since their independence, both Republics have had occasion to exhibit to the world the prowess of their citizen soldiers—and at the present time each has, as its chief magistrate, an eminent citizen, who, after having devoted the prime of his life to the service of his country on distant fields, was elevated by the people to the highest office within their gift.

But the stability of their institutions, the observance of law, and the maintenance of national credit, invest the Government and people of Chili with their chief excellence in the estimation of the United States. No nation has advanced more rapidly in prosperity and happiness than the people of Chili since their independence. Chili is a brilliant star in the galaxy of Republican States, whose lustre has never been dimmed—whose escutcheon has never been tarnished—whose plighted faith has never been violated. An elder Republic may be justly proud of a younger sister, who has by her example reflected so much honor on the cause of free governments.

The people of our countries are destined ere long to become more closely united by the ties of social intercourse and the golden bonds of commerce.

Recent events in California have presented a wide field for commercial enterprise, in which the interests of Chili are second only to those of the United States. Here, she will find a ready market for her immense surplus products, a powerful stimulus to the enterprise and industry of her citizens, and profitable employment for her vessels and seamen. From her geographical position, her extensive coast, her commodious bays and harbors, but above all, from the fertility of her soil, and her inexhaustible resources, Chili is destined to act an important part on this new theatre, which has been thrown open to the competition of the commercial world.

Actuated by these views and sentiments, it is not less in accordance with my personal wishes, than it is the fervent desire of the Government of the United States to improve and strengthen the relations of friendship which subsist between the two Republics.

Reply of President Bulnes.

SR. MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY—The expressions of friendship which you have conveyed to me in the name of the President of the United States are very grateful to me, and I view with singular pleasure the prospective which you have presented to me of closer relations between the two countries, for the benefit of social communication and reciprocal commerce.

You may be assured that on our part nothing will be omitted to cause us to continue to merit the favorable consideration of the Government and people of the United States of America, so worthy a model of liberty and civilization, and to place the mutual commerce of the two nations on the ample basis of common interests.

Aware of the high qualities which adorn you, I felicitate myself that you have been appointed to represent your great and powerful nation near this Government. Be assured that you will find in the Chilian Administration every possible facility to enable you to fulfil so high a confidence.

Congressional.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis papers.]

WASHINGTON, April 10—4 P. M.

House.—The Speaker stated that Mr. McLanahan, appointed on the Galphin committee, would necessarily be absent for a few days, and therefore asked to be excused from serving on said committee. On motion of Mr. A. R. Burt, Mr. McLanahan was excused, and the Speaker was authorized to appoint another in his place.

A bill was presented from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, explanatory of certain acts granting five years half pay to the widows and orphans of those who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received or disease contracted in the Mexican war, or going to or returning from the same; without the House coming to any conclusion, the gentleman who had the floor yielded to a motion to go into Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker said he had received a letter from Mr. Gentry, stating that he was unable to attend either the meetings of the Galphin Committee or the House, and asking to be excused as a member of said committee. Mr. Burt regretted the necessity which induced the application to the House. He must yield to the request of the gentleman that another member be appointed in the place of Mr. Gentry. Agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the California message.

Mr. Ross maintained that Congress had not the power either to establish or prohibit slavery in the territories.

Senate.—Mr. Hale presented a large number of anti-slavery petitions.

Mr. Clay called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the greater portion of these petitions were printed and similar, for the purpose of showing that there was a concerted movement among the abolitionists to misrepresent public sentiment at various sections of the country, by sending these petitions in blank to be circulated insidiously and returned to the Senate.

Mr. Hale called the Senator to order for speaking without a motion being pending.

Mr. Clay took his seat greatly excited, and demanding a statement of the point of order, after some conversation on the point of order, Mr. Clay proceeded in a strain of strong denunciation of the abolitionists of the North as the worst enemies of the slaves of the South. He also intimated that Mr. Hale had made slavery a sort of centaur, on which he had ridden into power and place; individuals of this character, although pretending to be the friends of the slave, were, in fact, only friends to themselves.

Mr. Hale declared his determination to do his duty, in his humble way, dispite all loud words or threatenings and abusive denunciations; he then presented another anti-slavery petition from New York.

Mr. Rusk raised the question of reception, and submitted some remarks in denunciation of a petition presented yesterday by Mr. Seward, praying for the enrollment of blacks in the militia of the United States.

Mr. Butler followed in the same strain, closing with the expression of the hope that the issue between slavery and anti-slavery might be speedily made. Let the issue come, he said, for until it does come we shall never have a settlement of the question—no settlement until an issue jeopardizing the union of the States is made and met.

Mr. Foote, after some remarks in denunciation of incendiary petitions, announced his intention to scrutinize the appointments of the Administration, and oppose the confirmation of all those which had been made through the influence of abolition agitators.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate took up the petition presented yesterday by Mr. Seward, asking the enrollment of blacks in the militia.

Mr. Clay moved that its prayer be rejected.

Mr. Seward briefly explained that he had presented the petition in accordance with the use of the right of petition.

The yeas and nays being taken, Mr. Clay's motion was unanimously adopted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the census bill.

After debate and the adoption of numerous amendments of the bills reported to the Senate, the amendments were concurred in, and the [census] bill passed. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Duer followed Mr. Ross, taking the opposite grounds. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 7 P. M.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives is most dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover.

Mr. Meredith's conduct in relation to Galphin's claim is much animadverted upon by the leading Whigs since Whittlesey's adverse decision has been promulgated.

A change in the Cabinet is said to be certain.

Collectors and other nominations for principal cities will, without doubt, be confirmed by the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHARCOAL OFFICE,
Wednesday Morning, April 17, 1850.

COTTON—The market opened yesterday morning with an active demand, and the sales reached 6000 bales, taken mostly for the Continent of Europe. Prices at the close very firm, and fully up to our quotations.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	9½@9⅞	Middling Fair	11½@11⅝
Ordinary	10½@10⅝	Fair	12½@12⅝
Middling	11 @11⅛	Good Fair	13½@13⅝
Good Middling	11½@11⅝	Good and Fine	14 @14½

TOBACCO—There was more movement in Tobacco, and 134 hhds were sold as follows: 23 hhds A and R at —, 10 R at 6¼, 1 at 6½, and 100 Refined at 5½c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—About 400 hhds Sugar were taken at steady prices, say 2¾@4c for Common to Fair, and 200 bbls Molasses at 17@19c for good Fermenting, and 21@23c for Re-boiled.

FLOUR—The market continued dull, and we noticed sales of 300 bbls Ohio at $5 50, 100 St Louis at $5 50, 100 Fine at $4 75, 60 bbls Illinois (a favorite brand) at $5 75. Also, by auction, 500 bbls Ohio slightly damaged at $4 42½, and 900 bbls, badly damaged, at $3 50@$4 00 ⅌ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS—6000 in bundles were taken at 8½c. cash.

CORN—Demand active, and 7000 sks taken, including 1500 at 66, 750 at 66, 284 at 67, and 2500 (1792 and 787) at 68c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Steady—sales of 130 Ohio at 46, 180 Kentucky at 48, 300 St Louis at 54, and 630 at 55c ⅌ bushel.

SHORTS—A sale of 380 sks at $1 20.

CORN MEAL—A lot of 400 bbls kiln-dried was sold on the Levee at $2 25 ⅌ bbl—a decline.

COFFEE—600 bags Rio sold at 8½c ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in some demand, and we note several small sales of Mess at $9 75, and also 500 bbls, deliverable at the sellers option at any time before June 1st, at $9 62½ ⅌ bbl. A lot of 50 bbls Mess Beef sold at $11 25. Of Bacon, 16 casks sold at 4¾ for Sides, and 3¾ for Shoulders, 17 casks Kentucky Sides at 4¾, 14 do Shoulders at 3¾, and 25 casks Clear Sides at 5½c ⅌ lb. Lard is in request with sales of 200 bbls and tierces at 5¾, 25 at 5¾, and 18 at 5½c ⅌ lb.

HAY—350 bales selected Northern, on the Levee, brought $18 50 ⅌ ton.

SALT—Five cargoes of Liverpool sold mostly at —, including one Coarse and half bleached at 65c—a decided decline.

WHISKY—Sales of 90 bbls Rectified, in lots, at 19½@20, and 35 Rye at 21½c.

FREIGHTS—A bark taken for Trieste at 1c for Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, April 16, 1850.

Arrived to-day per steamers Gov Bent and Iowa, 63 Beef Cattle, 31 Hogs and 259 Sheep.

Prices:—*Beef Cattle*, 4¾@5½c ⅌ lb net; *Hogs*, 4¾@5c ⅌ lb net; *Sheep*, $4 00@$5 50 ⅌ head; *Milch Cows*, $30@$40 ⅌ head; *Calves*, 7@13c. ⅌ lb net.

Ladies' New Dress Goods.

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.
No. 12 Chartres street,

☞ Are receiving Plain and Embroidered Bareges (choice colors); rich Satin Striped Painted Organ'ies, new patterns; Embroidered and Plain Changeable Grenadines, and Ribbons Summer Dress Silks; new style Embroidered Lawns and Handkerchiefs; new Brocade, and other desirable articles, which, together with their large and well assorted stock of such SUMMER DRESS GOODS, PARIS MILINERY, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, recently purchased on the most favorable terms from the first houses in Europe and America, they will sell at as

LOW PRICES
as similar articles can be purchased for at any other house in the city.

☞ Also—Several cases of fast colored English Jaconets, Lawns, Ginghams, and Chambrays, at from 10 to 12 cents per yard.
ap11 3t&tp 3tpt

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, April 15, 1850.

NOTICE—There will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at *Public Store*, No. 82, Bienville street, at 12 o'clock M. by Sykes, Hyde & Co., R. B. Sykes, Auctioneer—

10 half-pipes BRANDY, C. H. No. 1 to 10;
10 qr. do. do. C. H. No. 11 to 20.

Said Brandy having been imported from Bordeaux, per bark Rosa Maria, and is to be sold under the 18th section of the act of Congress, of 20th August, 1842.

ap15 1d SAM. J. PETERS, Collector.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE.—We learn by the New York Herald that Sands & Howes, the enterprising and well-known Circus proprietors of that city, are about establishing, *by a caravan of camels*, an overland route to California! Their first caravan will leave Independence, (Mo.,) early in June, direct for San Francisco. Messrs S. and H. (says the Herald) have already thirty-one of these useful animals in this country, and are daily looking for the arrival of a vessel at New Orleans, from Algiers, which has on board twenty-two more, making in all a stock of over fifty. A number of the camels have been selected with great care as brood stock. It is said that a caravan of upwards of twenty will leave each point once a month during the year.

VISIT OF MRS. WEBSTER AND HER DAUGHTERS TO THE GOVERNOR.—Mrs. Webster and her three daughters paid a visit to Governor Briggs on the 7th inst. The interview lasted about an hour. It is said to have been painfully interesting. Their pleadings for mercy toward the unfortunate husband and father were intense and affecting. It is supposed they have made a deep impression upon the Governor.

POWDER EXPLOSION.—There was a terrible powder explosion in Sussex, New Jersey, on the 3d. Two boys were instantly killed.

TIT FOR TAT.—Bennett, of the Herald, and Maj. Noah, of the Times, are getting funny. Hear the former:

Noah, the highly respectable and well-paid old libeller, of thirty years standing, says that Mr. Bennett engaged an "old woman" for his counsel, and she is full of fat, feathers and false teeth, we suppose. We never meddle with "old women" from the old Jew shops of the Minories of London—we leave all such fat to Noah. We only patronize women who are young, tall, high-spirited, witty and accomplished.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Bothnia, Farnham, New York, G W Hyson
Ship Pactolus, Woodbury, Boston, G W Hyson
Br ship Consul, Smith, Cadiz, Hamilton, Mackinder & Co
Br ship Transit, Russell, Liverpool, do do
Hamilton, Mackinder & Co
Bark Theoxana, Borland, Lisbon, C Palmer
Bark Roxana, Curling, Richmond, R M Harrison & Co
Br bark William and Elizabeth, Pitcher, Liverpool, Holmes & Mills
Schr Sarah, Reynolds, Philadelphia, via Grand Caillou, W W McMain
Schr Planter, Lawless, Philadelphia, via Grand Caillou, W W McMain
Schr Ceylon, York, Vera Cruz, John Alexander
Schr Florida, Canon, Chagres, O Wickham
Steamer Gen Hamer, Simpson, Pensacola, John Hurley

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Globe, Boehner, from Brazos St Jago, 13th inst, to Harris & Morgan—24 mv.
Ship North Atlantic, Cook, 23 days from Boston, to G W Hyson—34 mv.
Ship Scarpo, Howes, 54 days from Havre, to master—32 mv.
Ship Oxenbridge, Taylor, 18 days from Boston, to master—1st mv.
Ship Indiana, Bennett, 15 days from New York, to J O Woodruff & Co—24 mv.
Brig McMain, Walls, 21 days from New York, to master—21 mv.
Schr Martha, Webber, 6 days from Campeachy, to master—Basin.
Schr Lone, Pennell, 2 days from Pensacola, to master—Basin.
Schr Geneva, Warling, 2 days from Pensacola, to master—Basin.
Schr Dora, Boghich, 2 days fm Pensacola, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Mohawk, Bass, from Louisville—30 bales cotton.
Giney, Fore, from Bayou Sara—106 bales cotton.
Cassville, from Memphis—1 package, 1 bale cotton.
Caddo, Graham, from Shreveport—129 bales cotton.
Claimette, Dufrene, from Lockport.
Gov. Bent, Gibbs, from White and Black Rivers—115 b cot.
Iowa, Morehouse, from St. Louis.
Oregon, Hiern, from Mobile.
Towboat Shark, Footman, from the Passes.
Towboat Swan, Davis, from the Passes.

Memoranda.

The steamer Mohawk left Louisville on the 10th instant. Reports thirty inches on the Falls and Grand Chain; River falling; weather cool and dry; steamers Tribune, Lowell and Storm aground at Little Chain; steamer Highlander sunk below Clinton; passed steamer Empire at Hale's Point, taking in the cargo of steamer Belle Creole, previously reported aground at that point; heard a report to the effect that the steamer Commodore Perry, hence for Louisville, got aground at Island 8, and broke in two.

The steamer Iowa left St. Louis on the 11th inst. In port, loading for New Orleans, steamers Missouri, Hannibal, St. Louis, Montgomery and Grand Turk.

The steamship Globe reports that the U S schr Col Cross left Brazos for this port on the 13th inst; on the 15th, off Ship Island Shoals, passed schr Jane Elizabeth, hence for Brazos.

Towboat Swan towed down and to sea, on the 14th inst., ships Vicenzy and Hannah Eddy and bark Yarmouth.

Passengers.

Per steamship Globe, from Brazos St Jago—Mr J W Spaulding, lady and child, Mr S Allen, Mr W Alley, Mr J M Maffett, John Southrad, Col Langstreth, C Scheller, G W Martin, A Lavaspre, J Jacobs, M Bibaillo, J Natts, W H Stewart, V Lankenau, J Noack—and 3 on deck.

Per ship Scarpo, from Havre—14 in steerage.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

(NOTE.—In the First municipality (designated in the following table by "1st") the No. commence at the Railroad and run up. In the Second municipality they commence at the Steamboat Landing, No. 1 being Flatboat Landing, and in the Third they commence at the Railroad and run down. No. 1 being Ferry wharf.)

Ships.			
Absalinus	13,ns	North Atlantic	16 mv
Abby Pratt	21,ns	Old England	22,ns
Adriana	1,ns	Oceanus	2,ns
Amazonia	1,ns	Ophir	1,ns
Amelia	12,ns	Oregon	13,ns
Amoy	12,ns	Orleans	2,ns
Amulet	13,ns	Peaslee	1,ns
Andover	1,ns	Peter Perry	2,ns
Argo	18,ns	Portsmouth	1,ns
Arthur	13,ns	Potomac	14,ns
Ashburton	2,ns	Primera Catalina	1,ns
Austria	6,ns	Quebec	2,ns
Avalanche	2,ns	Quiton	2,ns
Bay Pilot	13,ns	Rappahannock	4,ns
Beatrice	1,ns	Rebecca Miles	1,ns
Bland	21,ns	Rosalinda	19,ns
Boston	14,ns	Rollanna, Tolento	4,ns
C. S. M. Clark	1,ns	Rosina Louisa	1,ns
C. Brander	4,ns	Sarago	15,ns
Caroline	1,ns	Sheffield	1,ns
Camillus	19,ns	Silas Holmes	8,ns
Carina	1,ns	Sultana	1,ns
Caspian	23,ns	St. Leon	28,ns
Cadiliana	3,ns	Suffolk	17,ns
Cato	2,ns	Superb	3,ns
Charlemagne	29,ns	Tayo	1,ns
Charles Hill	4,ns	Tejas	1,ns
Chas. Pasudora	22,ns	Telegraph	12,ns
Charlotte	19,ns	Tempest	14,ns
City of Lincoln	11,ns	Tempest	14,ns
Columbia	1,ns	Tuscarora	4,ns
Claiborne	1,ns	Tom Wright	6,ns
Cora	22,ns	Thornhill	1,ns
Cornwall	1,ns	Thos. Watson	1,ns
Cairo	1,ns	W. A. Cooper	1,ns
Edinburgh	8,ns	Wallace	19,ns
Emma	14,ns	Wm Weed	1,ns
Ethingham	21,ns	Windsor Castle	1,ns
Elizal. Bender	19,ns	Wilson Kennedy	20,ns
Emma Pratt	1,ns	Zetland	1,ns
England	11,ns		
Erin's Queen	Point		
Euphrosia	1,ns		
Emily Taylor	1,ns		
Essex	16,ns		
Bacoyen	31,ns		
Helena	8,ns		
Hero	1,ns		
Houghton	21,ns		
Huron	11,ns		
Independence	19,ns		
Indiana	9,ns		
Isaac Newton	14,ns		
James Corner	2,ns		
Jane	21,ns		
Jenny Lind	5,ns		
Jersey	11,ns		
Jessica	30,ns		
John Garrow	16,ns		
Joshua Monzan	13,ns		
Julia Moore	3,ns		
Lance	9,ns		
Lehigh	7,ns		
Lexington	27,ns		
Lochinvar	25,ns		
Lotus	23,ns		
Louisiana	7,ns		
Lyons	5,ns		
Magnolia	6,ns		
Manchester	2,ns		
Mary Carson	18,ns		
May Flower	1,ns		
Mediator	3,ns		
Memphis	8,ns		
Michael Angelo	3,ns		
Middlesex	12,ns		
Montezuma	13,ns		
Mt. Washington	4,ns		
Nath'l Kimball	Point		
Niobe	12,ns		

Barks.			
Alabama	1,ns		
Albert	Point		
Arthur	1,ns		
Blake	7,ns		
Caphalis	16,ns		
Cherokee	11,ns		
Convoy	4,ns		
Cuba	1,ns		
Grazilia	1,ns		
Helena	19,ns		
Isabella Stewart	13,ns		
Jane Elizabeth	1,ns		
John Walker	Point		
Jona. Goodhue	7,ns		
Joseph Fish	1,ns		
Louisiana	8,ns		
Georgiana	4,ns		
Mobile	11,ns		
Milledon	11,ns		
New York Packet	15,ns		
Pacific	1,ns		
Patrick Henry	11,ns		
Pilgrim	4,ns		
Prince of Wales	17,ns		
Rosa Maria	3,ns		
Saracens	1,ns		
Sarah Bridge	Point		
Sarah H. Hill	1,ns		
Sarah Louisa	14,ns		
Seneca	4,ns		
Tuscaloosa	17,ns		
St. Lawrence	11,ns		
Syria	10,ns		
Telonia	1,ns		
Tyringham	17,ns		
Virginia (Am.)	7,ns		

Weevermans	11,ns
William	1,ns
Wm. Penn	2,ns
& Dover	7,ns

Brigs.			
Alnden	21,ns		
Apalachicola	Point		
Anita	10,ns		
Bache McEvers	10,ns		
Bernardo	1,ns		
Chasito	13,ns		
Cupido	12,ns		
Dorset	1,ns		
Egyptian	1,ns		
Elick	13,ns		
Emily Taylor	1,ns		
Emeline	1,ns		
Emily	8,ns		
Erie	22,ns		
F. P. Rand	1,ns		
Florence	12,ns		
Forest	8,ns		
Frederick	1,ns		
G. L. Abbott	1,ns		
Gen. Taylor	Point		
Gen. L. Alcock	1,ns		
Gen. Palmer	Point		
H. Rollinch	1,ns		
Hannah Jane	1,ns		
Hercules	Point		
Hellander	1,ns		
Joseph	1,ns		
Julius Caesar	1,ns		
Lathers	1,ns		
McMain	2,ns		
Marion	Agent		
Marshal Ney	12,ns		
Mayflower	9,ns		
Mexicano	1,ns		
Niver	1,ns		
P. M. Bass	Point		
Pearl	1,ns		
Portland	11,ns		
Principe	9,ns		
R. H. Eller	Freeport		
Rainbow	Freeport		
Sagachei	10,ns		
Sarah Young	1,ns		
Susan Lord	9,ns		
Sunny Water	LPT		
Vincionza	1,ns		
Waterall	1,ns		
Water Witch	Point		

Schooners.			
Amelia	LPT		
Ann	LPT		
Brazos	Point		
C. G. Bell	LPT		
Caroline	LPT		
Carmelia	8,ns		
Clara	LPT		
Cincinnati	1,ns		
Elizabeth	10,ns		
Enterprise	9,ns		
Eugenia	LPT		
Foster	10,ns		
H. L. Brannon	LPT		
Henry A. Darling	1,ns		
J. B. Emery	LPT		
J. P. Rand	1,ns		
John Bell	LPT		
M. F. Lutterbeh	LPT		
Maria	LPT		
Mary Emma	8,ns		
Mercury	Point		
P. H. Reeve	Point		
Panama	Point		
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Wm. C. Preston	LPT		
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Moffat's Phenix,
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Houck's,
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Butler's Tetter,
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