NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1850.

TRAPP—Mellgren Trapp, for a boiling larceny, was in jail into custody yesterday, and awaits the stern judgement of the law.

ARREST.—Wm. O'Donnell and John, his wife, were arrested yesterday, charged by John Kelly with taking possession of certain goods and chattels not belonging to their callings of wealthy Irish.

BODY FOUND.—A boy containing the body of a boy about twelve years of age, was found at a late hour yesterday floating in the river; it was deposited on the Levee in front of the Tobacco warehouse, and the Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest.

COFFEE OPERATORS.—The vagrant girls arrested for exciting coffee cooks on the Levee, were brought up before Recorder Baldwin yesterday, and upon the promise of amendment given by their parents, they were discharged.

DEATH BY DELIRIUM TREMENS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Martin Grinan, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who died of delirious tremens on board of the steamboat Gen. Taylor. The deceased took passage on the boat at Donaldsonville. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.—It having been made evident to the Recorder that John Kiefer obtained, without consideration and with felonious intent, a revolving pistol from Owen Roper, by purloining the same from the shoe case of the owner, on the Levee; said John Kiefer was required to appear before the Criminal Court.

THEFT.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Recorder Genois for the arrest of Mrs. Jette Haisman, charged with feloniously abstracting the sum of $2 50 from the premises of Joseph Desfisses. Guilty or not guilty, will be the question propounded by the Court, and which of the two to choose, Mrs. Jette Haisman best knoweth.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.— Nicholas Pocovich—a name what is a name—was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of receiving stolen property. The article, a chronometer, was taken from the ship Espian-Bleu, on Sunday last. The accused was required to appear before the First District Court.....James Morison, charged with the robbery, was also sent down for trial.

LARCENY.—The familiar name of John Thompson was called yesterday in the Recorder's Court, and obedient to the summons, John stood up, and plead not guilty to the charge of stealing a clock from S. Turner, at the corner of Melicerte and Constance streets. Further proceedings were fixed for the 29th inst.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Dwight Smith, from Buffalo, N. Y., a volunteer in the late war with Mexico, was discharged, by expiration of service, at New Orleans, on the 19th of July, 1848, since which time none of his relatives have heard anything respecting him. His brother, J. Rufus Smith, of Fort, Ia., is anxious to learn his fate, and will be grateful for information on the subject, sent by letter to his address.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Jean A. Sylvester, Jean Alexette, and Edward Lanch, free men of color, were tried yesterday for stealing a cow from L. Matthews, on the 28th of February last. They were found guilty, and Alexette was recommended to the clemency of the Court.

Thomas Kirkpatrick was convicted of larceny in stealing sundry tools and screws from the Union Towboat Company.

Jerome Pickett, *alias* "Jimmy, the Rogue," a notorious character, was tried and found guilty of burglary, in entering the premises of Caroline Schultz, on the 6th of January last, and stealing a quantity of apparel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McCaleb.*—This Court was engaged yesterday in the trial, before a Jury, of the case of the "United States vs. Thos. J. Earhart," charged by officers of the Quartermaster's Department with an embezzlement and purloining of certain public property, in his charge as an officer in said Department, in the month of July last, or thereabouts. The sale by defendant of the property described in the indictment is admitted, and it is also agreed that it had been property of the United States; but the ground of the defence is that Mr. Earhart, at the time of the alleged embezzlement, was actually in his private capacity the owner of the property, which he had acquired at public auction sale of Government property, made under the orders of the Quartermaster's Department, in the months of October, November, 1848, and January, 1849. Hunt, the present Quartermaster, Thos. Warren, F. Fitzpatrick, John Hackett, employees in the Department, and two or three others, were examined on the part of the United States; but as the testimony in the case has not yet closed on the part of the defence, we forbear publishing any thing that may militate for or against the defendant, in the public mind.

Mr. Preston appeared for the defendant; and Mr. District Attorney Hunter for the prosecution. The trial is to be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—A case of this kind in which one Mrs. Ann Lego was defendant, came up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. It was shown that an orphan boy, a fine sprightly looking lad, who had been adopted by the late Mr. Lego, and left at his death to the charge of his widow, had been shamefully abused and maltreated. An instrument of torture, dwelling the Russian Knout, was produced as the weapon wielded by one who wore the garb of a woman over a delicate inoffensive looking child. Repeated beatings had reduced the little victim to such a state, that a benevolent individual rescued him from the hands of this female tyrant, and placed him under protection of the law. The counsel for the accused made an effort to prove that Mrs. Lego, since the decease of her husband, which occurred two weeks since, had been partially insane, and that the treatment of the boy was owing to this; but the evidence did not sustain the plea. The Recorder allowed the woman to depart, and placed the child in the care of the family to whom he owed his release from bondage.

DEATH OF SCHADOW.—The oldest sculptor of Germany, Schadow, died recently at Berlin, at the age of eighty-six. All the most illustrious German sculptors of the present century were of his school.

HAYTI.—*Imprisonment of a United States Consul.*— The Turks Island Gazette, of the 13th ult., contains the following:

LATEST FROM HAYTI.—The schr. Araminta, Capt. Brownlow, arrived on Monday last, from Porto Rico. He brings the news that an American captain had been seized upon, and imprisoned by the Emperor Soloque; for what cause is not known by Capt. B. The American Consul applied for his release, but was refused—the Emperor informing him that he would cut off his [the consul's] head, if he persisted in his demands. The American Consul finding it would be impossible to obtain the captain's release by fair means, bribed the guards, and thus the captain was cleared. Soloque immediately imprisoned the American Consul. The English and French Consuls interfered on behalf of the American agent. This was all that had transpired at last advices from the Cape, at Porto Rico. Two American men-of-war had gone up to Cape Haytien.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The ship B. Aymar arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning from Buenos Ayres, with dates to the 11th February. The Buenos Ayres Packet, of the 9th, says that in the early part of January the Baron de Yuenz, a colonel in the imperial service, with a number of other Brazilian officers of different grades, at the head of a force of 800 men, composed of refugees and Rio Grande banditti, made an incursion into the Oriental territory for the purpose of stealing cattle. Fortunately, the Oriental authorities were on the alert, a letter from the Baron to another Brazilian officer, announcing the vandalic expedition, having fallen into their hands; in consequence, the marauders were taken by surprise by the division of Colonel Lamas, and completely cut to pieces, upwards of 40 of their number being laid in the dust.

There has been no change in commercial affairs, and business generally was dull. The number of hides exported from Buenos Ayres to the United States during the month of January was 49,983 dry, 3,316 salted. Number of hams, 39,155. The amount of wool exported the same month to the United States was 910 bales and 154 ceroons.

SECRETARY CRAWFORD.—From the present aspect of the Galphin claim, the conduct of this gentleman has been indiscreet and imprudent, but we are not disposed to think he has been guilty of any thing corrupt in the interest or agency he has, or has had, in the prosecution of the claim. The high character Mr. Crawford has ever sustained in Georgia, would forbid the suspicion, and for the honor of the country we trust the investigation, which we observe is to take a very wide range, may result in his entire acquittal from any taint of dishonor.—*Mobile Register.*

NEW POSTAL ENTERPRISE—*Communication with California in Twelve Days.*—We learn, says the Detroit Advertiser, of the 6th, by private and reliable information from Washington, that a proposition will be laid, in a few days, before the Senate, emanating from a company of the highest respectability, for running a line of post coaches from Independence, Mo., to California, in 24 days, to be performed in 12 days. The company only ask of Congress a strip of land one hundred feet in width for the whole distance, with the privilege of purchasing from government a quarter section of land, for the purchase of stations, one in every ten miles. The company asks of government the use of this route for fifteen years, and agree to make the franchise and grants of land contingent upon their having the road in operation within six months, and undertake to place three thousand men upon the line at once.

PLANK ROAD FROM WEST POINT TO GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.—On July 1st the Montgomery railroad will be completed to West Point. Stock has been taken sufficient to build the plank road to Griffin, a distance of fifty miles, and the work will be commenced in a few weeks. Should they complete the road this summer it will divert a large amount of the travel from all the other routes between New York and New Orleans.

GOING IT WITH A RUSH.—We find the following in one of our northern exchanges: "Married, in Marcellus, New York, on the 28th ult., Mr. Sylvester Smith to Miss Lydia Duncan; Mr. Serene Smith to Miss Cothia Duncan; and Mr. Charles Duncan to Miss Emma Smith, all of that place. These marriages were solemnized at the house of Mr. Benjamin Stanton Smith, father of Serena and Emma, and brother of Sylvester Smith. Charles Duncan is brother of Lydia and Cothia Duncan; and Sylvester Smith is uncle to Serene and Emma Smith. All the parties except Sylvester, are under twenty years of age.

Congressional.

We have received a telegraphic summary by the way of Louisville of the proceedings of Congress on the 15th instant.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1850.

In Senate.—The Vice President announced that the first business before the Senate was the special order of the day, Mr. Foote's resolution for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to whom should be referred all questions arising from the slavery agitation, etc.

Mr. Clay spoke briefly in favor of the resolution, and said that great good would result from its adoption.

Mr. Benton said he would consent to refer the California bill to the proposed committee, with instructions to consider it separately and independently of all other questions.

The discussion was further prolonged, when the subject was laid aside informally and the Senate proceeded to consider the "Deficiency bill."

A debate occurred upon the appropriations for the Patent Office, which was continued for three hours, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills.

The bill giving the widow of Gen. Worth $50 per month, was taken up.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by providing for pensions for the widows of private soldiers.

The Speaker declared the amendment out of order, and was sustained by the House.

Mr. Jones opposed the bill because he said it was a direct violation of the general laws on the subject of pensions.

Mr. McClernand rose to a question of order, and the Speaker decided debate was not allowable, which was sustained by the House, and the bill was laid over.

Mr. Burt remarked that he was instruted by the Select Committee on the Galphin claim, to state that they are of opinion that the resolutions of the House under which they were appointed, restricted their inquiry to the relation and conduct of the Secretary of War, and does not authorize them to inquire whether there was any thing unusual or improper in obtaining interest on the claim. They asked instructions of the House, which occasioned considerable debate.

Mr. Duer remarked that there was no propriety in debate, and moved the previous question. The House voted—no quorum. A motion to adjourn was lost, and Mr. Duer then withdrew his motion for the previous question.

Several resolutions were then offered to investigate all the circumstances relating to the passage of the Galphin bill.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution authorizing the Committee to make such inquiries, send for such persons and papers as would serve their purpose and aid in clearing up the affair, which was passed, and the House adjourned till Monday.

From Washington.

"Ion," writing from Washington on the 11th, says:

The subject of a change in the cabinet has been much considered of late by the friends of the administration, and Gen. Taylor has, it is said, bent to the influences around him so far as to assent to the necessity of some changes, if not of a general reorganization of the cabinet. But it is well understood, to-day, that no decision will be made on the subject until the disturbing questions before Congress shall be settled; or, at least, until it shall become more certain than it now is that an adjustment is practicable.

The tendency of movements in Congress is to the ultimate admission of California, as an independent measure, without any equivalent concession to the interests or feelings of the South. We are warned by such men as Wm. R. King and Mr. Mason, that the Southern States will unite in some system of resentment to the policy of the majority. This may or may not be so. But forbearance from the enactment of the Wilmot proviso is the only concession that the House will make to Southern policy. The House will not concur in any measure which the Senate may unite upon for the establishment of territorial government. What then? Will the Southern members permit the California bill to pass the House, while, by parliamentary expedients, the first vote can be prevented? In my opinion, they will not.

It will be some weeks hence before the House will arrest the debate on California in Committee of the Whole, and, after that, there will be three weeks of discussion on amendments. The struggle will then commence in earnest between the minority and the majority, and ultimately, in the midst of unparalleled excitement, the California bill will pass, and perhaps every appropriation bill defeated. It is to be considered that, in June, the Nashville Convention will recommend measures in view of the status of things in Congress at the time, and they may take positive ground against the admission of California, on the passage of further appropriation bills, or any further legislative action, until a more conciliatory policy be adopted by the majority.

The best security for an adjustment that we now have is in the concurrence of the House in the plan of combining California with the territorial governments which the Senate now aim at.

The Senate chamber was thronged to-day by members of the House, who felt, as the public did, a deep result in the *test* question, which was to be taken to-day. The result is that the Senate is decidedly opposed to withhold California from the proposed reference of the disputed subjects to a committee of thirteen. Several Senators were absent, who would have voted for the twenty-eight Senators against Mr. Baldwin's proposition. The proceedings showed, however, that there is to be much trouble in arriving at any definite and speedy result on the subject.

It is a matter of congratulation that Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Cass, have each been sustained by their own States in the national and patriotic stand that they have taken. Mr. Cass has achieved a great triumph over prejudice in his own State, and he can no longer say, as he did, despairingly, two months ago, that no moderate man can be sustained at the North; and that the storm had rolled over him and left him prostrate.

As to-morrow is Mr. Clay's birth-day, some demonstrations of popular respect are to be paid him to-night.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850.

The Nicaragua Treaty—Absent Senators—The Calhoun Committee—Probable Resignation of Mr. Crawford—Increase of Deficiency Bills.

It is rumored that a treaty was agreed upon, and signed on Friday last, by Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Clayton, in regard to the limitation of British jurisdiction in Central America, the Nicaragua canal, etc. It is not improbable that the matter, which was said to be in a favorable train, has been satisfactorily adjusted. The treaties negotiated by Mr. Squier, are before the Senate, but I presume they will not be acted upon, until the arrangement with Great Britain shall also be submitted to the Senate.

As Mr. Webster has been excused from serving on the Committee appointed to attend the remains of Mr. Calhoun, the vacancy is to be filled by the Chair. The committee now consists of Mr. Mason, Mr. Davis, of Miss., Mr. Berrien, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, and one vacancy. Mr. Davis is now detained from the Senate by indisposition. As Mr. Webster has been called away, and Gen. Dawson is absent, on account of his recent bereavement, and several other Senators are about to absent themselves, nothing of importance will, I presume, be done in the Senate during this month. I doubt much whether any adjustment of the slavery and territorial questions will be effected for a month or two yet. The Calhoun committee will proceed to Charleston as soon as the arrangements contemplated there for the reception of the remains shall be concluded. The committee will receive notice from Charleston in a few days.

Mr. Crawford will, it is positively asserted, resign his post as Secretary of War as soon as the Committee of Investigation, appointed at his request, shall report. The justice of the claim has been ably vindicated in the columns of the Republic, in an article over the signature of Wm. Cost Johnson. The committee have obtained leave to sit during the daily session of the House.

The Committee of Finance of the Senate have reported liberal additional items to the deficiency bill, adding more than a million to it. The original House bill provided the sum of $1,300,000. The Senate Committee order for contingencies of the House, $129,000; do. Senate, $218,500; Branch Mint, New Orleans, $15,000; deficencies in Naval service for '46 and '47, $747,000; Little & Brown's statistics, $2500. So, the entire amount of deficiencies supplied is $2,497,000.

The money is said to be much wanted in the Executive Departments.

A little relief to the monotony of the flat and unprofitable slavery debate was offered to-day by a speech from Mr. Corwin, of Ohio—(not the wagon-boy)—but a man of most excellent wit and humor. How he has contrived to suppress such a disposition for fun, for four months, is rather remarkable.

The Senate exhibited to-day a decided determination to take the patronage of the census out of the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and give it to the Census Board. They will probably dispose of all of the printing not yet done by contract, offered to the lowest bidder. ION.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850.

The Seward Demagoguism—Mr. Douglas's California Bill—Mr. Foote's Committee—The Galphin Claim Investigation, etc.

If you want to know to what extent of demagoguism it is intended by Seward that free soilism shall be carried, just read what sort of petitions he is from day to day presenting in the Senate. Yesterday there was one from the citizens of Ontario county, New York, asking that the enrollments of the militia may include all classes of persons, and setting forth that in the enrollment of the national militia a distinction is made whereby a large class, numbering more than three millions of people, are entirely exempted from enrollment and military duty. To-day the same demagogue insisted on taking the reasons set resolutions and minute children, and, in general, on a proper discrimination as to color. In the State of New York such a proposition would be instructive and useful; as it might show the propriety of the future colored vote in favor of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, and the various degrees of his popularity from light to dark. Out of New York, however, the question is void of practical utility, and hence the motion was deemed in exceeding bad taste.

Mr. Seward seems to be quite disposed for arming the negroes; they would, no doubt, constitute a fine Praetorian guard, with Dowling the oysterman, in Broad street, for Lieutenant General.

It is confidently expected that Mr. Douglas will not press the consideration of his California bill till Thursday next, when a full Senate will be in attendance. A snap judgement, obtained by the minority, from some adventitious causes, would give no strength to his bills, and would deprive the country of the prestige, which the endorsement of them by a select committee would most unquestionably carry with it. It is not so much the Senate, or the House, that are to be enlightened by the report of the compromise committee, as the public in the different States. If the committee be appointed, and report, they will do more to form public opinion on this most important subject, than all the single speeches, except those of Clay, Cass and Webster, put together. It is for this reason—for the amazing influence which the committee will exercise on public opinion—that the appointment of the committee is desirable.

The report of the committee will be circulated all over the country, and the weight of character and national reputation of its members will impress itself indelibly on the public mind. This is a subject worth considering. The Senator must not only *lead*, but *instruct*; not only pass laws but explain them. And it is for this reason that much good is expected from the committee.

Mr. Foote, the author of the resolution, is a sagacious and resolute man. Mr. Douglas will not oppose it. If such men as Webster, Clay and Cass can yield to each other, there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Douglas, too, will yield his individual preference.

The objection that the appointment of a committee would produce delay, is of not much consequence. A month sooner or later is nothing when compared to the importance of having a definite settlement of all questions combined. The indications of a compromise are more favorable with the public than here in Congress, and the prospect of a settlement produced by the pressure of public opinion from without, are growing better with every hour. The question, therefore, can lose nothing by being considered a little longer. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

The committee appointed to investigate the Galphin claim, have already embarked on a voyage of discovery. I have not been able, however, to learn as yet by what chart they are about to sail. One of the members seems to have proposed to substitute a sun dial for the compass—that the report may be

"true as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shown upon."

PROF. WEBSTER AND RELIGIOUS COUNSEL. The Boston Transcript gives the following information respecting the feelings and movements of Prof. Webster, with reference to religious counsel:

Professor Webster sent, through his friend, Prof. Horsford, for the Rev. Dr. Allen to visit him. The latter thereupon called, and was refused admittance by the jailor. He then applied to Sheriff Eveleth, who said that no person could be admitted to converse with the prisoner except the one spiritual counsellor selected by him. Dr. Allen was, nevertheless, permitted, on Wednesday last, to see Professor Webster alone at the window of his cell; a three foot wall and three sets of iron gratings being between them.

Professor Webster was, we understand, much concerned, because he was privileged to commune on spiritual affairs with only one individual, as it was his wish to see several on the subject of religious preparation for another life. He had no fixed religious views, and had never made personal religion a duty. He was not a materialist. He had faith in the Bible, and had read it through during his imprisonment. He was anxious on the question of the atonement, and wanted much instruction. He asked Dr. A. to visit his family—a request that has been complied with. Whether he will select Dr. A. for his spiritual adviser, is as yet undecided. Dr. A. went to the prisoner at his request, but will not repeat his visit unless summoned. The office would not be an enviable one; but he would not shrink from it, and few men more competent to fulfil it faithfully could be named.

The Bee says: "Prof. W. has selected the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the distinguished Unitarian clergyman of Roxbury, as his spiritual adviser. Dr. P. is the only divine who visits Prof. W. We learn that Prof. Webster selected Dr. Putnam because he did not wish those with whom he has been associated, to visit him." Our own information, as the Transcript, accords with this statement. This shows that Professor W. has not really renounced Unitarianism, as has been stated.

"I never complained of my condition," said the Persian poet Sadi, "but once, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and became contented with my lot."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, April 26, 1850.

We have had but a moderate degree of activity in our market during the past week, and no important fluctuation in prices of our leading staples. Cotton has been in better request and at rather improving rates. Sugar and Molasses have remained pretty steady, as is also the case with Provisions. Flour is lower, while Corn has advanced still further.

The steamer Hibernia is now in the fourteenth day of her passage from Liverpool, and her accounts are fully due by telegraph.

COTTON—Our last weekly report left the Cotton market inactive after the Europa's advices, though a decline of barely ⅛c had ensued, notwithstanding their unfavorable character. On Saturday and Monday there was some inquiry, and 5300 bales changed hands on the two days, generally at steady prices. On Tuesday the demand was quite active, and the sales of that and the following day amounted to 12,000 bales, prices closing decidedly in favor of sellers. On Thursday the amount offering was but limited, and as factors insisted upon full rates the sales did not exceed 3000 bales, while yesterday the steamer's news being hourly looked for, and parties inclined to wait its receipt, only 1500 bales were disposed of, making a total for the week of 22,000 bales, taken mostly for the continent of Europe, but a portion for England and the North. Prices have recovered their slight decline, and middling cotton is now fully as high as before the receipt of the Europa's news. The receipts proper at this port since the 1st September are 720,650 bales, against 975,750 to the same time in 1849, and at all the United States ports there is a decrease of 561,362 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	7 @ 8	Middling Fair	11¾ @ 12
Ordinary	10 @ 11	Fair	12¼ @ 12¾
Middling	11 @ 11¼	Good Fair	12¾ @ 13
Good Middling	11¼ @ 11½	Good and Fine	nominal.

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton, bales.	Tobacco, hhds.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1849	12,475	12,890
Received past week	9,919	2,253
" previously	739,057—748,976	25,520—27,772
	761,451	40,662
Exported past week	15,319	1,679
" previously	564,771—580,090	22,101—23,780
Stock on hand, not cleared	177,454	16,882

TOBACCO—The Tobacco market has been well supplied this week, but the better assortment offered, has not induced buyers to enter the market freely, and they have confined their purchases to *Refined*, which command full rates, while *Selected* can now be bought on rather easier terms. The sales altogether are about 850 hhds, including yesterday 350 hhds, 37 R 5¾, and 5 at 5¾; 60 hhds A (old) and 53 Mason county, both on private terms, and 30 hhds R (selections) at 6½c ⅌ lb. We quote Lugs, 4@5¾; Inferior to Common, 6¼@7; Fair to Choice, 7¼@9; Mason County, 6½@12c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—The transactions in Sugar have been of quite a limited character for a week back, but as the receipts are light prices have been very well sustained. The entire sales are barely 1500 hhds, of which some 250 were taken yesterday. We again quote Inferior and Common 2¾@3¾, Fair to Fully Fair 4¼@4¾, Prime and Choice, 4½@5½c ⅌ lb. On Plantation, we hear of 700 hhds sold at 3½@4½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The Molasses market has undergone but little change since our last, and notwithstanding some increase in the receipts, prices have not varied materially. During the week about 2500 bbls have found purchasers, chiefly at a range of 16@18¼ for Ordinary to good Fermenting, and 22@23c ⅌ gallon for Re-boiled.

FLOUR—Increased dulness has prevailed in the Flour market, and the receipts being quite heavy, with even less demand than usual, prices have fallen off fully 25c, and are still tending downward. The week's sales barely amount to 7000 bbls, the ruling rates recently being $4 93@5 12½ for Ohio, etc, $4 12½@$4 25 for Common to Prime brands of Superfine Illinois and St Louis, and $4 50@$4 62½ ⅌ bbl for Extra and Choice do. Yesterday, some 700 bbls having accumulated on the Levee, the market was still more depressed, and Ohio would not have brought over $4 20 by the quantity. Several lots have been offered lately for sale, to arrive from Boston and Baltimore. Week's receipts 17,613 bbls. Exports 927 bbls.

GRAIN—The Corn market has been steadily tending upward, and during the week 12,150 sks have been taken at 65 @70c, the prevailing price latterly being 68@70c ⅌ bushel, at which 5000 sks were disposed of on Thursday and yesterday. At the close the market was again almost bare. Oats have been firm, and some 10,600 sks have been sold at 45@50c for Ohio, Indiana, etc, according to quality, and 54@56c ⅌ bushel for St Louis. Bran is a little lower, the last sales being at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lb on the Levee. Of Wheat there is none on sale. Corn Meal has declined, and 600 bbls kiln dried were disposed of on the Levee at $3 25 ⅌ bbl. Week's receipts 25,819 sacks Corn. Exports 2813 sacks.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market, notwithstanding the entire absence of export demand, has continued very steady, and sales of 2550 to 4500 bbls have been made at $9 62½@$9 75 for Mess, together with some limited parcels of Mess Ordinary at $9 50@$9 12½, and of Prime at $7 37½@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. The largest sale of the week, however, was on Thursday, 1375 bbls Mess, to arrive from Louisville, and deliverable partly up the Coast and partly on the Levee, uninspected, at $9 50 ⅌ bbl. We notice only one sale of Bulk Pork, 60,000 lb, at 3½c for good Hog-round. A lot of 350 boxes Long Middles brought 5½c ⅌ lb. In Bulk Pork there has not been much doing, but the rates have varied but slightly, being $11 00@$11 50 ⅌ bbl for Mess, $7 75@$8 25 for Prime, and about $5 50 ⅌ bbl for B Beef. Prime Mess is nominally worth $15 50@$16 00 ⅌ tierce. Bacon has ruled nominal steady for Sides, which are in request at 4¾@4¾c, though Shoulders are dull at 3½@3¾c, and Hams, Ordinary Plain to the most choice Sugar Cured, at 5½@6½c ⅌ lb. Western Butter is selling slowly at 7@11, but Cheese is scarce and worth 9@10c ⅌ lb. Yesterday 10 tcs and 50 kegs Ordinary Western Butter sold at 9½c. Of Lard the market have continued quite active, and there are now but the lots, mentioned only about, 100 kegs Western in hands, and a few hundred kegs at 10@10½c ⅌ lb. Yesterday there was scarcely any offering, and the buyer obtained a lot of about 50 kegs at 9½c at 6½, and 200 kegs Prime at 6½c ⅌ lb.

RICE—The market is unvexedled and the demand very limited at 3¼@3½c for Common, etc.

WHISKY—Price, owing to large receipts, have again given way for—for cash, and the sales have been about 1500 bbls. Early in the week at 20½@22c for Bonded, though yesterday 250 bbls (300 and 100) Bonded were disposed of at 20c ⅌ gallon. The rates for Rye are also lower, and may now be quoted at 21@21½c ⅌ gallon.

BAGGING AND ROPE—There has been but doing in these articles, and though some 2000 pieces and coils have found purchasers at 14 and 7c cash for good brands, buyers have not generally been willing to pay these rates, and some ordinary parcels have been offered at 13½@14c for Bagging. Yesterday 100 pieces and coils (50 of each) brought 14c and 7c cash.

GUNNY BAGS—Have improved a little, and we notice sales of over 500,000 at 9¼ in bundles, and 9¾@9c, cash, in bales.

SALT—Prices are lower, and we notice sales of 6000 sacks, light weight, and a third Fine, at 75c, 900 Coarse, in bleached sks, at 72, and yesterday 2650 sks, half bleached, and a third to a fourth Fine, at 80c round. From second hands the ruling rates are now 78@85c for Coarse, and $1 25 ⅌ sack for Fine, free of drayage.

HEMP AND LEAD—No sales of either this week.

LIME—Small lots selling at $1 70@$1 75 for Thomaston, and $1 25@$1 37 ⅌ cask for Western.

HAY—We notice sales of 15,7 to 1500 bales at $17 00@$19 00 ⅌ ton, but the market is heavy.

COFFEE—The heavy decline in Rio Coffee noticed a week since has brought forward several buyers, and this has produced a slight reaction in the market, some 12,000 bags having been disposed of 8¼@9c, chiefly, however, at 8¾@8½c ⅌ lb. The direct imports are still 89,000 bags behind last year's to date. The stock is about 77,000 bags in all hands.

TALLOW—Sales of 250 bbls and casks country rendered have been made at 8¾@8½c ⅌ lb., which is a decline.

CANDLES—Sperm are selling slowly at 16@18c for the best, and Star Candles at 22@23½c ⅌ lb.

EXCHANGES—Sterling Bills have been in demand, and now stand at the advanced rates 109½@110¼; New York 60 day bills in good request at ¼@¾ ⅌ cent discount. Sight Checks ½@¾ ⅌ cent premium.

FREIGHTS—The depression in the Freight market has increased if possible, and the little Cotton offering to Liverpool is readily taken at 3-16d in British vessels. Several ships have already left in ballast, and most of the numerous ones remaining find it impossible to secure freight for any quarter.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Friday Evening, April 19, 1850.

Arrived during the week 686 Beef Cattle, 1201 Hogs, 620 Sheep, — Milch Cows, 79 Calves.

During the week the market has been pretty well supplied with Beef Cattle, and prices are rather easier than last week. The stock remaining on sale amounts to about 350 head of Western. Of Hogs we find a good, and of Sheep a fair supply in market. But few Milch Cows are offering at present, and Calves are in demand.

Prices:—*Beef Cattle*, 4@6½c ⅌ lb net; *Hogs*, 4@4½c ⅌ lb net; *Sheep*, $2 50@$3 50 ⅌ head; *Milch Cows*, $35@$40 ⅌ head; *Calves*, 7@8½c ⅌ lb net.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Soldon, Thomas, Cowes and a market, J P Whitney & Co
Ship Sabattie, Hall, Bordeaux, C Palmer
Ship Silas Holmes, Berry, New York, A Cohen
Brship Jessica, Hayes, Liverpool, Wm Muir
Schr Elizabeth Hull, Tuthill, Apalachicola, Leckie, Roberts & Co
Schr H A Burling, Galt, Baltimore, J H Ashdown & Co
Schr Dora, Bogdick, Pensacola, John Hurley
Schr Urbana, Small, Apalachicola, E G Rogers & Co

Arrived Yesterday.

Ship Waldron, Moore, from Liverpool, 15th February, to J P Whitney & Co—Point.
Ship Dirigo, Jones, 21 days from Boston, to master—Laf'tte.
Ship Wm Patton, ——, 24 days from Boston, to master—2 m.
Bark Mermoro, Duncan, 18 days from New York, to Fordick & Co—1st my.
Br brig Albion, Drisel, 60 days from Cork, in ballast, to P Maxwell & Co—2d my.
Brig Marcelina, Sleeper, 22 days from Philadelphia, to Dewey —1st my.
Br brig Urana, Sopardo, 56 days from Malta, to Joseph Marchick—1st my.
Fr brig Lafayette, Point.
Schr Newton—Point.

STEAMBOATS

Natchez No. 2, Leathers, from Natchez—238 bales cotton.
J. T. Doswell, Kimbell, from Grand Ecore—150 bales cotton.
Montgomery, Estes, from St. Louis.
Enterprise, Sedam, from Cincinnati.
Osceola, Moore, from Chandeleur—19 bales cotton.
Knoxville, Brooks, from Cumberland River.
Empire State, Cochran, from Pittsburg.
Bonham, Price, from Louisville.
California, Reynolds, from Mobile.
St. Charles, Allen, from Mobile.
Towboat Swan, Southwestern, Martin, from the Passes.
Towboat Yankee, Flotion, from the Passes.
Towboat Conqueror, Beeton, from the Passes.

Memoranda.

The steamer Boston left Louisville on the 15th inst. Reports the River falling fast; the steamer New Orleans, from Cincinnati, for this port, collapsed her boilers, killing some stock; she was aground at Saline Island—no lives lost.

Towboat Conqueror towed down and to sea, on the 16th inst, ships Dalrubia and Chatham.

Towboat Yankee towed down and to sea, on the 14th inst, ships Tyne and George Turner and bark Oriole.

Towboat Southwestern towed down and to sea, on the 17th inst, ships Ellen and William and Elizabeth.

[By Telegraphic Dispatch.]

BELOW—COMING UP.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, from New York.

Passengers.

Per ship Waldron, from Liverpool—14 in steerage.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

[Note.—In the First memorandum (indicated in the following table by "ent"), the New, consignees of the Railroad and Steamboat (in the Second (ind.), the Bar, consignees above the Steamboat Lead (in the Third (ind.), the Lead, consignees below the Steamboat Lead (in the Fourth (ind.), the Sea, consignees of the Railroad and the Sea. Mr. Hedley Farrer's office.]

Ships.			
Absolution	12,[illegible]	Nath'l Kimball	Point
Abby Frost	1[illegible]	Niagara	15,[illegible]
Adriana	1,[illegible]	Oceanic	16,[illegible]
Adelaide	1,[illegible]	Old England	25,[illegible]
Amelia	13,[illegible]	Ophelia	25,[illegible]
Amy	13,[illegible]	Ontario	1,[illegible]
Ann Parker	1,[illegible]	Ophelia	15,[illegible]
Anfiever	1,[illegible]	Pacific	3,[illegible]
Argo	18,[illegible]	Palmetto	1,[illegible]
Magnolia	1,[illegible]	Rio Grande	9,[illegible]
Ashburton	1,[illegible]	Prudent	20,[illegible]
Atlantic	1,[illegible]	Rachel	11,[illegible]
Avalanche	1,[illegible]	Reuben Coffin	1,[illegible]
Adonis	1,[illegible]	Russell	9,[illegible]
Ann Maria	1,[illegible]	Spitzbergen	1,[illegible]
Bentzon	9,[illegible]	Sultana	1,[illegible]
Bland	21,[illegible]	Southern	18,[illegible]
Belle Creole	1,[illegible]	Sarah Bridge	1,[illegible]
C. & M. Clark	1,[illegible]	Sir R. Douglass	19,[illegible]
Charles Carter	1,[illegible]	Sarah Louisa	14,[illegible]
Calincta	12,[illegible]	Sarah Bridge	1,[illegible]
Camillus	15,[illegible]	Sheffield	8,[illegible]
Caroline	1,[illegible]	St. Louis	20,[illegible]
Caspian	23,[illegible]	Sophia	17,[illegible]
Castilian	1,[illegible]	Superb	1,[illegible]
Cecilia	1,[illegible]	Tam	1,[illegible]
Charlemagne	1,[illegible]	Tallyrand	15,[illegible]
Charles Hill	1,[illegible]	Tamerlane	16,[illegible]
Charlotte	1,[illegible]	Tuscarora	1,[illegible]
Charlotte	1,[illegible]	Tuscarora	8,[illegible]
City of Lincoln	19,[illegible]	Thos. Wright	8,[illegible]
Cleopatra	1,[illegible]	Trenton	1,[illegible]
Cuba	25,[illegible]	United States	23,[illegible]
Cromwell	14,[illegible]	W. A. Cooper	1,[illegible]
Calhoun	1,[illegible]	Washington	19,[illegible]
Diego	1,[illegible]	Waldron	Point
Edmund	1,[illegible]	Wm. Peters	13,[illegible]
Edward	1,[illegible]	Wm. Penn	13,[illegible]
Elizab. Bentley	14,[illegible]	Wishart Castle	1,[illegible]
Emma Parker	1,[illegible]	Wilson Kennedy	20,[illegible]
England	1,[illegible]	Zetland	1,[illegible]
Erin's Queen	Point		
Espindola	21,[illegible]		
Emily Taylor	9,[illegible]		
Ellen Morris	1,[illegible]		
George Brown	7,[illegible]		
Ann Eliza	1,[illegible]		
Bustle	1,[illegible]		
Inspiration	21,[illegible]		
Isabella	1,[illegible]		
Helvetia	25,[illegible]		
Hesperus	21,[illegible]		
Hope	1,[illegible]		
Hope	8,[illegible]		
Houghton	21,[illegible]		
Huron	17,[illegible]		
Indepen	16,[illegible]		
Isabella	1,[illegible]		
Isaac Newton	14,[illegible]		
Jane	21,[illegible]		
Jenny Lind	9,[illegible]		
Jane Gray	8,[illegible]		
John Barnes	16,[illegible