NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1850.

A FLOOD.—The rain came down in torrents yesterday. Several of the streets in the rear of the city were flooded by the water, backed up by the Felicity Road Levee. The inundation, we understand, extended as high up as White street. The absence of a draining machine has caused this.

LARCENY.—Antonio Pedmonte, who resides in Dauphin street, has made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, in which he states that the sum of $1150 was on Friday last, stolen from his premises. He also gave an inkling of his suspicions relative to the felonious abstractors of the missing funds. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

BAIL.—Francis Humphreys, arrested for stabbing J. W. Merwin, has given $1500 bail for his appearance. A great variety of burglarious implements were found in Humphreys's room at the time of his arrest.

LARCENY.—John P. Foster was sent yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, before the First District Court, to answer for stealing several articles from the schooner Helena, at the New Basin.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—John W. Thompson stated that on Saturday last he was in the Vegetable Market of the First Municipality, where he was accosted by one Phillips, keeper of a boarding house at the corner of Barrack and Gallatin streets, where deceased had once boarded. After a little conversation, Phillips invited deceased to go and take dinner with him. Accordingly Thompson went with Phillips, and when near the house, he (Thompson) was collared, knocked down, dragged into the house, trampled upon, and stripped of all his clothes, for payment, as Phillips affirmed, of a debt due by Thompson to him; he was then locked up and a guard placed over him, and Phillips is said to have made attempts to ship Thompson against his will on board of some vessel leaving the port. In the affidavit, four distinct criminal charges are made, viz: assault and battery, robbery, illegal imprisonment, and kidnapping. A warrant has been issued for Phillips by Recorder Genois.

A FOUNDLING.—An infant, three or four months old, was left on Sunday night on the door-step of a dwelling on Clio street, near Estelle. A woman was seen to leave the basket and then make a hasty retreat. The little fellow was encoiled in a basket, and held in his hand the following note, written in a female hand:

Sister Rosie, Superintendent of F. O. A.:

MADAM: Will you please take this child under your protection till I get well and able to work, when I will pay you for your trouble. His name is James T. B. He is in the habit of being fed. Take soda biscuit, break it fine, scald it, and add sugar and milk. He is not weaned.

A STRANGER IN DISTRESS.

The child has been sent to Capt. Forno, in whose charge it is at present.

The difficulty that occurred between two gentlemen of this city, on last Thursday evening, at the Varanda Hotel, having originated in a misunderstanding, has been amicably adjusted.

The Libel Suit.

State vs. James Graham for a Libel on Joel G. Sever—First District Court—Judge McHenry.

The case of James Graham, late editor of the Louisiana Courier, charged with publishing a libel on Joel G. Sever, continued from Friday last, came up yesterday.

M. M. Reynolds, the District Attorney, appeared for the State, but Mr. Sever principally conducted the prosecution himself, cross-examining the witnesses, etc. The defence was opened by J. C. Larue, counsel for Mr. Graham. He presented in evidence a record from New York, to which the District Attorney objected, on the ground that the certificate appended was incomplete.

The Court sustained the objection, and the paper was not read.

Mr. Larue then offered in evidence the affidavit of Alvin Hall, sworn to before the Judge of the Court of Jefferson county, New York, with the certificate of the Judge appended, testifying to the respectable character of the affiant. The affidavit was in regard to the alledged libel made by Mr. Sever of his wife and children at Watertown, New York, as stated in the libel.

The District Attorney objected to the admission of this on legal grounds.

The Court so ruled. Mr. Larue explained, that by instructions from his client, he had presented these documents, which, as no commission for taking evidence had been granted him, were the best proofs that he could obtain.

ALEXANDER DUNN was called for the defence and sworn. *Examined by Mr. Larue.* I know J. G. Sever, I have visited Watertown, New York, and when there called upon Mrs. Sever.

Mr. Larue — Did you see Mrs. Sever and her children?

The Court objected to this as an illegal question.

Mr. Larue—I will put the question in this form:

Mr. Larue. Did you see the lady purporting to be the wife of Mr. J. G. Sever?

Answer. I do. I also saw two children, said to be his, who resembled him as much as I ever saw any thing resemble another. She passed as the wife of J. G. Sever, and the children as his. The general report in the place was that he had abandoned them. At the time I went to Watertown I was on a visit to Mr. Tuba, a friend. On my return to New Orleans Mr. Sever and told him that I had called on his wife and children, in Watertown, and that they were very poor indeed. He made no reply to this, neither denying nor acknowledging the matter, but seemed to feel badly, and changed the conversation. Mr. Sever appeared to dislike to see the subject was to get him to do something for the children, if not for the wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sever. Where did you first become acquainted with me, Mr. Dunn?

I knew you in Canal street; you were a boarder at the time at Mr. Outlaw's, and I visited there, and was introduced to you there as Mr. Sever, and not as Sever that I had before heard of. I knew you in New York as a political man. My visit to Watertown was made in 1848.

Mr. Sever. You said your visit to Watertown was in 1852?

Answer. No, sir, I said 1848.

Mr. Sever. You said 1852—but let it pass.

Answer. I said 1848. I returned about the middle of October, and met you in the store of Walton & Kemp, where I was employed. You used to come there very frequently to see me. I know of no acquaintance you had with Walton & Kemp. I was introduced to you in 1836.

Mr. Sever. When were you first summoned on this trial?

Answer. I think four or five days since.

Mr. Sever. Did you communicate this information to any one?

Answer. Since I was called on to testify I have informed no one. When I told you I had seen your wife and children in Watertown, I knew from general report that you had a wife and children at Mr. Outlaw's, in Canal street.

Mr. Sever. Did you, sir, have the effrontery then to inform me that you saw my wife in Watertown?

The Court here censured Mr. Sever for the use of the word "effrontery" to a witness.

Mr. Dunn said he was perfectly willing to answer it; that he had the effrontery to tell him so. When I told you the fact you changed the conversation, as the subject seemed unpleasant to you, or words to that effect.

Mr. Sever. Do you know that the female you saw was my wife?

Answer. Only by common report.

Mr. Sever. Did you know the children were mine?

Answer. Only from report and the appearance of the children. I believed at such a thing could hardly happen to I could swear to it in this case, from the strong resemblance they have to you.

Mr. Sever. Yes—I have no doubt you could swear to it.

Mr. Larue called the attention of the Court to this offensive remark. The Court then censured Mr. Sever.

Examination resumed.—*Mr. Sever.* Who was present in the store?

Answer. I do n't think there were any one.

The District Attorney here arose and stated to the Court that he would object, if the defense intended to prove by the testimony of this witness the alleged enmities of Mr. Sever.

The Court said that marriage might be shown by general reputation, and cohabitation of the parties; that if the parties were reported to have lived together as man and wife, and had children that passed as theirs, it would be considered that they were married.

Mr. Sever replied that if this were so, he could prove that a hundred men in this city were married to quadroons, negroes, etc. He believed the law stricter than this.

The Court. No sir! I don't believe it is. If a man should write down on a piece of paper that he would marry a woman, and she write on a piece of paper the same promise in regard to him, and they exchanged these promises, pass in society as man and wife, and have children, he would consider it a marriage and so the Courts have decided it.

Mr. Larue cited the case of the heirs of Malhouse vs. the city of Philadelphia, in support of this decision.

The Judge stated, further, That the Supreme Court of the State, had so decided it.

Sever. In all these cases, the Court required a basis of facts and not mere rumor. Mr. Sever was proceeding with his remarks, when Mr. Larue said, If the Court please, this is not a question between Mr. Sever and his first wife.

Mr. Sever arose quite excited, and asked the Court to protect him against such insinuations. He declared emphatically that the female alluded to was his wife, and stated that if it was necessary, he would protect himself out of the Court or in the Court from such assertions. He continued in a rather threatening tone, when he was checked by the Court, and his remarks were designated as intemperate, and not compatible with its dignity to listen to.

Mr. Sever said that Mr. Larue has used the language, "his first wife," and he would allow no man, here or elsewhere, to use such a phrase.

Mr. Larue. Well, Mr. Sever, *I have used it.*

The Court still further admonished Mr. Sever—stated that it was empowered to send a member of the bar to the Parish Jail for threatening even violence in Court, etc.

Mr. Sever disclaimed making use of threats.

Mr. Larue stated that when anything was brought out in evidence on the trial in which he was engaged as counsel, he should not be deterred from using it by threats from any quarter.

Mr. Sever still further disclaimed any intention of the kind.

The District Attorney arose to make an explanation. He said that Mr. Sever had made the remark that he (Mr. S.) was called on by the State to assist in this prosecution. The Court would remember that Mr. Sever had already taken a part in the proceedings, when the inquiry was made whether he intended to act as counsel, and that not till then he (the District Attorney) made the motion that Mr. Sever should be allowed to assist him.

Cross-examination resumed. I heard the fact of Mr. Sever's having a wife from Mr. Tuba; I heard it from some other. I was not in the city when the article in the Courier appeared. I heard nothing of it until Mr. Graham waited on me.

Mr. Sever. What are your political sentiments?

Answer. I am a democrat.

Mr. Sever, (ironically.) Yes, oh yes! That 's all—that 's it. I have done.

Witness. You used to be one too!

Direct examination resumed. Mr. Larue. The wife you saw here was not the one seen in Watertown?

Before the witness could reply, Mr. Sever protested to the Court against the counsel's repeating the same insult before complained of, etc. etc.

The Court again censured Mr. Sever for the use of intemperate language.

Edward A. Fellassie, sworn. I resided in Jefferson county, N. Y., for nine years; my parents still reside there. The last season I spent there was was in 1828; I have been home three times since that period. My last visit there was four years since. I knew Joel G. Sever—not Sever—in Watertown; I knew him also in New York City, and know him in this city. I have often seen the lady said to be his wife. She stood very high at home in the First Presbyterian Church. My relations acknowledged her as Mr. Sever's, and as such she was well received. I never saw the children. After Mr. Sever left Watertown I met him in New York. We entered into conversation. He asked after several of his old acquaintances, among them, and informed me that he had been residing in Cincinnati. He said he was Corresponding Secretary to the Tammany Society. I heard him state to other gentlemen that he had a daughter of six and one of eight years; that they were highly accomplished, and read French as well as any lady in the United States. This, considering their immature years and Northern home, I was rather doubtful of. Two months after my first meeting with Mr. Sever, I saw him again, and asked him whether he was going to remove his family to the city. He replied, "No!" that they were too much mixed up with the Presbyterian Church. These interviews were between the years 1828 and '29. I have often heard Mr. Sever make democratic speeches as a Secretary of the Tammany Society. There was a rumor that he was expelled.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sever. Have you had any difficulty with me, Mr. Fellassie? *Answer.* None, except you threw [illegible] at New Lessee. [illegible] mr7

FOR SALE—20 crates Bass's PALE Ale; 1 Barclay's London Porter, just landed, apply to JOHN H. ELLIOTT & CO. 96 Gravier st. [illegible]

you for $7, but this is now settled, for I made a present to you of the bill.

Mr. Sever. Have you not collected patronage from me?

Witness (who is a tailor,) answered emphatically *No*, and then gave an account of a transaction between Mr. Sever and himself, in which he alledged that he had made a pair of pants for Mr. F. which were delivered to him; that Mr. Sever himself received these—locked them up in his drawer, requested witness to call next day for the money, and had delayed payment since that time.

Mr. Sever. How came you to know me at Watertown?

Answer. I was a boy at my trade at that time.

Mr. Larue. What was the lady's name to whom you refer?

Answer. Mrs. Sever—she was always called that. I have heard that some years afterwards she got a divorce.

Mr. Larue. Ah! yes—You state that she afterwards got a divorce.

CALVIN NICHOLS sworn. I know Joel G. Sever. In 1825 or '26, I think it was, I went to school to him at Homer, New York; I did not know him as Sever, but as Sevier; he was married a year previous; his wife was a Miss Ballard; she was of a very respectable family; I knew them well, I arrived at New Orleans two years ago, and again met Mr. Sever; I think he was practicing law in Fulton, New York, between the years 1826 and 1827; his wife I have met as Miss Ballard before her marriage, and as Mrs. Sevier afterwards; I was told that there were children by this alliance.

The witness spoke very highly of the early efforts of Mr. Sever, and said that he was considered, when a young man, one of the most eloquent speakers in that town.

Mr. Larue. Did you ever read the alledged libel?

Answer. I have, sir. I know the facts as stated in regard to the marriage and abandonment. The libel is but a reiteration of the charges published in the New York American at the time of the Herkimer Convention in that State.

Mr. Larue. Was it not generally stated in your circle of friends that Mr. Sever deserted his wife and children?

Answer. Yes. The reports in circulation in the city of New York I do not recollect; but in the town of Homer it was generally understood that he had deserted them.

Mr. Larue. Was it further reported that he had acted as a deaf and dumb man and begged throughout the Northern cities?

Answer. It was.

Mr. Sever made legal objections to this question and answer.

The Court stated that in some cases hear-say evidence was admissible.

Direct examination resumed. The last time I saw the wife of Mr. Sever was between the years 1825 and 1829. I know the lady, her father, and her brother. I do not know if her she is now living, but in 1826, by common report, I understood she was alive.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sever. Mr. Nichols, you are nine years older than I am to time. You were a pupil of mine between 1817 and 1819: I recollect distinctly that it was when John Quincy Adams gave his famous toast of "Ebony and Topaz."

Witness. I was born in 1808, and I think it was after 1819, as I recollect every event distinctly.

Mr. Sever. You have no personal knowledge of this alledged marriage?

Answer. I know it as positively as I could, not to have seen you married: I resided in the village almost next door to you; I think you lived with your wife four years, and then it was reported that you had deserted her: I recollect my mother saying that you had children, and that when you came back Mrs. Sever was warned that if she returned to you she you had abandoned her, her friends would desert her.

The District Attorney was then sworn, and Mr. Larue proved by him that the sentences of the alledged libel which were incorporated in the information filed, were taken from different portions of the publication in the Courier, and that they were not continuous sentences; one of them commenced in the middle of the original sentence.

G. PERVAL sworn. I have resided here about 40 years; I was a member of the First Municipality Council when Mr. Sever was in that body.

Do you know that in 1836 Mr. Sever stated to the Council that rumors were circulated in regard to him, and that he courted an investigation?

Yes, sir.

What were the proceedings in that case?

Mr. Sever. I ask the Court whether this is legal testimony.

The Court ruled that it was not.

Mr. Larue then read that part of the alledged libel, which stated that Mr. Sever had levied black mail on dissolute women, etc.

Witness resumed. The committee entered on its duties, but never made a report, Mr. Sever resigning his seat before it was made.

Mr. Larue. Did he not resign in consequence of the fact that the report would be adverse to him?

Witness. I cannot say, sir.

DANIEL SCULLY recalled. Did you ever see the New York Courier and Enquirer, charging Mr. Sever with the crime of theft?

The District Attorney objected to this question.

Mr. Larue read that portion of the alledged libel alluding to the above charge.

Mr. Sever addressed the Court; the Court sustained the objection of the District Attorney.

Mr. Larue moved to strike out the testimony of the witness, on the ground that he would take a bill of exceptions to this decision.

SAMUEL LOCKE sworn. I have known J. G. Sever for three years past; on one occasion, in Exchange Place, I heard him say that Levi Woodbury was an old Federalist, and that he knew him better than he did me; I said it was false, and I believe he knew it to be so; he afterwards said that he thought he might be mistaken.

The evidence for the defense here closed.

The District Attorney offered the whole of the article in the Courier which contained the alledged libel as evidence of the design of the defendant; the Court permitted it to go to the jury.

Mr. Sever stated that he wished to give some rebutting testimony, and accepting the witness's stand proceeded to say that he was never a member or Secretary of the Tammany Society. He denied the conversation as detailed by Mr. Folinsbe. He stated that his resignation as the Council was not caused by matters as detailed in the libel. He had no recollection of remarking that he had children who understood French. No such fact ever existed.

Mr. Larue. Let *Mr. Sever say yes or no*, whether he was married or not.

Mr. Sever. I know what I am about, sir. I know what I wish to say, etc.

The Court censured Mr. Larue for his observations.

The testimony having closed on both sides there was a recess of five minutes. When the Court again met the Counsel agreed to submit the case to jury with argument.

The District Attorney read the statute defining libel.

Mr. Larue asked the Court to charge the jury as follows:

1st. Though it is not necessary to state the whole of a libelous publication, yet if the most offensive parts be selected, the passages which are not continuous in the original, must not be set out court insanity in the pleadings.

2d. The correct mode of setting out two selected passages is the same count, is by saying, "In a certain part of which said libel there was and is contained," etc., and that where the matter alledged as libellous is composed of portions and different portions of such alledged libellous articles without pursuing the form above set forth, no verdict of guilty can be rendered.

3d. That where the party accused, either in the interest of the public or in the discharge of his duties as a citizen, made the publication, no judgement of guilty can be rendered against him, without express or necessarily implied proof of falsehood and malice.

3d. That by the common law, in all cases where an information is granted for a libel on a private person, it must be in his affidavit that all the facts which it contains and complained of as libellous, are untrue.

The Court refused to entertain the above, and then proceeded to charge the jury. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Larue again requested the Court to charge the jury as desired by him, which was not granted.

Mr. Larue proceeded to read the law.

The Court. Mr. Sheriff, let the jury retire.

Mr. Larue. Does the Court refuse to hear the law?

The Court. Yes, sir.

Mr. Larue was still reading when the jury retired from the box.

After an absence of half an hour the jury returned, and through their Foreman, asked the Court whether a verdict of "guilty, without malicious intent," would be received?

The Court stated that the question was, "Guilty or not guilty."

The foreman stated that the last part of the Judge's charge did not seem to be well understood. Did the Court say that if they found the publication to have been made without malicious intent that Defendant should be acquitted?

The Judge replied by still further instructing the jury that there could be no libel without malice, and though, if satisfied that the statements made in the libel were true, the jury were still bound to bring in a verdict of guilty of a malicious intent.

Mr. Larue asked the Court to read Lord Canden's charge in the libel, which let "In truth, the Crown, in a libel, should not only prove the words to be false, but likewise show, either from the nature of the paper itself, or from external proof, that it was malicious as well as false, or I would acquit the Defendant."

The Jury retired, and in a short time again returned, and stated to the Court that they could not agree. The Judge insisted on a verdict. The jury retired and the Court adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock.

[CORRECTION.—In the report of the testimony on Friday's examination, Mr. Sever was made to say, in answer to the question of Mr. Larue—" Did you ever personate a deaf and dumb person?" " *Yes, as often as you have fingers and toes, and oftener.*" This is an error—the question should read—" Did you ever read the statement that you had personated a deaf and dumb man."]

THE CROPS AND THE FLOOD.—The papers of the interior are filled with accounts of the floods and the destruction to the crops. The Mississippi (Natchez) Free Trader of the 11th inst. says: "All information received respecting the upper rivers seems rather gloomy. The water, at this point, is within three inches of its highest pitch this season. Had it not been for the breaks in the Levee above, it would have been higher than it was during the year. A good many of the planters opposite Natchez, in the parishes of Concordia, Catahoula, and Tensas, are suffering with the overflow. The amount of stock lost will be enormous. We have been informed by several of the planters in those parishes that they have given up all hopes of making cotton this year, and a great many speak of removing their hands to the hills."

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 11th inst. says: "From information received through a traveling friend, it appears quite improbable that the river will fall in time to enable the planters in this region, whose places are inundated, to raise a crop of cotton. It is to be hoped that they may succeed in raising corn for their own consumption, but more than this cannot now be reasonably expected. At Memphis, and even at Napoleon, there has been a considerable fall, but at the former place it was caused in a measure by the great body of water which finds its way into the St. Francis, near New Madrid, and which is brought into the Mississippi again near Helena; while the stage of the water is affected, though not to an equal extent, at Napoleon, by an outlet through the Yazoo Pass. On the 27th April, the river from the mouth of the Yazoo up to Delta was, on an average, according to our informant, within one foot of the highest point of the present season. The losses from the overflow will be estimated in millions, and the market price of our great staple must necessarily be affected by it. The crop of this year must be favored by the elements, and by the much dreaded cotton worm, to enable it to exceed that of the last year. If either prove unfavorable, the next crop will fall short of two million bales."

ANOTHER NEW ATLANTIC STEAMER.—Capt. Judkins, commander of the new steamer Asia, writes: "I expect to leave Glasgow the last of this month (April), and shall sail from Liverpool for New York either on the 25th May or 8th June."

The editor of the Savannah (Ga.) Republican says, after returning from a trip to the interior, that, as far as he was able to learn, the cotton crop is "universally unpromising," and fully as backward as last year. The wheat crop looked finely.

"HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON."—The New York Herald, of the 4th inst., heads an article thus, in which it says (what we have very little faith in): "Our private letters from Washington are of the most important character in respect to the admission of California. They state that the principal topic of conversation among the leading members of both houses of Congress, is the manner in which the convention was got up, and the corrupt influences that were brought to bear to get the so-called State constitution adopted; and that the general belief in Washington is, that it was born in fraud, and has been brought about solely by the intrigues of ambitious politicians and speculators, who are striving to use Congress to endorse the acts of a convention which designs to make white slaves of the great body of the hard, honest, laboring gold diggers of that region, to the few designing land speculators and wire-workers who have concocted a nice plan for a great landed oligarchy. They begin to see that the bone and sinew of the working-people of California had no wish for a convention or a State constitution, and don't care about being admitted until a proper time has elapsed—and that they had little to say about the convention, constitution, or election of State officers, or senators and representatives to Congress. These facts have produced a great revulsion in the minds of members against the speculators, their convention, their constitution, and their so-called representatives to Congress."

THE ABSCONDING CASHIER.—The Savannah Republican of the 7th inst., says:

"George J. Bulloch, the absconding Cashier of the Central Railroad Bank, arrived in this city on Sunday night, in charge of officer Butman, of the Boston police, and Sheriff Prendergast, of this place. He was taken in the harbor of Fowey, in Wales, as the schooner Abel was going in. Mr. Butman appears to have been first on the ground. Having learned, on his arrival at Fowey, from the conversation of two English officers, who were also on the look out, that the Abel had not arrived, he procured a pilot boat and crew, and played about the harbor for several days, and finally succeeded in boarding the schooner and apprehending Mr. Bulloch.

"We understand that both Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Butman claim the reward offered for his apprehension. It is probable, therefore, that the Bank will deposit the money, $5,000, in the custody of the Court, until a bill of interpleader can be filed, and the question judicially settled."

It is stated that Bulloch has none of the funds of the Bank in his possession.

THE CLASSICS.—Mr. Edward Doerk, to whose advertisement we refer our readers, proposes to instruct a few pupils in the Greek and Latin languages, and, also, in the German. Mr. Doerk has furnished us evidence that he possesses a high order of competency for instruction in these languages.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Jonian, Rankel, Turks Island, J. H Gale
Brig Hero, Griffin, Rio Grande, J. P Whitney & co
Brig Huron, Lowery, St Petersburgh, John Whitcomb
Bark Rollla, Jarvis, New York, Wm Creery
Brig Palmetto, Wade, Sisal, John Alexander

Arrived Yesterday.

STEAMBOATS.

Princess No 2, Holmes, from Vicksburg—527 bales cotton. Mary Foley, Dalferes, from Lockport—7 bales cotton. Eliska, Dugas, from Lockport.
Gen Hauser, Simmons, from Pensacola.
John Adams, Jones, from Cincinnati.
Autocrat, Godey, from St. Louis—443 bales cotton.
Natchez, Griffin, from Mobile.
Duck River, Mathews, from Jefferson, Texas—86 ts cot.
Oregon, Montgomery, from Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, May 14, 1850.

COTTON—The rainy, inclement weather yesterday rendered our market in many departments almost a blank, and we have not known a duller day for many months. The sales of Cotton were confined to some 275 bales at the same prices before quoted.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	9 @10½	Middling Fair	12½ @13½
Ordinary	11 @11½	Fair	13 @14½
Middling	11 @12½	Good Fair	15 @16
Good Middling	12 @12½	Fine	16 @18

TOBACCO—We heard of 210 hhds taken, including 19 hhds damaged at an average of 5½c, and 191 hhds, 127 A and 54 R, on private terms.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Nothing done in either, owing to the storm.

FLOUR—The transactions were very limited, and the only important sale was 250 bbls Superfine St. Louis at $5 80, besides some small lots of fancy at $6 75 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—The weather prevented the new receipts from being landed, and we heard of but one sale, about 500 sks, at 72c ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Prices improving. Sales 450 bales New York Hay at $22 50, and 125 do at $23 50 ⅌ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork was nominal, nothing by retail at $10 @ 10 for Mess, and $8 @9 for Prime, but for large lots there was no demand. Bacon steady with sales of 50 cks Illinois Sides at 4½c, and 30 cks Missouri Cs and Ss at 4¾c for Sides and 3½c for Shoulders. A lot of 340 kegs Lard was sold several days since (but not reported) at 6¾c ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS—We noticed 23,679, in bales, sold at 9c cash.

COFFEE—A further decline has taken place. 300 bags sound Rio sold by auction at 7¼, 150 at 7½, and 250, by private sale, at 8c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Sales 1000 sks Liverpool Coarse, in brown sacks, at 90c, delivered, and a cargo of 5000 bushels St. Kitt's Salt at 20c, cash.

WHISKY—Small sales of Rectified at 18c, and 20 bbls Rose's Extra at 22c ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—We did not learn of a single engagement.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Monday Evening, May 13, 1850.

Arrived to-day per steamers Oregon and Autocrat: 42 head of Beef Cattle, 277 Hogs, 32 Milch Cows, and 120 Calves, including 56 Lake Calves.

The Cattle, viz: Beef Cattle, 4½@5c ⅌ lb net; *Hogs*, 4¾@5 ⅌ lb net; *Sheep*, —@— ⅌ head; *Milch Cows*, $30 @$45; *Calves*, $3 00@$6 00 ⅌ head.

MGERNON, *Notary Public*, 16 Royal street, (office formerly occupied by R. B. Cenas, Esq., Notary Public,) near the Postoffice. mr2 3m

TO HIRE—UNTIL FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT.—Two excellent *SERVANT WOMEN*, who can be strongly recommended as good Cooks, Washers and Ironers, and Chamber Maids. Apply at 77 Camp street. ☞ For particulars, apply at this office. my11

COW PEAS—200 bushels genuine Carolina Seed Peas, imported direct from Charleston, in store and for sale by my11 A. P. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

RHENISH WINE—Just received, subject to debenture, 40 cases of the above Wine, all of the choicest brands, and for sale by JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

OLIVEOIL—300 baskets pints and quarts Plagniol's best, in store and for sale by A. P. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st. my1

200 OZ. SULPH. QUININE—Just received, for sale by P. L. MASSEY, cor. Camp and Gravier sts. mr27

BUFFALO TONGUES—In store and for sale by my8 WILLIAM STOUGHTON, 78 Camp st.

LONDON PORTER—In pints and quarts, for sale low by [mh9] JOHN TOOLE, 25 Bank Place.

WHITING—50 bbls, in store and for sale by my4 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 38 Magazine st.

BRANDY—In Demijohns and Boxes—A superior article, for sale by B. RUSCOLD, 81 Gravier street.

FIRE CLAY—200 bbls English and American, for sale by [my8] HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 38 Magazine st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—For sale by mh12 BARELLI & CO.

SOAP—200 boxes in store, for sale by mh28 GEO. U. TAYLOR & CO. 78 Magazine st.

TEN X TONIC AGENCY—78 Magazine street. A CERTAIN antidote against Constipation of the Bowels, Torpor of the Liver, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Termination of Blood to the Brain, Nervous Headaches, Chills and Fever, etc.

RECOMMENDED BY

H. R. W. Hill, Esq. President H. B. Bascombe.
Matthew Adams, Esq. Gen. Sam Houston.
Dr. W. M. Gwin Col. W. S. Fulton.
Dr. E. Keene. ap29 1y8p

DR. E. J. COXE'S EXTRACT OF COPAVIA, SARSAPARILLA AND CUBEBS.—This original preparation has proved itself superior to the Capsules or any other extract, and with the recent additions and improvements will surely fail, provided the directions be fully observed. ☞ To be had at the *Corner of Magazine and Girod streets.* d14 1y

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of the above Goods received by the intent arrivals, constantly for sale at low prices and on liberal terms. Particular attention paid to Plantation orders for RUSSET BROGANS.

WOOL, STRAW and MEXICAN HATS.

FROST & CO.,
39 Magazine st.

ap8 1d&m&W

CAUTION! Persons ruptured should be aware, that they have no security against *Strangulated Hernia* with all its horrors but in a well adapted Truss.

SHERMAN'S
NEW PATENT
TRUSS
WILL EFFECT A SPEEDY
CURE.

By it the following objections so prominent in almost every other Truss is made to operate beneficially: 1st, the requisite quest severity, injurious pressure, and inability to cure. And the following advantages are secured: 1st, gentle pressure, complete retention, perfect ease, and a permanent cure.

☞ *Sold only at Sherman's Office, 70 St. Charles Street*

☞ CAUTION—*Rupture sufferers, there is be aware that they have no security against Strangulated Hernia, with all its horrors, but in a well adapted TRUSS.*

HAVING had the opportunities of seeing Mr. SHERMAN'S TRUSS applied and worn in many cases of great difficulty, and have formed a very high opinion of its value, and believe it to be the best instrument with which I am acquainted.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, and one of the Surgeons of the New York Hospital.

Certificates have also been handed to the inventor by the following Surgeons: John C. Cheesman, M. D. Surgeon of the New York Hospital; David L. Rodgers, M. D., Lecturer on Surgery in the New York School of Medicine; J. Rayzer, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the New York School of Medicine; Charles Lee, M. D.; Wm. Anderson, M. D.; J. K. Rodgers, M. D.; W. Gibson, M. D.; George McClellan, M. D.; R. McClellan, M. D.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS—BOUNTY LAND and PENSIONS obtained on No. 38 *Carondelet street* (room No. 3, up-stairs,) at the U. S. Commissioner's office, over the corner of Canal st. ap8 3m8

AUCTION SALES.

Groceries.....Provisions.....and Liquors.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

THIS DAY, May 14, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be sold, at their Auction Room, 51 Magazine street—

1700 bags Rio Coffee, 80 boxes Tobacco, Soap, Sperm Candles, Teas, Wines, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky, Cordials, Ale, Pipes, Tumblers, Cigars, Hams, Beef, Pork, and sundry other articles.

Extensive Sale.....of.....French Goods.

BY F. H. PETITPAIN.

TUESDAY, May 14, 1850, at 10 o'clock—Will be sold, at Mr. O. Tabbona's store, No. 84 Chartres street—

His large stock of FRENCH GOODS—comprising upwards of 400 packages and lots of fresh and desirable goods, to which the attention of city and country dealers is particularly called.

TERMS—Over $200, 6 months' credit.

☞ Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Monday morning, and can be obtained by applying to Mr. Tabonna or to the auctioneer. mr10

Brandy.....Gin.....Port.....and.....Madeira.

BY SYKES, HYDE & CO.

WEDNESDAY, May 15, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be sold, at No. 51 Magazine street, in close consignments, the following

BRANDIES, WINES, etc.:

8 pipes Sebastian, Gin, Noilly's Regale, pure.
15 quarter casks A. Segonte Brandy.
19 octaves do do do.
30 quarter casks Modera Wine.
1 bbl. St. Croix Rum.
4 bbls. Jamaica Rum, sixth proof.
70 cases Sherry Dore Port Wine.
50 do. do. do. Modera Wine.
7 cases Preserves.

Terms at sale. my13

Liberal Credit Sale of Valuable Building Lots on Canal Street, Second Municipality, to be sold without reserve, immediately after the sale of the State House Square.

BY J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, May 16, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be sold at auction, at the St. Louis Exchange, without reserve—

The sale to be made immediately after W. H. Palfrey offers the State House Square.

Two LOTS OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, in the square bounded by Canal, Commons, Philippa and Claiborne streets, being Nos. 1 and 2, and forming the corner of Canal and Philippa streets. No. 1 measures 58 feet, 10 inches and 6½ lines from on Canal street by a depth and front on Philippa street of 192 feet, 8 inches and 6 lines, and 192 feet, 4 inches and 3 lines on the other line, and 31 feet and 6 lines from on an alley of 6 feet in the rear. No. 2 measures 59 feet, 10 inches and 6½ lines front on Canal street by a depth of 192 feet, 4 inches and 3 lines on the line of No. 1, and 191 feet and 5 lines in the rear line, and fronting an alley of 6 feet. The improvements comprise a two story brick building, now rented as a furniture store.

TERMS—One quarter cash, the purchaser to assume payment on a note for $2500, payable to A Penn from April 1, 1850, with 6 per cent. interest from date to maturity, and if not then paid, to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The balance of the payment in 1, 2 and 3 years from April 1, 1850, with 6 per cent. interest, and 8 per cent. if not then paid. The whole of the notes to bear mortgage on the property.

Act of sale before Jerome Graham, Esq., N. P., at the expense of the purchaser. my13

P. H. TAYLOR,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has removed to No. 88 Gravier street, where he will give punctual attention to the sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Cargoes, Damaged Cotton, Household Furniture, Slaves, etc. my13 3m

LEWIS FLORANCE, *Commissioned Auctioneer*, office No. 81 Gravier st., will attend, as usual, and give his assistance in the sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Damaged Cotton, Furniture, Household Furniture, Slaves, etc.; will also make advances on Merchandise placed in his hands. my2

Ladies' New Dress Goods.

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.

No. 12 Chartres street,

☞ Are receiving Paris and Lyons Dress Goods, in choice colors; rich Satin Striped Printed Organdies, new patterns; Embroidered and Plain Changeable Grenadines, new fashion; Mantillas; new Embroidered Collars, Capes and Handkerchiefs; new Bonnets, and other desirable articles, which, together with their large and well assorted stock of rich SUMMER DRESS GOODS, PARIS MILLINERY, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, recently purchased on the most favorable terms from the first houses in *Europe and America*, they will sell at

LOW PRICES

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

☞ Also—Several cases of first colored English Jaconets, Lawns, Ginghams, and Chambrays, at from 10 to 15 cents per yard.

ap11 3d&p 3tp&f

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Jonian, Rankel, Turks Island, J. H Gale
Brig Hero, Griffin, Rio Grande, J. P Whitney & co
Brig Huron, Lowery, St Petersburgh, John Whitcomb
Bark Rollla, Jarvis, New York, Wm Creery
Brig Palmetto, Wade, Sisal, John Alexander

Arrived Yesterday.

STEAMBOATS.

Princess No 2, Holmes, from Vicksburg—527 bales cotton. Mary Foley, Dalferes, from Lockport—7 bales cotton. Eliska, Dugas, from Lockport.
Gen Hauser, Simmons, from Pensacola.
John Adams, Jones, from Cincinnati.
Autocrat, Godey, from St. Louis—443 bales cotton.
Natchez, Griffin, from Mobile.
Duck River, Mathews, from Jefferson, Texas—86 ts cot.
Oregon, Montgomery, from Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, May 14, 1850.

COTTON—The rainy, inclement weather yesterday rendered our market in many departments almost a blank, and we have not known a duller day for many months. The sales of Cotton were confined to some 275 bales at the same prices before quoted.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	9 @10½	Middling Fair	12½ @13½
Ordinary	11 @11½	Fair	13 @14½
Middling	11 @12½	Good Fair	15 @16
Good Middling	12 @12½	Fine	16 @18

TOBACCO—We heard of 210 hhds taken, including 19 hhds damaged at an average of 5½c, and 191 hhds, 127 A and 54 R, on private terms.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Nothing done in either, owing to the storm.

FLOUR—The transactions were very limited, and the only important