Telegraphic Dispatch.

Arrival of the Hibernia—Important Commercial News—Further Advance in Cotton, etc.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The steamship Hibernia has arrived, bringing important news.

COTTON had advanced at Liverpool from *one-eighth* to *one-quarter* pence. Orleans quoted at seven and three-eighths pence. Sales in one week 91,000 bales; of which 38,000 were taken on speculation....FLOUR was firm at an advance of one shilling. CORN in good demand at an advance of six pence....BREF advanced from one to two shillings. PORK unchanged—new Western less firm. HAMS in good demand at previous rates. BACON steady—sales 60 tierces. LARD at about three pence lower than previous quotations.... COFFEE dull at Liverpool, and three shillings lower at London. Ceylon quoted at forty-eight shillings....NAVAL STORES: Turpentine in greater demand, at from seven shillings to seven and three pence.

Queen Victoria has another prince! All quiet on the Continent. Political calm in France. Eugene Sue elected to the Assembly for Paris.

The President has given the appointment "at large" of Cadet at West Point, to the son of Dr. J. J. B. Wright, (an eminent surgeon of the U. S. Army,) to fill a vacancy made by the death of the son of Hon. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Thursday*, May 2, 1850.—Abraham Oakey Hall, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 88. *Robert Ruffin Barrow* vs. *Josiah Reab.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana.

Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgement of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 93. *William H. Taylor, appellant*, vs. *The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Attorney General Johnson for the appellant.

Nos. 95, 96. *Ambrose Walden's heirs, appellants*, vs. *Thomas Bodley's heirs, et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Underwood for the appellants.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

From New Mexico.

The Texas State Telegraph (Austin) of the 4th inst. gives us the following important information from New Mexico:

By the politeness of our fellow citizen Mr. Cockburn, whose arrival from El Paso we noticed in our last, we are placed in possession of the "New Mexican" published at Santa Fe, of the date February 1st, 1850.

The controversy between those who are in favor of forming a State Government for New Mexico, and those who wish to be organized as a Territory, or in other words the party and the int, continues to be carried on. The "New Mexican" seems to favor the former.

It would seem that there are at least some persons in Santa Fé, and they probably the best informed among them, who, though disposed to prevent if possible the extension of the jurisdiction of Texas over them, seem to acknowledge the fact that the right of Texas is well founded in law.

In looking over the columns of the New Mexican we notice all the evidence of an increasing, if not prevailing adoption of American habits and customs. We noticed advertisements about Odd Fellows; assignments for the benefit of creditors; Restaurants, Land Office, Blacksmith shops, Jewelers, Tailors and Doctors.

They have in New Mexico their personal as well as political differences, as will be seen by the following:

We have heard several reports in regard to a difficulty that took place in Taos, on the 10th inst. between Dr. H. R. Wirtz, U. S. A., and the Priest, (Martinez.)

We believe the following to be a correct statement:

The Priest had accused the Doctor of having attempted to administer poisonous drugs, and also of having been bribed to poison a woman on whom he was attending. These accusations having come to the ears of the Doctor, he met the Priest in the Plaza, on the day above mentioned, and insulted him by knocking his hat over his eyes. We believe the Doctor was somewhat to blame for doing this so publicly, but cannot but confess that the insult of the Priest was ample cause for such a procedure.

The State of Chihuahua is suffering severely from the depredations of the Indians; complaints are loud by the people of Mexico that the United States does not fulfil that stipulation in the treaty in which she agrees to restrain her Indian tribes within her own borders.

The Galveston News says: We learn that Messrs. George Butler & Brother have determined on building two new boats expressly for the Trinity trade to be placed on that river in time for the fall crop.

A gentleman just from San Antonio represents nearly all the streams, large and small, as now swimming. He crossed the Brazos at Rock Island, where the river was four miles wide. The opinion is that many of the plantations have been overflowed.

The Galveston Civilian of the 4th, says that the accounts from the interior continue very unfavorable for the growing crops. The heavy rains have extended as far as we have accounts. The rivers are overflowing their banks, and we hear of some plantations covered with water. The Brazos, at the last accounts, was over the bottom at Rock Island ferry to the distance of four miles, and higher than it has been for ten years.

We take from the Houston Telegraph of the 16th inst. the following:

A negro boy who was captured by Comanches, has lately returned to San Patricio, and stated that the Comanches have frequently stolen horses and murdered white men west of the Nueces within the last few years. The Government has a military force in Texas sufficient to coop up these cowardly tribes like a brood of frightened chickens, and if Gen. Brook should be ordered to march directly into their country, capture their families, or drive them to the northern frontiers, they would soon cease their depredations. But while the present forces are stationed at posts, and thousands of dollars are wasted to feed them as so many prisoners rather than soldiers in active service, our frontiers will continue to be ravaged with impunity.

Large numbers of California emigrants are concentrating at Brownsville, to travel by the overland route to Mazatlan, and then take shipping for California. The Sentinel says that a gentleman has traveled from San Francisco to Brownsville in thirty days, by way of Mazatlan. The number of emigrants that have started from Brownsville for California, within the last eighteen months, is estimated at 2300.

The Western Texan (San Antonio,) of the 2d inst., says Maj. R. S. Neighbors, in a letter, dated Dona Ana, March 24th, says: "I have been successful in organizing this county, (El Paso.) The election went off in fine style, on the 4th day of March, and at several of the precincts, especially at this town, we had splendid balls in honor of the extension of civil law. This is a fine country, and has some five thousand inhabitants. The county gave seven hundred and sixty votes, all of which, except four, were for Austin, and will poll over one thousand votes at the next election.

I find no opposition here on the part of the U. S. authorities. Col. Munroe has issued orders to all the troops to sustain the laws of Texas, as soon as they are extended."

Mr. James was informed by Maj. Neighbors and Mr. Lee Vining, that they had been shown by Major Stein some gold washed out by his troops, on the Gila River, in a short excursion to that stream.

It is reported, by eye witnesses, that at the copper mines above El Paso, there is about one hundred tons of pure copper lying upon the ground—this had been got out by Mexicans, and abandoned when attacked by Indians.

There are at El Paso, in the hands of different persons, several large amounts of silver ore, taken from the mines in the neighborhood—with guarantees of title to lands, and protection from Indians, only a short time would elapse before all these mines would be well worked, and we would have large quantities of metal seeking a market through this place.

The death of David Torrey is confirmed. John Torrey is supposed to be safe in California.

A company of 100 persons left the vicinity of El Paso, for California, on the 28th February, among these the following persons, well known in Texas, and many others, also from Texas, whose names are not recollected, to wit: Gov. Henry Smith, James W. Robinson, (the report of the death of the latter gentleman, as also, that of the death of Gov. Smith being entirely without foundation,) W. W. Thompson, John R. Wooldridge and others from the vicinity of this place, W. P. Hoff, of San Felipe, Z. P. Glasscock, Wm. S. Anderson, and Dr. Hoxie, a nephew of Dr. Hoxie of Independence.

FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.—A steamboat, to ply between the Falls of St. Anthony and the Sioux Rapids, has been launched, and is now being completed at the head of the falls.

FROM TEXAS.—*Indian Depredations on the Rio Grande.*—By the arrival of the steamship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, we have Galveston dates to the 17th inst. The Galveston Journal says:

Capt. G. K. Lewis arrived by the Palmetto yesterday, on his way to Washington City, as agent to represent the unprotected condition of the western portion of the State, and ask additional aid from the Government to repel the Indians, who may almost be said to be in possession of the country. Meetings held at Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Roma, Buena Vista, Laredo, and Corpus Christi, have united in this request and in appointing Capt. Lewis. The Corpus Christi Star intimates that if the Government does not protect them, they should declare their independence. It says:

"When a Government ceases to protect her citizens, they are no longer amenable to her authority, and are therefore justified by all laws, human and divine, in falling back upon their natural and inherent rights."

We trust that something will be done—that the Government will take something like proper measures to protect life and property on the Rio Grande. We copy the following from the Corpus Christi Star. Capt. Lewis traveled from Laredo to Corpus Christi in thirty-four hours—a distance of 138 miles:

"From Capt. Lewis we learn that the Indians still continue to annoy the citizens of Laredo and its vicinity. Nearly all the stock has been killed or driven away, the ranchos abandoned, and the country generally broken up, on account of the daring atrocities committed in that section. Capt. Lewis encountered a party of Indians, supposed to be twenty in number, about forty miles this side of Laredo, at the Ojuelos, and ran a narrow escape of his life. He had just drank at the springs, and remounted his horse, and was ascending the hill on this side, when he suddenly came upon the Indians, neither party expecting to meet any one at this spot—here was a general surprise. The road being hemmed in at this place on both sides by dense chaparral, the Captain had no other alternative left to save himself but by breaking through their ranks. Drawing his six-shooter, being mounted upon a fine horse, he instantly dashed through them, shooting one and riding over two or three others. Capt. Lewis states that the Indians had their bows unstrung, and although he saw every disposition on their part to retard his progress, yet he only noticed one or two arrows being shot at him. A letter had been received just previous to his departure from Laredo, containing a report that the Indians had stolen the horses belonging to Capt. McGowen's company of Rangers, stationed on the Medina. Also, that two Californians had encountered a party of twelve Indians, between San Antonio and Eagle Pass. In the conflict, three of the Indians were shot and one of the Californians wounded.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The St. Louis Reveille of the 4th instant, gives the following: "Yesterday a German, by the name of Francis Diedrich, took a fowling piece to a gunsmith's to have the lock repaired, which being done, he placed a cap on the tube to ascertain if the spring was sufficiently powerful to explode it, not thinking that the gun was loaded. He sprang the lock, and the contents of the gun, consisting of a charge of No. 6 shot, were fired to the opposite corner of the street, about forty of which entered a wooden column of a store, and nearly twenty into the neck and breast of a young woman, lately married, and who had but three days since arrived in the city, named Klechie. Three of the shot passed through her neck, and several lodged quite deep in the breast. She bleeds internally, and her recovery, we learn, is very doubtful. Diedrich was arrested, but will probably be discharged."

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE AGAIN DEFEATED.—In the Pennsylvania Senate, Mr. Hugus, in place, read a bill to annul the marriage contract of Edwin Forrest and Catharine, his wife.

A point of order was raised upon the reception of the bill. The Speaker decided it in order. An appeal was taken and the decision overruled—yeas 9, nays 18. Messrs. Darsie and Drum voted "no" on the point of order, though they expressed sympathy with Mr. Forrest.

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—The Natchez Courier of the 17th says during the past fortnight there has been but one death in this city; that of a yellow man. During the preceding week, there was only one; that of a negro child. We presume that the same thing cannot be said of any other city of this size in the South-west—perhaps in the country.

ANOTHER CREVASSE.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Latona from Lockport, arrived yesterday, that the levee in front of Madame L. Vicknaire's plantation, in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, gave way on the morning of the 19th inst. about 8 o'clock, and when the Latona passed by, it was about one hundred feet wide. The planters in the vicinity went to work at it immediately, and were in hopes of stopping it before night.

On the 12th inst. the Rev. John Bascom was ordained a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the Centenary Church, St. Louis. The ceremony was performed by Bishops Paine, Soule and Capers. Every part of the church was densely crowded.

The Philadelphia and Atlantic Steamship Company have contracted with Mr. Wm. Cramp, of Kensington, for the construction of a propeller steamship, which, when completed, will probably be put on the Charleston line with the Osprey.

The Hon. Moses Hampton, member from the Pittsburgh (Pa.) District, has resigned his seat in Congress.

Patrick Elliott has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for a violent assault on a female in St. Louis.

On the evening of the 14th a man was passing along Broadway between Morgan street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, when he accidentally trod upon something in such a manner as to twist his foot so far to one side that the bones of his leg broke short off just above the ankle.

There were three cases of ship fever at the quarantine grounds, St. Louis, on the 14th inst.

Congressional.

We have received a telegraphic summary, by way of Louisville, of the proceedings of Congress on the 13th inst.:

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Briggs, it was resolved that the committee on commerce be requested to inquire into the expediency of modifying the existing laws, establishing a mint of the United States, to provide for the prompt coinage of bullion and gold dust accumulating in the United States, or seeking the mints of Europe for coinage, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Phœnix made an effectual attempt to introduce a bill to establish a collection district in the State of New York and port of entry at Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, and moved for a suspension of the rules, but the motion did not prevail, and the House refused to suspend the rules. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the California message.

Mr. Clarke, of New York, proceeded to show that the free States are more populous, enterprising, inventive and patriotic than the slave States, and this is a reason why territory now free should remain so.

Mr. Savage said, when Catiline conspired against the liberty of Rome, it was by means of promising freedom to the slaves; he believed it was their duty to see whether Northern abolitionists could not get a similar fate. He spoke in vindication of his people from vile aspersions, and justified slavery—when he concluded, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis, from the Select Committee on the census bill, reported back the House amendments, proposing concurrence in some and disagreement on others, among which latter he designated the new section adopted by the House, fixing the future number of members of the House of Representatives—it was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit California into the Union, and establishing territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the settlement of the northern and western boundaries. Mr. Clay proceeded with a statement of the sentiments prevailing in the Committee at their several meetings—each member of the Committee, if left to himself, would probably have presented a different report from that now under consideration. He was at one time himself in a minority: he had not, however, been, and was not now discouraged, but indulged the hope that every member of the Committee would cast his final vote in favor of the recommendations of the report; he felt assured that the only adjustment which could be made on the disturbing questions by Congress, must be made upon some such basis as that reported. Mr. Clay showed that the population of California on the 1st of March, was not less than 136,000, and expressed his belief that the new State was amply entitled to the representation she claimed.

WASHINGTON, MAY 13—7 P. M.

Mr. Clay expressed his conviction that the proposition of the Committee would succeed. He closed with an impassioned appeal to the Senate to lay aside all personal, party and sectional considerations and come to the rescue of the Union.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 13—5 P. M.

Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, the poetess, died at her residence in New York, yesterday evening.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1850.

SENTENCES.—Joseph Hardin and Samuel Otterson, convicted of setting fire, on the 23d of December last, to the building at the corner of Hevia and Philippa streets, occupied by Hardin as a grocery store, in which Otterson was employed as clerk, have been each sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the Penitentiary....James Pickett, alias Jimmy the rogue, for breaking into the dwelling of Caroline Schultz, with intent to kill, was sentenced to two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

U. S. DIST. COURT.—*United States vs. I. and I. Tardos.* This Court was on Saturday engaged in the trial of a case of considerable importance both to the Custom House Officers and our importing Merchants. On the 29th August last, Messrs. I. and I. Tardos, of this city, entered at the Custom House 462 half and quarter pipes Burgundy, Port or Roussillon Wine, imported on the bark *Quatre Sœurs*, from Marseilles, which at the time of entry they declared to be the invoice value of 14,360 francs in all. The Custom House appraisers, on examination of the same, declared that the true value was 18,880 francs, and their report was confirmed by two Merchant appraisers, selected by the Collector in conformity with the 17th section of the Tariff act of Aug. 30, 1842. This valuation showing an excess of more than ten per cent. over the invoice value, the Collector, according to the provisions of the law, proceeded to levy on the Wine an additional duty of fifty per centum—the total amount of duties exacted by him thus being $2,154, on which the claimants, Messrs. Tardos, refused to pay more than $1069—the amount payable on the presumption that the Wine had been *fairly* invoiced; hence the present suit by the United States to recover the balance claimed by the Custom House, $1094.

The issue thus raised between the parties, came up for trial on Saturday before his Honor, Judge McCaleb, and a Jury of citizens.

Ere the empanelling of the Jury the U. S. Attorney raised a point for the decision of the Court to the following effect: That, inasmuch as in the first proviso in the 17th section of the act of Congress, it is enacted that the appraisement determined in the manner therein set forth *shall be final and deemed and taken to be the true value of the goods, and the duties be levied thereon accordingly*; and as, further, the Respondents herein had availed themselves of the privilege therein accorded them, by expressing to the Collector their dissatisfaction with the appraisement made by the Custom House appraisers and requesting the selection, according to law, of two discreet and experienced Merchant appraisers to examine and reappraise the goods, they, the Respondents, were now precluded from bringing in any evidence to falsify the said appraisement, or to prove that the foreign market value of the Wine in question was other than that determined by the Merchant-appraisers so selected.

The Respondents in reply contended that it was not the intention of the law-maker in framing the provision in question, to debar the claimants from asserting their rights in a court of justice and throwing themselves on the country as to issues of fact; that if such were the intention, it would give rise to the most arbitrary and unjust exercise of judicial power by Custom House Officers and effectually destroy the right of jury in revenue cases; that further, were such a point insisted on, it would be incumbent on the government to show that its officers had taken *all* the steps prescribed by the law for ascertaining the *real* value of the goods seized—that they had *really* selected *discreet and experienced Merchants, familiar with the character and value of the goods in question*, to make the appraisement, &c.

The U. S. Attorney urged that the importers were not compelled to submit their case to Merchant-appraisers, the law merely stating that they may give notice to the Collector of their dissatisfaction; but that having chosen so to do, they could not now plead that they were not bound by the decision of such appraisers. Further, that the duties prescribed for the Collector, were directory clauses of the law, and not to be construed as conditions precedent to the enforcement of its provisions.

The Respondents finally agreed that the terms "shall be final and deemed and taken to be the only true value of the goods" were intended to apply only to the action of the Custom House Officers, and not to preclude claimants from proving in a court of competent jurisdiction that such officers or their selected agents may have been mistaken.

The Court, in giving its decision, coincided with the views taken by the Counsel for the Respondents, and remarked that no law of Congress affecting the rights of claimants of property seized in the Custom House could properly be so construed as to give the Revenue Officers full power to determine such issues of fact as should be proven by witnesses openly examined before a Court and Jury. It therefore overruled the point raised by the U. S. Attorney and admitted evidence to prove the foreign market value of the Port Wine.

On submission of the case to a Jury they brought in a verdict for the Respondents.

The U. S. Attorney gave notice that he would move for a rehearing of the point raised by him.

L. Hunton, Esq. for U. States. Messrs. Janin & Taylor, for Respondents.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The May Term of this Court will open this morning, at 10 o'clock, and the Admiralty Causes at issue be called and disposed of for the season.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—We learn by telegraphic dispatch from the South-West Pass, that the Spanish steamer Guadalquivir, three days from Havana, crossed the Bar yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. She brings dispatches to the Spanish Consul, and reports that no intelligence had been received of the Expedition against the Island, up to the time of her departure, and that there were no signs of any disturbance. She also reports that no troops had been landed at the Isle of Pines.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—According to the authority of the Dublin Nation, derived "from a sure source in Australia," Mr. Smith O'Brien is held in close and solitary confinement to the English authorities, forbidden all intercourse with his fellow exiles, attended by turnkeys who are under strict orders not to exchange a syllable with him, and visited by his jailer at midnight. His refusal to give his parole of honor not to attempt an escape is assigned as the reason for this severity of discipline.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON FACTORIES.—Two large and extensive Cotton Factories, near Boston, known as the Ellis Factories, and owned by the Messrs. Pettes, were totally destroyed by fire on 10th inst., together with a large amount of machinery, stock, etc. The policy of insurance on the buildings expired but a day or two since. The Cotton Factory occupied by S. Hewitt, Needham, Mass., was also destroyed on the 9th inst. Insurance, $13,200.

The Louisville Courier of the 13th has the following:

A man named A. P. Snyder arrived at New Albany, on the 5th, with his wife, a young lady about sixteen, and took lodgings at the High Street House. On Tuesday he left and was not heard of until Thursday, when the landlord received a letter from him, in which he says that he has deserted her, that he is unworthy of her, and that he is a criminal to the military law of the United States. He left his wife entirely destitute. She states that they were married at Dayton, where her relatives reside, about six months ago, and had resided three months at Indianapolis. She has been sent home.

Four boxes are said to govern the world. The cartridge-box, the ballot-box, the jury-box, and the band-box.

On the 12th inst. a man named Scheiber, while under the influence of liquor, fell from the top of an omnibus in St. Louis, and was so severely injured by the fall that his recovery is very doubtful.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE, Monday Morning, May 20, 1850.

COTTON—No material alteration took place in the Cotton market on Saturday, the sales reaching about 1000 bales at our quoted rates.

On Sunday morning we received a very brief summary of the commercial news by the Hibernia, which announced another ⅛@¼d advance in the Liverpool Cotton market, the sales for the week ending on the 4th instant summing up 90,000 bales, of which 38,000 were to speculators. The effect of this intelligence upon our market will be developed to-day, and will no doubt render prices quite as full and firm as before.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	8 @10½	Middling Fair	12½@12¾
Ordinary	11 @11½	Fair	12¾@
Middling	11½@12	Good Fair	13 @
Good Middling	12½@12¾	Good and Fine	nominal.

TOBACCO—Prices have yielded within the last day or two and, in consequence, a larger business has been done. The sales reported on Saturday were fully 400 hhds, as follows: 85 hhds, 14 A at 7¾, 31 at 7½, and 40 R at 5¾; 17 R at 5¾ @5¾; 68 hhds (in re-sale) at 7½ for A and 5¾ for R; 45 hhds A and 1 R at 7½; 136 A at 6¾; 37 A at 7¾; 84 hhds, 31 A at 7, 8 at 7½, and 54 R at 5¾; 53 hhds at 6¾ for A and 5¾ for R, and 60 hhds of which we did not obtain the particulars.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—About 300 hhds of Sugar were taken at steady prices. Also, 100 Prime on Plantation at 4 13-16c ⅌ lb. Small sales of Molasses at 22@27c for Fermenting and Re-boiled.

FLOUR—The market is very firm, and prices still tend upward. About 900 bbls were disposed of, including 300 bbls Ohio at $6 00, 200 bbls Superfine St Louis, in lots, at $6 25 @$6 37½, 200 Illinois at $6 12½, 100 St Louis at $6 20, 100 Extra at $6 85, and 100 (Chouteau) at $7 00 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—The supply in first hands was light, and the only sales were 500 to 600 sacks at 70@72c, besides a number of resales.

OATS—Between 500 and 600 sks Prime St Louis were sold at 63c ⅌ bushel.

PORK—This article, after two or three weeks of dullness, was again in request, and 5000 bbls Mess changed hands as follows: 100 bbls at $9 87½, 3260 bbls (seven lots) at $10 00, 748 at $10 12½, and 500 at $10 25, all taken by one party and for cash. Offers of $10 12½ and $10 20 were subsequently refused for several large lots, holders being generally unwilling to sell under $10 50@$11. The stock in Cincinnati is said to be quite light, and a sale of 500 bbls Mess is reported to have been made at St Louis, deliverable in Boston, at $11 50 ⅌ bbl. An advance is also reported to have taken place in New York.

BACON—Shoulders in request with sales of 14 casks Missouri at 6¼, and 25 do Prime at 5½ ⅌ lb.

LARD—Prime firm and looking up. Sales 169 bbls No 2 at 6¼c. 76 bbls and tierces at 6¾, 30 bbls at 6¾, 300 bbls and 2204 kegs Prime at 7c ⅌ lb. Stock very light and in few hands.

SALT—1000 sks Liverpool were sold at $1 05 for Coarse and $1 30 for Fine, deliverable at the Brooklyn Warehouse.

COFFEE—Prices steady—1400 bags Prime Rio taken at 8¼ @8½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced. Sales of 100 bbls Rectified at 22½, 400 at 22½, and 150 do Dexter's, in lots, at 23c ⅌ gallon.

EXCHANGES—Dull. Sterling 9¼@9½ ⅌ ct pm; New York 60 day bills ¼@¾ ⅌ ct dis; Sight Checks ⅝@¾ ⅌ ct pm.

FREIGHTS—River freights low. 4000 sks Salt shipped to St Louis at 25c, and 2000 to Cincinnati at 30c ⅌ sack.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday Evening, May 19, 1850.

Arrived to-day and yesterday, per steamers James Hewitt, Perkins, Martin Washington, and Rockaway, 75 Beeves, (including 70 head of Texas Cattle) 160 Sheep, 30 Cows and 114 Calves.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*, 7@8c ⅌ lb net: *Hogs*, 3¼ @4c ⅌ lb net; *Sheep*, $3@$5 ⅌ head; *Milch Cows*, $30 @$45; *Calves*, $3 00@$5 50 ⅌ head.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

Corrected Daily by W. W. WHITE & Co. 21 *Camp st.*

Exchange.

London	9½@10	⅌ ct. pm.
New York, 60 days	par@¼	⅌ ct. dis.
New York, sight	¼@½	⅌ ct. pm.
Boston, 60 days	par@¼	⅌ ct. dis.
Boston, sight	¼@½	⅌ ct. pm.
Philadelphia, 60 days	par@¼	⅌ ct. dis.
Philadelphia, sight	¼@½	⅌ ct. pm.
Baltimore, 60 days	par@¼	⅌ ct. dis.
Baltimore, sight	¼@½	⅌ ct. pm.

Gold.

California	$17 20@$—	⅌ ounce.
American	⅌¼@1	⅌ ct. pm.
Sovereigns	$4 80@$4 85	
Napoleons	$4 80@$4 00	
Spanish Doubloons	$15 60@$15 70	
Mexican Doubloons	$15 60@$15 75	

Western Money.

Kentucky	par@—	⅌ ct. dis.
Indiana	par@—	⅌ ct. dis.
Ohio	par@—	⅌ ct. dis.
Missouri	par@—	⅌ ct. dis.
Tennessee	1 @—	⅌ ct. dis.

Uncurrent Money.

Alabama State Bank	1 @2	⅌ ct. dis.
Mobile Bank	par@—	⅌ ct. dis.
Georgia	¼@1	⅌ ct. dis.
South Carolina	¼@1	⅌ ct. dis.
North Carolina	¼@1¼	⅌ ct. dis.
Northern Bank of Mississippi	1 @—	⅌ ct. dis.
Com'l and Agricultural Bank, Galveston	1 @—	⅌ ct. dis.

Land Warrants.

One Hundred and Sixty Acres	$120 00@$130 00	
Forty Acres	$40 00@$45 00	

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

Cleared Saturday.

Ship Modesta, Gilabert, Barcelona. J Pratt
Ship Montezuma, Lenvett, Quebec, J Wilson & Co
Ship Emir Taylor, Howe, Boston, G Foster & Co
Brig F P Beck, Avery, New York, Fosdick & Co
Brig Rogerline, Crowell, Cheagres, O Wickham
Brig Prakwoner, Gatven, Bogdanas, G M Lucas
Schr Id Piquette, Formento, Vera Cruz, O L Dubleiziz
Schr Aurora Boreale, Hudson, Matagorda, via Galveston, John Alexander
Schr Star, Parker, Corpus Christi and Aransas Bay, L Dobbin
Schr Adventura, Saunders, Corompl, Masi & Bourke

Arrived Saturday.

[There were no arrivals from sea on Saturday.]

STEAMBOATS.

Gen Taylor, Power, from Donaldsonville.
Peytona, Shallcross, from Louisville.
Jas Hewitt, Guarnier, from St Louis.
Mondiana, Larose, from the Coast.
Gen Scott, Myers, from Cincinnati.
Harry Hill, Newell, from Nashville—133 bales cotton.
Gaut, Rogers, from Farmersville—6 bales cotton.
Oregon, Hiern, from Mobile.

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Palmetto, Smith, from Lavaca, via Galveston 17th inst, to Harris & Morgan—31 mr.
Brig Uncas, Goodmann, 22 days from Baltimore, to Masi & Bourke—31 my.

STEAMBOATS.

Martha Washington, Irwin, from Cincinnati.
Knoxville, Brooks, from Nashville—38 bales cotton.
Natchez, Pierce, from Memphis—81 bales cotton.
Lowndes, Jenks, from Princeton—218 bales cotton.
Woodsman, Ankrip, from Pine Bluffs, Texas—54 bs cotton.
Atlantic, Oglesby, from St Louis.
Latona, Dalferes, from Lockport.
Meteor, Bassett, from Attakapas.
Gen Hamer, Simpson, from Pensacola.
Jas L Day, Bass, from Mobile.

[By Telegraphic Dispatch.]

SOUTH-WEST PASS, May 19, 4 P. M.

The Spanish steamer Guadalquivir, 3 days from Havana, has passed the Bar.

Passengers.

Per steamship Palmetto, from Lavaca and Galveston—Mrs M B Harris and servt, Mrs Robinson, Miss Hewitt, Mrs Pickins, Mrs Lambert and 2 children, Mr Dowling and lady, Mrs Campbell, Capt Haveland and lady; Messrs Reynolds, H Williams, Hewett, J Campbell, Pilcher, Ford, Reid, Coleman, LeBaron, J E Nicholson, E F Nicholson, R K Lewis, C C Whittington, Perkins, Gregory, H E Morene, Rozzi, Capt Catlett, J C Sherburney, Capt M Clay, U S A, W O Cooper, Bedloro, Fally and son, L Johnson, Forth—and 8 on deck.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

[Note.—In the First municipality (designated in the following table as "1st") the Mississippi is the Eastward and run up.—In the Second (call) the Mississippi commences above the Rousseau Landing, No. 1 being Flatboat Landing.....in the Third (call), the Mississippi is the Eastward and run down. No. 1 being Ferry wharf.]

Ships.

Abadilana.....13,no
Abby Pratt.....13,no
Adelina.....12,no
Amelia.....12,no
Amelia.....13,no
Amelia.....1,no
Austria.....1,no
Ann Lucas.....6,no
Beatrice.....9,no
C. & M. Clark.....1,no
C. Bender.....1,no
Callender.....3,no
Camillus.....12,no
Caspian.....23,no
Cadillac.....12,no
Cato.....Point
Charles.....5,no
Charles Hill.....4,no
Charcoto.....19,no
Chasca.....1,no
City of Lincoln.....1,no
Dillon.....9,no
Cromwell.....12,no
Dorigo.....3,no
Edmund.....1,no
Edward.....14,no
Elizabeth.....13,no
England.....1,no
Eglantine.....1,no
Fidas.....1,no
Galena.....5,no
George Brown.....1,no
Gen. C. Taylor.....1,no
Gen. W. Seaver.....26,no
Gondola.....4,no
Gertrude.....1,no
Geneva.....15,no
Harley.....12,no
Helpmate.....1,no
Halcyon.....21,no
Jerah Augusta.....1,no
Helena.....3,no
Houghton.....21,no
Isabella.....1,no
Isaiah.....11,no
Isaiah Crowell.....16,no
Jane Seymour.....14,no
James Brown.....5,no
James Pennell.....8,no
James Pringle.....1,no
Jersey.....1,no
John Henry.....20,no
John F Gerard.....1,no
Joshua Mosman.....12,no
Joseph Bradley.....10,no
Judah Touro.....3,no
Loudimanh.....22,no
Liverpool.....1,no
Lapland.....11,no
Lehigh.....8,no
Liverpool.....1,no
Lotus.....32,no
Maid of Orleans.....8,no
Manchester.....4,no
Mediation.....7,no
Michael Angelo.....1,no
Midlothian.....12,no
Milledge.....22,no
Mt. Washington.....4,no
Mechanic Rifleman.....5,no
Niobe.....18,no
North Atlantic.....18,no
Ocean Star.....11,no
Old England.....20,no
Olympia.....1,no
Oregon.....1,no
Oscar.....1,no
Onondaga.....8,no
Peter Marcy.....2,no
Potomac.....14,no
Pursuit.....6,no
Rebecca.....11,no
Republic.....3,no
Rio Grande.....1,no
Rosciola.....13,no
Sarah.....1,no
Susan Lord.....21,no
St. Charles.....2,no
Tuckahoe.....1,no
Tallyrand.....12,no
Tuscarora.....1,no
Tempest.....14,no
Thorkhill.....1,no
United States.....24,no
Victoria.....6,no
Waldron.....Point
Wm. Penn.....Point
Wm. Wirt.....3,no
Windsor Castle.....1,no
Wm. Jarvis.....20,no

Barks.

Aztecas.....13,no
Alabama.....1,no
Alex. Park.....12,no
Blake.....8,no
Carson.....Point
Express.....20,no
Emma.....1,no
Frances.....6,no
Georges.....1,no
Helena.....12,no
Isabella.....Coast
Isabella.....2,no
John Walker.....20,no
John Goodhue.....7,no
Joseph Fish.....5,no
Lucinda.....11,no
Letitia.....10,no
Lyonnais.....4,no
Marianna.....11,no
Mangoisier.....23,no
N. H. Wolfe.....2,no
New York Packet.....8,no

Brigs.

Amerika.....7,no
Adams Gray.....11,no
Adeline.....1,no
Apalachicola.....Point
Asalia.....1,no
Belle del Mar.....1,no
Emilion.....1,no
Gen. Palmer.....Point
Gulnare.....1,no
H. R. Hyler.....24,no
Hannah.....1,no
Hopes.....1,no
Julia.....9,no
J. Cohen.....9,no
J. Adams.....8,no
Josephus.....10,no
Lothair.....8,no
Lucy Ann.....1,no
Maj. Eastland.....Point
Mercantile.....1,no
New World.....1,no
Octavia.....LPT
Paul Pry.....1,no
Principe.....9,no
Rainbow.....Freeport
Sarah Joseph.....LPT
Theodore.....18,no
Trenkonor.....1,no
Tuscan.....11,no
Urano.....12,no

Schooners.

Analapus.....3,no
Adventure.....8,no
Almedia.....LPT
Americo.....1,no
Brazos.....Point
Cornelia.....10,no
Diamond.....1,no
Emilia.....LPT
Eugenie.....LPT
Geo. Lisbon.....LPT
Havana.....LPT
Mary Emma.....8,no
Mary Ellen.....LPT
Oregon.....LPT
Parland.....11,no
P. M. Soars.....LPT
S. Gomez.....LPT

CITY BANK, New Orleans, 27th April, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the holders of the notes of this Bank and to persons having deposits therein, that an arrangement has been made with the Louisiana State Bank by which that institution has assumed to pay on demand, the circulating notes and deposits due by this Bank, at its Branch, in Camp street, being in the Banking-house heretofore used as such by the City Bank.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—By the arrangement entered into with the Louisiana State Bank, that institution has also assumed to pay on demand, to the stockholders of the City Bank, at its Branch, as aforesaid, one hundred dollars per share, or the par value of the stock, on the presenting for cancellation the certificates of stock, deduction being first made of any amount due the stockholders may respectively owe to this Bank.

ap30 1m law R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.—The undersigned, (native of Prussia,) wishes to give lessons to a few pupils, either in the GERMAN, LATIN, or GREEK Language. He has studied the ancient and modern languages for three years in the most celebrated Universities of Germany, (in Berlin, Halle and Heidelberg.) Speaks English and French. He may be addressed through the Post-office, Box No. 1, or to Mr. LOUIS DE SIMPLEZ, German Book Store, Exchange Alley, or to EDWARD DOERK, Editor of the German Newspaper, "Die Deutsche Zeitung." my14

CHRONOMETERS.—S. S. GERRY, having removed from 39 Camp street, to No. 14 *St. Charles street*, where he will continue to carry on the business of Repairing and Rating CHRONOMETERS, &c. Also, repairing and cleaning WATCHES, Clocks, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments in the best manner. He, being grateful for former patronage, still solicits a remembrance from his friends and the public in general. my15 3m

AGENCY GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.....DIVIDEND.....Script Certificates for a Dividend of 15 per cent, declared by this Company on the earned premiums of the last fiscal year, are now ready for delivery at the Office, No. 45 Camp street; at which place also will be paid 12 per cent. interest on the Certificates issued by the Company in 1848 and 1849.

my17 d1w 3w6w C. BRIGGS & E. OGDEN, Agents.

DR. E. J. COXE'S