NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1851.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS.—Last evening Dr. Simonds delivered the first of two lectures upon the above interesting subject, to a numerous and respectable audience, in the Lyceum Hall. He commenced by saying that his attention had been drawn to the subject at the meeting of the Medical Association at Boston, and he had given it great attention. He went on to state that New Orleans was generally considered an unhealthy city, but much of the mortality could be prevented by proper sanitary regulations, and New Orleans ought to re-organize her sanitary institutions, or force the Board of Health to do so. Till the people were convinced at home of the truth which all the world admitted, the city would not be improved, but if the cause of the impurity was removed, New Orleans would improve in commerce and importance. He took a cursory glance at the causes which, during the last two hundred years, had led to an investigation of the causes of mortality, and alluded to the investigations in connection with the English army, navy, and the English nation, as well as to the necessity for a correct system of registration for the purpose of procuring true data on the subject. He noticed the census of New Orleans and Lafayette [for several years past, and said that out of a population of 105,000 last year, the average mortality was eight and one-tenth per cent., or one in every twelve persons. He quoted data to prove the mortality of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Savannah, and other cities, and while it ranged from 3¼ to 4½ per cent., that of New Orleans was fully 8 per cent. He showed that in nine weeks at the commencement of the present year, the deaths of Boston were 647, while those of New Orleans were 1319, and argued that it was the duty of the Board of Health to investigate this subject. He criticised the last annual report of the Board of Health, and while he agreed with it generally on the means of preserving the health of the city, there were two points with which he could not agree.

He then showed several inconsistencies in the report, and passed on to notice the divisions which had been made, by different medical men, of the diseases which caused death. He stated that the mortality of this city, from every disease, was greater than that of any other, and then went on to show some rules to determine when disease should be considered epidemic. The Charity Hospital reports and other sources of information, showed that the deaths from yellow fever were, during two epidemics, at the rate of 15 per cent., or one in every six and-a-half. He alluded to the loss which the community sustained by this great mortality, and said that during the last four and one-third years, it amounted to $2,175,000, averaging the wages of the persons dying at only 50 cents per day. He inquired if these losses could be prevented, and said yes, for even epidemics, with proper regulations, could be prevented. One-half or two-thirds of the diseases of this city could be prevented, if proper sanitary measures were adopted, and it must take place sooner or later, but up to that time, no attempt had been made to remove the cause of the insalubrity of the city. He spoke of physical debility engendering crime, and the cause of much of the best energy in the street from the disease of parents and other persons. He promised to take up the subject on Monday evening next, and said he would address himself to the subject of the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—John McDewitt and C. Seuling were put upon their trial, yesterday, and charged with entering the house of A. M. Donnell, on the 14th of April, by breaking through the window, and burglariously opening a bureau, from which they stole a lot of jewelry and valuable papers. The evidence did not appear satisfactory to the Jury, and a verdict of Not Guilty was returned, upon which they were discharged.

Stealing Money.—Jacob Aucbell was placed on his trial, for having stolen $2 20 from the store of Francois Ecrot, No. 188 on Old Levee street. It appeared that Aucbell was employed in the store, and on the 24 of May Mr. Ecrot left him in charge, while he went, on business, into the city, and, during his absence, a customer bought clothes worth $7 65; but Aucbell only credited himself on the cash book with $4 45. Being suspected of other acts of robbery, his trunk was searched, and a black silk cravat and a pocket-book, belonging to Mr. Ecrot, was found. The Jury, after an absence of about two hours, could not agree upon a verdict, and, on their being called into court, the prisoner objected to their discharge, and the court was adjourned until 9 o'clock last night.

Assault with a Knife.—H. Poulet was put on his trial for assaulting Emile Franckloff on the 23d of April, 1851, on Tchoupitoulas street, near St. Mary's Market, and cutting him with a knife on the left eye-lid and left hand. He was found guilty of a common assault and battery, and remanded to prison to await sentence.

Stealing Linen.—Lewis Kindlich pleaded guilty to stealing piece of linen worth $10, the property of Louis Ducournesna, from his store on Chartres street, on the 23d of April, and was remanded back to prison to await sentence.

APPREHENSION OF VAGRANTS.—Quite an excitement was occasioned in the Second Municipality last night, by the apprehension of some sixteen vagrant women from the neighborhood of Philippa, Gravier, Perdido and St. Paul streets. The proceeding is the result of a petition which was presented to the Council on Tuesday evening last, signed by some of the most respectable inhabitants of the city. An anonymous letter was sent to the Recorder yesterday morning, saying that, from political or worse motives, these vagrants were not reported by the police. This is not true, for notices have been served upon them for several weeks, ordering them to leave the premises they occupy, which was a preparatory step of the police authorities towards removing the nuisance.

A WOMAN DROWNED.—Yesterday an inquest was held by Coroner Spellman upon the body of a white woman, name unknown, who was found drowned in the Mississippi River, opposite Post 34, in the upper part of the Municipality. She had on two frocks, one was a striped blue, and from the advanced state of decomposition which the body presented, it is conjectured that she must have been in the water some time. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

STEALING MONEY.—Yesterday a man, named Thomas Burns, was arrested by the officers of the Third Municipality, upon a charge of stealing $20 from a negro boy, named Pierre, belonging to Mr. Vilere. When searched, $12 25 was found upon him.

THE ARSON CASE.—Yesterday Pierre Cazenas, Edward Blanc, f. m. c., and Philip Hervais, were brought before Recorder Benzenean and finally examined on the charge of arson, in having set fire to the house of Pierre Cazenas, in Prospect street, on the night of the 9th of May. The facts of the case were given at full length at the time of the occurrence, and it will be remembered that Cazenas engaged the other two men to set fire to his own house. They were all sent to the First District Court.

Two witnesses swore to Cazenas buying turpentine oil and other combustibles, and one proved that he even sprinkled the rooms with turpentine, and here draught holes to assist the conflagration.

STEALING SHOES.—Yesterday James Lee was arrested by Officer Bruce, upon a charge of stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Mr. Fenimore, on Good street.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT—*Before Judge Kennedy—Emile Derrelle de Baron vs. Thomas C. Placide.*—A suit has been instituted against the defendant for breach of contract, which has occupied the attention of the court during the last two days. The plaintiff was second dancer at the Placide Varieties Theatre, and she alleges that she was discharged by the defendant without cause, and claims $2000 for breach of contract, $2000 damages, and $120 as balance of account for services. Messrs. Eyma and Grahle appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. T. H. Howard conducted the defence. The contract showed that Miss Baron was engaged in Paris, and came out here according to such engagement in November, 1849. The evidence showed that she was generally punctual in the performance of her duties, and that she was discharged on account of refusing to dance in the "Serious Family," which was a comedy; and it was a question whether artistes could be forced to dance in any thing but ballets and fairy pieces. The defence set up was, that a breaking of the contract had taken place on the part of Miss Baron, and that she had forfeited her claim to her salary. The arguments of counsel not being brought to a close, yesterday, the case was continued.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday a desperate character, named John Smith, was arrested by Officer Henderson, at the corner of Frenchmen and Greatmen streets, in the Third Municipality, upon a charge of attempting to shoot William Smith, on the Pontchartrain Railroad. It appeared that about mid-day the parties met, and a quarrel took place between them, and John Smith becoming irritated, drew a six-barrel revolver-pistol from his pocket, and fired at his antagonist, but, fortunately, without injury. He then attempted to escape, but was caught by the officer. After his arrest he tried to discharge another of the barrels of the revolver at Henderson, but he prevented him doing so by snatching the pistol from his hand. On searching him two knives were found upon him—one a Spanish dirk, upon which was inscribed: "America, the land of freedom, protected by her brave volunteers." "The true patriot's self-defender." He remains in custody, awaiting examination.

STEALING SUGAR.—A slave boy named Alonzo, belonging to Mr. Watson, was arrested yesterday morning at half-past four o'clock, on Magazine street, for having in his possession a bag of sugar which is supposed to have been stolen.

CARTS AND DRAYS.—Instructions have been given to the Police of the Second Municipality, to seize all drays left standing in the public thoroughfares after dark. The careless manner in which these vehicles have of late been left in some of our streets, has caused several accidents, as it often happens that instead of putting them straight, by the side of the banquette, the shafts are left half-way across the street. Obstructions of this character are a breach of existing ordinances, and they subject parties to a fine, which we are informed will be imposed in all cases of conviction.

ROBBERY ON A STEAMBOAT.—On Tuesday evening, a robbery was committed on board the passenger steamboat Monroe, which came down the river from Memphis, and arrived here early in the evening. There appears to have been some sharp gentlemen on board, for a passenger named Mr. Henry Boon was robbed of $335, just previous to the boat being made fast to the Levee. It appears that he took his coat off and placed it on top of his berth, while he walked about the boat. On his return to look for it, he found that some one had disturbed it, and on putting it on and feeling in the pocket, he discovered his money was missing. It consisted of a one hundred dollar bill of the Eastward Bank, a fifty dollar bill of the same, and a number of other bills and bank notes which he did not remember the titles of. He began to make immediate, but cautious inquiries about the robbery, and discovered circumstances leading him to the belief that Daniel O'Keef had perpetrated the robbery, wherefore he gave him into custody upon the charge, and he now awaits examination before the Recorder.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—Yesterday, James Peters was brought up and charged with dangerously assaulting Benjamin Beal with a hatchet, on the Levee. The year man, who was several times struck upon the head, is confined in the Charity Hospital, and as he could not appear, the case was remanded.

Assaulting Police Officers.—Sabina Graeley, Margaret Conner, Mary West, Ann Digins, Patrick Ward, Peter Neiland and John Lynch were brought before the Recorder, having been previously remanded, and charged with assaulting and interfering with officers Coleman and Munson, in the execution of their duty. It appeared that about midday on the 21st of May a highway robbery was committed by Patrick Ward and Peter Neiland, upon Mr. Jas. McGuire, who was robbed of a gold pencil, and other property, in the Parish of Jefferson, and severely beaten. The thieves ran away and came into the Parish of Orleans, and information having been given to the police, a search was made, and they were found in Orange street, and pointed out to officers Coleman and Munson, by a person who witnessed the robbery. Coleman went to arrest Neiland and Ward, and they ran into a back yard, where he followed them. Here he was assaulted and beaten by a number of women and men, who cut his hand open in many places, and injured him very much. Officer Munson went into the yard, and the women armed themselves with iron bars, knives and cudgels, and beat away at the officers until a sufficient force could be obtained to quell the disturbance.

Mr. Conner contended that the assault was justified, as the officers had no right to arrest the parties without a warrant. His Honor said that the question would be settled at the First District Court best, and he should send the parties there for trial.

Serious Assault.—William McHale was charged with assaulting William Maddison on Friday night, about twelve o'clock, on Tchoupitoulas street. It appeared that Maddison was going quietly along the street, and McHale came quietly behind him, and struck him a severe blow on the head, which knocked him down. A watchman who observed the unprovoked outrage, took him immediately to the Watch-house, and locked him up. His time said that the occurrence was a disgraceful one, and he should send the case for trial before the First District Court.

Stealing a Saddle.—William O'Connor alias O'Rourke, was charged with stealing a saddle on Tuesday, the 15th instant, the property of Thomas M. Dykers. He left his horse ready saddled on Fonchet street, and the prisoner went up to it, ungirthed the horse, and carried the saddle away. It was hidden in a boarding house, where it was discovered by the officers, and proved to have been taken there by the prisoner. He was sent for trial to the First District Court.

A second charge was preferred against him, for stealing six hams from a vessel lying at the Levee, and he was also sent for trial on this charge.

RECORDER GERON' COURT.—Yesterday Vandel and Margaret Hailey were sent for trial to the First District Court, for cruelly assaulting a young girl, the daughter of F. A. Dupre, a free man of color, on the 21st May, in Orleans street.

Stealing Money.—Bridget Moreau came before the Acting Recorder yesterday, and made an affidavit against Anthony Martin for stealing from her $70 in gold. It appeared that she lived in a house on Robertson street, between Conti and Bienville, and Martin was in the habit of frequenting there. Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, he came to the house, and after remaining there some time, went away. When he was gone, she discovered her loss, and from circumstances connected with it, she had reason to suspect that he was the thief. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Stealing Wearing Apparel.—Felicite Robertson, a free woman of color, was charged yesterday with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Blue, who lives on Barrack street, between Burgundy and Dauphin streets. It appears that on Tuesday evening the accused went to Mrs. Blue's house, and seriously abused her, and while her back was turned, she took the clothes, and made away with them. She was remanded for further examination.

MASONIC.—The Grand Chapter of the State of Texas will hold its regular convocation at Huntsville, on 22d June.

TOBACCO AND HEMP.—The entire sales of tobacco at the Planters' Warehouse, in St. Louis, since the 18th of January, comprises only 438 hhds., against 782 during the same time last year, being a falling off of 344 hhds. The receipts have been correspondingly light. In hemp a like limited amount of business has transpired, and to close there are but 2200 bales in store, only about 1300 of which is upon the market. The falling off is not owing to any deficiency in the crop, but may be attributed wholly to the low water in the Missouri. That stream, however, being now in good boating order, continued and heavy receipts may be looked for.

SPARE THAT TREE.—A venerable pear tree is now standing, and yearly bearing noble and delicious fruit, in the yard attached to the old domicile of Peter Bennet, Esq., in Frankfort street, near William. It was planted by his ancestors in the seventeenth century. There is certainly something praiseworthy in this regard for trees. In the Island of Java it is an invariable custom, for the relatives to plant a tree at the birth of every child. Even the Europeans settled there have adopted the practice. Often a low row of such trees are seen standing directly in front of the houses, and they seem like family inmates. [Newark Advertiser.

THE UNION.—A great pyramid of Freedom: It catches the first rays of the Atlantic sun, and reflects the last from the Pacific. May the affections that cluster around its base be as true, as lasting, and as bright as the blessed light which falls upon it from heaven.

LOYALTY OF THE CUBANS(?)—We see a great deal of fustian in certain journals about the loyalty of the Cuban people. How very loyal they are may be inferred from the following fact: In a late number of the *Gaceta de Habana*, we observe published an ordinance of the Captain-General, explaining and supplementary to the law prohibiting the carrying of weapons. The new ordinance not only enforces the old law, but prohibits the Cubans from carrying or using any thing having even the semblance of a weapon, under the penalty of six years' imprisonment at hard labor. The enumeration of the prohibited weapons thus concludes—"*Y por ultimo todo cuchillo de punta chica a grande, aunque sea de cocina a de moda de faltriquera.*" Which means—"And lastly, all manner of knives with sharp ends, whether large or small, and whether they be kitchen knives or pocket knives."

If the Cubans are the "ever faithful," "loyal" people that Spanish and American journals represent them to be, we think it would be only prudence in the Captain-General to arm them instead of disarming them at the present time, when the Island is threatened by those terrible "pirates and robbers." Surely Gen. Concha does not fear that if the Cubans were allowed to carry pocket-knives they would cut their throats if armed with them. Probably, his next ordinance will be to compel midwives to clip and cut the finger nails of the Cuban peoples, so that they may not grow so long as to be dangerous to the eyes of the defenders of the Government. What a fatherly care Concha exercises over the "happy" people of the "ever faithful Cuba," when he fears to entrust them with the use of "pocket-knives." What would Yankee boys think of being subjected to such treatment! We ask them to reflect on it a little, and say, would they not like to send the Cuban boys a quantity of rose-bladed knives—yes, even smuggle them into Cuba, though they might be called naughty, and all sorts of hard names for doing so! [N. Y. Sun.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.—In the Paterson explosion case, the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the accident, which resulted in killing five men, was caused by the insufficiency of water in the boiler. It is now well understood that this is the cause of nearly every explosion that occurs. It always arises from carelessness of the engineer, for he can always know the amount of water in the boiler. And no strength or goodness of the boiler, or caution as to the amount of steam on, will avail to protect against explosion, if the engineer will permit himself to be guilty of this dangerous negligence as to the supply of water. The Newark Daily Advertiser remarks upon this case. [National Intelligencer.

"But what is he to do if he finds that the water is dangerously low? By letting in cold water it comes in contact with the red hot sides of the boiler, and it instantly flashes into steam, which produces the explosion. By opening the safety-valve, the water, from the relief pressure, rapidly diminishes in quantity, and the danger becomes greater; for no safety-valve opening is sufficient to give exit to all the steam formed by the remaining water surrounded by red-hot iron plates. What resource is left to the terrified engineer? Only one that we are aware of, and that is, to rake out the fuel from under the boiler and let it cool; and this is an operation which few have courage to attempt, for the boiler may explode before it be done; but if not, then by removing the fire, letting the boiler cool, and stopping the engine and all the works, his guilty carelessness becomes known, he likely loses his employment, and certainly incurs a heavy weight of blame. Moreover, the removal of a large amount of fuel, either wood or anthracite coal, is almost, if not quite, an impossible thing. There is, therefore, no other remedy for this cause of these awful catastrophes than the employment of good, attentive engineers."

Legal Advertisements.

Now that it is discretionary with litigants to advertise in any paper they think proper, we can confidently recommend the columns of the "Crescent," from its large and constantly increasing yearly, monthly and weekly subscription list, as a most advantageous medium of communication, and therefore hope that we shall receive our due share of them.

Job Printing.

The appliances of our Job Office are such now as to enable us to execute, with beauty and dispatch, every variety of printing in the book, card and poster line, at prices as low as at any similar establishment in the city. We, therefore, respectfully invite our friends and the public to give us a call, when in want of that description of work. Particular care is bestowed on lawyers' briefs, and the least possible delay in furnishing proof-sheets.

The Kentucky Military Institute,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the immediate superintendence of Col. R. T. P. ALLEN and E. W. MORGAN, both distinguished graduates of West Point, and thorough practical engineers, aided by an able and efficient Faculty. The course of study is very full; apparatus extensive; buildings commodious; discipline exact; location every way desirable, at Frankfort Springs, six miles from Frankfort, noted for health and exemption from bad influences; means, in brief, ample for a thorough classical, scientific and practical education, with daily exercise, by drill or field excursions connected with the studies, to strengthen the body while cultivating the mental and moral man. Studies continued at cotton during vacation—July and August. Entire charge $62 per cent annual session, payable in advance to the Treasurer, E. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

Address either Superintendent at "Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky.," or the undersigned.

[Signed] P. DUDLEY, Adj't Gen. and Pres't Board.

☞ Further information can be furnished at the Crescent Office. may29 1m

CAROLINA COW PEAS, selected in Charleston expressly for seed, for sale by BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st. may29

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

CRESCENT OFFICE, Thursday Morning, May 29, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Globe, Thompson, Brazos St Jago, Morris & Morgan.

Ship Anna Tift, Ross, Liverpool, J P Whitney &co

Bark Midlandon, Butler, Havana, Puig, Mir &co

Sp brig Ceniauro, Gotuzzo, Campeche, Faiz, Mir &co

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Foster, from Vera Cruz 22d inst, to C J Mesier &co—50 pkgs mdse.

U S steamer Fashion, Baker, from Carlosoehatchie River, via Tampa, St Marks and Pensacola, to U S Quartermaster.

Brem ship Olbers, Frachter, 49 days from Bremen, to Schroder & Mumm—Lafayette.

Ship Judah Touro, Nickerson, 17 days from Boston, to J Touro—34 mr.

Ship Saxon, Crosby, from Liverpool 10th April, to master—34 mr.

Ship Frances, Ellis 17 days from Boston, to Geo W Hynson—24 mr.

Bark Alexina, Barlingame, from Rio de Janeiro 7th April, to master—21 mr.

Brig Appalachicola, Jenkins, 13 days from Chagres, in ballast, to master—Point.

Brig Tartar, Booker, 13 days from Charleston, to S L & E L Levy—34 mr.

Brig Jas Wallace, Snell, 12 days from Savannah, to R M Harrison &co—34 mr.

Schr J W Houston, Kem, 5 days from Havana, to master—1 mr.

Schr T Jones, Dayton, 5 days from Havana, to master—1 m.

STEAMBOATS.

Chalmette, Keelner, from Camden.
Gleone, Wells, from Fort Smith.
D B Mosby, Daniels, from Attakapas.
Music, Streck, from Lafourche.
Patrick Henry, Adams, from St Louis.
Sarah Gordon, Amelon, from Red River.
Texas, Stockman, from Fort Towson.
Uncle Sam, Van Dusen, from St Louis.
Towboat Conqueror, Andrews, from the Passes—went down and returned to sea on the 25th inst., ship Ashburton and brig Alesto—brought up ships Olbers and Judah Touro, brig Appalachicola.
Towboat Die Vernon, Foote, from the Passes—brought up brigs Tartar and Jas Wallace.

Exports.

BRAZOS ST JAGO—Per steamship Globe: 6 bbls flour 80 do sugar, 5 do bread, 47 kegs lard, 3 do butter, 50 box soap 25 box candles, 10 sks corn, etc.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Anna Tift: 2326 bales cotton.

HAVANA—Per bark Midlandon: 30 tcs hams, 92 bbls 250 kegs lard, 3199 sks corn, 105 tcs cheese, 53 empty bbls.

BARCELONA—Per brig Ceniauro: 558 bales cotton, 2500 staves.

Imports.

VERA CRUZ—Per steamship Alabama: $18,000 specie to J M Cabaliero—$10,000 J M del Campo—$300 S Barrios—3 hhs vanilla J M Males.

CARLOSOEHATCHIE RIVER—Per U S steamer Fashion: Mules and wagons U S Quartermaster.

BREMEN—Per ship Olbers: 5 pkgs mdse F Zamballi—11 do U F Buddecke &co—632 do Warnaken & Kirchhoff—23 do Schroder & Mumm—2 do Wright & Lessmann—30 do F Plitt—6 do J Bluffer—1 do F Rodewald &co—6 do F Holcol—6 do J Dulsen—8 do H J Beistein—52 do P Kock &co —30 do, 16 bbls mdse Parker.

BOSTON—Per ship Judah Touro: 700 tons ice J L Warner &co—24 tcs hay, order.

DOVETON—Per ship Frances: Assorted mdse.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Saxon: Assorted mdse.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Per bark Alexina: 3800 bags coffee to Geo. Mess Rose.

CHARLESTON—Per brig Tartar: Ass'd mdse and rice.

SAVANNAH—Per brig Jas Wallace: 475 tcs rice.

HAVANA—Per schr J W Houston: 660 bbls molasses to J Mitchel.

HAVANA—Per schr T Jones: 53 hhds 412 tcs and 29 bbls molasses, 2 bbls sugar & Xiques—25 bbls molasses Capt Dayton—4,000 segars Lepayre, Harmon &co.

Receipts of Produce:

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Uncle Sam: 788 sacks oats Jas Dunlap—401 sks corn Jas Dunlap—11 do do Dunlap—11 sks do do Dunlap—8 sks do do Robertson & McDougal—36 bales hemp Addison &co—15 bbls oil Marsh, Rankett &co—80 kegs white lead S Masterson &co—10 bxs sugar J Belcher &co—500 bbls flour J Eager &co—400 bbls do do Eager &co—500 bbls flour J Eager &co—400 bbls do do flour Turner, Wilson &co—30 bbls flour, 500 sks corn, on user on board—287 bales hemp, 6 casks bacon Kennett, 1 bx soap—148 do Martin, Owen &co—8 sks 10 tcs do Robertson & McDougal—36 bales hemp Addison &co—15 bbls oil Marsh, Rankett &co—80 kegs white lead S Masterson &co—10 bxs sugar J Belcher &co—500 bbls flour J Eager &co—400 bbls do do flour J Eager &co—500 bbls flour J Eager &co—400 bbls do do flour Turner, Wilson &co—30 bbls flour, 500 sks corn, on user on board—287 bales hemp, 6 casks bacon Kennett, 1 bx soap—148 do Martin, Owen &co—8 sks 10 tcs do Robertson & McDougal—36 bales hemp Addison &co—15 bbls oil Marsh, Rankett &co—80 kegs white lead S Masterson &co—10 bxs sugar J Belcher