NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4.

Cannibalism.—Owen Doyle, charged by Officer Roach, of the Second Municipality, with assault and battery, with intent to kill John Fitzgerald, on the Levee, and biting off a portion of his nose on the morning of the 25th of June last, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Caldwell for final examination. John Fitzgerald, Doyle's victim, had to be arrested in order to obtain his evidence in this case, as he had compounded the felony for $25 with Doyle or his friends, and was about to leave the State. The testimony of Fitzgerald and other witnesses examined, went to show that the prosecutor and the prisoner were both firemen on board the steamer Saxon; had quarrelled for something or for nothing, when Doyle knocked Fitzgerald down by giving him a blow in the back of the neck, and then bit the lower portion of his nose clean off. The Recorder sent the case before the First District Court.

Stabbing.—A man named Jean Faure was stabbed in the yard of a house in Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, about eleven o'clock yesterday by one Fargally Duhamel, who was arrested. Faure was wounded with a file in the left side, a little below the heart. It seems he had an altercation with a young boy, in Duhamel's employment, and this led to the fact as stated. Duhamel is in prison awaiting the result.

In the Blanket Line.—Bridget Calegan, charged by John Coleman with stealing a blanket, worth two dollars, from Annunciation Street Watch house, on Wednesday evening last, was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Caldwell.

Keeping a Disorderly House.—John Anderson, subject to a fine of fifty dollars, for keeping a disorderly house on St. Philip, between Bourbon and Royal streets, was sent before Judge Derbes yesterday for final examination on the charge, by Recorder Genois.

Charity Hospital Weekly Report.—Admissions, 237; discharges, 227; deaths, 26—of which 6 were Asiatic cholera. Number remaining, 578.

Later from Bermuda.—By the brig Swan, arrived at NewYork on the 24th ult., the papers of that city have received files of the Bermuda Herald, Advertiser and Bermudian, to the 12th inst. The Swan had the largest cargo of vegetables ever taken from the Islands, containing, among other things, 1100 bbls. potatoes, 395 bbls. onions in baskets and bunches, 550 boxes tomatoes.

Rain is much wanted for vegetation, throughout the Island, and many tanks, we have reason to believe, require to be replenished, as the past winter and spring were unusually dry, and along our highways the "dust clouds are flying," much to the annoyance of pedestrians. A day's rain would be hailed as a general blessing. [Herald.

A Bountiful Crop.—The potato crop of this year is, in productiveness, considered to be without a parallel in the annals of Bermudian cultivation. There are several instances of planters reaping fifteen to seventeen bushels from one bushel of seed, and ten bushels from one of seed may be mentioned as a common occurrence. The quality of the crop is very superior; and the only regret is that a larger quantity of seed had not been planted. [Gazette.

President Fillmore in Virginia.—The Norfolk (Virginia) Herald, of the 25th ult., says that on the arrival there of the President and company, he was received by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and City Councils, and under a military escort of the Artillery Blues, Junior Volunteers and Academy Cadets, proceeded to the National Hotel, where the President and Secretary of the Interior were introduced to as many of the citizens as could find admittance through the dense crowds which filled every avenue to the audience chamber. A generous flow of feeling to honor a President of the United States, who, in a trying crisis had maintained the peace of the country by his steady devotion to the Constitution, regardless of sectional influences, seemed to pervade all classes and all parties, and indeed it may be said, at least for this occasion, that the "monster party" was strangled. As it was known that Mr. Fillmore could only remain here two or three hours, the desire to shake his hand "and share the good man's smile" became so general, and yet so impossible to be indulged by the dense crowd in front of the Hotel, that their desire to see him, and hear from him, impelled a call to that effect, which was cheerfully complied with, and he addressed them accordingly from the balcony. Mr. Stuart, the fame of whose eloquent and stirring speeches in Portsmouth had preceded him, was called for, and gratified them with a display of his fine oratorical powers, in an address in which the discussion of the affairs of Virginia was predominant.

At four o'clock the President and other distinguished guests and citizens sat down to a sumptuous collation, due justice to which being done, Mr. Fillmore was toasted, and responded with a sentiment complimentary to our goodly city; and to a similar compliment to Mr. Stuart, he replied with the following admirable toast, which was enthusiastically applauded:

"Virginia patriotism—which, like the Christian's faith, can move mountains."

The Army and Navy were toasted, and the sentiments responded to by Gen. Bankhead, of the former, and Captain Dornin, of the latter.

At six o'clock the President and suite left the city, and returned to Old Point.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1851.

Destructive Fire—Fifty Horses Burnt—Departure of the North America—Explosion and Death—Fatal Accident—Bank Fraud Trials, etc.

Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in one of the hay lofts of Cornell & Turnure's stables, corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth street, and before the flames could be subdued, four brick buildings, being all the stables belonging to the Broadway line of stages, were consumed, together with about forty-five or fifty horses, seventy five tons of hay, 1500 bushels of fine horse feed, twenty sets of harness, four coaches, and a large number of carriage wheels. The whole block of stables are a heap of ruins. The loss is estimated at about $40,000. To al insurance $18,000, in various offices in this city. Fifty horses were on the second floors of the buildings when the fire occurred, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save them. About sixty horses on the lower floor escaped. A block of frame dwellings adjoining were also destroyed.

The steamer North America left yesterday for San Francisco, via Panama, without either freight or passengers. She is to be attached to the Vanderbilt line, via Nicaragua.

Wm. Duffy was yesterday killed by an explosion of fire works at the manufactory in Jersey City, the proprietor of which, Mr. Dawes, was killed by a similar accident a few days since.

Last evening, an unknown man was walking on the track, near Elizabethtown, as the Philadelphia train was going south, and before the engine could be reversed, the man was struck down and killed instantly. The deceased is supposed to have been deaf, as great noise was made to attract his attention, but to no effect.

The trial of the directors of the State Bank of Morris, N. J. for conspiracy to defraud, will be terminated to-day. Two or three of the defendants will be acquitted, but the conviction of the others is certain.

Jacob Hoeff and Andrew Schemts, two German scavengers, were killed while emptying a sink at No 46 Oak street, on Monday night. They went down the sink, when Schemts fell, suffocated by the impure gas. Hoeff endeavored to rescue him, and in doing so he likewise fell, suffocated by the gas.

Discovery in Egypt.—A most interesting discovery has been made in Egypt. It is known that there exists in Mount Zabarah, situated on an island in the Red Sea, a mine of emeralds, which was formerly worked by the pachas of Egypt, but abandoned in the last years of the reign of Mehemet Ali. An English company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the working of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allan, the engineer of the company, while directing some important excavations in this place, has discovered at a great depth traces of an ancient gallery, which must evidently be referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they found tools and ancient utensils, and a stone upon which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription, now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Belzoni, on the strength of other indications, that this mine was worked in ancient times.

The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been readily traced, prove most conclusively that the ancient Egyptians were skilful engineers. It seems from examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labors in the mine of Zabarah were commenced in the reign of Sesostris the Great, or Ramses Sesostris, who, according to the most generally received opinion, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense conquests, as well as by the immerable monuments with which he covered Egypt. [NewYork Com. Adv.

The John Jones Party.

The attempts of small politicians to identify themselves with a popular measure, and ride into power by reason of the cheat, is admirably hit off in the following humorous sketch. It will remind a good many of our readers in this Municipality of the attempt to manufacture popularity for a candidate, because of his devotion to the Union. We do not believe that, if put to vote, secession would have a single voice in its favor. But how well Union, coupled with John Jones, would go down, is another matter. It does seem to us as if the story were written for New Orleans, just at this time.

A prominent candidate for nomination to some petty office, on one occasion addressed his brother in a crowd: "There's treason in the camp, sir!" "That's a harsh word, Colonel. What is the trouble?" "Some d—d traitors are scratching my tickets!" Like John Jones, the poor man made the mistake of confounding his hopes and petty schemes with the success of a great party contending for principle.

John Jones Party—At the time of the first election of General Washington to the Presidency, there was a party in Virginia called "*the John Jones party*." Now, the said John Jones was a man of talent, and a plotting, shrewd fellow, possessing all the requisites of a politician, except personal popularity. To overcome this deficiency, in a contest with a more popular candidate for Congress, John early decided himself as the peculiar and devoted friend of Washington, and upon this point endeavored to place his rival in opposition. To carry out his object, he called a meeting of the people of —— county, friendly to the election of Gen. Washington. On the day appointed, Mr. Jones appeared, and was, on motion of a friend, made chairman. He opened the proceedings by a high eulogium upon the life and services of Washington, but taking care only to speak of him all as his early patron and most devoted friend, and concluded by proposing to form a *party*, to be called "*The true and only sons of the Father of his Country*," and for that object he submitted to the consideration of the meeting the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are the friends of George Washington, Esq., and will sustain him in the coming election for President, against all other candidates.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the Chair is now about to put the question. The Chair hopes that every one will declare his sentiments for or against. All those in favor of the resolution will say 'aye.'"

The response was like the shout of many voices.

"Now for the opposition," said Mr. Jones: "all of the contrary mind say 'no.'"

Not a voice was heard. The dead silence seemed to confuse Mr. Jones a little, and he said, "Gentlemen, *do vote*. The Chair can't decide a disputed question, when nobody votes t'other side, so that the country may know who are the true friends of Washington."

Upon this appeal, one of the audience rose and said that he perceived the dilemma in which the Chair was placed, and in order to relieve him from such a quandary, he proposed to amend his resolution, by adding after the name Washington, "*and John Jones for Congress*." "I accept the amendment," said Mr. Jones, "and the Chair will now put the question as amended:

"All who are in favor of Gen. Washington for President and John Jones for Congress, will please say aye."

"Aye, aye!" said Jones and his brother Sam. The Chair hesitated like; "Put the contrary," said a hundred voices.

"All op—op—opposed, say no."

"*No!*" thundered the congregated multitude.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the Chair perceives that there are folks in this meeting what don't belong to our party; they have come here to *agitate*. I therefore adjourn this meeting." Upon which he left the chair, amidst shouts and huzzas for Washington, and curses for John Jones. [Georgia Enquirer.

Whig Convention in Pennsylvania.—The proceedings of this Convention were lengthy, and will be the theme of comment and speculation by the politicians throughout this month of July. On the first day, Governor Johnston was nominated by acclamation. This brief notice of the subsequent proceedings we find in the National Intelligencer. When the Lancaster proceedings come to us in full, we shall say something in full about them.

"Yesterday Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster, received the nomination for Canal Commissioner, and the following gentlemen were nominated for the Supreme Court, viz: Wm. Meredith, Richard Coulter, Joshua W. Comly, George Chambers and William Jessup.

"During the session sundry resolutions were passed, in which the present tariff is strongly condemned; the people of Pennsylvania declared to be loyal to the National Constitution, and ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect; that the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed by the whigs of that State; that the present National Administration, under the guidance of President Fillmore, possesses the unbounded confidence of the whigs of Pennsylvania; also, one recommending Gen. Scott as the most deserving and available candidate for President in 1852."

Jenny Lind's Movements.—"Lindiana" begins again to be interesting. We compute a few items. Jenny having given two concerts, averaging $4000 each, at the Tremont Temple, Boston, advertised another for Monday evening. She has presented that $1200 to her young pet and protege, Otto Goldschmidt. She is going to Springfield, (the Republican assures us,) to give a concert in Dr. Ogood's church. Extra trains are to be run in every direction, for the accommodation of the neighboring towns. She is to be guaranteed no special sum. On Friday, after rehearsal, she was presented with a beautifully got up diploma, as a token of the gratitude of the orchestra, to whom she gave a concert before leaving NewYork. Salvi, Belletti and Benedict also received a similar token. Mr. John A. Kyle, the flutist, chairman, made an appropriate address to each, which was responded to with kindly expressed sentiments of appreciation.

At the Lind concert in Boston, Monday evening, a gentleman requested, on behalf of a number of strangers present, that she would sing the Bird Song, which was not in the programme. Mr. Benedict replied that he thought it was asking too much, but on the request being communicated to Miss Lind, she instantly complied, and sang the song in a manner never before equalled, even by herself. The audience were enraptured, and the applause lasted at least five minutes.

South America—Revolution against Rosas—The Reign of Terror Revived in La Plata.—We copy from the Providence Journal the following interesting information from South America. It will be noticed that it is of quite a different character from that we are accustomed to receive through the Buenos Ayres newspapers, which may be supposed to be wholly in the interest of Rosas:

By recent arrivals from Brazil, we are in receipt of files of *Jornal de Commercio* to the 30th of April, which, with the aid of private letters, give a tolerably succinct account of the deplorable condition of affairs in the River Plata. Gen. Orchisa, Governor of the province of Entreriou, together with the Governor of Corrientes, have pronounced against Rosas, who, with the nominal title of Governor of Buenos Ayres, has long been the virtual Dictator of the Argentine Republic. President Lopez, of Paraguay, which country Rosas still claims as a constituent portion of the confederacy, is said to have united his forces with those of the other two provinces, with the intention of effecting the overthrow of Rosas.

The leaders of the allied army have demanded of Rosas the fulfilment of a treaty or guaranty by which Rosas, some years since, agreed that when the revolt in Corrientes was suppressed, he would resign the dictatorial power, which, owing to the exigencies of the times, had been conferred upon him, and allow the government of the Republic to be administered by a Commission. On the faith of this treaty, Orchisa took the field, and ultimately restored order in the country. But it was no part of the policy of Rosas to fulfil his pledge, for it would be a direct abandonment of his power. Orchisa is the only man in La Plata whom Rosas fears, for he is the only one who could supplant him; still he could not do without him. His views are known to be more liberal as to internal policies than those of Rosas, and hence he has strong friends, even among the open partizans of the Dictator. The position which he is now assuming places him on the side of the country, and in antagonism to Rosas.

For years past it has been the custom of Rosas to decline a re-election; and for the House of Assembly in Buenos Ayres to urge him, "for the sake of the country," not yet to resign the power—all of which is a farce gravely represented in the papers of Buenos Ayres, and copied from them by the press in Europe and the United States, as though it were a real expression of the popular will. This scene has just been re-enacted there, and will furnish an excuse for reviving the policy of terrorism, which a few years ago secured to Rosas the supreme control.

To keep his pledge with Rosas is to resign his post; to break it is to defy the most formidable coalition ever formed against him, and probably to forfeit his power, if he do not lose his life. No definite reply to the demands of the allied chieftains has yet transpired. Meanwhile, the reign of terror is resumed.

On the 21 of April, Don Gregorio Lecocq, one of the most eminent citizens of that country, and who in 1837, was Minister of Finance in Uruguay, under President Oribe, was shot at Palermo, the country seat of Rosas. He was suddenly arrested, without any ostensible cause, and after eighteen hours confinement, was carried over night to Palermo, and at sunrise was brought out and shot. This has caused great excitement everywhere but in the city of Buenos Ayres, where terror forbids expression. A large number of soldiers, whose loyalty was suspected, have likewise been shot at Palermo, and others flogged—and six officers under Oribe were executed by *having their throats cut*, shortly before the murder of Lecocq.

The country is in a fearful condition, and we may soon expect to hear of sanguinary conflicts which will change the aspect of affairs in La Plata. The press is muzzled in Buenos Ayres, and papers to the 16th of April from that city report every thing quiet in the Republic. It is chiefly from private letters and Brazilian papers that we obtain our information.

The Latest Foreign News.

Telegraphic dispatches announce the arrival at NewYork on the 2d inst. of the Cunard steamer Africa, with dates from Liverpool to the 21st of last month. She brings news of an advance in cotton of one-eighth to one quarter pence. Sales of the week preceding the departure of the Africa were 53,000 bales. The market closed dull. The official quotations were: For Middling Orleans 5⅞ to 5½d., Fair 6¼ to 6½d. The stock of cotton on hand when the Africa left was 719,000 bales, of which 531,000 were American. Last year, at same time, the stock of American was 373,000 bales. Flour was also in good demand, and prices better. Ohio was quoted at 23s. to 23s. 6d. Corn had also been active at 33s. to 34s. 6d. Tobacco had been very slow of sale, and prices were drooping. Business at Manchester was active. Yarns had advanced 8 to 8¼. Bacon was firmer. Lard had declined. Sugars were firm.

At NewYork the Africa's news made the market firm, but produced no decided advance. Before the Africa's news came, it had been drooping.

Political news by the Africa shows an extension of the *Chinese insurrection*, which, it was thought, would produce an overthrow of the reigning dynasty; that debates in the French Assembly on the revision of the Constitution had been conducted with great violence.

Gen. Cavaignac having gone so far as to declare that he was prepared to draw the sword to prolong Louis Napoleon's power, and a *melee*, with a violent speech from Leon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, having followed. A Spanish squadron had been sent to Lisbon. Executions for political offences were going on in Italy, and troubles among the convicts at Van Dieman's Land were assuming a series aspect.

Further news by the Europa, the steamer which arrived before the Africa, have been received. They are unimportant. In England three hundred thousand pounds had been voted to carry on the Kaffir war. The appropriation gave rise to long debate. The Europa's mails will be through to-day, and intelligence of interest, which would seem to be very scarce in that steamship's budget, will be given in our next.

Thus far, no further foreign intelligence than above given has been received here, unless private dispatches about the cotton market in Liverpool may contain some. This is quite likely.

Death of Major Luke Lee.—We learn from a gentleman who was a passenger on the Ben West, yesterday, from the Missouri river, that Major Luke Lee was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse, a few days since. The accident occurred three or four miles from Westport. He was found in sitting position in the corner of the fence, dead. Major Lee was an aide-de-camp for the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, and other tribes of Indians, at the Fort Leavenworth Agency. [St Louis Repub., 2d

The Major Lee spoken of above, is not the Hon Luke Lea, who at the last election was the whig candidate for Governor of Mississippi, and more recently Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, as stated by one of the city papers a day or two since. [Louisville Courier, 26th ult.

The Pen of Webster and the Sword of Scott.—For the last thirty years these two instruments have been shedding glory and flashing brilliancy upon the American name. They have largely contributed to extend our institutions, to consolidate our Government, and to make the Republic be loved at home and respected abroad. The eloquence of the one and the valor of the other are chronicled on the proudest pages of our history, and their memory will endure as long as a free heart lives to throb at the name of Liberty. From the terrible conflict of Lundy's Lane to the triumphant conquest of the city of the Aztecs, the name of Winfield Scott has been "baptized in fire on fields of glory."

From the thunder which shook old Bunker Hill at the laying of the corner stone of the Monument, down to the last reverberations at Albany, the voice of Daniel Webster has shaken the Senates of the world, in defence of "Liberty protected by Law." From present indications the whig party will soon be called upon to decide which of the two heroes shall be the standard bearer of the coming Presidential campaign; and the American people must prepare themselves to answer the question whether the pen of Webster is mightier than the sword of Scott. [N. Y. Mirror, 25 h.

More American Goods for the London Exhibition.—The Boston Courier contains a card from Mr. Riddle, the American Commissioner to the London exhibition, who has just returned to, and remains in Boston till Friday next. He says that contributions will be received up to as late a date as the 10th of August next. As premiums are awarded on articles of excellence as well as cheapness of manufacture, without reference to competition, such additions as may hereafter arrive will receive attention from the hands of the jurors. Enoch Train, Esq., of Boston, and the proprietors of Collins' line of steamers, of NewYork, have, in the most generous and patriotic manner, offered to take all goods marked "London Exhibition, Hyde Park," and land them at Liverpool free of charge, in either of their vessels, which will ensure their seasonable arrival. [Baltimore Sun.

Delicate Attentions—Mackenzie, formerly subeditor of the New York Tribune, is now a member of the Canadian Legislative Assembly. Lest his sudden change from the free atmosphere of the press to the more constrained limits of parliamentary life should prove more injurious to him, as in the case of a very dirty man, who, when finally washed clean, died of the revulsion, his colleagues are breaking him to his new position by gradations.

On the 10th instant, Mr Gugy, in the course of his speech, called Mr. Mackenzie a traitor, a liar, a scoundrel, a coward without sentiment or feeling, who had fled his country; a robber, and a murderer; and concluded his speech by saying that he was "half cat, half monkey, half tiger, and half goat." Mr. McK must have felt as much at home under this salutation of epithets, as if reading proof in the Tribune office. [Alb. Atlas.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Manageress.....M'lle Marie Duret
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. S. Charles

☞ Last Night of the Season.... Glorious Fourth of July.

THIS EVENING, Friday, July 4, the performance will commence with the Comedy entitled

WIDOW OF PALERMO.

After which, a grand NATIONAL ANTHEM, by the whole Company, assisted by Mr Thomas Dryden, who has kindly volunteered. FIREMEN'S ADDRESS, by M'lle Marie Duret, respectfully dedicated to the Firemen of New Orleans.

THE FOUR SISTERS.

Mr. Beauchamp.Mr J. S. Charles | The Four sisters.....M'lle Duret
SONG.....Mr Thos. Dryden
NATIONAL SONG.....
To conclude with the new Play entitled

THE BLOOMERS.

Dashaway.....Mr. Charles | Mrs. Bloomer...M'lle Marie Duret

☞ Doors open at half past 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Prices of Admission—Boxes, First and Second Tier and Parquette, 75 cents; Boxes, Third Tier, for colored persons only, 50 cents; gallery, 37 cents.

MADAME DUVELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has opened her Dancing Academy, for her residence, No. 42, corner of Old Levee and Esplanade streets, opposite the Mint, on the Present, Past and Future evenings.

☞ Conversation—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. jy1 1tW

AUCTION SALES.

Sundries.....Sundries.

BY J. L. TAYLOR & CO.

SATURDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock—Will be sold at their auction store, No. 30 Chartres street—

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UMBRELLAS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, cut; also, a lot of Fancy SOAP. jy4

Choice Residence on Bayades street, in the Gardery Square, Lafayette.

BY J. A. BEARD & MAY, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, July 5, 1851, at 11 o'clock—Will be sold at Banks Arcade, without reserve,

THE LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, in the square bounded by Bayades, Fry street, Jackson and Philippe streets, city of Lafayette. Building measures 61 feet 7 inches front on Bayades street, by a depth and front on Philip street of 165 feet, and forming the corner of Bayades and Philip streets. The improvements comprise a most excellent and well built Family Dwelling, formerly the residence of Mr Turner, built about two years since, having all the conveniences for a large family, with fine garden in front. The premises are situated near the depot of the railroad.

Terms of sale—Purchaser to assume payment of a note for $2841 29, payable to 14th December next; a note for $712 79, due 14th September next; a note for $856, for 15th December next; a note for $712 79, due March 15 1852; and cash sufficient to make up the balance of the purchase money, be it more or less, at one year, for a note bearing mortgage on the property sold. Act of sale before T. O. Sears, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. jy4

J. R. CARRERAS'

AUCTION STORE,

44 CONTI STREET.

ALL kinds of Merchandise received at his store, either for auction or Private Sale.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to out-door sales of Cargoes, Household Furniture, etc.

☞ Liberal advances made on invoices of Goods, when deposited to be sold at auction. jel 6m

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Friday Morning, July 4, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Pampero, Wells, Galveston, Armstrong, Harris & co
Ship Berkshire, Williams, Boston, G W Hyman
Ship Cowall, Merrow, New York, W Winter
Ship Genoa, Lombert, New York, W Whitlock
Ship Sarah Partington, Partington, Boston, G W Hyman
Schr Gordon, Tennis, Tampico, O Whitlock
Schr Genoa, Lombert, Tampico, J Aver
Scnr Wm H Gatzner, Tennis, Tampico, Zacharie & co
Scnr Jenny Lind, Nunn, Mobile, W S Brown
Schr Pataulaga, Minegan, Pensacola, J Harley

Arrivals.

Ship Granada, Batchelder, 18 days from Liverpool, to Gifford & Lovell—Point.
Ship Atlantic, Rose, 16 days from NewYork, to J O Woodruff & co—21 sq.
Ship Sir Ian Quass, Ross, 33 days from Liverpool, to master—21 sq.
Ship Medora, Vipal, 25 days from Boston, to master—21 sq
Schr Pawhattan, Cino, 2 days from Pensacola, to J Harley—Bank.
Schr Mexico, McNeil, 4 days from Tampa Bay, to master—Bank.
Schr Vesper, Perry, 2 days from Pensacola, to master—Bank
Schr Myrtle, Smith, 3 days from Pensacola, to master—Bank
Schr Jane Elizabeth, Simons, 8 days from Belize, Honduras, in ballast, to master—1st inst.
Schr Lisson, Paterson, 1 day from Mobile, to master—Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

ED White, Brady, from Atchafalaya.
Iroquois, Lee, from St Louis.
Magnolia, Stone, from Louisville.
Monroe, Gwaltney, from Cincinnati.
Natchez No 2, Leathers, from Vicksburg.
Kosciusko, Rogers, from Ouachita.
Towboat Hercules, Davis, from the Passes—towed down and to sea on the 28th ult, ships Resolute and John Hancock—brought up ships Granada and Atlantic, coal tows Elizabeth.
Towboat Mary Kingsland, Philips, from the Passes—towed down and to sea on the 28th inst, ships Dunlap and Dunbar—brought up ship Louisiana—towed up ships Medora and Eastern Queen.

BELOW—COMING UP.

Schr Bonita and one French brig unknown.

Exports.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Pampero: 114 bbls flour, 81 do whisky, 5 do oil, 3 do sand, 1 do sugar, 5 tcs hams, 100 sks corn, 10 sks tobacco, 6,000 cut hoops, 40 do staves, 50 tcs shoulders, 150 do ribs, 1 do sides, 1 do tongues, 4 bbls pigs lard, 2 do beef, 1 do pork, 1 do sausages, 1 do tongues, 1 do hogs heads, 1 do pickled pigs feet, 1 do pickled tongues, 1 do pickled