NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending July 5, 1851.

Asthma 1; Apoplexia 1; Abscess, Hepatic 1; Burn 1; Inflammation of Brain 1; Congestion of Brain 5; Consumption 8; Cholera Infantum 31; Cancer 1; Catarrh 1; Chlorosis 1; Convulsions 6; Drowned 1; Dentition 4; Diarrhoea 4; Dropsy 1; Dysentery 5; Delirium Tremens 1; Enteritis 3; Cerebral Fever 1; Febricula Fever 1; Typhus Fever 4; Pernicious Fever 1; Remittent Fever 1; Typhoid Fever 1; Gastro Enteritis 7; Hydrocephalus 3; Disease of Heart 1; Disease of Larynx 1; Congestion of Lungs 1; Meningitis 2; Mortis 1; Meningo-Encephalitis 1; Pneumonia 4; Typhoidal Pneumonia 1; Apoplexia Sanguinea 1; Stomatitis 1; Small Pox 1; Still Born 6; Trismus Neonatorum 2; Tetanus 2; Uncertain 11; Worms 1. Total, 141.

Of these, fifty-nine were under ten years of age, and twenty-four colored.

A. HESTER.

List of Interments in the city of Lafayette, for the week ending June 5, 1851.

Asthma 1; Congestion of Brain 1; Cramps 2; Cholera 6; Cholera Morbus 2; Consumption 1; Diarrhoea 1; Delirium 1; Dropsy 1; Dyspepsia 2; Dysentery 2; Typhus Fever 1; Congestive Fever 1; Puerperal Fever 1; Gastro-Enteritis 1; Marasmus 1; Parotitis 1; Still Born 1; Aneurism 1; Uncertain 2; Dentition 2. Total, 34.

Of these, twenty were under ten years of age, and six colored.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

The Humbug Force—Act the Second.—Slowly dragging our reportorial existence along St. Charles street, last evening, we were unwittingly made part and parcel of a "tide which, taken at the flood" led on to the Apollo Coffee House, at the corner of Apollo street and Triton Walk. We are not, generally speaking, ever in an over great hurry to reach any of the rooms in this city wherein public political meetings are for the most part held; but then there are others who choose to adopt a different course. One of those was one of the Whig candidates for the Second Congressional District. He was not walking, nor yet in a slow trot, but was, to use a common phrase, running up St. Charles street to the scene of action at the rate of a *Hunt*. By the time our corporosity came to an anchor at the shrine of Apollo, the Colonel had arranged his table in the Bar room, a very narrow platform by the bye, and placed on it a number of his tickets. But a very short time intervened between this precautionary movement of the Colonel and the calling the meeting to order—which was done without preface by John E. Caldwell. George W. Shaw was next nominated as President, and William Lyde as Secretary. As soon as the president had stated what ought to be the object of the meeting, Mr. George Y. Bright proposed the following resolutions, which are *verbatim* the resolutions said to have been passed at the Shades meeting, the night previous.

Resolved, That this meeting approves the mode of voting for delegates to a Congressional Convention by the Representative Districts of this Municipality, as just and conformable to party usage, and as most convenient to the voters of the District.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend the Congressional Convention be held at Donaldsonville, on Monday, the —— day of August, at 12 o'clock M.

Resolved, That twelve persons be elected by ballot to represent the Third Representative District of Municipality No. 2, in the Whig Convention to be held to nominate a whig candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in the next Congress; and that they be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in their number.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed forthwith to ballot for twelve delegates from this District, and that the Chairman appoint two persons tellers to take the votes.

Resolved, That we unanimously abide by the selection of delegates by this meeting, and that we will give our cordial support to the nominee of the Donaldsonville Convention.

The resolutions were, of course, seconded, but treading closely on their heels came an entirely new series, proposed as a substitute by Mr. Wm. H. Hutton, of which the following is a copy:

Whereas, the voters in the Second Congressional District of Louisiana will soon be called to the important duty of voting for a Representative in the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, a convention of delegates from all the Parishes and Municipalities in the District, will assemble, will, in a short time, to take into consideration and compare the claims and qualifications of the various persons suggested for that high station; and to recommend to the voters of the District the man whose zeal, talents, worth and influence, will best sustain the honor and interests of the great whig party of the district; and, whereas, it is not only desirable that these delegates should be elected by the people of the various wards in primary meetings, but essential to the purity and unity of whig principles, and to a faithful observance of whig history and usage, that these meetings should afford the fullest possible representation of the free and uninfluenced voice of the voters. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting, in view of the Whig Convention shortly to assemble to nominate a candidate to represent the whigs of this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States, approve of meetings, called in the most public manner, being held in all the wards of this Municipality, to nominate delegates to the said convention.

Resolved, That to secure to every whig citizen of every ward, the free and equal expression of opinion, and that no such violence may be done to the integrity of whig principles and practice as that the violent friends of any faction or individual may be permitted to disturb the union or stifle the voice of independent voters, this meeting respectfully recommend to the whigs of all the wards in this Municipality, to hold their ward meetings, as nearly as possible, on the same evening and at the same hour.

Resolved, That the second Monday in August next is respectfully suggested as a proper time, and Donaldsonville as a proper place, for the Convention to nominate a candidate to represent the Whigs of the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, in Congress.

Resolved, That the Whigs of all the Wards in this Municipality are here respectfully recommended to hold their Ward meetings within ten days previous to the assembling of the Convention.

Resolved, That while this meeting has full confidence in the success of the candidate who shall be honored as the whig standard bearer in the coming Congressional election in this district, it disowns and denounces, as unworthy of whig affiliation, all attempts by individuals, candidates, or their friends, to dishonor whig principles by using secret and individual influences to defeat a fair and full and uninfluenced expression of opinion by the whig voters in their primary meetings.

Resolved, That this meeting has unqualified confidence that the Convention, soon to assemble, will nominate a candidate to represent the Whigs of this District in the next Congress of the United States, whose high personal character, purity in private and enterprise in public life, all fit him for the station; and enable him to do honor to Whig principles, his constituents and himself.

Resolved, That to enable the Convention thus to do its duty faithfully to the whig party, and to the various interests in this Congressional District, this meeting gives expression to the hope that all the Delegates from this Municipality will enter the Convention untrammeled by pledges, and prepared to act to the best interests of duty and party may dictate.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the President and Secretary, be forwarded to the Whig Congressional Convention shortly to assemble at Donaldsonville.

These resolutions were seconded, put from the Chair, and passed with acclamation, there being only a few dissentient voices in the room at that time. The democracy by and bye thronged in, and it was amusing, and exceedingly ridiculous at the same time, to see the champions of that *pure Steel* portion of it from the Seventh Ward uproariously bellowing out "Hunt—Hunt—Hunt for ever!" When Mr. E. T. Parker moved that the substitute be read resolution by resolution, up rose the stalwart voice of the Knight of the Badger in approval, which was only drowned by the uproarious yelling of a crowd of drunken men, who yelled they knew not why.

A call to adjourn was next submitted to the meeting, but Colonel Hunt would have it that he had a right to be heard, and after the most parliamentary fashion imaginable, asked that the substitute already passed, should again be read seriatim, "for," said the Colonel, "your little Municipality here is but a mere speck, a ward in this great Congressional district." Now, if small men are small, they don't like to be told so, even by men who think themselves the Goliahs of the age, and so a series of hisses was the response given to this inuendo of the speaker, who was cried down. The call of "Frost, Frost," was attempted to be drowned by the cry of "Hunt, Hunt," but the Chairman, rising from his seat, remarked that the noise was caused by persons not known to him, as residents of the Fourth Ward, and he would, if such conduct were pursued, have to get the parties making it removed. Again the cry of "Frost, Frost," and "adjourn" resounded through the room.

In the mean time, J. E. Caldwell ascended the reporters' table, and commenced a speech, one word of which we could not hear, except the concluding sentence, which was to the effect that he was well known to be a whig, and he was sure his principles were those of every one present. A voice in the crowd—"No, by J——; I'm a democrat." When the laughing caused by this democratic announcement had subsided, the speaker moved an adjournment of the meeting, which, being carried, the Chairman and Secretary, together with the largest and most respectable portion of the crowd, left the room.

Mr. Frost was again called for, as was Mr. Marks. Both of these gentlemen declined, as the resolutions passed embodied their views on the subject, and the meeting had adjourned.

Col. Hunt again addressed the meeting, and concluded by calling on Mr. E. T. Parker—like himself, a non-resident of the District—to take the chair, which that gentleman did, amid cries of "The meeting 's adjourned! the meeting 's adjourned!" Col. Hunt denied that it was adjourned, and the Chairman proposed that Mr. Bright "do act as Secretary." Some one then proposed that the first resolutions offered to the meeting, and rejected, should be carried—and, *of course*, they were carried. Dr. Wedderburn and Mr. Harden were appointed "Tellers," and the vote taken, which resulted in a majority of 133 votes being declared by the Chairman, who pronounced Col. *Hunt duly elected*.

The following is the ticket:

Second Representative District.

Delegates—DR. WEDDERBURN,
THOMAS ASKEW,
C. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
GEORGE Y. BRIGHT,
R. E. REDWOOD,
E. TURNER,
E. T. PARKER.

A gentleman in a half-whisper remarked to the Chairman that "it was rather a large number of votes where so few persons were present." The democratic appended meeting was then declared duly dissolved. We were nearly so with the heat, and pushing our way through a crowd of the well-known pure Steel boys, reached the street, and breathing again the blessed air of liberty, hied us to our reportorial sanctum.

Examination of the Slave Boy Granville, Charged with the Murder of a White Boy.—The examination of the slave boy Granville, belonging to Dr. Eastman, charged with killing a child 4 years old, the son of Charles Gibson, by running a dray and double team over him, on the 3d inst., at the corner of Delord and Camp streets, was proceeded with yesterday before Recorder Caldwell. It would seem, from the testimony offered on the part of the prosecution, that the black boy turned the corner with his team rather quickly; the leading mule first struck the child and knocked him down. Although halloed to, the slave never slackened his pace, and the consequence was that the shaft mule and dray passed over young Gibson's neck and breast obliquely, causing his almost immediate death. Even then, Granville, according to the testimony given, did not pull up, but continued his onward course at the same pace. He was followed about a square by a man named Kerrigan, who caused his arrest. After a lengthened investigation, the Recorder, at 3 o'clock, sent the case before the First District Court.

A Runaway Horse.—A horse at full speed, driven by two gentlemen in a buggy, passed down St. Charles street yesterday evening. When at Lafayette Square, the right fore wheel struck the curb stone, precipitating the gentleman sitting on that side with great force. Although the danger appeared imminent at the time, he was not much hurt. The other gentleman held on until he neared Poydras street, when, getting off over the back rail, he fell to the ground with great force. He was much cut about the face, and appeared to have been greatly bruised. He was unable to walk when we left. The horse was stopped somewhere near the Neutral Ground, on Canal street, before any further damage was done.

Robbery.—On the night of the 4th of July inst. the dwelling house of Zavier Simeon, on the corner of Perdido and Bertrand streets, was forcibly entered and a burglary committed in it. Simeon, who keeps a charcoal yard on Philippa street, was from home at the time when the burglar or burglars entered the premises by breaking through the wood work underneath one of the windows. A large quantity of calico, wearing apparel, etc., worth, in Simeon's opinion, $71, disappeared; a portion of which was afterwards found in the house of one Julia Ratcliffe, who pointed out a Mr. John Williams as the party who had disposed of them to her. John was arrested as the burglar, examined before Recorder Caldwell yesterday, and committed before the First District Court, to stand his trial on the charge of larceny.

A Long Chase.—Michael Fanning, charged with committing a highway robbery in Lafayette to the tune of $400 cash and a draft of $1000, was arrested last evening in the First Municipality by Officer Arroyo. Officer Hayes, of the Second Municipality, has had a warrant for his arrest for some time in his possession. He was pretty close on his track in the Third Municipality yesterday evening, being only about five minutes too late. The prisoner will be brought to Lafayette in the morning.

Larceny.—Anthony Williams was examined yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of burglariously entering the office of David Moore, on Circus street, on the 5th inst., and stealing therefrom some wearing apparel, valued at one dollar, belonging to Alfred E. Spear. The property being found in the prisoner's possession, was produced in court and identified by Mr. Spear as belonging to him. The Recorder committed Williams before the First District Court.

Larceny.—John Edwards, charged by Pierre Nunez, a clerk in the store of Messrs. Simon & Brother, on Old Levee, between St. Philip and Main streets, with stealing a pair of pantaloons, worth $1 50, were sent by Recorder Genois yesterday, to answer the charge of larceny, before Judge Larue and a jury of twelve good citizens.

Picking Pockets.—James Fiddes was sent to the Parish Prison yesterday, by Recorder Genois, for one month, for trying his hand at picking the pockets of James Chapman on Carondelet Walk Garden, the previous night, when the said Chapman was in the arms of Morpheus.

Hard Knocks.—Francis Miller was sent to the First District Court yesterday, by Recorder Genois, for assault and battery.

Fire.—A confectionery establishment, in Circus, between Hevia and Girod streets, belonging to Mr. Christy, took fire on Monday night, and was totally consumed, together with the stock in trade, working materials, furniture, etc. The fire originated in the cutting and preparing shop.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire, which caused the engines of the several fire companies of the city to rattle o'er its "stony streets," about half past 6 o'clock last evening, was a false alarm.

The Court Martial.—The court martial in the case of Colonel Talcott, met on the 30th ult., at 10 o'clock, A.M. General Walker was unanimously excused from further service, as a member of the court. The accused made no objection to his being excused. In taking his leave of the court the General was evidently much affected. He stated that he was an old man, now eighty-five years of age. He did not know that Providence would spare him ever to see all the members of the court again, but his prayer to God was that they might be abundantly blessed.

Reading the Bible a Penal Offence in Tuscany.—It appears that reading the Bible is a penal offence in Tuscany. The following is an extract from the Register of the deliberations of the Council of the Prefecture of the Department of Florence, of the 16th of May, 1851:

Whereas, It is proven that on the evening of the 7th day of this present month, Fidele Zetti, the Count Pierre Guicciardini, Cæsar Magrini, Angiolo Guarducci, Charles Solaini, Sabatino Borsiero, and Joseph Guerra, were seated around a table in the house of the said Fidele, and

Whereas, It appears from the confession of the accused themselves, that at the same moment the Count Guicciardini was reading and commenting upon a chapter of the Gospel of St. John, in the Italian translation attributed to Jean Diodati, and

Whereas, There are sufficient proofs that this reading and commentary had no other intent than to inspire sentiments and religious principles contrary to those of the Apostolical Roman Catholic faith;

Therefore, In consideration of the second article of the decree of the 25th April, 1851, the Council adjudges imprisonment for six months to the Count Guicciardini at Volterra, Cæsar Magrini at Montieri, Angiolo Guarducciu at Guincarico, Fidele Zetti at Orbitello, Charles Soulaini at Cisiquiano, Sabatino Borsieri at Rocca Strada, and Joseph Guerra at Piombino.

Corrected copy. For the Secretary.

A. LAMBUCHI, First Commissioner.

Mrs. Swisshelm on Conventions.—The following remarks by this lady are advisable and well timed, and indicate strong sense amid many unfeminine peculiarities:

"The physical right to be taken care of is one of 'woman's rights' that we will never yield. Our physical weakness will be our strongest argument for claiming all legal, intellectual and moral powers of defence. In an intellectual or moral war, we ask no quarter on account of womanhood; but of every man we meet we claim physical protection, just because he is a man and we a woman. As to meeting in convention to discuss woman's right to engage in any occupation for which she has a capacity, it is sheer nonsense. There is no law to prevent women following almost any business, and why do they not take their right to work at any thing they please? Mrs. Coe urged that women have a right to be captains of ships! Well, why are they not captains? *There is no law to prevent it.* If we believed it right, and thought we had the capacity, we would soon command a vessel, and no doubt the world would acknowledge our right. It would have taken a deal of talk to convince the world that Joan of Arc and Jagello had a right to be soldiers; but without any signifying on the subject, they proved their title to a niche in the warrior's temple of fame. 'A man of words and not of deeds, is like a garden full of weeds,' and a woman of that kind is very much like him. There is no use claiming rights for those who do not want to use them, and those who do should just take them."

The English language is spoken by about 55,000,000 of people; the Russian by about 47,000,000.

Calico obtained its name from Calicut, an insignificant town in India, where it was, probably, first made.

Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, June 29.

It is stated that one of the heaviest Mexican claims, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, has been discovered to be a fraud. The party owning the claim sold it to several rich capitalists here and in Washington, before it was allowed by the Commissioners, and received a little less than one hundred thousand dollars of the amount awarded, with which he has gone to Europe. It is supposed that there are more of the same sort left.

The funeral of Mary Golden and Ann Riely, the mother and daughter murdered on Saturday, at Williamsburg, by the jealous husband of the latter, took place yesterday, and was followed by a procession a mile long. Hopes are entertained that the other young woman who was wounded may ultimately recover, but she is far from out of danger. Riely has stated that it was not his intention to have killed or injured her, nor would he have struck her had she not interfered. The guilty and unhappy wretch has been committed to Kings County Jail, his language being, we understand, that he cares not how soon they will put him out of the world too. He acknowledges having premeditated the deed for two weeks, in consequence of the infidelity of his wife.

There is considerable excitement among the Irishmen in relation to the case of Stephen Walsh, who is now imprisoned in this city, upon a demand made by the British government for his surrender as a fugitive under the Ashburton treaty. He has escaped from British military despotism in New Brunswick, and though desertion is all his offence, he is accused of robbing his corporal of a penknife and a bunch of keys to justify the demand. A meeting of his countrymen is called for the purpose of raising money to pay counsel, in order that the right to carry him off may be fully tested. Walsh had enlisted in the United States army, so that the flag of our nation should shield him from what is believed to be a gross fraud on the provisions of the treaty. The charge of felony has most probably been trumped up so as to get possession of the deserter and punish him severely, to act as an example and prevent the frequent desertions from the British army in the Colonies.

From 1800 to 1850 the sum of £14,500,000 has been subscribed towards the funds of the various missionary societies in England.

Many tons of guano have been found in a sequestered spot, scarcely approachable but by sea, on the Isle of Man.

The Portuguese army consists, in time of peace, of 25,448 men and 2925 horses; and in war, of 40,993 men and 4786 horses.

In England there are two million of draught and pleasure horses, and one hundred thousand agricultural horses.

Banks.—The number of banks in the Union is estimated at 836, with a capital of $227,069,179; loans, $411,661,948; specie, $46,635,387; circulation, $154,588,636, and deposits, $127,509,984. In 1843 the banking capital in the United States was $228,861,948; loans, $204,544,937; specie, $33,515,806; circulation, $58,563,608; and deposits, $56,178,628.

South Carolina in 1779.—The Columbia Telegraph publishes the following letter—though we do not know what object it expects to gain by thus proclaiming the apathy of the inhabitants of that day. The writer of this letter, in his history of Carolina, attributes the fall of Charleston to the people, who would not furnish troops for its defence:

CHARLESTON, September 1, 1779.

Dear Sir—Your favor of July 18, came safe to hand on the 16th of August. A hurry of business prevented my acknowledging the receipt of it sooner.

Our Assembly is now drawing near to the close of a long session. Little business is yet completed. A tax bill of twenty dollars a head has been read twice. A bill for filling our regiments by giving a negro bounty to every volunteer recruit has also been read twice. This measure is now our *ultima spes*. Money will not procure soldiers; the militia will not submit to a draught; it has been once carried in the House to put them under continental articles, but the friends of this measure fear that it will be lost on the next reading. The patriotism of many people is *vox et praeterea nihil*. Next Friday is set apart to choose a new delegate in the room of Mr. Lowndes, when it is probable that Mr. E. Rutledge will be chosen. Mr. A. Middleton will set out in a few weeks. Most people expect the enemy here in October or November, and yet we are half asleep. When the campaign closes to the northward, it will be easy for them to send a few thousands of a reinforcement to their troops in Savannah. Our back country is much disaffected, especially at the high price of salt, which is sixty dollars a bushel. We mean to solicit aid from the grand army. I wish you would send us two thousand continentals immediately. You know the importance of Charleston; it is the *vinculum* that binds three States to the authority of Congress. If the enemy possess themselves of this town, there will be no living for honest whigs to the southward of Santee; at present nothing is wanting to them in possession of it but vigor and activity on their parts. A spirit of money making has eat up our patriotism. Our morals are more depreciated than our currency. It is with great pleasure I receive your letters, and I shall be always ready to acknowledge them.

Yours, yours, DAVID RAMSAY.

Impertinence.—A French traveler (probably a man milliner from Paris, traveling for orders) writes home that to get "an idea of the bonnets made by the milliners in the United States, they need only turn a flower-pot upside down, or hang a basket upon the fence," and they have a correct idea of the "mode Americaine."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Wednesday Morning, July 9, 1851.

Cotton—Buyers held off for a decline yesterday, on the strength of the steamer's news, and as factors showed a willingness to make only moderate concessions, the day's business was limited to about 1500 bales. Prices for Middling and the lower grades were irregular and somewhat easier, but the better qualities were firm.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	4¾@5¼	Middling Fair	8¾@9
Ordinary	5¼@5¾	Fair	10¼@10½
Middling	7¼@8	Good Fair	11 @—
Good Middling	8¼@8¾	Good Ordinary	nominal.

Tobacco—The only transactions that we heard of were two lots of Frosted and Low Refused, 146 hhds and 49 hhds, on private terms.

Sugar and Molasses—Sales confined to small lots, at previous rates.

Flour—Demand limited, and only 1500 bbls, including 600 Ohio, from flatboat, at $4 00; 100 St. Louis at $4 25, and 500 Sour at $3 12½ ⅌ bbl.

Grain—Corn was in moderate request, with sales of 5000 sacks, including 2500 Heated, in three or four lots, at 35c; 150 ordinary Mixed at 44c, 400 Mixed at 47@48c, 150 White at 55c, 150 Yellow at the same, and 408 Yellow, in two lots, at 56 ⅌ bushel. Of Oats, 540 sacks prime Indiana sold at 33c, and 350 St. Louis at 35c ⅌ bushel. 1000 sacks Bran were disposed of, in lots, at $1 00 ⅌ 100 lb.

Provisions—We noticed only a retail business doing in Pork, at $14 25@$14 37½ ⅌ bbl for Mess. Of Bacon, the principal sales were 15 casks clear Sides, on private terms, and 20 casks poor Missouri Shoulders at 6¾c ⅌ lb. Prime sides were retailing at 9c. We noticed no transactions in Lard.

Whisky—Business confined to retail parcels, at 18½@19c ⅌ gallon, mostly the outside figure.

Exchange—Demand limited.

Francs	5.07½@5.12½
Sterling	108@110
New York sixty-day Bills	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	⅜@½ ⅌ cent. disc.

Freights—We heard of no new engagements.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Tuesday Evening, July 8, 1851.

Arrived to-day, 70 Western Beeves, 200 Hogs and Pigs, and 650 Sheep. No Texas Cattle and Calves offering to-day.

—PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE (fine Western)	6c	⅌ lb net.
" (Texas, etc.)	—@—	⅌ lb net.
HOGS	—@4½c	⅌ lb net.
MILCH COWS	$1 50@$40	⅌ head.
CALVES	6.50@$10	⅌ head.
SHEEP	—@—	⅌ head.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

Corrected Daily by W. W. WHITE & Co. 81 Camp st.

Specie	
Mexican Dollars	1¼@1½ ⅌ ct. pm.
American Dollars	1¼@1½ ⅌ ct. pm.

Exchange.

Paris	5.00@5.07½ francs.
New York, 60 days	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. pm.
New York, 60 days	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. disc.
New York, sight	¼@1 ⅌ ct. pm.
Boston, 60 days	—@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.
Boston, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. pm.

Gold.

Californ.	$17 25@$17 37½ ⅌ ounce.
Doubloons	—@— ⅌ ounce.
Sovereigns	$4 [illegible]
Napoleons	$3 [illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	$16 [illegible]
Mexican Doubloons	$15 [illegible]

Uncurrent Money.

Alabama State Bank	1¼@2 ⅌ ct. disc.
Mobile Bank	¼@— ⅌ ct. disc.
Georgia	¼@— ⅌ ct. disc.
South Carolina	¼@— ⅌ ct. disc.
North Carolina	¼@— ⅌ ct. disc.
Northern Bank of Mississippi	1@1½ ⅌ ct. disc.
Jos'n and Agricultural Bank, Galveston	—@— ⅌ ct. disc.

Land Warrants.

One Hundred and Sixty Acres	$140 00@$145 00
Forty Acres	$35 00@$40 00

Western Money.

Kentucky	par@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.
Indiana	¼@— ⅌ ct. disc.
Ohio	¼@— ⅌ ct. disc.
Illinois	¼@— ⅌ ct. disc.
Missouri	¼@— ⅌ ct. disc.
Tennessee	1¼@2 ⅌ ct. disc.

HAMS—20 casks superior Sugar Cured Hams in store.
jy8 FERD. KENNETT & CO, 49 Magazine st.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, July 8, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Providencia, Morey, Malaga, J Pyle
Brem bark Edmund, Wolman, London, F Bolcraft Jr
Br schr Lavinia, Boddie, Grand Cayman, A F Cochran & co

Arrived.

Steamship Pampero, Wells, from Galveston 6th inst, to Armstrong, Harris & co—24 mp.
Schr General Quitman, Nichols, 1 day from Mobile, to master—Ballast.
Brig Mary Elizabeth, McConnell, 5 days from Havana, to master—1st mp.
Brig P Soule, Smith, 5 days from Havana, to S M Vince & co—1st mp.

STEAMBOATS.

Gipsy, Uve, from Bayou Sara.
New Lafayette, Hart, from Bayou Sara.
J T Doswell, Jacque, from the Balize.
Uncle Sam, Van Dusen, from St Louis.
Towboat South-Western, Martin, from the Passes—brought up brigs Mary Elizabeth and P Soule.

BELOW—COMING UP.

Two ships—unknown.

Exports.

MALAGA—Per bark Providencia: 1600 bales cotton.
LONDON—Per bark Edmond: 725 hhds tobacco, 8400 staves.
GRAND CAYMAN—Per schr Lavinia: 100 bbls flour, 100 do pork, 12 bf bbls beef, 15 bbls bread, 10 kegs butter, 50 sacks corn, 6 boxes tobacco and sundries.

Imports.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Pampero: 41000 in specie McDowell, Mills & co—$100 do O Kinsman—$850 do E J Hart & co.
MOBILE—Per schr Gen Quitman: 650 shs salt to order.
HAVANA—Per brig Mary Elizabeth: 152 hds sugar to Wood & Low—300 do Kelly & Company—20 bales tobacco Pulg y Paig—50 do R Cabrera—100 bbls molasses Pelz, Mir & Mercado—6 cases cigars R M Espeso—15 do F Romagosa—5 do M Garcia—5 do J R Y Turbo—3 U Rock.
HAVANA—Per brig P Soule: 440 hogsh sugar, 62 bales tobacco, 25 do Almonds, 2 cases cigars, 1st lport S M Vince & co—1 case cigars S Valle—1 do Wood & Low—2 do F M Espeso—2 do R M Castillo—2 cases 5 bdls do Delvaille & Mareno—60 bales tobacco Pulg y Paig—25 bale cigars B Matthes.

Receipts of Produce.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Uncle Sam: 147 bales hemp, 13 bbls lead, 100 bbls flour Kennedy & Foster—238 do Kennett, Dix & co—500 do, 2581 pigs lead, 175 bales hemp G T Badgeck & co—810 do to order—124 coils rope, 20 kegs tobacco Addison & co—20 do S H Davis & co—71 do W G Robinson—10 do F Rodewald & co—27 do Brander, Williams & co—8 do, 2 do E G Rogers & co—37 hides A Reel—7029 pigs lead Fosdick & co—112 shs corn A Thompson—276 do Turner, Wilson & co—516 do, 617 do oats Lemon, Scott & co—680 do Rodesburg & Wells—329 do, 271 do corn B L Shaw—302 do oats, 1179 do hemp J Dering—99 do J L Moon—104 bbls flour E H Wingate—130 do J Connely & co—104 J Facey & co—56 bags wool, 4 cases beeswax Secomb & Voorhies—149 bbls lime, 100 do C ol, 5 do eggs Hose & Walworth—10 kgs peaches E H Heston—20 do D Mainay—1 kegs butter J R Shaw & co—1 bale tobacco D Chase—2 bales cotton Stephenson & DeMerritt.
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer Gipsy: bbls sugar Kelly & Company—4 sacks peanuts J R Meekin—1 bale hides E Gerard & co—sundries to order.
BAYOU SARA—Per steamer New Lafayette: 4 bales cotton M White & co—15 bbls sugar J B Byrne & co—3 Roman & Kernion—5 bbls do Hall & Kemper—3 do A G Marmesay—40 bales moss W B Fraleigh & co—28 boxes peaches Scott & Robins & co—sundries to order.
BALIZE—Per steamer J T Doswell: 9 bbls molasses P Cazenave—750 sacks potatoes, etc order—100 do rice F Avetsundries to order.

Memoranda.

The steamers Bride, Ne Plus Ultra, Western World and Pawnee, leave the St Louis loading for New Orleans.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

(Note.—In the First municipality (designated in the following table by "1st"), the Nos. commence above the Hospital Landing, No. 1 being the Upper Steam Cotton Press, and run down the commerce of the Railroad and run down, No. 1, being Percy Wharf.)

Ships.		Barks.		Brigs.	
Adriatic	12,no	Helena	13,no	Alfaton	UPP
Alexander	2,no	Mt. Washington	1,no	Analogon	LPP
Ar Dolores	12,no	Oriente	1,no	Beau del Mar	LPP
Atlantic	1,no	Orlando	10,no	Bethania	LPP
Belle Assise	4,no	Pachuca	1,no	Caballo	LPP
Semilion	1,no	Pamlia	8,no	Josephine	BM
Cortesia	12,no	Phenomenon	13,no	Louisa	BM
City of Lincoln	5,no	Queen Victoria	3,no	Margaret	Ast
Cuba	1,no	Rio Grande	3,no	S H Palmer	UPP
Coquimbo	11,no	Sylvanus	12,no	Salamanda	11,no
Ellen	1,no	Sarah Bruce	1,no	Tamaulipas	LPP
Eastern Queen	9,no	Reason	16,no	Tantegrah	LPP
Empire	3,no	Rosamond	18,no	Water Witch	LPP
Gertrude	1,no	Tica Parsons	12,no	**Schooners.**	
European	4,no	Thomas	1,no	Alderman	LPP
Fanet	13,no	Wm. Jarvis	13,no	A. Pomeroll	LPP
Gaditano	1,no	**Barks.**		Americus	BM
Glance	2,no	Aurora	10,no	Bedford	LPP
Granada	Polm	Clarissa	2,no	Bonita	LPP
Hannah	1,no	Caroline	1,no	Faustina	LPP
Hightons	20,no	Fortuna Watts	10,no	Hendricks	LPP
Hope	25,no	H. Vanscoinen	11,no	Hocum	Palm
Jane Rogers	1,no	Hannah	1,no	Kate Walsh	LPP
James Pennell	13,no	Juback	18,no	L. P. Hughes	LPP
John Bell	10,no	Lyonessa	6,no	F. M. Beers	LPP
John Henry	30,no	Lucy Ann	1,no	Pampero	LPP
John Smith	Pine	Mangola	8,no	Panama	LPP
Lady Suffolk	1,no	Mayge	3,no	Rosa	LPP
Louisa	17,no	Milan Jane	1,no	Wm. Penn	LPP
Manchester	3,no	Nashon	3,no	T. Jones	LPP
Mariners	1,no	Prima Adalbert	1,no	Two Friends	LPP
Marathon	2,no	Saxone	3,no	Ulysses	LPP
Medford	15,no	Woodman	17,no	Venial	BM

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ For the benefit of those persons suffering from the most painful, loathsome and dangerous disease, called CANCER, I do hereby make the following statement, declaring it to be correct: "Some two4 months ago, a colored woman belonging to John Stone, Esq., of Harrisonburg, La., was placed in my charge to be brought to this city, then to be put under the treatment of Gilbert, for cancer. I went with her to Gilbert's office, for the purpose of his prescribing for her, and he, after thoroughly examining her, pronounced her case positively incurable, that the disease was beyond palliation. I then took her on board my boat—Osceola—of which I was the captain, to take her back to her owner. But before our time of departure, S. REYNOLDS was seen passing, and we called him aboard to get his opinion relative to the woman's condition. He examined her, and immediately declared he could *cure her*. So I left her with him, now No. 122 Gravier street, (believing that she would be better cared for by her master, and would shortly die unless relieved.) He commenced his treatment, and in a few months I saw her, and considered her perfectly well, radically cured, and I have never since heard of the least semblance of a return of this disease—cancer. J. L. MOORE,
Commander of the steamer New World."
NewOrleans, June 10, 1851. jel1 tf

Selling off to Close Business.

☞ Mrs. CAMPBELL, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, having determined to close out her business this summer, is offering her stock of Millinery at cost prices, preferring rather to give her customers bargains than to sell at auction. Ready money is scarce, therefore that is the right place for the Ladies to make their purchases. my1 tf

Mrs. C. RODDY,
Corner of Carondelet and Julia streets,
☞ Respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the ladies, and the public generally, to her large and extensive assortment of English, French, Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS, as well as every article in the MILLINERY line. Her assortment is equal to that of any other establishment in the city, and her terms are as moderate.
☞ Mrs. R. would inform the ladies that she has started on the DRESS-MAKING for many years in this city, and is prepared to give the fullest satisfaction to those who may favor her with their patronage. Gilt Bonnets cleaned for Fifty Cents. mh8 tf

Californians Returning

WILL find a very general assortment of Fashionable MOLESKIN HATS, DRAB DE SOIE, SILVER HATS, LEGHORN, PANAMA, MANILLA and CAMPEACHY HATS.
INDIA RUBBER TRAVELING BAGS,
LIFE PRESERVERS, which are very necessary in traveling on the Mississippi River, together with every variety of Merchandise in the line. J. D. BUNCE,
jy7 3t 19 Royal street, next the Post-office.

LIME—Thomaston, Utica, Alton, St. Louis and St. Genevieve Lime, for sale by
jy9 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

LIFE PRESERVERS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, HATS and CAPS, can be found in great variety at the Depot of the Patent celebrated Boston Hats, kept by C. D. BUNCE,
jy7 3t 19 Royal street, next the Post-office.

WESTERN VERANDA, corner Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets—The above establishment, having changed hands and undergone a complete renovation, with new furniture, etc., the proprietors would respectfully announce that they can accommodate permanent and transient Boarders in a style not surpassed in the city.
They also announce that the BAR of this house will open TO-DAY, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., under the best of management, and furnished with the choicest Wines and Liquors.
jy9 tf LANE & DUNN, Proprietors.

MRS. W. E. BROWN informs her friends and the public that, having cleaned and thoroughly renovated the WAVERLY HOUSE, No. 95 Canal st., lately occupied by Mrs. Shaik, she is now prepared to offer every accommodation, to both transient and permanent Boarders, that pains and expense can procure.
New Orleans, November 5, 1850. n14 1yrs

ARCADE HOTEL.

THE public can be accommodated as usual at this establishment. The fire on the 3d instant did but slight injury to the Hotel.
jy8 tf E. W. DIGGES & CO.

SMITH'S HOTEL, BAYOU SARA, La.

THIS fine Hotel has been in successful operation for the last four years under the direction of the present proprietor, and is still open for the entertainment of the travelling public. The proprietor has attached to the Hotel a large LIVERY STABLE, with Carriages, Horses and Bugg