NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1851.

Affairs on the Rio Grande.

We copy the following from the Rio Bravo of the 29th ultimo:

We gave our readers a hasty sketch, of the first battle at Matamoros, in our last paper, and now proceed to furnish a brief summary of the subsequent occurrences up to the moment of going to press. Gen. Avalos has kept strictly within his fortified position, in the center of the city, which is defended with a good deal of skill, by nine guns. Gen. Carvajal has removed his head-quarters from Fort Paredes, into the market place, and within the rear portion of the town. He has only one six-pounder, and with this inadequate battery, has been forced to fight under every disadvantage against Avalos's forces and heavy guns. Daily skirmishes have taken place, and on some days and nights, three or four happened of a fierce and determined character. Besides innumerable shots of rifles, muskets and pistols; Avalos has fired between four and five hundred cannon shots of canister, grape and ball—and Carvajal about one hundred. The exact number of killed and wounded on the Mexican side, is not known to us, but two days ago there were 104 wounded men in their hospital, a number have been killed and wounded since, and it is fair to presume that nearly half as many have been killed as are wounded. This would make the killed and wounded on the side of Avalos, about 170 or 180 men. Carvajal has had three or four killed and about a dozen wounded. Lieut. Culver and Surgeon Finley are two of the killed, and Col. Ford, Capt. Norton, and F. R. Gracenquist—the latter by an accidental discharge of a gun—wounded. When the circumstances are considered, this disparity of loss is almost miraculous. The fighting has been often hand to hand, both sides firing through the same hole in brick walls at each other. The siege has lasted for six or seven days, and, with constant hostile action, the men are worn down, but do not complain. They are resolved to take the place, and this resolution, they will, probably, make good quickly. If Carvajal had a twelve or eighteen-pounder he would capture Avalos's whole force in two hours. As we are writing, the firing is tremendous, and we have reason to think a decided movement is at hand. We have been unable to procure a list of the officers in Carvajal's army, and the services of each company and detachment; as soon as we can do so we will publish them—and we are happy in the meantime to state, that all who have had an opportunity to participate in the conflict, have behaved with the most commendable gallantry and firmness. The contest has been harrassing and exhausting beyond description, and it is to the highest honor of all engaged, from the General down to the humblest private, to state that they have faithfully discharged their duty. We learn that some pillaging of houses has been committed, but by whom is unknown. A considerable band of marauding scoundrels hang about all such beleaguered places as Matamoros, ready to rob or murder all who fall in their way. We are glad to learn that Carvajal has resolved to punish, with the utmost rigor, every disreputable offender that he can detect.

Yesterday, says the Rio Bravo of the 29th ult., Major Gonzales, of General Carvajal's staff, while entering Matamoros with a flag of truce, was fired on and shot through the hat by one of Avalos' National Guards. The poltroon was ordered under arrest by Col. Portilla, who was in command. There are 104 wounded men in Gen. Avalo's hospital. From this fact, the killed may be inferred. They cannot fall short of half that number.

Gen. Carvajal ordered two of his soldiers who had committed thefts to be severely whipped yesterday, and issued the most stringent orders for the punishment of those who should offend in like manner. Such are the rules of discipline and honesty enforced in this army of pirates and outlaws! Will Avalos follow the example!

The Rio Bravo of the 29th gives the interesting correspondence below, prefaced as follows:

"The following correspondence between Capt. Phelps, commanding at Fort Brown, and General Carvajal, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberating Army of Mexico, will be read with the most lively interest. It originated in a protest, addressed to Capt. Phelps, by Gen. Carvajal, dated the 24th instant, against the use of United States Government steamers for the purpose of transporting reinforcements, from Brazos Santiago, in Texas, to Matamoros, for Gen. Avalos. These troops came from Vera Cruz and Tampico, under command of Gen. Garay, to aid Avalos in defending the city of Matamoros. It was understood that permission had been given them to land within the territory of the United States, and that they were to be brought up to Matamoros on the Government steamer, the Mentorsh. It is said and believed that they were embarked on this steamer, with their cannon mounted, etc., and after proceeding part of the way, that the order was countermanded, and they were returned on board their own steamer, the Neptune. We know not how correct this information may be, but it comes to us in a very authoritative shape. Capt. Phelps replied verbally and in writing, that this communication was of an extraordinary a character that he hardly knew how to reply to it, even if Gen. Carvajal occupied a recognized official position—and in addition, he states several specific charges, which are respectively taken up and answered by Gen. Carvajal; in the accompanying reply. Capt. Phelps concludes by solemnly warning Gen. Carvajal, in the name of his Government, against the consequences of these proceedings.

We give Capt. Phelps's letter, but are compelled by want of room to omit the protest of Gen. Carvajal, and his brief note of reply, alluded to in the following answer. This letter of Gen. Carvajal defines his true position before the world, and will satisfy all candid and dispassionate men that his object, and that of his men, is of the highest and most patriotic nature. The Americans who are serving as their auxiliaries are placed on the right footing, and have no cause to be ashamed of their position or their conduct. We are glad to see this exposition—it will justify the liberating forces, and silence the carping attacks of their traducers. If the National Government can find any comfort in this communication, they must be thankful for small favors. The style, facts and spirit of Carvajal's letter are worthy of the occasion. This is its highest praise:"

FORT BROWN, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1851.

The Jose Maria J. Carvajal—SIR: I received your note of the 24th instant, this morning, informing me that you had learned that a vessel belonging to the United States, is at present *en route* from the mouth of the Rio Grande with reinforcements for Gen. Avalos; and solemnly protesting against this open outrage upon the rights of the people in whose behalf you presume to speak.

To the person who delivered me this note, I gave a verbal response to this effect—that to a document of such a peculiar character I should hardly know how to reply, even though it should emanate from one in a recognized official position; and this was the only action that I ever expected to have the honor to take in the case in connection with your movements.

But, sir, events, fraught with the most serious consequences to the United States, as well as to the interests of humanity itself, are transpiring before my eyes. Since the receipt of your note I have come in possession of authentic information that renders it imperative upon me, for the proper execution of the instructions with which I am charged, emanating from the Government of the United States, to ascertain what position it is you deem yourself now occupying before the civilized world. I have learned, sir, that the forces which are said to be under your command, are not only attacking and destroying by fire the property of peaceful American citizens, but that they have desecrated the flag, and fired upon and wounded the Consul of the United States—against the fatal consequences of which I now solemnly warn you in the name of my Government.

As early a reply is expected as is suitable to your convenience.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. PHELPS,
Capt. 1st Co. B. 8th Artillery,
Com'd'g the U. S. forces at Fort Brown.

CAMP AT MATAMOROS, Oct. 24, 1851, 9 o'clock night.

To Capt. PHELPS, U. S. A., Commandant of Fort Brown, Texas—*Sir*: In the hasty note which I had the honor of addressing you a few hours ago, I apprised you that a more full and detailed answer to yours of this date replying to my communication of yesterday would be furnished. The object of this communication is to supply the answer thus promised. It seems to be one of the main objects of your answer to my communication to learn in what position I deem myself to be standing before the civilized world. It affords me the utmost pleasure to answer your inquiry and to give you all the satisfaction on the subject which you may desire.

To you and to all other persons, who are not practically acquainted with the operations of the National Government of Mexico, it may be somewhat difficult to explain the weight and galling severity of the grievances, abuses and oppressions, under which the people of this unhappy country have groaned and struggled, since the era of it nominal independence. Ground down by intolerable taxation, crushed by heartless monopolists, and rode over by military tyrants, the people of Mexico have endured oppression in every shape, and borne insults in a spirit that would have dignified martyrs. These aggressions have at length become insupportable, and by a spontaneous, united and patriotic outburst among them, they have resolved to strike off their chains and to stand on their native soil, unshackled freemen. This was the exalted spirit that dictated the action of the people of Guerrero, Camargo, Reynosa, Mier and other independent towns of the North. In this section of the Republic of Mexico, there cannot be said to exist two opinions upon this subject; the same feeling pervades every bosom, the same impulse animates every heart. When the people assembled to consider in what manner their rights and liberties could best be preserved, by common consent, without any agency of my own, I was chosen to lead this patriotic enterprise. I accepted the appointment with pleasure, having seen and felt the iniquitous exactions to which my countrymen were daily subjected, and the despotic outrages constantly practiced upon them by the minions of power, in the name of freedom. I have raised the standard of liberation, and hundreds of my aggrieved countrymen have rushed to its support. Oppressed and borne down by the organized military despotism of the Central Government, I knew that my countrymen, brave and devoted as they were, could not in the first hour of the struggle, single-handed and alone, cope with such an enemy.

With the approbation and consent of my fellow citizens, I invited a number of Americans residing along this frontier, well acquainted with our habits, feelings and interests, to participate with us in the glorious effort to vindicate our rights. True to the instinct of their nation, they yielded a ready assent to the call and have been from the beginning of this contest, among the bravest and most determined of the gallant party which I have had the honor to lead. I have presented myself before the city of Matamoras, upon the invitation of many of the most influential and respectable citizens of this jurisdiction, and instead of finding myself and my troops received with open arms as Liberators, we were met with ramparts bristling with bayonets and cannon, and with the stern frown of military defiance. I found that myrmidons of the Central Government had fraudulently declared the city in a state of siege, while I was in Camargo with my forces, had ventured on the crime of high treason by annulling the revenue laws of Mexico, and reducing the rates of import duties to as low if not a lower scale than those demanded by the people who first moved in this great work of reformation. I saw in an instant that this was a mere trick to throw our citizens off their guard, and to enable a few foreign monopolists to enter the lists of smugglers by overwhelming Matamoras with goods which were either contraband or on which the full legal duties were never paid. Under this pretended system, established by Gen. Avalos, uwards of half a million of dollars worth of goods were illegally introduced into that city, and it is with the partial duties levied upon these goods that the enemy opposed to me, feeds, recruits, and sustains himself. The owners of these goods, also, and their friends have, prompted by their interests, inflamed the animosity of the people of Matamoras, and led them rashly and blindly, to resist us who were their best friends, who came to share with them the blessings of equality, justice and liberty.

When I perceived this to be the condition of things, I resolved to meet the crisis in a manner becoming my duty, my position and the expectation of those who had confided the standard of reform to my hands. I demanded a peaceful surrender of the city—I sought to avoid bloodshed, but I found I had no alternative, except to abandon the cause, or carry it through, with the right arm of freemen. Several sharp encounters have ensued—my men have not disgraced their colors, and we are resolved to conquer the military despots in Matamoros or to perish in the attempt.

Such, sir, have been the events that produced the present condition of affairs in the city of Matamoros, and such is the position I occupy in the face of the civilized world.

I know not in what point of view my conduct, and that of the brave men associated with me may be regarded by the present Federal Government of the United States; but if these were the times of Otis, and of Henry, of Putnam, Warren and Washington, I might well hope to escape censure from those men whose example I have followed, and whose names have, by association with the same cause, been rendered immortal.

I have the satisfaction of believing, that the great mass of the American people still revere the memory of their Revolutionary ancestors, and pray good speed to the cause of freedom, in which they gained the laurels that will never fade on their brow. The Americans who are acting with me, will not shame either their country or their name—they are fighting in a cause as just and as righteous as that which has inscribed on the same roll with that of Washington, those other names, noble as his allies, Lafayette, Kosciusko and Pulaski. I hope regenerated Mexico will be as grateful in her present hour of need, as the people of the United States have been to those gallant foreigners who, in the dark hour of their tribulation, came to their rescue. The causes set forth in the Declaration of Independence, by the Colonies of America, in 1776, were not more potent and aggressive upon the rights of man than those which stimulated the people of Northern Mexico, to take up arms in their own defence. The keen-sighted patriot of our sister Republic, in the language of Mr. Burke, "snuffed the spirit of liberty in every tainted breeze," while the people of Mexico have felt its practical application from the mailed hand and iron heel of corrupt power.

You have been pleased to state, that the forces under my command are said to be attacking and destroying by fire property of peaceful American citizens, and that they have also desecrated the flag and fired upon and wounded the Consul of the United States. I know not who may have been your informant, but I take leave to assure you that it would be a difficult question to determine which predominated—his ignorance, his malice or his presumption on your credulity. It is utterly false that the forces under my command have attacked or destroyed private property by fire, or in any other manner. The fire that occurred in Matamoros, on Friday, was not kindled by my orders, or by any of my men. The torch was applied by the enemy, and as the wind was setting at the time in the direction of my head-quarters, and the place of deposit for my ammunition, it seriously endangered the safety of both, and as a large amount of goods were consumed, a portion of which had not found their way to that place through the regular ordeal of the Custom-house, my interest, omitting my abhorrence of such a mode of warfare, would have restrained me from this incendiary course. It was the work of the enemy, and on their heads be the responsibility. The imputation that either I, or the men under my command, have desecrated the American flag, would excite my indignation if it were not beneath my contempt. I love and honor that flag, for it is the harbinger of liberty to the world; and I have many men under my command who have fought and bled in up holding it, and who are quite as ready as you are, or the President of the United States, to offer their hearts' blood in shielding it from dishonor. The charge, sir, is as unworthy of you as it is unmerited by those against whom you make it. I despise the authors—I pity their dupes.

So far as relates to the allegation, that the American Consul was fired on and wounded, I am unable to give you any positive assurance. This much I can emphatically state, that his flag and his official residence were scrupulously respected. He abandoned these and mixed with the throng in the streets, or herded with the enemy, or assisted the porters in securing the bales of goods under the fire of our guns, and was thus wounded, it was his own fault, and he has no right to complain. The practice of nations, in regard to the personal immunity of Consuls, is well known—they have no higher or better protection, when a city is besieged or assaulted, than other persons. When General Scott, during the late war, battered down the houses of some of the Consuls, in the city of Vera Cruz, and wounded and injured the inmates of their families, neither they, their governments, or the world, censured that distinguished chieftain. It was the fate of war, and if these Consuls did not foresee the danger that awaited them, it is difficult to see why Gen. Scott should have suspended his operations to have given them a lesson in military engineering. The Consul at Matamoros may profit by this hint.

So far as respects your statement, that I have been engaged in violating the laws and territory of the United States, I beg leave to assure you that you have been grossly deceived. I have been engaged in neither, and when I consider the extraordinary efforts that you and other officers of the Government of the United States, co-operating with you, have made to restrain such violations, I cannot help believing you have been hastily led to put credit in what a few moment's sober reflection would convince you was a groundless imputation. I have seen steamers of the United States plying, with cannon on their decks, up and down the river, with the avowed purpose to arrest all violation of the neutrality laws of that Government; and I have seen troops wearing the uniform of the army of the United States, with cannon pointed at the ferries within pistol shot of my encampment, by day and by night, hailing all persons crossing the river, subjecting them to a rigid examination; and it must be taken for granted that all these appliances have been faithfully and rigorously used to enforce the neutrality laws of your country. How could these laws have been violated with impunity! How could they have been especially violated by me, when I have not been on the American side of the river within a hundred miles of Brownsville for several months! At all events, if those laws have been violated by any person, the Government of the United States has the power of redress in its own hands: its civil and criminal courts are open for the maintenance of its authority and dignity; and I am not aware that the military department of that Government has any particular right to interfere in the punishment of a crime, whatever power it may assume to prevent its commission.

In conclusion, I beg leave to assure you that my respect for the institutions, flag, and people of the United States is so high and so sincere, that I should esteem it one of the greatest misfortunes of my life if I had done or countenanced aught that could justly offend the ancient sensibilities of any of her citizens. I desire to cultivate the most amicable relations with that Government and people, and trust they will not view with total indifference our struggle with adversity in the same path to freedom, which their revolutionary fathers have so nobly trod.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
JOSE MARIA J. CARVAJAL,
Commander-in-Chief of the Liberating Army of Mexico.

Wellerisms.—"Come rest in this bosom," as the turkey said to the stuffing.

"Ours is no common lot," as the toads said when they got into a clover field.

"That's my impression," as the flea said to the dollar.

"If you bite me I'll bite you," as the pepper pod said to the boy.

"I believe there is nobody awake but you and me," as the cock said to the rising sun.

"I speak within bounds," as the prisoner said to the jailor.

"*Stirring* times," as the hasty pudding said to the spoon.

"I'm *blowed* if I do," as the trumpet said, when it was asked to give a tune.

"I give thee *awl*," as the shoemaker said to the sole leather.

"Terrible *pressure* in the money market," as the mouse said when the keg of specie rolled over him.

A Union Ticket in New York—The Union Safety Committee of the city of New York have put in nomination a Union ticket, composed equally as practicable, of the nominees of the Whig and Democratic parties. Their nominees are Foote, whig, for court of Appeals; Randall, democrat, for Secretary of State; Wright, dem., for Comptroller; Cook, whig, for Treasurer; Ullman, whig, for Canal Commissioner; McAlpine, dem., for the State Senate. Other nominations are yet to be made, and as the Union pledge is signed by upwards of 14,000 names, this new party will control the election in the State.

Messrs. John Taylor and W. H. Lope, who not long since purchased a portion of Cave Johnson's farm on the Ohio river, near North Bend, have, during the low water of this season, collected on a bar in the river opposite their land, over two hundred and fifty bushels of coal, shaped like boulder stone. In connection with this remarkable fact, we might mention that on the above purchase is growing a pawpaw bush, probably the most prodigious ever seen or heard of, the stem measuring twelve inches in diameter, with proportionable height. It bore a beautiful crop of fruit this season, and is certainly a great curiosity. [Cincinnati Gazette.

A potato gathering machine is in operation in New Hampshire. It is attached to a wagon. The wagon is placed at one end of the potato field, with oxen or horses attached, and as it passes down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them into the wagon!

City Intelligence.

THE WRONG SAM.—There is a great difference in Sams. One individual of that name is allowed to do things with impunity, that another cannot think of without violating his conscience; and cannot begin to do without violating the law. Eating oysters out of the privileges that is confined to particular individuals—and keeping such as are of fine quality is one of the privileges of that Sam who hangs out his shingle at 101 St. Charles. Sam Gilman, who is a very different sort of a man—perhaps we should say a very indifferent sort of a man—on Saturday night took a fancy to try some of the oysters, at 101, and also to some decanters, which, to use plain English, he stole. Sam (Gilman) was arrested.

ELECTION TIMES.—We cannot exactly say that the election yesterday passed off quietly, but there was less disturbance at the polls, generally, than one would have looked for in such an exciting contest. There was some fighting, and much hard swearing, and a few careless young gentlemen hurt their heads by running against the police office, but the damages suffered were generally trifling. In the First Municipality, J. B. Wilzey was arrested for voting illegally in the thirteenth precinct. Mr. Ferriette was taken to the Watch-house, charged with insulting Mr. Hughes, a Judge of the Election; and Jacob Kuntz was arrested for drawing a sword on parties who questioned his right to vote at the polls of the Fourth Ward.

MURDER.—Coroner Spedden yesterday held an inquest on the body of a white man named Antonio Chocolato, found dead at the Third Municipality Watch-house. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a wound in the neck, which severed the carotid artery.

The Coroner of Milwaukie, Wis., reports that seven bodies were found standing erect between Chocolato and one John Beard, and on Sunday night blows passed between them. Beard raised a party consisting of John Martin, A. Palos, R. Octavia, and Louis Garr, and after Chocolato had left the scene of the fight, the five men passed him. Martin was the first to overtake Chocolato, and being in possession of a knife, is supposed to have inflicted the wounds of which he died.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels yesterday.

VERANDA....W H Whitney and lady, S C Poole, Mrs S Harris, S Bradwell, Mrs Bradwell, Mrs Coldman, New Orleans; Chas S Newell, Boston; John Toole, Liverpool; J Burnside, W J Johnson, Mobile; C Campbell, Washington, New York; R Harris, Ala; J Williams, Bryan, Miss Bryan, Martin Bryan and servant, North Carolina; Dr Derry, lady and two children, London; Jas E Sandford, New York; S Andrews, Jas Penn, Memphis; Henry P McGrath, Louisville.

PLANTERS'....William S Hynson, Arkansas; R Tower, Texas; R W Holbrook, New Orleans; A G Wood, Kentucky; Geo Trinsken, New York; G Haliser, Philadelphia; C G Maull, New Orleans.

ARCADE....P Lively, Texas; Jacob Marks, Mobile; Jas Wallace, B T Houghten, New Orleans; J H Mehaffey, Vicksburg.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans for the Week ending October 31, 1851.

Adynamia	1	Fever, Congestive	3
Apoplexy	1	Fever, Ceuorsis	1
Aneurism	1	Fever, Malignant	1
Birth, Premature	1	Gastro Enteritis	1
Brain, Congestion of	1	Hepatitis	1
Cut off	1	Hydrophobia	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	Injury	1
Consumption	16	Inflammation of	1
Cholera	12	Inflammation of	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Lungs, Congestion of	1
Convulsions	1	Marasmus	1
Croup	1	Mortification	1
Cholera Sporadic	1	Pneumonia	1
Dentition	2	Pleurisy	1
Diarrhoea	2	Stillbirth	5
Debility	8	Tetanus	1
Del. Tremens	1	Tetanus	1
Drowned	1	Typhoid Dysentery	1
Enteritis	2	Uncertain	1
Enterocolitis	1	Uncertain, Protracting	1
Fever, Typhoid	2	Wound, Gunshot	1
Fever, Ferocious	1	Worms	1
Fever, Typhus	3		
Total			103

Of these 43 were under 10 years and 10 colored.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

List of Interments in the City of Lafayette for the Week ending October 31, 1851.

Anteophia	1	Dysentery	1
Asphyxia	1	Debility	1
Brain, Inflammation of	1	Enteritis	1
Brain, Congestion of	1	Fever, Typhoid	1
Bronchitis	1	Gastritis	1
Convulsions	1	Lungs, Abscess of	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Marasmus	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Uncertain	2
Total			19

Of these 15 were under 10 years and 2 colored.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

Leighton's

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT STORE,

☞ NO. 5 ROYAL STREET,

is now fully supplied for the Fall and Winter trade with a splendid assortment of

Shirts and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

—all of which, having been manufactured at the house No. 15 Park Place, New York, and purchased by Leighton in the markets, may be relied upon as the best materials and of the most prevailing fashions.

An entire new stock of

LINEN AND YORK MILL SHIRTS;
MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL, SILK, CANTON FLANNEL, COTTON and other variety of UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS;
ENGLISH HOSIERY;
Elegant CRAVATS, SCARFS and newly invented NECK-TIES;
GLOVES; SUSPENDERS; POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS;
UMBRELLAS; PURSES; PERFUMERY, etc. etc.,

have been received by recent arrivals, and additions of all the novelties of the season will be made by every steamer.

☞ Shirts made specially to order in any style at the ordinary prices.

C. LEIGHTON.

First Premium Shirt and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
692 Spendd No. 5 Royal street.

To the Ladies.

☞ Mrs. SHERMAN, thankful for past favors and liberal patronage in her line of business, is happy to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from No. 26 Naysdes to 198 St. Charles street, where she is now prepared to receive and fit Ladies and Children with the following articles, to wit:

Sherman's SHOULDER BRACES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Dr. Banning's BODY BRACES, Dr. Crane's SHOULDER and SPINAL BRACES, Mrs. Betts' SUPPORTERS, Dr. Thompson's SUPPORTERS, etc. etc.

☞ Hours of attendance, in the morning, from 9 A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening, from 4 till 8 P. M.

☞ Females will be in attendance to assist and wait upon ladies. ap19 tdly and

THE GENUINE NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—Prepared only by THOS. S. BUTLER, West Columbia street, Cincinnati, Ohio.—This penetrating fluid is a remedy applicable in all the various disorders of Horses where an external application is required, such as cuts, wounds, corks, chafes or galls, sprains, bruises, film in the eye, scratches, cracked heels, strains of the shoulder, side, hough, knee, whitebone, (hip joint) fetlock, and of the pastern and coffin joints, sweeney, splint, spavin, hard tumors, etc.

The Nerve and Bone Liniment is also an excellent and successful remedy for the human frame in all cases of burns, scalds, weakness or stiffness of the joints, pains in the back, breast, side, face, limbs, or any other parts, sore throat, influenza, swelling of the glands, of the throat, indurated tumors, affections of the bronchia, pleurisy, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, whooping cough etc.

The Nerve and Bone Liniment was first supposed to be applicable only to diseases of horses requiring an external application, but its powerful and rapid effects in relieving the various injuries and diseases of that noble animal, has induced a trial of it for the human frame, for diseases of somewhat similar character, indicating the propriety of some penetrating stimulating embrocation, the place of which has not been sufficiently supplied by the various Opodeldocs in use, on account of their feeble qualities, a prominent ingredient being alcohol, which evaporates the use without penetrating with sufficient effect the seat of the disease, to give permanent relief, or eradicate the disease, and requiring the patient to repeat the applicationg constantly without much benefit.

The evidence of the beneficial effects of this remedy will soon be known to every person disposed to try it, which will prove more satisfactory to them than numerous certificates, which, though easily obtained, are not always very convincing to those who are strangers to the character or veracity of the signers.

Ample directions are given for the best mode of applying the Nerve and Bone Liniment to the various diseases for which it is adapted and has been found eminently serviceable.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres street, New Orleans.
Druggists supplied at proprietor's prices.

GOSHEN BUTTER—25 kegs choice selected, for sale by L. W. ARTHUR & CO. 33 and 35 New Levee.

RAISINS—400 whole and half boxes for sale by L. W. ARTHUR & CO. 33 and 35 New Levee.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, November 4, 1851.

COTTON—There were several buyers in the market yesterday, who took from 600 bales at the close of Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS QUOTATIONS.

Inferior	7 @ 8	Middling Fair	7½ @ 7¾
Ordinary	7 @ 7¼	Fair	7¾ @ 8
Middling	7¼ @ 7½	Good Fair	nominal
Good Middling	7½ @ 7¾	Good and Fine	nominal

Tobacco—The only sales of any note were 100 bbls on private terms, and 76 bbls A. at 4¾@5c ⅌ ℔.

Sugar and Molasses—About 90 or 100 hhds Sugar were sold at 4½@4¾c for common, and 4¾@5½c for fully fair to prime.... Of Molasses 200 bbls were sold at 22½@23c, and some inferior at 20c.

Flour—The demand was rather better and 2000 bbls were taken, including 700 Ohio, from flatboat, at about $4 45; 500 Illinois at $3 65; 300 St. Louis at $3 75; 100 extra at $4 37½; 150 at $4 75; and 500 St. Louis light weight at a low figure.

Grain—Corn was steady, with sales of 1800 sacks at 44@46c, the latter rate for small lots.... Of Oats 800 sacks St. Louis sold at 31@32c.

Provisions—Pork continued firm and 1200 bbls Mess were taken, partly by a dealer, at $14 ⅌ bbl.... Lard heavy, with sales of 52 bbls prime at 8c. 40 (to be selected from a large lot) at 8¾, and 200 kegs prime at 10c ⅌ ℔.... Of Bacon, we noticed 60 casks Cincinnati Sides sold at 10½ for ribbed and 11½ for clear; 5 casks Shoulders at 8¼, and 15 tierces sugar-cured Hams at 10½c.

Gunny Bags—A sale of 5000 at 9½c, cash.

Gunny Bagging—Sales 250 bags prime Rio (new crop) at 8½c

Star Candles—A lot of about 1000 boxes was sold on time at a fraction under 19c.

Whisky—22 bbls Raw were disposed of at 20c, and several small lots of Rectified at 18½@19c.

Freights—Two ships and a bark were taken for Liverpool at ⅜d for Cotton.

Exchange—There was only a limited business doing at our quoted rates:

Sterling	10@10¼
France	5¼@5 3/16
New York sixty-day bills	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. disc.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Monday Evening, November 3, 1851.

Arrived to-day per steamer Patrick Henry, 40 Beeves and 100 Hogs; also a lot of Lake and Louisiana Cattle.

—PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE (Western)	5@5½c ⅌ lb net.
" (Attakapas, etc.)	3@4c ⅌ lb net.
HOGS	5c ⅌ lb net.
SHEEP	$2 50@$3 25 ⅌ head.
MILCH COWS	$35@$45 ⅌ head.
CALVES and YEARLINGS	$5 50@$6 00 ⅌ head.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

LATITUDE 29° 57' 30" N.—LONGITUDE 90° 3' W.—Time, 8 h.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, November 4, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Alabama, Auld, Chagres, C J Meeker & co

Arrived.

Steamship Georgia, Porter, from New York 22d ultimo, via Havana 1st instant, to J R Jennings—1st my.

Ship G W Bourne, Harding, 16 days from Boston, to L B Gale—3d my.

STEAMBOATS.

Bulletin No 2, Cherub, from Memphis.
Cornelia, Heslep, from Paducah.
Georgetown, McPherson, from Cairo.
Magnolia, Thomason, from Vicksburg.
Montezuma, Estes, from Princeton.
Patrick Henry, Adams, from St Louis.

Towboat Olivia, Whittemore, from the Passes—towed down and to sea on the 27th ult, ships Avalanche and Thomas Wright, bark Miranda, and schr Anita—brought up ship J W Bourne.

Towboat Conqueror, Andrews, from the Passes—towed down and to sea on the 30th ult, bark Kirkland.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

[NOTE.—In the First municipality (designated in the following lists by "mi 1"), the New commence at the Railroad and finish at the Second (mi 2), the New commence above the disembarkment of the Lake Pontchartrain Railroad and run down. In the Third (mi 3), the New commence at the Railroad and run down. No. 1 being Ferry Wharf.]

ships.			
Anna Dorothea	3,no	Niagara	5,no
Anna O	9,no	Oceanus	18,no
Anna Rich	5,no	Orestes	11,no
Arbiter	5,no	Patrick Henry	5,no
Ascania	5,no	Pacific	5,no
Ann Parker	5,no	Pan. Catamaula	5,no
Bremerhaven	1,no	Peter Smith	5,no
Brunswick	5,no	S D Shepherd	3,no
C Carter	3,no	Rebecca	7,no
C Humberston	2,no	Shenandoah	1,no
Celia	3,no	Rich'd Morse	3,no
Calhoun Beasley	4,no	Samuel Lawrence	3,no
Chas Chalmers	2,no	Sandusky	5,no
Chimera	2,no	Shirley	4,no
Caroline	1,no	Southerner	4,no
E. Dennison	11,no	St. Louis	3,no
Elton Maria	2,no	Tamaroa	1,no
Empire	5,no	Thomas Jefferson	1,no
Equinoxes	2,no	Wm Sprague	18,no
Fanny	19,no	William	4,no
Fanny	9,no	Washington	4,no
Forest King	9,no	Zenobia	13,no
G W Bourne	15,no		
Galena	8,no	**Barks.**	
Gen Dearborn	4,no	Albion Lord	12,no
Henrietta	15,no	Cut en	6,no
H Washington	1,no	Catalina	3,no
Hampton	3,no	Chas	6,no
Harlingen	19,no	Chas Thompson	1,no
Indiana	4,no	Clyde	1,no
Isaac Wright	5,no	Cyrian	1,no
John Cadwalader	4,no	Chesapeake	10,no
John Gerrish	20,no	Columbus	9,no
John Smith	11,no	Fanny	26,no
Jas Hadley	4,no	Georgia	8,no
Joshua Morrison	14,no	Gibraltar	11,no
Julius Caesar	1,no	Gipsy	3,no
Lady Sale	20,no	Gundouin	3,no
Lapland	18,no	Hampton	1,no
Samuel Hyde	12,no	Joseph	1,no
Lexington	31,no	J. Fish	7,no
Louisiana	1,no	J. B. Johnson	1,no
Manhattan	2,no	Joseph	1,no
Mad of Orleans	2,no	Lorenzo	10,no
Manchester	4,no	Lucy	7,no
Mary Sproul	3,no	Lucy Ann	1,no
Metoka	20,no	Mitindes	7,no
Mt. Washington	3,no	Montana	9,no
Mississippi	21,no	Nicaragua	1,no
New England	5,no	Rising Sun	8,no
Narragansett	27,no	Robert	13,no

Saragossa	13,no		
St. George	Point		
Sultana	1,no		
Ynoro	5,no		
Brigs.			
Albert	24,no		
Amorita	1,no		
Apalachicola	Point		
Arthur Adolph	8,no		
Bland Lawrence	1,no		
Edward	2,no		
Genoa	8,no		
Hiraffa	Point		
Indianola	3,no		
J. A. Taylor	24,no		
Jenny	1,no		
Lady Walton	10,no		
Morgiana	1,no		
Monsoon	2,no		
Mt. Vernon	1,no		
Nueva Paloma	9,no		
Rose	Point		
Rosalie Sewell	2,no		
Pain Alto	1,no		
Prima Donna	1,no		
Philadelphia	2,no		
Sisina	2,no		
Tartar	9,no		
Two Marys	2,no		
Vivid	Point		
Union	1,no		
Schooners.			
Age	2,no		
Ansonson	2,no		
Arispe	1,no		
C. Keizer	1,no		
E. S. Lelper	1,no		
Fairy	1,no		
Geo Lincoln	1,no		
L. L. Sarmiento	1,no		
M. E. Scudder	1,no		
M. D. Pentlow	Point		
Magnet Wright	1,no		
Mary Ellen	1,no		
Mechanic	2,no		
Sea	1,no		
Scott Spaulding	1,no		
Sarah Lewis	2,no		

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture.....Furniture.....Furniture.

BY J. M. WEYMOUTH, Auctioneer.

At 187 St. Charles st., one door from Poydras.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, November 4, at 4 o'clock—Will be sold at auction,

A variety of second hand FURNITURE and BEDDING. 4t

Furniture.....Carpets, etc.

BY WM. P. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

No. 76 Old Levee, Near the Old Ancient Mart, 57 Camp street.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, November 4, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be sold at auction,

An extensive and varied assortment of second hand FURNITURE of superior quality, among which will be found Marble-top Bureaus, Centre and Pier Tables and Washstands, Mahogany Bedsteads, Armoury, Bureaus, Sideboards and Safes.

.... Also ....

Walnut and Cherry Furniture of every description, and a large lot of Carpets, Looking Glasses, Office Stoves, etc. etc. 2t

☞ Terms cash.

Prints.....Calicoes, etc. etc.

BY F. R. PETITPAIN.

TUESDAY, November 4, at 10 o'clock—Will be sold at his auction room, No. 8 Carondelet street, without reserve, to close consignments:

20 cases Fancy PRINTS
12 " heavy blue COTTONADE.

125 packages and lots SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of rich Silk Velvets, Gentlemen's Social Hats, new style; Italian Sewing Silk, Silk Parasols, black Gros de Naps, plain and fancy Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, black and colored Cambrics, blue, black and fancy Prints, Merrinos, Mantlas de Lainas, fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Silk Fagdaris, Spool Cotton, Laces, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, and a large assortment of Domestic Goods.

Terms cash, delivered at stalling room.

☞ Catalogues can be obtained, and Goods examined early on the morning of sale. 2d

Succession.....of.....W. R. T. Griffith.

BY P. B. TAYLOR & TOURNE.

Office 99 Gravier street.

MONDAY, November 10, at half-past 10 o'clock—Will be sold at auction at No. 91 Camp street, up stairs, under and in pursuance