NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1851.

The Plowing Match at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair at Harrisburg, last week, was participated in by twenty-odd competitors.

Among them was Mr. David Brumbaugh, of Washington county, Md., who had a three horse team, driven by the colored boy George, who took the premium at the late Maryland fair. Another of the competitors was an ox team, from Baltimore county, owned by Mr. E. P. Horse. The other competitors were from various counties in Pennsylvania. When the whole twenty acres was plowed, there was considerable difference of opinion as to which was the best. It was understood that the first premium had been awarded to Dauphin, and the second to Cumberland county. The plower from Dauphin was a gentleman belonging to Harrisburg, who is stated to have won the premium at several matches in this country, England and Ireland. The plowing of the Washington county (Md.) plow, however, shelled much admiration.

Fire Varnish—A New Invention.—The Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: "Such an important discovery, even be ter than Mr. Phillips's famous extinguisher, is the fire varnish recently brought out by a Spaniard, Don Jose de Ceseda. It was first tried at Matanzas, in the presence of the Governor and city authorities, and succeeded to the admiration of every body. It has since been tried at Madrid. Five small frame houses, covered with tar and turpentine, were erected on an open square. Two of these houses were covered with the varnish and the other two were not. The latter were reduced to ashes almost as soon as they were set on fire; whereas the former, in spite of the tar and turpentine, remained perfectly uninjured to the end of the trial, which lasted two hours. The trial was the more severe, as the five houses were close together, and all of them were on fire in the inside, but the flames did not break forth at all from the varnished houses; besides this, in the midst of the conflagration, two gallons of some strong essence were thrown upon the varnished houses, and they were immediately entirely enveloped in flames; but when the liquid was exhausted, the walls appeared perfectly intact as before. Don Gueseda is about to get out a patent for this wonderful varnish, which he says will become as cheap as it is valuable, and he can put it within the reach of every body."

A Soldier's Privileges.—It is well known that "Old Hickory" was equally popular in the army and among the people at large. No man ever lived in this country about whom so many characteristic anecdotes have been related, by those who were among his personal friends. Below we give two of these, which we do not remember to have seen in print before:

Several years ago, an officer who was one of the most distinguished of his grade in the service of the United States, on his way home from a dinner party, on a certain occasion, was attacked so violently with vertigo, that he became impressed with the idea that the ground was rising up against him, and that the fire plugs were after him in hot haste. Under these circumstances he determined to conceal himself in a friendly gutter, and wait until his enemies had disappeared. In this condition he was found, and, of course, one of the numerous troop of office hunters was found ready to communicate to General Jackson, then President of the United States, the fact that the gallant defender of Fort —— had been found drunk in the gutter. The old man stood for a moment reflecting, then turning to his informant, said—"Very bad conduct, sir, in the Colonel. But, by the Eternal! he has done fighting enough never to draw another sober breath in his life!" Ever afterwards, it was the recognized right of the veteran Colonel to get drunk as often as he pleased, provided he kept himself out of sight.

About the same period, the late Major Gibson was Collector of the Port of a southern city, (Richmond, we think,) to which office he had been appointed by Adams. Of course the Major was a Federalist and one of Gen. Jackson's political opponents. During the struggle of the American Colonies for Independence, Major G. had distinguished himself on several occasions. He had commanded a forlorn hope under Mad Anthony, at Stony Point. After the inauguration of Jackson as President, the Major, who was a bitter politician as he had been a gallant soldier, in an excited discussion about politics, declared that "Old Hickory" was "a d——d ignorant scoundrel!" The speech was promptly reported to the President, by one of his friends, who supposed a vacancy would be certain. "Well, what of it?" was Jackson's reply. "The man who commanded a forlorn hope of Anthony Wayne has a full right to curse any body he pleases!"

Training.—In one of the western counties of the "down east" State, there "trained," many years ago, and for many years, an artillery company, famous in all the country side for its parades and sham fights. To see the Paris artillery of a "training' day," was an aim and an achievement. In the time of the last war with England, its meetings were frequent and exciting. Lieutenant J——n, remembered for his love of liquor, hate of the federalists, and the habitual use and misuse of the word "business," was balmy beyond question, when, late in the afternoon of a training day, he was invited by the captain, in accordance with the usages of those days, to take command of the company for a short drill, before breaking up. Bracing himself as well as he could against a large tree, he commenced giving orders:—"Fellow sogers, p'ise sword!" After some little time he roused himself and repeated, "p'ise swords!" "Why, lieutenant, we've p'ised for five minutes," exclaimed one of the sergeants. "Well, the business is to keep p'ised!" hiccoughed the Lieutenant." [Knickerbocker.

A Triangular Fight.—The Anderson Gazette gives the following:

"A friend has furnished us the particulars of quite a novel fight which took place in our town a few days since. A gentleman having a rattlesnake in a box with tin bars, put a rat in it, to see his snakeship give a specimen of swallowing. The snake struck at the rat, and the rat, finding himself in close quarters with a deadly enemy, like all cowards, began to show fight when he could do no better. He attacked his adversary with spirit, and continued to bite him on the head and neck, until he obtained a complete victory. The snake died of his wounds in a few minutes, and the rat was killed by a dog; but we are not informed what became of the dog that killed the rat, that whipped the snake that lay in the box that Charley built."

Artificial Sun.—In this age of wonders we should be prepared for every thing; but really when we hear of woman proposing to extinguish all the gas burners in Paris, and to light the city to its remotest corner, by means of an artificial sun which shall also give warmth, we have, it seems to me, a right to open our eyes a little wide at least. This proposition has really been made to the government by a gentleman from Lyons, by the name of Martin, a captain of artillery. He is now in Paris, dancing attendance upon the Minister of the Interior, but that gentleman has apparently such a dread of new inventions of every description, that it is probable he will also refuse Mr. Martin, as he has done so many others. In this case you may have this most original invention tried first in the United States.

A Persecuted Man.—Hamilton, of the Maryville Tribune, was traveling in the cars the other day from Bellefontaine to Kenton, when he fell in with a decided character. He was tolerable drunk. At Hamilton tell the rest:

He said he lived in Urbana; that the Methodists had a great revival there, a year or more ago, and that more than one hundred were converted; that he had been converted some years before, and had joined the church. We asked him if he still belonged to it.

"No," said he, "they turned me out for the most frivolous thing in the world. If I'd a know'd they'd a turned me out for such a little thing as that, I'd never joined them."

Said we, "What did you do?"

"Oh, nothing—only I bet my horse outran the preacher's; I won the money, and then got drunk, and had two fights, that's all. And they turned me out for that."

After the close of the revolutionary war, the British king ordered a thanksgiving to be observed throughout the kingdom. A minister of the gospel inquired of him, "For what are we to give thanks? That your majesty has lost thirteen of your best provinces?" The king answered, "No." "Is it then, that your majesty has lost one hundred thousand lives of your best subjects?" "No, no," said the king. "Is it then, that we have expended and lost an hundred millions of money, and for the defeat and tarnishing of your majesty's arms?" "No such thing," said the king pleasantly. "What then is the object of the thanksgiving?" "Oh, give thanks that it is no worse."

N. P. Rogers wrote eloquently of free speech, and illustrated his ideas splendidly. Mark the following: "How different the wild note of the fire-bird, in the top of a high pine, when the setting sun arouses her after a shower, from the chitter of the poor caged canary, in the pent-up street of the city. The scream of the eagle, in the sky, or on the crag where he lives and has his home, how unlike his most base croak when they withhold his allowance in the cage that you may hear him make a noise. The roar of the lion—it is majestic and sublime in his native desert. Not so when he grunts under the stir of the 'long pole' in the menagerie."

A Pleasant Climate.—The following is the calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year: June 23, snow melts; July 1, snow gone; July 7, fields quite green; July 17, plants at full growth; July 23, plants in flower; August 2, fruit ripe; August 10, plants shed their seed; August 10, snow, continuing from August 15 to June 23.

The Mormons.

The following letter appears in the Keokuk Dispatch:

Eighty miles above the great city, Bear River breaks through a stupendous mass of rock. This river winds its devious course through a rich alluvial bottom, affording luxurious pasture to numberless herds of cattle and horses. Every little stream is dotted with houses, barns and fields adjoining them; on the larger streams the dwellings around a fort, with saw and grist mills, the different mechanics needed mostly in a new settlement, forming villages, with their places for worship and school-houses.

All the water coming from the mountains is made use of for irrigating their fields, which, although but recently made, promise on further trials great yields of grain and vegetables. Most of the improvements in this region have been made last spring; the experience in the use of water for irrigation, time of applying it to crops, in constructing ditches and dykes, was but very limited; in fact, it was but a mere experiment with the farmers; but, in spite of all this, they have raised as good crops as are met with elsewhere. Wheat, oats, barley, have yielded abundantly of the finest grains. Melons and all the vines are in perfection, and vegetables flourish likewise, the climate and soil suiting tropical productions.

Should their experiments with the grapevine, olive, orange, lemon, pineapple, tea and coffee, etc., succeed, of which there is but little doubt, they will be able to supply their rapidly increasing population with all the necessaries and most of the luxuries other countries enjoy. While the valley bottom produces tropical fruits, the beach land or old shore of the lake at the altitude of three or four hundred feet above the plain, brings forth all the productions of the temperate zones, and still higher up, the cedar, pine, juniper and other evergreens of a Northern clime flourish; hard-wood, however, is scarce, a species of maple being the only native, but chestnut would thrive here, and yield as good timber and fruit as any of the slopes of the Apennines.

The pasturage on the plains, as well as on the beach land and side-hills, is luxuriant, equaled for fattening qualities only by that of California, having the advantage over this country of the verdure extending to the tops of most of the mountains.

In the way of minerals they are well provided. A geographical survey has brought to light an inexhaustible bed of stone coal, the specimens at the State-house equaling Newcastle coal; iron ore, with a vein of silver running through it, which latter alone would pay for working; gold in small quantities and platina, a very rare and valuable metal, are found; and traces of copper and zinc have been discovered. Their mineral springs are famous, little as they have been tried; they proved efficacious in some cases of long standing, and the analysis shows them equal to the best and most resorted to in the old country.

The country only needs a thorough investigation and hands enough to develop its resources, and the population will be independent of supplies from other quarters. Should they succeed in getting their grand system of irrigation (conducting the river Jordan by canal to the city, a distance of 25 miles along the foot of the mountains) an immense scope of land will be brought under the influence of irrigation, besides a vast water power for machinery, which will give support and employment to the old inhabitants, as well as to the new accession of 4000 or 4500 souls of the present year's immigration, swelling the population of the Valley, inclusive of the settlements of Utah Lake, Sand Pitch, Bear and Weber rivers, to between 6000 and 7000.

The plan concluded upon by the leaders will eventually secure success to the enterprise, if energetically and perseveringly pursued. After bringing as much land as possible under cultivation, by an extensive and judiciously conducted system of irrigation, to have one year's supply of provisions in store, they intend to set up and finish their machines, furnaces, etc., for smelting ore, casting rails and finishing engines, for manufacturing purposes as well as for railways, to put themselves in connection with the neighboring country. A southern railway to the Pacific, at some practicable point, is a favorable plan with them. A road to Oregon is spoken of; and the railroad from the head of navigation on the Missouri to the Salt Lake Valley will some day be as much traveled as any of our main thoroughfares are at present.

Trial of the French Miracle Worker.

Rose Tamisier, arrested on a charge of having by a pretended miracle at St. Saturnin, committed "an outrage on objects of religious worship," was brought to trial before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Carpentras. She was extremely pale, and her features bore the mark of mysticism. Her bearing was modest, and she was dressed in black, with a nun's cap. Her age is thirty-three. The court was crowded, and the famous bleeding picture was placed behind the judges. It was proved that Rose had always pretended to work miracles. To one witness she once showed a letter which she said had been written by a person who could neither read nor write, and that person had been miraculously endowed with the faculty of writing in consequence of her prayers. To another witness she asserted that she had been surrounded by a great light from Heaven. To a third, she said that she had once, when in the Convent of Sallons, planted a cabbage by the command of Heaven, and that in a few days it grew to such a vast size that all the persons in the Convent were able to make a dinner off it. A priest said that in August, 1850, she told him that she had miraculously received the sacrament in the parish church, and on going to the tabernacle of the altar he found that the consecrated wafer had disappeared. On two subsequent occasions the consecrated wafer again vanished, and Rose pretended that she had again miraculously communicated. He, therefore, removed the key of the Tabernacle, and forbade her to approach the altar; he also directed his vicaire to say mass at the principal altar; but nevertheless the consecrated wafer was again taken away, and he could not possibly discover that any second key to the Tabernacle existed. On going out one morning, he was surprised to find the Tabernacle open, two candles on the altar lighted, and Rose prostrate on the ground.

In answer to his questions, she said that the candles had become lighted of themselves, that the tabernacle had voluntarily opened, that she had felt herself fixed to the ground at some distance from the altar, and that the consecrated wafer had three advanced slowly to her mouth. About the same time she pretended to have marks of a miraculous character on her breast, and in her own assertion she produced her linen, which sometimes had stains representing the Virgin Mary, and, at others, a crown of thorns. One day he ordered Rose to place a piece of clean linen to her breast, and not to leave the church. When the mass was over he made her produce the linen; to his astonishment it bore the figure of the Virgin. By direction of the Archbishop, he directed her to pray to God that the marks on her breast might be removed, and a few days after they disappeared. The vicaire of Saignon, after deposing to the repeated disappearance of the consecrated wafer, stated that in the month of October last, he had to say mass one morning at five o'clock, and expressed to Rose the fear that he might not awake in time. Rose answered, "I will have you awakened." The next morning he was aroused from his sleep by three blows struck on his night table, and at the same time heard distant music. Several other witnesses then deposed that Rose had made extraordinary statements to them; had pretended to be in frequent communication with the Holy Virgin; to have peculiar marks on her breast, etc. One said that an intimate friend of Rose had assured her one day as two females were passing the church of St. Saturin, they found themselves irresistibly attracted to the interior, and on kneeling before a picture saw blood flow from it.

Finally, the tribunal declared itself incompetent to try the case, and adjourned.

I. O. O. F.

HOWARD LODGE No. 12 meets every THURSDAY Evening in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Perdido streets, at 7 o'clock.

N. F. RICE.....N. G. | GEO. S. BOWDITCH...Sec'y.
P. MCCARTHY.....V. G. | J. M. FOSTER.....P. S.
JAMES DAVIS, Treasurer. jy9

OTTO OF ROSES—6 bottles, in the original package and warranted genuine, for sale by
P. L. MASSEY, cor. Camp and Gravier sts.

HOPS—Fresh and just received, for sale by
P. L. MASSEY, cor. Camp and Gravier sts.

PROPOSALS FOR PLASTERING.—Proposals will be received by the Building Committee of the New Orleans Mechanic Society, until MONDAY, the 17th November, 12 o'clock, M., for doing the necessary Plastering of the Institute Hall. The plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Architect, R. F. Rice, Esq. at the Institute on Philippa street.
J. K. COLLINS,
nl0 m,th,m St Chairman Building Committee.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—
JOSEPH, a mulatto, about 28 years old, 5 feet 4½ inches high; says he belongs to Mr. Shearis, and that Mr. Pepin is agent.
ALEXANDER, a black, about 45 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high; says he belongs to Mr. Dunwan.
The owners will please comply with the law and take them away.
J. WORRELL, Warden.
New Orleans, November 9, 1851. n8 lawtw

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—
FRANCES, a mulatto, about 20 years old, 5 feet 4½ inches high; says she belongs to Mr. Chaves.
ANN, a black, about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high; says she belongs to Martha Lyons.
The owners will please comply with the law and take them away.
J. WORRELL, Warden.
New Orleans, November 11, 1851. n11 lawtw

BROUGHT to the Pound of the First Ward, Second Municipality, corner of Robin and Annunciation streets,
A dun colored MARE MULE, about 13 hands high, shod all round, lame in the right hip, a rope round the neck; no other mark or brand visible.
If not claimed before SATURDAY, November 15, she will be sold at public auction by T. J. SIMMONS, at the usual time and place.
W. J. AUBERT,
First Lieutenant Night Watch 2d Municipality.
New Orleans, November 11, 1851.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—
JINKEY, a black, about 48 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high; says she belongs to Mr. Boulard, down the coast.
The owner will please comply with the law and take her away.
J. WORRELL, Warden.
New Orleans, October 31, 1851. o31 tilth, 8 M.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—
JIMMY, a black, about 45 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high; says he belongs to Mr. Boulard, down the coast.
The owner will please comply with the law and take him away.
J. WORRELL, Warden.
New Orleans, October 31, 1851. o31 lawtw

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, November 15, 1851.

The past week has not been a period of much activity in our general market, business being restricted within the last three days by unfavorable weather. Cotton, however has continued in good request and prices have been firmly maintained, notwithstanding the news of a farthing decline at Liverpool brought by the steamers Canada and Baltic. Tobacco has moved off more freely, at about previous rates. Sugar and Molasses have both declined in price, owing to increased receipts and bad weather. In Flour, Grain, and Provisions, the transactions have been light, but without material variation in prices.

The Cunard steamer America was to leave Liverpool for Halifax on the last inst., and her accounts have been due by telegraph for several days.

Cotton—Our market continued to present a very firm appearance on Saturday, and the sales of that day, which embraced 2000 bales, were at very full and firm rates. On Monday morning we had before our readers later advices from Liverpool by the steamers Canada and Baltic, showing a decline of ⅛ of a penny in that market, with sales for the two days ending on the 28th ult., of 27,000 bales, of which about 10,000 were taken by spinners. This unfavorable intelligence, however, had no influence upon our market, and the business of Monday and Tuesday consisted about 13,000 bales, at rates quite as high as had been current just before the news. On Wednesday a violent storm nearly suspended business, the sales scarcely reaching 1000 bales, but on Thursday buyers came forward with renewed spirit and took 6000 bales, again at very full prices. Yesterday the weather was unpleasant, and parties were also looking for later European advices, which were over due by telegraph, but still some 4000 bales changed hands, and we hear of the purchase of 20,000 bales, taken mostly for England, France and the Continent. Prices close firmly and fully up to our quotations of this day week. The receipts at this port since the 1st September are 276,785 bales, against 196,880 to the same date last year, and at all the United States ports there is now an increase, compared with last year, of 46,371 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5 @ 5¼	Middling Fair	7¾@—
Ordinary	6¼@ 6¾	Fair	8¼@ 8¾
Middling	6¾@ 7¼	Good Fair	nominal
Good Middling	7¼@ 7¾	Fine	nominal

Cotton and Tobacco Statement.

	Cotton, bales.	Tobacco, hhds.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1851	15,820	10,571
Received past week	20,405	600
" previously	267,380—287,785	2,100— 2,700
	302,175	13,871
Exported past week	22,017	512
" previously	149,302—171,319	7,559— 8,071
Stock on hand, not cleared	127,856	10,770

Tobacco—Buyers for shipment have been indoced to operate rather more freely this week, in consequence of a decline in freights, and during the week just elapsed have taken some 1450 hhds, mostly for Spain, and including nearly 200 Manos county. Prices have been suppressed in almost every instance, but as it appears to have been done at the request of buyers, we infer that they have paid pretty full prices and continue our quotations without change, say for Frosted, 2¼@3¼; Lugs, 3¼@5; Leaf, 5@7; Common, 5¼@6¼; Fair to Fine, 6¼@7; Choice, 7¼@8¼c ⅌ lb. The whole stock on sale is said not to exceed 5000 hhds.

Sugar—There has been a fair demand in the Sugar market during the week, but with a full supply and bad weather for business, the transactions have generally been at lower rates. The week's sales embrace about 12.0 hhds, including 300 taken yesterday, at the following quotations: Inferior to Common, 2¾@4; Fair to Fully Fair, 4¼@5; Prime and Choice, 5¼@6c ⅌ lb.

Week's receipts, 2002 hhds—exports, 55.

Molasses—The market for this article has presented a rather active appearance during the week, but prices have shown a rather downward tendency. During the early part of the week sales realized 24¼@25c, but they subsequently accepted 23½@24, and the ruling rate at the close was 23½@ ⅌ gallon for prime. The sales of the week, including 1000 bbls taken yesterday, comprise 5000 bbls.

Week's receipts, 9634 bbls—exports, 770.

Flour—The demand in the Flour market has been quite limited during the week, but with very light receipts we have little alteration in prices to notice. The sales reach barely 7000 bbls, mostly at the following range of prices: Fair to Good Ohio at 4½@4¾; Ilinois and St. Louis at 4¾@5 75; and extra and choice brands $6 25@6 50 ⅌ bbl. Yesterday's sales, included above, comprised barely 450 bbls, at about the same range of figures.

Week's receipts, 5735 bbls—exports, 7250.

Grain—The market for Corn has been inactive, and the sales of the week limited to about 50.0 sacks, including 350 taken yesterday. Prices, owing to the small supply, have generally improved, and the ruling quotations have been at a range of 43@47c ⅌ bushel....Oats have been firmer, and we have noticed sales of Ohio, etc., at 28@30, and St. Louis at 29@30c ⅌ bushel....Bean has improved, and the ruling rates have been 75@80c ⅌ 100lbs....We have not heard of any transactions in Wheat during the week, except 100 sacks on Tuesday at 75c ⅌ bushel.

Week's receipts, 6780 sacks—exports, 12,855.

Provisions—But little has been done in the pork market since our last weekly report, but prices have been rather firmer. Some lots were offered early in the week at $14 25 ⅌ bbl for Mess, but most of the stock is held at higher figures, and we have noticed small sales within a day or two past, at $14 50@$14 75. Prime is quoted at $12 00@$12 25 ⅌ bbl, and very dull....Beef in limited parcels has sold at $14 00@$14 50 ⅌ bbl for Mess, and $11 00@$12 00 ⅌ tierce....Bacon has been rather heavy and transactions few at 5@5½c ⅌ lb for prime Sides, 5¼@5¾c for ordinary do., and 5@5½c ⅌ lb for Shoulders. Hams have sold slowly at a range of 8¼@12c ⅌ lb for ordinary plain to extra sugar-cured....Lard has been dull and creeping, and the sales confined to a few parcels at 7¼@8c for No. 1 to prime in bbls and tierces, and 9½@10c for prime in kegs. Some bbls and tierces of No. 1 have sold at 6¾@7½c ⅌ lb....Western Butter has brought 11@13; and Cheese 7½@7¾c ⅌ lb.

Rice—With a limited inquiry and an ample supply, the rates for this article have further given way, and the few sales that we have noticed have been at ——@3¼c for fresh, and 3½c ⅌ lb for old, Carolina.

Whisky—But little is yet doing in the Whisky market, and the sales of the week reach barely 600 bbls at 19½@20c for Western for Rectified, and extra brands—which are improved sales.

Bagging and Rope—Business in these articles has been limited during the week, at 12¾@14½ for Kentucky Bagging, according to quality, and 6¾@7c for Rope. The principal sale of the latter article was 125 coils on Saturday at about 6¾c. We have noticed some sales of India Bagging, mostly at 13c ⅌ yard.

Gunny Bags—The ruling rate for small lots of this article has been 22½c for new 2¼ bushel bags, and the extreme range of prices 19½@20c for bales.

Salt—There have been some further arrivals of Liverpool, and we noticed early in the week a cargo sale of 5200 sacks, nearly all coarse, at about 86½c ⅌ sack. From second hands the ruling rates have been $1 20@$1 00 for coarse, and $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ sack for fine, delivered free of drayage.

Coffee—There has been a fair degree of activity in the Coffee market during the week, and the sales reach fully 13,000 bags Rio, comprising 2000 bags old, and 11,000 bags of the new. Parcels of old relagged have sold at 7½c ⅌ lb. These cargoes, comprising 20,100 bags have arrived from Rio Janeiro during the week, making the direct imports since the 1st of September 76,326 bags. The stock in first hands last evening was about 80,000 bags.

Candles—We have noticed a few sales of Star Candles at a range of 10@10c ⅌ lb, including 115 boxes, in two lots, on Thursday, at 10½c ⅌ lb.

Hay—The rates continue low, and business limited for this article. We have noticed sales of a few lots at $12 50@$14 ⅌ ton for Northern and Western. There have been several arrivals from the North during the week, and the stock is rather large.

Lime—Two cargoes of Thomaston and Rockland arrived on Wednesday, comprising 3000 casks, and were offered yesterday at $1 15 ⅌ cask, but not sold. The rates from second hands have been $1 20@$1 25 for Thomaston, Rockland, etc., and 75c@$1 00 ⅌ bbl for Western.

Lead—We hear of no further transactions in this article. The last sale was at $3 7½ ⅌ 100lbs for Lower Mines.

Hemp—No sales yet reported in this market.

Tallow—The last sale was at 6¾c ⅌ lb for city rendered.

Malaga Fruit—The cargo of the schooner Margarita was sold by R. B. Sykes, at auction, as follows: 5000 boxes MR. Raisins, at $1 80@$2 05; 1500 halves at 95c; 2500 quarters at 56@58c; 1000 boxes London Layers at $2 12½; 200 halves at $1 25; 200 drums Figs at 4¾@4¾c ⅌ lb. 500 boxes Lemons at $2 00 ⅌ box, and 200 kegs Grapes at $3 00 ⅌ keg.

Freights—Large arrivals from sea have again depressed the rates, and during the week we noticed nine ships and barks taken or laid on for Liverpool at 7-16d for Cotton, two for Havre at ¾c, one for Genoa at $10 for Tobacco, etc. Yesterday we also filling up for Liverpool readily accepted ¾d for Cotton, a further decline.

Exchanges—There has been a better demand, and at decidedly improved rates for Domestic Bills, as will be perceived by our amended quotations below:

Sterling	107¾@108¼
France	5.30@5.25
New York sixty-day Bills	¼@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	¼@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Friday Evening, November 14, 1851.

Arrived, during the past week, 264 Beef Cattle, 170 Hogs, 430 Sheep, 30 Milch Cows, and 324 Calves and Yearlings. There is a good stock of Veal Cattle and Milch Cows, with a small stock of Western Cattle. Of Sheep and Texas Cattle the offerings are moderate, and continue scarce.

—PRICES—

Beef Cattle (Western)	3@3½c ⅌ lb net.
" (Texas, etc)	3@— ⅌ lb net.
Hogs	5½@6 ⅌ cwt
Sheep	$2 25@$3 75 ⅌ head.
Milch Cows	$32@$48 ⅌ head.
Calves and Yearlings	$5 50@$16 50 ⅌ head.

New Orleans Money Market.

CORRECTED DAILY BY W. W. WHITE & CO.
Exchange Office, 23 Camp street, corner of Common.

EXCHANGE.

London, 60 days	7¾@9 cent. premium.
Paris, 60 days	5f. 30@5f. 27½c.
New York, 60 days	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
New York, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Boston, 60 days	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Boston, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, 60 days	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

GOLD.

California Gold	$17@$17 35 ⅌ ounce.
Mexican Dollars	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. premium.
Sovereigns	$4 84@$4 86.
Doubloons	$15 50@$16 00.
Mexican and South American Doubloons	$15 50@$16 00.

WESTERN BANKS.

Ohio	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Indiana	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Kentucky	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Tennessee	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Missouri	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Alabama State Bank and Branches	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Bank of Mobile	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Georgia and South Carolina	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
North Carolina	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Virginia	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Commercial and Agricultural, Galveston	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. dis.

OFFICE RAILING.—1,000 feet Black Walnut office Railing, various patterns, complete with gates, and ready to put up on short notice, not cheap.
WM. F. SOUTT, Auctioneer, 87 Camp st.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

LEVEE, NOV. 15, 6 P. M.—LEVEE, NOV. 14, 6 P. M.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, November 15, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Winfield Scott, Cornifient, New York, Babcock & Pennell
Ship Monongahela, Kellogg, Boston, Pratt & Kent
Bark Rio Grande, Andrews, New York, McDowell, Hill & Co
Brig Jersey Lind, Ashby, Apalachicola, Wood & Lowe
Schr Wm H Fetlis, West, St Marks and Newport, H G Rogers
Schr Ella, Schenbeck, Pensacola, Harley

Arrived.

Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, 2 days from New York, to Dudley Chase—24 mr.
Ship Helen, Dixon, 10 days from New York, to J O Wendell Jun—24 mr.
Ship Java, Jackson, 14 days from New York, to J W Stockton doc—24 mr.
Bark Sarah Ann, Merryman, 21 days from Portland, Me, to master—24 mr.
Bark Lenora, Logan, 18 days from New York, to master—24 mr.
Brig Brothers, Lovett, 18 days from Charleston, to M Garcia
Brig Telegraph, Rich, 9 days from Charleston to Cotchett & Chapman—24 mr.

STEAMBOATS.

Hoe, Berkshire, from Alexandria.
Gloaty Bates, White, from Vicksburg.
T T Dorrell, Cutbirth, from Red River.
Natchez No 2, Lanham, from Red River.
St James, Leonhard, from Yazoo City.
Towboat Mary Kimbrough, Phillips, from the Bayous, towed down to the Hat. Ships Forest King and Richard Mason—brought up ship Java—barks Sarah Ann and Lenora.
Towboat Olivia, Dicney, from the Passes—brought up ship Clifton and Union, brigs Brothers and Telegraph.

Passengers.

Per brig Brothers, from Charleston—Mrs White, child and nurse, S Newson, F Garcia, Master J Jacobs.
Per ship Clifton, from New York—Mr Brown—and 28 in steerage.
Per ship Clifton, from New York—30 in steerage.
Per ship Java, from New York—26 in steerage.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

[NOTE.—In the First municipality (designated in the following table by "1st") the Nos. commence at the Railroad and run upwards; in the Second (2d), the Nos. commence above the Suburban Lagoon, and run downwards; in the Third (3d), the Nos. commence at the Railroad and run down. No. 1, being Ferry Wharf.]

Ships.

Amelia	16m	Lady Sale	2d
Anna Dorothea	3m3	Leviathan	4d
Anna Grace	3d7	Lamed Dyer	3d
Adhemie	2d	Leodan	1d
Antoinette	2d	Lafayette	4d
Adelaide	2d	Lexington	1d
Ann Mary	1d	Lyon	1d
Amazon	1d	Mississippi	1d
Ann Sophia	1d	Memphis	3m
Bay State	1d	Manhattan	2d
Bellona	1d	Mary Ann	2d
Brand Wine	3d	Montezuma	1d
Brewster	1d	Mr Ann	2d
Brunswick	1d	Nathan Lord	1d
Q Charter	1d	Nat'l Kimball	1d
B Franklin	1d	New England	1d
Cora	4d	Niagara	3d
Chase	1d	Norfolk	1d
Chariot Red	2d	Nathan Hale	2d
Clifton	1d	Ocean Queen	2d
Columbus	2d	Oliver	1d
Cleopatra	1d	Olympia	1d
Crescent City	1d	Morse	1d
Delaware	1d	Palmyra Regina	1d
Edward Everett	1d	Pizarro Catalonia	1d
E Dunscomb	1d	Pearl Shell	1d
Elizabeth	1d	Quintus	1d
Eliza Maria	1d	J B Shepherd	1d
Empire	1d	Revenue	1d
Emerald	1d	Robert	1d
Emmanuel	1d	Rock Island	1d
Ernestine	1d	Sarah Lawrence	1d
Fairfield	1d	Sylvan	1d
Fanny	1d	Shirley	1d
F T Sage	1d	Southerner	1d
Florida	1d	Sam Bridge	1d
Fanny	1d	Superb	1d
G W Bourne	1d	Swan Hunter	1d
Galena	1d	Sea Bird	1d
Gen Dunlap	1d	Tindall	1d
Gen Washington	1d	Trenton	1d
Gen Washington	1d	Unicorn	1d
Gutenberg	1d	Union	1d
Gen Worth	1d	Vanderbilt	1d
H Vonfingern	1d	Wm Nelson	2d
Hamlet	1d	Wm Springer	1d
Harvest	1d	Wm Wirt	1d
Hartley	1d	Zenobia	1d
Hannibal	1d		

Barks.

Appleseed	1d	J. E. Johnson	1d
A Verdo	1d	Josepha	1d
Ann Eliza	1d	Lamoine	1d
Catalina	1d	Lubeck	1d
Chas Thompson	1d	Long	1d
Cyrus	1d	Lynn	1d
Chesapeake	1d	Mayne	1d
Fanny	1d	Middlesex	1d
Gen Bridger	1d	Rosa	1d
Gen Taylor	1d	Rome	1d
George	1d	P. K. Hazelton	1d
Gertrude	1d	Princess Anne	1d
Gipsy	1d	Qu. of Prairies	1d
Hercules	1d	Sam'l Cotton	1d
Horace	1d	Sarah Ann	1d
Hornet	1d	Sarah Ann	1d
Horace	1d	Sultana	1d
Jas. Gordon	1d	Sophronia	1d
Jas. Pennington	1d	Thorn	1d
Jas. Cheves	1d	Tiger	1d
Jas. Cheves	1d	Yazoo	1d

Brigs.

Albert	2d	Ann Elizabeth	1d
Agnes	1d	Ann Maria	1d
Brothers	UPT	Brewster	UPT
Brewster	UPT	Edward	1d
Edward	1d	Gulf	UPT
Gulf	UPT	Hortensia	UPT
Hortensia	UPT	Jas Taylor	1d
J A Taylor	1d	Jenny	1d
J. Cohen	1d	Josephine	1d
Jenny	1d	Lucy Walker	1d
Josephine	1d	Mangolo	1d
Lucy Walker	1d	Mary Elizabeth	UPT
Mangolo	1d	M. Varnum	UPT
Mary Elizabeth	UPT	Nuevo Franco	1d
M. Varnum	UPT	Pearl	1d
Nuevo Franco	1d	P Sanchez	1d
Pearl	1d	Prima Donna	UPT
P Sanchez	1d	Prima Donna	UPT
Prima Donna	UPT	Rosina	1d
Prima Donna	UPT	Rosina	1d
Rosina	1d	Rosina	1d
Rosina	1d	Tartar	1d
Tartar	1d	Tehuantepec	Pont
Tehuantepec	Pont	Telegraph	UPT
Telegraph	UPT	Union	UPT
Union	UPT		

Schooners.

Americus	1d	Ann Eliza	1d
Ann Eliza	1d	Ed. Bernard	UPT
Ed. Bernard	UPT	Geo Lincoln	1d
Geo Lincoln	1d	H. A. Scammon	1d
H. A. Scammon	1d	H. E. Southern	UPT
H. E. Southern	UPT	Isaac Franklin	UPT
Isaac Franklin	UPT	Jas Pennington	UPT
Jas Pennington	UPT	Margaretta	UPT
Margaretta	UPT	Matamoras	UPT
Matamoras	UPT	Mechanics	1d
Mechanics	1d		

Crescent Book and Job Printing Office.

☞ The proprietors of the Daily and Weekly Crescent respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have recently made extensive additions to their job establishment, and have placed it under the charge of Mr. LEW