NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1851.

History Corrected.

The Delta of Saturday evening at once enlightens and astounds us with the following precious item of city intelligence:

"By the way, in our report of the Recorder's remarks on the deaths of celebrated men, yesterday, we made a criminal blunder, and killed Perry at the Lake. Of course, it was all our own fault, and we confess the horrible murder, (in point) as the Recorder assures us that he believes the gentleman is still alive. By the by, the Crescent put him in the same coffin with Julius Cæsar."

We had hardly got through with this curious mixture of blunders and crimes, when we received the communication which appears in another place, with the caption given to this article.

As the subject seems to have attracted so much notice, and as it seems to have been a part of the object of the Delta to make us a party to the blundering in which it is involved, we will put ourself straight in the premises, by correcting this chapter of history—at least as far as our recollection serves to enable us to do so.

The words "England expects every man to do his duty," were expressed with flags at the masthead of the Admiral's ship as the great battle was about to commence. It was, indeed, a portion of the orders to prepare for action, and Nelson was in excellent health and spirits when he dictated them. His last audible words are said to have been addressed to his Commodore, and they were, "Kiss me, Hardy."

Perry was never happier, or in better health than at the time when he wrote the dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." This was in September, 1814, and Perry lived until July (we think) 1819, when he died of the yellow fever in the West Indies, or on the Caribbean Sea. This was Oliver H. Perry. His brother, Matthew C. Perry, is now a Post Captain in the Navy, and having commanded a squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and also commanded a Navy Yard or two, bears, and is entitled to the designation of Commodore. It remains only for us to say that we quoted the words of Recorder Caldwell correctly.

History Corrected.

Eds. Crescent—In common with many others, I have long entertained the opinion that Nelson uttered, "England expects every man to do his duty," before his great battle, and Perry lived many years after he wrote, "We have met the enemy—they are ours." But perceiving by the Delta, that Recorder Caldwell imputes these to those respected heroes as their dying expressions, I would respectfully inquire, whether Recorder Caldwell's historical recollections, or my own, are correct. JULIA.

Nelson's last words and dying expressions were, "I have done my duty." Those imputed to him by Recorder Caldwell, were signalized as an incentive before the ever memorable battle; and Perry was the request that "England expects every man to do his duty," more zealously or more vigorously answered by her subjects.

Perry died many years after his Erie victory, and far south of the scene of his struggle and fame: "*We have met the enemy—they are ours,*" was his laconic announcement of his triumph.

[Delta of Saturday morning.]

Before the court adjourned yesterday, however, a short discussion occurred between the Recorder and the counsel on either side, which is worthy of notice.

Counsel for the accused said that it would be impossible that the deceased, Sieber, could identify the parties who wounded him, after he received the wound, as he could not have been in his senses at the time.

Recorder: By no means; men have received mortal gun-shot wounds, and retained their senses perfectly, until the vital spark departed. The last words of heroes prove this. Nelson, on the Trafalgar, exclaimed, that "England expected every man to do his duty," and though the hand of death was on him when he spoke, the words were received as a final command by all who heard them. Perry, at the Lake, exclaimed, "We have met the enemy—they are ours," and surely the gallant death cry of the brave man proved that his mind was clear as his heart was fearless. Lawrence cried, "Don't give up the ship," as he expired; and who will dare to say that it was not the prayer of sane and enlightened patriotism. Warriors have fought with the death-wounds on them, and their last words have been political treasures—guerdons of immortality.

The warm and eloquent words of the Recorder produced a marked effect. We confess that even we were stirred.

Governor's Message.

The Mobile papers of Friday, contain the last annual message of Governor Collier, of Alabama. It is quite lengthy, and mainly refers to State topics and policy.

Slight reference only is made to National affairs. He declares his opinions in relation to the Compromise question, as expressed last year, unchanged. The subject of slavery, or the rights of the State in a controversy with the General Government, he declines discussing, deeming it at present useless.

He expresses a preference to the mode of retaliation proposed by Governor Floyd, of Virginia, in the dealings of the South with those States which have refused to enforce or recognize their constitutional obligations.

Changes in respect to the Supreme Court of the State are suggested. The Governor thinks that an additional member of the court should be made. Some changes in the Chancery Court are also suggested, but its abolition at present, he thinks, would be unwise.

On the subject of education and the public lands devoted to this object, the Governor takes a deep interest, and the message has some sagacious reflections concerning it.

The swamp lands granted conditionally to the State by Congress—the necessity of an Insane Asylum—the policy of improving the militia system—reflections concerning the penitentiary occupy a considerable portion of the message, and are treated with a deep regard to the public necessities and benefit.

He thinks the free banking law enacted by the last Legislature has been of no service to the currency of the State. The Governor says that no one has availed himself of its privileges, and that he has no knowledge of any one who contemplates availing himself of them. He, therefore, advises the incorporation of another bank, with a capital not exceeding a half million of dollars—the locality to be determined by the necessities of the public. He says that "the banking capital of the State is altogether insufficient to meet the demands of a healthful and regular business; and the banks now in existence are located in Mobile, where the accommodations they are prepared to afford, fall far short of the good paper that is offered." "The merchants of the interior," he continues, "are compelled to borrow of individual capitalists, or foreign banks, on terms often inconvenient and oppressive; and of course look to their customers to reimburse the extraordinary interest and charges to which they are thus subjected."

He recommends that the State disconnect itself with banks as soon as it can be done without loss, and he, therefore, renews his suggestion to provide for the sale of the State stock in the Bank of Mobile.

He favors the appointment of a State Engineer to examine the rivers of the State with the purpose of making them navigable by removing obstructions, and an appropriation to carry his recommendations into effect.

Various internal improvements, railroads, plank roads, etc., are recommended to the notice of the Legislature as demanding a large share of their deliberations. Several railroads, now in course of erection, are reported as making favorable progress. Respecting the revenues of the State, the following information is given:

"I think the taxes collected the two last fiscal years fell below the demands upon the Treasury and the Commissioner and Trustee. Our indebtedness upon bonds and stocks cannot be regarded an inconsiderable affair, when the interest and the current expenses of Government exceed the revenue collected by taxation, which under *ordinary circumstances* would be considered intolerably oppressive. The cause of felicitation will have a drawback, until our liabilities are so much reduced that the annual revenue, in addition to defraying the ordinary demands upon the treasury, will pay, not only the interest of our debt, but sink a considerable portion of the principal."

Capital.—A friend of ours from the South, mentioned the other day a funeral sermon which he heard in North Carolina, not long since, that set even our associate Owls winking. Parson S——, a rather eccentric character, was called upon to "preach the funeral" of a hard case named Rann, which he did in the following unique style: "My beloved brethern and sisters, of our dear departed brother Rann would a-wanted somebody to come here and tell lies about him, and make him out a better man than he was, he wouldn't a chose *me* to 'preach his funeral.' No, my brethern; he wanted to be held up as a burnin' and a shinin' light to warn you from the error of your ways. He kept horses, and he run'd em; he kept chickens, and he fou't 'em; he kept women, and—there sets his widow, who can prove it. (The widow sat directly in front of the pulpit, and here gave an affirmatory nod.) Our dear departed brother had many warnin's, brethern. The first warnin' was when he broke his leg, but he still went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' was when his son Pete hung himself in jail; and the last and greatest warnin' of all was when he died himself." The preacher enlarged on these topics until he had sunk Rann so low that his hearers began to doubt whether he would ever succeed in getting up again, and, as is usual, in "funerals," landing him safely in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the second part of the sermon, which started off thus: "My brethern, there'll be great meracle, *great* meracle in Heaven. And the first meracle will be, that many you expect to find there, you won't see there. The people that go round with long faces, makin' long prayers, won't be there; and the second meracle will be, that many you don't expect to find there, (as perhaps some won't expect to find our dear departed brother Rann there,) you'll see there; and the last and greatest meracle will be, to find yourselves there!"

"The man who can keep a dinner-table waiting, must, at an early period of his life, have committed some murder or other, which he 'thought very little of at the time,' but which gradually led him down, through profane swearing, disturbing a Methodist meeting, procrastination, etc., to the awful vice of coming "Too Late to Dinner." [Knickbocker.

Failures.—The New York Tribune of the 8th says: Two failures here are rumored to-day, one of them a dry goods jobber. At Philadelphia, the failure of Messrs. Ranke, Brook & Repplier is announced. We hear from Boston that Mr. A. J. Richardson, a large speculator in sugar has suspended. His liabilities are about $150,000, mostly in this city. One Water street house is in for $90,000. His losses on sugar are $100,000.

Important Enterprise.—A dispatch from St. John says, it is reported that the Canadian Government has agreed to build simultaneously the Quebec and Richmond, and the Quebec and Halifax Railroads, with money obtained at 3½ per cent.

Fast Sailing.—On Friday, the ship Aberdeen, Capt. Knapp, arrived at Mobile from New York, having made the passage in eight days. This is the quickest sea trip on record between the two ports. She made two hundred and sixty-eight miles in one day, and brought $100,000 in specie.

Commendable.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 28th ult. says that a number of steamboat captains now sojourning in that city, have entered into a solemn compact to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, except under medical advisement. This is a praiseworthy measure, and should find favor, as a model example, among all the river men.

A City Railroad.—A proposition is before the NewYork City Councils to lay down a railroad track and run cars through South street, Oliver street, Chatham street, East Broadway,, Market street, Division street, Allen street, First Avenue, Second street, Second Avenue, and Twenty-eighth street, commencing and ending in the metropolis, and being designed altogether to accommodate the city travel. A petition is before the Board of Aldermen, signed by a number of responsible persons, asking permission to undertake the project.

Greatest Speed of a Propeller.—It is stated, that for six days before she met with the accident to her propeller, the steamship S. S. Lewis was going at the rate of more than thirteen miles per hour; so that were it not for the accident, she would, in all probability, have reached Liverpool within, say eleven days, from Boston. This is admitted on all sides, to be by far the greatest speed yet made by a propeller in crossing the Atlantic.

Terrible Accident.—On Thursday week, a boy twelve years of age, named Edward Avery, while at work at a set of cards in Pettee's Carpet Factory, Roxbury, Mass., had his scalp torn from his head, in consequence of his hair becoming entangled in the machinery, while he was sleeping. A doctor was immediately called, and succeeded in replacing the torn scalp. But little hopes are entertained of the boy's recovery.

An Example Worth Imitating.—The young city of Burlington, in Iowa, has invested about $450,000 in plank and railroads. Can any city in the United States, with no greater population, boast of such enterprise? In noticing the fact, the Burlington Telegraph says:

"While we take pride in stating the fact, we also feel a peculiar satisfaction in adding that the outlay is returning in four-fold benefits to our citizens. Property has advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. all around us; a new spirit has sprung up among our people; large numbers are being daily added to our population, and business in all departments is already doubled."

The Largest Crop of Cotton Yet.—The following extraordinary statement has been made to us by Col. Quarles, on whose authority we give it to the public. Mr. D. W. Quarles, son of Colonel Quarles, whose plantation is on Oyster Creek, in Brazoria county, has made this season four hundred bales of cotton on one hundred and sixty acres of land, and with twelve hands! About three hundred bales of this cotton have already been picked, but the picking is still going on, and when completed the amount will not be less than four hundred bales. It is not pretended that the whole of this has been picked out by the same twelve hands, for during the picking season Mr. Quarles employs a large number of hands to assist him, whose labor will cost a hundred or more bales, so that the net proceeds of the twelve hands will be two hundred and seventy-five, or perhaps three hundred bales. The whole of this cotton was planted and cultivated by the said twelve hands, and the only help they had was in the picking. To prevent any misunderstanding of this statement we are authorized to say that the bales are of the average weight of those usually made in Texas, that is about 500 pounds each.

In addition to the above, we have authority to say that the same twelve hands have raised and gathered during the season 2300 bushels of corn from thirty acres of land, which is considerably below the yield corn last year, on the same plantation. It may be of some interest hear to state that the above crops of cotton and corn were both planted in February, which Colonel Quarles thinks is the month in which both cotton and corn should always be planted in Texas. The picking of the cotton was commenced on the 4th of July last. [Galveston News.

Disaster.—The British brig Conductor, arrived at Boston last evening from Bonaire, brought in Capt. Thomson, the crew, and one passenger of the ship Oregon, of Boston, which sank on the 27th ult. in lat. 36½, lon. 69½. The Oregon was from New York 23d ult. for Kingston, Jamaica, with coal and four passengers.

During a heavy gale on the 27th ult., the shifting plank broke adrift, her cargo shifted, the vessel filled with water, and sank about five o'clock P. M. Both boats were stove in the gale and rendered useless, and the prospect of saving the lives of those on board was almost hopeless, when fortunately the top of the forward house came off in consequence of the weather side having been cut away, upon which all the crew, and one passenger, Mr. J. R. Fish, escaped.

Three passengers were unable to get upon the raft before the ship went down, and were lost—their names were Mr. Simpson, of London, Mr. J. B. Duval, of New York, and a young man about 18 years of age, name not remembered. The crew remained on the raft three days and nights without water or food, when they were fallen in with by the brig Conductor, of Yarmouth, N. S., Captain Wyman, for whose kind treatment the survivors express their warmest thanks. [New York Times, 8th.

From Honduras.—The schooner Doloritas was wrecked on the Espiritu Santo reef, on her way from New Orleans to this place. She had on board a general cargo, part of which has been brought in in a damaged state and sold. This schooner experienced very heavy weather shortly after she sailed, and sprung a leak, so that the pump had to be constantly kept going. She ran on the reef on or about the 30th ult., about twelve o'clock at night. [Belize Watchman.

No Place Like Home.—We understand that a female slave, who ran away from her master in this city about two years ago, and resided during that time in Indiana, returned yesterday, preferring to live as a slave with her master rather than remain free in Indiana. [Louisville Journal.

BALTIMORE, November 14.

Kossuth and Capt. Long.—The Intelligencer of this morning states on the authority of Capt. Long, of the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, that the stories unfavorable to Kossuth, which have recently been published, are entire fabrications. The Intelligencer publishes a letter from Kossuth to Capt. Long, dated at the Bay of Gibraltar, October 13, in which he expresses thanks for kind attentions received on board the Mississippi, and hopes to meet ness and cordiality prevailed between Kossuth and all on board. He was affected to tears on leaving them. [Picayune.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Monday, November 17.

Henry K. Morton vs. *S. B. Day*....JUDGE SLIDELL.—This case is brought by appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans.

The plaintiff, a merchant of New Orleans, seeks to make defendant, who is part owner of the steamboat Chalmette, liable for merchandise sold to said boat at various times. Judgment was given in the Court below for defendant, and plaintiff appealed.

The account was kept on plaintiff's books in the name of the steamboat Chalmette and owners. It was shown that the goods sold for which were furnished to the captain upon his representation that they were for the use of the boat, but the account clearly shows on its face that they could not have been required, and many of the packages were marked with the address of merchants in Tennessee; and it is probable that the goods were purchased by the captain on orders, for the purpose of getting freight. The case turns upon the question of the captain's authority to bind his owners, and the Court readily concur with the District Judge in the opinion that the defendant is not liable.

The Court held that the master is not the general agent of the owners. He is clothed with various incidental powers, resulting from his official capacity, but these, in the main, are restricted to such as belong to the usual employment of the vessel. There is no evidence of special authority, such as is required for an extraordinary transaction like this. See General Interest Insurance Company vs. Ruggles, 12; Wheaton, 412. Pope vs. Nickerson, 3; Story 465, 3; Kent 160.

Wm. H. Ellis vs. *Fisher, Burgess & Co.*...PRESTON, Justice....This case came up by appeal by defendant, from judgment of the Fourth District Court.

In January, 1850, plaintiff recovered a judgment against defendants for $624 97, with costs. They appealed, with Caleb Stone as their security, and the judgment was confirmed. Previously to the issue of judgment plaintiff purports to have transferred the judgment to R. W. Millbank & Co., who issued execution, and that being returned unsatisfied, they took a rule on Stone to show cause why judgment should not be rendered against him. Stone, with Fisher, Burgess & Co., alleged that judgment had been extinguished by compensation. They showed that F. B. & Co. had obtained judgment against a firm of which Ellis, plaintiff in this suit, was a member, for $459, with interest at 6 per cent. Stone pleads therefrom that nothing is due by his principal, and shows it by this judgment. Judgment cannot be rendered against him, unless he be forbidden by law to make the showing. The plea was set aside by the court below.

The judgment of the lower court is reversed, and the rule against Caleb Stone, surety on the mail bond, is dismissed with costs in both courts.

Thomas J. Pennington vs. *W. A. Wiley*....PRESTON Justice.....Appeal from the Third District Court.—Judgment affirmed with costs in both courts.

J. T. & E. Benham vs. *Overton, Chism & Co.*....SLIDELL, Justice....Appeal from Fourth District Court.—Judgment reversed, and plaintiff to recover from defendants $1823 17, with interest from 10th Dec. 1850, until paid, with costs in both courts.

John C. Stevenson vs. *W. C. Lee and J. L. Lewis, Sheriff*....PRESTON, Justice....Appeal from Fifth District Court. Judgment dissolving the injunction and giving costs, affirmed with costs.

Andrew Hutchtrel vs. *Pragus & Sherman*....Appeal from Fourth District Court. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jacob Smith vs. *Mary Taylor and Others*....PRESTON, Justice....Appeal from Seventeenth District Court of Caddo. Judgment affirmed with costs.

James Clunas vs. *George Gallagher*....Appeal from Fourth District Court....ROUT, Justice....Judgment reversed and ordered that plaintiff recover from defendant $469 50, with interest from April 1st, 1850, and costs in both Courts.

Sparks et al. vs. *Steamer Saladin et als*....Appeal from Second District Court....SLIDELL, Justice....Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edwin W. Rodd vs. *M. S. Torr and Patrick Gerarthy.* Appeal from First District Court....ROUT, Justice....Judgment affirmed with costs.

John C. Huey vs. *Frierson & Fowler*....Appeal from Fourth District Court....SLIDELL, Justice....Judgment reduced from $165 25 to $49 15, and thus amended confirmed.

C. R. Kennedy vs. *John Watson*....SLIDELL, Justice....Appeal from Third District Court. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edward and Henry Flagg vs. *J. D. Bein and H. D. Richardson, Curator, &c.*....Appeal from Second District Court....EUSTIS, Chief Justice....Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lewis Bond vs. *S. W. Frost and Owners of Steamboat Concordia*....Appeal from Fifth District Court....SLIDELL, Justice....Judgment reversed and cause remanded for a new trial, plaintiff to pay costs of appeal.

Well Done.—Mr. Michael Kleinfelter, a Lutheran merchant, late of Shrewsbury, York county, Pa., has left three thousand dollars by his last will and testament to the congregation in that place, the interest of which is to be devoted, one-half to educate poor, pious young men for the ministry, and the other half for the religious education of the young in that congregation.

Vigorous measures are being taken for the introduction of gas in Allegheny City, Pa.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., arrived at Little Rock last week, on his way to the Indian Nations.

Gardner Howland, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, died suddenly at NewYork last week.

Two of the most important witnesses in the Christiana case escaped from the Philadelphia jail on the 9th.

There is still a good deal of log about the election returns in NewYork.

The Mormons pretend to have received two new revelations lately.

Father Chiniquy, the Canadian Apostle of Temperance, has emigrated to Chicago.

There are two hundred and eighty lunatics in the Asylum at Lexington, Ky.

The Hon. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, was in Louisville recently, *en route* for St. Louis.

The steamer Jas. Robb, building at Cincinnati, is to have three cabins.

All the property of June & Co.'s circus was lately sold at auction at Worcester, Mass.

The Germans of Muscatine, Iowa, have three houses of public worship.

Ice was formed to the thickness of half an inch about Louisville on Thursday week.

The ground between Xenia and Columbus, Ohio, was covered with snow on Tuesday week.

The brig Frank, Capt. Bates, of Boston! went ashore on Amelia Island, on the 8th inst. She will prove a total loss.

There is a man in Cincinnati, who eight years ago had not a second suit to his back, and he is now worth $150,000. So much for enterprise and energy.

"Why ought a bullet-girl to be good at Philosophy?" "Because she has been accustomed to *play-ter!*" This fellow will commit suicide with a bed-wrench some day.

Three thousand three hundred and seventy steamboats arrived at Louisville during the year ending November 1, 1851.

Another banking establishment, similar to Sherman, Duncan & Co.'s, of NewYork, is to be established in Louisville.

Charles Quinn was found guilty, in the Troy (N. Y.) Court last week, of the murder of Michael Gleason, and sentenced to be hung.

Barnum is before the public again, offering $200 for the best original Moral Drama, furnished him by February next.

Capt. Briscoe has sold the steamer Julia Dean, at Louisville, for $11,000. She will be placed in the White River trade.

Among the articles of freight from Albany on the 1st inst., which were sent on the Boston Railroad, were two cars filled with live turkeys.

Rev. Walter Balfour, the celebrated champion of American Universalism, lies very low. He is helpless as an infant, and his dissolution is constantly expected.

We learn from the Alabama Journal that the 17th of December is the day fixed upon for the inauguration of the Governor elect.

House's Printing Telegraph Line is working between Cincinnati and Cleveland. The dispatches are furnished already printed.

It seems by the census that there are 149,270 voters in Tennessee, though the votes cast rarely exceed 100,000.

William Fontaine, a revolutionary soldier under General Marion, died on the 16th of last month at the residence of Mr. James Knoblock, in Florida.

The Native Americans of Boston at a recent meeting, issued a call for a State Convention at that place on the 20th of next February.

The State Librarian of Kentucky has solicited the Legislature to subscribe to one copy of each newspaper published in that State. Good idea.

The Washington Republic advocates the construction of a government road from NewYork to Washington, to supersede the mails with greater speed than is attained on the present roads.

The Rev. John C. Stirling and Rev. William Everett have been deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop DeLancy. Mr. Everett has joined the Catholics.

At NewYork on the night of the 7th, a drunken scoundrel, named John Cawler, after cruelly beating his wife, threw her out of the window. She is injured beyond recovery. The fellow was arrested.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky has established a branch at Hickman, on the Mississippi, some generally perhaps known as Mills' Point. William Owens, Jr., of Russellville, is to be Cashier.

The wig of Lawrence Sterne, the author of "Tristram Shandy," sold in London in 1852 for 200 guineas, or nearly $1000. In his lifetime his hand would not have brought so much.

Mr. Baylor, U. S. Consul at Amsterdam, is in Montgomery. He was to give a lecture in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the subject of direct trade, last Wednesday night.

Mr. McLean, of Cincinnati, has brought action against 28 members of the City Council of that city, and the street commissioner, for a trespass in filling up his lot. He lays his damages at $5000.

Col. Fitzhenry Warren, second assistant Postmaster General, was, after the 15th inst., to exchange situations with Gen. Jacobs, present first assistant Postmaster General.

The Philadelphia North American says the steam propeller line between that city and Liverpool, has proved eminently successful—has more than realized the predictions of its most ardent and hopeful friends.

A fire on the 6th ult. at Portsmouth, N.H., destroyed the establishments of Messrs. Parker & Adams, J. W. Green, D. F. Clark, and several house frames, six horses, etc.

At the late term of the United States District Court, held at Iowa city, Isaac Sloan was convicted of using Post-office stamps a second time, and sentenced to pay fifty dollars, and three cents damages.

The revenue cutter Morris, commanded by Captain Walden, is to be permanently attached to the Boston station. The U. S. revenue cutter Hamilton, Captain Moore, has been ordered to the Charleston station.

Emigrants from all parts of the world continue to seek homes on our shores. One thousand emigrants landed at Castle Garden, Iowa, and Minnesota, passed through Indianapolis last week.

The Boston papers have one and each, notwithstanding their rivalries and exciting electioneering, some taunt prose or verse to fling at the sealed envelopes to be used in caucuses, close at the ballot-box.

Among the recent arrivals of artists in NewYork we notice the name of a very celebrated pianist, whose performances in Vienna were pronounced far superior to the best efforts of the renowned Liszt.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, carrying 50 guns, the ship which conveyed the contributions of this country to the World's Fair, has been ordered to the Pacific. She has been completely overhauled and put in first rate trim.

Mr. J. B. Booth, the actor, writing from California, says: "The salary is from $75 to $125 per week. A man can live here for $35 per week, better than one can for $15 at home. The country is full of actors from Sydney; low comedians, Irish delineators and leaping men, but no light comedians, and a negro would coin money."

"What are you doing, Joe?" said I;
"Oh! nothing sir," was Joe's reply
"And you there, Tom, pray let me know"—
"I'm busy, sir; I'm helping Joe."
"Is nothing, then, so hard to do,
That thus I take the time of two?"
"No," said the other with a smile,
"And grins and chuckles all the while!"
"But we're such clever chaps, d'ye see,
Nothing's too hard for Joe or me."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, November 18, 1851.

Cotton—The unfavorable news by the Cambria comes to have produced little or no effect, and 4600 bales were sold yesterday at previous rates.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5 @ 5¼	Middling Fair	7¾ @ 8
Ordinary	5¾ @ 6¾	Fair	8¼ @ 8¾
Middling	6¾ @ 7¾	Good Fair	nominal
Good Middling	7¼ @ 7½	Good and Fine	nominal.

Tobacco—We heard of only two small sales, 10 hhds A. at 7¼, and 10 R. at 5o ⅌ lb.

Sugar and Molasses—About 200 hhds Sugar found purchasers at 4¾ for good common, and 4¾@6c for fair to fully fair....Molasses lower again, and 600 bbls taken at 22½ @24c, chiefly, though, at 22½c ⅌ gallon for prime.

Flour—Prices were steady and we noticed sales of 1700 bbls, including 200 Illinois and 100 St. Louis at $3 62½@ $3 67½, 300 Illinois and St. Louis at $3 75@$3 80, 200 Missouri, (Cart Cape Girardeau, a fancy brand,) at —, 100 Ohio at $3 55@$3 60, 100 at $3 60, and 200 extra Illinois at $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

Grain—There was hardly any Corn received, and the only sales reported were 300 sacks selected yellow at 50, 300 sacks from store at 48, and 1200 at 50c....St. Louis Oats scarce, and the few lots on the Levee held at 35c....Bran advanced, with sales of 200 sacks at 87½, and 200 sacks at 90c ⅌ 100lbs.

Provisions—Pork improved, with sales of 200 bbls Mess at $14 75, and 100 at $14 87½—holders at the close asking $15 again....Bacon in good request, with sales of 150 casks, including 10 casks inferior Sides at 3¾, 79 casks prime in lots at 10, 10¼ and 10¾, 21 casks Shoulders at 6¾, 35 tierces extra Hams at 11½, and 9 at 11¾c.... Of Lard, 125 bbls and tierces prime sold a day or two since at something under 8c.

Coffee—5890 bags Rio were sold, of which 4000 old (of the Rosamond's cargo) at 8, 1900 at 8, and 700 at 8¼c ⅌ lb.

Lime—Two cargoes of Rockland and Thomaston (3900 casks) sold at $1 10 ⅌ cask.

Whisky—Sales 40 bbls at 20, and 100 Boyles' Extra at 22c ⅌ gallon.

Eggs—Western are selling at the high price of $24 ⅌ bbl.

Freights—A ship taken for Havre at ⅝c for Cotton.

Exchanges—The rates have improved and we quote:

Sterling	107¾@108¼
France	⅛@⅜ ⅌ ct. disc.
New York sixty-day Bills	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	par@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Monday Evening, November 17, 1851.

Arrived per steamship A. Fuselier, steamers Fanny Smith, Texas, Pride of the West and Aleck Scott, 315 head of Cattle, 80 Hogs, 56 Milch Cows, and 218 Calves and Yearlings. The stock of Hogs and Sheep is scant, with an ample supply of other stock.

—PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE (Western)	4¼@5½c ⅌ lb net.
(Texas, etc)	3½@4½c ⅌ lb net.
HOGS	4½@5c ⅌ lb net.
SHEEP	$2 25@$2 75 ⅌ head.
MILCH COWS	$30@$40 ⅌ head.
CALVES AND YEARLINGS	$5 50@$15 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	⅞@⅞ cent. premium.
Paris, 60 days	⅝@⅝ cent. discount.
New York, 60 days	⅜@⅜ cent. discount.
New York, sight	⅜@⅜ cent. discount.
Boston, 60 days	⅜@⅜ cent. discount.
Boston, sight	⅜@⅜ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, 60 days	⅜@⅜ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, sight	⅜@⅜ cent. discount.

GOLD.

California Gold	$17@$17 25 ⅌ ounce.
Mexican Dollars	¼@¼ ⅌ cent. premium.
Sovereigns	$4 75@$4 80.
Spanish Doubloons	$15 50@$16 00.
Mexican and South American Doubloons	$15 50@$16 70.

WESTERN BANKS.

Ohio	¼@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Indiana	¼@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Kentucky	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Tennessee	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Missouri	¼@1 ⅌ cent. discount.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Alabama State Bank and Branches	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Bank of Mobile	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Georgia and South Carolina	½@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
North Carolina	½@2½ ⅌ cent. discount.
Virginia	½@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Commercial and Agricultural, Galveston	¼@1 ⅌ ct. disc.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, November 18, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Southerner, Sullivan, New York, D Chase
Ship Judah Touro, Lewis, Boston, L H Cole
Bark F R Hazlestine, Cottrell, Boston, G W Hyslop
Scur Alice, Miner, Pensacola, J Harley

Arrived.

Ship Humboldt, Manson, 17 days from Boston, to Wood & Low—ballast.
Ship Winchester, Briggs, 17 days from Boston, to Wood & Low—ballast.
Ship Oswego, Cornell, 9 days from NewYork, to J W Stanton Son—ballast.

STEAMBOATS.

Swamp Fox, Cadwallader, from Pittsburg.
Trenton, Koons, from Pittsburg.
Tennessee No 2, Holmes, from New Carthage.
Gem, Snapp, from Memphis.
Opelika, Gordon, from Opelousas.
St Charles, Appingale, from Princeton.
De Bates, Estes, from Fisher's Point.
Bulletin No 2, Church, from Memphis.
Fanny Smith, Richards, from Louisville.
Aleck Scott, Stone, from St Louis.
Pride of the West, Badger, from St Louis.
Magnolia, Thomasson, from Vicksburg.
New Lafayette, Landry, from Baton Rouge.
Yazoo Boy, Popham, from the Balize.
W A Violett, Gwartney, from Yazoo City.

Towboat Defiance, Davis, from the Passes—towed down and to sea on the 14th, ship Lexington and Julius—brought up ships Humboldt, Winchester and Oswego.

Memoranda.

The steamer Aleck Scott left St Louis on the 8th inst—In port, loading for NewOrleans, steamers St Louis, Amaranth and Uncle Sam; passed steamer Atlantic aground at Jacket Pattern.

Passengers.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Falcon, for NewYork—Hon Henry S Foote, Hon A G Penn, Mrs Quad; Messrs R Barnfoot, E Dansey, A Harris, G W Fletcher, M Rourke, C C Clapp, Dr Marbits.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship Winchester, from Boston—Mrs John Henderson, Jr, child and servt, Miss Weld and servt, Miss Leland, Mrs Bagbee, Dr Bagbee, W G Weld, H P Nichol.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

[NOTE.—In the first municipality (designated in the following table by "1st") the Nos. commence at the Barracks and run up the river and rear; the 2d municipality (the Nos. commence above the Steamboat Landing, No. 1 being Pilfitout Landing....in the Third (3d), the first commence at the Railroad and run down, No. 1, being Perry Wharf.]

Ships.			
Amelia	1st, 3	Lady Sale	2d, 22
Anna Dorothea	3, 12	Leviathan	3, 11
Antarctic	2d, 24	Lemuel Dyer	2d, 22
Arbuthnot	2d, 20	Leodes	1st, 22
Asia	Point	Lodbrokes	2d, 24
Asturia	1st, 17	Louisiana	1st, 6
Ann Rice	1st, 16	Macedonian	1st, 12
Berlin	2d, 22	Memphis	3, 21
Brandywine	3, 12	Metoka	2d, 22
Brunswick	1st, 8	Montery	1st, 16
Brunswick	2, 21	Mountaineer	1st, 18
C Currier	1st, 16	Mosert	2d, 22
Cairo	1st, 8	Mt. Washington	2d, 24
Cairo	2, 24	Nath'l Kimball	1st, 16
Chas. Cooper	1st, 8	New England	2d, 24
Charlotte Reed	2d, 22	Niagara	2d, 24
Clifton	1st, 8	Norfolk	1st, 16
Columbus	2d, 20	North America	2d, 22
Columbus	3, 20	Ocean Queen	2d, 24
Crescent City	1st, 8	Others	1st, 8
Dayspring	2d, 22	Olympus	1st, 16
Edw. Everett	3, 21	Osborne	1st, 16
E. Dennison	1st, 16	Quebec	1st, 8
Elizabeth	1st, 8	S D Shepherd	2d, 24
Empire	3, 21	Havana	1st, 16
Epaminondas	1st, 16	Shiloh	1st, 16
Epaminondas	2d, 24	Robt Harding	2d, 24
Eunomia	1st, 16	Saml Lawrence	2d, 20
Emphrasia	1st, 16	Sorrie	1st, 16
Eva	2d, 24	Surrey	1st, 16
F. P. Rigg	2d, 24	St. Peter	1st, 16
Fidelia	1st, 8	Sarah Boyd	2d, 24
Fanny	2d, 22	Seven Hinckes	1st, 8
G W Bourne	1st, 16	Tarquinia	2d, 22
Geo Dunlap	1st, 8	Thetis	1st, 8
Genesa	1st, 16	Tremont	2d, 22
Geo Washington	3, 22	Unicorn	3, 21
Gertrude	2d, 24	Victoria	2d, 24
H. B. Brady	2d, 22	William	1st, 16
H VonHagen	1st, 16	Wm. Nelson	2d, 22
Hamilton	1st, 16	Wm Sprague	1st, 16
Harrisburg	1st, 16	Wm Witt	3, 21
Hartley	1st, 16	Zenobia	1st, 16
Hercules	1st, 8		
Hudson	1st, 8		
Indiana	1st, 8		
Isaac Bell	1st, 8		
Isaac Newton	Point		
J. H. Glidden	1st, 8		
Jas. Corner	1st, 8		
Java	1st, 16		
Johann Smidt	1st, 16		
John Cummings	2d, 22		
John Garrow	2d, 24		
John Hancock	1st, 16		
John Tools	Point		
Joe Bradice	1st, 8		
Josephus	2d, 24		
Kossuth	2d, 24		

Barks.			
Apalachicola	Point	Aspasia	2d, 22
Azamat Adolph	3, 21	Brothers	1st, 16
Brownsville	1st, 16	Edward	3, 21
Dunbar	1st, 16	Hortensia	Point
Industrie	3, 21	J. Cohen	2d, 24
J A Taylor	2d, 24	Jenny	3, 21
Lucy Walts	1st, 16	Mary Elizabeth	2d, 24
Margaret	1st, 16	Mariposa	1st, 16
Mary Elizabeth	2d, 24	Nueva Palo