NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 29.

Letter from New York . . . No. III.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27, 1851.

My Dear Editor—I witnessed, an evening or two since, some very curious experiments in electricity, illustrating its applicability as a motive power. I am not sufficiently conversant with scientific terms to enter into any explanation; but judging from the practical evidence I had, I see every reason to believe that a new stride in utilitarian progress is about to be taken.

Prof. Mapes is lecturing on the subject in the rooms of the Society Library, in Broadway—and that steam will be shortly superseded by electricity, admits, in his mind at least, of no doubt.

A meeting of the editorial fraternity is advertised to take place to-night at Lafayette Hall, for the devising of some plan of suitable welcome on their part to the illustrious Hungarian, who is expected to arrive here in the course of a few days.

His brother exiles and patriots, lately arrived in the Mississippi, are enjoying the hospitalities of our city at the Irving House. They are greatly annoyed with visitors, it is said, and though they have expressed the desire of remaining quiet for the present, and a willingness to place themselves at the service of the public so soon as their great leader shall arrive, they are daily receiving such cordial invitations from private individuals as they do not feel at liberty to refuse. They are in circumstances very far from affluent, and it is to be regretted that some of those who spread expensive banquets which they do not want, should not place the disposal of the exiles the money thus expended, which they do want.

Doubtless all is meant well, but it is a sad misapplication of means; and how often this is the case! I knew some years ago a poor but zealous preacher who visited your city with the design of effecting a reformation in the character of the dwellers of it, for he had somehow got the impression that there were wicked people in your midst.

On stepping ashore, he found his pockets empty, and resolved to draw upon the hospitalities of some of the brotherhood, having been previously provided with a list of names and residences. Every where he was cordially received, and on taking leave, was invited to dinner or tea on some future occasion, but no one seemed to apprehend the present necessity, and at last he was forced to the humility of begging a night's lodging.

I suspect the character of your city was never materially affected by that crusade. I do not mean to insinuate that the devils are thick as the tiles on the houses—by no means; I am inclined to think we have a monopoly here in New York

S. S. Osgood, the artist, has just completed a new picture, which I saw yesterday at his rooms in the University, and which gave me more pleasure than any thing I have seen for a long time. I am not versed in artistic technicalities, but I can apprehend the beautiful, and this picture strikes me as a perfect embodiment of that scene—next to the sorrowfullest ever witnessed in the world—the Denial of our Saviour. No one, seeing the face of the Christ, can ever forget its look of meek and pitying anguish. There is no surprise and no reproach, but I cannot describe the wonderful bleeding of the human suffering and the Incarnate God. The flow and fall of the drapery, and the tone of coloring in the minor figures, are worthy of all praise. But the light falls broad and full on the most prominent figure, and the attention is at once arrested and fixed; there needs no halo to reveal the Saviour. The hands are crossed upon the bosom and bound with cords, and the eyes downcast, as though pleading for the conscience-stricken and already penitent Peter, whose head is turned from his master, his head bowed with the curse of his abjuration. The face of the girl who stands questioning him, is one of exceeding loveliness. I predict from this picture new laurels to the artist.

Lentze's great picture—Washington crossing the Delaware—is in the third week of its exhibition here, and still continues to attract crowds every day. Thousands have visited it, and it is universally pronounced the picture of the age. The old hackneyed Washingtons which have stared on every body from the faces of clocks until they have done away with much of our reverential regard, are being pushed aside to make way for this new and excellent embodiment of our model statesman and man. I intend seeing it before writing you again, and will transmit to you my own individual impression for what it is worth.

There was lately a sale of pictures here. I may have mentioned it in my last. Among them, Napoleon at Fontainbleau, being an exceeding fine portrait of the Emperor after his defeat, and while treating with the allies. The head, attitude and whole expression are full of sorrowful indignation and despair. It was sold for $800.

Writing of artists reminds me of Powers and the Greek slave. A writer in Frazer's Magazine lately makes some observations on that famous statue which you will permit me to quote, as expressive of my own view, N. F. Willis to the contrary notwithstanding:

"We are much perplexed by the statue of the Greek Slave. In what respect is it Greek? And is a miracle upon a delicate wrist the only means sculpture possesses of expressing the sorrow and anguish of slavery? The fact is, there is no meaning whatever in the face, which has any thing in the world but Greek or slavery written on it; and if the head and shoulders were lopped off, the rest of the figure would be very beautiful as a study of form. It is full of grace from the shoulders down, especially at the side and back; but the artist has utterly failed in the attempt to convey any thing merry indeed in the matter."

Mr. Willis, in alluding to the article in Frazer, says:

"In approaching this delicate creation of chaste imagination, after the first shock of delight from the gentle rush of her beauty, wave-like, upon the spirit, is past, we are arrested and enchanted by the profound and lofty interest of her countenance. It is an expression of offended dignity—of expostulating rebuke—of placid and pitying contempt. Confident in an unassailable moral safety—feeling that no material subjugation or injury can ever harm the soul—she stands in the pride of her unapproachable purity; insulted, but not abased—outraged, but not degraded."

That Mr. Willis has quick apprehensions, I am not disposed to deny; but had he seen the Greek Slave under a different name, I doubt whether he would have interpreted as now. Most certainly I have always felt painfully, the want of the very expression which he depicts, after the gentle rush of her beauty, wave-like, upon my spirit, has passed. I yield to no one in homage of the exquisite beauty of the creation, but to call it the Greek Slave, has always struck me as a misnomer.

Willis, you know, has been the New York Chesterfield for a long time, and he is certainly one of the most graceful and accomplished gentlemen it has ever been my fortune to meet. He is "tall and straight and fine," as the song says, with soft blue eyes, the expression of which is so gently winning that the beholder is irresistibly drawn toward him. His hair is light, and falls boyishly in a sort of semi-circle along his fair unwrinkled forehead. But though he is not "a sad echo—a lamenting sound," but to my thinking, still a handsome man, he can truly say, "Alas! I am not what I was." Sickness during the last summer, and the general wear and tear of forty-five years, or so, are making their mark, and it really made me sad, on meeting him lately, to hear him talk of rheumatism, of the weight of years, and of retiring to the country to grow old gracefully. In manner he is quiet and unassuming—quite refined back to nature, in fact—a type of the best phases of society, too little recognized, as a close adherence to rule is always a millstone about the neck of graceful behavior. But I will spare you the disquisition I am running into, and give you, instead, an illustration of Willis's tact. "Who is that *picturesque* looking gentleman talking with your sister?" he said to me, the other night, in a jocular sort of vein.

My reply indicated that he was a personal friend, I suppose, upon which he continued as though in pursuance of the same train of thought. "Oh, he don't look to me like a man of these times; I thought he had jumped right out of an Italian picture." There are blunders, however, which cannot be made foils to get off the graceful amends. A friend of mine once said to a friend of his: "Who is that unpardonably ugly girl in the pink bonnet?" pointing across the room. "My sister," was the quiet reply. "No, no, not the one you see; the other one," pointing further back. "That is my sister, too," replied the gentleman; and my poor friend could say no more.

The lovers of fine music are especially favored here this winter—just now Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick is giving a series of delightful musical soirees, at Niblo's. So I conclude from the fashionable character of her audience last night, and from the heartiness of the applause. Of scientific excellence, I pretend not to judge. A street ballad singer might touch the fountain in my heart, sooner than Jenny Lind, it may be. The flute accompaniment seemed to me masterly. Mrs. Bostwick, who has long lost the roses of sweet sixteen, was tastefully and chastely dressed in a robe of white silk—wearing only some simple ornaments of flowers.

The Swan of Erin will shortly resume her concerts, and the Nightingale, at present quietly quartered in the Irving House, waives her proposed soirees out of delicacy, for the present. She will sing early in December.

Mr. Giles, the well-known lecturer, made one of his most splendid efforts last night before the Mercantile Library Association—I heard no "touch of it," but "I have spoke with one" who did. The weather continues so pleasant, that the ladies are out in Berthe capes. *

Shocking Accident.

We published a telegraphic dispatch some days ago, alluding to a terrible accident in New York city on the 20th. The following dispatch to the Baltimore Sun gives full particulars:

A terrible accident occurred this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the new Public School on Greenwich avenue. An alarm of fire was raised, and the children becoming frightened, attempted to escape from the building. A large number were crowding against the balustrades in the second and third stories, when they gave way and precipitated the children to the first floor, a distance of some forty feet. Already twenty dead bodies have been taken out of the building, and it is reported that at least forty boys and girls are killed. The scene was most heart-rending—mothers frantic were seeking their children, and their cries, mingled with those of the dying victims, attracted thousands to the spot.

SECOND DISPATCH.

New York, Nov. 20—10 P. M.—Our city is in deep gloom, in consequence of the melancholy and heart rending accident which occurred this afternoon. Many homes that but a few brief hours ago were the scenes of happiness and joyous anticipations—where danger was not dreamed of, and every countenance was bright with smiles—now present deep, melancholy, and sad lamentations. Eyes that were bright are flooded with tears, and voices that were merry are turned to wailing. The details of this sad calamity, as near as I have been able to gather them, are as follows:

About two o'clock this afternoon, Miss Harrison, teacher in Primary School No. 26, was observed, probably from the closeness of the room, to faint. On seeing this, a number of children ran to her side. Others became alarmed, and in their fright, raised the cry of fire. This soon caused the greatest alarm and consternation among the little, unsuspecting innocents. Almost in a moment they, as with one impulse, made a general rush for the doors and windows, and the stairway, which, it seems, was of spiral form, and running from the first to the fourth story of the building. Soon the press against the balustrade became so great that it gave way, precipitating to the floor below, which was of flag stones, used for a play-ground, nearly or quite one hundred of the little ones. The scene at this moment was awful and heart-rending beyond description. Child after child rushed down the horrible pit, crushing beneath their weight those who had gone before, while others leaped voluntarily out of the windows, and others threw themselves down the chasm, mingling their life-blood with those already dead and dying. More than seventy children were thus hurled into the jaws of death; and, although few escaped being seriously injured, some fifty were instantly killed.

The calamity would have been still greater, but for the presence of mind of Mr. McNully, the principal, who was in the fourth story, and who, on hearing the cry of fire, immediately placed himself against the door, declaring that none of the children should go out in this manner. His class, by this means, escaped inevitable destruction.

The following is a list of the dead thus far ascertained: Emma Gildersleeve, Edwin Glenroy, Sarah Bogart, Anna Slate, Jacob Spinstead, Matthew Wood, John L. and Anne Wooley, Catherine Doway, Julia Delano, A. Von Tassel, Miss Brown, Lucy Carlow, John Knapp, Anna M. Hill, John McMann, Mary C. Baxter, Sarah Bogardus, Chas. E. Moore, George Mills, Anna Van Duzen, Geo. Walden, Jane M. De Voe, Jane Elursa, Delia Ackerman, Abby A. Jacobs, Amanda Heff, Anne Pike, George Quackenbuss, Margery Stephens, Harry Abbott, Morris Waldron, Sarah Leny, Catherine Reynolds, Eliza O. Neill, Mary Harper, Mary Teackard. Besides these, many others were dreadfully injured.

A large number were immediately carried to their homes by their bewildered parents, so that the full extent of the calamity cannot yet be fully ascertained.

The excitement at the school and at the Ninth Ward Station-house, has been such as is seldom, or ever seen in our city. *

The spectacle of parents clasping their dead and dying children, beggars all attempt at description. The scene was most lamentable to behold.

The police and staff, the Recorder and Mayor, and many medical gentlemen, were promptly on the spot, rendering the sufferers all the aid in their power.

An inquest will be held at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when the true cause of this dreadful calamity will be more fully known.

P. S.—10½ P. M.—Since the above was sent it has been ascertained that besides those killed, some seventy or eighty are maimed—some of them for life. Many of the little ones are so dreadfully mangled as to be scarcely recognizable by their parents. A number of the wounded, it is supposed, cannot survive.

No language can half depict the distress which exists in consequence of this most melancholy disaster.

Rare Instance.—The Worcester (Mass.) Palladium states that an only son, sole heir to a wealthy old lady deceased without a will, invited all her relatives to examine her papers, and finding among them loose memoranda showing that she had at some time contemplated making bequests to several persons, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, he has determined to pay over to them that amount, which he might just as well have kept in his own hands. It seems almost incredible.

A New Comet.—A letter from Berlin of the 28th ult. states that Dr. Brown has just discovered, at the Observatory of Berlin, a new comet, in the constellation Canis Venatorius. As it will soon be in conjunction with the sun, it may be seen in the evening in the northwest, and in the morning in the northeast, at a distance of from seven to eight degrees from the last star of the tail of Ursa Major.

Mr. Neafie to-night takes his benefit in two plays—"Mordaunt," a new piece, which we have not seen, and the "Lady of Lyons." We sincerely wish Mr. Neafie a full house, for he richly deserves it. We have this week enjoyed many pleasant hours in listening to his fine personation of striking characters. His *Mohammed* and *Ruy Gomez* on Wednesday night were capital pieces of acting. He is a gentleman of unquestioned dramatic power, good judgment and taste—and not his least recommendation, in our eyes, is the fact that he is American-born. Again, we wish him a full house to-night. [Richmond Enquirer, November 21.

Sporting Item.—Quite an exciting race took place upon the Union Course, near New York, on the 17th, between the celebrated mare Lady Suffolk and the horse Rossiter. Many bets were staked upon the result. The first two heats were won by Lady Suffolk, and the third by Rossiter. The excitement became great at this point, and a number of small bets were laid, the odds on the horse amounting to $100 to $25. In this heat Rossiter took the lead, but broke when about one-third round the course, giving Lady Suffolk the advantage, who passed ahead; the horse, however, was rapidly gaining, and when nearly home was "neck and neck;" the interest then grew intense, when he broke again, and the mare came in with the steady pace of an "old stager."

Cape of Good Hope.—The steamer Bosphorus arrived at Plymouth on the 5th instant, after a quick passage of thirty-five days. She left the Cape on the 1st, Sierra Leone the 7th, and St. Vincent the 22d ult. The Sir Robert Peel left the Cape for Plymouth Sept. 24.

The intelligence from the frontier is still more alarming than that by the Berkenhead, the revolt and disturbances having spread from the mouth of the Buffalo to Mosheth's country and the Basutos. An aggravating feature in the last fatal attack on our troops by combined Hottentots and Kaffirs, was the employment by the former of fierce dogs, which pulled down several of our troops, and rendered them an easy prey to the clubs of their enemies. Captain Oldham, and many men of the second Queen's Regiment have been slain, and the 74th has lost some men.

The severe losses by the British troops on the 9th of September, have induced the inhabitants of Graham's Town to make a demonstration of their strength. Accordingly, on the 18th, a muster of the adult population took place, and they formed a single line of cavalry and a double line of infantry on the town lands. On the 20th they were to muster again, to elect officers, preparatory for an attack by the Kaffirs. They were in great want of artillery.

Bread has risen fifty shillings, and a further rise was expected on the arrival of more troops.

The Cape papers give the following details:

The loss of the 2d Regiment was occasioned by the defection of a party of levies, who were marching through a defile. Two columns were surrounded by the enemy.

Their captain (Captain Oldham) was killed, and four sergeants, and nineteen rank and file; wounded, rank and file, seventy-three; missing, rank and file, eight. The advancement of a relief prevented further loss.

It is understood that the Kaffirs are collecting from five thousand to six thousand men.

There seems to be no prospect whatever of an early termination of the war.

Col. Mackinnon and Col. Eyre had returned from patrols in the Fish River bush, having suffered severe loss without any thing done. The official account of losses in the Fish River bush is more dismal than it was even supposed to be. The return shows twenty-nine men were killed on the spot—two have since died of their wounds, and eight are unaccounted for, but have, there is little doubt, fallen by the hand of the enemy. Loss in killed, thirty-nine; the same number wounded.

These casualties include six officers, being eight per cent. of the total number. The body of one of the soldiers of the "Queen's" was found surrounded by five Kaffirs who had fallen with him in that mortal strife.

Deceased.—We learn from the Marksville Villager that Gen. P. Covillion died at his residence near Hydropolis, in this State, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, November 29, 1851.

The amount of business transacted in our general market has been rather less than than usual this week, attributable partly to the intervention of a Thanksgiving holyday, and also of some fears of rainy weather. Cotton was in active request early in the week, owing to favorable advices from Europe, and prices advanced materially, but within a day or two the improvement has been partially lost. Sugar is rather lower, but Molasses has been firm and in brisk demand. Tobacco, Flour, and Provisions generally, have not varied materially in price, but the latter have a downward tendency.

The Cunard steamer Niagara is now in her seventh day from Liverpool, having left that port for New York on the 22d inst. Her advices may be expected by telegraph about the middle of the coming week.

Cotton—Our last weekly review left the Cotton market firm at an advance of ¼ of a cent, which had followed immediately upon the favorable news received by the Liverpool steamer Africa. On Saturday the inquiry continued good, and 5,000 bales changed hands at full prices. On Monday morning we laid before our readers the Atlantic's news, of another ¼ advance, followed immediately by the Asia's, confirming those before received, and stating the week's sales at Liverpool at the large amount of 70,000 bales. This intelligence at once induced factors to advance their rates, and the business of Monday and Tuesday, amounting to about 12,000 bales, showed an advance of ¼@⅜ cent on nearly all qualities. On Wednesday, however, buyers refused to go on at the full prices demanded, and barely 1500 bales found purchasers at easier rates. Thursday was a holyday, and being rainy withal, the sales were confined to 600 bales. Yesterday was also indecisive, and but few purchasers made their appearance, who took some 2600 bales, making the entire sales of the week 21,500 bales, mostly on European account, but a portion on speculation. Prices have lost ¼@¼ cent of the advance, the market closing at our quotations. The receipts at this port since the 1st of Sept. are 347,017 bales, against 245,340 to the same date last year, and at all the United States ports there is now an increase, compared with last year, of 38,714 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5⅝@6	Mooting Fair	8¼@8¾
Ordinary	6⅜@6⅞	Fair	8⅞@9⅞
Middling	7⅛@7½	Prime	9⅞@10
Good Middling	7⅝@8	Choice and Fine	[illegible]

Cotton and Tobacco Statement.

	Cotton, bales.	Tobacco, pkds.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1851	55,813	23,861
Received past week	35,613	187
" previously	311,404—347,017	3,261— 3,448
	402,830	27,309
Exported past week	32,819	148
" previously	291,110—323,929	12,526—12,674
Stock on hand, not cleared	78,901	14,635

Tobacco—We have to notice only a moderate demand in the Tobacco market, and during the week some 700 hhds have found purchasers, all, however, on private terms, with the exception of 11 hhds Mason county (low Admitted) at 6½c round. As the rates are suppressed by factors in nearly every instance, it is difficult to form any opinion about prices, but they are said to be steady, especially for the lower grades, and we still quote common leaf at 3@4½; fair, 5@6; Leaf, Inferior and Common, 5@6½; Fair to Fine, 6½@8½; Choice, 9@7½c ⅌ lb. The whole stock left sale is said not to exceed 3000 hhds.

Sugar—With a heavy supply in the Sugar market, holders found it necessary to give way, and the market opened on Saturday at a decline of ⅛c ⅌ lb. At the reduction purchasers were found for about 500 hhds on that day; but on Monday further allowance was insisted upon, and some sales remained to yield, nothing was done. On Tuesday, however, prices fell lower, and buyers came freely forward, taking nearly 1000 hhds. On Wednesday about 600 hhds were sold, at firm prices for the better qualities, but easier for the lower. Thursday was a holyday, and rainy, and only 150 hhds were disposed of; but yesterday the demand was again good and fully 1200 hhds were taken at previous rates, the sales thus reaching 2300 hhds for the week, which we notice our quotations to the following range: Inferior to Common, 2¾@3¼; Fair to Fully Fair, 3¼@3½; Prime and Choice, 3¾@3¾c ⅌ lb.

Week's receipts, 3214 hhds—exports, 468.

Molasses—The demand has been good throughout the week, and freely met by receipts, the sales amounting to about 2000 bbls, including 1500 taken yesterday. Prices have improved slightly, the market opening on Saturday at 25½@26, and closing at 26½@27c ⅌ gallon for prime and choice parcels. Some lots of dark inferior Molasses, sold early in the week at 24c. We have also heard of three crops sold recently in plantation parcels, amounting to 60,000 gallons, for future delivery, at 30c ⅌ gallon. They were taken for the West.

Week's receipts, 10,420 bbls—exports, 1762.

Flour—The Flour market has presented an inactive appearance since our last weekly review. The supply has, however, been very light, but prices are feebly sustained. The sales, including 1000 bbls taken yesterday, sum up barely 3000 bbls, at the following range of prices: Fair and unbranded St. Louis, $4 50@$4 62½; Superfine, $4 87½@$4 00 for Illinois and St. Louis, and $4 37½@$4 75 ⅌ bbl for Fancy and extra brands. We have also noticed some sales of Sour at $2 50@$3. There have been little or no Ohio in market.

Week's receipts, 12,376 bbls—exports, 2840.

Grain—With a rather heavier stock prices tell on Saturday, but in the latter part of the week the supply has been limited and prices have improved. The week's sales, including 3500 sacks taken yesterday, embrace about 17,000 sacks, latterly at 41c for ordinary mixed, 44@45 for mixed and white, and 45@46c ⅌ bushel for yellow....Oats have been firm, with moderate sales at 32@33c ⅌ bushel for St. Louis....Of Bran we heard of only a few small sales at 90c ⅌ 100 lbs....There has been no Wheat offering.

Week's receipts of Corn, 19,534 sacks—exports, 860.

Provisions—The demand for Pork has been mostly confined to retail parcels at $12 75@$13 ⅌ bbl, but we noticed a sale early in the week, of nearly 500 bbls, without inspection, at $14 25 ⅌ bbl....Beef continues scarce and dull, and may be quoted at $13 50@$14 00 ⅌ bbl for Mess, and $10 75@$11 00 for prime....Bacon has been inactive, and we have noticed only retail transactions at 9¼@9¾c for prime Sides, and 8½c ⅌ lb for choice Shoulders....The demand for Lard has been quite limited and prices have further given way. The sales of the week comprise some 500 bbls at 7c for No. 1, and 6½c for prime; and 900 kegs at 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb, the inside figure being the ruling rate, latterly, for prime....Western Butter has sold slowly at 11@13; and Cheese at 6¼@7c ⅌ lb.

Rice—But little has been doing in this article since our last, but prices have been rather firmer. The principal sale has been 20 tierces fair Carolina at 3½c ⅌ lb, but holders have been asking 3¾c for a strictly prime article. Some 120 casks slightly damaged were sold early in the week, by auction, at $3 00@$3 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Whisky—The receipts continue very light, and the stock is much reduced; prices have consequently been pretty firm, though the demand has been limited. The transactions of the week include 100 bbls Rectified, sold on Wednesday, in several lots, at 20@20½c ⅌ gallon, which have since been the asking rates. The rates for Raw are nominal.

Bagging and Rope—We have noticed only a retail demand for these article during the week, and the transactions have been at unchanged prices, say 13½@14c for Bagging, and 5¾@6¼c for Rope, according to quality, brand, etc. The last sales of India Bagging were at 12½@13c ⅌ lb.

Gunny Bags—We have a further slight decline to notice in this article, with a very limited demand. Retail purchases have sold generally at 24@29½c for bundles and bales, and a lot of 400 in bundles were taken on Thursday at the inside rate. The principal sale of the week was 27,000 bags on private terms.

Salt—We have no sales of moment to report, though there are some further arrivals. An offer of 85c ⅌ sack for a cargo of bleached Coarse, to arrive, was refused early in the week. The rates from second hands, are $1 00@$1 10 for Coarse and Fine, free of drayage. A cargo of 4700 bushels Turks Island sold at 32c, on time.

Coffee—The demand for Coffee has been good during the week, and prices have advanced ¼c ⅌ lb. The sales of the week embrace fully 12,000 bags Rio, the opening rates being 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb for new, and the market closing at 8¾@9c ⅌ lb. Three further cargoes, embracing 12,685 bags have arrived from Rio Janeiro, making the direct imports since the 1st of September 95,091 bags. The stock in first hands last evening was about 55,000 bags.

Candles—The market continues dull. Star Candles have sold in small lots at 18@19c ⅌ lb, according to quality, brand, etc.

Hay—Prices are higher, and yesterday 1000 bales New York Hay were sold from store at a price equal to $15 50 ⅌ ton.

Lime—The rates from second hands have been $1 25@$1 37½ ⅌ bbl for Thomaston, etc. We have heard of no further cargo sales, and no arrivals.

Lead—We hear of no further transactions in this article. The last sale we saw was at $3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs for Lower Mines.

Hemp—No sales yet reported in this market.

Tallow—We still quote city rendered at 6½c ⅌ lb, but without any transactions to report.

Spirits Turpentine—We noticed a sale of 20 bbls, on the Levee, on Tuesday, at 60c ⅌ gallon; and yesterday 50 bbls at 49c—a rapid decline.

Freights—The Freight market has been very dull, and, notwithstanding the large Cotton sales made early in the week, the only full engagement reported up to Thursday night was a ship for Havre at ¾ cent. To New York, shipments have been made at ¼ cent for Cotton.

Exchanges—The demand has been quite fair, and the rates generally firm. We quote.

Sterling	109@110
France	5.10@5.25
New York sixty-day Bills	1¼@2¼ ⅌ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	par@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Friday Evening, November 28, 1851.

Arrived during the past week, 837 head of Beef Cattle, 285 Hogs, 465 Sheep, 36 Cows, and 252 Calves and Yearlings. The market continues well supplied with Western and Texas Beef Cattle, but the stock of Hogs and Sheep remains moderate. An ample stock of Milch Cows is offering. Calves are scarce.

—PRICES—

Beef Cattle (Western)	[illegible]
" (Texas, etc)	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	62 50@$3 75 ⅌ head.
Milch Cows	$35@$50 ⅌ head.
Calves and Yearlings	$8 00@$9 00 ⅌ head.

New Orleans Money Market.

CORRECTED DAILY BY W. W. WHITE & CO.
Exchange Office, 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

EXCHANGE.

London, 60 days	7½@9 ⅌ cent. premium.
Paris, 60 days	5f. 20@5f. 27½
New York, 60 days	1½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
New York, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Boston, 60 days	1½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Boston, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, 60 days	1½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

GOLD.

California Gold	$17@$17 25 ⅌ ounce.
Mexican Dollars	1½@¾ ⅌ cent. premium.
Sovereigns	$4 84@$4 87.
Spanish Doubloons	$16 50@$17 00.
Mexican and South American Doubloons	$15 50@$15 75.

WESTERN BANKS.

Ohio	¼@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Indiana	¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Kentucky	¾@1 ⅌ cent. discount.
Tennessee	1¼@2¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Missouri	¾@1 ⅌ cent. discount.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Alabama State Bank and Branches	1@2 ⅌ cent. discount.
Bank of Mobile	¾@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Georgia and South Carolina	1@1½ ⅌ cent. discount.
North Carolina	1½@2½ ⅌ cent. discount.
Virginia	1@2 ⅌ cent. discount.
Commercial and Agricultural, Galveston	¼@1 ⅌ ct. dis.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, November 29, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Brenson ship Rebecca, Casebolm, Bremen, Voigts & Jeanesand
Ship Macedonia, Snow, Boston, L H Gale
Ship Union, Davis, New York, J O Woodruff & co
Brig John A Taylor, Sleeper, Matanzas, Wm J Dewey
Schr Clarion, Blackney, Apalachicola, E G Rogers & co

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Auld, from Chagres 15th, via San Juan de Nicaragua 19th inst, to C J Meeker & co—2 mp
Ship Cheshire, Rich, 17 days from Long Island, to H Leland —25 mp
Brship Sea King, Key, from Liverpool 23d September, to Jas Wilson—Punt.
Schr Lion, Pendell, 2 days from Pensacola, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Glendy Burke, White, from Vicksburg,
J M Red, Hall, from Ouachita,
J T Doswell, Cathcart, from Ravelet Canal,
Jamestown, Dodge, from St Louis,
Monmouth, Irwin, from Memphis and Natchez No 2, Leathers, from Hard Times,
Optimia, Gordon, from Fort Hudson,
St James, Kershaw, from Yazoo City,
Town of Defiance, Hanbury, from the Lakes—towed down —and to sea on the 21st inst, ship St Peter and brig Mary Elizabeth—brought up ships Cheshire and Sea King.

Exports.

BREMEN—Per ship Rebecca: 250 bales cotton, 50 bbls flour, 250 sacks tobacco, 2800 staves, 4 cases snuff.
BOSTON—Per ship Macedonia: 1450 bales cotton.
NEW YORK—Per ship Union: 774 bales cotton, 25 bales wool, 14 qr hemp, 79 do broom-corn, 272 bbls molasses, 70 do castor oil, 1005 pigs lead, 41 bxs tobacco, 82 pkgs mdse.
MATANZAS—Per brig John A Taylor: Lot of matings and sundries.
APALACHICOLA—Per schr Clarion: 5 hhds sugar, 350 bbls flour, 150 do whisky, 42 casks bacon, 200 sacks corn, 20 kegs pork.

Imports.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Sea King: 3600 bags salt, 100 tons coal J Wilson.
LONG ISLAND—Per ship Cheshire: 20,000 bushels salt H Leland &co.
HAVANA—Per schr Lion: 40 bales cotton to Ward, Jonas &co—35,000 feet lumber to master.

Receipts of Produce.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Jamestown: 300 sks oat, 301 do bran, 1 do middlings, 50 sks corn Harrill, Gayle & Co—10 sks Rice, Frost &co—71 bales leather B L Hann—4 kegs butter, 5 bbls eggs C Schneider—80 sks corn, 1 bbl wax M Barton—50 do lard, 50 sks corn Harrill, Gayle & Co—125 sks oats C Tay or &co—75 sks corn, 31 sks bran, 193 do apples A Thompson—1 box J W Stanton &co—1 box tobacco West & Summers—14 bales cotton M Irwin—80 do J & G Cohen—8 do Cherry, Henderson &co—sundries to order—Total, 22 bales cotton.
VICKSBURG—Per steamer Glendy Burke: 242 bales cotton, 1 do wool, 11 do hemp, 1 do feathers, 1 do tobacco, 1 do leather, Green &co—153 J G Cooke &co—148 Wright, Williams &co—152 J B Byrne &co—126 Watt & Dechanine—113 R Beckman—101 Jackson &co—105 G Burke &co—108 Payne & Harrison—100 Henderson & Fosie—99 M Greenwood &co—1 do Buckner & Stanton—76 Ward & Jones—52 Downs, Cuddy &co—92 Brander, Williams &co—31 G Cossoux—23 Bogert, Foley & Avery—41 E Miller, Cottman &co—40 R Hunter &co—31 R Nugent &co—30 Buchannon, Cotton &co—32 J T Doswell—32 Robson & Allen—23 Frenson, Fowler &co—21 Hodgsonville & Green—15 J H Shepherd—15 Bragg, Wilson &co—13 J H Moore—3 Mottowell, Mills &co—7 do Fearn, Donegan &co—7 Bradley, Wilson &co—5 Oakey & Hawkins—1 Lewis, Fatman &co—6 A J Wright &co—1 B H Frost &co—9 Curry & Pierson—5 Cleveland, Bros &co—9 bales in st, order—Total, 2094 bales cotton.
YAZOO CITY—Per steamer St James: 267 bales cotton Fajen &co—1 do Wright, Williams &co—1 do Wright &co—1 do Green &co—142 Fellows &co—21 Watt & Dechanine—25 J B Byrne &co—73 Lowe, Pattison &co—68 Nailor, Cox &co—51 Gorham & McIlhenny—61 Mulhearn, Shaw & co—30 do steamer D B Mosby—53 G M Pinckard &co—30 McKenzie, Cottin &co—47 Ward & Jones—32 Fearn, Donegan &co—31 Greenwood Bros—30 Bragg, Williams &co—30 Dunn, McLean &co—29 Robson & Allen—25 W Jackson &co—12 G Pollard —11 Purvis, wood &co—11 Brander, Williams &co—5 H Blackmer & Buchanan, Carroll &co—7 McKee, Hallam &co—5 Cleveland, Bros &co—9 Bonner & Smith—4 Hewitt, A Mittelberger &co—5 Sparks, J J Worth &co—4 do tobacco Payne & Harrison—Total, 4770 bales cotton.
PORT MICHIGAN—Per steamer Monmouth: 180 bales cotton Fellows &co—197 do Bradley, Wilson &co—132 Wright, Williams &co—142 Freeman, Fowler &co—161 Robson & Allen —174 Fearn, Donegan &co—8 Watt & Dechanine—100 Mc Buck & Peck—246 McGregor & Alloway—106 J B Byrne & co—117 M White &co—152 O Nesom &co—42 do Ward & Jones—27 Fearn, Donegan &co—38 M Greenwood &co—30 J & G Cohen—41 Brander, Williams &co—12 G Burke &co—10 Lowe, Pattison &co—7 Bonner & Smith—56 J D Fuller &co—18 Cherry, Henderson &co—57 Moore, Tones & co—30 G Lucas &co—10 Purvis, Wood &co—8 R Nugent &co—71 M D Cooper &co—6 Savage, Williams &co—7 A L Gaines—2 H Preston &co—8 B Walker &co—9 W Jackson &co—30 do, 6 as S Elliot, Bros &co—Total 2340 bales cotton.
PORT HUDSON—Per steamer Ophelia: 215 bales cotton Oakey & Hawkins—129 do J B Byrne &co—83 Wright, Williams &co—41 Buss or Smith—29 Payne & Harrison—15 A J Wright &co—30 A Mittelberger &co—15 R Rae, Coffman &co—5 Jackson, Bullock &co—3 Bogert, Foley & Avery —4 Henderson & Foster—4 Watt & Dechanine—25 bhds sugar 4 hhds do molasses E Leonard &co—2 do 4 bbls sugar Jas Lobit &co—10 do, 9 bbls molasses J B Bellocq—30 do, 12 bbls sugar R Millikin—12 do, 10 bbls molasses Augustin & Thibodeaux—2 hhds sugar Daniel & co—20 sks corn Harrill, Gayle & Co—Fellows &co—29 do N C Hart—6 do 4 H Moore—41 do 7 bl do Richey, Bunkey, &co—50 bbls do Reily, Campbell & co—Total, 641 bales cotton, 24 hhds sugar, 206 bbls sugar, 20 bbls molasses.
HARD TIMES—Per steamer Natchez No 2: 663 bales cotton Buckner & Stanton—522 do W Jackson &co—293 do Watt & Dechanine—209 R Beck—175 Wright, Williams & co—152 Henderson & Fosie—144 Bogert, Foley & Avery—126 J B Byrne &co—107 W E Leverah &co—110 S Nicholson &co—90 Lowe, Pattison &co—47 Frazier, Williams & co—39 R Nugent &co—39 H W Bragg &co—38 Ward & Jones —34 D R Carroll—25 Thornhill & McIlhenny—24 Oakey & Hawkins—23 J C Ricks &co—23 Moore, Coffman &co—22 Payne & Harrison—21 G M Pinckard &co—18 Fellows &co —16 Noble, Lewis, Fatman &co—9 Cleveland, Bros &co—8 J K Shaw &co—Total, 3061 bales cotton.
RAVELET CANAL—Per steamer J T Doswell: 18 hhds sugar, 32 bbls molasses, 1 do Egan—20 do P Rotchford—20 do C Oliver—30 do E Shiff—30 do J Berthoud—30 do H Norton &co—24 do Ingenuity & Ferm—50 sks rice J Avetsundries to order.
OUACHITA—Per steamer J M Reff: 70 bales cotton to Nailor, Cox & co—1 do Watt & Dechanine—1 do Buckner & Stanton—15 do Fellows &co—13 do Oakey & Hawkins—10 do E H Pomroy—46 hhds sugar Ar Mittenberger—25 do J B Byrne &co—20 do Tolefson & Taylor—20 bbls molasses 1 O Connell—72 do J H Shepherd—31 do R Brugier—sundries to order—Total, 146 bales cotton.

FLATBOATS.

—Second Municipality—

CINCINNATI—Per Smith's boat: 1080 bbls lard Martin, Owen &co.

Passengers.

Per ship Sea King, from Liverpool—31 in steerage.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

[Note.—In the First municipality (designated in the following by "1st"), the Nos. commence at the Railroad and run up. In the Second (2d), the Nos. commence above the Steamboat Landing, No. 1 being Railroad Landing.—In the Third (3d), the Nos. commence at the Railroad and run down, No. 1 being Ferry