NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1851.

Later from the Rio Grande.

The steam-ship Fanny, Capt. Pennock, arrived last evening from the Brazos, having left on the 1st. From the extracts appended, it will be seen that the Revolution party is still quiet, but the Rio Bravo, which is favorable to that party, intimates that the affair is not yet ended. That paper gives the following extract of a letter from Rio Grande City, dated November 23:

"We are all anxiously expecting the news of a battle of a desperate character, and by the time you receive this, there is very little doubt but the arms of Carvajal will have gained a victory commensurate with the exigencies of the great occasion. His force is now about 500 of the best fighting men of the country. He has been for the last ten days, purging his army of the men who have been so *famous* for giving a reputation of a disreputable character, and now probably boasts of a set of men second to none in point of honor and respectability which the country has ever seen. He is getting every day more and more qualified to meet the emergencies of his great and growing cause.

"By strict attention to his men, and persevering endeavors to enforce discipline among all his troops, he has a force combining the strength of the regular army, together with the zeal and enthusiasm of the volunteer service. We hear every day of large bodies of men preparing themselves to join him early in the coming month."

The American Flag, a paper recently established in Brownsville, and opposed to the revolution party, makes the following remarks in relation to it:

"It is generally believed that Captain Ford, who acted so conspicuous a part heretofore in this movement, has gone into the interior of Texas to raise auxiliary forces for Carvajal's camp. Should he meet with any considerable success in his undertaking, there will speedily follow a renewal of the commotion and disturbances on this frontier; in fact, there is no calculating what may not be attempted or what the result. One thing is very clear—that if further struggles are made by this force, it will almost have lost its Mexican character, and become utterly a war of invasion, as, after what has occurred, and the feeling manifested, Col. Carvajal will no longer lead. It is preposterous to suppose that a force composed almost entirely of Texans could have that confidence in a Mexican leader which would insure the least hope of success. Captain, now Colonel, Ford is said to be the man in whose hands the command will be invested, while the name of Carvajal will be used merely to give complexion to the affair. For the honor of our State we hope that no force can be raised in the interior to invade a bordering and friendly nation."

The same paper has the following:

"There is in circulation such a variety of rumors and reports in regard to this gentleman and his followers, that we are left in doubt as to what are his designs for the future, or what his present strength and purposes. One party represents him in a weak and distracted condition, with no prospects for any further disturbance of the elements, while others confidently represent him as occupying a very advantageous position, and industriously engaged in recruiting his forces, preparatory to another onslaught on Matamoros. Which is his true position a very brief time will develop, for one thing is certain, the Central Government is sending on this line a very large and well appointed force to crush him and his cause.

Gen. Uraga has just arrived at Gen. Avalos' headquarters with a large force from San Luis Potosi. It is expected that he will take command of the post at Matamoros, and that Gen. Avalos will retire to some other position. Gen. Uraga has the reputation of being a brave officer and accomplished gentleman. This acquisition to the defences of Matamoros has had the effect to give confidence to its citizens, and those doing business across the river, that no further molestation will be offered them by the invading forces of Carvajal. We trust their hopes are not destined to be confounded—that we shall be spared the witnessing a repetition of the distress of families and the wanton destruction of property which so conspicuously marked the steps of the besiegers on their former visit. Should Carvajal again attempt the capture of Matamoros, he will find much less sympathy on this side of the river, and a much more hostile and determined spirit to oppose every step he may take, among every class of the citizens of that devoted city. We do not believe that Col. Carvajal is in a condition to attempt any movement of the kind, nor do we for one moment suppose he will make such an attempt.

A letter from Los Palmas to the Rio Bravo states that Gen. Jauregi was on the way from Monterey, with the purpose to appropriate the "Booty and Beauty" of Camargo to the purposes of his rancheros and Indians. For reasons best known to himself, he halted at Alamas.

The same letter says that a detachment of Carvajal's soldiers has seized several wagons of goods sent from Matamoros for Monterey, in the neighborhood of La Cosa.

The Rio Bravo learns that orders have been received from the Government at Mexico, that goods not contraband, entered under the *late tariff* of the ex-officio Government, General Avalos, have permission to be taken into the interior, bonds being required for the difference between the rates fixed by law, and the amounts already paid under the revolutionary tariff aforesaid.

Immediately on his arrival at Matamoros, Gen. Uraga issued a proclamation. It is in that quiet, unassuming style, for which Mexican Generals are noted. Here is the said proclamation:

Jose Lopez Uraga, General-in-Chief of the Brigade of his name, and of operations against the towns of the North

People of the Frontier: Honored with the command of the operations, by superior orders from the Government of the Nation, I find myself among you, and will commence to comply with my duty.

My heart sickens at seeing the incendiarism, the murders, and all other sorts of crimes committed by that horde of highwaymen against this valorous Matamoros; but thou wilt soon be avenged, and those pirates will pay for their crimes.

It is necessary to see it in order to believe it, that in a friendly nation was collected that horde of infamous beings in order to assassinate us; it is only by having seen it, can it be believed that a neighboring people saw with indifference your houses burning, and that when you went to save from the flames your children and your property, you were fired upon and murdered when unarmed! Ah! that was infamous! We will bestow this deed to history, that Nations may judge us.

People of the Frontier, come to my side; I am but your brother, your friend and your protector, and as such will behave. Let us defend our Independence and our homes, by destroying this *Cannaille* that invades us. We are a nation, we are not a nation nor are they men, but horrible beasts whose extermination is important to humanity. Let us forever make an example of those pirates, that they may learn to fear our arms, as there are no laws to restrain them in their own country.

People of the Frontier: I would not like to speak of some of you who are found among the foreigners, assisting to destroy your country and your friends; those traitors cast a stain on the name of Mexico; they are an affront to Tamaulipas, and are no longer your brothers. May Heaven deliver them if we find them in the ranks of the foreigners! there shall be no pardon for them; the assassins of their parents and their brothers, the law abandons them.

Citizens of Camargo, Mier, Reynosa, and Guerrero, soon will my troops be in your homes, and you will see them observe the best order and subordination, for they only come to defend you. I protest that our cause and our interests are one and the same. Unite your efforts to mine, and let us imitate the heroic inhabitants of this city, who under the orders of the brave General Don Francisco Avalos despised death.

Matamoros, November 22, 1851. JOSE L. URAGA.

The Mexican generals are much better at writing proclamations, than at fighting. General Avalos serves up the following:

Mexican Army, Brigade Avalos—Francisco Avalos, General in Chief of the Troops on the Frontier of the North:

The circumstances in which, as yet, a portion of this frontier finds itself, compel me, in accordance with article 1st, treatise 7th, title 2d of the General Regulations of the Army, in force by virtue of the laws of the Republic, to make the following provisions:

1st. In accordance with the sovereign provisions from the August Congress of the Union, no other port for the commerce of this frontier is known, but that of Matamoros, while Camargo continues in a state of revolt: I do declare, as the only crossings of the river, both for commerce as well as passengers, or any other legal traffic, the two known by the names of "La Garita de la Cruz," and that of Freeport; the crossing of the river at any other point, both in the vicinity of this city and the towns of the North, being prohibited while the circumstances of war may last. Foreigners, who violate these provisions by coming over armed in any number, although there should be but one, will be punished by death, according to the Supreme order in force of the 17th of June, 1843. Those who may do it, unarmed, foreigners as well as Mexicans, shall be subject to a correctional penalty of four months' imprisonment, and all goods they may bring over are declared to be spoils of war.

As the provisions of these circumstances, (which with deep regret I find myself obliged to adopt,) may have some exceptions, as, for instance, respecting those families, which, by war or other unforeseen events, were compelled to cross the river in this neighborhood, as well as at the towns above, in which case they would violate the provisions of the foregoing article, they may apply in the direction of the towns above to General Don José Lopez Uraga, who has instructions accordingly, and to myself in this city and its neighborhood, who will attend to whatever cases may occur. General Uraga will cause provisions to be landed at such points about the towns as he may think proper.

I especially call attention to the provisions in force in the Republic, respecting the use of passports, both by foreigners as well as natives, without which document they cannot legally cross the river.

I order this provision to be published by beat of drum, [bando,] in this city, for its most exact fulfilment, communicating the same to the towns of the North and settlements immediately on the river, that no one may plead ignorance.

FRANCISCO AVALOS.

M. Gardetta, Secretary.

Matamoros, November 21, 1851.

The Rio Bravo of the 26th says:

At the last term of the District Court held for Starr county, a few weeks since, the Grand Jury found a true bill for manslaughter against Brevet Major J. H. La Motte, commanding U. S. forces at Ringgold Barracks, in that county, and Assistant Surgeon Campbell, surgeon of the post. The facts charged against these gentlemen were of a most atrocious character, being no less than having caused the death of a prisoner, by gross inhumanity, inattention, and neglect of official duty, in suffering him to lie, while in a state of perilous sickness, with irons on his limbs, in the filth and impure air of a prison-room. The impression that these were the true facts of the case, caused such a state of feeling as induced a demand for a change of venue to this county, which was granted, and the trial came off a few days since before Judge Arrington. The result was the acquittal of Dr. Campbell and the dismissal of the case without trial against Major La Motte. The evidence in the case being the same against both officers, the Judge stated, as his opinion, that no conviction could be had in the case, and a *nolle prosequi* was accordingly entered by the District Attorney, Mr. Howard. The verdict gives universal satisfaction.

An affray occurred at Edinburgh, Texas, some days ago, between Dr. Evarto and a Capt. Ross, which resulted in the death of the latter, who is said to have been in fault.

Later from Oregon.

Our dates from Oregon are to October 24. We glean the following from the papers:

Important gold discoveries have been made on Queen Charlotte's Island.

The Statesman of the 21st says:

Another of T'Vault's party has arrived in safety; five safe and four murdered. This gentleman is Mr. Davenport. He brings no further accounts; is uninjured except by exposure, having been twelve days in the mountains, subsisting entirely on roots.

Mr. Davenport thinks the remainder of the party were all killed by the Indians. He was pursued and passed by them, but by keeping the mountains he eluded them, and arrived at Gardiner, after twelve days of the most intense suffering. He had nothing left but hat and boots when he arrived. He states there is a large tract of fine farming country on the Coquille river, which river can be navigated for forty miles. He says the Indians are very numerous.

Mr. Williams is suffering much from his wounds, but will probably recover.

The following items we take from the Spectator:

The immigrants, with the exception of not more than fifty wagons, are all in, and those will soon be here. The immigration has been unusually healthy, and generally in fine spirits. They have brought into the Territory a great number of cattle and horses, and, as a general thing, have plenty of money.

A. A. Skinner, Indian Agent, left for the Rogue river country on Tuesday last, the place assigned him for future operations. He has gone prepared to make the Indians presents, which, when distributed, will no doubt have a tendency to render permanent the good feeling that now prevails.

The portion of country assigned E. A. Starling, is north of the Columbia river.

The Indian Agent, Mr. Wampoot, who has been for some time on the Utila river, returned to this city eight or ten days ago, under rather unfavorable circumstances, caused by violations of instructions, which were clear, express and not to be misunderstood. This rendered his recall necessary, he having disgraced his position, and proved himself unworthy the trust confided in him by the Government.

Within the past week a large number of persons have started for the mines. Some of this year's immigrants have joined them, and are about to sow their first "wild oats." It is generally believed that the mines will yield pretty fair wages this winter. In the dry diggings (Shasta) nothing has been done since the weather gave out last spring

There were six steamboats of various sizes, and nine sail vessels, consisting of brigs, barks, and schooners, lying at our docks a few mornings since. This was something of a fleet to be engaged in loading and unloading at a place where one year ago it was considered something of an event for a single vessel to arrive. It simply evinces the increase of trade and commerce at this point.

The Catholics are building a new church in Portland. It is nearly completed, and will be dedicated in a few days.

The U. S. troops under the command of Major Hathaway, have been removed from Astoria to Vancouver.

A Singular Scene.—In Newton, on Monday, the interest felt in the election of Representatives was intense, and probably the vote was the greatest ever thrown in the town, being 754, or 56 more than at the State election. Among the incidents of the day, was the appearance at the polls of a father, leading up his three blind sons to vote, who all deposited their envelopes in the ballot box. The envelopes contained white tickets, and at the announcement of the result of the election of two whig representatives, none seemed more pleased than these three blind men, who manifested their satisfaction by clapping their hands. [Boston Traveler.

Doing Service.—The Sharpshooter, iron steamvessel, has arrived at Portsmouth from the Brazil station. She has been very successful in capturing slavers, having taken as many as nine during her service on the coast, viz: One brigantine, with slave equipments, off Rio, by cruising; one brigantine, equipped for slave trade, off Rio, by cruising; one top sail schooner, equipped for slave trade, out of Mocabe, by information; one top-sail schooner, fully equipped, off Campos, by cruising (she was heavily armed, and had been chased four days previously by the Sharpshooter, and had then a cargo of slaves on board); one cutter, off Maguinas, having seventy-four slaves (twenty six had died on the passage over), taken by cruising; one brig, fully equipped off St. Paul's, Bahia, taken by cruising; one schooner, empty, off Rio, by information, (this was the Valaroso); one brig, off Bukos, one hundred and two slaves on board, taken by cruising, on information; one schooner, taken out of Tiguoca river by four boats and thirty-six men of the Sharpshooter, and one boat and six men of the Locust.

Kossuth.—As this name is now in every body's lips, it is best to pronounce it correctly. The true pronunciation is *Kos-shoot*, placing the accent on the first syllable. At first view, such a pronunciation seems inconsistent with the orthography; but recollect that *sh* in the German and other kindred languages is equivalent to *t* with us, and open the *o* as in *Union*, and the mystery is solved. [Journal of Commerce.

Our impression is that the name is pronounced as if it were written *Kos-shut*, with the accent on the last syllable. [Evening Post.

The impression of the Post is entirely wrong, being founded on a misapprehension of the force of the letters in the Magyar language. *S* in that language is equivalent to our *sh*. The Journal of Commerce is more nearly right. The name is pronounced *Kosh-yoot* or *Kosh-ut* (u as in Union) with the emphasis on the first syllable and the second short. [N. Y. Tribune.

Short Widowhood.—A few days since an Englishman died in the outskirts of the city, leaving a blooming widow to mourn his departure. She was of Irish birth, and received the condolence of many of her kind-hearted countrymen, who went with her to the burying ground to see that the last sad rites were performed toward the deceased. It seems, however, among her condolers were two who had another object in view, that of rescuing their countrywomen from her state of widowhood. Before the grave had been filled, one of them stepped forward and made known his pretensions to the widow and the bystanders, claiming a former intimacy as the strong ground why he done so. This was demurred to by another of the party, who also laid claim to her hand, and as she was unwilling, when referred to, to make a choice between them, they went to work to decide the matter by force of arms. A general engagement ensued, resulting in bloody noses, etc., the widow all the time looking on with unconcern until it was closed, when she gave her hand to the victor, and they walked off as "man and wife." [San Francisco Courier.

How the Queen of England got her Name.—A correspondent of the Express relates the fact, that the reason why the reigning sovereign in England was called by a name so different from that of any of her predecessors on the throne, was the disinclination of her father, the late Duke of Kent, to have her called by the name of any preceding Queen. This disinclination, the correspondent says, arose from a reflection on the fact that almost all the *Seconds*, on the throne, had met banishment, deposition, or violent death. The coincidence is certainly very striking.

It has been decided to call the new hotel in front of Niblo's Garden, New York, the Metropolitan Hotel. The Messrs. Leland, of the Citizen, are to be the managers.

In Peoria (Ill.) the only jury soldiers five pence a day, was in one case, for "Jesus was observed, "Ah! that kind of a low murder."

Traitor Arnold.—The Norwich, Conn., Courant says: "The last remaining relative of Benedict Arnold, who honored Norwich by being born here, was carried to the poor-house three or four days ago by one of our selectmen. She was cousin to the traitor, and remembers him well—and spoke with seeming resentment and indignation of his having been 'driven out of the country.' She is ninety-two years old, and when taken from the miserable hovel where she and a sister of hers who died three or four years ago, had lived, shunned, solitary, and in abject poverty for many years, the poor old creature was sitting, without a spark of fire to warm herself by, although the day was one of the coldest of the season.

"We have never been able to learn that there was any reason, except in the leprosy which clung to the traitor whom it was their misfortune to be allied to, why this woman and her sister, neither of whom was ever married, should have gone through life excluded from social life and intercourse by the inexorable ban of society. Yet such is the fact; and it furnishes a striking commentary upon the depth and strength of that feeling of loathing and execration with which the name of Benedict Arnold is linked, now and forever, in the popular mind."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, December 6, 1851.

Our market has presented a tolerably active appearance this week, especially in the department of Western Produce, though it will be seen that increased supplies, occasioned by the recent rise in the upper rivers, have led to a material decline in prices of some articles. Cotton and Sugar are rather lower, but Molasses has been firm and in active request. Tobacco has been dull, though without any alteration in the rates.

The Niagara is in her fourteenth day from Liverpool, and her accounts are hourly looked for by telegraph.

Cotton—In our last weekly review we had occasion to notice an advance in our great staple, occasioned by the favorable advices from Europe, which, however, had been almost entirely lost at the close of business. The market continued busy for purchasers throughout Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, and the sales of those three days—which comprised about 14,000 bales—showed a further reduction of fully ⅛ of a cent. On Wednesday and Thursday, factors exhibited more firmness, and on these two days 12,500 bales changed hands at steadier and more uniform prices. Yesterday the Humboldt's news of ⅛d advance at Liverpool being received, buyers came forward freely and nearly 20,000 bales were sold, making a total for the week of 35,500 bales, taken mainly for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, with some few parcels for our Eastern p s. Prices closed very firmly yesterday, at the quotations below. The receipts at this port since the 1st of Sept. are 349,317 bales, against 348,580 to the same date last year, and at all the United States ports there is now an increase, compared with last year, of 46,115 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5¾@6	Middling Fair	7⅞@8
Ordinary	6⅜@6⅝	Fair	8⅜@⅝
Middling	6⅞@7⅞	Good Fair	9 @9⅝
Good Middling	7⅛@7⅞	Good and Fine	nominal.

Cotton and Tobacco Statement.

	Cotton, bales.	Tobacco, hhds.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1851	15,260	23,871
Received past week	29,705	264
" previously	347,317—377,022	3,438— 3,702
	392,282	27,573
Exported past week	17,259	2,172
" previously	357,026—374,285	12,996—15,168
Stock on hand, not cleared	17,904	12,414

Tobacco—The market has been very quiet throughout the week, and up to yesterday morning the sales did not exceed 200 hhds, including 50 hhds of mixed lot and mostly low A) at 5¼, 25 a 6c, 6 hhds at 2¼, 1 at 4, 4 Missouri manufacture at 6, and 1 at 8¾c ℔ lb. The business has been altogether too trifling to indicate any change in prices, and we still quote: For Frosted, 3¾ @ 5¼c; Lugs, 3¾ @ 5; Leaf, Inferior and Common, 5@5¾; Fair to Fine, 6¼ @8¾; Choice, 7@7½c ℔ lb. The whole stock left on sale is said not to exceed 800 hhds.

Sugar—The supply of Sugar continues large and though there has been a good demand during a part of the week, prices have considerably fallen off. The sales of Saturday were limited to 200 hhds, but as holders gave way ⅛c on Monday, purchasers were found for 1200 hhds. On Tuesday the market was again heavy, but the sales amounted to 700 hhds, and on Wednesday 1000 hhds more were taken, with but little change in rates. On Thursday, however, there were but few buyers in the market, and only about 300 hhds found purchasers at a further slight reduction of ⅛c. Yesterday's sales embraced 1200 hhds at a decline of ⅛, so that our quotations are now as follows: Inferior to Common, 2@2¾; Fair to Fully Fair, 3¼@4¼; Prime and Choice, 4¾ @5½c ℔ lb.

Week's receipts, 6699 hhds—exports, 449.

Molasses—The receipts have been liberal, and met with a good demand throughout the week, though with slightly fluctuating prices. The sales sum up fully 900 bbls, including 1500 taken yesterday, the opening rates being 24@24½c, going on Wednesday to 23¾@24, and recovering on Thursday to 24@24½c ℔ gallon. Yesterday the ruling rate was 23½c.

Week's receipts, 10,270 bbls—exports, 5020.

Flour—The flour market has been quiet during the week, both the supply and demand having been limited. The week's sales reach barely 6500 bbls, of which 700 were taken yesterday. Prices are without any material alteration, and we retain our quotations of Friday, the closing rates, as follows: Unbranded St. Louis $3 50 @ $3 62½; superfine Illinois and St. Louis $3 87½@$4 00; and Fancy and Extra brands $4 00@$4 75 ℔ bbl.

Week's receipts, 9490 bbls—exports, 3750.

Grain—There has been a fair demand for Corn during a part of the week, and the receipts have mostly been taken as they landed, at previous rates. About 17,000 sacks have been disposed of at a range of 44@45c ℔ bushel for good mixed to very prime white, the ruling rates for yellow and white being 45@46c. The transactions of yesterday embraced about 5000 sacks.....Oats have been in moderate request at 32@35c ℔ bushel for St. Louis, and 30@33c for Ohio, etc.....Of Bran there have been a few sales at 85@87c ℔ 100 lbs.....The market continues bare of Wheat.

Week's receipts of Corn, 18,450 sacks—exports, 7890.

Provisions—The opening of navigation in the Ohio river has had the effect to depress prices of most articles of Provisions. Holders of Pork have been anxious to realize, especially for their stock of old, and have accepted lower rates. Some lots of new have arrived, and meet with more ready sale at $14 00@$15 ⅝ ℔ bbl for clear. The sales of old for the week embrace about 2600 bbls, of which 1200 were sold on Wednesday at $14 00 ℔ bbl for old Mess, $12 50 for M. O., and including 600 Mess without inspection, and part believed to be sour, at $12 12½ ℔ bbl. There have been sales since at the same rates for branded Mess, and at $12 25 for uninspected.....Bacon has been extremely dull, and has listerly declined 1¼@1½c ℔ lb. We noticed sales on Thursday of about 120 sides at 7¼@7½c ℔ lb.....Cut Meats are having been disposed of at the inside rate. Shoulders are very scarce and the rates nominal.....Beef has arrived more freely, and we have noticed sales of some 300 bbls at the reduced rates of $12 00@$13 00 for Mess, and $10 00@ — for Prime.....Lard has also declined, with few transactions, the latter of which have been at 7¾c for prime in barrels, and 8¼@8½c ℔ lb in kegs.....We noticed a sale of Bulk Sausage No. 1, on Thursday at 6½c ℔ lb.....Western Butter has sold generally at 10@13; and Cheese at 7¼@7½c ℔ lb. Of the latter 250 boxes sold on Thursday at 7¾c.

Rice—The market for this article has been dull at 3¼@3½c ℔ lb for Carolina, the outside rate for a very prime article only.

Whisky—The supply of this article was quite light during the early part of the week, and prices were steady at 20@20½c ℔ gallon until Wednesday evening. Since that day, however, the rates have declined fully 1c ℔ gallon, and we have noticed sales of some 500 bbls at 18¾@19c for Rectified, barrels for export offering only 18c ℔ gallon. Raw has been offered at 20c, without finding takers.

Bagging and Rope—We have noticed only small sales of Kentucky Bagging at 12½@14c, according to quality. The principal sale of Rope was 150 coils Missouri on Thursday at 6¾c, on short time with interest. India Bagging has sold recently, in very limited quantities, at 12½@13c ℔ yard.

Gunny Bags—There has been a better demand for this article at rather firmer prices. The sales include two lots of 400 bales each at 9¼, and two or three lots of 20 bales at 9¾ @9¾c.

Salt—A cargo of 2500 sacks Liverpool rather more than one half coarse, sold early in the week at 85c ℔ sack round. There have been several sales of bulk Salt, including two cargoes (12,000 bushels) of Toulon, on private terms, and 30,000 bushels Long Island (sold previous to arrival) at 21c ℔ bushel; also, 14,000 bushels Turks Island, yesterday, at 20c. The rates from second hands have been 21 @22c ℔ bushel for coarse and fine.

Coffee—The Coffee market has presented a heavy appearance during the past week, and prices have hardly been sustained. The sales embrace about 5.00 sacks Rio at a range of 8¼@8½c ℔ lb, mostly at 8¼@8½c, and the outside figures being realized only for small parcels of prime. Five cargoes, embracing 19,718 bags have arrived from Rio Janeiro during the past week, making the direct imports since the 1st of September 114,799 bags. The stock in first hands last evening was about 62,000 bags.

Candles—The rates for Star Candles remain at 18½@19c ℔ lb. The principal sale that we have noticed was 100 boxes at the inside rate, for cash. Sperm may be quoted at 40@41c, with a very dull market.

Hay—There has been only a moderate supply of Hay, and prices in the few sales that we have noticed have been rather higher. We quote Northern and Western at $16 00@$16 50 ℔ ton.

Lime—The have been no arrivals of Thomaston, etc., since our last report, and the only cargo sale that we have noticed was 1800 bbls Eastern at about 90c ℔ bbl. From second hands the rates for Thomaston, etc., have been $1 20@$1 30 ℔ bbl.

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

Hemp—No sales yet reported in this market to our knowledge.

Tallow—Prices are higher, and we have noticed a sale of 70 tierces Western at 6¾c ℔ lb. We have also heard of a large lot of city rendered sold a few days since at nearly 6¾c ℔ lb.

Freights—Notwithstanding large arrivals from sea, the Freight market has been tolerably steady, the ruling rates being 13-32d for Cotton to Liverpool, and ¾ cent to Havre. On Thursday the new ship George Washington (1500 tons) was taken for Liverpool at 13-32d for Cotton, the ship Mountaineer for Havre at ¾ cent, and a ship for Marseilles at 0⁹ 00 for Tobacco, with some little Cotton at 1 cent; and yesterday a ship for Trieste at 1 1-16c.

Exchanges—The Exchange market has maintained quite a steady and firm appearance, and the rates for favorite signatures have slightly improved:

Sterling	10@11¼
France	5.20@5.25
New York sixty-day Bills	¼@⅜ ⁹ ct. dis.
Sight Checks on New York	par@¼ ⁹ ct. dis.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Friday Evening, December 5, 1851.

Arrived during the past week, 831 head of Beef Cattle, 861 Hogs, 1665 Sheep, 94 Cows, and 330 Calves and Yearlings. The market was well supplied with Weavers and Texas Cattle during the week, at a very good range of prices, for the sale. The supply of Hogs, Sheep, and Veal Cattle was rather scant during the most part of the week, but a good supply was brought to market within the last two days.

—PRICES—

Beef Cattle (Western)	3¾@4c ⁹ lb net.
(Texas, etc)	2¾@3c ⁹ lb net.
Hogs	5¼@5½c ⁹ lb net
Sheep	$2 00@$2 50 ⁹ head.
Milch Cows	$25@$40 ⁹ head.
Calves and Yearlings	$7 50@$15 50 ⁹ head.

New Orleans Money Market.

CORRECTED DAILY BY W. W. WHITE & CO.
Exchange Office, 25 Camp street, corner of Common.

EXCHANGE.

London, 60 days	7¾@9 ⁹ cent. premium.
Paris, 60 days	M. 20@M. 20 ⁹ f.
New York, 60 days	1¼@2¼ ⁹ cent. discount.
New York, sight	¼@⅝ ⁹ cent. discount.
Boston, 60 days	1¼@2¼ ⁹ cent. discount.
Boston, sight	¼@⅝ ⁹ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, 60 days	1¼@2¼ ⁹ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, sight	¼@⅝ ⁹ cent. discount.

GOLD.

California Gold	$17@$17 25 ⁹ ounce.
Mexican Dollars	1¼@1 ⁹ cent. premium.
Sovereigns	$4 80@$4 85.
Spanish Doubloons	$15 50@$17 00.
Mexican and South American Doubloons	$15 50@$15 70.

WESTERN BANKS.

Ohio	¼@1¼ ⁹ cent. discount.
Indiana	¼@1¼ ⁹ cent. discount.
Kentucky	¼@⅝ ⁹ cent. discount.
Tennessee	1¼@2¼ ⁹ cent. discount.
Missouri	¼@1 ⁹ cent. discount.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Alabama State Bank and Branches	1@2 ⁹ cent. discount.
Bank of Mobile	¼@⅝ ⁹ cent. discount.
Georgia and South Carolina	1@1¼ ⁹ cent. discount.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, December 6, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Saml Lawrence, Patten, Liverpool, J P Whitney & co
Brem ship Louisiana, Barger, Liverpool, J P Whitney & co
Ship Delaware, Patten, Boston, J P Whitney & co
Ship Vicksburg, Berry, New York, J Cohen
Ship New England, Manson, Naples, H P Baxter
Brig Jenny, Erabb, Havre (France), Paul Inge & co
Schr Ann Ainsworth, Espinola, Sisal, S Fernandez
Schr Ella, Schernhoik, Pensacola, J Harley
Schr Martha, Webber, Pensacola, J Harley

Arrived.

Steamship Fanny, Pennock, from Brazos St Jago 1st inst, to G J Mestre & co—24 mp.

Ship Wm D Sewell, Jacks, from Liverpool 31 October, to master—34 mp.

Barq Stella, Pierson, 11 days from Turks Island, to master—21 mp.

Brbark Clutha, Bruce, from Glasgow 15th Oct, to master—34 mp.

Brig Wm L Dugan, Covron, 10 days from Turks Island, to R M Harrison & co—Foitt.

STEAMBOATS.

Ambassador, Hunter, from Pittsburg.
Alex Scott, Walshall, from Louisville.
Buckeye, Nichos, from Cincinnati.
Cayuga, Dimitry, from Donaldsonville.
J T Donwell, Cathcart, from Raveiet Canal.
Sydonia, Bercier, from Louisville.
Orleans, Gordon, from Port Hudson.
Choctaw, Clark, from Alexandria.
Isabel, Miller, from St Louis.
Rockaway No 2, Davis, from Memphis.
Bunker Hill No 3, Edson, from St Louis.
Monroe, Barter, from New Albany.
Natchez No 2, Leathers, from Hard Times.
Sandy Burke, White, from Vicksburg.
St James, Kerchoval, from Yazoo City.
Compromise, Cooper, from Pittsburg.
T F Kemball, Kemball, from St Louis.
Robt Campbell, Eddy, from St Louis.

Towboat Conqueror, Andrews, from the Passes—towed down and to sea on the 30th ult, ship Macedonia, brig Jane A Taylor—brought up ship W D Sewell, barks Stella and Clutha.

Exports.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship B Lawrence: 2805 bales cotton.
LIVERPOOL—Per ship Louisiana: 1654 bales cotton.
NAPLES—Per ship New England: 401 bales cotton, 1056 hhds tobacco.
BOSTON—Per ship Delaware: 2167 bales cotton.
NEW YORK—Per ship Vicksburg: 562 bales cotton, 568 hhds sugar, 21 bbls molasses, 18 hhds tobacco, 11 pkgs mdse.
BLAYE—Per brig Jenny: 19,600 staves.
SISAL—Per schr Aparecida: 600 t bs flour, 35 kegs butter, 75 bxs tobacco, 50 do candles, 1c do cheese, etc.
HAVANA—Per schr Ella: 100 bbls flour, 30 do pork, 300 sks corn, 100 do oats, 50 cases hay, 50 bxs cheese.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Martha: 80 bbls flour, 130 bbls bread, 70 bbls pork, 500 sacks corn.

Imports.

BRAZOS ST JAGO—Per steamship Fanny: 4600 in specie to L Rozo—63.00 do to Phelps & Wimore—6300 H Urquhart—1051 A D Greiff Rico—6150 Schmidt & co—6225 L Grant & co—6500 J Avie—Total specie, $31,076.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Winfield Scott: Amd mdse

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Wm D Sewell: 4215 sks salt to P Maxwell & co—200 tons pig iron Hopkins, Rankin & co—100 tons do Hunter & Miles—20 qks bottled ale A H Sohn—10 dd Cowens & co—1 box mdse J H Morrison—7 pchs whisky, 4 boxes mdse, order.

TURKS ISLAND—Per brig Wm L Dugan: 4616 bushels salt to order.

TURKS ISLAND—Per bark Stella: 12,000 bushels salt, 8 bales gunny bags, 20 bbls guano, etc to order.

Receipts of Produce.

PITTSBURG—Per steamer Ambassador: 383 ploughs R Richardson—20 do Stark, Day & Stauffer—2 do Burbridge & Adams—48 ice hams, 10 do beef, 26 cks bacon to F W Zeigler—25 do, 45 do hams, 15 do beef, 100 boxes cheese, 5 bbls 10 kegs butter Bennett & Voorhies—130 kegs 2 bbls do J H Sturges Rice—7 bbls 212 kegs do Fowler & Pickett—1 box glass R Geddes—26 do S Y Barrett—10 do Sample & Power—20 do Rawlins, Dunson & co—75 do J G Dunlap—40 bbls beans McDowell, Jones & co—50 do oastings A A Jones—290 bd s paper L E Bushes—50 bbls liquors O Valeton—48 do pork Beatty, Liggett & co—146 bales cotton Fellowes & co—17 do S O Nelson & co—70 do J W Hunter—35 kegs, 1 bbl Williams & co—14 do Bradley, Wilson & co—sundries to order—Total, 4,47 bales cotton.

PITTSBURG—Per steamer Compromise: 291 bbls pork, 10 hbns bacon Swinney, Green & co—20 do May & Vanhook—40 do Ferguson & O'Dowd—106 bbls potatoes, etc A Costa—500 sks corn Addison & co—247 do G W Grierson—2 bbls syrup Robson & Allen—1 bbl 10 kegs whisky J Nimick—50 bbl bbs do A Frieze—118 ploughs Stark, Day & Stauffer—120 do F W Foster—1 box glass Fowler & Pickett—63 kegs butter Bachock & Peel—40 bridge-plates A B Caminack—8 ice hams S R Hamm—71 bales cotton Bradley, Wilson & co—21 do Fleming, Tower & co—1 box glass J Jacquet—9 Talcot Ward & Jones—J C Morgan—Downs, Cuddy & co—T Plaisted—A Hix—Davis & Jackson—Fellowes & co—J Strauss—W Proctor—J McJerry—A Lanthan—Cherry, Hopkins & co—Pentest, Simms & co—J Magnuis & co—Westfeldt & Bro—F Faber—Sommer & Bro—Bender—Felt & co—Dufour, Durand & co—J Hart—W L Cockrell—F Jackson & co—Stadiger & Schwatze—R Buck—Taylor, Hadden & co—H Packard—E J Hart & co—F Goodrich—Watt & DeBaillie—Voltz & Dekhan—E H Bradford—J M Leonard—Cleveland, Pope & co—G A Weeden—G M Pinckard—D Mitchell & co—Brander, Williams & co—R H Fisher & co—Gartlewaite, Gillis & co—H H Hannah & co—Bailey & co—Dennison, Aldine & co—Sherman & Pearson—McKewan, Kerr & co—Warner, Young & co—J C McDowell & co—Rogers, Foley & Avery—C J Sandeck & co—Morgan & co—Ryan, Tinsley & co—J Pemberton—Lacey & co—L Grant & co—J Fryer—Meyer, Stacker & co—F M Gueringer & co—Washburn & co—Kent, Kent & co—J Wilson & co—Wm Jones—D Jones—J Wood—J O Woodruff & co—Mast & Bourk—J Symms—T F Guion—Siddall, Green & co—J H Moody—Montrose & Stilwell—H W Fisher—J Cunningham—Bell & co—Downs, Cuddy & co—J Keiser—J Kretschmer—E W Degner & co—F Rodewald & co—J P Heus—J Tenyiet—W Jackson & co—B M Norman—Col Hunter—Belcher & Kennedy—Dimitry, Mc Cord & co—Mc Kee & Wilson—Seaman, Wills & Peck—Campbell & Rickarby—D Keegan—Rawlins, Duncan & co—L Provost—G Foster & co—Gaillot & Bro—Bacon & Simms—10 bales cotton E M Puckard & co—119 bales cotton Natchez No 2—sundries to order.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Sidonia: 100 bxs tobacco Kendall, Yeo & co—128 bbls whisky, 45 bales cotton Martin, Green & co—158 do M D Cooper & co—40 do, 14 bbls bacon, 200 d beef, 18 cks dried beef, 32 hbs tob—co Fellowes & co—125 cs rose Nalle, Cox & co—200 pcs bagging Parham & Bro—105 bbls potatoes H Rozano—1264 sks corn G W Givens—25 bbls whisky L Georgeous & Langdon—140 bbls 53 hf do beef 2 bbls pork R Usher—25 hf bbls molasses O Lauve—Total, 278 bales cotton.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Isabel: 62 bbls metallic composition, 1000 bbls beer J R Shaw & co—60 do whisky, 1897 pkgs lead C T Buddecke & co—364 bbls flour, 25 bbls 38 kegs butter O Woodruff & co—272 ms beef Hewitt, Norton & co—95 bbls 10 kegs 2 bbls flour Kennedy & Foster—350 do Hortill, Gayle & co—200 do J Connolly & co—Total,