NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1851.

Thirty-Second Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

Senate.—Hon. Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, appeared to day and was sworn.

A number of notices of bills were given.

The joint resolution of Mr. Foote, making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Kossuth, was taken up.

Mr. Foote moved to fill the blanks so that the Senate committee should consist of three Senators, and the House of five members.

Mr. Dawson opposed the resolution. Such honors were never conferred on any one before, save Lafayette. Kossuth was in no way identified with this Government, or its establishment, as was Lafayette. Kossuth was a great man, and all sympathized with him, but he thought enough had been done by sending a national vessel for him to show our respect, etc. He had nothing against Kossuth, but he objected to the manner of extending him this great honor.

Mr. Hale proposed to amend it by adding to it that the committee assure Kossuth of the sympathy we feel for all victims of oppression, and that it is the earnest desire of this Government that the day may shortly arrive when the rights of man may be universally recognized and respected.

Mr. Foote replied to the objections of Mr. Dawson. Kossuth was pre-eminently distinguished for all the virtues of warrior and statesman. Kossuth had been invited to our shores, and it was proper that something be done to provide for his reception. He denounced the amendment suggested by Mr. Hale as the result of a desire to fasten upon this resolution the peculiar notions of the base and miserable faction who had been laid bare by the recent legislation of Congress.

Mr. Hale replied, defending his amendment.

Mr. Foote rejoined, and said that the Senator from New Hampshire could not deny that the purposed object of his amendment was to obtain an expression of sympathy for a certain population in the Southern States.

Mr. Cass followed in support of the resolution and in opposition to the amendment, as improper and unjust.

Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution. He was opposed to all interference, by resolution or by act, with the affairs of other nations.

Messrs. Foote, Cass and Underwood made explanations, and then, without taking the vote, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Among the bills, the titles of which were read by the Clerk as having been introduced yesterday, was one for bestowing on Louis Kossuth the privileges of a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, moved a joint resolution, explanatory of the Act of 1850, granting bounty lands to discharged soldiers, having for its object to permit the sale and transfer of lands, previous to settlement thereon, and providing for the remuneration of persons appointed to survey the same. The latter part of the resolution conflicting with the rules of the House, Mr. Harris proposed to modify it, which produced a short discussion, during which half-past twelve arrived, and members proceeded to draw for seats.

The House having resumed, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said that although he was disposed to doubt the propriety of the speaker having the appointment of the standing committees, yet he should propose the usual resolution to that effect, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harris, not being allowed to modify his resolution relative to bounty lands, moved that the House go into committee on the state of the Union, which was negatived.

The amendment which had been proposed on a former day to the resolution authorizing the clerk to provide papers for members, to the amount of fifty dollars, again came up for discussion; and the yeas and nays being ordered, there were 53 votes in the affirmative and 139 in the negative.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, then moved forty-five dollars, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Kentucky, the House resolved to adjourn over till Saturday next, to enable the Speaker to appoint the Standing Committees.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of providing seats for the Congressional Reporters within the Bar, on motion of Mr. Toombs of Georgia. House adjourned.

Later from Buenos Ayres.—Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 11th October; from Montevideo to the 5th. The negotiations which it was supposed would have put an end to the war, have been abandoned, and the conflict was about to be renewed. The British Packet, the organ of Rosas, represents that since the 24 of October, Oribe has frequently offered battle to Urquiza, which the latter has declined. Unfortunately, no reliance whatever can be placed upon the statements of the Packet, nor probably are the averments of the Comercio, a Montevideian news paper on the opposite interest, any more trustworthy. Supposing the truth to lie between the two, we infer that Urquiza has the advantage of Oribe, and that desertions from the ranks of the latter have been considerable. Urquiza, with a considerable force, had reached the Uruguay, and a captain of a vessel arrived at Buenos Ayres reported that he had heard a heavy cannonade in the direction of Montevideo, from noon until evening on the 9th of October.

A law was passed by the provisional legislature of Buenos Ayres, on the 8th of October, accepting the withdrawal of the resignation of Rosas, and its promulgation was the occasion of some popular rejoicings at Buenos Ayres.

Since the above was written, we have received the following extract from a letter to a highly respectable firm in this city. We agree with the writer—"It is hard to know what to believe."

BUENOS AYRES, October 12, 1851.

Oribe has surrendered, and his officers have taken refuge on board the foreign vessels of war at the Buenos. Some of them were pursued by their own men, and if caught they would have been tortured to death. Urquiza has accomplished this without the aid of the Brazilians and without firing a shot. The loss of this army will prove a severe one to Rosas. Only a few weeks ago he sent them a large quantity of arms, clothing, and money, which will now fall into the hands of Urquiza. It is said that the Brazilians will transport all Urquiza's infantry to Entre Rios in their steamers, and thus expedite matters greatly.

There are a thousand reports in regard to the movements of the Brazilians and Urquiza and Rosas, and it is hard to know what to believe. But one thing is certain, that Urquiza will come here, although he will probably, in the first place, revolutionize some of the upper provinces. [New York Com. Adv., 3d inst.

Bear Hunt in Minnesota.—On Friday of last week, John Morgan, of Washington county, nine miles East of St. Paul, was driving a span of horses with a wagon, another person riding with him; and when near Judge Cooper's farm, they started up a large she-bear upon the prairie, and pursued her with the team, at full chase. The bear reaching a fence, pitched over it for safety; but found inside a company of men at work with a thrashing machine, who immediately leaped upon horses and gave fresh chase, armed with pitchforks. One of the horses, which had often before chased wolves upon the prairies, and trample them down (as many horses upon prairies are taught to take delight in) overtook the bear and struck her upon the back with the hoofs of the fore-feet, knocking her over upon her back. In this position, she commenced fighting, tooth and nail, and ripped open a gash several inches long, in the belly of the horse. Another pursuer then came up and speared her with a pitchfork The bear, with natural instinct for hugging, reached out her paws upon the handle of the fork, and pulled forcibly, and thus actually pushed the tines into her own vitals and died. Strange as this bear story may appear, it is literally true. [Minnesota Pioneer, November 20.

End of a Beautiful Woman.—The celebrated Lady Hamilton was distinguished above almost every other woman of her age, for personal beauty. Her accomplishments were scarcely inferior to her beauty. She was skilled in music and painting; she had exquisite taste, and her features would express every emotion by turns.

The only occasion on which Beckford of Fonthill Abbey threw open his splendid mansion to company, was when Lady Hamilton, along with Lord Nelson, visited it. All that the wealth of the princely owner could furnish, was provided to give splendor to the scene. The grounds were illuminated by lamps and torches, and the interior of the apartments was a blaze of jewelry and gold and silver. Spiced wine, and confectionery in golden baskets, were handed round to the company. A numerous party was assembled, and Lady Hamilton shone the envy of them all. Attired in a rich costume, she entered with a golden urn in her hands, and recited some verses, which the company was far too polite not to applaud, spoken as they were by one who had such influence over the hero of the hour. No one was there to tell her that all this was deception; that sin surely carried its own punishment with it, and that the pleasure she was pursuing was a vain shadow.

Thirteen years after the banquet at Fonthill had taken place, a lady buying some meat for her dog, at a butcher's stall in Calais, was accosted thus by the butcher's wife:

"Ah, madam! you seem a benevolent lady, and up stairs there is a poor English woman, who would be glad of the smallest piece of meat which you are buying for your dog."

Who, then, was the grateful recipient of such humble alms? Alas! it was the beautiful Lady Hamilton! After the death of Lord Nelson, deserted by those who fawned upon her in prosperity, she gradually became impoverished, and died in a wretched lodging in Calais. Her property consisted only of a few pawnbroker's duplicates. Her body was put into a common deal-box, without any inscription; and over the praised of statesmen, warriors, poets, and artists, the funeral service was read by an officer on half pay. Such was the end of the beautiful Lady Hamilton.

Interesting Incident.—A Washington dispatch of the 3d inst. has the following:

"The Russian and Spanish Ministers, and other members of foreign delegations, were present at the Kossuth discussion in the Senate to-day, and took a deep interest in the proceedings. When Cass rose to speak, Bodisco and Calderon de la Barca left their seats and placed themselves in the most favorable position for catching every word he uttered. They manifested considerable emotion at his denunciations of despotisms and monarchies."

Heavy Rain.—On Thursday night last, says the Central Georgian of the 2d inst., we had the heaviest rain that has fallen for a long while. It commenced raining about dusk, and continued almost during the entire night, with but slight variations; the water courses are all high; the dam of Riddle's Mills was broken, and a part of the Central Rail road, near that place, washed up. Below No. 12 the road was again so washed as to prevent the cars from passing. Friday, we believe, was the only day on which the cars did not run through, the damage having been sufficiently repaired by Saturday to permit of their passing up.

The Cause of Crime in our Midst.—According to the report of a society organized in this city for the suppression of gambling, there are 809 coffee houses, 429 card rooms, 11 rondo tables, 16 keno rooms, 72 bagatelle tables, 30 billiard tables, 9 faro rooms, 24 ten pin alleys, besides numerous smaller games, all in full operation in this city, contrary to the laws of the State and the ordinances of the city. It requires no prophet to tell us of the cause of the many highway robberies and burglaries that our city papers daily teem with. The above statistics speak volumes. [Cincinnati Chronicle.

Horrible.—A colored man by the name of Bundy, and his wife, met in a house in Vine street above Twelfth, last evening, and quarreling about a previous difficulty, he struck her a blow in the face. She instantly seized a pot full of boiling water, which was setting upon the stove, and dashed the water into his face, frightfully scalding him, and, it is said, entirely destroying his eyes! She was arrested by officer Couch, and lodged in the stationhouse. [Cincinnati Times, 2d inst.

A Fugitive Reclaimed.—The first reclamation under the fugitive slave law at this place took place on Thursday last. The fugitive from Missouri was arrested, taken before the U. S. Commissioner, and the ownership and identity proved. He was then delivered to the owner and removed to the place from whence he came without any excitement whatever. [Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

The Railways of the World.—Within the brief space of twenty years, the population of Europe and the United States, amounting, in aggregate number, to about 240,000,000 of souls, have constructed and brought into operation a length of railway which, if continuously laid, would exactly surround this planet; and have expended in the accomplishment of this work an amount of capital of nearly $2,240,000,000. It appears, also, that there is still in progress a length amounting to about sixty per cent. of that which has actually been executed; so that when the whole shall have been completed, there will be an entire extent of about 40,000 miles of railway, upon which a capital of $3,500,000,000 will have been expended. The United States has 428 miles of railroad for every million of population; United Kingdom, 250; Germanic States, 116; Belgium, 123; France, 51; Russia, 37; Italy, 36.

Equality of the Races.—This is the subject of a new work by John Campbell, which has just been issued from the press in Philadelphia. To prove the inferiority of the negro to the white race, the writer adduces many facts, both ancient and modern. We have only room for the following extract:

I take it for granted that no dark race of men has ever been equal to a white race. Equal numbers, *ceteris paribus*, the dark race must submit to the fair; the two cannot exist together in the same community on terms of equality. I speak not here of the justice or injustice of the matter—I only speak of the fact; the whole history of the world proves it. It is an actual fact, as true, a reality, as it was five thousand years ago, as it was four, and three, and two, and one thousand years ago—so it is to day, that the dark races have always to yield to the superior intellect of the white. Never at any given time from the most infinitely remote antiquity until now, has there ever appeared a race of negroes, that is, men with woolly heads, flat noses, thick and protruding lips, who has ever emerged from a state of savageism or barbarism to even a demi-civilization. Look in the West Indies, to Brazil, to Australia, to the Gold Coast, to Zaguebas, to Congo, to Aenegambia, to Ashantee; nay, to the civilization under his imperial highness, Faustin, the first Emperor of Hayti, and answer me, ye Garrisons, and Phillipses, and Folsoms, and Smiths, what has this race done in five thousand years?

Mr. George Wright, the ingenious inventor of the beautiful machine for making percussion caps, which was exhibited at the Capitol last year, and admired by every body, has just returned from Constantinople, to which city he took one of his machines some months ago to submit it to the Ottoman Government. Struck, as every one doubtless was, with the completeness and unequaled efficiency of the machine, the Sultan not only ordered it to be purchased, but bestowed on the worthy inventor a complimentary present of much intrinsic value, as well as beauty. It consists of what the Turks call a *Zarf*, or coffee cup holder, finely enameled, and ornamented with some thirty diamonds.

A Tea Drinker.—Hazlitt, the celebrated writer and critic, usually rose at one or two o'clock in the day—scarcely ever before twelve; and, if he had work in hand, he would sit over his breakfast (excessively strong black tea, and a toasted French roll till four or five in the afternoon) silent, motionless, and self-absorbed, like a Turk over his opium pouch; for tea served him in this capacity. It was the only stimulant he ever took, and, at the same time, the only luxury: the delicate state of his digestive organs prevented him from tasting any fermented liquors, or touching any food but beef, mutton, poultry, or game dressed with perfect plainness. He never touched any but the black tea, and was particular about the quality of that, always using the most expensive that could be got, and he used, when living alone, to consume nearly a pound in a week. A cup of Hazlitt's tea (if you happened to come in for the first brewage of it) was a peculiar thing; I never tasted anything like it. He always made it for himself, half filling the teapot with tea, pouring in boiling water on it, and then almost immediately pouring it out, using with it a great quantity of sugar and cream. To judge of its occasional effect upon him, it in all probability, hastened his death, which took place from disease of the digestive organs. But its immediate effect was agreeable, even to a degree of fascination; and not feeling any subsequent reaction from it, he persevered in its use to the very last, notwithstanding two or three attacks similar to that which terminated his life. [Douglas Jerrold.

The President and his Coachman—Hon. Tom Corwin tells the following story of the present incumbent of the White House:

President Fillmore, upon his elevation to the Presidential chair, was obliged, in conformity with the dignities of his new station, to purchase a carriage and horses. The horses were soon obtained, and Mr. Preston, of South Carolina offered to dispose of his fine coach, which was accordingly sent to the new President for his inspection.

Irish Jemmy, the White House Coachman, was on hand when Mr. Fillmore called at the stable to inspect it, and wishing an opinion from Jemmy as to the fitness of the coach, asked if he thought it fine enough!

"Och, it's a good coach, your honor," said Jemmy.

"But is it good enough, Jemmy!" said the President.

Jemmy, with a doubtful scratch of the head, answered again in the same manner, when Mr. F., waxing a positive answer, said:

"Jemmy, do you think a second-hand carriage would do for a President!"

"Och," said Jemmy, "remember your Honor's a second-hand President, and sure it's jist right."

The President took the coach.

The Reason why the Water of the Dead Sea is Unfitted to Support Life.—Mr. Robert J. Graves, M. D., has communicated to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal a very interesting article on the causes why the waters of the Dead Sea are destitute of fish and other marine animals. The Dead Sea contains no living thing within its fatal boundaries, yet this salt sea, so famous in story, is supplied with water from fresh water rivers, which abound in fish and vegetables. The surface of the Dead Sea is 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 1300 feet deep, 60 miles long and 9 broad. It receives all the waters of the Sea of Galilee. A correct chart of the old lake was never given to the world until the expedition under Lieut. Lynch surveyed it. The full credit of this important fact is given to our country by Mr. Graves. It had been stated by Dr. Robinson and Mr. Warburton that the shores of the Dead Sea were non-volcanic, but the expedition brought home specimens of lava and scoria, thus refuting former accounts.

There is another sea in the world just like the Dead Sea of Sodom. This is the Great Salt Lake of the Mormon country, discovered and explored by Lieut. Fremont. This lake contains no living thing within its bosom, and it also receives the fresh waters of Lake Utah.

The waters of the Dead Sea of Jordan contain 24 per cent. of saline matter, consisting of chlorides of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, with bromide of magnesium. This saline impregnation accounts for the absence of all vegetable and animal life. The waters of the great American Salt Lake are nearly of the same composition, and present similar phenomena to that of the Sea of Sodom.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Friday Morning, December 12, 1851.

Cotton—Buyers again came forward freely yesterday and about 3500 bales were disposed of at steady prices.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5⅝@6	Middling Fair	7⅞@8
Ordinary	6⅜@6⅝	Fair	8⅛@8⅝
Middling	6¾@7¼	Good Fair	9 @9⅛
Good Middling	7⅛@7⅝	Good and Fine	nominal.

Tobacco—A sale of 7 hds at 6c.

Sugar and Molasses—About 6 0 hds Sugar changed hands at rather firmer rates. Fair 3½@4¼.... For Molasses the demand was unusually active and 4000 bbls found purchasers at 21½@22½c. mostly, however, at 22c for prime.

Flour—The market was steady with sales of 1700 bbls, including 500 Ohio at $3 65@$3 75; 400 unbranded at St. Louis at $3 60; 240 superfine at $4 00; 100 fancy at $4 12½, and 100 extra Illinois (Wise, Lee & Co.) at $4 75 ⅌ bbl.

Grain—Corn was in rather limited request, with sales of 2900 sacks at 42@43 for poor mixed, 44@45 for white, and 46c for yellow.... Of St. Louis Oats 680 sacks sold by one party at 35c; and of Bran 100 sacks at 92½c ⅌ 100lb.

Provisions—Some offers for large lots of Pork were made, but generally below the views of holders, and the sales were confined to 300 bbls new Mess, not inspected, at $13 00; 30 at $13 75; and 74 bbls on the Levee at $12 75 for Mess, and $10 75 for Prime.... Of Beef 100 hf bbls Mess taken on the Levee at $6 00, and 30 bbls Prime at $8 00.... Nothing of consequence doing in Bacon.... Lard more steady, with sales of 40 tierces and 21 tierces new at 7, and 400 kegs prime old at 8c ⅌ lb.... Of Western Butter 160 kegs prime taken at 11, and 300 boxes Cheese at 7½@7¾c.

Star Candles—25c box, bought 18c ⅌ lb.

Rice—55 tierces sold in several lots at 3¼c.

Coffee—Until; sales 500 bags old Rio at 8, and 450 new at 8¼c.

Whisky—200 bbls sold on the Levee at 17c.

Freights—2000 bales Cotton shipped to Boston at ¾ cent, and 2600 this Pork taken at 50c for New York, 56c for Boston, 62c for Philadelphia, and 62½c for Baltimore.

Exchanges—Very moderate transactions:

Sterling	108¼@110
France	5.20@5.25
New York sixty-day Bills	¼@¾ ⅌ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	par@⅛ ⅌ ct. disc.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Thursday Evening, December 11, 1851.

Arrived to-day—180 head of Western Cattle, 105 Hogs, 440 Sheep, 26 Cows, and 60 Calves and Yearlings. There is an abundant supply of stock offering.

—PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE (Western)	4½@6c ⅌ lb. net.
(Texas, etc)	....@3 ⅌ lb. net.
HOGS	5½c ⅌ lb net.
SHEEP	$1 75@$1 75 ⅌ head.
MILCH COWS	$30@$40 ⅌ head.
CALVES AND YEARLINGS	$5 00@$7 00 ⅌ head.

New Orleans Money Market.

CORRECTED DAILY BY W. W. WHITE & CO.

Exchange Office, 52 Camp street, corner of Common.

EXCHANGE.

London, 60 days	7½@8 ⅌ cent. premium.
Paris, 60 days	5.20@5.25 ⅌ cent. discount.
New York, 60 days	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
New York, Sight	⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Boston, 60 days	1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. discount.
Boston, sight	¾@⅞ ⅌ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, 60 days	¾@⅞ ⅌ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, sight	¼@½ ⅌ cent. discount.

GOLD.

California Gold	$17@$17 35 ⅌ ounce.
Mexican Dollars	1¼@1¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Sovereigns	$4 84@$4 85.
Spanish Doubloons	$15 90@$17 00.
Mexican and South American Doubloons	$15 50@$15 75.

WESTERN BANKS.

Ohio	¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Indiana	¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Kentucky	¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Tennessee	1¼@2 ⅌ cent. discount.
Missouri	¾@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	1¼@2½ ⅌ cent. discount.
Virginia	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Commercial and Agricultural, Galveston	¼@1 ⅌ ct. dis.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

LATITUDE 29° 57' 27" N.—LONGITUDE 90° W.—STONE, &c.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Friday Morning, December 12, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Scotia, Minskelly, Liverpool, J H Ashbridge &co
Ship Epaminondas, White, 1 mate, E Shiff &co
Bark Atlanta, Crosby, Clear ston, R M Harrison &co
Brig Pulaski, Rose, by the way, Tuby & Bogart
Brig Henry Marshall, West, Havana, Master
Schr Wm R Petters, West, St marks, E G Rogers &co
Steamer Beacon, Shaw, Montgomery via Mobile, Ogilsby & Macanlay

Arrived.

Ship Alleghany, Mercier, 15 days from Philadelphia, to J H Ashbridge &co—Powder-house.
Ship Lomoro, Sudder, 6 days from Kingston, Ja, in ballast, to master—30 mj.
Ship Pizarro, Wilson, 13 days from Boston, to master—30 mj.
Br ship Zanoni, Wilson, 31 days from Havre, to Chas Deake &co—30 mj.
Sp bark Gesoria, Lybels, 3 days from Havana, in ballast, to master—1c ord.
Brig Lucy, Brewer, 23 days from San Juan, in ballast, to W J Dewey—30 mj.
Sp brig Anita, Mallet, 3 days from Havana, in ballast, to Puig, Mir &co—30 mj.

STEAMBOATS.

Chas Hammond, Hurd, from Cincinnati.
Columbus, Post, from St Louis.
Music, Sweek, from Donaldsonville.
Mary Foley, Dutterer, from Donaldsonville.
Br Barney, Wheeler, from Donaldsonville.
New Lafoura, Landry, from Baton Rouge.
Atlantic, Bullington, from St Louis.
Gen Worth, Smith, from St Louis.
Chancelor No 3, Bason, from Louisville.
Pride of the West, Rogers, from St Louis.
Gem, Gregg, from Memphis.
E D White, Brady, from Williamsport.

Towboat Porbeau, Brown, from the Passes—went down light—brought up ships Alleghany and Comoro, brigs Lucy and Anita.
Towboat Olivia, Whittemore, from the Passes—brought up ships Plymouth and Zanoni, bark Gesoria.

Exports.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Scotia: 1896 bales cotton.
TRIESTE—Per ship Epaminondas: 2074 bales cotton.
CHARLESTON—Per bark Acadia: 2 bbls 1 9 hnds sugar 31 casks bacon, 422 bbls molasses, 190 do whisky, 100 hides, 1250 sacks corn.
NEW YORK—Per brig Pulaski: 125 bbls molasses, 440 hhds sugar.
HAVANA—Per brig H Marshall: 3350 sks corn.
ST MARKS—Per schr Wm R Petters: 10 hhds sugar, 500 bbls molasses, 160 do whisky, 10 sks beans, 125 sks corn.
MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Beacon: 240 bbls 20 hf do flour, 620 bbls whisky, 10 hf do beef, 18 bbls molasses, 34 do pork, 4 cds bacon, 4 hhds sugar, 100 bags corn, 21 do coffee, 25 pcs bagging.

Imports.

BOSTON—Per ship Plymouth: Assorted mdse.
HAVRE—Per ship Zanoni: Assorted mdse.

Receipts of Produce.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Chas Hammond: 311 bbls pork, 57 do meat, 60 do lard, 5 do tallow, 1 hhd bacon Beasty, Liggett &co—100 kegs lard, 368 bbls pork J McGregor &co—104 do Taylor & Chalfin—80 do whisky J Lewis &co—26 do, 78 kegs pork, 128 boxes cheese C Gerald n-81 do, 40 kegs butter G L Dolsen—20 box cheese Goodrich &co—114 do, 80 bbls lard and 10 do W Wright &co—3 box hams Meyer & Orem &co—77 ploughs Horne & Turner—25 do T B Smith—697 bbls flour Marsh, Rankin &co—651 pkgs farmer H Wadsworth—70 kegs white lead 1 do Bonnell