NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1851.

From Texas.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Place, from Indianola, *via* Galveston, arrived last evening. The following is a list of the passengers:

Miss Hardgroves, Mr L W Heener. J W Williams, H De St Cyrr, Ellis, Smith, Logan, Baker, G W Perkins, N T Gayle, A Lad, J C Lamey, T Bushia, Hardgrove, Lyman, J L Wooney, Fish, R Garms, lady and child, Tyler, Smither, Harrison, Poole, Child, Chook, Nichols, Edward, Grant, and 10 on deck.

The Houston Telegraph of the 12th says that Gen. Smith was on a visit to the new fort on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, and will return to Bexar in a short time.

The same paper has the following:

"It is reported on the frontier that the Camanches are preparing another expedition against the settlements on the Rio Grande. We think this report quite probable, as they have just concluded a treaty with the Commissioners of the General Government. The prairie tribes are in quite a destitute condition, as few buffalo have been found in their hunting grounds this summer. Congress should make an appropriation that will enable the Commissioners to feed these destitute tribes this winter, and they may thus be prevented from committing depredations on the settlements.

Seizure of an American Vessel.—By the arrival at New York of the Bremen brig Betty, Captain Scheirenbeck, we have an account of the seizure of the American schooner Oration, Captain Merrill, at Maracaibo. The Oration left Maracaibo on the 4th of October, with the intention of proceeding to sea. Some difficulty occurring between the captain and pilot, the latter refused to take the vessel over the bar. Captain Merrill consequently got out his boat and proceeded to sound the bar with the view of getting out without the pilot's assistance. It appears that there is an old Spanish law, generally considered obsolete, although it remains upon the record, forbidding the sounding of the bar by foreign vessels. Under this law, the Oration was seized by the Governor of Fort San Carlos and ordered back to Maracaibo. Captain Merrill has abandoned his vessel, claiming $18,000 damages for her seizure, and is coming home to lay his case before the proper authorities.

Ventilation of Rooms.—This subject does not any where receive the attention it merits. In England great benefits are recently derived from an opening made into the chimney, near the ceiling, by the removal of a brick, and placing there a piece of wire gauze, with a light curtain flap hanging against the inside to prevent the issue of smoke in gusty weather. So great have been the obvious advantages of this, that sanitary officers are in all parts of the kingdom urging its adoption, especially when many persons are crowded together in the same building.

A Test.—A case involving the question of the use of the Bible in schools has just been brought up in Cambridge, Mass. One of the rules of the schools of that city is, that selections from the Bible be read by the pupils daily. The order was objected to by a pupil, and the case went to the school committee for a decision. A suit at law has grown out of the trouble; the parents of the child having retained a lawyer to argue the point.

Statistics of Crime.—The late report of the keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary presents some interesting statistics.

Larceny, horse stealing and burglary are the leading offences.

Forty-nine of the whole number of convicts are natives of Kentucky. Of the remainder thirty-four are foreign born.

There are none of the convicts who have received a classical or scientific education; nine who have received a general English education; forty-one who can read, write and cypher; sixty-eight who can spell and read only; and forty-eight who are entirely destitute of education.

As to the previous habits of the convicts, forty were habitually intemperate; fifty-six occasionally intemperate; and seventy temperate.

Their social relations are thus designated: Single, ninety-eight; married, fifty-eight; widowers, eight; separated, two.

The Congressional Committees.—The Hon. Lynn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, appears to have used little discrimination in the appointment of the committees. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

There is considerable ill-feeling in regard to the organization of the committees of the House, and the little attention that seems to have been paid to the acknowledged talent and worth of some of the members.

Modern Solons.—In the Alabama Legislature, the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of a number of highly civilized citizens of Tallapoosa, in regard to sheep and dogs, report that they have had the matter under consideration, and are unanimously of the opinion that it is impracticable to regulate the conduct of dogs by law. They therefore hoped to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, as the petitioners are barking up the wrong tree. The bill was referred to the delegations from Tallapoosa and Mobile.

The Debt of Indiana.—We learn from the annual message of Gov. Wright, of Indiana, that the revenue of the State for the past year was $508,056 24, being an increase of $58,574 48 over the previous year. The expenditures were $71,810 36, showing a decrease of $11,804 74. It is estimated that next year, after liquidating the State indebtedness to the banks, providing for the expenses of the State government, and meeting the January and July dividends on the public works, there will be a balance in the treasury of $100,000, which is recommended to be applied to the reduction of the indebtedness of the State. The domestic debt is nearly liquidated, and it is recommended that notice be given to the holders of State scrip, to present the same for payment within a limited period, after which they shall cease to bear interest.

Origin of Newspapers.—Mankind are indebted to Queen Elizabeth and Lord Burleigh for the first printed newspaper, which was entitled the English Mercurie. The earliest number is still in the British Museum Library, and bears the date of July 23, 1588. During the civil wars, periodical papers, the champions of the two parties, were extensively circulated, and were edited by such writers as Needham, Birkenhead, and L'Estrange, all men of considerable ability. In the reign of Anne there was but one daily paper, the Daily Courant. The first provincial journal in England was the Orange Postman, started in 1706, at the price of a penny, but a half-penny was not refused. The earliest Scottish newspaper appeared, under the auspices of Cromwell, in 1652.

Wagner.—This famous racer was landed here yesterday, under charge of his old friend, Colonel Richard Long, and is now at the race track. The career of this celebrated horse, beginning here, has made him almost a Mobile nag, though bred in Virginia. He is by Sir Charles, out of Maria West, by Marion. Up to July, 1840, when his biography appeared in the Spirit of the Times, he had run 14 races and won 12—ten of which were four mile heats. His winnings, exclusive of lawsuits, were then even $38,600; and on 1st December, 1838, he was bantered against the world for $20,000, immediately after which he beat the renowned Sarah Bladen. Wagner was bred in Virginia, in 1834, where he won his first race and lost his second, but so plainly from bad condition, that he was bought after it for $5000. [Mobile Advertiser, 16th.

Interesting Debuts.—According to the most authentic accounts, Mrs. Forrest, wife of the celebrated tragedian, will make her *debut*, as an actress, in a week or ten days, in Brougham's Lyceum, in some new and striking tragedy or comedy, we do not know which. We understand that Mrs. Forrest has been taking lessons, for some time past, privately, and those who have the means of knowing, state that she exhibits remarkable theatrical talent, and will, at her *debut*, spring at once into the first rank of tragic and perhaps comic excellence. Her appearance will, no doubt, create a great sensation in theatrical and other circles.

Another interesting *debut* will be that of the celebrated Lola Montes, who, we learn, has made arrangements to appear at the Broadway theatre in a week or ten days—after she recovers from the fatigues of her recent sea voyage. She is now living in private apartments in White street, it is said, and is about preparing to rehearse her dances at the Broadway theatre. Lola Montes, or the Countess of Landsfeldt, is a great notoriety in various ways, besides being a *danseuse*. She is a woman of remarkable talent and *esprit*, and can speak seven languages. She could, no doubt, deliver a lecture, or a speech, on politics, the fine arts, or even on piety, much better than many of our public orators or public preachers. She has a great passion for dancing; and since her exile from Bavaria, where she was the "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself," for some time, she has fallen back on her passion for dancing. It is said, however, that she is not a very remarkable dancer, and that her celebrity as such consists more in imagination than in her power. She, likewise, will create a great sensation.

Another *debut* in public life, of a different shade is that of Madame de Marguerittes, an English lady of remarkable brilliancy and talent, as conductor and editress of a paper in this city, called the Evening Echo, which is a transformation from the Evening New Yorker, which has gone to the "tomb of the Capulets." Madame de Marguerittes is the daughter of Dr. Granville, an English physician of high rank in Piccadilly, London. She was married, some years since, on the continent, to M. Le Count de Marguerittes, a French gentleman of some distinction. She came to this country recently, with letters of introduction to fashionable circles in New York, who patronized her for a short time, as they generally do all fashionable celebrities. In her new literary enterprise she is joined by Mr. Foster, formally an *attaché* of the Tribune. [NewYork Herald.

"Correct Thyself!"

[From the French.]

Some years ago, there lived in the neighborhood of Paris a retired military officer of high rank and large fortune. Possessed of many valuable qualities—brave, just and honorable, there were two sad drawbacks to his character—he was violent tempered and avaricious. He married a beautiful and gentle girl, whom he fondly loved, but who, nevertheless, often sought her chamber, weeping bitterly at the harsh and unjust reproaches which her husband heaped on her when the merest trifle had excited his ungoverned temper. Often, indeed, she felt terrified lest his violence should be more than verbal; and although his fits of outrage were regularly followed by penitent apologies, she trembled at the thought that he might some day forget himself so far as to strike her.

It was very sad to see the happiness of a union formed under the most promising auspices thus destroyed by brutal and unmeaning fits of rage, which each day became more frequent. It required all the young wife's tenderness and fidelity to sustain her beneath the constant grief and terror which she felt. One day when the husband, in the presence of several visitors, had given way to a more than usually outrageous explosion of temper, retired to his own apartment, whither he was followed by one of his friends—a true friend, who never shrank from administering a faithful reproof. Without regarding the officer's anger, the dying embers of which still glowed fiercely, this friend earnestly and severely lectured him for his unkind and unjust conduct. The culprit listened with a gloomy air, and then replied: "Your reproaches are perfectly just: I condemn my own conduct far more strongly than you can do, and I make many resolutions of amendment, but without avail. My unhappy temper is too strong for me: and constantly in a few hours after the bitterest repentance, I find myself again breaking out. 'Tis terrible!"

"It is, indeed, very terrible!"

"I have need of a strong lesson, and I shall give myself one." So saying, he took several turns up and down the room, pacing with a determined step, his eyes bent on the ground, and his lips firmly closed. Evidently some strong internal conflict was going on. Suddenly he stopped, opened a casket which lay in his escritoire, and took from it a bank note of a thousand francs. His friend watched him with curiosity, not knowing what he was about to do. He twisted the bank note, applied one end of it to a lighted taper, and then throwing it on the hearthstone, watched until the curling flame had quite devoured the light and precious paper.

His friend, amazed at an action which would seem strange to any one, but especially for one whose parsimony was notorious, ran to him and caught his arm.

"Let me alone!" said the officer, in a hoarse voice.

"Are you mad?"

"No."

"Do you know what you have done?"

"I do: I have punished myself!" Then, when no trace of the note remained, save a little light dust, the hero, for so we may call him, added firmly: "I solemnly vow that, whenever I lose my temper, I will inflict punishment on my love of money."

"I admire your conduct, and approve of your sacrifice," said his friend.

The promise was faithfully kept. From that time the avaricious man paid for the faults of the ill-tempered husband.

After every outbreak, he appeared before his own tribunal, and submitted to its self-imposed penalty. The condemned culprit then opened his casket, and, pale and trembling with suppressed agitation, took out a note and burned it. The expiation was always in proportion to the crime; there was a regular scale of penalties, varying, according to the nature of the offence, from 100 to 1000 francs.

A few of these chastisements had the happiest effect on both the defective phases of our hero's character. By degrees he became not only mild and good tempered, but generous, and ready to dispense his treasure in ways which, if more agreeable to his friends, could not, however, be esteemed more useful to himself than the notes which he had bravely consigned to the flames.

Dumas, the Great French Novelist.

From a Paris letter of Prof. Birney, in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, we extract the following graphic and eloquent description of the great French novelist, Alexander Dumas:

Powell's Portrait of Alexander Dumas.—Agreeably to my promise to your readers, a fortnight ago, I have dropped in at the studio of our countryman, Wm. H. Powell. He was just painting the back-ground of a half finished portrait of the French novelist and dramatist. Half a dozen eminent artists have endeavored, without success, to put on the canvas a correct likeness of Dumas, in one of the happiest expressions of his ever-varying countenance; Powell has succeeded in getting the mingled expression of dignity and something to between waggery and playful sarcasm, so natural Dumas in general society. What painting can never represent is the genial, sympathetic, affectionate, hearty, impulsive, whole-souled character of the man; a character which has made him troops of warm friends, taken the sting out of the hatred of his literary rivals and enemies, led him into imprudences of all kinds, and caused those storms which have beat with such fury on his *Tree of Life*, and made fall about his feet so many bitter fruits of experience. An "airy child of vapor and the sun," of imagination and genius, he has always been the sport of every passing impulse, of every chance impression. Like Lady Adeline, he is remarkable for that

"vivacious versatility,
Which many people take for want of wit:
They err—'tis merely what is called nobility,
A thing of temperament and not of art."

His cordiality, kindness of disposition and want of suspicion, make him the easy prey of the selfish and interested; so long as he has any thing in his purse, it is for the use of his friends. Were he Emperor of Russia, the gold mines of Ural would not be adequate to his boundless and heedless generosity. His table is ever crowded, and spite of his enormous losses by endorsements, he has scarcely ever had the heart to refuse his name. It was his generosity of character that precipitated him into the very foolish marriage which ended so badly. Like Dante, Milton, Byron, and hosts of other men of genius, his domestic relations have not been his most happy ones.

I have met with celebrated men, but never with one who appears the genius he is so much as Dumas. Not the slightest affectation about him: on the contrary, a most astonishing *naiveté* or natural simplicity and frankness. Whether gay or grave, lively or sad, humorous or descriptive, his conversation is interesting; this is too tame a word, it is not only interesting, but fairly takes possession of the hearer, captivating and charming him, and making him forget that time is flying fast. He makes you laugh or cry as he may be in the mood. At times, metaphors, tropes, images of the most beautiful kind, follow each other in rapid succession—his conversation becomes like his novels, a succession of brilliant tableaux. Nothing too obscure; everything he touches lives and breathes under his hand. You cease to wonder that he has been able to produce so many books, for what he has thrown off in talking would make a most fascinating volume. Unlike his friend d'Orsay, he has said nothing you can't remember; for weeks after, perhaps for months, his very words are graved on your memory, and his illustrations recur to you. Wherever he has passed through the realm of thought, flowers have sprung up in his path, as, in some operas, they do in the path of a Fairy Queen. For the moment, he is whatever he describes: some authors identify themselves with one of their favorite characters; Dumas is, for the moment, every character he paints. You recognize in him, at different times, every king, great *seigneur*, hero, guardsman, monk and puritan he has described. As Frenchmen say, he is *capable de tout*.

In his manners there is not the slightest mark of the student or the pedant. He would be a great lord in any court of Europe, a jovial comrade by a camp-fire, a capital stump speaker, and just the cheerful, sympathizing friend a sick man would like to see. Common scandal has made him a *bon vivant*, a lover of good things, both for eating and drinking. But common scandal has made here one of her faults; Dumas may think with Zeno, that all the good things were not made for fools; his social disposition, too, may have led him into occasional excesses; but his general habits are not only temperate but abstemious. This kind of moderation has been forced on him by the necessity of immense literary labor and of counteracting a natural tendency to corpulency. His person is large and portly, his limbs admirably and strongly moulded, and his feet and hands small enough to make a smaller man vain.

But my sketch would be imperfect if I did not satisfy the curiosity of my readers as to the proportion of African blood in his veins and its revelation in his personal appearance. This is a subject on which Dumas has not the slightest false pride to wound; he speaks of it without any sort of affectation. His celebrated answer to a man who asked him: "Is it really true, Mr. Dumas, that your grandfather was a negro?" was intended to chastise the impertinent intention with which the question was put. "Sir," answered Dumas, "it is true; my grandfather was a negro and my great-grandfather an ape. My pedigree begins where yours ends." One day he threw back the curtains of an alcove, to show me the portrait of his father. It is the only picture in the room, (the walls being concealed by purple tapestry) and, with a filial veneration, he had placed it over his bed. "You see," said he, "what a nobly formed man he was;" then added musingly, "he was a mulatto of a shade darker than myself."

General Dumas was the son of the Marquis de la Pailleterie, French Governor of St. Domingo, and one of his female slaves. The boy was sent to France for his education. When the Revolution of 1789 commenced, he espoused its cause with all the ardor of an enthusiast, and enlisted as a soldier in the army of the North. His courage, intelligence, activity, strength and finely proportioned frame, gave him the affectionate nickname of Apollo. Several actions of desperate bravery covered him with *eclat*, and gained him grade after grade in the army. His giant force, the influence his ardent nature exercised over his fellows in the army, his real military talent, aided him to rise. Before he left the army of Dumouriez, he had a Colonel's commission in his pocket. Later, the division with which he marched was surprised, in the mountains of the Tyrol, by a superior force of the enemy; the rout would have been complete, if Dumas had not disdained to fly, and defended, alone and single-handed, the bridge of Brixen against the enemy. He kept them at bay long enough to permit his comrades to gain a position where they could defend themselves, and then escaped, amid a shower of balls. After this heroic exploit, he was called the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol.

Promoted to the rank of General of Division, he was sent, in 1798, to Egypt, under Napoleon. The same chivalry of character distinguished him in his elevated position, and his social disposition, military ability and fine conversational powers, endeared him to all his brother generals and officers except Napoleon. He was at Cairo when the terrible insurrection of the natives took place. At the moment of the alarm, Dumas was fast asleep. He had not time to dress himself, but seizing his sabre plunged into the thickest of the fight. It was not long before he had carved his way to the head of his men. His only garment had been cut to shreds in the melee, and his appearance excited the merriment of the soldiers, but he continued to cleave down the Egyptian dogs and cheer on his soldiers. The Egyptians were repulsed in their turn, and took refuge in a mosque. Dumas ordered the charge and led it. He seemed the very genius of destruction as he dashed in among the enemy, shouting his cry of encouragement to his followers, and hewing down a man at every blow of his muscular arm. No quarter was asked nor given; immense heaps of dead covered the pavement of the mosque; and the insurrection was quenched in the blood of the last insurgent.

Between such a man and Napoleon there could be no hearty friendship. Dumas, who was the soul of honor and frankness, could not sympathize with the calculating, ambitious Corsican. Nor could he understand the sonorous bulletins sent by Napoleon to Europe. He was indignant at the very magnificent account the future Emperor gave of the Battle of the Pyramids. The "forty centuries look down on you from the tops of these pyramids" provoked his sarcasm. He thought bombast out of place, when he, a General of cavalry, had not a single horse under his command, and had himself to fight on foot, armed with a double-barreled gun. It was about this time that an open quarrel took place between them. Dumas, a veritable Hotspur, was with difficulty prevented from killing Napoleon, with a blow of his sabre. Napoleon never forgave him, and showed his rancor, some years after, in having a picture painted of the suppression of the Cairo insurrection, in which he gave Dumas only the second place.

After the Egyptian expedition, Dumas went to Italy and was poisoned, shortly after, by an emissary of Ferdinand of Naples. His vigorous constitution enabled him to recover partially his health, but he was never after fit for active service. His health was so shattered that he died a few years later, in 1806. What the father was the son is.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Thursday Morning, December 18, 1851.

Cotton—Buyers again come forward with spirit yesterday and took fully 7000 bales, making 31,500 for the business of the last four days. Prices firm.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	5¾@6	Middling Fair	7¾@8
Ordinary	6⅝@6¾	Fair	8⅛@8¾
Middling	7⅛@7⅝	Fine	8¾@9
Good Middling	7¾@7⅞	Extra Fine	nominal.

Tobacco—A sale of 49 hhds at —.

Sugar and Molasses—Sugar was steady, with sales of 600 hhds, at 3¾@4¼c for common to fully fair.... Of Molasses some 1000 bbls were taken at 22c for prime, which is an improvement.

Flour—The demand was very animated and fully 11,000 bbls were so d, of which 200 Illinois (superfine) at $4 12½; 200 extra do. at $4 75; 8200 bbls Ohio and Indiana (seven flatboat loads) at $4 75; 1100, in lots, at $3 75; and 900, in five lots, at $3 87, $3 87½ and $3 92½ ⅌ bbl. For St. Louis, offers of $4 25 were refused in one or two instances.

Grain—Corn was scarce and 600 sacks white were disposed of from store, at the advanced rate of 50c.... Oats improved also, with sales of 441 sacks St. Louis, on the Levee, at 38, and 200 sacks at 40c.... Sales of Bran at 90@95c.

Provisions—Pork continued to tend upward, and we noticed sales of 500 bbls new Mess, not inspected, at $13 50 ⅌ bbl; also, 50 casks (40,000⅌) dry-salted Sides at 6c ⅌ lb. Of Lard 98 tierces old No. 1 sold at 7¼, and 150 kegs prime new and old at 8c.... Beef in some demand, with sales of 245 bbls Prime at —, and 200 prime Mess at about $9 ⅌ bbl. Bacon advanced, with sales of 53 casks ribbed Sides, in two lots, at 8, and 20 casks Shoulders at 7c. A lot of 112 casks Shoulders, in pickle, brought 4½c.... Of Western Cheese 300 boxes were taken in two lots at 7¾c.

Coffee—Demand very limited—223 bags new and old Rio sold at 9c.

Whisky—Fully 1500 bbls changed hands, including 300 at 17, 750 at 17½@17¾c, and some extra brands at 18@18c ⅌ gallon.

Freights—An American ship taken for Liverpool at 7-16d for Cotton.

Exchanges—Very little doing.

Sterling	108¼@110.
France	5.17½@5.20⅌.
New York sixty-day Bills	2½@2¾ ⅌ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	par@¼ ⅌ ct. disc.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Wednesday Evening, December 17, 1851.

The stock on sale remains ample, but prices firmer in view of interrupted navigation of the upper rivers.

—PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE (Western)	5¾@6c ⅌ lb net.
(Texas, etc)	—@— ⅌ lb net.
HOGS	4½@5c ⅌ lb net.
SHEEP	$2 00@2 25 ⅌ head.
MILCH COWS	$25@$45 ⅌ head.
CALVES and YEARLINGS	$5 50@$15 00 ⅌ head.

New Orleans Money Market.

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

EXCHANGE.

London, 60 days	7¾@9 ⅌ cent. premium.
Paris, 60 days	5 francs, 37½c.
New York, 60 days	1½@2 ⅌ cent. discount.
New York, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Boston, 60 days	1½@2 ⅌ cent. discount.
Boston, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, sight	¼@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

GOLD.

California Gold	$17@$17 35 ⅌ ounce.
Mexican Dollars	1½@2 ⅌ cent. premium.
Sovereigns	$4 84@$4 85.
Spanish Doubloons	$16 50@$17 00.
Mexican and South American Doubloons	$15 85@$15 70.

WESTERN BANKS.

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

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Alabama State Bank and Branches	1@2½ ⅌ cent. discount.
Bank of Mobile	¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
Georgia and South Carolina	¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.
North Carolina	1½@2½ ⅌ cent. discount.
Virginia	1@2 ⅌ cent. discount.
Commercial and Agricultural, Galveston	¾@1 ⅌ ct. do.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Lease Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who was given infinitely up by his doctors, cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 23d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana State Revolutionist, Lafayette, Mar 28, 1851. mw30 4t Wif

GRECIAN FANCHERONIAN DROPS.

ΣΦΙ

A SURE AND SAFE REMEDY for, and will positively cure, the Sick Headache, Chills and Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Sea-Sickness, Cholera and Cholera Infantum, and restore a healthy action to the liver, without a particle of calomel, mercury, tartarine or morphine entering into their compound. They do not pur port to be a remedy for all manner of diseases that flesh is heir to, but experience warrants us in saying the above they will positively cure. They will also correct all derangements of the stomach, and relieve from those aches and pains through the system commonly called Rheumatism.

It is an excellent remedy for the Gravel, and as a Vermifuge or Worm Medicine, there is none better.

Prepared only by Dr. J. R. FANCHER, 140 Fulton street, New York, a few doors from Broadway.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. D. BEACH, 127 Canal street,

AGENTS for Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. 6m11 1Wf&W

MADEIRA—100 eighth casks and 15 sixteenth casks of superior Madeira, direct importation from the house of A. F. Junior, for sale by

R. WOLFF, 66 Camp st.

EXCHANGE on NEWYORK and BOSTON, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by

A. F. DUNBAR, 66 Common st.

SALMON—25 bbls. No. 1 Salmon, in fine order, landing from ship Adelaide Metcalf, and for sale by

A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—500 pieces and coils, for sale by

J. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

RICE—50 tierces prime Carolina, for sale by

J. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

COFFEE—400 bozes Rio, Laguayia and Java, for sale by

J. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

LATITUDE 29° 57' N.—LONGITUDE 90° 3' W.—Time 6h.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Thursday Morning, December 18, 1851.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Union, Budd, Charles, Babcock & Fennell
Ship Jane H Glidden Child, Liverpool, J H Ashbridge & co
Ship Old England, Lowell, Havre, H V Baxter

Arrived.

Steamship Mexico, Place, from Indianola, via Galveston, to Harris & Morgan—50 my.

Brig Sterling, Pike, 8 days from St Juan de Cuba, in ballast, to master—Point.

Schr Powhattan, Caro, 2 days from Pensacola, to master—Basin.

Schr Cupola, Blakeney, 4 days from Apalachicola, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Alabama, Roberts, from Montgomery.
Moor, Strack, from Donaldsonville.
Mobile, Post, from Mobile.
Ophelia, Gordon, from Port Hudson.
Pocahontas, Moore, from St Louis.
Quitman, Dunitry, from Donaldsonville.
Wm Noble, Newcomb, from Cincinnati.
Gipsy, Cree, from Bayou Sara.
Georgetown, McPherson, from Louisville.
Ohio, Black, from Cincinnati.
S. Charles, Applegate, from Bayou Sara.

Exports.

HAVRE—Per ship Old England: 2064 bales cotton, 293 hhds tobacco, 4500 staves.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Jane H Glidden: 1855 bales cotton, 400 do bbl.

CHAGRES—Per steamship Union: Ballast.

Imports.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Mexico: 72 bales cotton Ragsley, Blair & co—6 do, 1 bdl hides, 1 bxs G Burke & co—6 bales cotton Geo Green & Bros—12 do Armstrong, Harris & co—1 box specie O Rhame—1 do Mitchell, Mills & co—103 head of cattle Horrill, Gayle & co—sundries to Warneke & Kinsbi off—Bill & Kemp—A D Gilff & co.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Powhattan: 6 bales cotton John Hurley—600 hides C R Kennedy—30,000 feet lumber, 600 staves and dooes A P Simpson.

APALACHICOLA—Per schr Cupola: 20 bales cotton to order—5 pkgs machinery Greenwood & Morton—65 bundles paper H L Potter—6 bxs tobacco E G Rogers & co—1 box do C M Harris.

Receipts of Produce.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Wm Noble: 48 hhds tobacco Warneke & Kirchhoff—200 pcs logging Taylor & Cassilly—20 bbls 204 kgs lard Sweenth & Voorhies—40 kegs 8 bf bbls butter, 109 bxs soap, 135 bxs cheese A D Greff & co—285 do C S Cutter & co—267 do, 100 bxs candles, 34 do farina, 50 do starch, 25 bbls flour, 50 kegs pigs feet T H Ridder—27 kegs butter, 11 L Dowes—50 bbls pork J McGregor & co—700 do flour, 192 do whisky J Landis & co—100 do T S Elder & co—200 do Beatty, Liggett & co—100 do R Gordie—100 do, 35 do oil, 72 bbls 90 lb do beef, 1 bbl butter W S Wright & co—lot machinery J McLean—lot stoves B Maginn—300 bxs cand as Jas Connoly & co—22 do, 298 bxs cheese, 40 do soap, 50 kegs pigs feet, 1 do saw—600 pipes Water-Street Pipe Co—307 boxes cheese, 50 kegs pigs feet Marsh, Ranlett & co—110 do, 28 bbls ribs, 12 do front, 1 Butter—112 do beef R W Billback & co—50 bbls whisky E J Hart & co—30 do, 20 bbls brandy and gin Converse & co—3 do liquors, 10 kegs pigs feet Lewis & Hyatt—52 bxs starch C H Pommerat—34 bbls beans R K Laughlin—2 do 120 lb cheeses Bronsdale & Son—6 kegs 8 lb lard Jas McRae, Coffman & co—1 do Whittemore & Cutter—lot furniture P H Brenton—do W P Scott—do Wad & Jonas—do H Weisman—24 doz brooms, 75 bbls potatoes, 1 do onions, order

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Ohio: 360 bbls whisky Jas Landis & co—100 do, 264 bbls flour, 57 do pork, 2 bbls 16 lb of do beef J Connoly & co—250 bbls pork, 50 do whisky, 12 do alcohol, 10 bbls 472 kgs lard J McGregor & co—30 bbls do, 200 bbls pork H Leland & co—110 do beef A Ross—gentemen—28 bbls potatoes, 2 kegs butter J H Stones & co—84 kegs do T H Underwood—125 do, 28 bxs cheese A D Greff & co—200 bxs candles, 100 do starch, 8 bbls alcohol, 100 do whisky W S Wright & co—80 do, 50 bbls oil Taylor & Cassily—2 cask goods, 8 bbls 18 head S Jarvis & co—20 do oil F E Brown—4 do liquor E Baker—29 do H L Stone & co—45 bxs soap T H Smith—100 do candles Geraldin & Gross—92 bbls flour Staff and E Burst—12 do alcohol Sweenth & Voorhies—100 do whisky Marsh, Ranlett & co—100 do Beatty, Liggett & co—509 bbls flour Sturges, Adams & co—200 do lard, 112 do hams, 84 do pork, 40 do hocks, 8 bbls sausage Jas Dover—lot Ogilsby & Manning—34 do oil, 100 bxs candles R Geddes—50 pcs bagging Cherry, Henderson & co—71 bbls beef R W Millback & co—12 do oil C Gerardin & co—3 bbls 22 kegs butter, 63 bbls potatoes, 18 do rice, 18 do pigs feet C Schneider—

Ships.

A. F. Jenness	17,mS	Milan	20m,S
A. Mitchell	9,mS	Montezuma	18,mS
Alnoine	14,mS	Mount Vernon	6,mS
Amelia	1,Pnt	Mt. Washington	8,mS
Andover	1,mI	North Atlantic	21,mS
Annapolis	22,mI	Ohio	1,Pnt
Anna Q	8,mI	Oregon	15,mS
Arcadia	12,mS	Osprey	14,mS
Arno	12,mS	Pongoteague	9,mI
Alabama	20,mS	Peterhoff	17,mS
Baltimoreian	,mI	Plymouth	16,mS
Bamboo	5,mI	Pocahontas	20,mS
Belle Isle	10,mS	Pyramid	17,mS
Bourdigan	11,mS	R D Shepherd	3,mS
Brandywine	16,mS	Richmond	17,mS
Brunswick	8,mI	Rockaway	11,mS
C. M. Clark	9,mS	Russel Glover	13,mS
Cato	8,mS	Ralph R. Bishop	9,mI
Catacca	21,mS	Sabine	22,mS
Champlain	1,Pnt	Saxon	20,mS
Charlotte Reed	21,mS	Sophronia	11,mS
Chas Saunders	21,mS	Schooner	12,mS
Chesapeake	19,mS	Sea Duck	11,mS
Cherokee	17,mS	Sea Kings	7,Pnt
Clinton	16,mS	Serenadita	3,mS
Columbia	27,mS	Sherman	27,mS
Corinthian	7,mS	Sheffield	20,mS
Creole	9,mS	Silas Holmes	8,mI
Diana	15,mS	Stated of Maine	1,mS
Duc de Grabant	26,mS	Superb	5,mI
E. P. Mason	4,mI	Susan Hinckle	9,mS
Edwin	10,mS	Telegraph	20,mS
Empire	8,mS	Tarquin	14,mS
Brilliantine	25,mS	Thornhill	21,mS
Rebecca	25,mS	Thos. Perkins	4,mI
Essex	28,mS	Trenton	Point
Emma	8,mS	Transcontinental	4,mI
Europa	8,mS	Uhland	17,mS
F. P. Bagg	30,mS	Westminster	9,mI
Fanny	8,mS	Wm Jarvis	8,mS
Fanny	Point	Winchester	22,mS
Flavia	18,mS	Wm. D. Rowell	8,mS
F W Lincoln	9,mS	Wm Lewis	8,mS
Genoa	12,mS	Wm. Nelson	28,mS
Gen. Hulbert	18,mS	Wm Witt	8,mS
Gen Worthington	8,mS	Zenobia	20,mS
Greenville	4,mI		
Hamilton	8,mS		
Harriet	13,mS		
Havana	9,mS		
Hero	8,mS		
Heron	17,mI		
International	8,mS		
Isaac Newton	1,Pnt		
Italy	8,mS		
J. W. White	Point		
Jane Thomas	8,mS		
Java	9,mS		
Jenny Lind	28,mS		
Jessie	8,mS		
Jersey	8,mS		
John A Shaw	8,mS		
Johnson Smith	1,Pnt		
Kalamazoo	14,mS		
La Rose	14,mS		
Leviathan	20,mS		
Louisa	19,mS		
Liverpool	14,mS		
Lord Eglin	9,mS		
Mariamah	8,mS		
Mahomet	1,Pnt		
Magnolia	5,mI		
Maribora	21,mS		

J. B. Johnson	1,Pnt
J. L. Hathorn	6,mS
Josepha	6,mS
Jessie	8,mS
Kezia	8,mS
Lucanus	8,mI
Lubeck	19,mS
Lydia	13,mS
M. Broughton	12,mS
Maria	14,mS
Mayro	8,mS
Millinda	8,mS
Nevada	7,mS
Nunia	8,mS
Nightingale	8,mS
Peter Godfrey	1,Pnt
Pioneer	8,mS
Rainbow	8,mI
Reindeer	7,mS
Ralph R. Bishop	9,mI
Rosamonde	7,mS
Stella	1,Pnt
Sophronia	8,mS
Union	8,mI
Virginia	11,mS
Yorra	8,mS

Barks.

Acasson	Point
Altera	27,mS
Ariadne	27,mS
Application	10,mI
Alala	16,mS
Bremen	17,mS
C. Augusta	11,mS
C. Wright	8,mI
Caroline	8,mS
Catalina	8,mI
Clarita	14,mI
Cassandra	8,mS
Cyllan	8,mS
Cuba	8,mS
Edmund	1,Pnt
Elliott	8,mS
F. Augusta	13,mS
Gen. Taylor	Point
Georgeo	8 M
Gaona	8,mS
Hamilton	8,mI
Helen	10,mS
Hercules	7,mS
Isadon	1,Pnt
Insulia	8,mS

Schooners.

A. N. McKay	LPT
B. L. Bonsall	LP