## STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

Saturday, April 10.

MEMPHIS ..... BILLETTE No. 8, Church ..... 5 p m
LOUISVILLE ..... SOUTHERN BELLE, Cox ..... 5 p m
HAVANA ..... NATCHEZ No. 2, Lanthers ..... 5 p m
NEW ORLEANS ..... MONTEREY, Snook ..... 5 p m
WILLIAMSPORT ..... E. D. WHITE, Brady ..... 5 p m
CARROLLTON ..... GEORGIA, Porter ..... 8 a m
NEW YORK ..... GEORGIA, Porter ..... 8 a m
MOBILE ..... MOBILE, Grant ..... 5 p m
CALIFORNIA ..... WEST WIND, Savage ..... 9 a m
ST. LOUIS ..... PRIDE OF THE WEST, Badger ..... 5 p m
TENNESSEE RIVER ..... MOHAWK, Haygood ..... 10 a m
ARKANSAS RIVER ..... GEM, Sanders ..... 5 p m
ST. LOUIS ..... H. D. BACON, Eaker ..... 10 a m
CINCINNATI ..... FALCON, Black ..... 5 p m
RED RIVER ..... CADDO No. 2, Graham ..... 5 p m
ALTAMAHA ..... NANIPEE, Diggs ..... 9 p m
CINCINNATI ..... INDIANA, Haldeman ..... 5 p m
LOUISVILLE ..... SAMOS, Stone ..... 5 p m
GUACHITA ..... S. W. DOWNS, Switzer ..... 5 p m
MOBILE ..... ORGON, Hern ..... 4 p m
CINCINNATI ..... BUCKEYE, Nichols ..... 5 p m
TALLAHATCHIE RIVER ..... D. R. MOSBY, Doss ..... 5 p m
ST. LOUIS ..... DAWNES, Maxwell ..... 5 p m
MOBILE ..... ROGER WILLIAMS, Grice ..... 4 p m

Sunday, April 11.

GALVESTON ..... MEXICO, Place ..... 9 a m
BAYOU SARA ..... GIPSY, Urie ..... 9 a m
MOBILE ..... CALIFORNIA, Enslign ..... 4 p m
OPELOUSAS ..... SYDONIA, Border ..... 9 a m

Monday, April 12.

YAZOO CITY ..... ST. JAMES, Phelps ..... 5 p m
RED RIVER ..... R. M. WILSON, Alsbury ..... 5 p m
CALIFORNIA ..... PHILADELPHIA, McGowan ..... 5 p m
COVINGTON ..... LENORA, Duncan ..... 10 a m
LAFOURCHE ..... DR. BATEY, Wilson ..... 5 p m
BAYOU SARA ..... NEW LATONA, Landry ..... 5 p m
HAVANA ..... PHILADELPHIA, McGowan ..... 8 a m
CINCINNATI ..... CONGAREE, Lott ..... 4 p m
YAZOO RIVER ..... MONROE, Funk ..... 5 p m

Tuesday, April 13.

NEW CARTHAGE ..... PRINCESS No. 3, Holmes ..... 5 p m
ATTAKAPAS ..... ANNA No. 5, Lacoste ..... 10 a m
ST. LOUIS ..... WESTERN WORLD, Norris ..... 5 p m
MOBILE ..... ST. CHARLES, Fox ..... 5 p m
TENNESSEE RIVER ..... HUNTSVILLE, Bell ..... 5 p m

Wednesday, April 14.

MEMPHIS ..... GREEN COLLEGE, Coales ..... 5 p m
OPELOUSAS ..... OPHELIA, Groton ..... 10 a m
BALIZE ..... J. T. DOSWELL, Cathcart ..... 10 a m
NEW YORK ..... FALCON, Rodger ..... 8 a m

Thursday, April 15.

LAFOURCHE ..... MARY SOLEY, Dalferas ..... 9 a m

Friday, April 16.

MEMPHIS ..... R. LEATHERS, Pierce ..... 5 p m
LOUISVILLE ..... ECLIPSE, Simpson ..... 5 p m
PRINCETON ..... FRANK LYON, Yates ..... 5 p m

Tuesday, April 20.

LOUISVILLE ..... MAGNOLIA, Thomasson ..... 5 p m

Wednesday, April 21.

MEMPHIS ..... G. E. WATKINS, Frost ..... 5 p m

Saturday, April 24.

CALIFORNIA ..... FANNY, Pennock ..... 9 a m

# NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1852.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—In Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. the brothers Stupinski were sentenced to be hung for the murder of young Lehman. The oldest of the brothers has made a confession, in which he says that the third man, who has not yet been arrested, was the one who committed the murder, while he watched at the door; that his younger brother was not in the city at the time of the murder, and knew nothing of its occurrence until he was arrested, when he told him of the fact.

IMPORTANT FROM CALLAO.—A letter from Callao, dated the 9th ult. says: "There is some excitement at this time in Callao, on account of the intended invasion of Guayaquil by a political party. Two vessels left armed, with many foreigners on board, numbering in all about four hundred men. The party have purchased one of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers for $107,000 intending to send her on the same errand. Other vessels will follow, and no doubt is entertained that they will succeed in their attempt.

SHIP FEVER IN BALTIMORE.—The ship fever is raging very violently among the patients in the hospital at Baltimore. The Council has appropriated $1000 for the relief of sufferers.

WHALE SHIPS ARRIVED.—A dispatch from NewBedford dated April 2 says: "Arrived, ship Jos. Maxwell, from the Pacific, with 1000 sperm. Ship Mary, Henry, with 2000 whale and 40 sperm. Spoke, February 21, lat 35 40, long. 35 W., ship John Jay, from NewYork for California; same day, bark Horsehell, 25 days from Boston, for River Plate. March 28, lat. 36, long 7, brig Albemarle, of and for NewHaven. Brig Osceola and schooner Augusta, from NewYork. At Pernambuco, Feb. 27, Fanny, from Lahaina for NewBedford.

LOTTERY TICKETS.—On the 24 inst., at Boston, Horace Tinkham was arraigned for having in his possession a number of lottery tickets with intent to sell them. He was held to bail in the sum of $20,000, and the Judge remarked that he could have fixed the amount at $100,000, had he felt so disposed.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN NEWYORK.—The examination of Hortense Preston, charged with being a fugitive slave from Baltimore, took place before U. S Commissioner Morton, in NewYork, on 31st ult. He is alleged to belong to Henry Reese, and a son of the claimant swore positively to his identity. He visited him in the Station House, and the negro confessed that he knew him, and that he had been raised with him. He acknowledged that he made his escape from Baltimore five years ago. Mr. Reese was examined at length, and the Counsel obtained a postponement of the decision, alleging that he would prove him free. On the 24 instant, the case came up again, but was not decided. Mr. Butler, counsel for the claimant, had some altercation with Mr. Jay, counsel for the fugitive, and being on the witness's stand, he descended and struck Mr. Jay in the face. Previous to this, he offered to test Mr. Jay's philanthropy, by putting down himself $25 towards purchasing the freedom of the negro. We have already announced by telegraph that the slave was delivered to his owner. The Tribune man gets himself into a perfect fury over the matter, and thus descants on the proceedings:

"The active agents in this foul business, were Policeman Martin, and one Richard Busteed, a lawyer of this city.

"But enough of such bloodhounds and jackals of slavery. Enough of beings so miserably mean and inhuman as to make a business of seeking out men engaged in honest pursuits, tearing them from heart-broken wives and children, and sending them into bondage. Enough of Martins and Busteeds, creatures that crawl so low that public contempt cannot reach them, and public disgust and aversion effect them. The spawn of an infamous statute, they do the work for which it has engendered and produced them."

Somebody ought to hold him.

MORE OF THE REV. JOHN W. GREEN.—The Mayor of Philadelphia, it is said, has received a letter from Lodi, Seneca county, NewYork, stating that the Rev J. W. Green, who was arrested a short time ago, in Baltimore, for swindling, resided in that place about four years ago, and has now a wife and three children residing there. The letter states that he preached to that village about a year, and afterwards was employed as a painter. He left his wife and children in destitute circumstances, but they were cared for through the generosity of her friends and relations.

THE NORTH AMERICA.—A letter from Acapulco, dated the 11th ult., speaking of the wreck of the steamship North America, says: "The intelligence from the wreck is up to the 7th. She was full of water up to the cabin floor, and the larboard state-rooms partly filled, consequent upon lying over upon that side. None of the stores below water had been gotten out; but all the freight, mattresses, bedding, etc. with other light articles have been packed to this city, and are to be sold at auction for the account of whom it may concern, together with the hull, engines, etc. From the position of the vessel inside the breakers, it is impossible to get any of the machinery out, and it is not supposed the whole will therefore sell for $900.

PROTECTION TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A bill has been offered in the Massachusetts Senate by Mr. Sewall, providing for the appointment by the Governor of commissioners when any person in the State is arrested or seized, or in danger of being arrested or seized as a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect, defend and procure the discharge of every such person; and also making it the duty of the State Courts, upon information being given of such an arrest, to issue a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to the Supreme Judicial Court; and if under this the person claimed is not discharged, he may appeal and claim a trial by jury.

Capt W. W. Whilldin, the oldest steamboat captain in Philadelphia, died in that city on the 2d inst., in the 80th year of his age.

A SQUAW SHOT.—Among the Indians recently captured in Florida, was a squaw who attempted to escape, and was shot by the volunteers. It is thought she will die of her wounds.

OPERATION OF THE LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—We have had several reports of the excellent operation of the liquor law in Maine, and the following case is respectfully submitted to the collectors of those statistics for information and record. It is copied from the Bath Tribune:

"A large dealer in dry goods in this city, a temperance man, and a firm advocate of temperance, received by the morning train a large box of valuable goods. It was evidently packed with great care in Boston, and the box strongly secured with iron hoops. It contained linens and other goods of a costly kind, and was from the house of J. M. Beebe & Co., Boston. When it arrived at the merchant's store, it was evident it had been opened. The box was nearly broken in pieces, bearing marks of having been opened by the force of some heavy instrument. The bands of iron were torn off, and the box confined together by means of some old rope lashed around it, and nailed to it. On opening it, the contents were found in a perfect state of confusion. The packages had been overhauled, their wrappers torn off, (and, in many instances, their labels destroyed,) and were all left exposed and damaged. It had evidently fallen into the hands of the enthusiastic enforcers of the "law;" at Portland, and had undergone an examination worthy that of the most strict system of search, as practiced in the dominions of the autocrats and tyrants of Europe and other countries. Such proceedings are outrageous in the extreme. If it has come to this, that our merchants cannot have their goods transmitted by railroad through the city of Portland, without being subject to this search, and consequent loss by damage, delay, etc., it is quite time other means of transportation should be found."

DEAD.—The Ohio papers mention the death of the "Old Veteran." His son, the "Young Veteran," succeeds to his estate, and in time will probably become an "Old Veteran" himself.

RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. O'Meara, the Secretary of Father Mathew, has arrived at New York, from Cork. (☞) intends to take up his residence in this country. Father Mathew is staying with his relatives in Cork.

## The Astor Place Riots.

CONFESSION OF ANDREW STEVENS.—The NewYork Police Gazette, of last week, contains the long-promised statement of Andrew Stevens, the jeweler, whose name, in connection with that of the Forrests, has been for the last three years so freely used by the press, the public and the lawyers engaged in the multiplicious litigations that have arisen out of these affairs. The statement occupies three columns of the Gazette, and is copy-righted, though the press will be at liberty to publish it after to-day. The Express furnishes the following as the substance of the statement:

We do not, we think, state the matter too broadly when we say that in the article before us, which its author heads "Secret History of the Astor Place Riot, with Glimpses at the Forrest Divorce Case, by Andrew Stevens," the writer concedes that he was an active agent in bringing about the lamentable catastrophe in Astor Place, in the month of May, 1849. One expression to this effect is in these words: "It is well known my being a devoted and sincere friend of Forrest during the riots, and during those trials also." He more than merely insinuates where the money used for the purpose of packing the house, on the nights of the riots, which he said he had and used, came from. Mr. F. throughout he represents as being exceedingly exacerbated against Mr. Macready.

He goes into the details of the preparations for driving Mr. M. from the stage—a preliminary meeting of "the Boys" under the patronage of "ball play," at Hoboken, whereat it was found impossible to get up the requisite enthusiasm—then the publication and circulation of parts of Mr. Macready's speech, on the stage, "referring to parties and factions,"—imputations against him of "slurring the democratic party,"—purchasing tickets, providing money, "which were plentifully supplied,"—preparing inflammatory banners to be used in the theatre; and (adds the writer) "as the habitues of that theatre were supposed to be fond of perfume, it was provided liberally in the shape of three or four dozen bottles of a new kind of odor, never before introduced to good society." He then goes on to show what instructions were given to the predeterminate disturbers of the peace, on the first night; "to kick up such a row that nothing could be heard;" but to use no violence. The throwing of the chairs at Mr. Macready's head, Mr. Stevens represents as not having been contemplated by him or his assistants, in getting up that demonstration.

To the issuing of the "card," signed by some of Mr M's friends, asking him to re-appear, Mr. Stevens attributes the whole of what followed, on the fatal 10th May. It was taken up, he says, "by a certain set as a defiance, by the upper ten,' and 'English interests' combined," and he significantly adds, "all sorts of rumors were raised and industriously circulated, purposely to keep up that impression." The flame thus kindled, and kept alive, gathered strength hourly to the night of Macready's performance, when it burst out in violence and wrath. Meantime, however, Mr. Stevens says he was importuned to induce Mr Forrest to come out in a card, appealing to his friends to push the thing no farther, and thus to prevent the consequences that all saw were impending. Mr. Forrest was not, for the moment, in the city, but "some two or three of his friends," on being consulted, "deemed it inadvisable that he should do so." So Capt. Rynders (according to Stevens) to urge that course upon Mr. Forrest, the writer of the "Secret History" says:

"I told him (Rynders) I was satisfied it would be no use to ask him (F.) to do any thing of the kind, knowing the bitter hatred he bore Macready, and the resentment at the signers of the card of invitation, but I would see him, notwithstanding. I did go to the theatre; he had just returned from the country; my message was delivered; the result was as I anticipated. He was inflexible, and if half the city were to have been sacrificed, the purpose at his heart. I think, would not have been changed. I came back with a heavy heart; and thought most seriously whether it was not best, at all hazards, to issue a card in his name. If it turned out well, it would be a glorious move, which he in his cooler moments might sanction, or he might repudiate it, as a weak invention of the enemy." I believe it would have been done, had there been time, and could a printer have been then procured, who could have been trusted with such a document. It was not done, and the bloody and disastrous result is continually before me, when I think that possibly all those lives might have been spared. If it had been done at the proper time, it would have saved much sorrow; a sad reflection that, however remotely, I was possibly an instrument in the sacrifice of so many innocent people, for the mere gratification of a bitter personal feud."

Mr. Stevens's remarks upon his leaving town to avoid a subpoena in the Forrest Divorce Case—the course pursued towards him in connection with the affair, by the counsel of the defendant—his statement relative to the money transactions between him and Mr. Forrest, out of which Fellows recent reports against Mr. Stevens's integrity arose, concerning all of which transactions he goes into an exculpatory detail—and his personal commentaries upon Mr. Forrest's character and conduct, occupy a large portion of this remarkable statement.

As to Mr. Stevens's own position, in this matter, we must say that we do not see how the authorities, with these statements before them, can very gracefully avoid taking the requisite steps to have them duly authenticated, as the basis of such action as shall tend to the vindication of the laws, so grossly, so fatally outraged.

TRADE WITH CUBA AND PORTO RICO.—In answer to a resolution of the Senate, an interesting and highly valuable report from the Treasury Department has been submitted on the subject of the trade of the United States with the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The information was called for by the Senate in order to determine upon the expediency of repealing or modifying the act of 1834 concerning tonnage duties on Spanish vessels employed in the trade between the United States and these Islands and the subject will soon engage the attention of Congress.

In 1828 the tonnage duty on foreign vessels in Cuba was $2½ per ton, and on Spanish 75 cents. In 1829 it was reduced to $1½ on foreign and 62½ cents on Spanish vessels, at which latter rates it continues.

In the same periods respectively the duties on foreign merchandise, imported under the Spanish flag, were from 7 to 9 per cent. less than in foreign vessels, except a few articles paying specific duties, among the most prominent of which was flour, one of our great staples, the duty on which *in favor* of the Spanish flag was from one to one dollar and a half per barrel.

In the year 1832, under the representations made to Congress on the subject of the inequality of tonnage duty in Cuba between Spanish and American vessels, an act of retaliation was passed, levying on Spanish vessels coming from the colonies of Spain, the same tonnage duties as were exacted from American vessels at the ports from whence they came. This act, however, did not induce the Spanish Government to equalize the tonnage duties as regarded the Spanish and American flags in the Islands of Spain.

Their vessels continued to resort to our ports for supplies of provisions and merchandise, and, whilst by the above acts the vessels of the two nations were placed on a footing of equality as regards the *tonnage duty* which was respectively levied upon them, the difference of duties in Cuba upon cargoes carried by them respectively were in most instances much greater than the freight. On the article of flour, for instance, an American vessel would have to carry it free of freight in order to place the shipper of it on a footing of equality with that conveyed by a Spanish vessel, at the freight (and that is a full rate to Havana) of one dollar per barrel.

Further remonstrances being made to Congress in 1834, an act was passed providing that Spanish vessels coming from the Island of Cuba, or Porto Rico, either directly or after touching at any port or place, should pay in the ports of the United States such further tonnage duty, in addition to the tonnage duty which may be payable under any other law, as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would have been imposed on the cargoes imported in the said vessels, respectively, if the same had been exported from the port of Havana in American bottoms.

The report goes on to say:

Such is the history of the influences and proceedings which have produced the existing state of things as regards the trade between the United States and the above colonies.

The act, together with the act of July 13, 1832, placed our flag upon a footing of perfect equality with the Spanish, and, as might naturally be expected under such circumstances has thrown into the hands of American ship owners nearly or quite the entire trade between these Islands and the United States, but has inflicted a much more severe injury upon the interests of the United States than any possible advantages which may be thus derived from the exclusive employment of our tonnage.

The operation of the act of June 30, 1834, is very obvious. A Spanish vessel, proceeding from the United States to Cuba, must, previous to clearing, pay an export duty, under the name of tonnage duty, equal to the difference of duty which the different articles comprising her cargo would pay if imported into Cuba in an American vessel. So far as ad valorem articles are concerned, the average differences are about 8 per cent. It is very evident, therefore, that every article of the kind shipped from the United States is burdened with a tax of 8 per cent. more than a similar article shipped from any other country where the Spanish flag is not subject to this export duty. It is, in fact, a bounty of 8 per cent. held out to the consumers in Cuba and Porto Rico to induce them to procure their supplies from other countries instead of the United States, so far as they can possibly do so. The natural result has been that nothing but bulky articles, and those of prime necessity, and which, from the proximity of the United States, can be had more promptly and advantageously here, are now furnished from our ports and by our vessels. Other descriptions of goods are now almost exclusively obtained by those colonies from Europe; for, if shipped from hence in American vessels, they would pay the additional duty on entry, in those islands, and if in Spanish vessels, it would have to be paid on clearing from an American port. It is true, if the same articles were shipped from Europe by a foreign flag, they would pay the same extra duty as if imported in an American vessel; but Great Britain, and other European nations, have wisely preferred to furnish the supplies of their produce or manufactures by allowing the Spanish flag to be the carriers of it; and the advantages to their industry and wealth in furnishing the *merchandise* for outweigh the mere profit on the freight which remains after the expenses connected with it are deducted.

While we have been greatly injured by the operation of the act of 30th June, 1834, as regards the supply of American produce or manufacture, it has almost totally annihilated the entrepôt trade between those colonies and the United States in articles of foreign production.

FROM ST. THOMAS.—By an arrival at NewYork dates from St. Thomas to the 20th ult. have been received.

There was a slight earthquake at St. Thomas on the 17th ult., but no material damage was done.

The steam mail propeller Merlin was in port, having got ashore on the coast and broke her shaft. It was supposed she would go to NewYork under canvas.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.—A dispatch from Buffalo, dated the 23 instant, says: The weather still continues cold. The steamer Ohio is still detained in Erie harbor in the ice, with a flag of distress flying. All attempts to reach her have been unsuccessful. Several other boats are also detained by ice.

SINGULAR.—It is said that the man who, in coming down the river the other day, was enchered on both bowes and the ace, has expressed a strong belief that there was something wrong in the game.

BALM IN GILEAD.—Under this head the Mobile Register announces that an Alabama horse has won a race in Louisiana. The Register alludes to the first race of the present meeting at the Metairie Course.

LECTURES BY LOLA MONTEZ.—We see it stated that Lola is preparing a series of lectures on the politics and public men of Europe, which will be in direct contrast in its theories and descriptions, with the recent orations and speeches of Kossuth. Lola Montez claims to be a republican—but not a red republican.

COURT MARTIAL AT WASHINGTON.—A court martial convened on the 1st inst., in one of the rooms of the War Department building, Col. Crane presiding, the object of which is to investigate certain charges preferred against Lieut. F. J. Thomas, of the 3d Artillery, for extraordinary expenditures made on the route from the city of Santa Fe to Washington last winter, and for certain alleged unnecessary purchases whilst commissary at Santa Fe.

COL. J. P. FLOYD *alias* MR. HINES.—The Southern Standard, of Charleston, says: "This distinguished citizen, a few days before his arrest, called upon the well known house of Jas. Adger & Co., and represented himself as a Florida sugar planter, unexpectedly out of funds, requested the advance of a sum sufficient to take him to New Orleans. He used the name of Gen. Hamilton, but presented no letter. The reason of his being short of the needful was, that his pocket-book had been stolen near Wilmington, N. C. He could, by writing, in few days get all that he wanted from his factors in New Orleans, but this would detain him in Charleston at great inconvenience; which statement, by the way, has been literally verified, since Mr. Hines must find the quarters in our city exceedingly *inconvenient*. It happened that his factors in New Orleans were well known, and had a correspondent here, and Mr. Adams, of the firm of Adger & Co., suggested to Col. Hines that an early reply could be had to a telegraphic dispatch to New Orleans, and thus his detention might be avoided. At this suggestion Col. Hines brightened up, thanked Mr. Adams for the hint, and assured him that it had relieved him materially. A clerk was sent to show the Colonel to the telegraph office, he wrote his dispatch, inquired the price, but on the pretense of going to his hotel for the money, he left the office and failed to return."

SUICIDE OF AN AGED DIVINE.—The Rev. Burgess Nelson, eighty years of age, one of the oldest ministers belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, committed suicide by hanging himself in Cumberland county, Md.

SENTENCED.—Nancy Farran, convicted at Cincinnati of murder by poisoning the Forrest family, has been sentenced to be hung on the 5th of June.

Otto and Jenny Lind Goldschmidt will sail for Europe, in the steamer Atlantic, in May next; but previous to her departure, it is said, they will give three concerts in NewYork. They will take place the last of April.

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE.—The London packet ship Northumberland, Capt. J. M. Lord, arrived at NewYork on the 31st ult., from Portsmouth, in a passage of fourteen days and three hours.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—It is said that the establishment of a Governmental printing office is warmly pressed by some members of the joint committee appointed to consider the subject.

CASS IN NEWYORK.—Both the old and young men's Democratic Conventions in NewYork, have endorsed and approved of Gen. Cass as their candidate for the Presidency.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—A late letter from Sydney states that twelve thousand ounces were brought into that place as one week's supply, and that the Port Philip contribution was 29,600 ounces in a fortnight. These totals, however, must be presumed to be beyond the average, since they would show a production at the rate of nearly $6,000,000 per annum.

THE RIOTS AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.—The row among the Irish employed on the canal near Lockport, N. Y., was the most extensive ever known in that vicinity, but the sheriff acted with great decision and energy. With a detachment of military and the police he repaired to the scene of the riot and arrested one hundred and seven men, who were all committed to jail.

CONTRADICTED.—The report that Wm. M. Burnell, Esq. in connection with two other gentlemen, was about to establish a paper in Washington to be devoted to the commercial and planting interests of the South, is contradicted.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT ACADEMY.—Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia; Joseph P. Comegys, of Delaware; Col. Hammond, of South Carolina; Gen L. C. Polk, of Tennessee; Rev. C. Miller, of Indiana; N. Wolf, of Kentucky; Gen. Hunt, of Texas; H. S. Dexter, of California; and Hon Joel Eastman, of New Hampshire, are among the visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for 1852.

*NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.*

OHIO RIVER—DANGERS OF A FLOOD—*Cincinnati*, Friday noon, April 9—The river here has risen 6 inches during the last 24 hours, but is now at a stand. It is reported to be falling above.

*Louisville*, Friday noon, April 9—The river here is still rising, and the danger of a flood is imminent. The river is now over the bridges leading to the landings, and the sugar cellars are in great danger of being overflowed. The weather is clear and very pleasant.

At Muldraugh's Hill, the river has risen 13 inches during the last 24 hours, and is now rising at the rate of one inch per hour.

The splendid steamer Eclipse is advertised to leave tomorrow (10th) at noon. [Evening Delta.

## City Intelligence.

MELLETTED.—Felix Murphy was yesterday brought before Recorder Caldwell to answer a charge of having purchased cotton from a slave belonging to Mr. Hopkins. Knowing the said cotton to have been stolen the Recorder fined Mr. Murphy fifty dollars on the spot.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—It is charged that Salvador Gabriel stole a watch from the cabin of the schooner Diana, on Thursday night, at the New Basin. Recorder Caldwell will inquire into the matter on Tuesday next.

THE LAST SWINDLE.—S. G. Ward was yesterday examined before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having swindled sundry persons attached to the steamboat Pride of the West, and making efforts to defraud numerous other parties. The story differs but little from the statement of facts that we have previously given, and we do not repeat them. Ward was committed for trial before Judge Larue.

JIM GALLAGHER.—This gentleman was to have been examined yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having assisted a man named Stoner with a hammer, striking him from behind, when Stoner was held in firm custody by others. For some reason, however, the case was not proceeded with, and notice was given to the witnesses to appear on Thursday, the 15th instant.

FINED.—James Shields was yesterday fined five dollars for having broken the peace of St. Thomas street. James's head is certainly composed of superior materials, or it, as well as the peace, would have been broken by the banquette, which *flew up* and hit him several times before the watchman came to his assistance.

VAGRANTS.—The big swamp in the rear of this city forms a most convenient place of refuge for the worst characters that infest its streets. A number of little huts, one size larger than dog-kennels, are scattered among the thickets and marshes, and are occupied by wretches that hardly have compeers within the confines of civilization. The thief and the vagrant always have a home in these kennels, and without regard to color stow themselves away, almost secure from the arm of the law. Occasionally, however, a burglar, in the exercise of living without labor, leaves a trail by which the "minions of the law" track him to the swamp, and empty a nest or two—and then the swamp is forgotten, until another blunder is made.

On Thursday, James Lane and Henry Myers, two of the tenants of these kennels, were arrested by the First District police, and yesterday brought up to have their measures taken by Recorder Caldwell. They were beautiful specimens, and the Recorder was so delighted with their appearance and accomplishments that he provided them with quarters at the expense of the city, for two months.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Recorder Caldwell yesterday fined Frank Walker twenty dollars for carrying a bowie knife concealed about his person. One would think that the inflexible course of this magistrate in this regard would have the effect to thin out the number of loafers with colts in their pockets, and to deter others who call themselves respectable from carrying such weapons, but it seems that they do not know any thing about it until they are brought up with a round turn. Gentlemen tell us sometimes that they do not consider themselves safe in the streets unless armed with some such weapon, but this is worse than nonsense. The colt or sling-shot is worth but little as a defensive weapon and in nine cases out of ten, when used, is used for assault, and not for defence. Recorder Caldwell never puts less than $20 on the man found carrying colt, pistol or bowie-knife, and he sometimes goes up to fifty, according to the fineness of a man's coat and his capacity to know better.

### Departures of the Collins and Cunard Steamers
*FROM LIVERPOOL.*

ASIA, (Br.) ..... for NEW YORK ..... SATURDAY, " 25.
NIAGARA, (Br.) ..... for BOSTON ..... SATURDAY, March 6.
PACIFIC, (Am.) ..... for NEW YORK ..... WEDNESDAY, " 10.
EUROPA, (Br.) ..... for NEW YORK ..... SATURDAY, " 13.
CANADA, (Br.) ..... for BOSTON ..... SATURDAY, " 20.
ATLANTIC, (Am.) ..... for NEW YORK ..... WEDNESDAY, " 24.
AFRICA, (Br.) ..... for NEW YORK ..... SATURDAY, " 27.

## NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, April 10, 1852.

No very important changes have occurred in the market this last week, particularly for our staple articles of trade. Cotton, Sugar, Molasses and Tobacco. In the former a very slight reduction has taken in the lower qualities, while the better grades are maintained with steadiness. Pork, Bacon and Lard have all advanced slightly, while Flour and Grain have been tolerably firm.

Our next accounts from Europe will be due by the Cunard steamer Cambria, which was advertised to leave Liverpool for Boston on the 3d inst.

COTTON—Our last Saturday's review left the Cotton market in a less buoyant condition than it had been in the early part of the week, prices closing rather feebly for middling at our quotations, which were 7@7½c. the outside rate for the strictest classification. This week a moderate demand prevailed during the first three days, when some 23,300 bales found purchasers at very irregular rates for the ordinary to low middling qualities, though for strict middling to middling fair they were well maintained, owing to their comparative scarcity. On Wednesday the Baltic's accounts were published, and on Thursday those by the Africa, showing a decline of 1-16d on middling at Liverpool, with sales for the week of 45,000 bales. This intelligence had but little influence with us, and the business of these two days reached 16,000 bales; the transactions indicating barely ½c decline on ordinary and middling. Yesterday the market showed little or no change, the sales amounting up 2500 bales, which would make a total for the week of 46,000 bales to go on for Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and our domestic ports. We vary our quotations slightly for the medium and lower qualities, to accord with the change noticed above. The receipts at this port since the 1st of September are now 1189,273 bales against 848,900 to same date last year, and at all the United States ports there is now an increase, compared with last year, of 509,615 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior | 6¾@6¾ | Middling Fair | 8¼@8½ |
| Ordinary | 6¾@6¾ | Fair | 8½@9 |
| Middling | 6⅞@7⅛ | Good Fair | 9⅛@ — |
| Good Middling | 7¼@8 | Good and Fine | @ — |

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

| | Cotton, bales. | Tobacco, hhds. |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1851 | 15,596 | 23,871 |
| Received past week | 43,917 | 3,861 |
| " previously | 1,145,356—1189,273 | 19,213—22,964 |
| | 1204,669 | 46,775 |
| Exported past week | 65,996 | 2,310 |
| " previously | 951,343—1017,339 | 31,003—33,313 |
| Stock on hand not cleared | 187,324 | 13,462 |

TOBACCO—Notwithstanding a steady demand for nearly all qualities of Tobacco, the receipts being still light, and the moderate stock, therefore, offering but little inducement to purchasers, the transactions have been on a limited scale. Up to Thursday morning some 650 hhds had found purchasers at about the same range of prices quoted before, say for Lugs, 2¾@3½; Leaf, Inferior to Common, 3½@4½; Fair to Fine, 4½@6; Choice and Selections, 5¾@6c ⅌ ℔. Yesterday the sales comprised 146 hhds, viz: 69 at 4¾, 7 at 4½, 15 at 4½, and 55 at 4¾@5 ⅌ ℔.

SUGAR—There has been a rather steady demand in the Sugar market during the week, and with moderate receipts prices have been sustained. The sales, including 800 hhds taken yesterday, embrace 4700 hhds, at the following ranges of quotations: Inferior to Common, 4¼@4¾; Fair, 4¾@4¾; Prime and Choice, 4¾@5¾ ⅌ ℔.

Week's receipts, 5524 hhds—exports, 837.

MOLASSES—The supply continues light, and the business of the week has been limited to 5000 hhds, of which 700 were taken yesterday. The rates have undergone but little alteration, and we quote inferior to best fermenting at 16@22, and prime to choice lots of rebolled 24@26c ⅌ gallon.

Week's receipts, 3114 hhds—exports, 316.

FLOUR—The Flour market has been very dull during the greater part of the week, owing to the continued suspension of the export demand, which has been checked by advancing freights and further unfavorable news from Europe. The sales of the week sum up barely 8000 bbls, of which 1300 were taken yesterday. Prices have ranged, without much alteration, at $3 70@$3 80 ⅌ bbl for superfine Ohio from the Levee and flatboats, $3 80@$4 00 for Illinois and St. Louis, with some fancy brands of the latter at $4 30; and $4 50@$4 87½ for extra and choice brands.

Week's receipts, 31,650 bbls—exports, 16,340.

GRAIN—The demand for Corn has been good, and with ample receipts has been readily met without any important change in prices. The week's sales reach fully 46,000 sacks, including 6300 taken yesterday, at an extreme range of 43@50c ⅌ bushel, the inside rate for ordinary mixed, and the outside for choice white, the ruling rates for good qualities being 45@46c ⅌ bushel.....Oats have been firm at 32@33c for Ohio, Indiana, etc., and 34@35c ⅌ bushel for St. Louis.....We noticed, on Thursday, a sale of 600 sacks Indiana Wheat at 72½c ⅌ bushel, and, earlier in the week, 10,000 bushels at the same.....Bran has sold generally at 76@75c ⅌ 100 ℔, and Ear Corn at 60@65c ⅌ bbl.....Of White Beans 120 bbls brought $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

Week's receipts of Corn, 45,185 sacks—exports, 15,317.

PROVISIONS—There has been a further advance in Pork of 25@50c ⅌ bbl since our last weekly report, and the demand, though not active, has been steady. The sales embrace about 6000 bbls, the rates latterly being $17 25@$17 37½ for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for M. O.; $14 50@$14 62½ for prime, and $13 50@$13 75 ⅌ bbl for Rumps. One or two small lots of clear have sold, during the week, at $17 75 ⅌ bbl.....Bulk Pork has advanced, and we have noticed sales of 1,600,000 ℔, nearly all at 7½c ⅌ ℔ for Hog-round; 1,300,000 ℔ of this was so d by one house on Monday.....Beef has continued firm, with moderate sales at $13 12½ for Mess in bbls, $6 75 in half bbls, $9 25@$9 50 for prime, $5 50 ⅌ bbl for B. Beef.....Bacon has further advanced ½c ⅌ ℔ with an active demand, and 500 pieces have been taken during the week, the market closing at 9¼@9¾c ⅌ ℔ for Sides, and 7¼@7½c for Shoulders. Some small lots of very prime ribbed have sold at 10, and of clear at 11c ⅌ ℔.....Hams have gone off slowly at previous rates, ranging at 9@11c ⅌ ℔ for plain and bagged to extra Sugar-cured.....Lard has improved, with sales during the week of some 2500 bbls and tierces at 8⅞@8 5-16 for No. 2, 9¼@8¾c for No. 1, and 8¾@9c ⅌ ℔ for prime and choice; and 2600 kegs at 9¼@10c for ordinary No. 1 to prime lots. Yesterday 400 tierces bond Lard sold at 8 300 at 8¾c for No. 1, 8¼c for No 2, and 6¾c for Grease; also, 280 bbls and tierces prime at 9c ⅌ ℔.....Western Butter has sold generally at 7@7½c ⅌ ℔.

RICE—There have been further arrivals of two or three cargoes of Carolina Rice, and the transactions have been rather larger. We have noticed sales of some 400 sacks during the week, including, on Wednesday, 86 tierces from store, at 3 9-16c, and on Thursday, 200, from a cargo just arrived, at 3½c ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—The supply has been large, and prices have slightly given way. The week's sales embrace some 2500 bbls, mostly at 17c ⅌ gallon for Rectified and 17½c for Raw.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The principal sales of these articles during the week, that we have noticed, have been 40 pieces Kentucky Bagging at 13, and 50 hand-loom at 12½; cash; 325 coils ordinary Rope at 5½c, time and interest, and 150 coils Rope at 6c, also on time, with interest added.....A lot of 30 bales India Bagging brought 12c, long time, with interest.

GUNNY BAGS—This article has declined, and the latter transactions have been at 8c for bales. The sales of the week embrace some 250,000 bags, including one lot of 350 bales at 8c cash.

SALT—There have been some further arrivals, and three or four cargoes of Liverpool have been disposed of mostly at 60c ⅌ sack for assorted, and 62c for coarse. The Hartley's cargo of 5303 sacks, one-third fine, and 10 sacks to the ton, brought 62½ cash, ⅌ sack, on Thursday.

COFFEE—The demand has been good during most of the week, and in the absence of further arrivals from Rio Janeiro and a reduced stock, prices have advanced ½@¾c ⅌ ℔. The sales of the week embrace about 16,000 bags Rio at 8¾@9¼c for old, and 9¼@9¾c ⅌ ℔ for new crop. There have also been some sales of Rio, brought coastwise, at 9c ⅌ ℔. The direct imports since the 1st of September are 233,707 bags, and the stock on hand last evening was about 22,000 bags.

CANDLES—The market continues dull, and we have noticed only a few sales of Star Candles at 18@18¼c ⅌ ℔.

HAY—The principal sale of the week has been 160 tons prime Western at $16 50 ⅌ ton.

LIME—We have noticed only transactions from second hands, during the week, at $1 90@$2 00 for Thomaston, etc.

LEAD