STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

Saturday, May 24.
LOUISVILLE.....MAGNOLIA, Thomasson.....5 PM
DONALDSONVILLE.....MUSE, Strickland.....5 PM
WILLIAMSPORT.....E. D. WHITE, Brady.....5 PM
HARD TIMES.....NATCHEZ No. 2, Lewis.....5 PM
PLAQUEMINE.....T. T. DOSWELL, Eaton.....10 A M
NEW YORK.....BEN FRANKLIN, ——.....5 PM
ARKANSAS RIVER.....LOUISA, Berrill.....5 PM
TEXAS.....L. L. DAY, Pitchford.....12 M
BAYOU GROSSE TETE.....A. W. Denton, ——.....12 M
TEXAS.....UNITED STATES, Yancy.....5 PM
ARKANSAS RIVER.....MOSES GREENWOOD, Thomas.....5 PM
RED RIVER.....EXCHANGE WAY No. 2, Davis.....5 PM
ATTAKAPAS.....NANIQUE, Dupuis.....3 PM
DIXIE.....LENORA, Duncan.....5 PM
ST. LOUIS.....UNCLE SAM, Van Dusen.....10 A M
ST. LOUIS.....TUSCUMBIA, Johnson.....5 PM
CINCINNATI.....HIRAM POWERS, Hawley.....5 PM
CINCINNATI.....J. B. CHENOWETH, Chenoweth.....5 PM
RED RIVER.....GRENADA, McKinney.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....CHANCELLOR, Bacon.....5 PM
CINCINNATI.....GEN. SCOTT, Logan.....5 PM
CINCINNATI.....GRIFFIN YEATMAN, Hollister.....5 PM
ST. LOUIS.....JNO. MORRISSETT, Ketchum.....5 PM
MOBILE.....CALIFORNIA, Rosign.....4 PM
MOBILE.....MOBILE, Grant.....5 PM

Sunday, May 25.
GALVESTON.....LOUISIANA, Lawton.....8 A M
BAYOU SARA.....GIPSY, Orr.....9 A M

Monday, May 26.
ST. LOUIS.....GEORGE POLLOCK, Stokes.....5 PM
ST. LOUIS.....ILLINOIS, Smithey.....5 PM
ILLINOIS RIVER.....PATRICK HENRY, Adams.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....BELLE KEY, Key.....5 PM
NASHVILLE.....AMERICA, Johnson.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....BELLA DONNA, Cannon.....5 PM
RED RIVER.....F. DALMAU, Kay.....10 A M
OUACHITA.....S. W. DOWNS, Switzer.....5 PM

Tuesday, May 27.
ST. LOUIS.....ST. LOUIS, Taylor.....5 PM
CALIFORNIA.....EMPIRE CITY, Lewis.....5 A M
NEW ORLEANS.....THE PRINCESS No. 3, Holmes.....5 PM
ARKANSAS RIVER.....DOVE, Box.....5 PM

Wednesday, May 26.
ST. LOUIS.....NEW ORLEANS, Hawkins.....5 PM
ATTAKAPAS.....ANNA No. 2, Labarbe.....10 A M
ST. MARTINSVILLE.....DELIA, Cecille.....12 M
LAFOURCHE.....DR. BATEMAN, Willson.....9 A M

Thursday, May 27.
MEMPHIS.....T. P. LEATHERS, Pierce.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....ALECK SCOTT, Swan.....5 PM
LAFOURCHE.....MARY FOLEY, Dufilho.....9 A M

Friday, May 28.
LOUISVILLE.....BOETONA, Bentley.....5 PM
PRINCETON.....FRANK LYON, Estes.....5 PM

Sunday, May 30.
TEXAS.....MEXICO, Place.....5 PM

Thursday, June 3.
LOUISVILLE.....ECLIPSE, Sturgeon.....5 PM

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1852.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

SENATE.—The Homestead bill was received from the House, and was referred to the Committee on Public lands.

Mr. Bradbury reported a bill amending the naturalization laws.

A resolution calling for information respecting the settlement of the accounts of the Hon. David Tod, late Minister to Brazil was adopted.

A bill giving the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri taxing the land in that State sold by the United States, from day of sale, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill appropriating $1200 for a survey and estimate of the costs of constructing a basin at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Rock Creek, near Georgetown.

Mr. Walker opposed the bill, and Mr. Pratt replied defending it, and it was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; yeas 30, nays 7.

Owing to Mr. Rusk's continued illness, the amendment giving aid to the Collins line was postponed, and other amendments were acted upon, principally Indian appropriations.

An amendment appropriating $380,000 for Indian depredations in Georgia, Alabama and Florida in 1836, was rejected until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, in pursuance of the order of yesterday, met this morning at eight o'clock. There were present only two dozen members. The Rev. L. Morgan prayed and the clerk read the journal, and immediately thereafter the House adjourned until Monday.

This was in accordance with a resolution passed previously, in order that the hall may be repainted and cleansed for summer use.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1852.

SENATE.—The Hon. Isaac Toucey, recently elected a Senator from Connecticut, appeared, qualified, and took his seat—the credentials having been presented by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate a copy of the letter of Chevalier Huleamann, now stationed at Smyrna, in charge d'affaires of Austria, on the departure of Mr. Huleamann, and the reply of the Secretary of State thereto.

Mr. Pratt presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland. They were not read, but from his remarks we infer they related to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or the coal in the western part of that State. He complained that U. S. Stuart, chief engineer in the navy, had reported that anthracite coal is better adapted to the generation of steam than bituminous coal, in contradiction to anterior experiments. He said it was important there should be a fair test of these two kinds of coal, and on his motion the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Naval affairs.

Mr. Hale, during a debate on a resolution of no especial public importance, advised both political parties not to require the endorsement of the compromise measures as a finality, since they would be defended in their thirst for power, and cause the reconstruction of the Buffalo platform.

Mr. Pratt, on the authority of the President of the U. S., contradicted the rumor that if he (Mr. Fillmore) had been in the Senate on the vote that been the casting one on the compromise measures, he would have voted against them. So far from this, Mr. Fillmore was all the time in favor of these measures, and if he had been occupying the chair of the presiding officer he would have voted for them.

The Senate took up and resumed the consideration of the Homestead bill. Without disposing of it, an adjournment took place until Monday.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Consuls of the United States—Henry Munro, of New York, at Aspinwall, in the Republic of New Granada. William Walton, at Carrara, in Modena. Spiridion Ladas, at Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca. Jesus Morand, for the port of Denia, in Spain. Joseph Augustus Henriques, at Melbourne, Australia. Judah Solomon Levy, for Tetuan, in the Empire of Morocco. Meshod Abecasis, for Larache and Arzilla, in the Empire of Morocco. Manuel Barcena, at Vigo, in Spain. Francis B. Ogden, at Manchester, England.

George B. Sargent, of Iowa, to be Surveyor General for the District of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Pearson P. Reading, of California, to be agent for the Indians in California, in place of George W. Barbour, resigned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Friday.* May 14, 1852. Ord, 2224. C. W. Lawrence, plaintiff in error, vs. J. and H. Caswell. This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Butler for the defendants in error.

Nos. 102-3 C. Hill and C. H. Goodall, plaintiffs in error, vs. J. W. Tucker, executor of A. Robinson. These causes were argued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Taylor for the defendants in error.

No. 104 J. Bacon et al., plaintiff in error, vs. J. Anderson. This cause was argued by Mr. Wharton for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. V. B. Howard for the defendant in error.

SURVIVATION OF A CAPTAIN AND CREW.—The following melancholy narrative is taken from a private letter, written February 26, 1852, at Valparaiso, on board H. M. S. Dido:

We arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th prox.; we should have been here much sooner had we not delayed so much time looking after Captain Gardiner, a gentleman of fortune, who had joined the Patagonian Missionary Society, and had gone to some small barren islands off the Horn and had gone to reclaim the inhabitants, wild as they were. We received intelligence from Rio that we were to look after Capt. Gardiner at the Falkland Islands, where we proceeded, and hearing here that a vessel had been provisioned and sailing for him, expecting he would call for them, and sailing for the purpose of our search for him to Staten, a small uninhabited island; there we could find nothing that could lead to his discovery, but a large boat moored to a tree, and on the hill was a flagstaff, with a piece of bed-tick and on the hill was a flagstaff, with a piece of bed-tick for a flag. We call the name of our vessel on several trees, and got under weigh the next morning. We anchored at Gilbert's Cove, about two or three days sail; there we sent boats ashore, and cut in a tree was this inscription: "Dig deep; under this spot you will find a bottle." We dug, and found it, and in it a note as follows: "Captain Gardiner—you will find it at Spanish Harbor, at a distance of about 65 miles from this place." We proceeded to that place the next morning, after speaking to two canoes of strange looking human beings, speaking to two canoes of strange looking human beings, quite naked; they were painted, and colored shells hung round them.

There were several other canoes of this description of humanity in its worst form; they sought fish, and use them raw, and subsisted on wild herbs and roots of trees. How they could bear the cold I cannot tell, for ten months out of twelve it is intensely cold. We happened to get there in the summer. We gave them a few articles of clothing, but they would not wear them. We left them, and resumed our search after Capt. Gardiner. We arrived at Spanish Harbor the same evening, and sent boats on shore as soon as we dropped anchor, and then I beheld a sight, which I trust I shall never witness again. Scattered in different parts of the beach were Capt. G. and two of his party. His first, we saw was Capt. G. in a state of decomposition. We supposed it to be him, by there being a watch hanging to his skeleton form, and some distance from him there was another. We proceeded some distance up a cave with a lantern; when we entered there was a dreadfully smell at the end of the cave, where we found the remains of the others. There was furniture and cooking utensils, as though they had lived there some time. The boats' crews were allowed to have the clothes as they found a large chest containing books and clothing, and on the lid of it was nailed his will, stating that the first ship that found them should have them. We buried them with the honors of war; and cut on the wall was this inscription: "Proceed on the beach about a mile and a half, you will find three more; do not delay, for we are starving." We made the best of haste, and found them dead. All appeared they had been shunned by the natives, and had starved to death. We had a rough passage from Rio to here, as is generally the case round the Horn.

AN IRISH WOOD CUTTER.—The Lowell, Mass., Courier tells the following for a fact:

Last week Mr. Bigelow of Sherburne, told a newly arrived Irishman, whom he had just employed on his farm, to go out into his pasture, (pointing to a pasture over beyond his orchard) and cut all the scattering pines. The Irishman went into the orchard instead of the pasture, and commenced work upon the apple trees. He cut down two entire rows through the orchard before he was noticed. The trees were fine, young bearing trees, and the damage done was estimated at two hundred dollars. The poor fellow was hardly aware of the mischief he had done, and said he meant to have got them all down before night.

SENTENCE OF MAIL ROBBERS.—William H. Haines, the young man convicted at Staunton, Va., of robbing the mail, has been sentenced to the penetentiary for ten years. John Scatemyer, convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to three months imprisonment. It appears he took a mail bag containing only newspapers, but subsequently stole a horse on which to make his escape, and that for the latter offence he has already served 5 years in the penitentiary.

The farmers of the Scioto valley, Ohio, and of the country immediately adjacent, have formed an association for the importation of improved blooded cattle. Nearly ten thousand dollars have been already contributed by the members of the association, which it is contemplated to increase by further contributions to fifteen

Foreign Details by the Canada.

The foreign intelligence of the 4th, by the Canada, at Boston, have come to hand.

ENGLAND.

Great devastation has been produced in England by heath and moss fires. Whole plantations have been burned over, and game, crops and houses destroyed. At Holme Fen Heath the fire spread for six miles, and the loss there is estimated at £20,000.

The West India trader David Luckie, Captain Close, took fire at sea, while on her voyage from Demarara to London, and was totally destroyed. The crew made for the mouth of the Orinoco, about 80 miles distant, where they landed. The fire is attributed to the spontaneous combustion of the coals on board.

IRELAND.

A commission waited upon the Earl of Eglington concerning the Irish packet station:

His Excellency said that the report of the Commissioners on the subject of an American packet station being in favor of Holyhead, would, probably, at present, seem to operate against the objects sought for; but, for his own part, he confessed that his views and opinions were that the whole transit between the United States of America and the United Kingdom should pass through Ireland. [Applause.] He wished it to be understood that in so saying he did not pledge himself to any thing; but of this he could assure the deputation—that towards the forwarding of their objects they had his good wishes; though, as he was not Chancellor of the Exchequer, he feared those aloud would not construct the pier and breakwater. [Laughter.]

Seven Lords nine Bishops, twenty-seven members of Parliament, the Mayors of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Wexford, Sligo, Drogheda, and Clonmel, with some scores of Aldermen, Doctors of Laws, Justices of the Peace, etc., in Ireland, have petitioned the Queen for the pardon of William Smith O'Brien and his compatriots in the rebellion of the year 1848.

The approaching Parliamentary election attracts very general attention in Ireland. There will be a large addition to the "Catholic Defence" and independent ranks.

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL OFFENDERS.—The chief event of the present week in France, is a remarkable report by Col. d'Espinasse, one of the extraordinary commissioners of pardon sent into the provinces to revise the sentences of the political offenders.

He asserts that, in all the departments he has visited, the circulars inculcating mercy have been received with hostility, and have produced the worst impression. The pardoned demagogues have retracted their confessions. The departmental commissions have abused by excess of mercy. Wherever he went, Col. d'Espinasse, to calm the inhabitants, ordered the suspended convoys of convicts on their way to Africa to continue their march towards their penal destination. He represents the number of the affiliated to secret societies as being so enormous that even the deportations of the ringleaders alone would have included several thousands in two or three departments. This commissioner of mercy, out of 4000 condemnations, has only been able to bring his conscience to admit 200 offenders to pardon. Col. d'Espinasse is the officer who took possession of the legislative palace on the morning of the 2d of December.

The central commissioner of police of one of the chief cities in the South, is on the point of being arrested on the charge of having trafficed in pardons, and sold for hard cash commutations of punishments or releases from prisons.

AUSTRIA.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY.—It having been found impossible to establish a case against Mesdames Meszlenyi and Ruttkay, they have been liberated, and are now residing in the Hotel National, in the Leopoldstadt. The Austrian Government has at length come to the conclusion that nothing is to be gained by detaining Kossuth's relations here, and accordingly the whole family—some seventeen persons I believe—will be permitted to quit the country on the 1st of May. As people here can never do any thing with a good grace, difficulties have been raised about the servants who were willing to go with the emigrants. The authorities insist on the Kossuth family emigrating alone, which, in my opinion, is most unreasonable, as there are four females and eleven children of the party. From a perfectly credible source, I learn that Madame Meszlenyi, who is said to have as much moral courage as all the rest of the family put together, completely baffled all the attempts of the authorities to extract any information of consequence from her.

The military judge (auditor) to whom the case was intrusted, dictated a protocol purporting to be a recapitulation of the admissions made by the defendants, and Mme. Meszlenyi was instructed to sign it. "Never," cried the spirited woman, "will I consent to sign that which, though it may be true, is not perfectly true. Let me dictate the protocol, which I am well able to do, and then I will willingly sign it." Justice requires that I should state that Kossuth's sisters were kindly treated during their imprisonment, and that their mother's letters to them were duly delivered after having been read by the authorities to whose safe keeping they were entrusted. The old lady admonished her children to take courage and to regain firm, "as the sun must rise at last, he the night ever so long and dark." This I have reason to believe, is the sense, if not the literal translation, of a phrase contained in one of the letters delivered into the hands of the prisoners. As Madame Kossuth and her family will not be permitted to come here, they will meet with Mesdames Meszlenyi and Ruttkay somewhere on the road to Rodenbach. (Vienna Correspondent of the Times.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

GOOD STORIES A HEARING.—Intelligence has been received from Adelaide, South Australia, to January 10, being several days later. The discovery of gold in the colony had turned out to be a fabrication. The Government Commissioners had a second time proceeded with Mr. G. M. Stephen, the party by whom the reward had been claimed, to the spot indicated, and upon testing the soil were unable to procure the smallest portion of metal. Upon a previous trial every spadeful had been found to yield gold, and the Commissioners, in their report, consequently assert that pieces must have been introduced on that occasion for the purpose of deception. With regard to the general state of the country, it appears that the disorganization caused by the departure of the Burra Burra miners for Sydney and Port Philip had been much exaggerated.

Out of a population of sixty-seven thousand, the total emigration was not more than five thousand, and it is asserted that much of the prevailing commercial panic was to be attributed to the natural collapse of the worthless mining and building speculations which had been carried on for the past year or two. The success of the Burra Burra and the discovery of the Kapunda mine yielded £250,000 to be squandered in delusive companies. Already, however, there were symptoms of reaction

[The above, it will be observed, refers to only one province in Australia, that of Adelaide. That there is much gold in the country elsewhere is well known.]

DENMARK.

The Danish Ministry is engaged in a dispute with the Germanic Diet on the subject of the Holsteinfederal contingent. The Diet demands that the King of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, shall hold a separate military contingent at his disposal; and the ministry, in reply, have to inform the Diet that he has as good a right as the Emperor of Austria to keep his army "one and invisible," and to designate whatever troops he may please to the German service. All he will promise is that a federal contingent shall remain as a rule in Holstein, and be composed of upwards of natives of the duchy. The Diet considers that it has made a bad bargain in restoring the sovereign authority without assuring its own influence at the same time.

GERMANY.

Hanover has declared for Prussia in the contest now pending in Germany on customs-union questions. In the last sitting but one of the Vienna Congress, the representative of Hanover declared that he should not be able to sign the final protocol which commits the subscribing Governments to the Austrian proposition, subjecting to the stipulations of the treaty with Prussia, and his objections to the substance of the Austrian propositions. The Hanoverian Government, he stated, would be ready to enter with Prussia and other States, parties to the September treaty, into negotiations with Austria for a commercial treaty, with a view to subsequent completer customs-unions.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the Grand Duke of Baden, which took place on Sunday last. The late Grand Duke, Charles Leopold Frederick, was born in 1790—he was, therefore, 62 years of age at his death. He has been only known as the ruler of a small and unimportant German principality, noted chiefly for its revolutions.

Neither did a man not as a sovereign prince, Prince Elector Archduke characterized by any extraordinary personal qualities at one moment humbly bowing to the popular will when it was in the ascendant, promising liberal institutions and laws—breaking these promises and trampling the people underfoot when restored to the full exercise of absolute power.

SPAIN.

The Vich, the sanguinary Carlist, *caballe* Boix, was shot on the 10th inst., in the presence of an immense number of people. He offered to reveal the details of a Carlist conspiracy.

By a royal decree, all sentences of fine or imprisonment for offences against the press laws are annulled, and all pending prosecutions ordered to be abandoned. This act of the sovereign has given general satisfaction.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT TURIN.—The following brief account of a terrible and destructive explosion at the Sardinian capital, one quarter of which city is stated to have been injured, we hurriedly written upon the margin of the Gazzetta of Turin, of April 26, immediately before the departure of the mails on the afternoon of that day, which arrived in London by this morning's post. The literal translation of the hasty, but apparently truthful, communication, which, it may be observed, is received through perfectly reliable sources, is as follows:

"Turin, April 26, Mid-day.—Exploded, the powder magazine of the Place Fullone, by the side of the Dora. One quarter of the capital has been injured. Every one is in consternation. The details are not yet known; nor are the causes. It is feared that the other two magazines will follow. All is confusion."

Since the above was received, the *Journal de Turin* of the above date has arrived. Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," is the following paragraph, confirming the foregoing:

"Turin, 11.45 A. M.—Two successive shocks have been felt like those of an earthquake. The powder magazine of Borgo Dora has exploded; the population is hurrying to the scene of disaster; the rappel is being beaten; all the faubourg is on fire; a barrack has fallen down; two hundred deaths are spoken of."

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting.*—May 12, mateb $1000, three mile heats, in harness.

John Perrin named g. g. Eagle of the West.....1 2 1
J. Somerindyke named g. m. Lady Vernon.....2 1 2

Time, 8:36—8:31—8:44.

The above race was a beautifully contested affair throughout; in fact, one of the best three mile races that ever took place on the Island. The inclement state of the weather, and the very heavy state of the track, will account for the time.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting.*—May 13, purse $300, $60 to second best, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

S. McLaughlin entered ch. g. Zachary Taylor.1 2 2 1 1
Jas. Whelpley entered g. m. Lady Suffolk....2 3 3 3 2
W. Whelan entered b. g. Jack Rossiter.....3 1 1 2 dis.
G. Sisley entered g. g. Vermont.....dr.
H. Woodruff entered b. g. Boston Girl.....dr.

Time, 2:38—2:36—2:33½—2:36—2:34.

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—Mr. S. W. Jewett, writing to the Boston Cultivator, says:

At about three years of age, a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, became very deaf in both ears. In conversation it was difficult to make her hear, and she continued in this wretched state until about eighteen years of age, when an Indian doctor chanced to see her, who told the mother, Mrs. B., that the oil of onion and tobacco would cure her if prepared as follows: Divide an onion, and from the centre take out a piece the size of a common walnut; fill this cavity with a fresh quid of tobacco, and bind the onion together in its usual shape; roast it, then trim off the outer part until you come to that portion slightly colored or penetrated by the tobacco; mash up the balance of the tobacco; put it into a phial. Three drops of this oil Mrs. B. informed me, she dropped into the ear after her daughter had retired to bed, which immediately gave her considerable pain, which lasted for some time. Before morning, however, her hearing became so extremely delicate and sensitive, that she suffered by the sound and noise in common conversation! This she soon overcame, and for more than three years past her hearing has been entirely restored, to the great joy of her parents and friends.

FREE COLORED POPULATION IN MARYLAND.—A bill is before the Maryland Legislature which provides that all free negroes and mulattoes who shall be born in the State after the first day of January, 1855, shall, upon their arrival at the age of twenty-one years, be compelled to emigrate to Liberia, or Africa, or upon their remaining within the State for more than twelve months thereafter, (unless in the hands of the Maryland State Colonization Society,) shall be ordered to be sold as slaves for a term of not less than five, nor more than ten years, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the colonization fund of the city of Baltimore. The bill will not probably be passed at this session.

LATER FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—The barque W. Miles, 42 days from Cork, for New York, with 160 passengers, put into Halifax on the 10th inst., lesky.

Accounts from the Straits of Canso to May 3d, state that about fifty sailing vessels had arrived there bound Northward, which were unable to get further on account of ice. Some of these are American fishermen. The Straits were full of drifting ice, which continued for a much later period than usual. Serious fears were entertained that all the vessels in the Straits would be more or less injured by ice.

COAST OF AFRICA.—A letter from Cape Coast Castle, dated March 1, states as follows:

"The blockade of the Leward Coast has been raised in five or six places, in consequence of some kind of treaty having been signed, but affairs are still in a very unsettled state.

"The town of Wydah has been recently burnt, together with Huttow's factory. After the fire there were discovered in the ruins of the town the charred remains of 150 slaves, who had been unable to escape, owing to their being chained together by the neck. It is supposed they were collected together ready for shipping. The town of Dahomey, where the King of that country resides, is also reported to have been burnt."

Departures of the Collins and Cunard Steamers
FROM LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, (Br.).....for BOSTON.....SATURDAY, May 1.
ATLANTIC, (Am.).for NEW YORK.....WEDNESDAY, " 5.
AFRICA, (Br.).....for NEW YORK...SATURDAY, " 8.
CAMBRIA, (Br.).....for BOSTON.....SATURDAY, " 15.
ARCTIC, (Am.).....for NEW YORK....WEDNESDAY, " 19.
ASIA, (Br.).....for NEW YORK.....SATURDAY, " 22.
AMERICA, (Br.).....for BOSTON.....SATURDAY, " 29.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, May 22, 1852.

The week just elapsed has not been an active one for business generally, and, indeed, we have now reached a period of the season when trade generally begins to flag. Our great staple, Cotton, has, however, maintained a firm position, and Sugar and Molasses have also been steady. Provisions have slightly improved in price, excepting Bacon, which is dull, with a large stock in store. Flour is without material change, while Corn has advanced.

The Cunard steamer Cambria was to succeed the Africa, from Liverpool, on the 15th instant, and her advices may be looked for, by telegraph, about Wednesday next.

COTTON—The week now under review opened with more buoyancy and increased firmness in the Cotton market, and the business of Saturday embraced nearly, or quite, 7000 bales, the closing rates showing an average improvement of fully ¼ of a cent. On Monday, the favorable accounts by the Atlantic were before the public, announcing a steady and active market at Liverpool, with sales of 40,000 bales for the four days ending on the 6th instant. This intelligence had the effect of rendering our market still firmer, and the transactions of Monday and Tuesday summed up some 10,500 bales, at steady prices for the better qualities, though the ordinary and inferior qualities were, if any thing, rather weaker. Wednesday was a quiet day, the sales not exceeding 1500 bales, at very full rates for the better qualities. On Saturday the market opened quietly, but the favorable news by the Africa became known at about two o'clock, upon three parties came forward and took 2000 bales, at still fuller prices. Yesterday the inquiry continued, and resulted in sales of 5000 bales, making a total for the week of 33,000 bales, taken mostly for Great Britain, France and Spain. Prices close at an advance, since this day week, of ¼@⅜c, the improvement being greatest upon ordinary and middling fair. The receipts at this port since the 1st of September are now 1,357,288 bales, against 945,735 to same date last year, and at all the United States ports there is now an increase, compared with last year, of 656,625 bales.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior.....	6⅝@7⅛	Middling Fair.....	10@10½
Ordinary.....	7⅞@8½	Fair.....	10½@11
Middling.....	9 @9½	Good Fair.....	nominal.
Good Middling.....	9¾@9⅞	Good and Fine.....	nominal

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton, bales.	Tobacco. Hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1851.....	15,200	23,871
Received since.....	1,253,957	46,220
yesterday.....	3,721—1,257,288	288—46,519
	1,272,678	70,390
Exported to date.....	1,249,404	38,540
yesterday.....	5,732—1,255,136	000—38,540
Stock on hand not cleared.....	117,542	31,850

TOBACCO—The Tobacco market has continued quite firm and with a good demand, the extent of business being less than it would have been had the supply been larger and better assorted. As it is, the sales, up to Thursday night, amounted to about 1700 hhds, at prices fully up to our previous quotations, and, in some cases, at a positive advance. Yesterday about 325 hhds found purchasers, as follows: 23 at 5; 53 at 4½; 155 at 3¾; 20 at 4½, and 10 at 5; and 82 at which 22 at 3 and 3½, 46 at 4½, and 14 at 5¼@⅝ ℔ ℔. Our quotations are now: For Lugs, 2¾@3¾; Leaf, Inferior to Common, 4@4½; Fair to Fine, 5@6¾; Choice and Selections, 5¼@6¼@⅞ ℔ ℔.

SUGAR—The Sugar market, though without much activity, has continued quite firm, and during the week some 2000 hhds have been disposed of including 300 yesterday. Prices close with steadiness at the same quotations given last week, viz: Inferior, none; Common, 4@4½; Fair to fully Fair, 4¾@5¾; Prime and Choice, 5¾@6¾@⅞.

Week's receipts, 2981 hhds and tierces—exports, 163 hhds and bbls.

MOLASSES—A fair demand has prevailed, and notwithstanding rather larger receipts, prices have undergone little or no change. The week's sales (including 250 bbls yesterday) are fully 3000 bbls, mostly at 23@26c for ordinary to good fermenting, and 27@28c for prime and choice rolaseed.

Week's receipts, 4017 bbls—exports, 300.

FLOUR—The Flour market has not presented an active appearance this week, and prices have been barely sustained, notwithstanding the limited arrivals from the West. Up to Thursday evening barely 3500 bbls had been sold, including 3000 bbls (Ohio, three flatboat loads,) delivered alongside ship, at $3 50@$3 55 and $3 57½; and the residue, in smaller lots, at $3 60 for Ohio and St. Louis superfine, and $4 62½@$4 87½ for extra and choice baker's marks. Yesterday's sales included only about 500 bbls at this range.

Week's receipts, 5785 bbls—exports, 10,237.

GRAIN—We have had a very active shipping demand for Corn throughout the greater part of the week, which has occasioned a considerable improvement in prices, though latterly it has not been so well sustained. The entire sales of the week sum up about 54,000 sacks, (including 5000 yesterday,) the ruling rates recently being 60@62c for mixed and yellow, and 60c ℔ bushel for prime white.....Oats are rather lower, with sales of 8000 to 9000 sacks at 29@32c for Ohio, Indiana and St. Louis.....Of Wheat 200 sacks prime were taken at 73c ℔ bushel.....Bran has been selling, in a limited way, at 72@75c ℔ 100 ℔.

Week's receipts of Corn, 71,819 sacks and bbls—exports, 25,610.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has recovered from the extreme dullness which characterized it all last week, and prices have improved 25@50c ℔ bbl for all kinds. Up to yesterday morning some 4000 bbls had been sold, principally Mess, at $17 00@$17 37½, the latter rate for lots overrunning the usual weight. On Thursday the ruling rate was $17 25 for Mess, and on yesterday 700 bbls sold at about $17 00@$17 25 for Mess uninspected. M. O. has sold, occasionally, at $16 50@$16 75, and prime at $15 25@$15 50 ℔ bbl.....Of Green Meat we have noticed only some few small sales, chiefly in casks, at 7c for Shoulders, and 8@8¼c for Sides and Hams.....The stock of Beef continues light, and is almost all in second hands, from which sales are made, occasionally, at $13 50@$14 00 for Mess, and $10 50@$11 00 for prime.....Bacon is lower, and nearly 1000 casks have been sold at 9¼@9½c for prime ribbed Sides, and 7¾@7¾c ℔ ℔ for Shoulders. Yesterday there was little or no change.....Lard has advanced materially, especially for barrels, which have been in demand for Havana. On Tuesday 1340 bbls and tierces were sold, chiefly at 9¾@9¾c ℔ ℔ for prime qualities. On Thursday the sales were only in small lots, and yesterday we heard of no transactions of much note, either in bbls or in kegs.....Western Butter comes in a little more freely, and prices have fallen back to 18@22c ℔ ℔.....Cheese is scarce, and prices little more than nominal, at 7¾@8¼c ℔ ℔.

RICE—The market is still scantily supplied, and we notice small sales, from first hands, at 4¼c. Two cargoes have arrived within a few days.

WHISKY—The demand has been limited, and prices have varied throughout the week from 16½@17c for Rectified, the ruling rate being 16½@16¾c ℔ gallon for good brands. Yesterday some 200 bbls Rectified were taken, mostly at 16¾c.

Week's receipts, 3890 bbls—exports, 1817.

BAGGING AND ROPE—These articles have been in very limited request, the few sales reported being at 12½@13c for good Kentucky Bagging, cash and time, and 6¼@6¾c ℔ fathom for Rope.....India Bagging is dull at 11¼@11¾c ℔ yard.

GUNNY BAGS—The last sales were at 7¾c cash for bundles, and 7¾@8c for bales.

SALT—The arrivals from Liverpool are very trifling, and the only sales reported are 2500 sacks coarse, received via Mobile, at 75c, and a cargo of 5000 sacks, in store (a fourth line) at 85c round. The dealers have put up the rates to 90c for coarse, and $1 05@$1 10 for fine, delivered. Turks Island Groupe Salt, in store, is held at 60@65c ℔ sack.

COFFEE.—We have had a firm but rather quiet market for Rio Coffee this week, the sales for that period having amounted to 6600 bags, at 9¼@9¾c, chiefly at the outside rate for the best quality. No new cargoes have arrived, and the sum of the direct imports remains at 260,462 bags, against 239,112 bags, to same date last year. Stock left in first and second hands last evening, about 14,000 bags.

CANDLES—Sperm are dull at 38@40c, but Star sell more readily at 18½@19½c ℔ ℔ for ordinary to the best brands.

HAY—Prices have not varied much, the sales this week having included 180 tons Western, from flatboats, at $16 50, 170 tons (a single flatboat load) at $15 50 for inferior, and $16 75 for the good, and 327 bales prime Western and Eastern at $17 00.

LIME—The last cargo sales were at $1 60 for Thomaston, and $1 10@$1 15 for good Western. The retail rates for both are $1 40@$1 90 ℔ bbl.

TALLOW—The last important sale of city rendered was at 7c ℔ ℔, but the article is now held for a further advance.

LEAD—Early in the week 2287 pigs hard Lead were sold, from the Levee, at $4 20, the first transaction of any note for months.

HEMP—No sales, and prices still altogether nominal.

FREIGHTS—The rates declined slightly early in the week, but have since been pretty steady at ⅜d for Cotton to Liverpool, ¾ cent to Havre, ¾ cent to Boston, New York, etc. Yesterday a ship was taken up for Lisbon at $9 00 ℔ hhd for Tobacco.

EXCHANGES—The demand both for foreign and domestic bills has been quite limited, and, notwithstanding the moderate amount offering, the rates have been hardly sustained. The closing quotations are as follows:

Sterling.....	108½@109½
France.....	5.17½@5.20
New York sixty-day Bills.....	1½@⅜ pr ct. dis.
Sight Checks on New York.....	¼@⅜ ℔ ct. dis.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY
Friday Evening, May 21, 1852.

Arrived during the past week, 529 Beeves, 368 Hogs, 685 Sheep, 43 Milch Cows and 471 Calves and Yearlings. The market has been but moderately supplied with Beef Cattle and Hogs; Sheep were mostly scarce. An ample stock of Milch Cows and Veal Cattle was offering:

—PRICES—

BEEF CATTLE (Western).....	@7c ℔ ℔ net.
" " (Lake and Texas).....	3¼@5c ℔ ℔ net.
HOGS.....	7 @— c ℔ ℔ net.
SHEEP.....	$4 00@$4 50 ℔ head
MILCH COWS.....	$22@$48 ℔ head
CALVES AND YEARLINGS.....	$8 25@$9 00 ℔ head.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

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

EXCHANGE.

London, sixty days.....	8¾@9¾ ℔ cent. premium.
Paris, sixty days.....	5.17½@5.20 ℔ franc.
New York, sixty days.....	¼@¼ ℔ cent. discount.
New York, sight.....	par@¼ ℔ cent. premium.
Boston, sixty days.....	¼@¼ ℔ cent. discount.
Boston, sight.....	par
Philadelphia, sixty days.....	¼@¼ ℔ cent. discount.
Philadelphia, sight.....	par

GOLD.

California Gold.....	$15@$17 40 ℔ ounce.
Mexican Dollars.....	1¼@1¾ ℔ cent. premium.
Sovereigns.....	$4 84@$4 85.
Spanish Doubloons.....	$16 00@$16 00.
Mexican and South American Doubloons.....	$15 50@$15 75.

WESTERN BANKS.

Ohio.....	⅜@1¼ ℔ cent. discount.
Indiana.....	⅜@1¼ ℔ cent. discount.
Kentucky.....	⅜@1 ℔ cent. discount.
Illinois.....	1¼@2¼ ℔ cent. discount.
Missouri.....	⅜@1 ℔ cent. discount.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Alabama State Bank and branches.....	1@2 ℔ cent. discount.
Bank of Mobile.....	¼@¼ ℔ cent. discount.
Georgia and South Carolina.....	¼@¼ ℔ cent. discount.
North Carolina.....	¼@¼ ℔ cent. discount.
Virginia.....	¼@¼ ℔ cent. discount.
Commercial and Agricultural, Galveston.....	¼@1 ℔ cent. discount.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. Land Warrants.....	Rate unsettled.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY CRESCENT,
Saturday Morning, May 22, 1852.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Ben Franklin, Sears, New York.
Ship Sam Lawrence, Norman, Liverpool.
Ship Sam Lawrence, Pattee, Liverpool.
Bark Joseph Fabens, Savory, Philadelphia