STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 3.

NEW CARTHAGE.....PRINCESS No. 3, Holmes.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....OSCEOLA, Bentley.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....ALEX. SCOTT, Wilson.....5 PM
ST. LOUIS.....BUNKER HILL, Bliss.....5 PM
CINCINNATI.....HUNGARIAN, Neal.....5 PM
CINCINNATI.....R. H. WINSLOW, Norton.....5 PM
ST. LOUIS.....COLUMBUS, Post.....10 AM
ST. LOUIS.....WESTERN WORLD, Norton.....5 PM
RED RIVER.....ROCKAWAY No. 8, Davis.....12 M
WATERING PLACES.....OPHELIA, Dekay.....2 PM
GALVESTON.....YACHT, Thompson.....4 PM
MOBILE.....OREGON, Brown.....12 M
BILOXI.....St. CHARLES, Pike.....4 PM
WATERING PLACES.....ST. JAMES, Tabb.....9 AM

Wednesday, June 4.

ATAKAPAS.....ANNA No. 3, Richards.....10 AM
ST. MARTINSVILLE.....ORLA, Castillo.....12 M
LAFOURCHE.....DR. RAYNY, Wilson.....4 PM
CUMBERLAND RIVER.....IROQUOIS, Lee.....4 PM
MEMPHIS.....LUCY ROBINSON, Mason.....5 PM
OUACHITA.....NEW WORLD, Moore.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....BELLE KEY, Berry.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....CHANCELLOR, Bacon.....5 PM
RED RIVER.....CASPIAN, Dunn.....5 PM
UPPER RED RIVER.....POST BOY, Cooke.....5 PM
BAYOU SARA.....MIRSY, Otis.....5 PM

Thursday, June 10.

CALIFORNIA.....EL DORADO.....8 AM
ST. LOUIS.....IOWA, Mason.....5 PM
NEW YORK.....CHEROKEE, Dasnapee.....5 PM
LAFOURCHE.....MARY ELLEN, Dallas.....9 AM
TEXAS.....J. D. DAY, Tallon.....9 AM
RED RIVER.....GRENADA, McKinney.....9 AM
RED RIVER.....St. CHARLES, Applegate.....5 PM

Friday, June 11.

ST. LOUIS.....GEORGE COLLIER, Gaston.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....BELLA DONNA, Connor.....5 PM
PRINCETON.....FRANK LYON, Eaton.....5 PM
NASHVILLE.....E. HOWARD, Northern.....5 PM

Saturday, June 12.

ST. LOUIS.....ARGOS SCOTT, Swan.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....SOUTHERN belle, Vonhagen.....5 PM
LOUISVILLE.....JAMES ROSS, Montgomery.....5 PM
DON CARLOS VILLE.....T. DEWITT, Sallee.....5 PM
WILLIAMSPORT.....MUSIC, Stock.....9 AM
BALIZE.....E. D. SMITH, Brady.....5 PM
VICKSBURG.....FASHION, Lee.....5 PM
.....T. P. LEATHERS, Leathers.....5 PM

Sunday, June 13.

TEXAS.....MEXICO, Fare.....5 PM

Monday, June 14.

LOUISVILLE.....GEORGETOWN, McPherson.....5 PM

Wednesday, June 16.

LOUISVILLE.....KENDRICK, Montgomery.....5 PM

Thursday, June 17.

LOUISVILLE.....GLENDY BURKE, Bentley.....5 PM

Friday, June 18.

LOUISVILLE.....ECLIPSE, Stagroos.....5 PM

Sunday, June 20.

GALVESTON.....LOUISIANA, Lawless.....9 AM

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1852.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the 25th instant, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Gwin moved to postpone the morning business to take up the Deficiency bill, to allow Mr. Hunter to address the Senate on that bill.

Mr. Mangum said it had been usual for several years, on the approach of a Convention to nominate Presidential candidates, for the Senate to adjourn over, so as to avoid the necessity of transacting business with a bare quorum. With that view, he moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

Mr. Cass inquired whether it would be necessary to make an order for putting the Senate chamber in sum mer arrangements.

The chair replied in the negative, and said it would be done without any order.

Mr. Cass thought this a good opportunity, and hoped that would be the understanding. This was acquiesced in.

Mr. Hale said it that were the case they would want some cause for adjourning when the Whig Convention meets, and he did not know what that could be.

The motion to adjourn was finally carried to Thursday.

Mr. Gwin's motion was carried, and the Deficiency bill was taken up for the purpose of being read a third time.

Mr. Hunter had commenced a reply to the speech of Mr. Pearce, who on a former day defended the Administration.

HOUSE—Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, proposed to defer the special order, under which an hour is to be devoted every morning to the reception of reports from committee, for the purpose of taking up the territorial business on the Speaker's table, which was objected to.

Mr. Hall, of Mo., moved that the motion made by him on a former day, to reconsider the vote by which the Iowa bad bill was laid on the table, be postponed until this day week; and the yeas and nays having been ordered, it was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 62.

The Speaker then called for reports of committees, under the special order.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., reported a bill from the committee on public lands, granting the right of way and a donation of public lands, to the States of Florida and Alabama, for the construction of a railroad through those States, with a request that it should be put upon its passage.

The bill was then read, and Mr. Orr went on to explain its object. He considered it the most important measure of any that had engaged the attention of Congress, of a similar nature, it being to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico by means of a railroad across the peninsula of Florida. At present, he said, two or three war steamers could cut off all communication between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed railroad will shorten the distance, and save from three to five millions worth of property annually shipwrecked on the Florida reefs. A vast expense, he said, had been incurred in establishing a naval asseral at Pensacola, to which provisions have to be sent for the support of the garrison, that could be furnished by means of the proposed railroad, as also indispensable military aid.

The further consideration of the bill was then deferred till Tuesday in next week.

Mr. Harris, of Tenn., renewed his motion that the House adjourn finally on the first Monday in August, with the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Houston moved to substitute the 19th of July, but afterwards withdrew the amendment.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived—yeas 56, nays 98.

After considerable discussion, during which the previous question was moved, when no quorum was found voting, and a motion to adjourn having failed, the further consideration of the resolution was deferred till Monday next.

Mr. Seymour, of New York, moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Friday next, and the rules having been suspended, the yeas and nays were ordered, when the motion to adjourn till Friday was negatived—yeas 58, nays 102.

It was then moved to adjourn till Thursday next, which was negatived—yeas 60, nays 77.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., moved that the House adjourn, which was negatived, and a motion has been made to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to adjourn till Friday.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the motion on the table, which was negatived—yeas 90, nays 92, so it stands to be reconsidered, upon which the yeas and nays are called for, and the clerk is calling the roll.

Foreign Details by the Arctic.

ENGLAND.

Her Majesty, at the recommendation of her Ministers, is about to confer the honor of a Baronetcy on Lord Boyle, late Justice General and President of the Court of Sessions, as a reward for his long and valuable services on the bench.

The new Constitution for New Zealand is published. The colony is burdened with a civil list of £19,000 per annum, the Governor having £2500, Chief Justice £1000, Puisne Judge £800, General Expenses of Government £4700, Superintendents of Province £5000, expenditure for native purposes £7000.

We shall hear of the Wagner case again. Notice of appeal has been given, and the case will be heard before the Lord Chancellor on the 22d of May.

The Post-office authorities have in contemplation a comprehensive scheme for the equalization and reduction of foreign postal rates.

The first ship of the steam line between England and Australia sailed from Southampton on the 15th ult. She is named the Chusan, and will speedily be followed by others.

By the return of the Baltisk and Desperate steamers, letters have been received from the Arctic squadron, under Sir Edward Belcher. They record a succession of favoring circumstances, with the exception of a gale of wind, which for a time dispersed the squadron, and occasioned some injury to the North Star, unhappily washing away one of her boats. The steamers left the squadron May 3, in lat. 60 deg. 10 min., lon. 23 deg. 30 min. W. All well and in high spirits.

In England seasonable rains have revived the crops, previously suffering from drouth.

It appears that from the peculiar nature of the accident, not one of the twenty-six unfortunate men who were drowned by the terrible accident at the Gwindreath Colliery, has been recovered. The origin of the catastrophe is still unknown, but it is not true, as reported in some of the papers, that it arose from the ground being approached too near, and the waters from it breaking into the colliery. It is believed to have arisen from an accumulation of water in an old working which had been tapped.

There are now in London some hundreds of foreign refugees in a very destitute state—verging, in fact, on starvation. Their lamentable condition has excited the sympathies of the democratic party, and a number of gentlemen, among whom is Mr. Robert Le Blond, have formed a committee, and devised a plan for affording them relief by means of employment. It has been suggested that a register of the names of all refugees and their necessities should be made out; and in realizing this, it may be stated, that at the breaking up of the last Club-operative Society, several influential persons present seemed heartily disposed to lend a concurrent assistance.

IRELAND.

The weather has been propitious beyond the most sanguine hopes of the farmer, and there is every promise of a fine harvest.

On the 17th May, in Dublin, a deputation headed by the Lord Mayor, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant with a memorial praying for the mitigation of the sentence of Wm. Smith O'Brien and his companions. The following is the reply of the Lord Lieutenant:

"My Lord and Gentlemen: I am ready to make full allowance for the deep interest taken in the subject of the memorial which you have presented to me by many to whose wishes and opinions I am anxious to pay attention, and for the sympathy felt for men whose criminal conduct may in some degree have been influenced by vanity or enthusiasm; but I have a duty to perform toward my sovereign and my country to which all such considerations must give way.

"The total failure of the designs to excite a general insurrection in Ireland has probably relied the heinousness of the guilt of those by whom they were projected, and I have no doubt that many who now advocate their pardon would turn from them with abhorrence had not the civil strife and bloodshed which they meditated been prevented by the defensive measures of the Government, and the general loyalty of her Majesty's subjects.

"Though convicted of high treason, the lives of Mr. O'Brien and his associates were spared by the exercise of the Royal prerogative, and they, as well as the persons who incurred the penalty of transportation for treasonable practices, have been treated with unusual indulgence in the places of their exile—even the measures of restraint rendered necessary by their own conduct have been of short duration.

"It is, however, to be regretted that these acts of lenity have not been attended with the effects that might reasonably have been expected; but that, on the contrary, repeated attempts to escape have taken place—one of them with success—and that none of the persons on whose behalf my interference is solicited have expressed contrition for their crime, or manifested any sign of gratitude or loyalty to the gracious sovereign whom they have so grievously offended, and to whose clemency some of them are indebted for their lives.

"Under these circumstances, I do not consider myself justified in recommending the prayer of the memorial to her Majesty's favorable consideration."

FRANCE.

The brave General Lamoricière has refused to take the oath in the following letter addressed to the Minister of War, and dated Brussels, May 14:

"GENERAL: Torn from my home, thrown into prison, proscribed in contempt of the laws, I did not believe you would have gone so far as to ask me for an oath of fidelity to the man whose power, usurped by violence, is only maintained by force.

"But a document emanating from your department contains a paragraph which evidently applies to the Generals who have been banished, and imposes on them the obligation of the oath. Two months are allowed to those who reside in Belgium to reply to this summons.

"I hear it said on all sides that the oath is not binding toward one who has not kept his own. Widely as this doctrine is now used, I reject it. Delay I do not require—the oath I refuse.

"I know the consequences of my resolution. Twenty-nine years and a half passed in the army, thirty-six campaigns resulting from eighteen years' war in Algeria, (from May, 1830, to January, 1847,) some services rendered to France abroad and during the fatal days of June, 1848, services which, perhaps, are not yet forgotten—all this will be reduced to nothing. I shall be struck out from the lists of the army. Once more it will be proved that rank is at the mercy of arbitrary power. That rank was made the patrimony of the officer by the law of May 19, 1834: he could not lose it but by the sentence of a Court Martial. That law is trampled under foot by a Government which respect neither person nor property.

"Thus the sword which I have devoted to the service of France, is about to be torn from my hand. What could I do with it under such a government? But if—which God forbid—our frontiers should be threatened, I would hasten to resume it, and to fight for national independence, for history sufficiently tells me that in presence of extreme dangers, brought about by ambition, despotism does not require an oath from brave men, who march in defence of the country.

(Signed.) "GENERAL DE LAMORICIÈRE."

The sister of Moreau died a few days since, aged ninety-two.

The Journal of the Puy de Dome, says that Cavaignac has purchased a homestead near Raudan, where he intends to take up his residence.

M. de Ribeyrolles, late editor of the *Reforme*, was detected at Ostend, the other day, under the assumed name of Mons. Fidele. He was shipped off to England forthwith.

M. Bermoud has been elected in room of Baron Walckenaer, as perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

We read in the *Moniteur*: "The Prince President, by his decree of the 23d January last, has appropriated a sum of ten millions to the construction of more healthy dwellings for the workmen in large towns. Out of this sum three millions will be devoted to the erection of three model establishments in the three most populous arrondissements of Paris.

The Census of France is published. The population is numbered at 35,781,628, showing an increase of only 381,142 since 1846, being much less than in former proportionate periods. The diminution is accounted for by the emigration to South America and California, and by fewer marriages having been contracted in the late troubled times.

The politicians talk in Paris, but somewhat vaguely, of a new law tending to arm the Minister of Police with discretionary power over foreigners in France.

AUSTRIA.

The great Austrian military fete took place, as announced, on the morning of the 10th, at Vienna. The Emperors of Russia and Austria reviewed the 40,000 men, with a corresponding force of artillery; and it is remarked as a curious coincidence, that at the same time the President of the French Republic was reviewing 60,000 French troops on the Champs de Mars. The Archdukes Francis Charles, William, Albert and Sigismund, surrounded the Emperor. The Czar left Vienna on the 11th ult.

The Ban Jellachich has found it necessary to issue a proclamation, prohibiting the unlicensed possession of arms, under the pretext of defending his government.

The distribution of the prize medals took place on the 5th inst., with great ceremony, in the large hall of the department of the Minister of Commerce. They were presented by the Commissioner of the Exhibition in London. The number of successful competitors was 123, four of whom received the large medal.

The Austrian papers are unanimous in their view that Austria withdraws more and more from France and inclines to Russia. The appointment of Count Bad Schaunstein is considered a proof of this.

A great camp of evolution is to be formed on the 5th of June at Czegled and Keresszur, in Hungary. All the disposable cavalry and thirty batteries of artillery are to manœuvre during forty days.

Gorgey has published his book on the Hungarian war, but the Government have suppressed it so thoroughly that not a copy is to be had. The cause of the interdiction is supposed to be that he asserts that Kossuth was never legitimate ground up to their declaration of independence at Debrecen, on 14th April, 1849. Then, he says, he withdrew from their cause.

GERMANY.

The Council of Ministers, previously announced, was held at Berlin on the 15th, from 9 till 11 o'clock, under the presidency of the King. For the moment the Ministers have come to an understanding.

The Grand Duke Constantine and the Grand Duchess Alexandra arrived at Berlin on the 10th, and immediately proceeded to Potsdam.

A general conference of the plenipotentiaries of the Germanic-Austrian Postal Conference will be held in Cologne, probably at a fortnight.

The cholera has appeared again in Upper Silesia.

The Emperor of Russia was expected at Berlin on the 16th, and a number of official personages had been sent to meet him. He had reached Leipsic on the 15th. Several great military demonstrations are projected for the entertainment of his Imperial Majesty.

An extensive conflagration at Danzig, by which several mills have been destroyed, has burned also the waterworks by which the town of Neuschalpa was partly supplied. Local tradition ascribes the construction of these works to the great astronomer, Copernicus. Four lives were lost in the fire.

TURKEY.

The Austrian frontier is quiet, but the Montenegrins have recently attacked and plundered several Turkish villages.

The premium on gold is very high at Constantinople, the new coins of one hundred piastres being current at one hundred and fifteen.

A letter, dated Constantinople, May 1, says: "Alarming reports are afloat, concerning the Island of Crete. Great agitation prevails there. Several ships of war have been ordered thither.

SPAIN.

The Queen, by decree of the 7th, had conferred the order of the Golden Fleece upon the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, eldest son of the Queen of Great Britain; and the Grand Cross of the Royal and Illustrious order of Charles III. on Count de Turgot, Minister for Foreign Affairs for France.

The most contradictory reports continue to circulate relative to the real intentions of the Government with regard to the projected constitutional reforms. Some persons believed that the Ministry had renounced that intention, while others, and evidently with more reason, stated that the publication of those measures were merely adjourned.

The Captain-General of Cuba informed the Government that the Island was perfectly tranquil, and its sanitary condition completely satisfactory, on the 15th of April.

The Government has received offers from different mercantile houses to establish steam communication between Spain and her trans-Atlantic possessions.

SWITZERLAND.

It is notified from Vienna to the Federal authorities at Berne, that the Austrian military cordon on the Swiss frontier, will be withdrawn in June.

The Grand Council of Switzerland assembled at Berne on the 12th, to discuss a proposition for a political amnesty, extending as far back as the events of 1845. The resolution was adopted.

ITALY.

M. Thiers was daily expected at Rome. The Government was somewhat annoyed at the arrival of this new traveler, who, it is said, was coming to collect documents for his history of the Empire.

The French authorities in Rome had been instructed to receive the Russian Dukes with the honors due to French Princes.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 11th inst., announces that the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution had been everywhere celebrated through the country with the greatest order and enthusiasm.

IMPORTANT TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.—The Washington Republic contains an abstract of the three new treaties formed with the Sioux Indians, and now before the Senate for ratification. It appears the Dahcotas cede their lands east of the Sioux river and Lake Traverse to the Mississippi, except a reservation one hundred miles in length and twenty in width on the headwaters of the river Minnesota. They are to remove to this reservation within two years from the date; and, after removal, are to receive $275,000 to start them in the new location. $30,000 are to be expended in breaking land, erecting mills, and establishing a manual labor school; and they are to receive for fifty years an annuity of $68,000, payable as follows: Cash, $40,000; civilization fund, $12,000 goods and provisions, $10,000; education, $6000.

The Medi-ay-wa-Kun-teans and Wah-pay-Koo-tay bands cede all the lands now held by them in Iowa and Minnesota. For future occupation, they are to have a reservation of the average width of ten miles on either side of the river Minnesota, bounded on the east by the Little Rock river, on the west by the Techay-tam-bay and Yellow Medicine rivers, and south by a line running from the mouth of the Little Rock to the Little Yanego river. $220,000 are to be paid to them, for the settlement of debts and to aid in removal; $30,000 for the erection of buildings, opening of farms, etc.; $12,000 annually, as civilization fund; $6000 annually as education fund; $10,000 annually for goods and provisions, and $30,000 in cash. The annuities to continue, as in the other case, fifty years.

The Villager band of Chippewas cede a country sixty-five miles in width by one hundred and fifty in length, running on both sides of the bed River of the North. $30,000 to be paid in cash, with a cash annuity of $10,000 for twenty years.

CHOLERA.—A dispatch from Chicago, dated the 31st ult., says, the cholera is increasing in this vicinity. At Lasalle sixty railroad hands and several respectable citizens had died.

The sum of $170,000 has been subscribed towards erecting the New York Crystal Palace.

U. S. sloops-of-war Germantown and John Adams were at Madeira, May 6.

P. T. Barnum is lecturing on temperance in Montreal.

The wheat crop throughout the Western States is spoken of as looking extremely fine the present season.

Sheriff Alison, the historian, is to be elected to the Scottish Beach.

Apples from Niagara county (N. Y.) orchards sold in St. Louis last week for $7 and $8 per barrel.

Kate Hayes, the Irish songstress, had a public reception at Toronto recently. She was escorted by a procession to the residence of the Mayor.

A rich silver mine is reported to have been discovered near Galiatin, Saline county, Ill. It was made while working a lead mine.

It is rumored that an expedition is fitting out in New York against the Government of Peru, in anticipation of the war threatened by New Granada.

"My dear sir," said an election acquaintance, accosting a sturdy wag, on the the day of election, "I'm very glad to see you." "You needn't be—I've voted."

"Pa, how many legs has a ship?" "A ship has no legs, my child." "Why, pa, the papers says she draws twenty *feet*, and that she can be free from the land."

The Catholic Archbishop of Friebburgh refused to celebrate the religious offices of the late grand Duke of Baden.

Certain Methodists in Lower Canada have petitioned the Conference not to follow, in the school books of the denomination, Noah Webster's system of spelling, but that of Jesus Christ, according to the New Testament.

George H. Shreves, Isaac Combs, Mathew Hogan, John Vanhorn and ——Washington, all from New York, recently attempted to desert the ship Gratitude, off Chili, and were drowned by the capsizing of the small boat.

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,
Tuesday Morning, June 8, 1852.

COTTON—There was a good demand in the Cotton market yesterday, and fully 5000 bales changed hands at firm rates. We yet quote as before:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.			
Inferior	6¾@7	Middling Fair	10½@
Ordinary	7¾@8	Fair	nominal.
Middling	8¾@9¼	Good Fair	nominal.
Good Middling	9¾@10	Good and Fine	nominal.

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton, bales.	Tobacco, hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1851	15,260	22,871
Received since	1,384,205	57,825
" yesterday	2,072=1,386,277	987=80,230
	1,401,537	82,101
Exported to date	1,366,651	46,300
" yesterday	3,617=1,370,268	962=47,262
Stock on hand not cleared	92,209	34,809

TOBACCO—Business was active, and nearly 1200 hhds were disposed of, including 129 hhds old crop, at 5¼ round; 6 at 5¾ and 28 at 6¾; 133 hhds, 87 at 4, 11 at 4½, and 35 at 6¾; 22 hhds at 5¾, 23 at 4, 12 at 4½, 13 at 5, 9 at 5½, and 37 at 6¾ ⅌ lb; and 764 hhds (Mason County) on private terms.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Some small lots of Sugar were sold at previous rates, and 750 bbls Molasses at 21⅝@27c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—Tending upward, with sales of 480 bbls Ohio at $5 00@$5 70, 800 St. Louis, a fancy brand, at $4 20, 200 extra Illinois at $4 45, 100 extra St. Louis (Washington brand) at $5 00, and 100 on private terms.

GRAIN—There was a good inquiry for Corn, and 8000 sacks sold, including 4600 sacks, chiefly yellow, at 50@51½; 1100 white at 52, and 1000 on private terms....Of Oats 200 sacks Indiana and St. Louis brought 24½ ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork was improving, with sales of 45 bbls inspected Mess at $17 25, and 200, (a heavy lot,) without inspection, at $17 87½ ⅌ bbl....Bacon was active, and 400 casks were taken, including 225 Hibbs' Sides, in four lots, at 8¾, 33 at 9, 50 casks Shoulders at 7, and 75 (St. Louis) at a fraction less.

RICE—90 tierces Carolina sold at 4½@ ⅌ lb.

HAY—Sales 250 bales Western at $16 00, and 95 bales prime at $16 50

BAGGING—100 bales India Bagging sold, to arrive, at the advanced rate of 11½c—equal to cash.

WHISKY—The demand was good, and 750 bbls sold, including 480, in three lots, at 16½, and 200 extra (Fletcher's) at 16½ ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A British vessel taken for Liverpool at 3-16d for Cotton and 1c 3d for Flour; and a ship for Havre at ⅝c for Cotton.

EXCHANGES—Demand fair at previous rates:

Sterling	10@10
Francs	5 17½@5
New York sixty-day Bills	1½@1½ ⅌ ct. disc.
Sight Checks on New York	⅜@½ ⅌ ct. disc.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET

JEFFERSON CITY,
Monday Evening, June 7, 1852.

Arrived to-day, 72 Western Beeves, 60 Hogs and 204 Sheep. The supply of Cattle and Hogs is ample, at last rates, viz:

	—PRICES—	
BEEF CATTLE (Western)	@4½	⅌ lb net
" (Lake and Texas)	4@4½	⅌ lb net
HOGS	6½@6¾	⅌ lb net
SHEEP	$2 75@$3 75	⅌ head
MILCH COWS	$30@$35 00	⅌ head
CALVES AND YEARLINGS	$6 00@$8 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	8½@9	prem.	premium.
London, ten days			nominal.
New York, sixty days	16½@	cent.	discount.
New York, sight	par@	cent.	premium.
Boston, sixty days	15½@	cent.	discount.
Boston, sight	par@	cent.	premium.
Philadelphia, sixty days	¾@1¼	cent.	discount.
Philadelphia, sight	par@	cent.	prem.
GOLD.			
California Gold		$16@$16	sixty days.
Mexican Dollars	1½@1½	⅌ cent.	premium.
Sovereigns		$4 84@$4 86.	
Doubloons, Doubloons		$15 50@$15 60.	
Mexican and South American Doubloons		$15 50@$15 70.	
WESTERN BANKS.			
Ohio	par@1¼	cent.	discount.
Indiana	¾@1½	cent.	discount.
Kentucky	¾@1	cent.	discount.
Tennessee	¾@1	cent.	discount.
Missouri	¾@1	cent.	discount.
UNCURRENT MONEY.			
Alabama State Bank and Branches	1@2	cent.	discount.
Bank of Mobile	¾@1	cent.	discount.
Georgia and South Carolina	¾@1	cent.	discount.
North Carolina	1½@2	cent.	discount.
Virginia	1@1½	cent.	discount.
Commercial and Agricultural, Galveston	2@3	cent.	discount.
LAND WARRANTS.			
U. S. Land Warrants			Refer theirs 1.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY CRESCENT,
Tuesday Morning, June 8, 1852.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Roger Williams, Harrison, Philadelphia, R M Harrison agt
Ship Mary Pitcher, Hall, Liverpool, J P Williams agt
Ship New England, Mason, Havre, L L Baker
Ship Gulnare, Baker, New York, W Geery
Brig Concordia, Hall, Boston, W Geery
Brig Gen Taylor, Mitchell, New York, Geo W Hyman
Schr Mary Wesley, Stone, Charleston, Cust Denis agts
Schr Indian, Kirkwood, Galveston, A P Crabtree agt

ARRIVED.

Ship Iris, Rogers, 46 days from Boston, to Chas Dudley & co—24 dist.
Bark Sancy, Howes, 28 days from Boston, to G W Hyman—24 dist.
Brig Gertrude, Barbour, 7 days from Ship Island, to order—24 dist.
Brig P Sculle, Smith, from Havana with salt, to Sale Vinter Arm—24 dist.
Brig Eagle, Taylor, 5 days from Pensacola, to master—Sala.
Schr Sarah & Emma, Fox, from Mobile, to master—Sala.
Sloop Chas Hall, Page, from Mobile—Sala.

Steamboats

Bloomer, Boyd, from Tallahatchie River.
Delta, Craig, from St Mary's ville.
Grenada, McKinney, from Jefferson.
Hungarian, Neal, from Red River.
J W Maxwell, Sibley, from Rapphannock.
Mary Blake, Dufferne, from Lockport.
Pocahontas, Fitchen, from Vicksburg.
Princess No 3, Phelps, from Vicksburg.
Sarah Gordon, Hunter, from Bayou Sara.

Towboat DeSoto, Wilson, from the Passes—towed down and to sea on the oil mat, bark Cerito and brig Octavia—brought up by Jno Hall, brig Eliza.
Towboat Star, Whitney, from the Passes—went down light—brought up bark Sarony and brig Mary.

Below—Coming Up.

One bark and two schooners unknown.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Avalanche, 100 barrels 58 lbs tobacco, 4718 lead, 202 bales rope cuttings, 353 sex blocks, 111 tales hair, 1358 bales, 10 bales yarn, 284 bags glue, 15 mild rattlin.

BOSTON—Per ship Sarah, 100 bales cotton, 28 hhds tobacco, 165 bbls lard oil, 1823 ibs flour, 9609 bbls, 3011 sacks corn, 102 bbls starch, 5 bbls copper, 3600 staves, 3 pkgs cabin.

ANTWERP—Per ship Sphinx: 245 bales cotton, 46 hhds tobacco, 26,000 staves.

HAVRE—Per ship New England: 1184 bales cotton, 530 hhds tobacco.

NEW YORK—Per bark Gen Taylor: 893 bales cotton, 10 bales sarsaparilla, 2870 sugar wheels, 6484 staves, 50 bbls whisky, 1270 bbls, 10 kegs nails, 338 pcs timber, 769 bbls pork, 88 do lard oil, 25 do cider oil, 48 kegs 6 hhds tobacco, 4 hhds starch, 25 pkgs mdse.

CHARLESTON—Per schr Indian: 99 bales cotton, 65 lbs whisky.

GRAND CAYMAN—Per schr Union: 1 hhd tobacco, 10 bbls bread, 11 bbls fish.

PHILADELPHIA—Per steamer Roger Williams: Bales cotton.

IMPORTS

HAVRE—Per ship Iris: 1 case mdse F Kalsvold &co—5 do Gordon & de Meyer, Stockton &co—2 pkgs I case mdse C F Boldecke &co—1 thd 1 bbl wine Lanzy & Sohl—1 case do Cronin &co—1 cask do P Pomy.

MARSEILLES—Per bark Gen Taylor: 94 cases macaroni, 1 do Carter & Rillard—300 do wine Durand &co—48 do, 250 barrels 90 baskets 7 cases do Lanzy & Sohl—2 do Gaston—618 bags raisins, 100 casks wine Lemaire, Gondolfo &co—250 boxes raisins, 50 do Lanzy & Sohl—1 do Pomy—1 do Boldecke, &c—9 baskets mdse P Hart—30 pkgs do R Cahuzac—205 bags oil, 1 case do Lanzy & Sohl—1 do Pomy—1 do Solomon—147 kegs, 20 bas wine V Abadie—414 cks do, 195 bas mdse, order.

HAVANA—Per brig P Soule: 677 bags sugar, 98 bags coffee, 2 cases cigars, 1 do ref sugar, 1 do Vinson &co—1 pkg mdse P Gelpi—1 bags coffee, 10 bdls sugar cane, Reinna & Kerrison—1 bags do Lopez—1 cask do, 2 bales tobacco D Morales—10 cases cigars R M Saville—1 do A Hamilton &co—2 do Delaville & Morcau—4 do Espeson, Rocamora &co—3 T S Elder & co—1 do D C Lowber—4 do J M Caballero.

BOSTON—Per bark Saxony: 200 iron paving blocks and 100 3 mdse.

GRAND CAILLOU—Per brig Henry: Sugar and molasses.

VERA CRUZ—Per brig Solano: $2600 in specie to P Cazenave—492 hides to order.

GALVESTON—Per schr Ellen Jane: 88 bbls molasses to Armstrong, Hawes &co—2 cases mdse Hyde & Goodrich—2 do to order.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Sarah: 1,000 feet lumber J O Pooley &co.

MOBILE—Per schr Snow & Emma: 50 bbls salt to order.

MOBILE—Per sloop Conn Bell: 550 sks salt to order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Hungarian: 105 bbls whisky R Geddes Jno do J McCrea, Jno do P Dybyster—200 do J Lamb &co—50 do Stanger, Adams & Graham—50 do Jno Dunn—50 do Jno Lamb—100 bbls whisky W S Wright &co—20 do 50 bbls flour, 50 do J Taylor & co—50 do Jno Dunn—50 bbls tongues Sessinghi & Voorhies—19 hogsheads Gery & Campbell—11 do F S Chenault—100 do N S Sadler—1 hogshead Stone, Day & Stanford—3 do alcohol, 72 do whisky, 10 bbls sugar C Gerdin &co—3 do cider Pendleton & co—1 do pepper A H Reid—2 do 11 bbls flour, 84 bbls cheese, etc Ridder & Dallas—150 do soap J A Kerr &co—10 bbls tigers S L & E L Levy—30 do Gittemeau & Morris—25 bbls iron Buchanan, Kennedy & co—1 do cordage J M Bell—1 hogshead D Morgan &co—200 chrome Mellon, Coffman &co—100 do, 300 do Langley Neal & Co—50 do Smith & Rose—35 bags feathers J W Reeder—lot furniture P H Bingham—52 bbls tobacco Sinitz & Holder—7 do Murphy & Dudley—5 do Love, Savage &co—10 do Shropshire & Son—5 do Wright—3 bbls tobacco, order to order.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Alex Scott: 15 bbls 60 lbs tobacco W H Davis &co—3 bbls tobacco McConnahie & Donnell—10 do W G Robinson—83 do Hewitt, Norton &co—12 bbls tobacco Jno H Davis &co—15 bbls tobacco Turner, Wilson &co—31 do Fellowes &co—48 do G W Wright &co—50 do W Lange—5 do Cherry, Hodgkins &co—5 do B Bibler, Ross &co—4 do J G Crowell—1 do Bradley, Wilson German & Bibler—4 do Fenn, Dungan &co—10 bbls pork Tikenhill & McIlhenny—194 do Mitchell, Gaylord &co—50 do Jno Dunn—50 do Jno Lamb—11 do, 656 sacks, 8 bbls eggs, 102 bales hay T C Trueblood &co—25 bbls lard, 12 kegs lard W J Mears—12 kegs butter, 5 bbls eggs Montfort & Paulin—4 do do W S Wright &co—20 do J Lamb—10 do J Herbert—3 do, 18 bbls tobacco Mitchell & Ross—5 jars butter, 5 bbls eggs J T Moore—5 do, 25 bags corn, etc Schuler—5 pkgs Mantle &co—1 bag, 3 bbls nut lard Beebe & Stebbins—48 do Fenman, Lathing &co—100 boxes tobacco Lipsch, Mulford &co—5 pkgs dry goods Frank Lyon—sundries to order.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Pacific: 161 sks wheat Jary &co—210 sks corn Marsh, Rankin &co—90 do bran, 2 bbls tobacco J T Moore—110 do corn Rodenberg & Watts—20 do, 12 bbls castor oil A Thompson—160 bbls 80 kegs lard Kearney, Hall &co—200 kegs lard, 20 kegs butter A D Gray—9 do, 10 bbls eggs C Grimmelder—4 cas tobacco C T Bond—sks Ann—1338 pcs lead, 2 bbls 20 kegs do Elmer Lyman Scott &co—100 bbls flour Herrod, Gayle & co—325 do Jno Dunn—50 do Langley—12 kegs lard W J Mears—12 kegs butter, 5 bbls eggs Montfort & Paulin—4 do do W S Wright &co—20 do J Lamb—10 do J Herbert—3 do, 18 bbls tobacco Mitchell & Ross—5 jars butter, 5 bbls eggs J T Moore—5 do, 25 bags corn, etc Schuler—5 pkgs Mantle &co—1 bag, 3 bbls nut lard Beebe & Stebbins—48 do Fenman, Lathing &co—100 boxes tobacco Lipsch, Mulford &co—5 pkgs dry goods Frank Lyon—sundries to order.

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