STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

Friday, October 1.

VICKSBURG	GRENOBLE BURKE, Bentley
PRINCETON	FRANK LYON, Stone
BAYOU SARA	NEW LAFOURCHE, Hooper
ST. LOUIS	ATLANTIC, Bellknap
ST. LOUIS	ALTON BOOTH, Swett
MOBILE	GREGORY, Berdan
O'CLOUSAS	CATHERINE, Reeves
LOUISVILLE	REINDEER, Montgomery
RED RIVER	OHIO BELLE, Dyas
WATERING PLACES	OPHELIA, Grice
COVINGTON	LENORA, Dennis
ST. LOUIS	MOSES GREEN WOOD, Thomas
LOUISVILLE	LEXINGTON, Mather

☞ The regular weekly packet steamer GLENDY BURKE, Bentley, master, will leave for VICKSBURG, WARRENTON, NEW CARTHAGE, GRAND GULF, RODNEY, WATERPROOF, NATCHEZ, BAYOU SARA and all intermediate landings on THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock.

oct1 D. B. CARROLL, 55 Carondelet street, Union Row.

☞ The splendid and fast running passenger steamer ALECK SCOTT, John C. Swon, master, will leave for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and all intermediate landings THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock.

G. W. SHAW & CO., 21 Poydras street.

oct1 KENNETT, DIX & CO., 37 Tchoupitoulas st.

DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1852.

Dinner by the Boston Merchants

TO HON. THOMAS BARING, M. P.

The dinner given at Boston on Tuesday, the 21st ult., by about two hundred of the leading merchants of Boston, to the Hon Thomas Baring, of the firm of Baring Brothers, of London, took place at the Revere House, and is said to have been a most elegant affair. The Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, presided, and the Orpheonia Society enlivened the occasion by their excellent music. Mr. Webster and Gen. Pierce were expected to be present, but did not make their appearance.

Mr. Eliot, upon the removal of the cloth, rose and spoke of the great services rendered the mercantile community of this country by the eminent house of which Mr. Baring was a member. He dwelt on the high and stable integrity of the firm, and stated that it was had not been to show them respect for the noble qualities, and to their representative present. Mr. Eliott next spoke of the true taste of mercantile reputation as being recognized in the conduct and management of the house of Baring Brothers. Allusion was made to the famous argument concerning the mission of the respected guest of the evening—if it was one of diplomacy he kept his secret well. Mr. Elliott wound up by paying a very high compliment to Mr. Baring, whose health he proposed. A perfect storm of cheers greeted the toast.

Mr. Baring rose to reply, when the cheering was continued long and loud.

He said he did not know how to express what he felt at meeting with such a reception; nor could he thank them as they ought to greet him, as a humble individual. In such a very marked and kindly manner. As his feelings and his humble ability would permit him he would endeavor to make some reply to the address that had been tendered to him. He had not words at command suitable to use in performing that duty; he, however, relied on the kindness of which a distorting demonstration had just been made, for an excuse for short comings.

He felt, when looked around him, he might assuredly rely on the strength of their feeling towards him. He had thought when he came here that it would not be necessary on his part to allude to the object of his mission to this country, and he felt surprised when their worthy Chairman made the remark that perhaps it might involve a political or diplomatic purpose. Surely when it was known as it would soon be—that his humble talents were unsuited to any diplomatic task the more especially unsuited because of the many others having eminent qualifications for such duties being left behind him—no such opinion would be harbored. Agents were generally chosen for diplomatic purposes who had some experience for the task, which he confessed he had not.

If any reason existed in a direction why the gentleman assembled ought to be convinced that diplomacy was not the object of his mission, that reason would be found in the contrast of his own with the splendid abilities of his friend, the Hon. Edward Everett, who during his mission to England, was not more distinguished by his ability than by his ardently and high-minded love of country. Being what a cool and a competent diplomatist was, he considered it strange that such suggestions should be entertained. He had no come to meddle with the fishery question, or to take care of the Lone Islands. He could not give so deep, nor look so far, and was happy at not being here to be divested of all such incumbrances. Some twenty-three years ago it was his good fortune to visit this country and spend a brief period in it. At that time he was received with a cordiality and a congeniality which he did not and had not failed to make a deep impression on his gratitude. A year only had been allotted to him to see and admire the rising institutions of his great country, which had been altogether surpassed in the last progress, even to notice any considerable intimate degree all that was remarkable and praiseworthy to be seen and understood. What he had then seen and kept gratification and interest to know more of the country were evidence his last visit—he had desired, early after, to go back and renew old friendships, and become more acquainted with what was so full of interest to him.

The interval had been spent by him in rambling and intimate relationship with the commercial men of the United States, and his wish had been enhanced by the deep desire to meet them personally, and realize in sight what mutual transactions had fully and satisfactorily proved to his mind, that they enjoyed a high place in the public esteemed equalled to upright, honorable and high-minded practicers. It happened more unlucky for him that a very few weeks remained at his disposal—more seven or eight—if what he had already seen spent and pleasantly spent in this city. Hope he had time to make more improvement. The last fever of yonkatic commercial energy had not exhibited the slightest indications of approaching decay, everything showed the contrary. The gigantic accumulation, rolling wealth, and the means at hand to commerce, were enumerated by Mr. Baring as having been liberally recognized as the strength of the national welfare, and as having combined to open up fields for new activities and enterprise inexhaustible in their riches and usefulness.

Alluding to certain observations made by the chairman, relative to the value and necessity of peace to the prosperity of commerce, Mr. Baring said he hoped no temporary excitement would operate to mar the kindly feelings now existing between American and Great Britain, or that any present cause of umbrage should beget effects which would militate against the welfare of the future.

He was not afraid of the governments of the two nations involving themselves in such a way with the prospect of such consequences before them. To unkindly power was to work through millions of its subjects, and mixed cultivating institutions as were so markedly cherished in this State, and not through any such means as might be the result of a war among friends.

Mr. Baring then said a very flattering compliment to the commercial charitable and other institutions of this country; and continued to discuss the motives of the party present in inviting him to such a high honor as that of being their guest. He attributed the main cause of their kind fire to arise from their feelings of esteem for the firm with which he was connected, and especially their sentiments of respect towards its late representative, to whose character he paid a very beautiful compliment concluding with the belief that the respect they had shown from the commercial community could not have been engendered in the breasts of men whose stern integrity and unflinching honesty did not assimilate to those they so highly respected. This noble reputation the commercial men of Boston possessed every where, and hence their prosperity and credit came.

In continuation he approved of the remarks of the chairman relative to the value of peace to America and Great Britain. Every additional year of peace would add another link to the chain of prosperity and another series of means through which wealth and national comfort could be best promoted. The purpose of both Governments, he assured gentlemen in his estimation, was to maintain peace, as such was their only happiness and policy. Cabinets and political parties might rise and fall, and changes might arise which involved important results; but whatever convulsion might take place, there could be no doubt that the sense of the intelligent constituents of both countries was for peace. Commerce was the mighty cicket of peace, and whatever tended to break the hand would be destructive of the interest of nations. Laughing at the question which arose between rulers, rulers were slow to understand each other, and they were properly so. Misunderstandings might arise; but with reference to Great Britain, the people of that country were too proud of the position and welfare of America—the origin of whose welfare they somewhat claimed—to desire or countenance other than the most friendly relations.

Mr. Baring concluded by expressing his gratitude anew for an honor he felt constrained to divide with his associates. He sat down after giving the following toast:

"Friendship—May it not be national or sectional, but universal."

The sentiment was received with repeated cheers. Speeches were made by the Hon. Wm. Appleton, the Hon. Edward Everett, and several other eloquent gentlemen.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CURRENCY OFFICE,
Friday Morning, October 1, 1852.

COTTON—The demand was active yesterday, and fully 7000 bales were taken at steady prices:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	—@—	Middling Fair	—@10¾
Ordinary	8½@8	Fair	10⅜@11
Middling	9¼@9	Good Fair	11⅝@11¾
Good Mid.	9⅞@10⅛	Good and Fine	11⅞@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton, bales.	Tobacco, hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1852	9,532	18,744
Received since	81,405	4,048
" yesterday	6,686—87,300	78— 4,126
	105,522	22,883
Exported to date	77,420	4,221
" yesterday	3,050—80,470	10— 4,231
Stock on hand not cleared	25,052	18,629

TOBACCO—We did not hear of a sale.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We noticed only retail transactions at previous rates.

FLOUR—The market continued quiet, and sales were limited to 1000 bbls, including 300 St. Louis at $4 12½@$4 25 ₩ bbl, 400 at —, and some lots of Extra, also on private terms.

GRAIN—We noticed sales of barely 800 sacks Corn, including 450 White at 60¢ ₩ bushel.... Of Oats 1000 sacks St. Louis sold at 33¢ ₩ bushel.... Bran was lower, and sales moderate at 77½¢ ₩ 100 lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork was heavy, and we noticed only small sales at $21 00 ₩ bbl.... Bacon was firm, and prime Cincinnati Sides held at 9¾¢ ₩ lb. Shoulders sold, in small lots, at 8@8½¢ ₩ lb.

COFFEE—200 bags Rio were taken at 8¾¢ ₩ lb.

LIME—We noticed a sale of 300 bbls Alton at $1 25 ₩ bbl, a further reduction.

WHISKY—Depressed, and 200 bbls Russell's Extra sold at 20¢ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—We heard of no new engagement.

EXCHANGE—There was a fair demand for Domestic bills at our quotations, while there was but little inquiry for Foreign. We quote:

Sterling	108½@108¾
Francs	5.17½@5.25
New York sixty-day Bills	½ ct. disc
Sight Checks on New York	½@¾ ct. disc.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Thursday Evening, September 30, 1852.

Arrived to-day, 30 Milch Cows, 70 (Lake) Calves and Yearlings, and 200 Hogs. The market is but scantily supplied with Beeves, Hogs, Veal Cattle and Sheep, still of the latter a considerable number is in butchers' hands. We quote:

	PRICES
BEEF CATTLE (Pine Western)	7@7½ ₩ lb net.
" (Texas, etc.)	6@6½ ₩ lb net.
HOGS	7@7½ ₩ lb net.
SHEEP	$1 00@$3 00 ₩ head.
MILCH COWS	$20@$50 ₩ head.
CALVES AND YEARLINGS	$7 00@$9 00 ₩ head.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY CRESCENT,
Friday Morning, October 1, 1852.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Julia A. Mc Hen, Boston, C. W. Flagen
Ship Maurice, Rogers, Havre, H. Fabre & Co.
Brig Diamond, Mack, Pensacola, John Finlay

ARRIVED.

Steamship Falcon, Rodgers, 65½ cars from Navy Bay, to J. B. Jernigan—50 discht.

Steamboats.

Catherine, Reeves, from Washington.
Rebecker, Montgomery, from Louisville.
D. S. Shiey, White, from Vicksburg.
St. Paul, Burtman, from St. Louis.
Bella Donna, Gilbert, from White apart.
Jas Skillington, Hester, from Cincinnati.
Texas, Woodward, from Napoleon.
Frank Lyon, Stone, from Kentucky land.
Glendy Burke, Bentley, from Vicksburg.

BELOW—Coming Up.

Ship Julius Pringle, from New York.
Ship Clifton, from New York.
Three ships, names unknown.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Steamship Falcon reports that the brig Egyptian, from Boston, arrived at Navy Bay on the 29th ult., having lost both of her masts by dismasting. The steamship S S Lewis, which was aground in the San Juan, continues on the 1st September for Panama, had not arrived at the former place, and it was expected she had broken down and gone into some port for repairs.

☞ Steamer Talma left Shreveport 26th ult., reports Red River falling all the way from there to Jeffersonville. Heavy rain on the 24th. Weather pleasant since. The Texas Eclipsed and Indianola packets are still aground. The steamer Cheraw, heavily laden with cotton, had aground in Red River.

☞ Steamer St Paul left St Louis on the 25th ult. in port loading for New Orleans, steamers Western World, 4300, Ameranth and Hondoras.

☞ Steamer Reindeer left Louisville on the 25th—reports four feet water as the principal bars in the Ohio, and falling.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship Juliet—9140 bales cotton, 111 do hemp, 61 do wool, 11 hds tobacco, 200 bbls pork, 200 do flour, 20 do oil, 75 do corn meal, 12 do whisky, 25 kegs lard, 2 do butter, 10 pkgs sundries.

HAVRE—Per ship Bentley—2610 bales cotton, 6 do mats, 93 pcs wolskins, 2 hds tobacco, 2084 staves.

PENSACOLA—Per sch Diamond—150 bbls flour, 276 sacks corn, 12 bbls whisky, 25 bbls coffee, 30 qrs tobacco.

IMPORTS.

NAVY BAY—Per steamships Falcon—$45,626 Louisiana State Bank—600 W E Gushing & co—4000 Mex ₩ Merchant.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Reindeer—50 bbls cheese, 500 kegs lard, 100 do tobacco, 50 bales W S Wire, 300—19 bbls do flour, 31 bbls do do, 100 do do, 200 sacks corn, 50 do do, 50 do oats, 75 do A D Buckwheat, 100 do do, 20 do do, 200 bbls pork, 50 do do, 50 do beef, 50 do lard, 50 do lard oil, 50 do whisky, 50 do apples, 50 do peaches, 50 do dried fruit, 50 do peas, 50 do onions, 50 do potatoes, 50 do beans, 50 do Irish potatoes, 50 do Buckwheat flour, 50 do cranberries, 50 do hickory nuts, 50 do chestnuts, 50 do walnuts, 50 do butternuts, 50 do hazelnuts, 50 do filberts, 50 do pecans, 50 do shellbarks