G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
No. 91 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of subscription:

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1851.

No. 1478. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6537.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar, for every TEN lines for each insertion. Those not wishing to have their notices inserted for more than one dollar or ten lines, will be charged one insertion of twenty-five lines for one dollar; or two insertions of twenty lines for each dollar.

☞ The Journal of Amusement Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the Common Council, First Municipality and Board of Legislatures.

Saturday Morning, May 17, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the office of the Bee.

G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company have called upon the stockholders for an instalment of ten per cent. The work is steadfastly progressing, and the citizens of Mobile are required to be prompt in their payments, in order to keep it in active operation. The Mobile *Advertiser* says that the iron for thirty miles of the road is daily expected, and that much of the line will soon be ready for the engine and the cars. That journal is perhaps not far wide of the mark, when it considers this road the beginning of an enterprise that is destined to work an important revolution, not only in the destiny of Mobile, but in a large portion of the Great West. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad will add immeasurably to the growth and prosperity of our sister city—a place that lordly New Orleans once loosed down upon as a petty village; but which, though the energy and public spirit of her capitalists, may at no distant period, be feared and envied by us as a formidable rival. Whatever expansion of trade and enhancement in the value of property, Mobile may acquire from her railroad undertakings, will be eminently and exclusively due to the boldness, activity and hearty co-operation of her merchants. It is they who have toiled to extend her resources, to increase her influence and to add to her wealth. They have not been regardes of their purse, nor laggards in the competition for commercial supremacy. We feel very sincere admiration for the steadfast energy of the Mobilians in the career they have embraced, and we point to the gradually developing results of their intrepid policy, as an example worthy to be followed by us.

Mobile would be nothing, without the artificial channels of trade which she is constantly constructing. Nature has been far more munificent to her than to us. We are the most favored city in the South. It only depends upon ourselves to occupy a commanding position, secured from the utmost efforts of rivalry, and to work out the magnificent destiny for which Providence has evidently prepared us. Let us only imitate the spirit of enterprise, the unflagging resolution, and the liberality of our neighbors. We have no difficulties of position to overcome. We have everything in our favor. Let us recently, however, we have been slumbering on the brink of a precipice. Thanks to the press and to a few of our warm-hearted and indefatigable citizens, New Orleans has at length awoke in time to perceive her peril and to avoid it. She he is now fully aroused, and we could she no longer falter or pause by the wayside as we hope that she will manfully proceed on the path that will inevitably lead her to prosperity and greatness.

From Panama.

Although the advices from Panama, received at New York, are no later than those received here, they embrace some intelligence of interest which we have not hitherto published.

Major HOBBIE, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, left Panama for San Francisco by the steamer California.

The Panama Star furnishes the following intelligence relative to the postal arrangements made by him:

"The Government of this country, we understand, declines having any part or action in the mail arrangements with distant countries, not having any steamships or other adequate means of conveyance of its own. From Panama to the United States and from the Atlantic ports to the South Pacific ports steamers are the only united conveyance is that by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in the Panama and Valparaiso steamship line. With the authorities controlling that line, we learn that Mr. Hobbie has devised his arrangements; that they are simple and effectual, and can be put in immediate operation, as soon as sanctioned by the head of the Department, to which he has made a full report. At present, a letter from the United States to the Pacific ports of course be transported unless there be an agent of the mail for Panama to pay the postage. He must take the letter out of the mail here and put it in the mail for Valparaiso, otherwise it will remain in the office here until it is returned to the writer charged with the dead letters. Mr. Hobbie's arrangements, we understand, remove the necessity for a private agent, and enable a letter to go through to Valparaiso as directly as it will pass through any two towns in different States within the United States.

"The Star further states that the New Grenada Government have refused to sign the contract under which they transport the mail across the Isthmus, unless the United States will enter into the contract which will increase the amount of transportation several hundred pounds. Mr. HOBBIE, however, has reported to the Department at Washington a general mode of arrangement of the United States agents who accompany the mail, which will be much greater efficiency to the service, and at the same time require a less expenditure.

"There has been another robbery of a specie train on the Isthmus. Two boxes were stolen from a train which left Panama on the 7th—arrived at Chagres on the 9th of April—and contained $3,352, the other $5,504. The United States mail steamship agent has offered a reward of three thousand dollars for the recovery of the gold and the conviction of the robbers, or one thousand dollars for the gold alone.

Panama was full of visitors on the 14th of April. More than one thousand persons from the United States had arrived there within four days.

The Tamaga Hotel, destroyed by the large fire that took place, late in March, was entirely rebuilt, and open for reception of visitors by the middle of April. The other hotels, stores, and houses rebuilding in the place were also rapidly approaching completion.

SOMETHING WORTH NOTICING.—We perceive that the prospects for making good crops on the parish of Point Coupee are very encouraging. The crevasses have stopped running, and it is found that the lands that were overflowed have suffered but little damage.

Our neighbors of the parish of Jefferson ought to profit by this example. The crevasses at Gardanne's and at Milliadon's could soon be readily stopped, and the submerged lands made to yield crops. The planters ought to make an effort and have the work accomplished before the June rise comes down. Let them show some public spirit and commence the undertaking at once.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of this State met at Newport on Tuesday. In the House of Representatives, Alfred Bosworth, (Whig) of Warren, was chosen Speaker. The votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were counted, and Hon. Asa Aldrich of Providence, and Wm. Beach Lawrence of Newport, declared elected to those offices respectively; the same was done with the remaining State officers, and the Opposition nominees were duly inducted into them.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION is still occupied with the debate upon the basis of representation. The discussion, we perceive, begins to wear much angry feeling. Quite a sharp set took place on the 8th, between Summers and Stuart, in the course of which personalities were freely bandied. In the meanwhile, nothing is done, and the controversy bids fair to outlast the dog-days.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to our auction columns, where will be found that of J. A. Beard & May, auctioneers, will sell this day, valuable and choice improved and vacant real estate situated in New Orleans, Lafayette, Jefferson and Carrollton City. They will also sell a lot of Paper printing Presses. Also a number of lots of Paper, Envelopes, Ink, &c., &c.

☞ CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—We are requested to call the attention of the city and country trade to the credit sale of Dry Goods which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Blache & Co's. Auction Rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. *Tuesday, Morning.*

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

By the arrival last evening of the bark *Black Squall*, Captain CODMAN, from Rio de Janeiro 3d of April, we learn through Capt. Codman that the Brazilian Government were now really serious in their endeavors to suppress the slave trade. Several of the cruisers having been heavily fined and one of the most prominent having been obliged to leave the country. It is declared that it shall be considered piracy and that the Captain of any vessel engaged in the trade shall be punished with death. If the Government continues firm in the attitude they have assumed, the slave trade will be speedily abolished and that effectually.

The yellow fever was raging among the shipping and prevailing to some extent on shore.

The war so much and so long talked of between Brazil and the Government of Rosas, is likely to be as heretofore, only one of words though the Brazilians are fitting out or pretending to fit out some men of war.

In port of Rio to sail in a few days, bark Alexina. Ship Henry in fifteen days.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—When invited to attend the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Female Institute, under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Macaulay, we expected nothing more than a dull banding over of a few well bound books to young ladies, for proficiency in study during the year. Instead of that, however, it was altogether an intellectual treat, rendered exceedingly attractive and impressive from the fact that appropriate remarks were made by several distinguished individuals, who put the prizes into the hands of the successful competitors, and the same was done before a large and respectable audience, on the play-ground, in the open air, and the clear moon shining serenely on the novel and interesting scene.—The young ladies conducted themselves admirably, their conduct and appearance reflecting credit on themselves and their instructors.—Eight of them performed that beautiful sacred drama of Hanah Moore, entitled "Search After Happiness," in a way that would not have displeased a veteran of the stage, and such exercises cannot fail to improve young ladies in reading poetry, and appreciating beauty of style and sentiment.

Several compositions were read that appeared to have been written with care and ability.—All read their own compositions well, showing emphasis and cadence and feeling—qualities rare in the most of our young readers. Misses Siroud, Davis, Swayze, Ongo and Farrar were among the best, and the two Misses Stuart, daughters of a lady who can herself do justice to Shakspeare, or any poet, in recitation, performed their part in the Sacred Drama well, as did also Miss Hoyt. From the varied acquirements of the young ladies in French, Music, Belles Letters &c., we are convinced that the female mind, when put under proper intellectual training, is capable of a high degree of improvement. Latin, as well as the modern languages, is taught to the young ladies; and the Reverend Ambrose Smith, a graduate of Dublin University, and who is himself a fine classical scholar, examined one young lady in Sallust and Virgil, and expressed his admiration with the progress she had made in a study of two years and half and with the elegance and accuracy with which she read and translated these authors. We therefore concur in the remark of Mr. Gasquet, which he made in his address, that the people of New Orleans need not send their daughters to the North to obtain a superior education, as that now can be got at home.

NAVAL.—The American sloop-of-war *Fenimore Cooper* arrived at Hilo on the 3d, and Honolulu on the 16th February. She was 30 days making the passage from Guayaquil. Complimentary letters had passed between Captain Conner, Commander of the French frigate Sérieuse, and some of the American Captains, acknowledging efficient and during the late storm.

The U. S. ship Falmouth was at Tahiti on the 6th January.

The Pacific Squadron.—U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes arrived below Panama on the 5th of April, in 16 days from Guayaquil. All well—she was to sail in a few days on a cruise up the coast.

The Savannah was at Panama on the 8th of April, but had subsequently sailed for the United States. The Panama Star says that it was understood that Commodore McCauley would keep his flag on board the S. until she reaches Valparaiso, when he will transfer it to the Raritan.

The sloop-of-war St. Marys was daily expected at Panama at the above date, where the Vincennes would probably remain until her arrival, as Com. McCauley had announced that it was his intention to have one vessel of the squadron constantly in the harbor.

JAMAICA.—Our Kingston papers are to the last instant, but they contain little that is new. The cholera still lingers in some parts of the Island.

Terrible Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler at Paterson, N. J.

Yesterday morning at 7 1-4 o'clock, says the New York *Tribune* of the 8th, a locomotive that had just been finished, in the large locomotive and machine shop of Messrs Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, at the south end of Paterson, burst —killing four instantly, dangerously wounding three or four, and slightly wounding fifteen or twenty.

When our reporter arrived at the scene of this terrible calamity, the ruins had been partially cleared away—so much so much on that the full extent of damage done was fully visible. The building, which is about 125 feet in length, had almost every window shattered, the front part completely demolished, with the locomotive resting on its back on the sill of the door and adjacent wall, where it had lodged after a flight of about 30 feet, from its standing position.

A greater part of the 140 men and boys employed in the establishment had not arrived when the explosion took place, or the work of death must have been far more terrible.

KILLED.

Amos Whitehead, superintendent, was literally crushed to atoms; John McNamara, Patrick Dougherty and Titus Buster.

WOUNDED.

William Warren, foreman of one department, severely bruised and scalded—not expected to live.

John Van K. foreman of another department, bruised and scalded badly, with knee dislocated.

Robert Houston, severely injured internally and face scalded.

Wm. Hawkins, face and arms scalded and left side bruised.

Mr Dunn, (Englishman,) dangerously.

Michael Dunn, badly scalded.

James Ayres, (of Jersey City) slightly scalded and bruised.

John Ayres, (of Jersey City) slightly scalded.

John Brown, (foreman of boiler shop,) severely scalded.

Watson Cook, scalded on face and arms.

Lewis Bolton, do do do

Wm Scudell, do do do

Reign Barry, scalded on face slightly.

Patrick Delaney, scalded on face and legs;

Jos Nichols, scalded on face and side;

John Benjamin, " do do

John King scalded on face and arms;

Michael Fading, scalded on face and arms.

Michael Kane, slightly bruised. He was beneath some of the timbers, within sight of those rending away the wreck, for nearly two hours, but unable to extricate himself.

Several others, whose names we could not ascertain, were slightly scalded on the face and arms.

The Coroner's Jury were busy at 4 o'clock endeavoring to get at the direct cause of the explosion—whether from imperfection in the boiler-iron or carelessness on the part of the employers in the establishment, and in expectation that they will do their duty, we let conjecture rest till we obtain their verdict.

☞ Mr. Michael P. Smith, an estimable citizen of Clearspring, Washington county, Md., left his home on Easter Monday for Baltimore and Washington, and was to return in four or five days. He has not been heard of since he got out of the cars at the Relay House. He had in his possession from ten to fifteen thousand dollars; and it is feared that he may have been murdered in Washington or Baltimore. The Hagerstown papers state that his family are in the greatest distress concerning his safety, and request any one in Baltimore or Washington who may know anything concerning him, to communicate with his brothers, James and John Smith, at Clearspring.

ASTONISHING RAPIDITY.—The New York Commercial *Advertiser* of the 9th, says: Among our telegraphic communications will be found one from New Orleans, announcing that the *Europa's* news had been received there. So that the *Europa's* news, and the reply from New Orleans, have together travelled *two thousand eight hundred miles* since seven o'clock this morning, in addition to the time spent in preparing the summary, and the interval at New Orleans between the receipt of the news and the dispatch of our regular telegraphic report there.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at New York early on the morning of the 9th instant, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th April. In Liverpool and Manchester, Captain West of the Atlantic, has been feasted at a number of public banquets. The gallant Captain has also been the guest of Mr. Heywood the eminent banker and member of Parliament from Lancashire.

From the accounts brought from Turkey there seems to be no chance of the immediate liberation of Kossuth. A number of noblemen have been refused passports to England, from Italy, to see the Great Exhibition. The refugees in Switzerland are being expelled very unceremoniously. Some of them have been seized in this bede, and transferred at once to the frontiers.

ENGLAND.—The intelligence from England, politically and commercially, is important.—Parliament will re-assemble on the 29th, when the Income Tax Bill and other measures will come up for consideration. The Protestant agitation is carried on with renewed vigor.

At the grand banquet in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the attendance was very large. Lord Eglinton took the chair. There is to be a similar demonstration at London on the 29th. Lord Richmond will, of course, preside.

It is confidently reported that the Protectionists are devising schemes to bring about another ministerial crisis. Mr. Walpole has prepared a series of strong resolutions, which he purposes to bring forward as amendments to the Papal Bill. These resolutions will perplex members, who wish to stand well with their pious constituents, and who will in all probability secure a majority for them. Should they fail in the House of Commons, they have strong hopes of success in the House of Lords.

The programme for opening the World's Fair has been published, and gives general satisfaction. The holders of season tickets and a certain number of exhibitors are to be admitted to the ceremony. It was intended to have a grand procession of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, from Guildhall to Hyde Park, but the proposition did not meet with favor. A notice was posted up on the 25th, requesting all exhibitors to make the arrangement of their goods before the 28th, as after that time no one would be admitted but those employed in the adjustment of the articles.

The announcement of her Majesty's State visit has had the effect of raising the sale of season tickets in four days from 7,000 to between 11,000 and 12,000. So great is the demand that the price has been raised to three guineas for ladies, and four guineas for gentlemen.

Barnum, the renowned New York exhibitor, will have a show of curiosities in London during the World's Fair; amongst them a Chinese family, consisting of a lady, her maid, two children, a teacher in music, &c. The family will, on their arrival, be presented to the Queen.

The provinces are pouring in regiments of the light-fingered gentry to the metropolis.—The police are on the alert, and all the "suspicious ones," on recognition, on being taken before the magistrates, will be locked up to keep them out of "harm's way" till after the exhibition.

Some elections had taken place in England and Ireland. At Boston, Mr. Fenfield, protectionist, was returned by 187 majority. Moore O'Ferrall, free-trader, of Mulin, obtained the vacant seat from Longford. The Boston election terminated in a serious riot, which was only quelled by calling out the military. The people clamored for cheap bread. Eighteen of the ringleaders were captured and lodged in Bridewell.

The Catholics of Dublin had held a large meeting in opposition to the Papal Aggression Bill. Mr. Reynolds, M. P. presided, and the attendance was large. A meeting of Catholics from all parts of Ireland was determined on, to be held in Dublin on the 29th. Seventeen prelates, including three archbishops signified their approval of the meeting.

IRELAND.—Several incendiary fires have recently taken place at Michelstown, Nenagh, Ferns, and Dackgrove, Kerry.

The Dublin papers announce the conversion of four persons from the errors of popery. One of them was famous Corn Exchange orator in O'Connell's time.

Dennis Healy is to be hanged at Tralee jail to day for having poisoned his wife.

Lord Clonbrock is completely recovered from his late dangerous illness.

The Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and other journals, state that emigration continues to an enormous extent, stimulated, in most cases, by remittances from America.

From the townland of Ballyhugh, union of Kilmallock, it is affeged that 230 p rsons have been evicted in the last month on the estate of John Maher, Comments, esq., and their habitations unroofed.

The wife of Kilkenny anti-Tommelare placarded with the names of the Protestants who signed petitions to Parliament against the Papal aggression, and in the latter case they have been denounced, especially Wesleyans.

It is stated that nearly a dozen farmers from the county of Durham contemplate proceeding, or have already proceeded to Ireland, for the purpose of renting or purchasing the land now being sold under the Encumbered Estates Bill, and we understand that so soon as the experiment has been fairly tested, there are others ready to follow.

Emigration.—Within the last eight days 11 vessels freighted with emigrants have left the Irish ports, destined respectively for Quebec, Boston and New York. The gross total of passengers amounted to 1565, independent of the multitudes who leave for Liverpool by the steamers. In addition to these, 109 paupers, comfortably clad, arrived on Monday at Cork from the Kenmare workhouse, and were put on board the Hotspur for Quebec. This is the second batch of paupers within the last month by the guardians of the above named union.

FRANCE.—The all-absorbing topic of discussion at Paris is the Presidential election. The republicans are still divided in their candidates. The moderates support Gen. Cavaignac, while the ultras desire to sustain some one who represents the socialist as well as the democratic sentiment. The combined resistance which the Elysée has been able to oppose to this policy, consists in perpetual motions for the previous question upon revising the constitution, whilst they are satisfied for the electoral law to remain as it is. The two cognates are busily engaged in assuring liberal views to the foreign newspapers to be sold in the streets, was rejected by yeas 236, nays 403. Guizot, it is announced, will be a candidate for one of the departments. The funds have declined on account of the unsettled condition of political affairs.

The Univers National says that the partisans of Louis Napoleon begin to find that the game is not between the present time and May, 1852, is too short for the accomplishment of the law for the prolongation of the President's powers, and they propose, to the purpose of giving time, to bring in a bill postponing the Presidential election till the 10th of December, 1852.

SPAIN.—The government is exceedingly desirous of extinguishing the public debt, and has required of all deputies a pledge to sustain measures looking to that end. The government also desires, in concert with England, to thwart Portugal against the rebellious Duke of Saldana.

SWITZERLAND.—The British Legation has indicated its opposition to receiving the French refugees in England. They will probably seek an asylum in America.

A letter from Berne of the 16th inst., in the Debats, says: "I hasten to inform you that the Federal Government has just received a communication from the English Legation, in which it protests against refugees being sent to England. The United States, therefore, is now the only country open to them."

The first detachment of Hungarian and Italian refugees who lately deserted from the army of Radetzky arrived at Berne on the 17th, under the command of Col. Dorr. They are going to America by way of France. A great number of them fought under the government of Kossuth.

PRUSSIA.—Accounts from Berlin, of the 18th inst., state that Count Alvensleben has returned to Dresden. The ministers have left Berlin for the Easter holidays.

The Kolner Zeitung publishes some details of the last Austrian note. Austria consents to the return of the Diet, under condition of essential reforms. The reforms are a change of voting in the Plenum and Lesser Council, a general Austro German Customs Union, and a Federal educational and military system.

Our Berlin correspondence is of the 21st instant. The ministerial papers state that Austria had proposed in case of certain events, to march 100,000 troops through Piedmont. This proposal which has been submitted to the cabinet of Turin has made a deep impression at Berlin. The same papers mention a secret treaty between Russia and Austria, and that they endeavor to gain the support of Prussia. The object of the secret Austro-Russian treaty is to protect Europe against the results of the crisis which is impending in France.

On Baron Monteuffel's return to Berlin on the 21st inst., a cabinet council was held, the particulars of which have not yet transpired. The Kreuz Zeitung states that the last Austrian note expresses the intention of the Cabinet of Vienna, rather to drop the annexation question than to consent to the conditions under which Prussia offers her consent.

AUSTRIA.—The diplomatic intercourse with the Porte has lately assumed a tone of great amicability. Austria protests against the Sultan's proposal to liberate the Hungarian refugees in Asia Minor.

It is expected that the Pope's Government will solicit the intervention of Austrian troops.

Our advices from Vienna, are to the 19th instant. The papers publish a list of the newly appointed members of the Imperial Council. They are, the Baron de Kreig, Hogenden, Burkhard, Sygonde, of Magyar-Sygen; Salbotti, of Eichenecraft; Baumgartner, Buol, Vern, Burgs, the Count Zichy, and the Prince of Stadthalter de Schwarzenberg. It is stated that the German Kingdoms will terminate Dresden Conference by recalling their agents.

Vienna correspondence, of the 20th instant, announces the appointment of Prince Schwarzenberg to the Governorship of Transylvania, vice deceased Wohlgemuth, deceased. Baron Cabrinsky has refused to accept the post of Stadthalter de Hungary. That post is now to be offered to the Arch Duke Leopold. Our correspondent states that a change of measures may possibly be effected with regard to Hungary.

ITALY.—The Observatore of the 19th inst., gives the following, dated Florence, the 7th—"It has been remarked for some days that England has lately addressed to Austria a very energetic note against the occupation by her troops of the Papal dominions and Tuscany. Persons usually well informed, state that the note has been communicated to the Tuscan government, with an intimation to take measures to dispense with those auxiliaries. It is likewise said that similar steps have been adopted with regard to France, as respected Rome, and I know that letters, written from this last city by official personages, mention that some days ago the French government had endeavored to impress the Pope with the necessity of a speedy cessation of the occupation. I am inclined to believe those rumors well founded, for M. de Montenay, in a recent conversation with our Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave him to understand that the Austrians should not remain long in Tuscany."

PORTUGAL.—The following telegraphic despatch, announcing the failure of the insurrectionary movement in Portugal, was received at the Portugese Legation on Wednesday:

Madrid, 5 P. M., April 21.—According to despatches of the 16th instant, received by the Portugese Ambassador, and communicated to me, it appears that Gen. Saldanha, discouraged by the bad reception which he had met with at Coimbra, has directed his course towards the Spanish frontier.

Letters from Madrid state that the Spanish government is disposed to assist that of Portugal against the Duke of Saldanha, in case of conflict, but that it is its desire, at the same time, to act in concert with England.

HOLSTEIN.—Hamburg correspondence of the 19th instant, states that the boundary question between Schleswig and Holstein has at length engaged public attention. The committee on this question claims a certain Schleswig district as belonging of right to Holstein. It appears that the Federal commissioners are inclined to favor these pretensions. Owing to the intervention of the Federal Commissioners, the Danish government has granted an amnesty to a number of Schleswig refugees.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1851.

Beautiful weather is shining on the fourth day of the anniversaries, and 40,000 visitors are in fine spirits this morning. Some 1500 people arrived yesterday from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in the steamer Knickerbocker. It was a sort of a holiday excitement, their fare on and back and a ticket to hear Jenny Lind being warranted them for $6 each.

A similar "dicker" was made, by two enterprising Yankees, with the New Haven (inland) route, and immense numbers came that way. The influx of live Yankees is making Broadway look very much like Washington street. The talking machine, or gums, a Mr. Gerrish has just passed down Wall street, bound to the World's Fare in London, who is himself a good illustration of American enterprise. A few years ago he might have been seen in his capacity as a drayman, rolling cotton bales on the Levee in New Orleans. A disposition to "dicker" a little, led him to buy "a grist of somethin," now and then, of the Yahoots, and he always got the best of a bargain. Thus from a cotton horse and dray and go into the produce business, in which he subsequently realized a fortune.—Then he became a mail contractor well known in Mobile, and is now worth $150,000.

Jenny Lind sung last night at Castle Garden, to an audience of not less than 6,000, more than half of which were strangers. She did not acquit herself with her usual animation, and looked, it was thought, much thinner than when she left this city last winter. The unjust newspaper articles against Mr. Barnum, and the arrangement of her concerts, evidently affect her spirits and health. Her next concert is announced for this afternoon is postponed until to-morrow.

The Garrison and Abby Folsom people are having a good time in Syracuse, holding their anniversary because room was denied them in this city.

I saw here yesterday, the Boston clergyman, Mr. Oliver, who is reported to have said in a speech on the Common, that if resistance to the fugitive law was uncivical, he would "unfrock" himself. His black broad cloth frock has not yet been discarded, however. This Rev. Gentleman has been very much disgusted at and appropriated to his own use a watch, which there is reason for the arrest of the accused.

Correction to Last.—John Anderson was committed yesterday by acting Recorder Taylor, to trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having opposed Deputy Constable Garnette in the discharge of his duties.

PETTY CASES.—A number of trifling cases were brought up yesterday, both in the Second and First Municipalities, but in the details are of no interest we omit them.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, 1851.

The general market has presented a uniformly dull appearance since last, the result in part of advancing freights, and of discouraging advices from abroad so far as concerns our principal staple. The advices by the Arctic and the Cambria, though somewhat below par, point to a further decline in Liverpool of ⅛d., and the effect has been to depress prices to a lower figure than we have had for two years past. It is undeniable moreover that the crop will exceed the estimates made by ninety nine hundredths of the trade, which in connection with the disproportionate excess of exports to Europe, must necessarily prevent any favorable reaction for some time to come.

The weather since our last has been warm and pleasant, and the prospects for the growing crop are now represented to be excellent. The river is nearly full to feet below high water mark.

COTTON—Arrived since the 9th instant 10,457 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 17,048; Glasgow, 2,110; Preston, 617; Havre, 1,663; Bremen, 2,981; Barcelona, 951; Havana, New York, 2,106; Boston, 1,844; coastwise, 1,537; together, 30,609 bales, making a reduction in stock of 18,149 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 143,371 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on Hand Sept. 1st, 1850	bales	116,914
Arrived last week		7,557
Arrived previously		857,058
		981,529
Exported last week	26,608	
Exported previously	792,548	819,156
Stock on hand and on shipboard		162,371

Our last report closed on a dull market and with a strong tendency to a further decline. Nothing has since occurred to check the downward movement of prices, but on the contrary, the tenor of the advices per Arctic and Cambria, have caused great alarm in the trade, which in addition to advancing freights, have caused a further decline in prices. The sales of the week amount to 2,400 bales, including 4,000 yesterday, buyers at the close showing more disposition to operate. The feeling, however, is decidedly against the article, which is not surprising considering that the estimates of every man whose opinion counts for something, have been exceeded, whilst on the other hand the prospect of the growing crop is most encouraging.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Trash	4⅞@ 5
Inferior	5¼@ 6⅛
Ordinary	7⅛@ 7¾
Good Ordinary	8⅛@ 8⅞
Middling	9 @ 9⅜
Good Middling	9⅝@ 9⅞
Middling Fair	9¾@10
Fair	10¼@10¾
Fully Fair	—@—
Good Fair	—@—
Good and Fine	Nominal

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 9th instant, 2,557 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Genoa, 988 hhds.; New York, 37; Philadelphia, 26; Charleston, 1; together, 1,039 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 29,832 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850	hhds.	14,942
Arrived last week		2,557
Arrived previously		35,991
		53,490
Exported last week	1,039	
Exported previously	22,719	23,758
Stock on hand and on shipboard		29,632

The Tobacco market has been in a heavy and depressed condition since our last, and though the sales of the week amount to about 1,000 hhds., the particulars of which have been all withheld, yet sufficient is known to enable us to state that prices are decidedly lower. The stock continues to accumulate, and this in connection with advancing freights tends greatly to the disadvantage of sellers. We may now quote as follows: Lugs, 4¾@5¼c. Leaf Inferior to Common, 5@7¾c.; Fair to Fine, 8@9¼c.; Choice and Selections, 9¾@11¼c per lb.

SUGAR—The extreme prices quoted last week have not been sustained, and the decline on all qualities is fully ¼c per lb. The week's business amounts to 1,400 hhds., and we now quote: Inferior, 4¾@4¾c.; Common, 4¾@5¼c.; Fair, 5⅜@5¾c.; Prime, 6@6¼c.; Choice, 6⅜@6⅝c. A crop of 150 hhds. was sold on plantation, at 6¾c per lb.

MOLASSES—The receipts have been tolerably fair, but the demand has proved sufficient to absorb them. The sales of the week have amounted to 1,750 bbls., at 28@30c per gallon for fermentiner, and 32@33c per gallon for rebolled. All the imports of Cuba Molasses have been disposed of, and there is none remaining on sale.

FLOUR.—The Flour market has presented an appearance of great heaviness since our last, the increased receipts coupled with a limited demand having caused a further decline in prices. The week's sales only amount to 7,500 bbls., at a range of $3 80@$3 90c for Ohio, and $4 10@$4 20for St. Louis and Illinois, and $4 50@$4 87½c per 9 bbl. for extra brands.

GRAIN—A steady demand has prevailed for Corn since the date of our last report, notwithstanding which, prices have given way, principally by the heavy receipts. The sales of the week amount to 27,500 sacks, including 6,000 yesterday, at a range of 45@48c for yellow, and 50@51c per bushel for white, the market closing heavily at those rates. Oats have been in good demand, at 35@38c for Ohio, &c., and 40@46c per bushel for St. Louis. There is no Wheat in market. Bran has advanced to 70c per 100 lb.

PORK—The market has been very dull since our last, and though the bulk of the sales of branded Mess have been made at $14 75@$15, yet parcels are freely offered now at $14 50@$14 62½c, with some few transactions at the latter rate. Prime is also nominal at $11 @ bbl. for uninspected.

BACON—No change of any importance has taken place in this article since our last. The sales amount to about 800 casks, at 8¾@8c for Sides, and 6¾@6¾c @ lb. for Shoulders, prices closing firmly at the outside figures. Hams are in good demand, at a range of 7¾@10c @ lb. for plain and extra cured.

BEEF—The transactions have been generally confined to small parcels, without any material change in prices. We quote Mess in bbls., $12@$13 50, and Prime $10@$10 50 @ bbl. Of the latter, 925 bbls. were sold at $10.

LARD—In consequence of the light receipts, the transactions in this article have been but a moderate extent, and prices continue to be firmly sustained, at a range of 8¾@9¼c for bbls and tierces, and 10¾@11¾c @ lb. for kegs. Amongst the sales, we notice 124 tierces at 9.5 16c.; 500 bbls. in two lots, at 9¼c.; 200 tierces, at 9 c., and 500 kegs, at 10¾c @ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The market is dull for old and inferior, of which, the stock mainly consists, and it may be quoted from 6@10c @ lb. Small sales from wagons and store are made at 8@9c @ lb. Cheese is selling at 6@7c @ lb.

RICE—A further improvement has taken place in this article, and some 2 or 300 casks have been sold, principally at 3¼@3⅝c @ lb.

WHISKEY—There has been a fair demand for this article, with sales of about 1,500 bbls, rectified, at 19@20c @ gallon. We notice some transactions in common, amounting to about 400 bbls, at 17@22c @ gallon.

SALT—There have been no arrivals since our last, but from store, we notice sale of 2,000 sacks bleached coarse and fine, at 75@92½c. Also, 2,550 sacks fine at 95, both on time, with interest added. Small sales from wagons and store are made at 85@ 87½c for coarse, and $1 @ sack for fine.

COFFEE—The Coffee market has been quite inactive during the past week, the sales not having exceeded 3,000 bags, at 8¾@9c @ lb. for Rio. There have been no arrivals since our last.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The market has undergone an change since our last, and the transactions which are to a moderate extent, were made at a range of 6¾@7c @ yard for Bagging, and 5¾@6¾c @ lb for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS—We notice sales of about 2,000, at 6¾@6¾c for new 2¼, braided bags in bales. These purchases were made at 6½@6¾c @ piece.

HEMP—There is nothing to sale, the receipts being all for transhipment. Dew Rotted may be quoted nominally at $100@$105 @ ton.

LEAD—No sales have been made during the past week. The last transaction we noticed, was at $4 50c @ 100 lb. for Cuper mines.

LIME—Common Lime is selling from second hands, at $1 @½@$1 50c @ cask. There have been no arrivals since our last.

CANDLES—The demand for Sperm is limited, and prices range as before quoted, from 40@44c @ lb. Star Candles are in fair request, at 19½@20c @ lb.

EXCHANGE—There has been a good demand both for Foreign and Domestic Exchange, and the rates are generally a fraction higher. We quote Sight on Liverpool, ¼ premium. Sight on London, ¼ premium. Sight on New York, at 60 days, ½@¾ per cent discount. Checks, ¾ @ ¾ per cent prem.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR

Sterling	10@10⅛ per cent. prem
France	5.20 12½@5.05
New York, 60 days	½@¾ per cent dis
Do. Sight	¼@½ per cent dis
Boston, 60 days	¼@⅜ per cent dis
Philadelphia, 60 days	¼@⅜ per cent dis
Cincinnati, 60 days	¼@⅜ per cent dis
Havana 2 5 to 5 days	1-16@1 8 per cent dis

FREIGHTS.—A further advance has taken place both in Foreign and Coastwise freights since our last, and the former are now somewhat nominal. Cotton to Liverpool, at 19-32d. for sail, and 9-16d. for steam. Flour to Liverpool, at 2s 6d. @ bbl. Wheat in the port direct to Liverpool, at 7½d. @ bush. Within the past week or two the rates have been materially advanced, and we have no doubt engagements will be made at higher rates. Coastwise freights have undergone no material change.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool	—@ 9-32@⅝
Havre	—@—
New York	—@—
Tobacco—Cowes, &c	—@—
London	—@—
Bremen	—@—
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	—@—
Liverpool	—@—
Flour—	
New York	$0 @1 87½
Boston	$0 @1 87½
Rest	$0 @1 87½
Philad	$0 @1 87½
Steam and Montezuma—to Northern Ports from the Coast	$0 @1 87½
Baltimore, New York	$1 50@ 00
Do. Boston	$1 50@ 00
Pack'ts—New York	$1 50@ 00
Boston	$1 50@ 00
London	4 @4 6
Liverpool	4 @4 6
Pork & Beef—London	30 @35
Liverpool	30 @35
Flour—New York	2s 6d@2s 6d
Boston	2s 6d@2s 6d
London	10c
Liverpool	10c
Lard—New York	8 @8½
Boston	8½ @—
Wheat—Northern ports	7d @—
Corn—Northern ports	5d @—
London	—@—
Liverpool	—@—
Beer—New York	$2 50 @3 50
Boston	$2 50 @3 50
Cargoes	$2 @—

MUSCAT WINE—100 Gozes Muscat Wine land ing ex brig Cesare, from Marseilles, for sale by O. VALETON & CO.

may17 25 Tchoupitoulas st