NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1841.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The statement from the War Department embraces only those subjects which, from their immediate importance and pressing emergencies, demand the prompt consideration of Congress.

The Secretary states that there has been no material change in the general condition and disposition of the army. The regular force stationed in Florida, consisting of five thousand and fifty seven men, has been continued in service in that Territory. Hostilities have been at times interrupted by negociations with several chiefs. This policy which was pursued by the late Administration has been so far successful, that four hundred and thirty one Indians, including about one hundred warriors, have surrendered, all of whom have been transported to the country assigned them, west of the Mississippi. It is, however, Mr. BELL's opinion that this unhappy and wasteful war cannot be terminated without further sacrifices. Directions have therefore been given to prosecute the war with vigor and energy, the moment further negociations appear to be useless.

The necessity of providing for the adequate defence of our extensive sea coast, and for putting our fortifications generally in a proper condition for resistance to foreign assault, is strenuously, and we may add, eloquently urged. To effect a perfect system of national defence, it is estimated, appropriations will be required of $9,603,547 upon the fortifications, and $2,493,000 for the armaments—making together the sum of $12,166,547. In addition to the appropriations heretofore made, it is estimated by the Chief Engineer that the sum of $1,425,000 can be judiciously and beneficially employed for the remainder of the year.

Some additional appropriations to the amount of about $220,000 are required by the Ordinance Department.

The Secretary states that the Department has recently dispensed with the services of civil superintendants over the public armories, as authorised by law, and has placed these establishments in charge of skilful and experienced officers of the Ordnance Department. It is recommended that this change should receive the sanction of Congress, as infinitely more conducive to the public good than the system heretofore pursued.

Additional appropriations, to the amount of $825,637 86, are required by the Pay and Quarter Master's Departments; the sum asked by the Quartermaster General is considered indispensable. Congress, at the last session, failed to appropriate this amount, though included in the arrearages.

The sum of $39,997 12 is due to the different agents and superintendants heretofore employed in the construction of the various improvements on the lakes, sea coasts, and in the interior. The agencies have been, for the most part, discontinued.

An adequate amount for repairing the breach in the Potomac bridge is urgently solicited, the sum appropriated for that purpose being entirely inadequate to an effectual completion of this important work.

The remarks of Mr. BELL on the *Red River Raft*, we subjoin in full:

"Another public work of great interest committed to the care of this Department, deserves some notice at this time. The sum of $75,000 was appropriated at the late session of Congress for clearing out the Red river raft. The large sums of money heretofore expended on this object, the high expectation indulged, after the first successful experiment, of the practicability of effecting it, the subsequent accumulation and continuance of partial obstructions, and the consequent disappointment of the public, caused the Department to give its early and serious attention to the subject matter of this paragraph. In making this appropriation, indulged the hope that it would be all that would be required for the completion of the work, the Department, resolved that the highest degree of permanence and utility attained by the use of the means placed at its disposal should be accomplished, directed that an officer of the highest credit for skill and judgment should proceed without delay to ascertain the nature, extent, and causes of the obstructions which interrupt the navigation of that river, and to submit a plan for their removal. That officer has not yet reported to the Department. It is intended that the work shall be commenced, after being repaired, shall extend Red river, while it continues in a navigable state, to the point of obstruction, but it is not designed to enter upon the work until autumn. This policy, as will fully appear from the report of the Chief of the Topographical Engineers, and the accompanying letter of Captain Talcott, was dictated by a sound economy, if not by the necessity of the case.

The abuses in the Indian *Department* referred to in the *Presidents'* message, are stated in the report. They are of so grave a character that we give them in the words of full length:

A practice has prevailed in the Indian Department of making payments from moneys drawn from the Treasury under appropriations by Congress, without regarding, in all cases, the objects of the appropriations as specified in the law.

This practice virtually defeats that provision of the Constitution which declares that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except under appropriations by Congress, for the object of this provision must have been, not merely that money shall not be drawn from the Treasury without being duly appropriated, but that it shall be paid only for objects specified in the acts of appropriation.

The practice of making payments under such circumstances, that is, of taking money from the Treasury under an appropriation for one object, and applying it to the payment of accounts, and for objects for which no appropriation has been made—renders the reports of the condition of the Treasury entirely fallacious, and utterly destroys all confidence in them. The true condition of the Treasury, or of its liabilities, is not and can not be presented under such practice.

The Indian Department has favored itself in the means of practising this irregularity by another usage, directly in contradiction of the law of Congress, requiring that unexpected balances of appropriations, at the expiration of two years, shall revert to the Treasury. It has been customary, before the expiration of the two years, to draw from the Treasury the balance not actually required for disbursement within the specified period; and these balances have been placed in the hands of disbursing agents, forming a very large fund, from which payment have been made from time to time for objects for which no appropriations have been made by Congress. The amount of funds in the hands of these special agents of the department has ranged, on an average, from two to three hundred thousand dollars for the last seven or eight years, and this has generally been deposited in banks selected at the discretion of the agent himself.

Under these circumstances, the disbursing agents, having received moneys under authorized heads of the appropriation, which have been applied to objects not sanctioned by law, have had their accounts brought into such a condition as will not allow of their settlement by the Treasury without special appropriation by Congress; and hence there are disbursing agents who have been made to obtain a settlement during several years, and whose accounts are still open, notwithstanding the act of Congress, most salutary in its object, requiring a settlement annually on the first of October.

As one irregularity is often the parent of another, so, under the usage of the Indian Bureau, by which large amounts of money have been held by disbursing agents, which should have reverted to the Treasury, these agents have had the means of loaning, and have actually loaned, large sums, within the last few years, to meet the necessities of the Treasury in other departments of the Government or other and distinct branches of the Indian department; and, in this matter, a system of accommodation has obtained without responsibility and unknown to the law.

The evils of the practice, the subject of these remarks, will sufficiently appear when it is considered that they are precisely those which it was the object of the provision in the Constitution, prescribing the mode of drawing money from the Treasury, to guard against; and those also which were intended to be counteracted by the law of Congress requiring that unexpected balances shall revert to the treasury at the expiration of two years.

In the present condition of the accounts of disbursing engagements, it is impossible to ascertain the precise amount of payments requiring appropriations by Congress for their final adjustment at the Treasury, but the amount is known, thus far, to exceed $20,000, and it will probably require $250,000, and possibly $300,000.

It would be easy to multiply remarks upon the impropriety of this practice of the department. The objections to it are numerous and weighty, and some of them are founded so deeply in vital principles as to deserve some further notice in this report.

All officers hold their powers in trust under the obligation of fulfilling the objects for which those powers were granted. Congress is entrusted with power of granting money for objects to be accomplished by executive agencies. If in the agents divert the money to other objects, there is a breach of trust. But all the officers of the government are presumed to have in view the common good, Congress, more or less, relies upon the executive agents to indicate the objects requiring appropriations, with estimates of the amounts necessary for their accomplishment. This confidence in executive agents seem to have been regarded, in some cases, as an implied authority in the executive to undertake objects not yet sanctioned by congress, the agents looking prospectively for that sanction. But if this discretion is to be tolerated under any pretence whatever, for objects however apparently needful or important, the checks and guards provided by the constitution and the laws are at once removed, and the most dangerous experiments may be made with the public money, having no higher sanction than the heads of the departments, while the discretion thus exercised at the fountain is liable to become licentiousness in the subordinate agents, resulting in fraude and defalcations of extraordinary character and magnitude.

The attention of the department has been directed to the subject of Indian treaties, and particularly to the manner in which some of those recently made have been executed, involving the disbursement of large sums of money for the emigration and subsistence of Indians.

The fraude that have been practised in the Southwest have been to some extent inquired into, but a full disclosure of all the facts has not been arrived at. Enough has, however, been brought to light to establish the conviction that certain contractors have realized the most enormous profits, the greater portion of which is believed to have been the direct result of fraud upon the government of the Indians, practised by bribing some of the subordinate instruments of the public employment, or through the subsistance of higher public agents, who can only screen themselves from public condemnation of a participance in the frauds by substituting to the imputation of gross negligence, ignorance, or incompetency in the performance of their duty.

From the invoiced character of these transactions and the difficulty of procuring full and precise information, it has been found impossible as yet to fix upon the point where these frauds commenced, or to ascertain the boundaries of responsibility among the numerous public officers and agents through whose direct or indirect instrumentality, connivance, or ignorance the contractors were able to consummate their unprincipled designs. This investigation has been prosecuted with the most painful reluctance though preserved in under a paramount sense of duty; and enough has been disclosed to suggest an inquiry whether the guilty recipients may not be compelled to refund their iniquitous gains to the Treasury by process of law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BELL.

To the President.

☞ A singular case has recently occurred in Boston, which proves that by the difference of legal institutions in two states, an individual is held accountable to law for doing in one state what which, if he had left undone, he would have been equally amenable in another.

The facts of the case are these: A coasting vessel from Newbern, N. C., was on her way to Boston, when the Captain discovered a runaway slave on board. He wished to put in at Norfolk, and leave him there, but the crew objecting, he continued his route to Boston, and having arrived there, the slave was detained on board, the captain intending to take him back to Newbern. The slave made an attempt to escape, but was prevented, and subsequently carried back to N. C. and delivered to his owner.

The mate of the vessel did not accompany her on the return voyage, but remained in Boston, and disclosed these facts after her departure. From his testimony it appeared that the slave was chained on board and the captain armed and determined to resist any attempt to rescue his prisoner. The captain will, it is said, be arrested on his return from Newbern, and the mate has been admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

If the captain had not taken the slave back to Newbern, he would have been liable to imprisonment and heavy penalties; and yet by the laws of Massachusetts, he is equally liable to fine and durance, on the strength of a law prohibiting the seizure or confinement of any person within the state against his will. If the captain suffers seriously for doing his duty towards his state, his case will doubtless be taken up by South Carolina, and we shall have one more, among the many controversies growing out of the insolent interference of the abolitionists in a species of property guaranteed to the South by the Constitution.

☞ The steamer *Giraffe* from Mobile, arrived yesterday, reports, that authentic information had been received by the collector of Mobile, that a large boat full of suspicious looking persons had been seen at Dauphin Island. Immediately on receiving the information, Capt. FOSTER of the U. S. cutter *Washington*, was despatched with an armed force, and was landed on the island by the *Giraffe*. We hope this may lead to some discovery.

☞ Having published the charge preferred against General SMITH and Captain HOZEY, we deem it but an act of justice to insert the reply of the former gentleman, which we find in the *Courier* of last evening.

To the Editor of the Courier:

Will you be pleased to insert the following statement of facts, which I would not trouble you with, had not Mr. E. F. Luzy, in this morning's Bee, published so gross a jeffery-son of them.

On the night of the 11th inst. with a party of men in boats, searching among the bays near to Lime Kiln bayou, I landed at a shell bank, on which was a small tent. I went ashore at the same time with two of the men, and a third followed—the other boats not having yet come up. The two men who landed with me, approaching the tent on the left side, were accosted by one of its occupants, who said: "Gentlemen, I have no robber—take my gun." I was then passing by the other (the right) side of the tent; as I came to the front of it, on that side, the two men were receiving the gun he offered, when his brother rushed out of the tent among them, stabbed the two men and turning towards the third, this one drew back and fired at him as the brother attempted to stab him—the two who were stabbed fell back towards the water, crying out they were stabbed—upon receiving the shot, Paul Luzy turned towards me, who had at this moment fallen over the tent cord, struck me with his knife, and then ran into the bayou. As the two men who stabbed fell back, the second last landed, and the men hearing that their comrades were wounded, jumped ashore and rushed to the tent, but Maj. Hozey, who was with them, interfered and prevented any violence, and told Luzy to sit down on the ground and that he would not permit him to be hurt. The brother then said he was brought out of the bay, and was found to be seriously wounded—every possible attention was paid to him, and he desired to be brought to town—he wished to abandon all his effects, but they were carefully collected and taken on board of the Merchant, and left with him at the Balize. We were not aware of his return to the city by the river, and could not bring him up; he has acknowledged his mistake, and acknowledged that his own violence was the cause of his disaster, but excused himself by saying he had just awakened from sleep, and did not know what had happened.

There were no men but part of the crew of the first boat, on the bank, until after the whole affair was over, and there was not had no bayonets. All that Luzy relates of the crowd around him, could only have happened after the men were stabbed by his brother, and the others exasperated at the act had landed from the boats.

There was nothing like violence attempted or offered until Paul Luzy rushed out of the tent and stabbed the two boatmen, who were in the very act of receiving the gun which Elmire Luzy had offer d of his own accord, and but for that act of violence they would not have been disturbed.

PERSIFOR F. SMITH.

June 17th, 1841.

THE SHIP WILLIAM BROWN.

Information was received at Boston, by an extract of a letter dated St. Peters, N. F., dated the 17th May, which states that Captain HARRIS of the ship WILLIAM BROWN, of Philadelphia, with seven of the crew, and a little girl, had reached that place, having been picked up after being six days at sea in the jolly boat. Some of the seamen were frost bitten. They were picked up by a French fisherman on the sixth day after the ship went down, and landed at St. Peters on the 6th ult. While they were in the boat they had but half a biscuit and *two needle cases* (about half a wine-glass) of water for twenty-four hours. The names of the men which arrived at Castine are Thomas Huff and Charles Leg of Philadelphia, and Andrew Asger of Copenhagen. They supposed the mate and his boat's crew to be lost, as they had but a small quantity of bread and water, and were in the situation in which they left their boths. Captain Harris and the lady passenger had taken passage at St. Peters in the schooner Childe Harold, Damon, for Boston, and were left at Sydney about 27th ult. The Childe Harold has been supposed to be lost, having left the Bay of Islands on the 1st of October.

COLONEL TODD.—We hear that this gentleman is at Washington, and that he will shortly receive the appointment to Austria. This will be very gratifying to the original friends of Gen. Harrison in Ohio, and to the Whigs. We trust that the President in thus honoring the memory of the patriot whose name served as a successful rallying point for the country at its darkest hour, and under whose banner victory once more returned to us, will honor himself by conferring upon the few remaining original friends of the General those deserved marks of confidence which their zeal, sagacity, and talent have long since been awarded by the people at large. These men saved the state, let the State acknowledge the obligations to return.

We echo the sentiments of the New York *Express*. The companion-in-arms of the lamented HARRISON received the pledge of his venerated friend—a pledge which should be sacredly fulfilled by his successor.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TROY.—On the 6th instant a fire broke out in the town of Troy, in a wooden building occupied by Wm L. Taylor, tobacconist, which extended rapidly, destroying eleven buildings.—Loss, $30,000 or $40,000. Insurance, about $25,000.

CAPTURED SLAVE VESSELS.—The total number of vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, which have been captured under the Spanish treaty with Great Britain, from 1837 to 1840 inclusive, amounts to *seventy-nine*.

GIVING UP ITS DEAD.—In consequence of the funeral salute fired in Philadelphia, by the U. S. vessels in port, in honor of Com. CLAXTON, five dead bodies came to the surface in the river end bay. One of them was a woman, supposed to be Sally Joner, who threw herself into the slip a few days ago.

The opera of NORMA has been revived in Philadelphia. The first representation obtained triumphant success.

FANNY ELSLER.—The divine *danseuse* appears on Monday, at the Park. She has not made an engagement at Philadelphia. She asked $500 per night, but Pratt said "no, I'll give you half the house and a place in Heaven." "I can't take him," said Fanny—"I cannot take less than five hundred dollars and a seat in the older place."—*N. Y. Herald.*

GOV. CARLIN, of Illinois, is said to have been converted to Mormonism.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 16, 1841.

[illegible] day. [illegible] was a proposition to repeal the act of [illegible] the Pet Bank system, of which I gave you an account yesterday. The amendment of Mr. Calhoun proposed to modify the Pet Bank System so as to adopt it to the present condition of the Banks of the Union. The Senate rejected both amendments, and the bill as originally reported (to repeal the Sub-Treasury) was engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Benton offered a series of amendments, the purpose of which was to retain certain features of the Sub-Treasury act, such as the specie clause, &c., which were severally rejected. He then offered one to exclude the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, by special exception, from among the banks in which the public moneys could, under any contingency, be deposited. This proposition was as useless in any practical sense as it was undignified in the manner of its submission. The act of 1836, which the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act would revive, limits the discretion of the Secretary in the selection of deposit banks to such as pay specie.—This itself excludes the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, even if the recent expose of the corruptions of that institution had left in the breast of the Secretary of the Treasury the slightest disposition to make it a depository—which is not to be imagined. But the object of Mr. Benton was to make a *hit*—to cast a slur upon the whig party. And had the effect of the amendment been as withering as the sponsors of the gloomy self conceit with which it was proposed was amusing, the administration had already been numbered among the things defunct. Absurd as the amendment was, the speech by which he supported it was yet more so. You may gather some idea of this style of oratory from a single sentence. He charged upon the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania the opprobrium of all the Bank suspensions that have occurred in the Union since its adoption, and asserted that even in its present crippled condition it was omnipotent to prevent resumption in the South and West. "Yes Mr. President," said he, "the power of that bank is the acknowledged cause of non-resumption, from Virginia to Missouri," and then stopping to catch his breath for an overwhelming climax, added, "aye sir, from the dismal swamp in Virginia to the Black Snake Hill, *which is a hundred miles from Boons Lick.*" The effect of such thrilling eloquence was manifested in the irrepressible laughter of the whig Senators, in which they were joined by the galleries, and the ill concealed mortification of the loco-focos, who could have slunk in very shame into Bombaste's boots. The speech was delivered in a *brilliant essence* of humbug—the child of insanity, and the best purpose to which he could be put would be to perform the functions of blower to "perpetual motion" bag pipes.

During the debate, Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, and Calhoun, got into a pucker. The arch nullifier undertook to take the Mississippi Senator to task for expressing a preference for a fiscal agent over the Pet Bank system. Walker has the face of a bulldoon and the voice of a cat, and his gesture reminded you of the gambols of one, whilst his enunciation closely resembles the catawauing of the other. He scratched and clawed Calhoun most terribly—the latter gentleman finding menace or persuasion unavailing, contented himself by regarding his incensed antagonist with a condensed and most bilious aspect. Walker got the advantage of him by reminding him of some of his former offers, which it would be convenient to the South Carolina Senator to forget just now.

Mr. Buchanan voted against every proposition to retain any of the provisions of the Sub-Treasury act—under instructions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He expressed his regret at this disposition, and voted so strictly in conformity with it, that I was almost sorry that he had been shackled by his constituents. He is reported to be a very strong man.

I must, some day or other, give you a sketch of *Aunt Nancy*, as Mr. King of Alabama is appropriately denominated, and if I succeed in portraying him in the true substitute of his real self, your diaphragm will be sore for a month. He looks like a nature joke—nature could hardly have been in earnest when she created him, her or it, as the case may be. His quarrel with Mr. Clay has pimpled him up mightily.

In the House of Representatives, very little business was done.

The Speaker announced the standing committees. After which, the House balloted until 7 o'clock for a Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Townsend (whig) was finally selected, when an adjournment was carried.

I am told that the appointments for Louisiana will be taken up this week.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

☞ The following are the Chairmen of the different committees appointed by the Speaker of the House on the 8th inst.—

Committee on Elections—William Halstead
Ways and Means—M. Fillmore.
Commerce—John P. Kennedy.
Public Lands—Wm. Cost Johnson.
Post Office and Post Roads—George N. Briggs.
District of Columbia—J. R. Underwood.
Judiciary—Daniel D. Barnard.
Revolutionary Claims—Hiland Hall.
Public Expenditures—James Graham.
Public Land Claims—Joseph Lawrence.
Manufactures—Leverett Saltonstall.
Agriculture—Edmund Deberry.
Indian Affairs—John Quincy Adams.
Military Affairs—Wm. C. Dawson.
Militia—George M. Keim.
Naval Affairs—Thos. T. Wise.
Foreign Affairs—Caleb Cushing.
Territories—Garrett Davis.
Revolutionary Pensions—John Tafiaferro.
Invalid Pensions—Calvary Morris.
Roads and Canals—Joseph Lawrence.
Patents—Thomas F. Gilmer.
Public Buildings—Wm. W. Boardman.
Revisal Unfinished Business—Fr. James.
Public Accounts—Owen Baker.
Milege—Thomas W. Williams.

[BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Baltimore, June 8, 1841.

There has nothing occurred within the last few days of sufficient interest to communicate—the news by the steamer reached you in detail by the mail, which could have furnished a summary of its contents.

An examination has taken place in New York as to the fate of the *President*, instigated by the British Consul, Mr. Buchanan, in consequence of various rumors all as to the ship not being in a proper state to go to sea. The testimony proved most clearly, that all these reports were totally groundless, and that on the contrary, the ship was in all respects in a full state of preparation for the voyage. The statement given by Captain Cole, of the packed ship Orpheus, who sailed in company with the President, leaves little doubt that the ship foundered on the first night after leaving New York, in a violent storm, in which the Orpheus was greatly perled—the extract from Capt. Cole's log-book, which was produced in the examination, leaves no doubt of the loss of the President on that night, and that the ship must have perished.

MARKETS.

Flour—Sales of good brands of Howard street were made from sales at $5—I quote it as the asking price to day. City Mills, $5 bill; sales of Susquehanna at $5.

Provisions—There is very little doing in bacon, and no transactions worth naming in barrel meats—Baltimore mess beef, $12, No 1, $10; prime, $8; sale of mess pork at $12, holders of Western lard ask 8 cents in kegs—no sales.

Whiskey—I quote bhds at 24 cents, and barrels at 25 cents.

☞ The sale of furniture abandoned by R. Marty to his creditors, will be continued this day, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

TO BUILDERS—Persons will be received by the Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co. until Tuesday evening next, the 22d inst. to repair damages done by fire, last evening, to the Warehouse, belonging to Mr. A. Jonas, at the corner of Canal and Villere streets. jt16

HOUSES TO RENT.

A brick story house, very suitable for a hotel, situated on Old Levee, between Hospital and Barracks—possession will be given on the 1st July.

One do do in Bourbon, between Main and St. Philip streets—possession will be given on the 1st July.

One do do in Spain street, between Bayou and Conseil vo. This house is in perfect order, and offers every convenience for a large family.

One do situated in Hercules Bureau, between Port and St. Ferdinand streets; Archit cts block.

Several houses situated in Claiborne street, between St. Anne and Main streets.

For terms, which will be advantageous, apply at No. 125 Chartres street, to CORDEVILLE & LACROIX.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans. Present the hon. Charles Maurian, judge—June 16th, 1841—No. 13,692—Barthelemy Journeau vs. Jacob Creditors—Upon filing the bilan of distribution in this case: It is ordered that the creditors of the insolvents do show cause within ten days from the first publication hereof, why the said bilan should not be homologated and the final judgment of distribution be rendered.

By order of Court—Clerk's office, June 16th, 1841.

FROST, P. PITOT, Dy. Clerk.

OIL FLOUR CLOTH AND CARPETING.

THE subscribers, in order to close their carpet trade, offer their stock of Carpeting and Oil Floor Cloth, at the following prices for cash:

Best quality of Oil Floor Cloth, of all widths, per square yard. [illegible]
Best quality of superfine English carpeting, per yard. [illegible]
Brussels carpeting per yard. [illegible]
Baizes of all qualities and kinds. [illegible]

jt16 1m FRY & NORTH, 13 Chartres st.

BARCELONA CARGO—The subscribers offer for sale, landing from schr Jusnita, from Barcelona, the following articles, viz:

140 casks red wine;
48 bbls shelled almonds;
20 sacks nuts;
18 do pimento;
46 jars olives;
8 sacks cominos;
120 m corks;
19 bns raisins;
49 half bns raisins;
365 qrs bns raisins;
1 box matches.

jt18 F W BUTLER & CO.

IRISH ELOQUENCE, &c.

GEMS of Irish Eloquence, Wit and Anecdote, by James G Hehan, of the Washington Bar.
Warton's History of English Poetry, in 3 vols.
Miscellaneous Poems, by the author of Curiosities of Literature, a new edition, revised and corrected, in 3 vols, 1 ct.
Liebeg's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology; new edition, with an introduction, notes, and appendix, by Prof Webster.
Downing's Landscape, Gardening and Rural Agriculture.
Robinson Crusoe, illustrated and standard edition, with 300 engravings.
Just received and for sale at the New-Orleans Stationers' Warehouse, NORMAN, STEEL & Co.
jt18 144 Camp st.

BACON—70 casks bacon sides, Cincinnati smoked, also, 20 casks hams, sides and shoulders, Missouri smoked; in store and for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS—For sale by
jt16 J ROBERT & Co, 8 Magazine st

AMUSEMENTS.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing the public that he has opened on Sunday the 6th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, in the evening, the splendid saloon, known under the name of the

NAPOLEON BALL ROOM,

Situated at the corner of Villeré and St. Louis streets, and he will continue to give balls every Wednesday and Saturday during the summer season.

Nothing is to been neglected to render these assemblies agreeable; the room and garden are very spacious and airy and the refreshments will be of the most choice description.

Price of admittance one dollar for gent ones.

jt6 1d JEAN SOCK.

SUMMER CONCERTS,

AT THE

CARROLLTON GARDENS.

These concerts will be given every Sunday throughout the season, the first on the 13th inst.

The rail road company has neglected nothing to make these Retreats most agreeable to all those who love an evening walk in a fine garden. The grounds will be illuminated.

There will be Gymnastic exercises in the evening.

BALLS will take place every Saturday evening.

Price of admission, including refreshments, 50 cents.

N. B—The restaurant will be well provisioned with all the delicacies of the season, and the bar with the choicest liquors. jt 11

TO PLANTERS AND PHYSICIANS.

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of planters and physicians to their stock of Fresh Drugs and Medicines which they are constantly receiving from Europe and the North, and which they guarantee to be genuine and of superior quality.

SICKLES & CO. Druggists,
march 30-3m 1s No 40 Canal street.

LEECHES of super quality for sale at the Esplanade Apothecary, corner Levee street, No. 2, at 12½ cts, 18, cts and 2 cents a piece, at wholesale and retail, at
jt17-2t JEAN PIERRE SOUBIRAN.

HOTEL AT THE BAY OF ST. LOUIS.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he will open his Hotel on the 20th inst. His prices are as follows:

Boarding and Lodging per day $2
Children, half price.
Servants who bring their beds. 0 50
Good table wine will be served at breakfast and dinner only.

Unfurnished rooms may be procured for the season, for those who with private lodgings. There is also a fine billiard table attached to the hotel.

jt7 2t, 17, 19, 21. CHARLES ST. MARTIN.

$50 REWARD.

LOST yesterday, June 15, at 10 o'clock a. m. in going from the Improvement Bank, through Exchange Passage, to the Bank of Louisiana, one Bank bill of $100, of the Improvement Bank. The above will be paid to any person who has found and bank bill, and will return it to No. 8, Carondelet street. jt16 2t

A GENTLEMAN conversant with business in all its details and familiar with several languages, is desirous of obtaining employment. Address A. B. at this office. jt16

NOTICE—The undersigned inform the public in general that the Marseillaise, in no more employed by them from this date. P & MONTAMAT & Co.
New Orleans, June 15, 1841. jt16 2t

TO LET—immediately—A house with four apartments two cabinets and gallery, story kitchen, a stable 16 feet, and shed a fine attic for grain, out houses and other improvements, a cypress cistern containing 14,000 gallons. The above establishment would be suitable for a livery stable, or for persons keeping a large number of animals. Fully adapted for boarding, conveniently accommodated, all separately. It is one in the immediate vicinity of cotton Presses, it would answer for a cotton factory. For further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Religious and Market streets, near the Water Works

FOR SALE on the premises, in a lot or at retail, twenty five fine CREOLE COWS, several with calves, a light wagon, milk cans &c.
jt 8 F AUVRAY.

TO LET—at reasonable price for several years—the fine plantation in vicinity the residence of Mr. F. Lecular, situated at three miles from the city, on the other side of the Bayou. There are on said plantation a fine house. For terms apply to
jt6 3t E SAINET, 12 Royal st.

TO LET—a number of several years if required—A fine house in St Anne street, No 118, very convenient and in fine quarter. It has been newly repaired. For terms, apply at No 24 Dauphine street, or at
jt6 3t E SAINET, 12 Royal st.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.

New Orleans, June 3d, 1841.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court, declaring null and void the election of Mr. I. A. Hebrard, on the 2d February last, and ordering a new election for a director in his place, notice is hereby given, that a new election for that and election will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 21st instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 p. m.

By order of the Board.

jt4 24m 2w RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

☞ It having been represented to the Board by Mr. A. Hebrard of the foregoing notice, that gentlemen to competitors unfavorable to him, it is deemed but proper to state that the Supreme Court has not been influenced by the provision of the charter that declares that no more than two thirds of the Directors who shall be in office at the time of an election shall be elected to the next ensuing year, and that at the time of the 3d February last Mr. Hebrard was the lowest of nine candidates, all of whom were entitled to seats at the Board.

By order of RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

TISSOT, corner of Exchange and Conde sts, fashionable tailor and dealer in fashionable articles. He has constantly on hand an assortment of silks, Lyons stuffs and Cote Rotie wine. Receively the ships Ville de Bordeaux, a splendid assortment of goods, comprising more choice description articles, viz: a beautiful choice of fine jewelry; cut and rare brilliants, Italian and other fancy articles, the latest fashions, hats, boots, shoes, &c. &c. Also, a beautiful choice of fancy articles for sale, such as cut glass, fancy and rich table sets, silver and other fancy articles, rich table linen, a quantity of other fashionable articles too numerous to mention.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mr. Jacob Augustus Dreyfous, to present their accounts duly authenticated for payment, and those indebted, to pay to the subscriber, No. 351, Chartres street.

jt7 4m 1w one of the testamentary executors

FIRE BRICKS—50 000 Mobile fire bricks, landing at the New Basin, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
jt6 DEVLZIN & DORSET.

NOTICE—Orders can be left at the store of V Wintz, Levee street, between Conti and Bienville streets. jt6 10d

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash—about 1000 THOUSAND POUNDS OF OLD TYPE METAL—suitable for cotton gins and other machinery, which pure and in good order. The above will be sold at reasonable prices in quantities to suit purchasers.
jt2 2t TRUSTEE, 34 Magazine st.

NOTICE. Persons whose landed property is situated in the 4th ward, in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, are informed that the collection of taxes on landed property and slaves for the year 1840, has commenced from the 1st of May last.

J P DUART, Treasurer, 34 Magazine st.

FRESH SUPPLY OF JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

LOUIS MUHL is now in Paris and the public that he has just received a fresh supply of the undermentioned articles, viz: Gold and silver spoons and forks, in boxes of 1 dozen and two dozen; also, silver gilt spoons, knives and forks, and silver gilt mustard pots, fancy and rich table cutlery, a fine assortment of watches, lorgnettes, fine table cloths and napkins, silver tumblers richly gilted and engraved, &c. &c., which will be sold at very low prices. jt 11

BUILDING MATERIALS—100 brls plaster of Paris, 200 do hydraulic cement, 200 do Roman do, 600 do Thomaston stone lime, all at auction landing, 3000 pallets plastering laths, 200 pairs of door hinges, 200 do door fastenings, 100 do door locks, 50 do door bolts, 100 pieces English canvass, No 1 2 3 and 4, 100 do Russia sheeting, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

O. BELFORD & BECK,
jt4 24 Customhouse st

IMPROVED SLANA BOOKS, hand colored silver a new and improved plan especially for the use of Banks, Public Offices, and Merchants, in the most durable and splendid manner.

Offices and Banks, and Public Institutions and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the specimens now ready for exhibition, at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

NORMAN, STEEL & Co.
jt17 144 Camp st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A steam engine of 15 horse power, new and complete, made and finished in the best manner by Messrs Hoe & Co. a sugar mill, cotton gin or saw mill, will be sold low. Apply to
jt6 F De LIZARDI & Co. 52 Bienville st

CHURCHILL ON FEMALES—Outlines of the Principles of Female Medicine, chiefly for the use of Students, by Fleetwood Churchill, M. D.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans stationers' warehouse.

NORMAN STEEL & Co, 144 Camp st.

LOUISIANA NEGRO COTTONADE—The subscribers have on hand a heavy article of country cottonade, suitable for plantation use, which they offer for sale.

P A MERRARD & Co. 30 Chartres street.

PAINTS—A large quantity of the best English white lead, green and blue paint, for sale by the keg, canister or any quantities by ALEX'R GOW.

WHEELS—On cart wheels, for plantation use, of Philadelphia manufacture, from 3 to 5 inches in tread, also light cart wheels, for sale by
J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

LOAF SUGAR—Very superior, and of the finest quality, from the Boston refinery, for sale by
H A NORCROSS & Co. 63 Gravier st.

BUFFIELDS FAMILY HAMS—A very choice article in store and for sale by
CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT.

BACON—30 casks sides and shoulders, Cincinnati smoked, for sale by
CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT.

FLOUR—3 300 bbls choice brands, in fine shipping order, afloat and for sale by
CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXCHANGE—Bills on New York or Philadelphia, for
HENRY TETE, 18 Conti street.

HAMS—6 cases light and dark colored striped hams, in store and for sale by
WM C TOMPKINS & Co. 54 Gravier street

PRINTS—16 cases light colored summer prints, landing and for sale by
WM C TOMPKINS & Co.

ITALIAN MACARONI, of 1st quality, for sale by
VALETON & Co, corner Royals & Customhouse sts

HATS—An assortment of Russia silk and fur hats, on hand and for sale by
FROST & Co, 8 Customhouse st

CLARET, Muscat, Champagne and Sauterne Wine, for sale by
CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee.

PORK—200 brls prime, P O, M O, and soft prime pork, for sale by
P A GIRAUD, 19 Tchoupitoulas st

BAGGING & ROPE—80 pieces and 25 coils Kentucky, for sale by
ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 36 Poydras st

BEEF—100 brls mess beef at the inspection stores, for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

FAMILY HAMS—40 brls Schooley's family hams, for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier street.

STEEL—8 bundles English blister steel, in store and for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier street

COPAL VARNISH—5 brls Copal varnish, suitable for cabinet makers, in store and for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

COFFEE—500 bags prime green Rio coffee, in store and for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

LINEN SHEETING—1 case 10 4 linen sheeting, received per ship Victoria, and for sale by
J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

HOSIERY—2 cases mens' heavy cotton half hose, 1 do white do, received from ship Vicksburg and for sale by
L A LEVY, Jr, 30 Customhouse st

KENTUCKY BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—In store and for sale by
J HALL & A BELL, 25 New Levee.

GIN—30 barrels superior, in store, for sale low by
CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT.

LOAF SUGAR—Very superior, of the finest quality, for sale by
CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st

SUGAR—300 hhds in store, for sale by
FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELOS, No. 23 St. Louis street

SUGAR—300 hhds on plantation, for sale by
FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELOS, No. 20 St. Louis st.

SADDLE TREES—200 saddle trees in store and for sale by
FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELOS, 28 St Louis st.

PORK—Mess, prime, M O, and chine pork, at the inspection store, for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

MEXICAN DOLLARS—For sale by
jt14 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS—For sale by
jt16 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

FOR NEW YORK,

Via Key West & Charleston, positively on Thursday afternoon, 24th June, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The splendid copper and copper fastened low pressure steamship NEW YORK, John T. Wright, master, will positively leave as above, this vessel was built in New York, expressly for sea, and has accommodations with separate state rooms for cabin passengers not surpassed by any ship in packet in the United States. Passengers by this route will arrive in eight days at New York, from the time of leaving here, as there will be no detention on the voyage, the vessel being