New York	May 11	Mobile	May 25
Boston	June 11	New Orleans	May 26
Philadelphia	June 11	Norfolk	May 31
Washington	June 12	Charleston	May 31
Baltimore	June 13	Savannah	May 16
Charleston	June 16	Wilmington	April 30
Savannah	June 8	Baltimore	May 31
Mobile	June 11	Philadelphia	May 7
New Orleans	June 11	New York	May 1

MONEY MARKET.

Mexican Dollars	6½ @ 6	per cent prem	
Half Dollars	2½ @ 2	per cent prem	
American Gold	7 @ 8	per cent prem	
Sovereigns	9 @ 10	per cent prem	
Spanish Doubloons	817 @ 817	per oz	
Patriot do	816 @ 816	27	do
United States Treasury Notes	75 @ 75	per c	
United States Bank Notes	12 @ 18	per cent	
Kentucky do	par	@ 1	do
Indiana do	par	@ ½	do
Illinois do	2½ @ 3½	do	
Cincinnati do	1 @ 1½	do	
Ohio County Issue	5 @ 10	do	
Virginia Gold Notes	par	@ 3	do
North Carolina Bank Notes	par	@ 3	do
South Carolina Bank Notes	par	@ 3	do
Georgia Banks	6	@ 25	do
Alabama Banks	4	@ 6	do
Tennessee Banks	4	@ 10	do
Arkansas State Bank	nominal	30	@ 33
Arkansas Real Estate Scrip	do	33	@ 40
Commercial Bank Mobile	do	par	@ ½
Agency Commercial Bank, Natchez	do	25	@ 37½
Planters' Bank, Natchez	do	14	@ 16
Commercial Bank Natchez	par	@ 3	
Union Bank, Natchez, Woodville	do	5	@ 10
Bank of Port Gibson	do	10	@ 15
Commercial Bank, Port Gibson	do	10	@ 15
Commercial Bank of Columbus	do	50	@ 60
Grantland Bank Notes (uncurrent)	do	40	@ 50
Union Bank of Mississippi	do	5	@ 20
Bank of Vicksburg, Vicksburg	do	70	@ —
Bank of Vicksburg, Jackson	do	40	@ 50
Bank of Vicksburg, Vicksburg	do	70	@ 80
Bank of Mississippi, Jackson	do	85	@ 90
Mississippi Railroad Company	do	25	@ 30
Yazoo Bank Notes	do	80	@ —
Port Hudson	do	40	@ 50
Pensacola Banks, Florida	nominal	60	@ 75
Bank of Florida, Florida	do	50	@ 60
Texas Treasury Certificates	do	25	@ 30
Texas Treasury Notes	do	28	@ 30

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1841.

Business continues to pervade every department of trade, and our notice of markets consequently, is but a tiresome reiteration of former remarks.

The weather continues oppressively hot. The river is still falling slowly—it is now nearly four feet below high water mark.

COTTON—The accounts brought by the "Great Western" have thrown a deeper gloom over our market than any event, and in the continued absence of demand, holders have long ago had recourse to making shipments on their own account. Good staples of Mississippi are in demand for Liverpool at rounding, like the under prices of Alabama and Louisiana. Advances are quite neglected, which is owing to the fact that an unusually large amount of Sweet cotton, will have find its way to England in consequence of the uncertain state of things in China.

The only sales we have heard of since our last report, are—Fair very ordinary offered, — cts; and 500, Mississippi, fair, at 8½.

RICE—The market has been a fair inquiry for Tobacco during the last few days, which has resulted, however, in a little transaction. Buyers apparently being reluctant to pay the prices asked by holders. The stock on sale is reduced to 400 hhds, a difficult but little scope for selection. For running lots command freely 4½@5 cents, while good tobacco and selections are worth 6, 7, and 8c. We notice sales of 200 hhds, selected from 400 hhds, at 7 a 7½—70 hhds, of which 48 X at 4—70 X at 5c—at 6 a 6½—at 7, and 3 hhds 1 at 9c—selected, 22 hhds at 10; and 15 at 11 cents.

SUGAR—The market remains in the same state last week, there was a slow one during, being principally for the need of market, which, in the absence of demand, has to be regarded as a drag on the stock of this description, is relatively small, while the lower grades are without demand, and the market is moderately heavy. We quote extremes at 6 @ 6½ @ 8.

MOLASSES—There has been little or nothing doing in this article for some days, and prices are without change, we quote 22½ @ gallon.

FLOUR—The receipts have been considerable this week and large quantities are now undergoing inspection at the levee. But heavy as the receipts have been, it is evident that large quantities must have soured; and our market will be shortly supplied with this description during the ensuing week. In the meantime, holders have been anxious to make sales, the demand being confined to city consumption, at 4.50 @ 4.75, while for large lots, some holders are evidently restless at below those rates.

PORK—The demand continues to be confined to the most limited quantities for shipment and home consumption, and at our last report large very small purchases can to be made. We quote Mess, $11 25 @ 11 50; Prime, $10 50 @ 10 75; Prime, $8 50 @ 8 75—P. O. $9 bbl; $7 00 @ 7 00 P. O. Hog round 8c @ 8.

BEEF—The stock in first hands is small, and the receipts are very falling off, but the sales are on the most limited scale, and confined almost exclusively to supply stores at our quotations—by the Western Mail, barrel, $12 00; do half barrels, $7 00; Prime, $7 50 @ $8 00 @ bl.

BACON—At the decline noticed in our review of Saturday, with little business has transpired in any description of bacon, and these days, and indeed, all the past week, have passed without experience considerable liberality in the offering of Gray lots, very superior article. We continue quote Hams 5 @ 6—Shoulders, 4 @ 4½—Sides, 4½ @ 5—Sides, 4½ @ 5 @ 8.

LARD—A small demand for barrel lard, for export, has taken place within the past few days at 5 @ 5½. The stock on the spot is ample, and generally of a very inferior description. Prime Leaf lard will still command our highest figure—We quote extremes 5 @ 5½ @ 8.

WHISKEY—The receipts have been quite light during the last three days and no corresponding demand still continues. Prices are well supported—say 19c @ gallon for rectified. There is only a small supply of the article in the market, and occasional sales are made at 19c @ gallon.

BAGGING AND ROPE—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for Kentucky within the last few days, principally for the trade, and for plantation orders at 27 @ 28 for Bagging and 6½ @ 7c for Rope. Other description are Bagging very little offering, and rates are almost nominal—we quote 27c for Kentucky—Scotch Hemp, to arrive, 18 @ 19c—Rope 7 @ 7½.

FREIGHTS—The rates remain without alteration, only a few cotton engagements having transpired since our last review—say a ship for Cowes or Liverpool, at 5-16 d for Cotton—Shipmasters, generally, are demanding more than the above rates, but Freights there are very little doing, and rates unchanged.

FREIGHTS

Cotton	To Liverpool	5/16 d
do	Havre,	3/4 @ 7/8
do	New York,	1/8 per bale
do	Boston,	1/8 do
Tobacco	To Havre or Cowes,	40
do	Liverpool,	42½ 45 @ 50
Rice	New York,	3 00 @ 3 00
do	Boston,	3 50 @ 3 00
Pork	Philadelphia,	0 00 @ 0
Sugar and molasses from coast		50 00 @ —
do	do city,	2 50 @ 3 50
Flour	New York,	0 00 @ 35
do	Boston,	0 00 @ 35
Lumber	Havana,	25 00 @ 30 00

SALES—Since our last report, the sales of Cotton have been very ordinary indeed—we quote Fair very ordinary offered, — cts; and 500, Mississippi, fair, at 8½.

COTTON—The market has been a fair inquiry for Tobacco during the last few days, which has resulted, however, in little transaction. Buyers apparently being reluctant to pay the prices asked by holders. The stock on sale is reduced to 400 hhds, a difficult but little scope for selection. For running lots command freely 4½@5 cents, while good tobacco and selections are worth 6, 7, and 8c. We notice sales of 200 hhds, selected from 400 hhds, at 7 a 7½—70 hhds, of which 48 X at 4—70 X at 5c—at 6 a 6½—at 7, and 3 hhds 1 at 9c—selected, 22 hhds at 10; and 15 at 11 cents.

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Tobacco	To Havre or Cowes,	40
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Rice	New York,	3 00 @ 3 00
do	Boston,	3 50 @ 3 00
Pork	Philadelphia,	0 00 @ 0
Sugar and molasses from coast		50 00 @ —
do	do city,	2 50 @ 3 50
Flour	New York,	0 00 @ 35
do	Boston,	0 00 @ 35
Lumber	Havana,	25 00 @ 30 00

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

No. 81, Chartres street, New-Orleans.

☞ A variety of fancy job type having lately been added to the already extensive assortment of the above establishment, the Proprietors beg to solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. They will execute with neatness and despatch, at moderate prices

Ship Bills, Steamboat Bills, Theatre Bills, Circular Bills, Posters,

Notarial Blanks, Drug Receipts, Bills of Lading, Bills, Labels,

And every other description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

New-Orleans, June 19, 1841.

NOTICE—Brig ROCKET, capt Curtis, from Havana is now lying opposite the Bull Market. Consignees will please take immediately and attend to the unpackage goods. JOHN ALEXANDER,

15 Canal street row.

☞ MISSISSIPPI—The ship MISSISSIPPI, from New York, can now be unloaded by the undersigned, at Natchez, Miss, on her marked & Dorbey, Vicksburg, Miss, and Messrs. H Robertson, Lake Robertson, Ark. Any informations concerning the same will be promptly received by

J. W. WOODRUFF, 15 Canal street.

☞ Persons having business transactions with the undersigned, will oblige by calling on the 1st, absence from the city. Apply at Bennet, Hagan & Co. HOLLANDER & BRAUN

New Orleans June 20, 1841. 3d—1m

☞ A GOOD WAITER, finding in the country, wishes to attend to the instruction of a young man or boy, having no knowledge of the French language. Apply to Mr. G. BOYER, principal of the Seminary, in rue Chartres, between Dauphine and Burgundy, & at the Bar, between 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. jl3 12t

☞ ZAUNER, dentist, moves teeth and artificial teeth, and fills all diseases of the teeth, office, Tonlouse st. No 16. jl3 1m

HECHLER & STIRN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,

corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

☞ Merchandise of all descriptions received on Storage, at very reasonable prices. jel6

BLASCO & SIMONEL,

Commission Merchant,

No. 36, Common street.

RAWSON, WRIGHT, HATCH & LYMAN,

Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.

BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Bank Checks, Portraits, Vignettes, &c. &c. promptly executed in the same style as at their celebrated New York establishment.

Bank Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on sale.

Office corner Royal and Canal st. jel19

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION,

New Orleans, June 16, 1841.

The Bank Drafts on Paris and London

G. MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

The Commercial Bank is drawing on London and Paris, and exchange on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

GEO. O. HALL, Cashier.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by

BOUTIN, DALLY & Co.

jl3 78 Toulouse st.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, Drafts at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by

J. ALBERT, 26 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE on NEW YORK at 60 days, for sale by

JOHN DARGAN & Co. 26 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE on England, for sale by

KOHN, DARGAN & Co. 26 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by

jl3 BLANCHARD, TIMER & Co. 26 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA—for sale by

J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—For sale by

jel22 10 DE LIZARDI & Co.

OLIVE OIL, 100 jars superfine, just rec'd, for sale by

jel21 20 F. DELPI, 131 Old Levee.

MEXICAN DOLLARS, for sale by

jl1 J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS—For sale by

J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS—For sale by

J. ROBERT & Co. 3 Magazine st.

EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, 60 days sight, for sale by

jl3 WIGGINS & LAPORTE, 42 Gravier st.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by

jl10 CLASON & VLEI, 47 Chartres st.

SAND—100 bris sup. for Bricks, on hand, for sale by

jl3 J. HASHBROOK, 97 Camp st.

TURPENTINE—Spirits of turpentine, for sale by

jl3 ALEX. GOW, 29 Bienville st.

LINSEED OIL—10 bris of superior linseed oil, for sale

jl3 A. GOW, 29 Bienville st.

BITTER ALMONDS—150 boxes for sale in quantities to suit, by jl6 B. VALLS, 36 Gravier st.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, *per annum, in advance,* $12 COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1841.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 13th, 1841.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

I have just returned from a visit to Mount Vernon—and surely there is not another spot beneath the circuit of the sun so teeming with sublime and holy associations to an American bosom. The country seat of WASHINGTON is about fourteen miles below the city, upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, and immediately fronting that majestic stream. A party of ladies and gentlemen left this place yesterday upon an excursion thither; and although I would have preferred a more solitary pilgrimage to the tomb of the greatest benefactor vouchsafed by Heaven to the human race, I could not restrain my anxiety to be there, and accordingly joined them. We descended the Potomac to Alexandria, (about seven miles hence,) in a steamboat, and then procured stages to take us to our destination. The road from Alexandria is hilly, the country which it traverses worn out and sterile, and as you draw near to Mount Vernon it becomes more difficult and the soil more barren.

You approach the house upon the country side.—About a half a mile from the venerable mansion, you enter the farmstead through a gate flanked by porters' lodges, which are now untenanted and falling into decay, from the poverty of the present owner. You wind your way through primeval forests, and over hill and dale, until you reach the out houses of the establishment. Passing these, you are in front of the two story dwelling, built of hewn logs, so put together as to appear like masonry, and painted white. The windows and doors are of the common size, and over each is a neat cornice. And adjoining the house is a pavement of small square blocks of stone, fitted down with great care. From the gable ends there are covered ways of light architecture, forming segments of a circle, which connect the main building with the offices, kitchens, &c. which extend in parallel lines and at right angles with the mansion for fifty or more feet on each side. The parallelogram thus formed is a beautiful plot of blue grass, with a gravel walk around it.—In the centre is a sun dial. Farther removed from the house, and separated from the yard proper, is a lovely lawn, around which runs a gravel walk, covered with oak and other indigenous trees; upon each side of which are extensive gardens fenced in with brick walls. To the left is a kitchen garden. On the right is a flower garden, laid off in the most exquisite taste, the walks fringed with ancient box and the beds blooming with every variety of native plants. Attached to an extensive Hot house—once filled with rare exotics and tropical shrubs. There are not many left now—but of the few remaining is a lemon tree, planted by General WASHINGTON himself, and in full bloom when I saw it. The old servant who pointed it out to us, guarded the charmed blossoms with religious zeal. Though he was profuse in his gifts to the ladies of roses and other flowers, he would not suffer a leaf to be torn from this relic of the mighty dead. It was enough to look upon it—and there was not one of our company who felt it spused to do more. A few years ago, the hot-house devoted particularly to flowering plants was consumed by fire, and with it the collection was nearly destroyed. The one remaining is used for larger plants, such as the orange, lemon and other trees.

Returning from the garden, the old mansion has a most venerable aspect. It is surmounted by a belfry—an appendage once fashionable in Virginia. In the passage is hung up the Key of the Bastile, which was presented to Washington when that famous prison was demolished. The old furniture used by General Washington yet remains in the house—which is finished in the interior with mech taste and chiselled work. From the door fronting the river you have a most extensive and grand view of the Potomac—up and down. The country, though poor, is picture-que in the extreme, and the broad bosom of the Potomac reflecting the hills of the western shore of Maryland, presents as lovely and as grand a spectacle as the eye ever reposed upon. From the door you walk out upon a piazza, the whole length of the house—the floor of stone, as that upon the rear front. It is covered by a roof, upon the top of which is a balcony of ancient construction, supported by eight square pillars of pine. This was General WASHINGTON's chief promenade—where he used to meet the rising sun with a heart rejoicing in the liberties of his country won by his sword, and where he was wont to recruit his health, worn by wars and the labors of civic fame, with gentle and refreshing exercise. From the piazza you step upon another and yet more beautiful lawn, sloping gently to the brow of the steep bank that overhangs the river. At one side of this area, and so immediately upon a cliff, is a summer-house, also surmounted by a belfry, in which WASHINGTON passed the heat of the day. From this retreat the mansion has a most noble appearance. Down the sides of the cliff the natural growth of oak and tangle wood remains as from time immemorial. Standing in this retreat, and looking down towards the house, the senses are gratified with the achievements of art in smoothing the rugged front of nature, and giving towards the river the imagination is excited by the most noble of prospects.

Within a stone's throw of the summer house, to the left, and upon the brow of the cliff, there is a small vault, (constructed of stone, the arch covered over with soil in which a few cedars and fur trees have taken root) in which, until within a few years, the remains of WASHINGTON found a resting place. There is nothing of external grandeur to challenge the attention of the passer by. The spot seemed consecrated to silence. It overhung the mighty river upon which its unfaltering tenant loved to look—and where he should have been allowed to remain until the trump of the Arch Angel summoned him again to life. You would have selected that spot from the rest of the world for his grave. There is something grand in the location. A natural awe almost designated it as a place of interment for the great. A few years since, the late BUSHROD WASHINGTON, erected a family vault about one hundred yards in the rear of the old one. Into this the remains of GEN'L WASHINGTON were removed in 1837. The new vault is above ground, and of considerable extent. It is divided into two apartments. In the front is a double gate of iron, through the bars of which are seen two marble sarcophagi—The one to the right of the gate contains the body of GEORGE WASHINGTON. The lid has the arms of the United States and an eagle upon it, sculptured in relief. The only inscription upon it is WASHINGTON. Up on the Sarcophagus to the left is inscribed, "Martha consort of Washington." When your eye falls for the first time upon this receptacle of the ashes of him who lead mankind to liberty, the heart almost refuses to do its office. A multitude of emotions crowd upon you, and for a season the air is too thick for respiration. This feeling gradually gives way to others of a different sort. You feel lifted up—nature looks more lovely, the heavens more benignant, and a calm emotion akin to religion, takes possession of the soul. You gaze upon the coffin in prayer and upon the skies in thanksgiving; then again into the vault and endeavor to penetrate the cold marble to catch a glimpse of the lineaments of the only man of modern times who could look up without envy and down without dizziness.

Returning to the House every thing wears a more imposing aspect than before. There is not a tree but has its record, nor a shrub its memory, and the very brooks babble mournfully of the master spirit, who having struck the shackles from the bondman and set a continent free, sought repose here, and consecrated them by his life and by his death. The grounds which were laid off by WASHINGTON himself, are kept in the same condition in which he left them, as far as the scant means of succeeding occupants would allow. Every thing indicates design. There is not a square inch of ground but has been adorned or left in a state of nature with express reference to the general effect of the whole improvement. As you get close to the house, the ravages of time become too plainly visible, and unless the fostering hand of preservation interposes, this time honored mansion, which should be kept in amber, and in any other country with like associations, would have fallen under the care of the National Government, will soon pass away.

The widow of JOHN WASHINGTON now occupies the house. She is in straightened circumstances, and consequently unable to repair it as she is to keep it from decay. A lady of our party suggested that Congress ought to purchase the grounds, and appropriate the building as a summer residence for our future Presidents through all time. This would indeed be the best method of keeping the buildings and the grounds in such a state of preservation as the public feeling demands. Unless something of this sort is done, to the everlasting disgrace of the nation the scrub oak and the envious plane will soon take possession of the premises. The family of WASHINGTON are poor, very poor, and much of their means has been expended in keeping up the place. They should be relieved from this burden by the interposition of Congress. There is not a day but numbers of our countrymen and country women pay homage at the tomb of WASHINGTON, and they all express the same desire that the Government should purchase the grounds. It is now a place of public resort, so much so as the President's home or the Capitol; and it is unjust and ungenerous that the burden and preservation should fall upon the exhausted resources of WASHINGTON's family, when the national reverence, and public curiosity will not suffer them to reside there in private. Every man, women and child in this wide Union, feels a right to walk through the grounds of Mount Vernon, and enter under the roof that sheltered the father of his country for so many years from the blasts of winter and the summer's sun. This feeling should long since have made that a national property, which the national sympathies and affections will not suffer to be enjoyed in private.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

☞ Upon a general glance at Mr. EWING's outline of a fiscal agent, we are disposed to approve of its previ ions. The project is evidently framed with great cautiousness, and with a view to obviate the constitutional scruples of some of the administration members of congress. Whether such a bank as that proposed by Mr. EWING would fulfil all that is expected from a central regulator, cannot be at once determined. We have very little doubt that a scheme of this nature will be sanctioned by Mr. TYLER, and we are disposed to believe that his assent would be withheld from a plan giving more enlarged powers and a wider scope of operation to a bank. An inevitable effect of Mr. EWING's project would be the concentration of much power and influence in the states which have the largest representation in congress, as they would necessarily receive the greatest proportion of the capital. This, however, must be the result of any scheme of a fiscal agent in which the states are all wed to be stockholders—unless each state were made stockholders for an equal amount, which, we think, would be manifestly unjust. The project will, however, doubtless undergo much modification in its passage through both houses, and comment upon its features in their present mature state may be considered premature.

Our readers will find in our columns a highly interesting description of the family mansion and tomb of WASHINGTON, from the pen of a "A Lobby Member."

HENRY CRAFTS was yesterday brought before Recorder BALDWIN on a charge of an attempt to commit violence on Mrs. FLETCHER. He was bound over to the Criminal Court in the sum of $1,500.

☞ THE CITIZENS' BANK offers a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of any person who may put into circulation spurious notes on that institution, of the denomination of $50—such notes having been issued in this and adjoining states, by individuals said to come from Texas. The advertisement gives a description of the person who circulated one of these notes in Natchitoches.

SUDDEN DEATH,—The *Courier* of last evening notices the death of Col SAM'L W. JORDON, formerly of the Texian army, and latterly of the Federal Mexican army. He had engaged a passage on board the *Atrevido*, for Campeachy, which sailed on Monday evening, earlier than he expected, without him. His object was to join the Federal forces under ANAYA.—The deceased was a native of New York, aged about 39 years.

THE CHARLES.—The *Picayune* of yesterday published extracts from two letters addressed to the Collector of the Customs by Captain TAYLOR of the *Isard* and Capt. JONES of the *Woodbury*. The former thinks that the atrocities on board the *Charles* were committed by the crew of a piratical vessel of which the *Independence* was the tender. The latter believes there was no connection whatever between the Captain of the *Independence* and the villains who committed the outrage on board the *Charles*. Capt. JONES alludes to the mysterious disappearance of the schooner *Brandywine*, Capt. BURNEY, which had been hauled in a little inlet in West Bay, for repairing, and left on the 3d inst., the evening the piracy was committed.

TOBASCO.

We are indebted to the politeness of a commercial house for several numbers of the *Aurora* published at San Jean Bautista de Tabasco, as late as the 27th ult.

It appears that the Maldonados faction which kept up an agitation in the state with a view to bring about a military despotism, has been entirely broken up, and dis-organized by the activity of the military commander, Dr. FRANCISCO DE SENTMANOS. The Maldonados has been for some time fermenting plots, and has kept up a secret correspondence with SANTA ANA. The arrest of the leaders and the destruction of their party secures the peace and prosperity of the free and independent state of Yucatan.

DEATH OF WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.—We announce with heartfelt regret the demise of W. G CLARK, late editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*. He died a few days ago of pulmonary consumption—at the early age of 32. Mr. CLARK was one of the accomplished writers of which the American press can boast. As a man of letters and a delightful poet, his fame was deservedly great. His taste was refined, his perception astonishingly quick and subtle, and his feeling nice even to fastidiousness. Mr. CLARK had long been in declining health, and it is believed that the premature death of his wife about a year since, hastened his own.

RUNAWAY.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 15th says: "Yesterday we received a letter from a gentleman of Pendleton county, Kentucky, stating that Col. THOMAS W. HART, a locofoco representative of this state in the last Legislature, fled to parts unknown on the night of the 2d inst; leaving a multitude of debts of all sorts and sizes, as tokens of affectionate remembrance. The impression of his old neighbors is, that he has gone to Iowa or Texas.

A man by the name of CHAMPION, of Crawford county, Ga., committed for assault with intent to kill, was taken from prison a few days ago to be examined. During the investigation the court took a recess for supper, CHAMPION was placed in his own house, in a large room guarded in front; but his sentinels forgot to watch the back door, through which the culprit deliberately saddled a horse, took a bundle and rode off.

The weather in New York has been most intensely hot—one day the thermometer stood at 98. The people complain dreadfully of the heat. We stand the sun pretty well in these quarters, but the mosquitoes are a perfect bore.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat *Express Mail* for Louisville and Cincinnati papers of a late date. When Capt. HALDERMAN left Cincinnati, there were 4½ feet water in the Ohio and falling.

The Grand Gulf *Advertiser* mentions that not a drop of rain had fallen in that town for more than six weeks, and that the cotton and corn crops were suffering greatly in consequence.

A FIRE broke out in Grand Gulf on the 17th inst, which destroyed a large two story frame building belonging to Mr. Applegate, and the adjoining out houses.

THOMAS ALLBRIGHT, a clerk in the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, was found dead in his bed on the 12th, having taken morphine the night before. He had been laboring under a diseased mind for several years.

HENRY L. GOURDIN had been elected a representative to the Legislature of South Carolina, vice B. R. CARROLL, resigned.

The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday last, contains the following:

More of the supposed Piracy in the Gulf—We learn from Capt. MARTIN, of the brig *Powhatton*, from New Orleans, that on the 2d of June, near sundown, he passed a ship within about half a mile distant from him, but could not read her name. She was yawing about considerably, and apparently had no person on board, the stern boat was gone, and the davits tackles hanging in the water, the boat no doubt having been lowered away, the wind being very light at the time, he did not lose sight of the ship during the night. At 2 A. M. saw a boat, which he supposed to be from the ship—saw two men sitting in the boat, and heard a dog bark—hailed the boat three times, when they answered as though they did not wish to be understood. Captain MARTIN states that he could not understand what they said in reply to him. After hailing them three times, he again asked them if they were in want of any assistance, they spoke again in reply to him, but he could not understand them; the boat was sufficiently near the Powhattan for Capt. M. to have heard them distinctly in reply to his questions, had they been disposed to answer him correctly. Capt. M. further states, that whilst speaking the boat he saw a light from the ship, waiving as it were for the boat to return; it was very calm at the time, and the distance had increased between the ship and the Powhattan to about three miles. Captain M. supposed himself to be at this time about twenty-five miles E. S. E. from the S W Pass. About daylight the breeze freshened up when she soon lost sight of the ship.—The ship fallen in with, as reported by Captain M. was no doubt the Charles, and the boat one of here. The fate of the Charles was not known to Captain Martin at the time; On Tuesday last, saw a brig ashore on the reef, eighteen miles W of of Sand Key.

VESSEL PIRATED TO BE LOST.—The *Emily*, Capt. Charles Smith, of 31 51-95 tons, then commanded by the mate, sailed from Red river, Opelousas, La., on the 30th of September for New Orleans, with a cargo of hides, and a crew of four men and two passengers. Up to the present time no tidings have been received of her.

One of the Texian steam packets, published under the head of a memorandum in the Galveston papers, about the end of September, a notice from which it appears that she had fallen in with, off the Sabine, the wreck of a schooner, bottom up, and painted green.—The most reasonable supposition is, that the vessel alluded to was the Emily; that she had been capsized in a squall, and all on board perished.—*Courier of last evening.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

"THE GREAT ROBBERY."

Most of our readers are probably aware that Williamson *alias* Webb, the robber of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. is in jail, never having been called up for sentence. He made certain disclosures in relation to his accomplice, which have induced the prosecuting officer to delay urging sentence for the present. Matters are now in such a train, that it will not injure the cause of public justice to make known somewhat of the history of the robbery of Messrs. Gilbert, and Davis, Palmer & Co. From facts which have come to our knowledge from various and different sources at different time to time, we believe it to have been something in this wise:

Williamson *alias* Webb, and Scal *alias* Thompson, on coming in this city for the purpose of gratifying their thievish propensities, took houses for themselves and wives, the former in Cambridge street and the latter in Church street. They also hired a part of a tenement in Boylston street for a retail stock of goods. The robbery of the Gilbs was planned a month before it was executed, and the robbers were in the office several times before their plans were completed. Their habit was for one to go in and lounge about the office while the other walked the streets in a large cloak, as a sentry.

When every thing was ready, they provided themselves with bags suspended from the neck, and large cloaks, and entered the office. They took as much booty as they possibly could, and this being only about half, they returned the same night and to b the remainder.

The wife of Williamson went to New York the next day, and carried all their money with her in two trunks. Scal soon met her there, and they divided the booty, the lady taking Williamson's half to Philadelphia.

This affair being in so comfortable a train, the robbery of Davis, Palmer & Co. was then planned. This was a more difficult matter, as a clerk slept in the store, and was managed with more care.—The robbers first learned the hour in the evening when the clerk who slept in the store, was usually absent, and made their plans accordingly. *About one week before the robbery they entered, between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. made an examination of the premises, and took a cast of the safe key.*

They selected the evening of the robbery on account of its being stormy. One of them had a horse and chaise, and in Washington street, near Bedford street, the horse's head being towards the Post Office, while the other entered and secured the booty. It was immediately taken to the chaise, and the two worthies drove down by the Post-Office, up Court street, to Boylston street.

Every thing was going on well until Williamson was arrested on suspicion, and gave up the property. Soon after this, Scal was arrested in New York for an old offence, and offered to give information respecting the Boston robbery, and surrender what he had if he might be permitted to go at large. He according ly informed against Williamson, and gave up half of the Gilbert booty. Williamson, who had not yet been safely refused to make any disclosures as to his comrades, was thus left to suffer the whole punishment. But his wife in Philadelphia induced high Constable Haney to come on, and propose to catch Scal if Williamson might be permitted to go; and it being pretty evident that Scal was the greater rogue, the prosecuting officer was willing to accept Williamson's proposal, provided Scal could be caught, and the remainder of Mr. Gilbert's and Mr. Andrew's money be restored.

Mr. Blaney employed some rogues to assist in catching Scal on his way to Canada, but they lost sight of him. A New York officer, however, who was seeking the honorable Mr. Mitchell, forgot, pass by across a gang of suspicious men, and it turned out Scal was one of them. At the suggestion of the Attorney for the Commonwealth for Suffolk, the Governor made a request, (not a demand) on the Governor General of Canada to deliver him up, and Constable Clapp proceeded to Montreal a week since.

This information is obtained from good sources, and is probably correct, in general. At any rate it is nearer the truth than many rumors on this subject, but should be taken with the qualification that the whole and exact truth will not be known until the trial of Scal takes place, and perhaps not then.

☞ Several small building lots will be sold at noon today, on the St. Louis Exchange, by Lambert Tieton. The terms are more liberal than usual on sheriff sales—but that appears to the result of agreement of the parties. The lots are situated in the Faubourg Lafontaine, on Louisiana street, and the continuation from partially up-hill of the Passage de la Bourse. A snug out of the land, to build upon, and being the property of a family, may prove desirable to a broker or a gentleman of the best and prices at this season of the year may be very low.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS

Matamoras—Per schr Harriet, 400 hides, and assorted skins.

Matagorda—Per schr Henry—300 bales tobacco, lots garden seeds, &c.

Mobile—Per schr Mary Jane—Wm Lopez 115 bbls corn, 5 tons iron.

IMPORTS

Tobacco—Per schr Clarissa—9 bales ceros and lot logwood to Kock, Baron & Co.

Havana—Per brig Roc st—100 bags sugar Schmidt & co. 15 do do do Wm Kock, 120 do Rogers & Hawthorn, 96 do coffee (Vuiron & co.) 100 do to order, 30 mangers F Thos; 1000 Buntings & Gunnebrum, Marth & Hoyt, 10 bbls molasses, 1 do sugar R Gruning & co, 42 bls coffee J N Recaff.

—Per brig Merced—fruit—to Frutz & Hernandez.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per steamboat Express Mail from Cincinnati: 1 box W Hughes, 10 packs tobacco Jas J Walker, 1 box pipes bagging, 2 bales twine Ruggerdi & Ferriday, 1 cask & sundry Ferry, lot merchandise T S Theobald, 1 trunk Marth & Hoyt, 3 boxes tobacco Jas Hogan, 1 box whiskey J W Rogerson, 120 do, &c. A R Shaw—50 bls pork Holmes, 276 do J Landis & co, 30 bls sugar G Sparks, 10 bls do Jas Hogan, 10 bls do Barrett Tracy & co, 1 box F W Phipps, 10 bls shell do do, 2 do Gaither H L Stone &c, 72 bls rope Oakey, Payne & Hopkins, 40 kegs lard Wm Hopkins & co, 25 bls flour A Wendell, 1 box do do, 283 bbls pork, 107 do flour, 50 bbls 72 bls bacon Mabard & bro, 100 bbls whiskey, 100 do fl