TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per barque Ranger, [illegible] casks lime to A D Grieve.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Schooner Mary Jane, Pritchell, for Pensacola [illegible] master

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Brig Architect, Gray, from Baltimore, 23d May, and Hampton Roads 4th June—to Bedford & Beck.

Steamboat Albatross, McLagan, from the Balize, with tow [illegible]

Steamboat John Armstrong, Strock, from Lafourche

Steamboat Water Witch, Brown, from Louisville.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Water Witch reports the John Marshall sunk [illegible] 10 feet water

[illegible] at New York, June 21, ship Alabama, Bunker

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

[illegible] JAMES D. DENEGRE, Agent. 16 Customhouse st

[illegible] COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr John M. Gould is admitted a partner in our house from this date. FROST & Co.

New Orleans July 1 1841 jy1—1m

The brig ARCHITECT, from Baltimore, is now discharging at the Triangle Stores. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. O BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

CARD—For Louisville, Cincinnati & Pittsburg.—The fast running steamer MAID OF KENTUCKY, [illegible] jy1

[illegible] BOGART & HAWTHORN, or BIETSON & AVERY, Agents. Gravier st

[illegible] VIRGINIA ANTOINETTE, from Havre [illegible] R. GRONING & Co.

[illegible] A FRENCH FAMILY residing in the country [illegible] Apply to Mr G BOYER, [illegible]

[illegible] HOLLANDER & BRAUN. New Orleans, June 21st 1841 jy1—1m

[illegible]

HECHLER & STIRN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE, corner of Common and [illegible] streets. Merchandise of all descriptions received on Storage, at very reasonable prices. jy1

BLASCO & SIMIDEL, Commission Merchant, No 26 Common street.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans. BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Seals, &c. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

SUMMER CONCERTS,

AT THE

CARROLLTON GARDENS.

[illegible]

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

No. 81, Chartres street, N.-O. Bee Office.

A variety of fancy 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 [illegible] and despatch, at moderate prices:

Ship Bills,	Notarial Blanks,
Steamboat Bills,	Dray Receipts,
Theatre Bills,	Bills of Lading,
Auction Bills,	Cards,
Posters,	Labels,

And every other description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

New-Orleans, June 18, 1841.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—We are drawing on New York. THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier street

TEXAS TREASURY NOTES—[illegible] for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 73 Royal street

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by WM G HEWES & Co, Natchez st

EXCHANGE ON PARIS—For sale by BLANCHARD, FIMER & Co, 36 Bienville st

EXCHANGE ON BALTIMORE—For sale by J VAIRIN & Co

SPECIE—[illegible] PETERS & MILLARD, 31 Old Levee

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA—For sale by CHARLES CLEO, 11 Pt Charles st

EXCHANGE on New York at 60 days sight, for sale by HUGO COLLENMEESTER, 45 Bienville st

EXCHANGE on Havana at sight, for sale by RICULFI & Co, 44 Toulouse st

SUGAR—140 hhds prime quality for sale by J VAIRIN & Co.

LARD—2,500 kegs prime leaf lard for sale by J VAIRIN & Co.

PORK—1000 bbls mess pork, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co.

CANVASSED HAMS—[illegible] hams, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co.

BACON—400 hhds assorted, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co.

STARCH—Columbian starch in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

NUTMEGS—[illegible] for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

TABLE SALT—25 cases in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

SUGAR—14 hhds in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

BUCK SHOT—In store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

BACON—A few hhds hog round, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

MACCARONI—20 boxes Maccaroni for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 73 Royal st

MERINOS—15 pieces merinos, double twill, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 73 Royal st

COLORED SHIRTS—3 dozen colored shirts, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 73 Royal st

HAVANA COFFEE—550 bags just received, for sale by J N RICULFI & Co, 44 Toulouse st

LARD—900 kegs and 50 bbls No. 1, in store and for sale by B DOUGLASS, 13 Poydras st

SALT—400 bags Turks island in store and for sale by B DOUGLASS, 13 Poydras st

UMBRELLAS—20 cases gingham umbrellas, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

DOMESTICS—50 bales 4-4 sheetings in store, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 90 Magazine st

SUGAR—100 hhds [illegible] in store, for sale by J CHALARON, 81 Bienville st

LARD—100 kegs [illegible] for sale by J CHALARON, 81 Bienville st

SPERM CANDLES—75 boxes for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee.

SALT—1000 sacks coarse and fine for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee.

CANVASSED HAMS superior for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee.

CORN—[illegible] White Corn for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee.

PORK—M M P O heads, joles, shoulders and hocks, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee.

BACON Sides, Shoulders and Hams, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee.

LARD—1000 kegs prime quality, for sale by ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 35 Poydras 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, [illegible] $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1841.

☞ We omit our usual quantity of original matter, to make room for our Correspondent's letter, and Mr. Clay's bank report.

☞ We mentioned yesterday that the only locofoco who voted for Mr. STUART's resolution, the adoption of which calmed the abolition hubbub in the House of Representatives, was Mr. MATHIOT, of Ohio. Upon looking over the list of members from that state, we find Mr. MATHIOT to be a Whig—we have therefore done him unintentional injustice; and have given locofocoism credit for an act of which it is incapable. Be it therefore remembered, that not a solitary locofoco voted in favor of Mr. STUART's resolution.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 22d, 1841.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay from the Select Committee, reported a bill to incorporate a Bank of the United States, accompanied by a report, which I will send you, if it is printed in time for the mail. The report explains the particulars in which the Committee departed from the project of the Secretary of the Treasury in drawing their bills. It is so admirable a document, so clear, argumentative and succinct, that your readers will find more instruction from the paper itself than from any analysis that could be given of it. You will perceive that the bill is drawn up as I indicated it would be in my letter of the 19th. It was read and made the special order for to-morrow, when the struggle of the Session will commence in earnest. I incline to the belief, indeed I have little doubt that it will pass the Senate in its present shape, with very slight amendments; and in the House of Representatives it will meet with more decided favor. The report and bill have given general satisfaction, and a better feeling now exists among the whigs than at any time since the commencement of the Session. After the report was read, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to print 1500 copies of the Treasury Report.

Mr Calhoun made a speech of considerable length, upon every topic except the one before the Senate; he rambled about the field of politics touching here and there upon some disputed point of policy, without method, force of argument or felicity of illustration.—If he has ever been a great man he is not one now.—"*Troja fuit et ingens gloria Teucrorum.*" He is far below Wright in power, or accuracy of information, and inferior to Buchanan in the art of elocution. He is above Benton, who is upon a level with the most ordinary county court demagogue.

Mr. Clay responded in a few brief remarks, more deprecatory of the consumption of time in debating preliminary steps to business, when a day at most would give the opposition an opportunity to discuss measures brought up in regular form for the action of the body.

After some pleasantry upon the part of Messrs. Clay, Wright and Buchanan, the reference was made as a matter of course.

Mr. Merrick took up the bill to extend for a limited time the charters of the Banks of this District. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, who not only misrepresents that great state in the councils of the nation, but is a disgrace to his own party who pitched him into the Senate, opposed the consideration of the bill, in a speech which out Heroded Benton in brutality of remark, and put old Boreas himself to the blush in boisterousness of declamation. He moved to lay the bill on the table until the 1st Monday in December next. Some members of his own party signified their intention to vote against him upon this motion, in order to escape the obloquy of holding any sympathy with the ruffian. The vote was not put on the motion, but the Senate went on to make some amendments to the bill, suggested by Mr. King, of Alabama, after which it adjourned.

The House of Representatives met yesterday at 10 o'clock, and seemed disposed to make some amends for the waste already made of the time of the session. By three o'clock, all the business before them was got through with, and to day reports and bills touching the great questions which they were to discuss, may be expected from the committees.

The Senate's bill repealing the Sub-Treasury was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who will probably report this morning. Congress has at length got fairly under way, and from this time forth the daily business of both branches will possess uncommon interest.

Gen. DeBuys, nomination to the office of Post master at New Orleans, was transmitted to the Senate yesterday, as I told you it would be some days since.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

PROPOSED BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Currency, &c. of which Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, is Chairman, as read by him in the Senate yesterday:

The committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection, and disbursement, and security of the public revenue, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That, after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of currency, and the finances of the Government, in all their interesting and important bearings, the committee have arrived at the same conclusion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that a sound and just policy requires the establishment of a Bank of the United States with as little delay as practicable.

The committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to establish a National Bank. After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much new light upon it. It ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be regarded as a settled question—settled by the approbation and judgment of the People, by the authority of the Legislature, by the sanction of the Executive Department of the Government, and by the solemn adjudication of the Judiciary. If it be not regarded as a decided question, when, in the collisions and conflicts among men, arising out of diversity of opinion and judgment, is a controverted matter to be considered as terminated and quieted?

Nor do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such an institution as a Bank of the United States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former question. On both, it is the deliberate conviction of the committee that a vast majority of the People of the United States concur; and that they are now looking, with anxious solicitude, to the deliberation of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Passing by, therefore, those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming, what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is indispensably necessary, they will proceed, at once, to the particular form, powers, and faculties with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years, during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismiss all experiments, and to cling to experience and assume the last charter granted by Congress as the basis of a new bank, engrafting upon it such restrictions, guaranties, amendments, and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion; and in his report, and the draught of a bill which accompanies it, he has taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816. On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer to the Secretary some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location of the principal bank. They believe the place of its location is a subordinate question, but there are many advantages from the proximity of the Bank to the Government. The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue Government or official influence, or the imputation of any unworthy transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make any discounts or loans whatever, except loans to Government, authorized by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial abilities of the country, the bill provides that the Directors of the Parent Board, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the Corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the Directors of the Bank at Washington will become a Board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with a currency, and banking exclusively through the agency of their offices of discount and deposite.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of the currency by the operations of the Bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced:

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent. is to be paid into the public Treasury. And, whatever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock, is also to be paid into the Treasury. If the dividends fall below seven per cent. during any year of the charter, the deficiency is to be made good out of the surpluses previously paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and invariable seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the administration of the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.

2. The debts due to the Bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual.

The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposites, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.

3. The publicity which is required of the general condition of the Bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the Bank, including private accounts.

4. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the Bank to fair business transactions.

Art 5. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the Bank, several provisions have been inserted, which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the Bank is to receive loans or accommodations in any form whatever.

2. Securities are provided against abusive use of proxies, such as that no officer of the Bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 300 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than 90 days, &c.

3. A prohibition against the Corporation's transacting any other than legitimate banking business; excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations.

4. A requisition that a majority of the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the Corporation.

5. Ample power to make the most thorough examination into the condition and proceedings of the Bank, down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secrecy.

And 6. By denouncing and punishing as felony the crime of embezzlement of the funds of the Bank when perpetrated by any of its officers, agents, or servants.

Concurring entirely in the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provision, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the Bank, and they would have been happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But, after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at that result.

It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia. This they did because they believed that the utility of the Bank did not so much depend upon the place of its location as upon the capital, faculties, and powers which should be given to it.—But to isolate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create an enormous District bank, devoid of effective national character. Such a bank would be a bank only of the District of Colombia, and its offices of discount and deposit would be nothing more than banks of the States which might allow them to be planted within their respective limits. For all national purposes congress might as well, recharter one of the existing District banks, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to establish offices of discount and deposite in any State that would permit it to be done.

The committee believe that the capital of a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that, if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to accomplish the great and salutary purposes for which it is desired and should be designed.

But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency.—The general government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives from it the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee believe it has the power, and ought to exercise it. But after a contest during the last ten or twelve years in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animation and bitterness, a forbearance to exercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power. If a bank were to be created, whose operations within the limits of the States were dependent not only upon the will of congress, but upon the will of each State, separately announced, the creation of such a bank would add another to the list of disastrous experiments, and would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the national power, and it could never be resumed.

The power of the Federal Government is only to be found in the grants of the Constitution. If they are inadequate to the fulfillment of the great purposes of its establishment, they can only be increased in the mode of amendment which the instrument itself has prescribed. They cannot be augmented by the grants or consent of any State or States short of the number of two thirds, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to an amendment. A derivation of power to the General Government from the consent of particular States would be unsound in principle, and the committee apprehend dangerous in practice. Admit such consent to be a legitimate source of power, the Government would not operate equally in all the States, and the Constitution, losing its uniform character, would exhibit an irregular and incongruous action.

Entertaining these deliberate views, the committee are decidedly of opinion that no bill for the establishment of a bank in the District of Columbia will be effectual which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, the public wants, in its judgment, require them. They cannot consent that a bank, emanating from the will of the nation, and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Government and of the nation, shall be wholly dependent for its useful operation upon the will of each and every State, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly, in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is asserted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the States.—The committee dare not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects, but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will be signalized by the establishment of a national institution, which has become a desideratum to the general prosperity.

The advantages which will flow from such an institution, in both our domestic and foreign relations, are manifest and incontestable.

It will give the people a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, which is just as necessary to the successful operation of all branches of business as pure air or health is to the preservation of human life or health.

It will revive and extend commercial intercourse, which, for the want of a common medium, has been almost suspended between different parts of the Union.

It will reduce domestic exchange from the enormous premiums and discounts now frequently paid to the moderate standard growing out of the mere cost and insurance on the risk of transporting specie from one to another part of the Union.

It will, consequently, save hundreds of thousands of dollars now annually lost in transactions of exchange.

It will essentially benefit the manufacturing interest by enabling it to realize sales and the proceeds of sales.

It will powerfully contribute to the resumption of specie payments by the banks, whose existing delinquency is the greatest source of all prevailing pecuniary and financial embarrassments.

It will greatly tend to prevent and correct the excesses and abuses of the local banks.

It will furnish a medium common to all parts of the Union for the payment of debts and dues to the Government; thus rendering duties and taxes uniform in fact as well as in name.

It is indispensable to the convenient and successful financial operations of the Government in all the departments of collection, safe-keeping, and disbursements of the public revenue.

Such are some of the domestic benefits which the committee fully believe will be secured by a National Bank. Those which appertain to our foreign relations are also worthy of serious consideration.

If it be true that money is power, its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or collective, must augment the power. A nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaining extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercourse on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, beget the necessity, therefore, of a National Bank in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours.

Accordingly, we have seen the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon American interests, when those interests were exposed to the action of that Bank, and were left without the protection of a Bank of the United States. The committee do not wish to be understood as intending to express any approbation of the commercial operations in which the Pennsylvania Bank, assuming the name of the Bank "the United States, engaged, when that state of things arose."

But they do mean to say that the interests and dignity of the United States demand that they should not be exposed, beyond the necessary and legitimate influence of monetary and commercial operations, to the action of a foreign banking institution. They believe that, without a competent Bank of the United States, foreign National Banks may and probably will exercise an undue and possibly pernicious influence upon our interests.

In this view of the case, the question is, whether it is better that we should be left liable to be materially affected by a foreign institution, in which we have no interest, over which we can exert no control, which is administered solely in reference to foreign interests, or we shall have an American Bank, the creature of our will, subject to American authority, and animated by American interests, feelings, and sympathies?

The committee could not entertain a doubt in such an alternative. And, in reference to the foreign aspect of the Bank, the committee thought it expedient to allow it to deal in foreign bills of exchange, which are the barometer of the state of our foreign trade.

In conclusion, the committee think it proper to say that they have given due consideration to the various memorials referred to them, and to the instructions moved by a Senator from Mississippi.

They subjoin that whenever, in this report, the committee is mentioned, a majority of the committee is to be understood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Controversy between the First and Second Municipalities.—Yesterday, Judge BUCHANAN, of the District Court, at the instance of the First Municipality, granted an injunction prohibiting the Second Municipality from trespassing on the batture within the limits of the First Municipality, that is, in the space situated below the line running through the middle of Canal street.

Barnaby Rudge.—Messrs. Lee and Blanchard have kindly forwarded us No. 6 of this capital production of Boz. It is neatly got up.

Charles O'Malley.—We are indebted to Carey and Hart for Nos. 5 and 6 of the 2d volume of Charles O'Malley. We hope the supply of these entertaining stories will continue unabated.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the consent of the Senate.

OLIVER DAVIS, to be Postmaster at Newburg, in the State of New York.

☞ Reports from Washington, to which confidence is attached, say that the Hon. D. JENIFER, of Maryland, will be appointed Minister to Austria; Col. TODD, of Kentucky, Minister to Spain; and PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq', District Attorney for the District of Columbia, vice F. S. KEY, Esq.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Alexandria *Gazette* says: "We regret to learn that during the thunder storms which occurred last Saturday and Monday, several persons near Warrenton were killed or injured by lightning.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN WARRIOR.—The Little Rock papers notice the death of TISHE MINGO, a celebrated Warrior, who fought under General WAYNE. He was a Choctaw Chief. He has fought in nine battles for the United States, has served his country faithfully, and has been for many years a pensioner of the nation.

☞ A most destructive fire recently occurred in the village of Elmira, Chemung county, New York. Twenty four dwelling-houses were consumed. About one half the amount of property destroyed, was covered by insurance.

THE BOLL WORM has made its appearance on the cotton crops in several plantations on Bayou Bœuf, in this state, and is doing considerable damage.

Red River has fallen quite low, though navigation is yet good from its mouth up to Shreveport.

☞ A violent storm took place a few days ago on Bayou Robert, which destroyed many trees and fence, and did some damage to the crops.

CAPT. GORHAM.—The New-York *Evening Post*, commenting upon a report by a vessel in New-York, of having met the schooner *Ann*, from New-Orleans, for Portsmouth, with the captain and crew of the ship *Charles* on board, intimates in pretty plain terms, that Captain GORHAM is a most consummate scoundrel. That paper observes:—

"If the Captain of the Charles be the same Captain Gorham, from Bangor, Maine, who a few years since, with his brother-in-law and some others, desperate characters, moved into Oswego, in this state, where his store was fired under such circumstances—i.e. to recover a large amount of insurance—that public opinion compelled him to leave the place; who subsequently was indicted by a grand jury of Buffalo on a suspicion that he had murdered his own child, by administering to it an excessive quantity of laudanum, and who was cleared by the non-appearance at the trial of his wife, who, it was supposed, he attempted to kill with a dose of arsenic, to get rid of her evidence;—we say, if this be the same individual he is certainly not too good to have been engaged in such an affair as the New-Orleans papers describe."

FROM NASSAU

By the schooner *Jane*, Captain Young, arrived at Charleston, files of Nassau papers to the 17th of June have been received.

Nassau, June 16, 1841.

"The American schr *Gardner H. Wright*, Oliver Cotts, master, from Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, bound to New York, arrived here on Saturday last, in distress, having struck on a reef at Heneaga. Some of our wrecking vessels which were near having gone to her assistance, she was got off, and proceeded to this port; she, however, we believe, will not require to undergo much repair, the injury received by her not being so material as to occasion her unloading.

☞ The following is the narrative of Mr. Adams' painful wandering during fourteen days in the swamps and morasses of Bayou Grosse Tête. It is written with great simplicity, and is deeply interesting:

For the St. Francisville Chronicle.

"MR. EDITOR,—In looking over the Picayune of the 14th instant, I perceived that some friend had made mention of the fact that an individual had been lost in the swamps near Bayou Gross Tête, and I feel it my duty to give, through your paper, to the public, a brief sketch of the suffering consequent upon a fourteen days sojourn in a cane-brake.

I left the east bank of Bayou Alabama, six miles above Whiskey Bay, on the morning of the 19th of May, on a hunting expedition. Leaving Bayou Alabama on my left hand, and travelling south by west for about two hours, I shot a deer. After divesting the animal of its head, &c., I took it on my shoulder and started for the encampment. When I retraced my steps some distance I found where a panther had recently been scratching the ground; the track on the soft earth was easily followed, and his course being near the same as mine, I followed him, keeping on my guard, as I well knew the "nature of the beast." I had not pursued more than forty rods, when I heard him in the edge of a small cane break; I threw off my burden, so as to be able to use my rifle with more ease and certainty. He immediately made his appearance, and I retreated, leaving the deer between us. When he came to the carcase, he then stopped, placing one foot on it, his eyes on me, and mine on him. He was the largest animal of that species I had ever seen, and the distance was not more than twenty-five yards between us. After looking at him a few moments, I brought my rifle to bear upon his head—at the report of which he fell. I remained in the position until I had reloaded my rifle, when I approached, as I supposed my dead panther; but, to my surprise, he rose and made the best of his way to the cane he had just left. I had shot him too low. I followed him from one small cane break to another for near an hour, and finding that I could not get a second shot at him, I abandoned the pursuit, turning in search of the deer I had unburdened myself of on my first encounter with the panther. I soon found it, and resumed my supposed course toward camp. By this time it had become cloudy, and I had no means of ascertaining the certainty of my situation; however, I travelled on, and soon found, by coming in contact with a small stream of water, that I was pursuing a wrong direction—I turned and found another stream. I then came to the painful conclusion that I was "lost."

Time wore away, and it had reached the Meridian of the day, and the sun was yet clouded, when I threw down my burthen, hoping by renewed energy to yet be enabled to regain the encampment ere night. I travelled on, I knew not whither; I had lost all conception of latitude or longitude; and at four in the afternoon I found myself on the margin of an open swamp. Here the sun again made his appearance.—I supposed myself to be near the borders of Whiskey Bay, and shaped my course accordingly, but soon found I was surrounded by water, and prevented from following any direct line in search for high land, and at last compelled to take the water. After wading for about two miles, waist deep the greater part of the way, I fortunately found a small spot. Here I examined my ammunition, and found both caps and powder wet. I cut some palmetto, strewed part on the ground, kept the balance for a covering, and laid myself down for the night, as it was quite dark, and, although the musquetoes surrounded me like a thick cloud, from the fatigue of the day, I soon fell asleep.

When I awoke the sun was shining on the tree tops. Without having eaten a morsel of food since the morning of the previous day, I set out again in search of the camp, with a prospect of spending the longest day of my life in the fruitless attempt. I wandered on, sometimes in water, sometimes in small patches of cane; and when the night came, I threw myself down, and slept as well as could be expected, the musquetoes and ticks feasting the while on my blood, which, notwithstanding hunger, was the worst feature of my situation. On the fourth night I found myself in four foot water; I succeeded, however, in finding a tree which had fallen, the but remaining above water, on which I slept through the night. In the morning, I again breasted the water, and soon discovered some cane; keeping the same course, as near as I could, I crossed the cane and came to an open swamp. Here I saw some wild cattle, which were the first animals I had seen since I had abandoned the pursuit of the wounded panther They were numerous, large, and in fine condition, one of which would doubtless have been sacrificed to satisfy the craving of hunger, which had been the day previous almost insufferable, were it not that my ammunition had become damaged and useless. This day I also suffered much from hunger, but no longer felt the incessant bitings of the musquitoes and ticks, my flesh being apparently dead to pain, yet my feet were giving way being covered with sores from the friction of the shoes in the water. On the following day I found some green blackberries and ate a few; and after this—the 6th day—I felt no hunger.

I now found myself in a very heavy cane brake which seemed to be interminable, and all my efforts to extricate myself from it proved unavailable, until the 12th day. The cane was so heavy that it was impossible to keep any direct course, and, consequently, my progress must have been but slow. On the 12th day, however, I struck a small stream, and to avoid the difficulty of pushing myself through the cane, I took to the water, and about 12 o'clock I struck a trail, that had been cut by Mr. James Lee, to the banks of the Bayou Alabama. I unfortunately took the wrong end of this trail, and after following it some distance I found a camp. Taking a careful observation of the camp and every thing connected with it, I concluded I was wrong and decided upon pursuing the trail to its determination at the other end. I traced my steps, and followed it about three miles, when I laid down, though I could not sleep. My feet were worn out, and looked more like two lumps of decaying flesh than the pedestals of a living being. When I attempted to arise, in the morning, I could not stand, my shoes would not contain my feet, I thought my time had come, and I wished, fervently prayed, that it might be so. I at length succeeded in walking, though it was some time before I could wear my shoes.

At last, on the 14th day, I found myself at the plantation of Mr. Lee. I had [illegible] with clothing, as I was literally [illegible] on my every [illegible] which my deplorable situation required; and in remembrance of which I shall leave to offer him and his amiable family my sincere gratitude for their agency in restoring to health one who had laid himself down on the earth to rise no more, if it had not been for their humanity.

WM. ADAMS.

Bayou Sara, June 26, 1841.

DIED—At the residence of her mother, (Mrs. Mary Morrison,) in Meyville, on Sunday morning, after a few days illness, Mrs. MARY ANN EASMAN, consort of William A. Elmore, E.q., in the [illegible] year of her age.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

WASHINGTON PLACE,

Baltimore.

THE MISSES MAGNALLY, [illegible] France, and all of them educated in Paris, under the immediate care and in the house of their father, a member of the University of France, have formed an establishment in Baltimore for the education of a limited number of young ladies.

The Misses MAGNALLY are pupils of Herz, of Moreau, premier accompagnateur de Paris, and of Foignet, maître de Harpe.

The course of instruction will comprise Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Astronomy, History, Geometry, Latin, French, Italian, Belles Lettres, and daily composition in French, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Piano and Harp, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Embroidery and Fancy Work.

[illegible]

TERMS.

[illegible]

REFERENCES.

David Hoffman, Esq. [illegible]

[illegible]

HALL & A B BEIN. New Orleans, July 1, 1841—jy1

HOCK WINE.—The subscribers offer for sale a lot of superior Hock Wine, in cask at moderate prices, and recommend it to the amateurs. KOLLIOS BROTHERS, 17 [illegible] jy1—2t

PARISH COURT—No. 13,32—[illegible]

V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

PARISH COURT—[illegible]

V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

COMMERCIAL COURT—[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans [illegible]

H. PITOT, Deputy Clerk.

CRIMINAL COURT—[illegible]

U. BOULIGNY, Sheriff of the Criminal Court N O

IRVING'S LATE WORK, &c. &c.

BIOGRAPHY AND POETICAL REMAINS of the late Margaret Miller Davidson, by Washington Irving. [illegible]

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW WORK, &c.

BIOGRAPHY and Poetical Remains of the late Margaret Miller Davidson, by Washington Irving. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATION.

BIOGRAPHY and Poetical Remains of the late Margaret Miller Davidson, by Washington Irving. [illegible] WM McKEAN, corner of Camp and Common sts.

RECEIVED on consignment and for sale by Thayer & Cushing, 31 Gravier street, [illegible]

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—[illegible]

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT—[illegible] THAYER & CUSHING, 30 Gravier street.

TO STEAM BOATS—[illegible]

PAINTS—A large quantity of the best English white lead, [illegible]

HAVANA SEGARS—A complete assortment of choice brands [illegible] BLASCO & SIMIDEL, 26 Common st.

FLOUR—[illegible] CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 44 Tchoupitoulas st

BACON—[illegible] CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT.

FRENCH BRANDY—[illegible] ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

PORT WINE—[illegible] ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

CHARTS—Charts of the Gulf of Mexico, coast of East and West Florida, [illegible] ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

ROPE—[illegible] ALEX GOW.

LONDON PORTER—[illegible]

FIRE BRICKS—[illegible] ALEX GOW

ALMONDS—[illegible]

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible]

GEO. A. [illegible]

TO PLANTERS.

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 warrant to be genuine and of superior quality. SICKLES & Co. Druggists, No 40 Canal street.

FOR SALE—at the office of the "Bee"—about TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF OLD TYPE METAL—suitable for cotton gins and other machinery, where pure lead cannot be used. The above will be sold at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit purchasers.

TO PLANTERS.

WANTS A SITUATION—A middle aged steady Scotchman, who has had nine years experience in the Island of Jamaica, in making sugar and superintending negroes. Moderate wages expected. Apply at the [illegible] WM DINE [illegible]

FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

PRIVATE BOARDING—A few Gentlemen may be admitted as boarders in a French Family, where they will be able to acquire practically, and in a short time, the French and Spanish languages. A good and comfortable room, for a Gentleman and Lady or two Gentlemen will be disposable on the 1st July.

The same family wishes to buy a creole negro woman, a fine cook, and also to hire a good house servant and washer. Apply at 66 Royal street—First floor.

FOR SALE—A Plantation situate [illegible] miles above Carrollton, measuring [illegible] arpents front on the Mississippi, running [illegible] miles in depth to the lake. Apply to EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, Broker, 14 Camp street.

TO RENT—A property at Bayou St. John, [illegible] on which there are a fine dwelling house, kitchen, [illegible] For further particulars apply to E A CANON, or on the premises.

REWARD.—Ran away on the [illegible] instant, two negro men, ISAAC and TOM. [illegible] at No. 26 Customhouse street.

SALT—1500 sacks Liverpool salt for sale [illegible] SAVOIE & DUVAL.

HAVANA SEGARS—[illegible] G JORDA & Co 4 Bienville st

Charles A. Jacobs vs John Onken.

DISTRICT COURT—No. 20,800—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the hon. District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, will be offered at public sale, without reserve, and by consent of the parties, at the City Exchange, in St Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets, on Saturday, the 12th July 1841, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, situated in the Second Municipality:

THREE VALUABLE LOTS, together with the THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, [illegible]

J. L. [illegible] Sheriff of the District Court, 1st District.

PORK, HAMS, BAGGING, &c. &c.—For sale by the subscribers—[illegible] LAUVE BROTHERS, 26 Old Levee

DRY GOODS—[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

LIQUORS—[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

SOAP AND CANDLES—[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine street

BOOTS & BROGANS—[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co. 134 Magazine st

BEEF & PORK—[illegible] BOGART & HAWTHORN, 60 Gravier st

BACON—[illegible] BOGART & HAWTHORN, 60 Gravier st

HATS—[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine street

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine street

HOSIERY—[illegible] W C TOMPKINS & Co, 60 Gravier st.

BLEACHED GOODS—[illegible] W C TOMPKINS & Co, 60 Gravier st.

WHISKEY—[illegible] CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 44 Tchoupitoulas st

PLASTER OF PARIS—[illegible] O BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

PLASTERING HAIR—[illegible] O BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

CEMENT—[illegible] O BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

LIME—[illegible] O BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] LOISON & SILVESTRE, 73 Royal street

WHITE WINE—[illegible] LOISON & SILVESTRE, 73 Royal street

HAVANA SEGARS—All kinds of Havana segars, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st

PAPER SEGARS—[illegible] J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st

GUAVA JELLY—[illegible] J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st

BACON—[illegible] BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, 13 Poydras st

CASSIA AND TEA—[illegible] N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

JAVA COFFEE—[illegible] N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

COFFEE—[illegible] BOGART & HAWTHORN, 60 Gravier st

LARD—[illegible] BOGART & HAWTHORN, 60 Gravier st

PORK—[illegible] B DOUGLASS, 13 Poydras st

LEAD—[illegible] ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 60 Gravier street

CLOTHING—[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

DUCKS—[illegible] WOOD & SIMMONS, 90 Magazine st

RICE—[illegible] WOOD & SIMMONS, 90 Magazine st

RIO COFFEE—[illegible] WOOD & SIMMONS, 90 Magazine st

NAILS—[illegible] WOOD & SIMMONS, 90 Magazine st

PRINTS—[illegible] W M C TOMPKINS & Co, 60 Gravier st.

SHIRTING STRIPES—[illegible] W M C TOMPKINS & Co. 60 Gravier street

BROWN GOODS—[illegible] W M C TOMPKINS & Co, 60 Gravier st

SUGAR—14 hhds [illegible] N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] J N RICULFI & Co, 44 Toulouse st

BEANS—[illegible] ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 35 Poydras st

BACON HAMS & SHOULDERS—[illegible] ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 35 Poydras st

TICKING—[illegible] W M C TOMPKINS & Co, 60 Gravier st

CASTOR OIL—[illegible] CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

BEANS—[illegible] CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

WHITE LEAD—[illegible] CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

CHAMPAGNE CIDER—[illegible] CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

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

EXCHANGE ON PARIS—For sale by [illegible] 23 St. Louis st.

HAWSERS—[illegible] O GREEN & BRO. 25 Gravier st

EXCHANGE on New York, [illegible] CLASON & SYLKES, 47 Chartres st

FLOUR—[illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

WHISKEY—[illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

[illegible]

STEAMER MADISON FOR SAINT LOUIS—The staunch and fast running steamboat MADISON, [illegible] having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched without delay. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the foot of Poydras street, or to J N SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE, ATTAKAPAS, via Plaquemine.—The superior light draught steamer VICTORIA, John Brown, master, will leave for the above port, this day, [illegible] W S BROWN, 26 Common st

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE BALIZE, and intermediate landings.—The fast and substantial steamer ATHENIAN, R. McLagan, master, having been purchased expressly for the trade, will take freight and passengers to any point on the river, on the most reasonable terms. [illegible] LAVINE, Agent, corner St Louis and Old Levee sts.

N. B.—The Athenian [illegible]

REGULAR PACKET FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG AND COVINGTON.—The fast running steamer WALKER, J. A. Bonnevel, master, having been entirely repaired, will leave the [illegible] every Tuesday and Thursday [illegible] on Saturday, [illegible] Monday afternoon.

The steamer Walker will go up the river as far as Covington. Her accommodations being splendid, [illegible]

MISSOURI FOR ST. LOUIS, Passenger Trip.—The elegant and fast running steamboat MISSOURI, [illegible] will leave for the above port on the 5th of July next. [illegible] CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras street

FOR MOBILE.—The fast sailing schooner C. W. BREEDWOOD, [illegible] J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR BALTIMORE—New Orleans and Baltimore line of Packets—The fast sailing packet ship ARCHITECT, Captain J. Albert Gray, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to O BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hands Line—The superior and fast sailing ship ST LOUIS, James Marks, master, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board at the foot of [illegible] street, or to J D DENEGRE, Agent, 16 Customhouse st

FOR VERA CRUZ—The schooner SOUTHERNER, will be despatched for the above port on Monday the 5th inst. without fail. For freight or passage, apply to J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

FOR NEW YORK.—To sail on Thursday, July 1st—Louisiana and New York Line Packets—The fast sailing packet ship MISSISSIPPI, Captain Chester Hilliard, and the bulk of the balance to complete her cargo, and will positively sail as above. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market, or to J F WOODRUFF, 36 Camp st

FOR MATAMORAS—The fast sailing schr LADY-OF-THE-LAKE, capt. Major, will shortly leave for the above port. For freight or passage apply to A CAPDEVILLE & CUCULLU, 30 Old Levee.

FOR HAMBURG—The barque J. S. ADAMS, Rathbun, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still take 30 or 40 hogsheads tobacco, apply to SCHMIDT & Co, 36 Common st

FOR BREMEN—The barque DIANA, Batjer, master, will have despatch. For passage only, apply to the captain on board or to SCHMIDT & Co. 38 Bienville st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—To sail positively on the 1st July—The splendid A 1 fast sailing ship SHERWICK, Capt Samuel Harding, Jr, having two thirds of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail as above. For the [illegible] or passage apply on board, opposite the Orleans Cotton Press, or to W F COMLY, J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

N. B.—Charges will be advanced on all goods by this vessel if required.

FOR TOBASCO AND LAGUNA.—The very fast sailing first class British barque MARY AFFLEBY, Mackee, master, will sail with in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to F DE LIZARDI & Co. 38 Bienville st

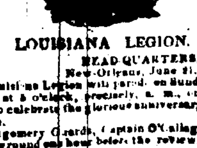
FOR TOBASCO—LAGUIRA—The beautiful and fast sailing first class British schooner SULTANA, E. Masserel, master, will receive prompt despatch. For freight or passage, apply to F DE LIZARDI & Co. 38 Bienville st

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1 fast sailing ship SUFFOLK, capt Crosby, having the whole of her cargo engaged will have despatch as above. For passage only, having elegant accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to J A MERRITT, 38 Camp st

FOR HAVRE.—The new and fast sailing ship OCEANA, capt Wm. Hammond, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. For the freight of [illegible] or passage, apply to F PERRET, 30 Toulouse street

FOR BOSTON—Boston packet line of ships—The A 1 fast sailing coppered packet barque BASHAW, captain Frederick Howes, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, with a house on deck, apply to the captain on board, or to JOHN A MERRITT. 33 Camp street

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fast sailing A 1 ship CLIFTON, Ingersoll master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For the bulk of 150 bales and 180 bales cotton, or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st



LOUISIANA LEGION.

HEAD QUARTERS,

New-Orleans, June 21, 1841.

THE Louisiana Legion will parade on Sunday, 4th July next, at 5 o'clock, precisely, a. m., on the Place D'Armes, to celebrate the glorious anniversary of our Independence.

The Montgomery Guards, Captain O'Callaghan, will repair to the ground one hour before the review, to shoot the Colors.

The officers will inspect the arms of their respective companies, and see that they are in the best possible condition.

The officers of the different bodies are charged with the execution of the present order.

By order of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Louisiana Legion.

J. A. BEARD, Aide-de-Camp.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson.—Court of Probates.—By virtue of an order of [illegible] [illegible] On Thursday, the 1st day of July, 1841, at 12 o'clock, [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

Store Sale.

BY J A BEARD & CO.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday, 1st July, at half past 10 o'clock, at 64 Common street, A variety of good and fine household furniture, groceries, wines, liquors, segars, tobacco, &c.

Also,

A quantity of blankets, shoes, brogans, cloths, cassimeres, drillings, &c. removed for convenience of sale to close a concern. Terms cash. jy1

BY S. GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Thursday, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St Louis street: The undivided half of a lot of ground designated by No. 1, measuring 60 feet fronting Esplanade street, by 120 feet 2 inches in depth, between Love and St. Claude streets, [illegible] Conditions—[illegible]

BY J A BEARD & Co.

Yacht Sale.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, 3d July next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the St Louis Exchange: The beautiful sloop rigged yacht FANNY ELSSLER, about 40 tons burthen, now lying at the Second Municipality ferry. She has fine accommodations for a pleasure boat, and is a remarkably fine sailer. Terms at sale. jy1

BY S. GUINAULT.

Sale of fine lots in Marigny-ville.

WILL be sold on Monday, July 5th, 1841, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St Louis street: 78 FINE LOTS, situated on McDonoughville, designated by Nos. [illegible] of squares 72, 73 and 74; the whole according to a plan drawn by J. A. Pueyo, dated April 23d, 1841—which plan is now exhibited at the above mentioned Exchange.

These lots are admirably situated, the greater number fronting [illegible] square, the property of Mr. [illegible] Faulis, and that of Mr. Bienaime Dupuy, and are placed in the most populous and thickly built portion of McDonoughville at a short distance from the Marine Hospital, and a step or two from the Second Municipality Ferry.

Persons desirous of retiring to the country during the summer heats, as well as those who wish for extensive accommodations at a small expense are requested not to let pass an opportunity so advantageous as that now offered. This sale will take place without any reserve.

Conditions—Fifteen per cent of the price adjudicated payable cash, and the balance at 5, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage until final payment. jy1

BY F. E. TRICOU.

WILL be sold on Thursday 1st July 1841, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street: 8 Lots of Ground, situated in faubourg Tremé, square No. 47, and designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, on a plan drawn January 26th 1841, by Bourgerol, surveyor of the first municipality, comprised between Claiborne, Derbigny, Conti and Bienville streets. [illegible]

Conditions—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 1, 2 and 3 years.

[illegible]

Conditions—[illegible] cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Felix Fuany, notary, at the expense of the purchaser. jy1

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JOS. A. BEARD & CO.

Postponed sale of Blocks.

WILL be sold at auction this morning, (Thursday,) at half past 10 o'clock, in front of the store of Common street: About 60,000 cubic feet of wooden paving blocks. 20 boxes Scotch ale. 140 boxes currant jelly. Terms—Cash. jy1

BY VINCENT & DE BERIET.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, 3d inst, at 4 o'clock, P.M., between Pontchartrain Rail Road and Marigny sts, opposite the new market: A variety of articles, consisting of beds, mattrasses, chairs, looking glasses, &c. worthy the attention of boarding house keepers and captains of steamboats. jy1

BY M. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, the 3d of July, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, THREE LOTS OF GROUND, in square No. 43, bounded by St. Louis, Conti, Derbigny and Roman streets; [illegible]

Act of sale to be passed before A. Mazureau, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. jy1

BY M. BARRETT, Aus.

Succession of John Roach.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, by virtue of an order from the honorable the Judge of the Court of Probates for the City and Parish of New Orleans, dated June 28th, 1841, and under the direction of James Lea McLean, Curator of said succession. 30 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Louisiana, paid in full.

Terms cash; the purchaser to comply with the terms of the adjudication, within three days [illegible] without any further notice. jy1

BY VINCENT & DE BERIET.

BY virtue of an order from the hon. the parish court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, and at the request of J. Barrere, syndic of the creditors of J. Norwood, will be sold, at the St. Louis Exchange, on Saturday, 31st July.

A lot of ground, situated in this city, in faubourg Duvade, third municipality [illegible]

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, with mortgage on said property until final payment. jy1-31 in sbl

BY R B SYKES.

Syndic Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday [illegible] inst., at 4½ o'clock, in the afternoon, at No. [illegible] St. Charles street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the First District Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, bearing date, June 8th, 1841, and under the direction of Mr. F. S. Stewart, syndic of his creditors. A quantity of household and kitchen furniture and sundry accounts surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors. Terms—Cash.

SYNDIC'S SALE.

A Borbereaux [illegible] Creditors.

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Monday, the [illegible] August, 1841 at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis st, by virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, dated the 31st March, 1841, the slaves described below and abandoned by the insolvent to his creditors.

A negro woman, named Eliza, [illegible]

A negro woman, named [illegible] about 40 years.

Terms—One-fifth cash, and the balance at 3 and 6 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and secured by special mortgage; [illegible] 10 per cent. per annum until final payment.

Acts of sale before T. Seghers, notary, at the expense of the purchasers. jy1, 10, 20 and 30

BY HEWLETT & FENAR.

WILL be sold on the 1st inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, by virtue of an order from the Commercial Court of New Orleans, bearing date 24 February, 1841, and under the direction of the syndics of J. M. Field & Co. [illegible] 10 shares Gas Light and Banking Company stock, on which $30 per share has been paid. Terms—4 months credit for approved endorsed notes.

BY F. E. TRICOU.

Pierre Henri Colson to his creditors.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable District Court of the first judicial district, dated 21st June, 1841, will be sold on Tuesday, the 24 August, 1841, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, the following property abandoned by the said Pierre Henri Colson to his creditors.

1. A lot of ground situated at the corner of Rouen and Hospital street, [illegible]

[illegible]

SLAVES.

1. PAUL, a negro man, aged about 50 years, lame in one foot, gardener.
2. MARY JANE, or JINNY, mulattress, aged about 18 years, house servant.
3. CHARLES, negro man, aged about 27 years, somewhat of a gardener.
4. CELINE, griffonne, aged about 40 years, house servant, sickly, with her son EDWARD, aged about 14 years, addicted to running away.
5. MELLY, griffonne, aged about 40 years, something of a washer and ironer, with her two children, WILLIAM, aged about 7 years, and [illegible], aged about 4 years.
6. THOMAS, aged about [illegible] years, children of Melly.
7. ANDRE, [illegible]

Terms—One-third cash, balance at 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale by Amede Ducatel, not pub. at cost of purchasers.

BY R. B. SYKES.

Syndic Sale.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 1st of July next, at twelve o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, Magazine st., by virtue of an order from the honorable the Parish Court in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, bearing date March [illegible] and under the direction of G. Hubert, syndic of the creditors, the hereinafter described Real Estate, slaves and bank stock surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors.

[illegible]

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington House, No. 233 Chesnut street, respectfully announces to southern gentlemen and their families travelling north, that this new and splendid establishment is now open, and is fitted up in the most fashionable style for the accommodation of the public. The location, for health and convenience to places of business and resort, or business, has no superior, while the parlors, public and private, dining rooms, and chambers, will compare with any similar institution in the union. The Ladies will find in the Washington House all the quiet and elegance of a stately private mansion, and the gentlemen every luxury and attention that may be expected from a Hotel of the first class in the city of Philadelphia.

The Washington House was planned and built expressly as a model hotel, and contains every arrangement for the convenience and comfort of travellers which taste and judgment could suggest. [illegible]

[illegible] HARTWELL, Proprietor.

The National Intelligencer, Richmond Whig, Charleston Courier, and New Orleans Bee, will insert this advertisement [illegible] in the Washington House for payment.

T. E. BENOIST respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that during the absence of Mr. G. C. Kettner, will repair all sorts of Musical Instruments that may be entrusted to his care, at the Music Store, corner of Chartres and [illegible] streets, such as: Pianos, Harps, Violins, Guitars, &c. &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

L'ABEILLE

JOURNAL [illegible]

JEUDI [illegible]

HE[illegible]

[illegible]

BANQUE NA[illegible]

[illegible]