TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

COASTWISE.

New York, July 8—Arr. ship Ville de Lyon, Havre [illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Brig GRAND TURK [illegible]

JOHN A MERRILL [illegible]

[illegible] The ship CHAOS, Capt. Pratt [illegible]

[illegible] NOTICE.—The steamer [illegible] will hereafter extend her trips to Bayou T[illegible] leaving New Orleans every Wednesday, as usual. New Orleans, July 16th, 1841.

SALT WANTED [illegible] CHAS. DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

HECHLER & STERN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE. [illegible]

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

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 61 Chartres street.

[illegible]

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1841.

We have more than once intimated a belief that Mr. Tyler will not veto the bank bill, should it be adopted by both houses of congress in the form reported by Mr. Clay. We have stated several reasons which give plausibility to this opinion. The more we reflect upon the matter, the firmer is our conviction that if any bank bill passes congress, it will receive the executive sanction. Every argument within the limits of probability militates against any other conclusion.

What would the president gain by vetoing the bank bill? He would undeniably place himself in direct opposition to the party that elevated him to the vice presidency and that now sustains him as the executive. Confusion and discord would instantly pervade the whig ranks. The powerful advantages secured by a large majority in either branch of the national legislature, would be totally forfeited and neutralized. Without a head to rally around, without fixed principles approved by the executive, the whig majority in congress would be riven into fragments, and split into diverse and opposing factions. Harmonious legislation would cease, and congress would probably be enabled to accomplish nothing for the benefit of the country.

This is not all. The elements of dissention and disunion among the whigs thus sown in their midst, would soon exert a powerful influence on the political contests which are to succeed. The mass of the party would grow apathetic and indifferent—the locofocos on the contrary inspired by the sympathies of the executive, would act with unusual vigor, and the elections for the twenty-eighth congress would most likely result in a total defeat of the whigs, and the ascendancy once more of the execrable principle of locofocoism.

What has John Tyler to gain by propitiating the tory party, and sacrificing those who have toiled and fought for him? Granting that he were base enough to abandon the republican cause in the hope of reaping some personal advantage from his desertion, is there any thing in the character and conduct of the opposition to warrant the belief that they would adhere to him in preference to their long tried and faithful adherents? No! The locofocos would be perfectly willing to use him as their tool; they would doubtless be lavish enough of vague promises of support similar to those thrown out a few days since by Mr. Pickens in the house of representatives. That desperate faction, discomfitted and borne down by the democracy of numbers, will spare nothing to regain the high places from which popular justice has hurled it. But let the time for action come round. Let the next presidential struggle be fairly commenced, and whatever Mr. Tyler may have done for toryism, will be forgotten, and he will be unceremoniously thrown overboard to make room for Van Buren, Benton, Stewart, or some dyed in-the-wool locofoco.

It may be asked, what has Mr. Tyler to expect from the whigs? It may be urged that they will not run him a second time. The whigs, as a party, are opposed to a President serving two consecutive terms, and they may, and probably will, unite on another.—But does Mr. Tyler, as an honest man, owe nothing to the party that placed him in power by such unexampled exertions? Is he not bound to carry out honestly and faithfully the will of the people? Will not the whigs sustain him with generous confidence, and support his administration in good faith and with hearty cordiality, so long as he does not deceive them? Is it nothing to obtain and preserve the confidence of the people? Is it nothing to have a majority in Congress prepared to co-operate with the Executive in every judicious measure of Reform? Is it nothing to secure the lasting gratitude and respect of the people—to make us feel that in wearing the mantle of the lamented Harrison, John Tyler cherishes the principles of the illustrious dead? Are those considerations of no weight to an honorable, upright man? As mere matters of expediency, can they fail to convince even a scheming and ambitious politician?

For our part, we cannot and will not relinquish our trust in Mr. John Tyler, until some overt act of treachery to the whigs shall induce the painful conviction that he is not the representative of republican principles. Something must be allowed for the influence of old associations with a set of theorizing politicians, who never know what they mean, and what the Convention says, and for the continued heartburns by which he is surrounded. It is no easy matter to turn a deaf ear to the mingled menaces and solicitations of quondam friends, and pursue, without faltering, the path of duty. But we have been taught to expect thus much from the President, and we again repeat that we are not justified in believing him false to the country, until he himself furnishes the proof.

Report of the Board of Health.—By the statement of the deaths in New Orleans, from the 1st to the 15th inst., prepared by the Board of Health, it appears that the total number is 165—or an average of 82 per week. Of these 128 were whites and 37 colored persons. Two were cases of sudden death from drinking cold water, and three were sun struck. The proportion of deaths is large for New-Orleans, when we consider that not a case of yellow fever has yet occurred. This city is generally looked upon as one of the healthiest in the Union, at the seasons when the residents are exempt from the visitations of the epidemic.

[illegible] We are indebted to Messrs. Chambers and Knapp of the St. Louis Republican for a copy in pamphlet of the confessions of the St. Louis negro murderers, who were hung on the 9th. Copies may be obtained at E. W. Brownson's, No. 65 Tchoupitoulas street. The statements of Madison and the rest are thrillingly interesting.

[illegible] The Indianapolis Journal says that Andrew Kennedy, locofoco member of Congress from Indiana, was notoriously "the only out-and-out, thorough-going, dyed-in-the-wool, hot mouthed Abolitionist ever in the Indiana Legislature."

Steamboat Sunk.—The steamboat *John Marshall*, on her upward course from N. O. to Nashville, struck a snag a few miles above Randolph, and sunk in nine feet water. The boat will probably be raised, but a large portion of the cargo, which consisted of groceries, drugs, &c., will be ruined. The boat was insured for $10,000 at Nashville.

Fatal Affray.—Two negroes belonging to the estate of Col. Smith, of Natchez, fought a few days ago, in that city, and Shadrach stabbed Ned, who died in about an hour. The former was arrested, but liberated on showing proof that he killed Ned in self-defence.

[illegible] A blacksmith, named Isaac Robinson, hanged himself a few days ago in Louisville, in a cellar. The *Journal* says the night was intensely hot, and he chose a cool place for his last job.

Wonderful Escape.—One hundred children were assembled in the Baptist Meeting House at Worcester, Mass., on the 3d inst., when the building was struck by lightning. Two thirds of the children were immediately prostrated. Some were much scorched and blistered; others but slightly injured. But not one was killed or even dangerously wounded.

Daring Robbery.—A hand-bill from the office of the Salisbury (Mass.) Manufacturing Company announces that the counting room of said Company was broken open on the 7th inst. and robbed of *sixteen thousand dollars*, all of which was in bills of the Merchants Bank of Salem, of the denomination of 1s, 5s, 3s, 2s and 1s. The sum stolen comprises a large proportion of the whole circulation of the bank. A reward of $5600 is offered for such information as will lead to a recovery of the money.

[*Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.*]

NEW GRANADA.

St. Martha, 5th June, 1841.

The political state of this country is still very unsettled, and the opinions are conflicting as to the termination of the present contest. Still, if the news which has reached us can be relied upon, events have lately transpired which give promise of a tranquilization of this unfortunate country, and a return to peace and industry. Every true patriot must hope for a speedy consummation of such promise. Gen. Herran has been installed with due ceremonies, and is now President of New Grenada. We have news that Col. Posada has had an engagement with the vanguard of Gen. Obando's army, composed of about 800 men, at Nieva, which he defeated, taking a large number of prisoners. Obando himself, with the remainder of his army, ill supplied with the munitions of war, is in Popayan, and Gen. Flores has marched against him with about 2000 men. He will continue his march to Bogota should the Government of Bogota deem it advisable. We have also advices that the troops under Col. Vesga, of Antioquia, have suffered a defeat, and that Col. V. has been taken prisoner by the Bogota Government troops. The Province, it is reported, has declared in favor of Bogota. Another rumor is, that Gen. Cordova has landed about 3000 men, and intends to march to Bogota. The communication with the interior is completely closed by the disturbed state of the country, and business is almost entirely at a stand.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, July 9th, 1841.

Nothing transpired in either house to day of especial note. In the Senate the opposition still continue their attacks upon the Bank Bill, and in the lower house several speeches were made in committee of the whole for and against the $12,000,000 loan. By a resolution of the House the Loan Bill is to be taken out of committee on Monday at 2 o'clock, when its fate will be determined. On the same day or the day after the revenue bill, to provide for the payment of the loans will be reported. It will provide for taxing certain articles of luxury, such as wines, silks, &c., which are now imported duty free. The tariff upon these articles will be 20 per cent. You will perceive that the policy of the whig party is to pay the government debt contracted by the last administration in a manner least burthensome to the people. The humbler classes, who do not fare sumptuously or dress in fine raiment, will not be called upon to discharge any part of it.—Those only will be taxed who are wealthy, and who will scarcely feel the burden in the slight advance upon the additional commodities subjected to a duty.

I have noticed in some of the northern papers a most ungenerous and unjust attempt to reproach Mr. Clay in advance with the failure of the Extra Session. Some of them, the N. York Herald especially, seem to be gifted with an extraordinary forecast, in predicting a failure of the Extra Session, which the present state of things does not warrant. There is more enmity towards Mr. Clay in these vaticinations than any true spirit of prophecy. These wise seers profess to believe that the Bank Bill will fail because Mr. Clay did not shape that introduced by him to the project submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Or, in other words, they contend that Mr. Clay should have gone, cap in hand, to the President, obtained from him his precise views in regard to both plans and adopted that one which was most suitable to his notions of expediency, practicability and constitutionality. In their eagerness to find fault with Mr. Clay, they upbraid him for not doing the very thing, which the whig party complained of as a grievous fault in the supporters of the last administrations. It was the practice of the locofoco dynasty to adapt the legislation of Congress to the behests of the executive. The Senate and House of Representatives were reduced to recording offices, in which the mandates from the White House were transcribed in the shape of engrossed bills, and sent abroad, as the deliberate judgment of Congress. Would it have been proper or pardonable in Mr. Clay to request the President to draw up a Bank Bill when the committee, of which he was chairman, were directed by the Senate to do it? Is it not the duty of Congress to make such laws, and in such manner as the necessities of the country demand? And if the National Legislature and the Executive were known to hold different opinions upon some of the details of a public law, should those of the President or those of the legislators obtain the preponderance in the halls of Congress? Surely no one will openly contend that the President's should; though the captious cavillers at Mr. Clay's course would seem to countenance such a heresy.

Congress is an independent branch of the law making power. Were the principle upon which Mr. Clay's enemies assail him to become the prevailing practice, its independence would be gone, and as a consequence its usefulness. But no one is authorized to say that the executive will or will not approve Mr. Clay's bill, should congress pass it. Mr. Tyler has not expressed his determination upon the subject to any one. He has himself too often felt the force of executive influence upon the decisions of congress, (and as often resisted it with all his ability,) to attempt any such control over its deliberations now. Were he to avow a determination to veto any measure pending in congress, it would be for the purpose of preventing its passage. No President has a right thus to interfere with the Legislature, though such things have been, within the memory of the youngest of us.

When the committee on the currency took up the bank question it was with a determination to frame a bill best adapted to the exigencies of the Treasury and the country. With this view, light was sought for in every direction. Countless *projects* were offered to the Senate, and referred to that committee—amongst others that of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was no more incumbent on the committee to adopt the Secretary's project, than any other submitted to them. Indeed it was their bounden duty to lay it aside, if they thought it objectionable. In the present bill, a large portion of the Treasury plan is retained, and those provisions only stricken out or amended which were deemed inexpedient or unwise. The clause requiring the consent of the States to the establishment of branches, was rejected for the reasons set forth in a report accompanying the bill. These reasons are sound or not sound. If the former, was it not right to strike out the obnoxious clause? Will it be contended that the committee should have retained it against their serious and deliberate judgment? Had they done so, they would have been the mere instruments and automata of the Treasury, and not a committee of the Senate. Upon this provision, it is contended by the journals alluded to, the fate of the Bank bill hangs. They conclude that it will be vetoed by the President. How they arrive at such a conclusion is not known. The committee did not know that such would be the fact. They could not know, and should not have guessed at it. Let the fate of the bill be what it may, no blame attaches to Mr. Clay—unless it be a crime to discharge a high duty with conscientious and scrupulous fidelity.

Should Mr. Tyler veto the present bill, how do these soothsayers know he would have approved that of the Secretary of the Treasury? One is as objectionable in a constitutional sense as the other. If the present bill is unconstitutional, the consent of a State, or two, or ten States, would not make it so. That is not the mode pointed out to amend the constitution—and to make a measure constitutional which is not, is to amend the constitution. There are no grounds for believing he would veto one bill any more than the other—unless he has himself expressed his determination upon the subject, which he positively denies. It is all guess work with the northern papers. You in New Orleans know just as much what the President will do in the premises as any of the letter-writers do. You believe that he will not veto either bill presented to him, and so do I. Your opinion is formed upon the postulate, that the whig party have elected a whig President, and so is mine. We both think that President Tyler would not have accepted the office at the hands of our party, if he did not feel willing to carry into effect our policy. We know he was a member of the convention that nominated himself, and could have declined running on our ticket without detriment to our interest, and believe that as an honest man he would have done so, if he could not approve a measure which he knew at the time would be the first one adopted by the whigs when in power. Apprehensions of Mr. Tyler are indulged in the face of all these stubborn facts, going to show that he will oppose any bank bill that does not embrace some extraordinary feature. The fear should be that he would veto the Secretary's bill, because the provision requiring the consent of the States to establish branches within their limits is an extraordinary one—and more objectionable on constitutional grounds than Mr. Clay's bill. "The Secretary's bill," Mr. Archer said, "has all the odiousness of the old bank charter without its usefulness." Mr. Archer is a State rights man of the straightest sect, and voted against Mr. Rives' amendment, on State rights principles. Indeed, so far as we have any indication of the fact, Mr. Clay's bill is greatly preferable to the Secretary of the Treasury's to the party who hold that Congress has power to charter a national bank. Here is an additional reason to believe that Mr. Tyler will approve Mr. Clay's bill, if he will any. And yet Mr. Clay is traduced for bringing Congress and the Executive in collision, for striking out of the Treasury project a clause which has met with decided condemnation from those politicians who are scrupulous as to the power of Congress to charter a bank.

But it is the lot of the great to be misunderstood or wilfully misrepresented. Mr. Clay is never misunderstood. He is open and above-board in all his movements. He has no concealments. He resorts to neither circumlocution nor indirection in the pursuit of his objects. His great end and aim is the good of the country. When he thinks the happiness of the people requires a given policy he straightway embarks his whole influence and mighty talent in establishing it. That he will be misrepresented must be expected, it is the destiny of his caste. That he will be traduced is natural, it is the tax of greatness. They only who witness his enduring and almost superhuman struggles to carry into effect great measures which are to heal a bruised people can appreciate the proneness of venal minds to traduce him or little ones to carp at and asperse him.

"Let dogs delight
To bark and bite
For God hath made them so."

A LOBBY MEMBER.

[*New York Correspondence of the Bee.*]

New York, July 9, 1841.

The weather is particularly pleasant for the time of year just at present. At noon to-day the mercury in the thermometer stood no higher than 75 degs. We have had several thunderstorms during the week which has purified the atmosphere of the city, while the accompanying rain has refreshed the country, and added to the chance of the husbandman for a sufficient crop to remunerate him for his labors. I took a short ride in the immediate vicinity of the city, on the Jersey side of the river yesterday, and so far as I am capable of judging, grain of all kinds looks as well as I have ever noticed it during previous years. Rye, seemingly is well filled; corn is doing well, and the thrifty appearance of the potato vines, denotes a plentiful supply of that most useful of esculents.

As I stated yesterday, business is dull, and but little improvement is to be looked for till the setting in of the fall trade, say in September, when a pretty brisk trade is generally anticipated, from the general low stock throughout the country of those articles of merchandise of which New York is the principal purchasing mart.

The newspapers this morning were about as dull as is the trade noticed above. Scarcely an article of intelligence did they contain that would repay me for the trouble of copying, or your readers for the labor of perusing. Neither do the mails of this morning add materially to our stock of knowledge, further than to furnish the record of little boy's fingers blown off by playing with gunpowder;—barns set on fire by lightning;—unfortunate cows which have lost their lives by the singular penchant which they appear to possess for lying across railroad tracks, and sundry other accidental occurrences, which however interesting in their own immediate locality, to the residents of a place some thousand miles removed, are rather "stale, flat and unprofitable."

At the Stock Board to-day there was considerable business transacted, and the prices of some descriptions gave way—United States Bank, for instance, [illegible]—Ohio Sixes, 1856 and 1860, sold at 94 and 94—Indiana bonds (sterling) at 56; and Illinois Sixes at 56. The last named bonds, you will recollect, are sold without any back interest being due upon them, the last half year's having been paid.

There has not been a great amount of cotton sold this morning, though there is some bidding, and bargains may be consummated before the close of business. The sales yesterday were 900 bales, at prices not varying from those heretofore current.

The Flour market exhibits no change, and I continue the quotations of yesterday—$5 56 a [illegible] for common brands, and $5 44 a $5 50 for Ohio. [illegible] Holders appear determined upon maintaining the late advances, but buyers do not purchase much beyond what their immediate wants require.

CRIMINAL COURT.

A number of individuals were arraigned yesterday morning before the Criminal Court, to answer to the respective charges preferred against them. The most prominent amongst them were the following:

Ed. Welsh for stealing coal to the value of $500.—Anto. Fernandez, for assault and battery with intent to kill and Manl. Villarnovo, for obtaining money under false pretences. They severally pleaded "not guilty." The balance were made up principally of ordinary cases of assault and battery.

RECORDER'S COURT,
FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Abraham Meyer was brought up yesterday, before the Recorder of the First Municipality on a charge of having stolen a piece of linen from the auction store of Mr. Fernandez. He was caught in the act, and committed to take his trial before the Criminal Court.

J. B. Wilson, Henry Mueller and Ed. Bloomenthal, arrested a few days ago for coining Mexican Doubloons, have been sent to the Criminal Court to be tried for the offence.

RECORDER'S COURT,
SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Monday is generally a busy day with his Honor.—Yesterday there was such a surplus of loaferism and roguery, that the limits of the dock could only comfortably accommodate one half of the unlucky wights who were desirous of claiming relationship with the wholesome discipline of the law. No less than 27 individuals eager to emulate each other in the road to ruin, were brought up before the Recorder, variously charged with being suspicious characters and of having imbibed too much of the spirituous. The Recorder very properly disposed of the former by ordering them to be entertained at public expense for the next 30 days, while those accused of the more lenient offence of drunkenness, received their discharges.

R. C. McDermott, charged with picking pockets, and Jack Wilson for stealing two hams, were remanded to the Criminal Court.

The Thermometer in Charleston has been as high as 93 in the shade.

Messrs. Editors.—I perceive certain observations of mine, relative to what I deem the unwise and unjust policy of some of our banks, have excited a reply from a writer over the signature of "Neutral Ground."

This is what I desired—for I think much may be effected towards the restoration of specie payments and the permanent establishment of a sound currency, by leading the public, and especially our bank directors, to a careful investigation of the subject in question. I am the more gratified because that writer has—unconsciously of course—virtually admitted the correctness of my position, viz: that a few of the banks have, in not paying demands upon them in their own notes, unfairly thrown almost the whole burden of circulation on the other institutions.

He speaks of five banks that "have gone on gradually liquidating and are now in a much better situation than when they suspended," yet he shows *by figures* that while those five banks have *contracted* their issues, those of the others have been considerably expanded. It was not Neutral Ground's knew that the circulation of the latter class of banks would have been far less at this time than it is, had not the former class given their notes a permanent circulation by issuing them instead of their own? He certainly knows that it is, and must therefore see that he is (thoughtlessly I hope,) countenancing, on the part of a few institutions, a proceeding designed to secure an undue advantage over others—all of which are alike bound to contribute, *in fair proportions*, towards furnishing the public a sound currency.

"Neutral Ground" has dealt unjustly by eleven of the banks, by contrasting their issues with the amount of specie in their vaults, as affording evidence of their strength or weakness. The use and exhibition would become the Vicksburg desperado, or some one else whose wish it is to lead the ignorant astray in the hope of extorting "Black Mail;" but it should never have been used by one professing to stand under a *neutral flag*. A few words will suffice to show the injustice of which I complain.

Take, for instance, the relative situations, according to *that* list, of the Louisiana State Bank and the Union. The former, *which never deals in exchange*, has a net circulation of $427,336, and specie, 3[illegible]—the latter a net circulation 734,[illegible] and specie 380,171. It will be seen that there is a great disparity between the two banks according to this system, but if we would judge the latter *fairly*, we must add to her specie $502,156, positively more available than specie, because she has funds to that amount, in Europe and the Eastern States, which she can convert at any moment into specie with a *premium* upon it.

The statement offered by "Neutral Ground" gives about as correct a view of what he *undertakes* to elucidate as could be gathered from a Tippecanoe song or an almanack printed at the date of the discovery of America.

Since my opponent has, as I think, failed to shew the true state of the case, I will endeavor to be more successful in that line. On the 27th October, 1839, the aggregate liabilities of the Banks were—

Net circulation,	[illegible]	
Deposits,	[illegible]	
Balances due to city bankers	194,211	
Do do banks in other states,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Their available assets were—		
Specie,	$1,547,497	
Less, special deposits by public officers, [illegible]		
[illegible]	457,334	
		2,760,[illegible]
Domestic bills,	2,452,612	[illegible]
Excess of liabilities,		[illegible]
On 31 instant, the liabilities were—		
Net circulation,	[illegible]	
Deposits,	[illegible]	
Balances due in other states,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assets, specie,	[illegible]	
Domestic bills,	[illegible]	
Due by foreign bankers,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of liabilities,		$8,960,371

It will be perceived that the excess is now only about $1,900,000 more than it was on the 1st November, 1839, and should the curtailment of issues through the next three months be *one half* of the average in May and June, the excess of liabilities over assets on 1st November next, *will be less than it was at that period of 1839*. Indeed our *local* circulation is little if any more *now* than it then was, because then the banks of Mississippi and Arkansas furnished the circulating medium of those states, whereas now our banks supply the *entire currency* of those states, which constantly absorbs a portion of our *apparent* bank circulation, ranging between $1,500,000 and $3,000,000. In view of these facts, taken in connection with the position held by "Neutral Ground," I am decidedly of opinion that there was "no end to expedients and *quackery* in banking" *before he finished his lucubrations*; but I am trying to put an end to these ruinous embargoes on commerce and currency, and hope to make a convert of him and others who I believe to be on the wrong scent.

The sudden and important decline in the value of exchange, *at this* season of the year, is the strongest possible evidence of *quackery*, it being altogether unprecedented and clearly contrary to the natural course of events. We have only "to follow up the present wholesome system to insure"—no step towards it—neither "in the fall," nor subsequently. In speaking of *weak banks* I referred only to two of those which were unable to resume in 1839 without aid from the others. I sincerely wish the weak banks to be "restricted in their issues; but how can that be done unless the strong banks will issue their own notes, and thus drive *those of the former out of circulation*? I heartily join "Neutral Ground" in opposing "any further temporizing measures," but to me his favorite policy seems to be literally a *temporizing measure*. *If he can convince me that the public can do without a circulating medium*, I will candidly confess that the weak banks only can call in their circulation without having its place supplied by the notes of the strong ones; until he does that, however, he may as well hold his peace about *quackery*, lest he be suspected of writing opposite a faithful mirror.

A CITIZEN.

* I have excluded from these sums the items embraced in the statement of the Commercial Bank, the corresponding items being excluded from the last published statement.

[illegible] Purchasers of Livaudais property, will have a good opportunity for investment, this day, at Banks' Arcade.—There are two squares for sale in lots of good size—and the best locations in the faubourg. The auctioneer are J. A. Beard & Co.—the terms very liberal and sale positive.

LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY.

Special meeting of the Company, Sunday, July 4.

Whereas, the Legislature of the State has granted to the members of the incorporated Fire Engine and Hose Companies of New Orleans an exemption from certain duties which devolve upon the generality of citizens, by way of compensating them for the labor and time devoted to the discharge of their very arduous and often dangerous duties; and whereas, in the opinion of this company every member of the Fire Department should consider himself in duty bound to discharge, and should conscientiously and faithfully discharge all the duties incumbent on him as a fireman; and whereas, a failure so to do, should it become at all general in the Fire Department, would necessarily and very properly elicit the remark and observation of the Legislature, and probably lead to an abridgment of the privileges and immunities heretofore given to the members of the department; and whereas, in the opinion of this company, the use of the services of negroes in the discharge of its duties, is calculated, and indeed has been proven by the experience of the company, to have a tendency to promote a feeling of inactivity among the members; and whereas, moreover, such use of the services of negroes is of a tendency to excite a spirit of insubordination among that class of our population, by removing from them that feeling of respect which it must be the especial care of the citizens of a slave State to cultivate among them, and without which the greatest dangers may be apprehended—

Be it therefore resolved, That the use of the services of negroes, or other persons of color, whether slave or free, with or without the consent of their masters, be hereafter dispensed with by the Louisiana Hose Company, and the Chief Director is hereby required to take such measures as will best carry into effect the objects of this resolution.

A copy from the minutes.

WM. E. WILSON, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—A note drawn by [illegible] to the order of [illegible], dated 19th July, at 90 days for one hundred and thirty-[illegible] dollars, which is at [illegible] Chartres street yesterday. As payment has been stopped, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

FOR SALE—Now landing from ship Talma, from Bordeaux—50 half pipes 4th proof brandy, different brands; 25 casks red Bordeaux wine.

V. ROUMAGE.

ALMONDS—[illegible] boxes sweet and 100 do bitter shelled almonds for sale by

B VALLS, 35 Gravier st

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

[illegible]

SUMMER CONCERTS, AT THE CARROLLTON GARDENS.

These concerts will be given every Sunday throughout the season—the first on the 18th [illegible]. The rail road company [illegible] to make these soirees most agreeable [illegible] evening walk in a fine garden [illegible] illuminated.

There will be [illegible] BALLS will take place [illegible]

Price of admittance, [illegible] cents.

N. B.—The restaurant will be [illegible] with all the delicacies of the season, and the best [illegible] choicest liquors.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

No. 61, Chartres street, N.-O. Bee Office.

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,	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.

[illegible]

$50 REWARD—NOTICE TO CLOCK-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

STOLEN from the Red, in the parish of St. Charles, on the night of the 16th of 17th inst., a gold repeating Lepine watch, with a small chain and a gold key, and of F. A. Mott [illegible] [illegible]

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

THE subscribers have just received by late arrivals from France, a large assortment of paper hanging [illegible] [illegible]

J & F. [illegible], 41 Toulouse st.

CARROLLTON BANK

NOTICE.—An election will take place on Tuesday next, [illegible]

JNO. NICHOLSON, Cashier.

LOST OR MISLAID—A promissory note drawn by Thomas B. Winston, [illegible]

PRIESTLEY & BEIN 19 New Levee.

[illegible]

IMPROVEMENT BANK. New Orleans, July 15th, 1841.

THE auctioneers and other persons engaged in sales at auction are informed that the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, will be opened on Saturday next, the 17th inst. and from that day forth all sales at auction will be made in the said Rotunda [illegible]

L. BERNARD, Cashier.

THE partnership which existed between Messrs. [illegible] and Mr. Charles Dubreuil, [illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible]

FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

PRIVATE BOARDING—[illegible]

M'KEAN & CASEY.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY TREASURY.

[illegible]

J. F. DUCATEL, Treasurer of the Third Municipality.

ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY.

New Orleans, July 15th, 1841.

[illegible]

D. LEGENDRE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK of NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, July 8, 1841.

[illegible]

GEO. O. HALL, Cashier.

TO INVALIDS

A SMALL lot of very superior Port wine, for sale in [illegible] by J A BEARD & Co.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of [illegible] has been dissolved by [illegible] before the Hon. Judge Bermudez, on the [illegible] of June, 1841.

A L TRUDEAU.

THE undersigned having this day taken Mr. Henry [illegible] into copartnership, will continue the Commission and Forwarding business, under the firm of Hall & Bein.

J HALL & A B BEIN.

New Orleans, July 6, 1841.

THE subscriber, formerly a clerk in Mr. Peychaud's Drug Store, informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased the Drug Store of Mr. Paul Martin, situated at the corner of Hospital and Old Levee streets, and for the future said establishment will be under his superintendence. [illegible]

PICOT & Co.

A. PICOT.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to any one who will arrest and lodge in the Second Municipality prison an old grey haired mulatto man, about 60 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, speaks French fluently and English badly. He frequently passes by the name of Baptiste and is generally known as a negro physician. [illegible]

$50 REWARD—Ranaway from my plantation in the parish of Iberville, a mulatto man named RAPHAEL, about 24 years of age; he is a creole of this city, six feet high, rather stout built, addicted to drunkenness, has his face somewhat swollen [illegible]

GEO. A. BOTTS, 78 Baronne st.

MEXICAN MULES, &c. &c.—TEN LARGE MEXICAN MULES, One Proof Jack, two saddle horses in good order, for sale by

J. BELLOW, 140 Old Levee.

FOR SALE—Ten Spanish Mules, trained and acclimated, in excellent condition; likewise a cart horse of fine size, 7 years old, goes well in harness. Apply at No. 103 Chartres st. to

JOSEPH TARDOS.

DRY GOODS—The subscribers have just received an invoice of black crapes, [illegible]

E. D. HYDE & Co., No. 12 Chartres st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Library of Practical Medicine, by Tweedie, now complete. [illegible]

POTTER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICAL ECONOMY; its Objects, Uses and Principles; with reference to the condition of the American People with a Summary, for the use of Students; by A. Potter, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in Union College.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st.

GUY FAWKES, &c. &c.

[illegible]

BENJAMIN LEVY, corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

FOR Sale by the undersigned, in store, to close a consignment: [illegible]

E. A. LEFEBRE & Co, 10 Toulouse st.

PAINTS—[illegible]

ALEX'R GOW, 29 Bienville st.

[illegible] HYDE & GOODRICH.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS

Regular packet for Sunday, 25th July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The splendid copper and copper fastened, low pressure steam ship SAVANNAH, capt John Wade, will positively leave for the above port on the [illegible] [illegible]

BOGART & HAWTHORN, 23 Gravier street.

FOR ST. LOUIS and all intermediate landings—The fine fast running steamer LEXINGTON, [illegible]

BOGART & HAWTHORN, 23 Gravier st.

REGULAR FOR ST. LOUIS—This elegant and fast running passenger steamer, [illegible]

CHAS. DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

FOR MOBILE and all the Watering Places.—The well known steamer ECHO, [illegible]

[illegible]

MISSOURI FOR SAINT LOUIS on Thursday the 22d inst.—The elegant new and fast steamer J. M. Swon, master, [illegible]

CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

REGULAR PACKET FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Pascagoula. The well known fast running steamboat SWAN, capt. Wm. H. Lambert, master, will leave every Tuesday and Thursday, after the arrival of the 11 o'clock cars, A. M. [illegible]

PRIESTLEY & BEIN, 19 New Levee.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE BALIZE and intermediate landings.—The new and substantial steamer ATHENIAN, [illegible]

D. LAVINE, Agent.

N. B.—The Athenian will make her regular day of departure every Sunday, at 10 A. M. Letters or freight sent to the office of the subscriber will be punctually attended to.

NOTICE.—The Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road cars will leave Port Hudson for Clinton and Jackson every Thursday, on the arrival of the Persian, and will leave the above places every Saturday in time to meet the Persian at Port Hudson.

N. B.—Passengers and shippers will do well to embrace this opportunity, as the arrangement is made expressly to meet the Persian.

FOR NEW-YORK—Louisiana and New York Line.—The fast sailing packet ship LOUISVILLE, Capt. M. Hunt, [illegible]

J. E. WOODRUFF, 30 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 ship DANUBE, [illegible]

FOR HAVANA—The brig APALACHICOLA, [illegible]

A CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU, 56 Old Levee.

FOR VERA CRUZ—The schooner WATKEWITCH, [illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 ship CHAOS, Capt. Pratt, [illegible]

FOR BALTIMORE—New Orleans and Baltimore Line of packets—The A 1 barque MARY, Capt. Myrick, [illegible]

FOR MOBILE [illegible] MARY JANE [illegible]

J. H. ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

FOR MOBILE [illegible]

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 ship BANGOR, [illegible]

J A MERRITT, 45 Camp st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hunt's Line.—The new and fast sailing packet barque SARAH HAND, [illegible]

J. D. DENEGRE, 18 Custom House st.

WANTED.

A ship or barque of about 350 tons burthen to take a full freight [illegible]

HECHLER & STERN.

FOR HAVANA—The superior packet brig DELIA, [illegible]

G. BEDFORD & BECK.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A [illegible]

JOHN ALEXANDER.

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 ship RIALTO, [illegible]

J. A. MERRITT, 45 Camp street.

FOR HAVRE—The new and fast sailing ship [illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 fast sailing ship [illegible]

J A MERRITT, 45 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fast sailing A 1 ship CLIFTON, [illegible]

J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st.

EXCHANGE on New York, at 30 to 60 days [illegible]

GEORGE P. BOWERS.

MERCHANTS BANK.—[illegible] R. COPLAND, Cashier.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to trust my wife [illegible]

ISAAC DEPAS.

A CARD.
TO THE FEMALE POPULATION IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OTHER STATES.

[illegible] HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH OR DECLINE. [illegible]

DR. STILLMAN, No. 56 Customhouse street, has had more experience in the treatment of diseases of woman than any other medical man in the United States, he being the only physician in this country who confines his practice to the branch of his profession. A lady aged 30, of delicate form and nervous temperament, came from St. Louis to New Orleans, La., to consult Dr. STILLMAN, on account of her health. [illegible]

[illegible]

Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

Office No. 56 Customhouse street.

TRUMAN STILLMAN, M. D.

Professor of Obstetrics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

CAUTION TO FEMALES—BEWARE OF FRAUD.

As desperate attempts are made by unprincipled men to trifle with the health and welfare of females, Dr. STILLMAN deems it a duty to warn them against the contemptible artifices by which they attempt to accomplish by slander. These men are unskilful, disreputable and inexperienced individuals, and are not worthy of any notice.

T. STILLMAN, M. D.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE following named gentlemen compose the relief committee for the present quarter, viz:

HENRY BIER, Chairman;

H. J. Breeze,	James Reed,
Henry Guyot,	S. W. Waters,
A. J. Marks,	Bernard Hart.

Applications must be made to one of the above committee before relief can be granted.

By order, THOMAS LAGAN, Secretary.

Office Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

New Orleans, July 12, 1841.

THE directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this company, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of next month.

L. MATTHEWS, President.

NEW BOOKS, just received—Chitty's Criminal Law [illegible]

Queens of England from the Norman Conquest, with Anecdotes of their Courts, &c. &c. by Agnes Strickland—2 vols.

Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, by Washington Irving, 1 vol.

Guy Fawkes, an Historical Romance, by W. Harrison Ainsworth; part first, with illustrations.

Family Secrets, or Hints to those who would make home happy, by Mrs. Ellis. Part 1st.

Barnaby Rudge. No. 7.

E. JOHNS & Co, Stationers' Hall.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET.

WILL be sold this day, [illegible] at 10 o'clock [illegible]

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.

Slaves.

WILL be sold at auction, this day, at Banks' Arcade at 12 o'clock:

Several slaves, among them a valuable Warehouse man [illegible]

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.

Horses! Horses!—without reserve.

WILL be sold this day, at half past 11 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade:

Several very superior Horses, well broke to harness. Among them some very superior gig and saddle horses.

Full particulars at the sale.

Terms cash.

BY M. BARNETT, Sen.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock at the City Exchange, St. Louis street:

Lewis, a very fine negro boy, aged about 14 years, [illegible]

Terms cash.

BY J. M. BACH, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on Friday, July 23d, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange:

16 valuable lots of ground in faubourg Bouligny, [illegible]

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold on the 22d inst. at his dwelling, at the corner of Felicity and Camp streets, at [illegible] o'clock, a. m.

Several fresh Horses and Mares.

Many of these animals are [illegible]

BY M. BARNETT, Sen.

Succession of John French.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 24th 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 [illegible]

BY J. LEVY.

Port Warden's Sale.

AT [illegible] o'clock, on Tuesday next, the 20th, on the Levee opposite Gravier street will be sold by order of and under the inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible] bbls flour.

Damaged on board the barque David Taylor, master, from Portland, [illegible]

BY S. GUENAULT.

WILL be sold on Saturday 21st July, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street:

The creole negro woman Caroline, 19 or 20 years old, a washer woman, something of an ironer, cook, house servant, good children's nurse, guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Conditions—Half cash and balance at one year's credit [illegible]

BY BENJ. KENDIG.

Syndic sale continued.

WILL be sold at auction on Monday the 26th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, [illegible]

[illegible]

SYNDIC'S SALE.

A. Barbarousse, [illegible] vs His Creditors

BY T. H. TILLET.

WILL be sold on Monday the 2d August, 1841 at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis [illegible]

[illegible]

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.

WILL be sold at auction, [illegible]

BY J. A. BEARD & Co.

For account of whom it may concern.

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade:

The mulattress FANNY, aged about 20 years, [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson, Court of Probates. Succession of Alexander Molaison, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE—The subscriber, syndic of the creditors of Honore Baptiste Duette and Urbain Leroy, [illegible]

JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Hall & Ratlin vs Phenix Towboat Company—No. 20,174—[illegible]

ED. GARDERE, Clerk.

BOOKS—Lord Bacon's Works, complete in 4 vols. 8vo.

Treatise on the Horse, in 1 vol. 8vo.

The Equestrian Hand Book.

Week in Wall Street.

Outlines on Banking.

The Philosophical Emperor.

The Sententiarum.

Just received, and for sale at the New-Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

NORMAN, STEEL & Co., 14 Camp st.

MANUFACTORY OF GASEOUS MINERAL WATERS.

THE subscriber has the honor to inform the inhabitants of this city and the country, that he will have constantly on hand at his establishment, an assortment of mineral waters, such as Vichy, Seltz, Seidlitz, Saratoga, [illegible]

[illegible] METGE, 100 Royal st.

TO LET—A new frame house situated at the corner [illegible]

SUMMER RESIDENCE OVER THE LAKE—TO LET.

[illegible]

M BARNETT, Sen.

TO RENT—[illegible]

PETERS & MILLARD.

TO RENT—The handsome new brick [illegible]

TO RENT—From the 1st August next, a large brick house [illegible]

SOLE DEPOT of the Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla, [illegible]

YALETON & Co.

A KENTUCKY COW, with white spots on the side and back. [illegible]

BEEF AND PORK—[illegible]

MARKET [illegible]

ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

B VALLS, 35 Gravier street