MONEY MARKET.

Ohio Country Bank ... 5 @10 do
Virginia Bank Notes ... par
Georgia Banks ... 4 @ 5 do
Alabama Banks ... 4 @ 5 do
Tennessee Banks ... 30 @32 do
Arkansas State Bank ... 33 @ 35 do
Union Bank, Florida ... 50 @60 do
Texas Treasury Notes ... 36 @ 80 do

Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY EVENING, September 14, 1841.

Scarcely any business has been transacted during the past few days ... The yellow fever is raging ...

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

MOLASSES. We quote molasses in prime order, at 22.

FLOUR. The market remains in the same state last noticed. ...

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

FREIGHTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, SEPT. 3.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CONSIGNEES.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

ARRIVED.

MEMORANDA.

PASSENGERS.

HELLER & STEIRN.

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

REMOVAL.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors,
have removed to
No. 40 Camp Street.

FRANCISCO DE ARRANGOIZ, Mexican Consul ...

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. John M. Gould ... a partner in our house from this date.
FROST & Co.

New Orleans, July 1, 1841.

BARRETT & LEPAGE, AND CHAS. DUFOUR have established their counting houses at No. 14 Old Levee between Canal and Customhouse streets.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

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

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1841.

ERRATUM.

By a most unfortunate error of the press, we were made yesterday to say that Judge Taney had killed Mr. Rowley in the late duel. The reverse is the fact. Mr. Taney did not fire at all, but his antagonist's ball took effect a little above his hip, producing almost immediate death.

THE BANK BILL.

The next mail will probably enlighten us as to the course of the President on the Bank Bill. If Mr. Tyler had not signed the bill on Monday the 6th inst., the scepticism of the most incredulous will be shaken. It is evident enough that if the Executive is willing that the bill should become a law, he would have no objection to giving it an early signature.—There would be, in such an event, no hesitation, no cause for hanging back. On the other hand, a determination to withhold his sanction would naturally induce him to delay returning the bill until he had written out his message. If, therefore, we hear nothing of Mr. Tyler's approval by the next mail, we may be morally certain that a day or two at furthest will bring information of the veto.

For our part, we have entertained little doubt of the President's action on the subject, for some time. The parasites and sycophants who have surrounded the palace and obtained the Executive ear ever since the late veto, have not failed to keep the whig party duly informed of Mr. Tyler's determination. The locofocos are as thoroughly enlightened as to the President's views and intentions, as they were when Mr. Benton went to the Senate Chamber prepared to hear hisses and other tokens of disapprobation on the occasion of the first veto. These gentry have exhibited a singular and most suspicious fore knowledge of President Tyler's opinions. While his political friends, while the party which placed him in power, and which might reasonably expect to be the recipients of his confidence, have been left in profound ignorance of the fate of the bill. The locofocos have all along given their positive assurances of a forthcoming veto. We believe them. They are the repositories of Mr. Tyler's sentiments, the exponents of his principles. The whigs can only *surmise*—the locofocos *know* the result. Mr. Rives' vote is, to our mind, a tolerably clear indication of what must be expected. He belongs to the conservative portion of that curious jumble of political contrarieties aptly designated by Mr. Clay as the "Kitchen Cabal," which have banded together in opposition to the leading objects of the session, and have, while calling themselves whigs, stoutly battled against nearly every whig measure. He has no idea of resisting John Tyler. *Mr. Rives* anticipates a veto and votes accordingly.

We are curious to see in what manner Mr. Tyler will explain this second interdict upon the popular will. Will it be opposition to a bank *per se*, or hostility to the agency power without the sanction of the States? We have no doubt it will be as ingenious a specimen of hair splitting and political metaphysics as a Virginia transcendentalist could desire. Fortified by the counsels of Professor Dew (or Due,) and aided by the profound lucubrations of Ritchie, we shall doubtless have a state paper as destitute of common sense, and replete with orphic sayings as Kent or Carlyle themselves might require. There is no such thing as foreshadowing the positions Mr. Tyler may assume: he has veered and whiffled already too often to enable plain thinking people to follow him. A Virginia abstractionist is something *sui generis*—his sublime unintelligibility is altogether too top-loftical and mystic for the apprehensions of ordinary folks.—Were this otherwise, the people might claim from Mr. Tyler, without undue presumption, some explanation of those emphatic passages in his inaugural message, which all save Virginia politicians, construed into a recommendation of a bank. We must, however, season our impatience for a while, and await coming events. We shall, no doubt, have the veto soon enough, and until then speculation as to its arguments, is little better than idle surmise.

BALL AT PASS CHRISTIAN.

The observations of "Candid" in Monday's Courier on this subject are ungenerous. Why should not the public be allowed to contribute to the alleviation of misery by the proceeds derived from innocent recreations, as well as by direct pecuniary contribution? It is a narrow minded and uncharitable spirit that would wish to restrict benevolence to the mite doled out by individual sympathy; when charity on a more extensive scale may be obtained, by uniting harmless amusement with the purest and most enobling pursuit. We trust that our citizens generally will patronize the ball at Pass Christian to take place on Friday next. The names of the committee of arrangements, at the head of which stands that of our respected mayor—are an ample guarantee that the proposed entertainment will be conducted in such a manner as to ensure the gratification of every subscriber, and that the proceeds will be exclusively devoted to the mitigation of sorrow and disease. We hope that the gentler sex—always active and emulous in a good cause—will grace the occasion with their presence. To them the committee look for sympathy and success, and we know that their powerful influence will not be wanting.

It is understood that a large number of gentlemen and ladies will be present from Mobile. This is well timed and proper. It is not long since that the Samaritan Society of New Orleans despatched a large number of its members to our sister city, at a time when the ravages of an epidemic were desolating Mobile, and we believe the testimony to be unanimous in favor of the immense benefit derived from their untiring exertions and fearless benevolence. The Mobilians have now an opportunity of gracefully reciprocating the obligation. Will they suffer it to pass by unheeded? We do not believe it.

Health of the City.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 42; of which 30 were yellow fever.

Report of the Charity Hospital.—During the 24 hours ending yesterday evening at 6 o'clock:
Admissions 27, of which 22 yellow fever.
Discharges 11 " 5 do.
Deaths, 14 " 13 do.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 385.

We learn with pleasure that Mlle. Calve is somewhat better, though her symptoms were for some time alarming. It is now said her disease is not yellow fever.

We are indebted to Mr. Gyles, the polite and attentive clerk of the steamer *Baton Rouge*, for late Natchez and Vicksburg papers.

At a municipal election in Savannah held a few days ago, the whigs succeeded in elected 11 out of 14 members of the Council.

The river has risen about a foot opposite Grand Gulf. The Ohio has risen 15 inches.

Naval.—The United States sloop of war *Levant*, left Pensacola for the Navy-yard on the 4th instant. Several slight cases of fever had occurred, and the Commander had shifted his quarters, in order to be nearer the hospital.

Marcus Morton, the once successful and fifteen times beaten candidate for governor, has been nominated once more by the locofocos of Massachusetts. Is not Judge Morton tired of being drubbed.

The Dramatic Mirror.—We have received several numbers of a new weekly paper edited by an old friend of ours, James Rees, Esq., well known for his dramatic taste and predilections. It bids fair to be conducted with spirit, taste and industry, and will, we hope, succeed.

The cotton crops in Claiborne county, (Miss.) will be very short. The army worm has committed great ravages in that section of the country. Last year they destroyed the leaves, but this year they cut the stock and limbs. The crop has likewise been injured by frequent showers of rain.

Natchez Under the Hill.—According to the Natchez *Courier*, "Natchez Under the Hill" is becoming quite regenerated. A number of fine fireproof ware-houses, brick residences, hotels, &c., have sprung up where lately a few scattered fragments attested the tornado's fury. This is a proof of the indomitable spirit of perseverance of the inhabitants of Natchez.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Edward Brooks, Collector of the Customs at Detroit, Michigan.

The Ancient Regime.—This latest of the popular productions of that eminently prolific author, James, has been politely handed us by Messrs. Norman, Steel and Co. We have read enough of the work to announce it as one of his best. ... He has chosen a gentler but a more arduous sphere for his teeming fictions, yet he is not less triumphant in this novel than he has been in the stories of war, chivalry and romance he has time and again given to the public. He has striven successfully to depict the finer shades of character and feeling, rather than the broad contrasts and bold outlines which the novelist usually seeks to present. We have no doubt the "Ancient Regime" will be popular with every tasteful reader.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Havana papers of the 1st inst. contain late advices from South America. We translate the principal items:

Venezuela, August 10, 1841.

Senor Don Lino de Pombo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of New Grenada to that of Venezuela, had arrived and been duly recognized.

New Grenada.

The insurrections in the southern part of the Republic still continue, and have occasioned much consternation among the inhabitants. The Commander-in-Chief of the third division, informs the Secretary of War that the infamous robbers in the vicinity of Popayan, have committed the most atrocious depredations on the persons and property of the people, and though they have been routed and driven beyond the Paramo, the desolation and destruction they have caused are almost irreparable. The people of Papayan were in complete despair, and under apprehensions of fresh revolts.

The Governor of the province of Neiva states to the Secretary of War, that the farms and dwellings of the friends of order have been destroyed and laid waste by the rebels under Sanchez; they have despoiled the churches and robbed them of every article of value, and have compelled the inhabitants to furnish to their lawless troops the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Caraccas, June 20, 1841.

The Bank of Caraccas has begun to discount, to the great relief and benefit of the commercial men and citizens generally. The National Bank recently established will not be opened until September or October.

Indiana Election.—Full returns of the recent election give the following result:

	Whigs.	L. F.
Senators, one vacancy,	28	21
House of Representatives,	46	54
	74	75

The vacancy to be filled is in Marion county. If the whigs should succeed, of which there is not much doubt, parties will be equally balanced in the next Legislature of Indiana.

Bank of the United States.—A General Assignment.—This morning the Directors of the Bank of the United States made a general assignment of all its effects to James Robertson, President; Mr. Newbold, Director; Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware; Herman Cope, Assistant Cashier, and Mr. Taylor, Acting Cashier.

The first three named assignees will receive $1,500 per annum; the two latter, $4,000. We have not at this moment time for remark.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Rumored attempt to rescue McLeod.—*Great Hoax.*—On the 27th ult says the Utica Democrat, we understand, letters were received by the sheriff and first judge of this county, residing at Whitestown, from the Governor and Secretary of this state, informing them that authentic information had been received at the seat of government that a body of about three hundred men from Canada were to rendezvous on the evening of the 27th, in the town of Marcy, adjoining Whitestown, opposite on the north side of the Mohawk and make an attempt to rescue McLeod and conduct him to Canada. The sheriff immediately called out the inhabitants, mustered all the arms and ammunition in the place, shotted the guns and placed a guard around the jail. He also sent to Utica and procured more arms and ammunition, and the armed posse guarded the jail bravely and manfully until morning, but no attempt was made; no foe appeared; and no trace of the invaders discovered. "Order reigns at Warsaw." The country is quiet. The jail is well defended, and a strict guard will be maintained in future.

From the Concordia Intelligencer.

ADDRESS

To the People of the State of Louisiana:
Fellow citizens:

The undersigned were appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Concordia, held at Vidalia on the 7th day of August, 1841, as a committee to address you upon the subject of the continual interference with our rights by certain citizens of Ohio and other non-slave-holding states, the evils growing therefrom, and the remedial measures and conduct most expedient to be adopted by us.

In complying with this request, it is alone contemplated to place before you substantial and important facts and considerations, without any embellishment of fancy.

The first law of nature is that of self-preservation, and the most important duty flowing therefrom, is the protection and maintenance of our rights both personal and political. Among the most important rights, either personal or political, we would place the right of property; its acquisition is the result of much toil and labor, its security should be the result of the social compact. In all social communities, the security of our persons and property is the keystone, the very chapter of the column; and when it rests upon a doubtful or precarious basis, there can be no prospect other than that of ruin and disorganization. The right of possessing slaves is guaranteed to the slave-holding States by the Constitution itself; the great national compact—that sacred instrument which gives stability and unity to this great confederation of States. The maintenance of this peculiar institution of the South is the result of the compromise, and every citizen in every State of this Union, is solemnly pledged to preserve it inviolate.

This right, the right of holding property in slaves, we conceive, has been unjustly and unkindly violated by a portion of the citizens of the State of Ohio and other non-slaveholding States. They have, with impunity, wrested from our possession (and asserted their right to do so,) our slaves; and this course has been steadily and systematically pursued towards us for years, notwithstanding our repeated remonstrances—yea, this aggression on our rights does not stop here—a high judicial officer of the State of Ohio has given the opinion from the bench that the moment the foot of a slave touches the soil of Ohio, he is free. This *solemn* opinion has been pronounced by a high dignitary of the State, and yet we are told by certain of her citizens that it is but a small portion that profess those opinions. If those fanatics are indeed but a small portion of the community—if their acts of violence and wrong are condemned by a majority of the State, how is it that they allow a band of robbers within their limits to prey upon the property of a sister State, and that a portion of the judiciary of the State stand ready to pronounce the theft not only legal, but benevolent and praiseworthy.

By what process of reasoning are we to arrive at a conviction of their sincerity. If there is no security for our property when within their limits, with what show of reason can they expect from us the protection of theirs within our. Is it not opposed both to reason and sound policy.

We have always cherished for Ohio the kindest feelings; we have admired her for the steady industry and eminent talents of her sons, and we would rejoice ever to cherish those feelings. But human patience and forbearance have their bounds.

These wrongs should cease; wrongs that cannot be inflicted but by trampling upon the sacred parchment of the Constitution. We appeal to the magnanimity of her citizens whether our complaints are groundless. If, then, they are not, have we not reason to expect that the majority in the State will, if they cannot frown down such unholy and piratical practices, frame laws and enforce them competent to suppress those outrages; we ask it of the people of Ohio in the spirit of kindness, as members of the same family, as brothers—may we never have to demand of them as strangers.

What is the course that those misguided fanatics are pursuing towards us? Their emissaries penetrate every river and bayou of our country, concocting and forwarding their nefarious designs. Their emissaries are often the very mechanics that labor upon our plantations, and they should be closely and narrowly watched. We do not mean to apply this remark to all of that respectable body of men—there are many among them that would condemn such an act. We merely allude to those who are disposed to resort with our negroes rather than with their brother mechanics; we have known several instances of this kind in our immediate vicinity. One was a brick mason, the balance carpenters. There is another class among us that we conceive dangerous; we allude to our free black population. They are dangerous for the reason that they can hold close and secret conversation with our slaves, without exciting suspicion. Because, when we find two negroes in close conversation in our streets, no one thinks of enquiring if one is bond or the other free. Thus it is that the most dangerous doctrines are instilled, and the most dangerous schemes projected. All intercourse between a white man and our slaves must be in secret conclave. The shadows of night must conceal their hellish purpose.

But above all we view as an evil yet more dangerous to the institutions of the South the employment of free persons of color on board of our steamboats, whereby the free negro and the slave are brought frequently together.

The elements of mischief are as deeply implanted in the one as the other, and we should at once resort to conservative measures and restrict such intercourse. This is the great artery through which you may be sure the abolitionists circulate their incendiary publications.

Another fruitful source of insurrectionary plans and movements is the *night meetings* that are pretendingly held for religious purposes, without the presence of any white man; and, indeed, we consider them dangerous under any circumstances, and they should be strictly prohibited. These meetings were the precursors of the South Hampton insurrection, and one of their negro divines was the ring leader of the gang.—His hands were deeply dyed with the blood shed in that rebellion. We know how painful to every benevolent bosom is the idea that our slaves are to be deprived of religious instruction—let these instructions be imparted alone on the Sabbath, and in the presence of their masters or overseers. And now what has been the effect of this unholy warfare upon the institutions of the South—what have the abolitionists achieved? We have had to deny bitterly innocent recreation to our negroes, and we will have to restrict them in the privilege of religious instruction; we have had to expel from our borders the free black man, who had lived with us for years, and who, by frugality and industry, had accumulated around him all the comforts and conveniences of home; all this they have to leave and made of those returning a country they have left in disgust; and where, as we have heard, many of them, a...) their condition was five-fold more degraded and miserable than here. Many of them have formed connections with our slaves and have had their families of children—now, by a stern and imperious necessity, they have either to sell themselves into bondage or else leave for ever all those that are dear to them, with deep and heart-felt execrations upon the heads of those miserable fanatics, who have produced the separation.

And, now, in conclusion, fellow citizens, let us consider the measures and course of conduct to be adopted by us, in order to protect our rights, and to circumvent and defeat the designs of these deluded fanatics.

We should rigidly enforce the several acts of our legislature relative to the general police of negroes in the state of Louisiana. We should adopt rules for their management upon our plantations, calculated to attach them to their masters and to themselves, and prohibit any intercourse with slaves of other or adjoining plantations, and when allowed to absent themselves from their homes, they should invariably be provided with a permission to that effect. Care should be had in entrusting the slave with fire arms, and whenever it is done for the purpose of hunting, we should state in our permission that it is not to extend beyond the limits of the plantation of the owner. By the first section of the act of the 21st December, 1814 concerning the police of slaves, every person being the proprietor of a plantation, or acting for the proprietor, is required to have permanently upon the plantation, a white person for each and every thirty slaves attached to the same. We should see this law enforced in every instance, and our parish judges in the execution of their duty, required of them by the second section of the act, should visit every plantation in order to secure the faithful execution of the above section. It has come to our knowledge, in several instances, where the proprietors are non residents, that they have left the entire control and management of their plantations with the slaves, grossly violating all law, contributing greatly to the injury and annoyance of their neighbors, and offering every opportunity for the secret visits of those incendiaries whose delight is to tamper with our slaves.

We have before alluded to the danger of a free intercourse between our slaves and the free colored population. There, too, we must apply the remedy provided by our legislature. By the act of March 16, 1830, it is enacted that all free negroes, mulattoes, or other free persons of color who have come into this state since the first day of January, 1825, in violation of the act of 14th April, 1807, shall be arrested and proceeded against before any judge or justice of the peace, and upon due proof being made, they shall be ordered to depart from the state within sixty days, and should they be found in any parish of this state after the period assigned for their departure, they are to suffer one years' imprisonment at hard labor; and on failure to depart within thirty days after the expiration of their imprisonment, they are liable to imprisonment at hard labor for life. This act applies as well to free negroes attached to any vessel in any capacity, coming to the state, as to those residing here, and are required to depart within the thirty days. These are some of the most important provisions of the act to which we cannot too earnestly call the attention of our fellow-citizens. By a rigid enforcement of these laws, a watchful eye upon those white miscreants who seek to infringe them, and whenever detected, by a prompt and severe punishment, we can hold our property safe from their designs, and laugh with scorn at their impotent machinations at home.

GEO. C. McWHORTER.
WM. L. POINDEXTER.
JAMES DUNLAP.
WALTON P. SMITH.
J. L. BLOXSOM.
Committee.

Vidalia, Parish of Concordia, La., Sept. 9, 1841.

DIED—Yesterday, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Edward Hollander. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, Bienville street, between Burgundy and Rampart.

LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the company held on the evening of Tuesday the 7th Sept 1841 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. ...

W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court. ...

P. LE BLANC, Dep. Clerk.

New-Orleans Improvement and Banking Company vs. V. Heavin. PARISH COURT ... V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

LEECHES.

RECEIVED, a new assortment of the very best Leeches, for wholesale and retail ... at Rossa's drug store, near the Steam Ferry boat landing, in Lafayette.

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by the Rubicon from Havre, a fine assortment of Swedish and Hungary Leeches ... at the General Depot, No. 46 Barrack street, between Conde and Old Levee.

N. B.—The indigent can obtain them gratis if they furnish an order given by one of the physicians known to the establishment.

The depot will be constantly supplied and prices never vary.

TO HIRE from the 1st of October next, the large three story store situated No. 71 Chartres street ... A. DIMITRY.

FALL DRY GOODS FOR CASH.—The subscribers have on hand, and are now receiving per ships Arkansas, Queen Victoria and B. Mezick, the following goods which they offer for sale for cash: ... PEET & NORTH, 13 Chartres street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Secret Foe, an historical novel, by Miss Ellen Pickering, author of "Nan Darrell," "The Fright," "The Quiet Husband," "Who Shall be Heir," in 2 vols.

The Secretary of Macchiavelli, or the Siege of Florence, an historical romance, by Daniel McCarthy, Esq., in 2 vols.

Lives of Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of Italy, by Mrs. Shelly, Sir D. Brewster, James Montgomery, and others, in 2 vols.

Barnaby Rudge, No 11.

Charles Richardson's New English Dictionary, in 2 vols, 4to, London edition. Just received and for sale by McKEAN & CASEY, cor Camp and Common st.

NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED.

THE SECRET FOE, an historical novel, by Miss Ellen Pickering ... For sale by F. JOHNS & Co, Corner of St Charles and Common streets.

FRESH GARDEN, FARM AND FLOWER SEEDS. Warranted the growth of 1841. ... W. DINN, 11 Common street, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. ... LELIEVRE, corner Royal and St. Anne streets.

OLD CABLES AND CANVASS, HALF WORN.—Wanted ... R. POUVEREIN, Corner Royal and Dumaine.

CANVASS—100 pieces English canvass ... O. BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

Store to Rent ... JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st.

SALE OF MILCH COWS.

JAMES' NEW NOVEL.—The Ancient Regime, a Tale, by J. P. R. James ... McKEAN & CASEY, Corner Camp and Common st.

JAMES' NEW NOVEL—THE ANCIENT REGIME. ... E. JOHNS & Co, Stationers Hall, Corner of St. Charles and Common st.

JAMES' NEW NOVEL.—Ancient Regime ... NORMAN, STEEL & Co., 14 Camp st.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

No. 81 Chartres Street, N. O. Bee Office.

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

And every other description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

New Orleans, June 18, 1841.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Passed in the Twenty-seventh Congress, and approved by the President, Printed in pamphlet form, Will be ready for sale at 12 o'clock, At Cuans' Literary Depot, and at this Office.

THE FISCAL BANK BILL

As it passed Congress with the ayes and noes And President Tyler's objections thereto, Printed in pamphlet form. For sale at Curn's and at the office of the Bee.

THE COPARTNERSHIP formerly existing under the firm of C. Rodner & Lahon, is dissolved by mutual consent ... C. RODNER & LAHON.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE AT NEW YORK.

THE MISSES HAVENS receive young ladies as boarding and day scholars, at the residence of their father, B. Haynes, Esq., No. 22 Lafayette Place, New York. ...

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ORLEANS. ...

D. J. RICARDO, Secretary.

SALES AT AUCTION.

HEAD QUARTERS, New Orleans, August 9th, 1841. GENERAL ORDER No. 13. ... By order of the Commander in Chief, PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Adjutant and Inspector General.

MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY COMPANY. Commencing Friday, Sept. 10th, 1841. ... By Order of the Board, J. WEATHERBURN SMITH.

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by late arrivals a fine assortment of Hungarian and Spanish leeches, for sale ... at the General Entrepot, Barrack street, No. 36 ...

NOTICE—REMOVAL.—No. 36 Camp street having been consumed by fire, we have temporarily located our counting room at No. 40 Common street, opposite the City Hotel. ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON. Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans. ...

BANK NOTES LOST. ... JOHN SMITH.

GLOBE HOTEL. ...

LAFAYETTE DRUG STORE. ...

HARDWARE AT COST. ... ALEXANDER KIRKMAN & Co.

A. A. PEYCHAUD, 108 Royal st.