NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1841.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending Saturday at noon, was 30; of which 16 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the burials in the following cemeteries:

	Yellow Fever.	
Potter's Field,	15	11
Catholic,	2	0
St. Patrick's,	2	1
Protestant,	1	1
	20	16

The total mortality for the week was 151, of which 33 were of yellow fever.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending on Saturday evening:

Admissions 10, of which	5 yellow fever.	
Discharges	9 "	7 of yellow fever.
Deaths,	5	all of yellow fever.

During the 24 hours ending yesterday evening:

Admissions 13, of which	8 yellow fever.	
Discharges	5,	3 "
Deaths	7, all of yellow fever.	

Number of patients remaining, 322.

The following summary exhibits the state of the Hospital during the past week:

	Adm'd.	Disch'd.	Died.
Yellow Fever,	68	27	32
Intermittent,	14	9	0
Other diseases,	31	23	2
Total,	113	59	35

Choctaws and Hospitalks, with 200 Indian followers, consisting principally of Micasukies, arrived here yesterday, in the brig L. Copeland and steamer Jas. Adams, from Tampa Bay. The officers accompanying the party are Capt. Seawell, Lieut. Britton, and Dr. Walker, of the 7th Infantry. The Indians will proceed on the journey to their destination in Arkansas, in the steamer Little Rock, this evening. Colonel Worth is in great hopes of closing the campaign before long. Tiger tail and the Prophet are the only chiefs now remaining on the field, and strong hopes are entertained of their submission.

☞ We understand a new journal was issued on Saturday, entitled the *Evening Post*. The *Pic* spoken of very favorably. We have not yet seen a copy.

Elections.—At an election for Alderman of the 1st ward, 1st Municipality, vice Mr. John Davis, resigned, Mr. Adelard Blouin was chosen by the following vote:

For Blouin,	56
For Crossman,	54
Majority,	2

YELLOW FEVER.—That ill-fated town is still sorely afflicted by the epidemic. The latest accounts show that the disease was steadily on the increase. After stating that nearly twenty new cases had occurred on the 13th inst, the *Sentinel* says: "We are decidedly of opinion that the disease is greatly on the increase, and we would not be much surprised, if it would not leave a dozen men in the city without a "turn," if trust should keep away for three weeks longer."

☞ There was a rousing whig meeting in Mobile on Friday night last, at which a committee appointed at a previous meeting reported a preamble and resolutions couched in forcible and eloquent language.—The course of President TYLER is unequivocally condemned; that of Mr. WEBSTER is considered justifiable, and that pursued by the retiring members of the cabinet is vindicated as alike due to proper self-respect and dignity. The 4th resolution is as follows:

6. *Resolved*, That the Hon. HENRY CLAY deserves the special approbation and gratitude of the country, for his able, consistent and indefatigable exertions in carrying through the National Legislature, at the late extra session, the great measures of Whig reform, and that in his conduct on this as on every previous occasion of his life, we recognise the true patriot, the distinguished orator, and the able statesman.

MARYLAND.—The returns are yet incomplete, but we think favorable to the election of FRANK THOMAS, the Locofoco candidate for Governor. Returns, not entire from 14 counties give him 1923 majority. Baltimore city alone contributes 1048 to this amount.—The counties to be heard from gave in November last a little over 3,200 majority to Harrison. Our readers may therefore estimate the probabilities as well as ourselves.

The House of Delegates has been probably revolutionized; the locofocos have gained some 12 or 15 members.

As usual the vote shows a diminution on the whig side, with no corresponding increase on the part of the locofocos.

☞ Speaking of the Maryland elections, the Charleston *Courier* says: "Rumor says that like elections will probably attend the campaigns in New-York and Pennsylvania, and if so, that Mr. VAN BUREN will certainly be the locofoco nominee for the next Presidency."

Mr. Cushing of Mass, has published an address to his constituents in which he reviews the proceedings of the extra session, and gives a history of his own conduct during that period. He, of course, defends Mr. Tyler, and disapproves of the whig address. We may notice his publication hereafter.

☞ The Albemarle election for a representative in the Virginia House of Delegates, has terminated in the choice of Alex. Rives, Esq. (whig) by 17 majority, over his locofoco competitor. The vote was small. Gov. Gilmer showed his hands, by voting openly for the locofoco candidate. This is the man who calls himself "every inch a whig," and who is be-puffed and be-praised, by the adherents of Mr. Tyler.

FRANCIS GRANGER has been nominated for Congress in the Ontario district, New York. It may be remembered that Mr. Greig, the late member, resigned that he might be returned.

CONSCRIPTS ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT FULTON.—We learn from the New-York Journals that on the 5th inst., the U. S. steam frigate Fulton proceeded to the lower bay for the purpose of trying the strength of her "reamed up" 42 gun, to carry a 64 lb. shot or shell. In the course of the experiments the gun burst, killing two seamen, named Sidney Stowman and Joseph Philbrook, and dreadfully wounding six others. A part of the gun went forty feet off, carrying away the dispensary, purser's store-room and iron stanchions, and staving in both starboard upon chimneys. Lieut. Strong was hurled 15 feet into the air, falling on the hammock netting, without material injury.

M'LEOD'S TRIAL.

First day.—The proceedings of the 1st day were of little importance. The prisoner was formally arraigned, the jury empannelled, and the case opened by the Attorney General of the State, Mr. Hall.

Second day.—The interest of the trial was on the increase. A number of witnesses were examined, many of whom testified to the killing of Durfee.—None of them could indicate McLeod as the murderer. Capt. Appleby of the Caroline testified, that he came out of the cabin on the night of the attack, some one struck at him with a sword,—*he believed this man to be McLeod* but on the cross-examination said he was not positive.

Third day.—An individual named Charles Pauke, was examined. His testimony is clear and positive as far as it goes. He swears positively that he saw both McLeod and Capt. Drew embark in the expedition against the *Caroline*. Others testify, that they saw McLeod at Chippewa on the night the steamboat was burnt. A witness named Myers though keenly cross-examined, stated having heard McLeod boast of killing Durfee, and that he pulled out his sword, saying "there's the blood of a ——I Yankee"——the weapon being stained with blood.

It is clear enough that the evidence thus far is overwhelmingly against the prisoner. A number of witnesses for the prosecution yet remain, whose testimony, it is presumed, will corroborate that already given.—What weight of evidence will be urged on the defence is yet to be seen. We hardly think a verdict of acquittal can follow the trial, though it is quite possible the jury may not agree.

☞ THE MOBILE THEATRE opens on the 1st proximo.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Saturday's mail brought accounts of the arrival of the steamship Acadia at Boston on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The Acadia brought 100 passengers, and though her voyage was an average one, it was made by forcibly [illegible] weather and contrary winds.

The news is not of extreme importance, though considerable interesting. The state of public feeling in France is perhaps the most prominent intelligence.—Much excitement has been occasioned by apprehensions—happily an abortive one—to assassinate the Duke of Aumale, 3d son of Louis Philip. In England some parliamentary debate had arisen on the case of McLeod.

The advices respecting the harvest in England are not so unfavorable as was anticipated, the greater part of the corn having been housed and free from danger. The ports had been opened for the admission of foreign grain free of duty, and immense quantities were pouring in. Prices, however, were on the decline, and a rise in the duties was looked for in a fortnight at the farthest.

Although the cotton market had been somewhat brisker and the sales tolerably large, still the immense stock on hand was altogether beyond the demand, and prices had in consequence undergone a further depreciation.

The old banking house of Hobhouse & co at Bath, had stopped payment, and its liabilities are, however, not very extensive.

Despatches, from the American Minister at the Court of St. James are received by this arrival.

ENGLAND.

Sir Charles Bagot has been appointed Governor General at Canada, in place of Lord Sydenham resigned, and since deceased.

Proceedings of Parliament.—On the 16th inst. Sir Robert Peel made a short speech in which he stated his intentions. He would adopt the estimates of Ministers—the existing Poor Law would be continued to the 31st of next July. The total amount of supplies temporarily necessary would be about two and a half millions. The subsequent proceedings are of little interest.

England and the United States.—The following are the remarks of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the 17th inst. He said:

The question in dispute between this country and America does bear in some of its aspects a character which I should gladly see changed. When my noble friend, the late Secretary of State of Foreign affairs, offered his opinion on the subject to the American Secretary of State, communications arose between them which left it clear that the executive Government of this country and the Government of the United States were agreed as to the character and extent of the difference subsisting between them, and sure I am that an impartial and intelligent person, looking at the circumstances of the case, can do other wise than come to the conclusion that the matter in question must be regarded in the light of a difference between nation and nation, and in no respect of private wrong. It however, happened that the tribunals of the State of New York viewed the question in a different light, and such a view, as if persevered in, could not fail, in my opinion, to prove destructive of all amicable relations between independent countries. If questions of that nature are to be left to the ordinary tribunals which administer justice internally amongst the subjects of the country of a state—the laws of the ordinaments of the countries where such unhappy or controversy arise are not to settle the matter according to the received principles of international law, then, I conceive there must be an end to that understanding upon which peaceable relations can alone be founded.

I have no hesitation in saying, that if any court of law assumed itself the power or the right of determining such questions, a proceeding of that nature must have the effect of placing the amicable relations previously subsisting between the two countries in the utmost peril. Considering then that this question is one which ought to be settled by the two executive Governments, and by them alone, I hold it to be highly desirable that any thing of this nature should be [illegible] the decision or consideration of any of the ordinary tribunals of either country. If at the commencement of the Spanish war Sir Graham Moore—previous to the formal declaration of hostilities—had captured, suppose, a Spanish frigate, and that he was arrested, it would be equally as competent to the Spanish tribunals to consider his conduct as to their authority and try him for piracy as it was to the New York tribunals to hold a British subject answerable to them for the conduct pursued with reference to the Caroline steam vessel.

Between my noble friend the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Webster there happily existed an entire accordance of opinion as to the capture of the Caroline, and I am sure that the President of the United States will see the necessity of preventing the occurrence of similar events in future. If there be any intention of maintaining amicable relations with this country, I am sure it will be felt as fully by the American Government as it has been by the Government of England, that proceedings of the nature of that to which I have been just alluding cannot be repeated, and ought not to be persevered in. The Governments of both countries being thus agreed, there cannot, I imagine, arise between them any cause of war. There cannot, I should hope be any cause of difference between two countries where there so evidently exists a strong desire to maintain peace.

Sir Robert Peel, the new prime minister, replied to Lord John Russell.

With respect to our relations with the United States, (he said) I view the existing state of them, as the noble lord, with great anxiety. It appears to be so manifestly the interest of these two great countries united together by so many ties, by the community of language, and the community of interest, to maintain peace—so little can be gained by war, that the sound which one utters in the other is reflected back on the hand which makes it, and it cannot but hope that the prevailing good sense of each community will influence the Government of each (if the Government of each wants such admonitions aid) and that, upon the whole, the result will be the maintainance of amicable relations. I say no more; that is my sincere desire. Yet, at the same time, I feel also the obligation of making no concession affecting the independence or the honor of this country for the purpose of purchasing temporary tranquility.—(Loud cheering.)

FRANCE.

The attempt to assassinate one of the Royal Family had naturally occasioned great excitement. It appears that the Duke d'Aumale had just arrived at Paris from Marseilles and proceeding at the head of his regiment together with his three brothers, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Montpelier, an assassin named Pappard discharged a pistol at him—fortunately, the shot did not take effect on the Duke, but killed the horse on which Colonel Le Valliant was riding, and severely wounded that officer. Pappard was immediately secured. The Duke of Aumale received every testimonial of affection from the surrounding populace, being repeatedly cheered, &c.

Riots, disorder and bloodshed had occurred in the South of France, on account of taking the census.—At Clairemont the people fired on the military killing and wounding several. The riots were at length put down by the troops.

Hottinger, the celebrated banker of Paris died on the 10th ult.

FRENCH AFRICA.

Toulon, September 11 (received the 15th.) The Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine. The situation of the provinces of the West is continually improving; 10,000 Medjehers are now on our side, and thanks to their medium, Mostaganem attends with supplies. The submission of the Bordjas, who have sent in hostages, is considered as likely to take place soon; and their example will necessarily bring about the surrender of the Douairs and Sinclas, are asking for leave to return.—There is no longer any talk of Abd-el-Kader, who is reduced to no obstacle to these desertions, and it is hence confirmed that the autumn campaign will subdue him completely. There is nothing new from Mahon.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The news from these countries is of minor consequence. The Spanish government have permitted the return to Madrid of the infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family. This is considered a blow at Espartero's faction. Spain and Portugal are on the worst terms, and rupture between them is expected by many.

GREECE.

The new Greek ministry is at an end. Mavrocordato, worn out by the obstacles thrown in his way by King Otho, has decidedly resigned, and another cabinet had been formed. The affairs of Greece were daily becoming more complicated and the insurrection against the Bavarian rule was anticipated.

The advices from Holland, Austria and Prussia are insignificant.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 29th of August, state that the tribute to be paid by the Syrian Mountaineers had been fixed at £16,530. Sadi Bey was still in the Turkish capital.

Lord Ponsonby was about to leave Constantinople for England.

The Candian Insurrection was completely at an end, and Mustapha had returned to Candia.

EGYPT.

The Pasha, who was perfectly satisfied with the present position of affairs, was amusing himself in reading the Turkish translations of the correspondence relative to the affairs of the East, which he had received from London. He had caused one of his officers to be flogged to death in the very hall where he had promulgated the hatti-scherif of Gulhane, shortly after his submission.

SYRIA.

Things are represented to be in a very bad state in Syria. The mountaineers are quite unruly, and had begun to fight amongst themselves.

TEXAS.

By an arrival some Galveston papers of a late date were received on Saturday. The only news of consequence is the certainty of Gen'l Houston's election by 5,000 majority.

Gossip.—McDonald's majority will be over 3,000. The locofocos have cooled their heads on the legislature.

RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT

We are indebted to the Editors of the Boston Atlas for the following slip.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
Springfield, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 5.

BREAKFAST—COLLISION OF RAIL ROAD CARS.

This morning, the Eastern and Western passenger trains of the Western Rail Road, both going at great speed, met in the curve about four miles west of Westfield, and the effects were shocking and lamentable. Westfield is the place for meeting and passing, but as the train from the West was behind its time, the other train went on, the conductor hoping to arrive at the next turn out before meeting the other train. The baggage cars of each train were behind, of course bringing the passenger cars directly behind the locomotive and tender. The two locomotives and two or three passenger cars of each train were crushed to a complete wreck. The passengers were jammed and mashed together in the ruins in dreadful confusion.

We are informed that eighteen or twenty have limbs broken, and as many more are severely bruised and lacerated in various ways. Mr. Warren, the conductor of the train from the West, is thought mutilated, but his life is not yet despaired of. The engineer of that train escaped without much injury.—Mr. Moore, the conductor of the Springfield train narrowly escaped by jumping off. Mr. Taylor, the engineer of that train, is badly wounded. A young lady, niece of Major Whistler, is said to be dangerously hurt. Colonel Harney Chapin is much bruised, but not dangerously, as is now hoped.

The Rev. S. Elliot, an Episcopal clergyman from South Carolina, and family, left here this morn, were brought back to the United States Hotel this evening in sad condition. The ladies were not seriously hurt; but his two sons were wounded—one scalded and bruised, and the other had his leg broken above the knee.

These are all the particular cases of which we learned.

We are not sufficiently informed of the circumstances of this sad accident, to make any comment.

It is reported that Mr. Warren, mentioned above, died this morning. He was formerly conductor of the steamboat train to Norwich—subsequently clerk of the steamboat Worcester.

CLAY FESTIVAL.—Mr. Clay's friends in Kentucky invited him to a barbecue on the 7th inst. at Lexington, which he declines. We subjoin his letter.

ASHLAND, Sept. 25, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your friendly note, welcoming my arrival at home, and transmitting certain resolutions, adopted at a meeting of my fellow-citizens of Fayette county and the city of Lexington, proposing to distinguish my return from the recent extra session of congress, by manifestations of their confidence and esteem towards me. According to some of these resolutions, you do me the honor to invite me to the compliment of a public dinner on 7th proximo.

I receive, gentlemen with no ordinary sensibility, those testimonies of friendly consideration and public attachment. Proceeding from any community they would command a prompt expression of my respectful acknowledgments; but emanating, as they do, from my neighbors and my friends, affectionate and confiding for forty-one years duration, or their descendants and connections, I should be at a loss for adequate language to express the sentiments with which they inspire me. All I can offer, is the expression of my cordial thanks and assurance of my lasting gratitude.

I recognise, with pleasure, your superior discretion in declining a public entertainment; but the very ground on which you so kindly place the invitation renews the hope that you will kindly remove the reasons which compel me, with regret, to decline accepting your obliging invitation. An arduous session of congress has been followed by a long and fatiguing journey; and both make me intensely feel the want of repose. A barbacue, with public speaking the open air, and other usual incidents, would greatly add to my present exhaustion, if it did not produce more serious effects. I hope, therefore, that my fellow citizens, in lieu of a public festival, will agree to substitute that private, informal and friendly intercourse, so much more congenial with my feelings, and compatible with my health.

I offer you, gentlemen, assurances of the high regard and cordial esteem of

Your faithful friend,
And obt'l servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. E. Warfield, John Brand, Benj. Gratz, H. T. Duncan, Leslie Combs, Jas. F. Davis, C. D. Wing, H. I. Bodley, W. H. Richardson, John R. Dunlap, John Curd, and R. W. Dudley, Committee.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.—The N. Y. Courier in the course of some remarks respecting the appointment of John C. Spencer to this office, speaks of the gentleman in the following terms of high encomium:

Mr. John C. Spencer is a native of Albany and a lawyer, has no interest in New York, and but few equals in the nation. We believe him to be quite as honest as any other politician in the country, and we may almost say that we *know* him to be the most laborious and indefatigable business man in the Union—aye in the Union. With power of mind fully qualifying him for any position, he possesses ability of the rare character of industry, which has rarely if ever been witnessed. Whether at Albany or Washington, he will not only discharge promptly all the duties of his office and the duties of most of the clerks under him, but he will insist that the duties of all the other departments be discharged with equal promptness, or enter upon their discharge himself.—He is no respecter of persons; and the *President* and DANIEL WEBSTER will find the finger of John C. Spencer in their departments as well as his own, if they do not do all and a little more than any Executive or Secretary of State ever did before.

The *Courier* adds that his attainments and information admirably qualify him for the important station of the War Department.

LATEST DATES

New-York	Oct 7	Charleston	Sept 18
Boston	Oct 5	Savannah	Sept 16
Philadelphia	Oct 6	Baltimore	Sept 16
Washington	Oct 8	Mobile	Sept 17
Richmond	Oct 8	New-Orleans	Sept 11
Charleston	Oct 11	Havana	Aug 24
Havana	Sept 22	Liverpool	Aug 20
Houston	Oct 10	New-Orleans	Sept 1

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDAY NIGHT,
October 17, 1841.

The news by the steamship Acadia has had no material effect on our market. The only important transaction yesterday in Cotton, was a sale of 1,000 bales, to Speculators for the French market, which is a slight decline from our previous quotations are however nominative. As no such great change has as yet occurred to call for an alteration.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala*	
Ordinary,	5	Ordinary,	6
Working,	5	Working,	6
Middling Fair,	6	Middling Fair,	6
Fair,	7	Fair,	7
Good fair,	8	Good fair,	8
Good and fine,	9	Good and fine,	9

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 7.

Our Cotton market is of course unfavorably affected by the late news. Yesterday, a lot of 300 bales Charleston sold at 9½c; and to day, 9c had been refused last week. Exchange continues scarce—Paris 4 14c; 3 a 3 17½. London, 9½ a 10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF "THE BEE."

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 18, 1841.

Our last was under the date of the 3d instant by the last steamer. The week which followed was exceedingly dull in our Cotton market, and prices further declined 1 ⅛ d. The quantity offering was considerable, but the business for the week only amounted to 22,000 bales. During the present week ended last evening, we have had better and more general demand, and in the earlier part of the depression of the preceding week was to a great extent succeeded, but the market has become less sensitive to the act day or two, and sales cannot be effected without submitting to the reduction above mentioned. The business of the week amounted to 30,110 bales, of which 6720 were Upland, 20,390 Orleans, 1,000 Alabama, 2,000 Mobile, and 1,000 Florida, of 1,700 Upland, 1,000 Orleans, 1,000 Mobile, and 1,000 Florida, of which 1,000 were American. Some days last year 12,000 bales were American.

SEPT. 18.—Sales of Cotton have been made to day at 3/16 for Louisiana Orleans, and no there are really sellers at the prices of the day, prevent a lot yet at hand.

SEPT. 17.—The intelligence received from Paris on Wednesday last of the attempt upon the life of the King's sons, had rather depressed the spirits of the Cotton market, and a new theatre daily adverse to only 500 bales, but without any change in prices.

The Financials from Apalachicola have just arrived. The J. H. Shepherd, from New Orleans to this port, is hourly expected, having been spoken in the Channel.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 15.—Our cotton market still continues in the same dull state, and prices rather looking down sides that other way.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 7.—The prices of Cotton and Indigo of nearly all articles have been gradually declining, so that some days ago we bought a lot of good inf. at 34 s. and inferior assortments may be had at still and probably lower. All importations have left a large stock on hand, and we cannot but congratulate ourselves that we have entirely kept out of them. Our stock of American is at present 17,000 bales, of which 4,000 are in warehouse, and together 22,000 bales. The new crop will find a very heavy stock of the old one in warehouse.

Our last account from Liverpool and Havre do not report any decline but in the market, which is always sufficient to paralyze our business here.

LIST OF VESSELS

Loading, cleared, sailed and up for this port

COASTWISE PORTS.

Steam ship Alabama,	Wheeler	to sail Oct 12
	Natchez, Bailey	cleared Oct 7
	Neptune, Rollins	to sail Oct 10
	New York, Wright	cleared Oct 9
Ship Liverpool,	Ivy	cleared Oct 9
	Potos, Buckman	to sail Oct 7
	Sulmarine, Wilson	cleared Oct 9
	Virginia, Sawyer	to sail Oct 9
	Mango a, Coles	to sail Oct 9
	Tyne, Byers	cleared Oct 9
	Hydra, Page	cleared Oct 9
	Fairfield, Wilson	to sail Oct 9
	Wales Watts	to sail Oct 9
	James Adams, Boston	cleared Oct 9
	Lucas, Colwell	to sail Oct 10
	Russell Lowe, Hooper	cleared Oct 9
	Barnstable, Hallett	to sail Oct 11
	St Croix, Emerson	cleared Oct 9
Ship Champion,	Brown	sailed Oct 9
	Alabama, Allen	to sail Oct 9
	Hector, Pease	cleared Sept 14
	Sarah Hall, Gerrish	cleared Sept 14
Barque Fox,	Merrihan	cleared Sept 14
Brig J Parsons,	Morris	cleared Sept 14
Ship Emerald,	Hall	cleared Oct 9
Brig Lucy,	Pierce	cleared Oct 9
Ship Tuford,	Barker	cleared Sept 14
	Majestic, Atkinson	cleared Sept 14
Ship Margaret,	Taylor	cleared Sept 14
Sat Lycurgus,	Lewis	cleared Sept 14

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ship Sea Lion,	Howes	sailed Aug 20
	Lima City, Sage	to sail Sept 10
	Ship Sagadahoc	to sail Sept 10
	Connecticut, Barker	to sail Sept 10
	Peter Parker	to sail Sept 10
	Sidney, Rich	to sail Sept 10
	Angelique, Hussey	to sail Sept 10
	Virginia, Hussey	to sail Sept 10
	Diamond, Foster	to sail Sept 10
	Lafayette, Tripp	to sail Sept 10
	Orleans, Thompson	to sail Sept 10
	Ann Davis, Neff	to sail Sept 10
Ship Rosalie,	Lee	sailed Sept 7
	Alice, Crowell	to sail Sept 10
	Hibernia, Hallowell	to sail Sept 10
	Gentleman, Morrill	to sail Sept 10
Ship Vaillant,	Orams	to sail Sept 10
	Moscow, Dean	to sail Sept 10
	Fredk. Gallatin, Sherman	to sail Sept 10
	Edward Lee, Gordon	to sail Sept 10
	Valle de Bravo, Pomeroy	to sail Sept 10
Ship Elsinor,	Schroder	cleared Sept 7
Ship Michigan,	Burgess	sailed Aug 10
	Woodside, Wallace	to sail Sept 10
	George, Soule	to sail Sept 10
	Ann C Hill, Clapham	to sail Sept 10
	John Taylor, Mallet	to sail Sept 10
	Tallahassee, Osborne	sailed Sept 10
	Albany, Crapo	to sail Sept 10
	Scanton, Heath	to sail Sept 10
	Rivas, Gove	cleared Sept 10
	Tyrian, Jackson	to sail Sept 10
	Josephine	to sail Sept 10
	Tecumseh, Hyde	to sail Sept 10
	Albion, Taylor	to sail Sept 10
	Lion Mariner, Taylor	to sail Sept 10
	Greenville, Marsh	to sail Sept 10
	Internal Improvement	to sail Sept 10
	Queen, Robinson	to sail Sept 10
	Pharsalia, Wilson	to sail Sept 10
	Mary Ann, Horton	to sail Sept 10
Ship Ambassador,	Tyler	sailed Sept 10
	Charles Rodgers	loading Sept 10
	Martha Washington, Stevens	loading Sept 10
	Valparaiso, Lovell	sailed Sept 10
	Alecto, White	loading Sept 10
	Hercules, Cook	loading Sept 10
	Tennessee, Ware	loading Sept 10
	Tiger, Baker	loading Sept 10
Ship Margaret Forbes,	Prescott	sailed Aug 20

YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE FOR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS.

Corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, New Orleans.

THIS establishment, located by Madame BERRIER in 1839, was ceded by her in June, 1840, to Monsieur and Madame A. DESBRAYELLE (Miss R. Nelson) who have the high and honorable distinction of being the successors of formerly Professor and Professeur, under the patronage of distinguished families of the city. Madame DESBRAYELLE, assisted by a competent corps of Teachers, will teach English Grammar, Geography and History, Music, French Language, History of France, Universal History, Literature, Arithmetic, General notions of Geography and Astronomy, Philosophy and Astronomy, Great care is bestowed on the cultivation of Music, both vocal and instrumental.

The well known reputation of the school in the city, merits the attention of Parents, who are desirous that their children should receive a thorough and finished education. Public examinations are made take place annually, in the first Saturday in the month, and towards the end of May, a general examination, followed by a distribution of prizes.

$10 REWARD.—Runaway on the 12th inst. the negro ANTOINE or WILLIAM, aged 20 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, speaking French and English, of a very light complexion, large red lips, very light wool, a scar between the eyes, smaller than the other, having been bitten by a dog, speaks on the Roman, from a bale.

H. GERMAIN.

COFFEE HOUSE FOR SALE.—The Coffee house, corner of Canal and Lower streets. The house is well adapted for a family, or for boarding houses, said house has a good two or three story proprietor only reason for selling out is that he wishes to change to a new business. For further particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET.—The second and third stories of Gravier No. 8, Customhouse-street. Apply to

FROST & CO.
or S. Customhouse st.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the City and city of New Orleans—hereby certify that on the 3d July, 1841, I appointed Appraisers in the case of Bernard Lopez vs. Jean Baptiste Lopez, in the number and figures following, to wit: No. 14,281—Rebecca Isaac, vs. Jean P. Levy et al. Whereupon the motion of John C. Lanne, Esq. Attorney for defendant, upon publishing to the court the written examination and confession of judgment signed by the defendant, it is or, ered adjudged and decreed that the said Appraisers do be pronounced discharged from the parties, and that the plaintiff recover from the defendant the sum of three thousand dollars and costs of suit, with all the rights and privileges granted by law to such wife.

New Orleans, July 19th, 1841.

CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

Judgment entered in judgment, Docket D. page 18.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Parish Court of the City of New Orleans, on this 21st day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and in the sixty seventh year of the independence of the United States.

LOUIS R. COURTIN, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates—Succession of William Palmer, deceased. On Friday the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. by virtue of an order of this Court of Probate in and for this Parish, the undersigned Judge and Court will offer to public sale at the house situated at the corner of Bonne and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, in this Parish, the contents of a dry goods store, belonging to said succession.

Terms cash.

Parish of Jefferson, 6th October, 1841.

F. BUGUS, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates—Succession of Richard Clark and wife. On Thursday, the twenty first, 1841, at 12 o'clock, M. by virtue and in pursuance to a decree of the honorable the Court of Probates in and for the parish of Jefferson, I the undersigned Judge of said court, will offer for public sale at the house belonging to Andrew Thomas, in Fulton street, between Andrew and Josephine streets, city of Lafayette:

The movable effects and furniture belonging to the succession of the said deceased.

Terms cash.

Parish of Jefferson, 12th October, 1841.

F. BUGUS, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates—Succession of William Demouy, deceased—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said succession, to file their claims in the court of probates for the parish of Jefferson, within the delay of six months from the date of the first publication hereof.

Parish of Jefferson, 16th October, 1841.

F. BUGUS, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates—Succession of John Mackie, deceased—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have granted letters of Tutorship to the undersigned, for the person and property of the minor heirs of the deceased, and have taken the oath prescribed by law.

Parish of Jefferson, 15th October, 1841.

F. BUGUS, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates—Succession of Jean Baptiste Lopez, deceased—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have granted letters of Tutorship to the undersigned, for the person and property of the minor heirs of the deceased, and have taken the oath prescribed by law.

Parish of Jefferson, 15th October, 1841.

F. BUGUS, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, 1st Judicial District Court, [illegible] Morton, J. Lowe, [illegible] has certified to the Clerk of this Court, that [illegible] Levy are hereby notified to appear at the office of the undersigned, on the 1st day of November, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing a syndic in the place of [illegible] Lowe, who has left the State of Louisiana, and has not left any property, or any agent in this city, to represent his interests. Given under my hand, this 8th October, 1841.

W. LEWIS, Dep. Clk.

TO RENT.—A spacious three story dwelling house, in Side Walk, Lately occupied as a boarding house, opposite the railroad, between Lafayette and Delaware streets. Terms cheap.

Apply to M. Theodore Seghers corner side St. Louis street.

NEW ORLEANS & CARROLLTON RAILROAD.

Summer arrangement, to commence on the first Monday in March.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE WEEK DAYS.

From Carrollton.		From New Orleans.	
Horse Car at 6 o'clock,	A. M	Horse Car at 6 o'clock,	A. M
Locomotive "	"	Locomotive "	"
" "	"	" "	"
" "	"	" " 11	"
" " 11	"	" " 12	M.
" " 12	M.	" " 1	P. M.
" " 1	P. M.	" " 2	"
" " 2	"	" " 3	"
" " 3	"	" " 4	"
" " 4	"	" " 5	"
" " 5	"	" " 6	"

Winter Arrangements to commence on the second Monday in October.

Horse Car at 6 o'clock,	a. m.	Horse Car at 6 o'clock,	a. m.
Locomotive "	"	Locomotive "	"
" "	"	" " 11	"
" " 12	M.	" " 12	M.
" " 1	P. M.	" " 1	P. M.
" " 2	"	" " 2	"
" " 3	"	" " 3	"
" " 4	"	" " 4	"
" " 5	"	" " 5	"

During the time the Theatres are open, a horse car will leave Carrollton at 9½ P. M., and New Orleans at 11½ o'clock, P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

In addition to the week day arrangements, at 1 o'clock P. M. a car will commence to leave each and every intermediate hour, thus making a departure from each end every hour during the afternoon and evening.

Passengers must provide themselves with tickets, as the conductors have positive directions not to receive money in lieu thereof.

A car expressly for Ladies in each train.

THE LAFAYETTE CARS

Commence to leave the head of Jackson street—in summer at 6 o'clock, A. M., and in winter at 6½ o'clock, A. M. They commence to run in the morning of Canal and Bienville streets—in summer at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and in winter at 7 o'clock, A. M. after which they continue to leave each extremity half hour until 6½ o'clock, P. M. from Lafayette, and 7 o'clock, P. M. from Canal street, excepting 6½ o'clock from Canal street.

It is particularly requested that gentlemen without put their feet on the cushions, or mantels in the cars when ladies are present.

JOHN HAMPSON,
Agt. N. O. & C. R. R.

THE BOOK WITHOUT A NAME, he he—

THE book without a name, by Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, in two

The Polish and Atlantic souvenir for 1842, with 10 beautiful steel engravings.

The Illustrated Year complete in one volume.

A Treatise on the Law of set Off, with an appendix of Statutes, by Oliver L. Barbour, Esq., of the New York Bar, 1841.

Mock's medical jurisprudence last edition, in 2 vols

Wilson's Natural Histories for sale by Jas. Kane, 84 Baronne street, New Orleans.

Publisher's Notice, London, October, 1841.

Kane's Guide and Emigrant's Hand Book, 1841.

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Kane's Guide and Emigrant's Hand Book