NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1841.

We think our friend of the *Advertiser* a little hasty in some of his conclusions respecting the differences among the whigs in congress. There is no evidence of a design on the part of the "Rives' Clique," as he calls them—to build up a league of state banks to do the business of the government. There is no proof even of these being a "Rives Clique." Mr. Rives, it is true, opposed the clause in Mr. CLAY's bill granting to the proposed bank the power of establishing branches in the states, independently of their consent. Such a course was to be expected of him, and is in every respect consonant with his past political career. Mr. RIVES has been all his life a steady upholder in the constitutionality of a United States Bank, and only votes for it now, because his own scheme of a system of special deposite banks stands uncertain chance, and because by expunging the independent branching power from Mr. CLAY's bill, his constitutional scruples are satisfied. It is idle to suppose Mr. PRESTON a party to any faction hostile to Mr. CLAY. That distinguished statesman is the warm friend of the illustrious orator of the West; but like Mr. RIVES, he has been an uniform antagonist of a National Bank. Messrs. CRITTENDEN, BAYARD, BARROW, PORTER and the others unhesitatingly avow their entire belief in the constitutionality of a bank, but are unwilling to see the result jeoparded by a steadfast adhesion to the feature in Mr. CLAY's bill regarded as obnoxious to the executive. Such men are no more to be suspected of frustrating with Mr. RIVES for the purpose of achieving the ruin of Mr. CLAY and running Mr. TYLER a second time, than they are to be suspected of political suicide. Such would purely be the result of so infamous an intrigue, and we must have proof irrefragable before we give it the slightest credence.

It is, perhaps, true enough that Mr. HENRY A. WISE joined to two or three inpracticables from Virginia and Georgia, would be willing enough to sustain Mr. TYLER in the position which it is thought (for as yet all is surmise) he has taken, but the efforts of a little factious knot of designing members will scarcely prevail in the House, and we are certain must be endorsement in the Senate.

In these remarks we must be understood as maintaining the ground we originally assumed, viz: That every whig in congress ought to stick to principle, pass Mr. CLAY's bill, and let the executive "take the responsibility" of vetoing it, if he please. We rejoice that, in consequence of the determination of the locofocos to defeat Mr. RIVES' amendment, there is a prospect that the bill will come before the executive uncurtailed of its fair proportions, and that his firmness of purpose, and the sincerity of his attachment to the whig cause may be thereby tested—at the same time we respect the scruples of those who, either deterred by constitutional objections, or willing to avoid the danger of a Presidential veto, will vote for the amendment. We cannot say that we would rather lose the bank altogether, than obtain one not in every respect suited to our views, but we would rather that the action of congress should elicit a direct opinion from Mr. TYLER, before falling back as a last resort, on Mr. EWING's project. For much of the doubt and distrust existing on this subject, we hold the whig press in the Metropolis responsible. They have not taken the bull by the horns; they have *not* manfully stood by principle. They have unwittingly but yet culpably widened the breach between friends, by their lack of proper firmness and resolution.

☞ We trust that the existing statutes requiring all free persons of color who have not resided a certain time within the state, to report immediately, and preventing the introduction of this dangerous class, may be rigidly enforced. The cases of assault by negroes and mulattoes on white men are becoming alarmingly frequent. Scarcely a day elapses without some new example. The evil may in nine cases out of ten be traced to the free colored population, which is habitually insolent and insulting. The slave race are generally quiet and docile, and are only otherwise when instigated by their free brethren. We do trust that the police of the three municipalities will have a sharp look out for all colored persons who have acquired no legal title to a residence in the state; and that those who have been warned to depart, and have persisted in remaining, may be subjected to the severest penalties of the law.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs E. Johns & Co. for "Ten Thousand a Year," vol. 5th. As this glorious romance approaches the denouement, it deepens in interest and intensity.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Brigadier General WINFIELD SCOTT, Major General by Brevet, to be Major General June 25, vice Major Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, deceased.

OFFICIAL—TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1841.

Amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of Congress of 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, $35,681,337 53
Redeemed of those issues, 32,914,409 40
Leaving outstanding, $2,766,928 13
Issued under the act of 5 February, 1841, viz.
Prior to March 4 $673,681 32
Since March 4 4,049,319 70
4,723,031 02
Redeemed of that issue, $144,264 02
Leaving outstanding, 4,578,767 00
Making the aggregate outstanding on the 1st inst. $8,345,695 13

T. EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A case of SWARTWOUTING.—The New York *Tribune* says: "Several years since, Mr. Whitaker, the unexceptionable Post Master at Lima, Ind., was removed for the offence of whiggery, and *Oliver C. Wood*, a leading and violent locofoco, appointed in his stead. On the 14th of April last, Mr. Wood—disdaining like Parson Fisk, to hold office under a whig administration—stepped out very early in the morning, and has not since been heard of. He took the loose change in the post office for pocket money, and borrowed $42 out of one letter and $40 out of another, (and probably a good deal more) which he will doubtless pay when he returns. We believe he has since fallen under the remorseless guillotine of "Whig Proscription."

☞ Friends in power! be very careful that you do not, on any account, put men of uncertain principle in office."

GREENOUGH'S CHEMICAL OIL is spoken of in the highest terms by the Richmond *Compiler*. The light produced by burning the oil in a lamp is fine or six times as intense as that of sperm oil. It is free from danger or risk of explosion; the flame does not carbonize or char the wick, requires no snuffing or trimming during the longest night, and will not congeal at a temperature 20 degrees below zero. Its light, pure, strong and brilliant; and it is sold as cheap as sperm oil.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Frigate *Macedonian*, and Sloop of War *Warren*, sailed from Pensacola on the 9th inst., bound to Boston.

FINAL AGENT, says the Philadelphia *American* is the name of a new compound just got up for "hard" drinks at the East. It has entirely outrun the "Striped Pig."

New York Correspondence of the Bee.

New York, July 4, 1841.

By the steam packet Britannia, Capt. Cleeland, which arrived at Boston yesterday morning, we have files of English papers, London to the evening of the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th of June.

At the latest dates no intelligence had been received of the President steamship. In the House of Lords on the 10th of June, the inquiry was made whether Government had sent out any ships to look for that unfortunate vessel, to which it was responded that none had been sent, as there was no particular point to send them to.

A notice was posted in the Bristol Commercial rooms on the 9th June, that the Osprey, steamer, just arrived from Waterford, had seen off the Saltees, a large steam ship in distress, with loss of funnel and main mast. As we find no further mention of the matter in the papers down to the 18th, it is probable that this story, like many which preceded it, was pure fiction.

At Liverpool during the week ending the 11th June, there was rather a better demand for cotton, but there was no increase in prices, neither was there less offering. On the contrary, buyers could expect purchasers in fair and middling qualities on rather easier terms. Exporters took 1100 and speculators 700 bales American.

During the week ending the 18th, an improved demand was still manifested, and though quotations were nominally the same, the market might be considered as closing with more firmness than the preceding one. The imports of the week were 8,174 bales, and sales 26,100, among which were 70 Sea Island, stained, at 6½ a 10d; 5,500 upland 5 a 7 1-8, 19,430 New Orleans 5½ a 8d; and 4 450 Alabama 5½ a 8 1-4d. Stock in Liverpool, June 18, 549,900 bales—same time last year before, 378,400.

At Liverpool on the 18th, free from of all kind swas in fair request, and 1s. per sack and barrel dearer.—Some sales of United States flour in bond at 23s.

At London on the same date the finest American flour was saleable in bond at 24s; Canada free was scarce and dear, top price about 25s. There were some reports of sales during the previous week, but not generally credited by the commercial journals.

The only political news of importance is the defeat of ministers upon Sir Robert Peel's motion of want of confidence which prevailed by a majority of *one*. The consequence is that Parliament will be dissolved—positively says the London Globe on the 9th June, but not earlier. When Lord John Russell intimated that this would be the case, Sir Robert Peel relinquished his opposition to the granting of supplies.

Lord John Russell is about to be married to Lady Fanny Elliott, daughter of the Earl of Minto. Lord John is a widower, forty-nine years of age. Lady Fanny is in her 20th year.

The London Globe announces that Mr. Shiel is to be Judge Advocate, to succeed Sir Geo. Grey, who will have a seat in the Cabinet. The Hon. Fox Maule will succeed Mr. Shiel as Vice President of the Board of Trade; the office of under Secretary of State for the home department will be filled by Lord Seymour, now Secretary of the Board of Control.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of the Jews, has been negatived in the House of Lords by a vote of 58 to 54.

Astley's Amphitheatre was, for the third time, destroyed by fire, on the night of the 8th of June. Little or none of the property in the building was saved, with the exception of the stud of horses, and even three of them were burned. Mr. Ducrow, the lessee, and his family, with difficulty escaped from the burning pile, and his house-keeper, Elizabeth Brinton, perished in the flames. It is rather a singular coincidence that at the previous burning of three premises, a female also lost her life—Mrs. Astley. Ducrow's loss is stated at £10,000—no insurance. In addition to the Amphitheatre, their adjoining buildings were either burned or pulled down.

The Observer, the Court paper, announces that the important event which will make Prince Albert the second time a father, and may introduce to the world a future sovereign of the British Empire, is expected to take place at the end of September, or early in October. This announcement, we take it, may be considered as official.

The extensive commercial house of Grant & Co., Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are put down at £100,000.

Rear Admiral Sir Robert Barrie died in Lancashire on the 7th of June, aged 67. During the last war between Great Britain and the United States, he was in command of the Dragon, and was engaged in several of the actions on our coast. In 1819 he was appointed Resident Commissioner on the Canadian Lakes, and was Commodore at that station from 1827 until the naval establishment was broken up in 1834.

The young Queen of Spain, it is stated in the papers, is dan erously ill.

It is announced that the Pope having recognized the government of Queen Donna Maria of Austria, Russia and Prussia will follow the example.

A young Englishman was arrested at Bologne on the 23d of June while landing from the London packet, with a sort of an infernal machine in his possession, concealed in a basket. He said that he was a gunsmith and had invented the machine and he had come to offer it to the French government.

Letters from Constantinople state that the health of the young Sultan was giving way daily, and that there was but little hope entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. Maywood, formerly of the Philadelphia Theatre, is playing with considerable success at the Haymarket Theatre, London. A new comedy called "Bedford Castle, or the Scottish Gold Mine," has been produced for him to perform in. One of the characters in this piece was sustained by Henry Wallack.

Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated painter, died on the 1st of June, on his passage home from Egypt in the steam ship Oriental. The immediate cause of his death, it is understood, was the Syrian fever. He was in his 56th year.

There are no later accounts from China. One of the papers states as a rumor that Admiral Elliot, the redoubtable commander on that station, was to be rewarded for his services with the command of Plymouth Dock Yard.

The Austrian government has concluded a loan with the houses of Hope and Rothschild for 10,000,000 florins.

The plague still rages at Alexandria; the cases generally average from twelve to fifteen daily.

J. G. C.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN NOTTINGHAM.—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.—[From the correspondent of the London Globe.]—NOTTINGHAM, Thursday night.—My last account took the election up to Monday night, when Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Larpent were elected to be in Nottingham, and addressing the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night, when the Yellow flags were torn up by the Blues, and Mr Larpent himself struck as he was proceeding to his hotel. On Tuesday the bands and flags of both parties were out, and some conflicts of a most serious nature ensued. Many were severely injured and several stabbed in the contests. Towards evening it was evident that more mischief would be done than had already been. The first demonstration of it was from the Blues, who with a shower of stones smashed the windows of the Review Office, the Radical paper. One man was immediately apprehended by the police, in the act of throwing an immense bludgeon at the windows, and conveyed to the police office. The Review and Journal offices were threatened by each party with something worse than stones, and wherever the police appeared they were most shamefully beaten. The Mayor's windows were the last broken, and they were smashed by the Tories. It being ten o'clock at night, and the civil force being either worn out or disabled, a force was given for the military to be called out. The 3d Dragoons arrived at full troop, and the streets were immediately deserted. Police and soldiers guarded the buildings and patrolled the town all night, and quelled several disturbances. The magistrates on Thursday (this day) issued orders for the suppression of bands and flags, and declared they should prosecute all found assembling. Six or eight persons have been committed to jail for tumultuous assemblage and breaking windows, and warrants are issued against many more. The town was in a complete state of riot on Wednesday, and it was scarcely safe for any respectable person to walk about.

FRANCE

The news from France possesses very little interest. In the Chamber of Peers an amendment on a law of recruitment was carried in spite of Marshal Soult's entreaties.

The recruitment Bill, which had occasioned a Ministerial crisis, was withdrawn.

Marshal Soult, in consequence of ill health, retired to the country, but continued his duties by means of estafettes. At the last date he had just returned to his post.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON.—Another Ministerial crisis had occurred at Lisbon, on which the opposition was finally defeated by 45 votes to 39. But another question had arisen of more serious character, in consequence of the Finance Minister, Baron Tugal, having refused to agree to certain projects of the Special Finance Committee.

The difficulties occasioned by this state of things, coinciding with the dispute about the organization of the national battalions, had led the ministers to tender their resignations. The Queen sent for the Duke of Palmella.

ITALY.

NAPLES, May 20.—The house of Rothschild has made a loan of 2,000,000 of ducats, which the Government required in order to settle Sicilian affairs.

A Naples letter of May 23d, says.—"The Hon. Mr. Temple was occupied in bringing the treaty of commerce between England and Naples to a conclusion. It is said that by the terms of this treaty, vessels under the British flag will obtain an advantage of ten per cent in the entrance duties over the most favored nations in all the ports of the kingdom of Naples.

GERMANY, HOLLAND, PRUSSIA &c.

The Augsburg Gazette, in an article dated Prague, states that the person who carried off the Spanish Princess Isabella, and whom the French journalists dignified with the title of Count, is the younger brother of M. Adam Jarowski, of the government of Kalisch, in the kingdom of Poland. His sister is married to Count Mullinen.

The Precursor of Antwerp says, on the authority of letters from Holland, that a marriage between the Prince de Joinville and the Princess Sophia, daughter of the King of Holland, may be considered as agreed upon. The Temps, in noticing the report as to the probability of such an alliance, mentions a rumor that the mission of the son of the Duke Decazes to St. Petersburg is for the purpose of obtaining the Emperor's approbation of it.

BRUSSELS, June 6.—The Minister of the Interior informs the merchants of the kingdom that, by a decree of his Sicilian Majesty, the export duty on sulphur in Sicily will be reduced from the 1st of January 1842, from 20 carlins to 8 carlins per 100 weight.

HANOVER, June 2.—His Majesty the King was pleased to open to-day the General Assembly of the Estates of the Kingdom.

The Queen of Hanover is dangerously ill.

According to merchants' letters from Pesth, the town of Kaschau, in Hungary, has been visited with a dreadful conflagration, which destroyed above 100 houses.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 24.—His Majesty the Emperor, arrived the day before yesterday, in the morning, at Zarskoje-Selo, on his return from Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 28.—Up to the 24th of May, 232 ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and 20 sailed. Up to the 21st of May, 364 ships had arrived at Riga, and 101 sailed. The Gazette of the Senate contains an autograph ukase of the Emperor, addressed to the Council of the Empire, by which the Grand Duke Alexander is appointed a member of the Council.

New York, July 5, 1841.

Since my first letter was deposited in the post-office we have received our Havre correspondence giving information as to the state of that market.

During the week ending the 15th June, there was considerable activity in the market, and the sales for consumption, as well as for harvest and speculation were daily to a large amount. The attention of buyers was chiefly directed to ordinary and inferior cottons, and several cargoes were run off in those descriptions. There was no change however in prices, which are merely noticed as very firm at previous quotations. The sales from the 7th to the 15th June were 13,161 bales, of which 7,113 were New-Orleans at 70 a 116c; 2,543 Mobile at 75 a 108c; 3039 Upland at 74c. 50 a 96c. 50; and 206 Virginia at 89c. The imports during the same period were 2,890 bales. Stock in June, 15,138,500 bales, of which 129,500 were American. Same day, 1840, 125,000 bales, of which 118 700 were American. My correspondent under date of the 17th, says: "Cotton continues in fair request, within the two days at well supported prices; we have even a slight improvement to notice in ordinary grades, which are particularly in demand. The advices from New York to the 21st May, received yesterday, had a good effect upon our market, the news so as the intelligence from the interior is in every respect satisfactory. There is, however, a probability for a suitable advance in prices, our stock being large and the accounts from England gloomy.

J. G. C.

HAVRE, June 16.—Cld, Regulus, Thompson, N. Orleans; 15th, arr. Leon, Scofield; Apalachicola, 11th, cld, Elizabeth Frith, Briard, Mobile; Ann, Penhallow, New Orleans; 9th, Apollo, Richardson.—Arr. Astracan, Webster, do., 6th, cld, Antioch, Wescott, do; 5th, Caledonian, Messenger, do.

Vessels up for New Orleans—Hasar, Paine, soon; Auxilius, Brown, Aug 10.

Marseilles, May 30—Arr. Charlotte, Rice, New-Orleans; Bombay, Gay, do. (to sail Aug. 15th, for do).

Bordeaux, 24,—Cld, Lubeck, Rudecker, New-Orleans. Vessel up, Moscate, Doane, do.

Examination of Leonardi accused of setting fire to his soap boiling establishment in Lafayette.

Before the Hon. Abner Phelps, Mayor of Lafayette.

The first witness examined was Thomas Doughty. He deposed that at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sunday morning, he saw a quantity of wood piled upon fire about 10 feet distant from the furnace. There was no fire in the furnace, but there was a quantity of split wood on the top of the pile.

J. H. McDaniel, Witness did not see any fire in the furnace.

Goddard.—Saw wood piled up and some candles near the pile. It was his opinion the fire could not have been communicated from the furnace. He was the second person on the ground.

Kuetles.—Witness deposed that Leonardi had taken out a policy of insurance on the establishment on the 28th June for $10,000, in the Firemen's Insurance Company.

Daniel Young deposed to having seen the accused at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday at the corner of St. Louis and Royal street. He appeared much alarmed and stated that he thought he would be accused of setting fire to his establishment, was going to get security but did not think he would obtain it.

Hammond—Witness stated that he had seen the prisoner twenty minutes before the fire broke out—prisoner was going down town.—Witness met him in the neighborhood of the St. Mary's market.

Jones, deposed that as the furnace flue was bricked the fire could not have communicated from it.

The evidence being closed, the Mayor gave it as his opinion that all the circumstance rendered the conduct of the prisoner highly suspicious, and he would be compelled to remand him to take his trial at the Criminal Court. C. K. Johnson, Esq., acted for the accused.

EXAMINATION

OF SOLOMON KOHN, GEORGE WIEL, AND THIRTY ONE OTHER PERSONS IMPLICATED IN THE ATTEMPT AT CARROLLTON.

Before Judge Elliott, at Lafayette.

The Court assembled at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the yard of the Lafayette Jail, to examine the principal and other parties supposed to have been necessary in the late affray at Carrollton, which resulted in the death of Mr. TRUESDALE. The examination continued until 9 o'clock, and we are therefore compelled to abridge the account of all the evidence connected with the unfortunate affair.

The following is a brief statement of the fact.—It appears that on Sunday evening, whilst Truesdale, Mason and Parker, together with a few others, were returning from Carrollton, they passed a gate where a couple of girls informed them that two Dutchmen had seized upon an individual by the name of Mr. Courtney, and had beaten him severely. On hearing this the party agreed to separate, as being the most probable means of obtaining some knowledge of the real offenders. Mason Truesdale and Parker went together, and it was observed by one of the gentlemen that they would probably obtain some information at Mr. Kohn's, or rather it was intimated that the individuals who had maltreated Courtney would most likely be found there. On arriving at the gate of the latter, they were each armed with bullets of wood, and demanded in an authoritative manner, an entrance into Mr. Kohn's premises. His men, who were at work in the bakery, refused to comply with this request; on which Truesdale and the others broke through the pickets, they were asked what they wanted, to which no reply was given; the men were then ordered to stand back, and no attention was paid thereto. George Wiel then took up a gun, and ordered them a third time to stand off; but the assaulting party continued advancing, and he fired—killing Truesdale on the spot. Such was the substance of Geo. Wiel's deposition, which appeared to be corroborated in the main by other testimony which was offered. All this occurred a little before 10 o'clock on Sunday night; and the prisoner further added that he never saw a man fall, but immediately after having discharged the gun he returned to his work in the bakery. He likewise said that two whole were fired from without. The friends of Truesdale, who dispersed immediately after this happened, and not finding him subsequently, returned with a few other persons and found him stretched dead on the ground, at the distance of a few paces from the pickets.

Mr. Solomon Kohn was next called. The charges against him were set forth in the indictment as follows—1. As being accessory to the death of Wm. Truesdale. 2. For resisting the execution of a warrant. 3 For an attempt to rescue a prisoner in charge of the Sheriff. His counsel, C. K. Johnson and Hiestand, Esqrs., having cautioned him against stating anything that might tend to criminate himself, Mr. Kohn refused to answer any questions whatever.

The Court then proceeded to the examination of a countless number of other witnesses and prisoners the majority of whom were Germans. A recapitulation of the evidence given would be equally as uninteresting to our readers as the language in which the testimony was offered. Suffice it to say, that it tended materially to exculpate Mr Kohn, although the conflicting statements fully justified his Honor in the course which he felt bound to take.

Capt. Winchester's testimony was next taken in regard to the second count on which Mr. K. stands charged. As to his evidence, we can only say that it did not amount to much.

Judge Elliott then remanded Mr. Solomon Kohn to the Criminal Court, there to take his trial on the fourth Monday of July, 1st as being accessory to the death of Mr. Truesdale and 2d, for having resisted the execution of a warrant. On the former count he was admitted to bail in the sum of $3000, and on the latter for $1000, both of which being immediately furnished, the prisoner was liberated. Geo. Wiel was committed to the Criminal Court for murder and bail refused. The examination of the balance will be continued this morning at 9 o'clock.

RECORDER'S COURT.—First Municipality.

The remainder of the gamblers presented themselves before his Honor yesterday morning and were discharged with the exception of L. Pavy and Jules Moreau who were committed for trial before the Criminal Court. The bail demanded for each was $5000

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Tampico—Per schr Creolin—717 bals cocoa.
Boston—Per barque Adeline & Eliza—562 pgs lead, 440 keg shot, 848 packs buffalo robes, 4453 sacks corn, 6 bales cotton, 6 hhds tobacco, 90 hhds beans, 199 hhds, 28 pkgs sheep.
Pensacola—Per schr Charlotte—170 sacks corn, provisions, &c.
Per schr Alexander—50 sks corn, &c.

IMPORTS

Bordeaux—Per ship Talma—Wines, brandy, liquors, cheese, &c.
Philadelphia—Per barque Sarah Hand—Ass'd cargo.
Pensacola—Per schr Mobile—85,000 feet lumber, 35,000 laths—to A F Bisspho.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Commodore from Louisville—29 bxs candles H Morton; 25 do bxs soap A Strahan; 14 bbls tobacco Tate & Hopkins; 18 do Ward, Moffett & Co; 73 do Kelly & Conyngham; 60 do A L Addison & co; 40 do Bowe & Crenshaw; 5 do A Priest; 3 casks wine Kellogg & bro; 3 bbls oil Forstall, Rawson & co.
Per steamboat Fuller from Yazoo City—2 hhds tobacco W C Crenshaw; 4 bales cotton Ward, Moffett & co; 11 do J R Conner & co.
Per steamboat Sarah Bladen from Louisville—9 bbls tobacco Tate & Hopkins; 55 Bowe & Crenshaw; 27 Kelly & Conyngham; 23 Gaithrith, Logan & co; 34 hhds 105 bbls do, Brander, Williams & co; 18 bbls do J Vairin & co; 23 do, 200 bbls pork, A Priest; 7 hhds tobacco, &c, J A Lewis; 8 do, 25 pgs sugar, 50 do lard, M White & co; 75 do, 25 bs baggging, R McDowell & co, 6 bxs soap Lindley & Russell.
Per steam'boat Robt Fulton from Bayou Sara—2 bls cotton Pavy & co; 3 do more and sundries to ndfine.
Per flat boat from Ohio—11,000 lbs bacon, 7 bbls flour, 40 do pork, 318 kegs lard, to Hadden & Hall.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Talma—J Tio; Lorillhe & Valeton; H A Lefebvre; F Pelgnieres; J M Lasseigne; Hodge; Wagner & son; R Barde; Denis; Hermault frères; Merry; V Bahnaq; P Labarraire; Bergamin; Kolligs bro; Talamon frères; H Cady; B Bachelman; H Hertzog; G Freyche; F Jordy; Bachelot; H C Oudin meester; Potier Alleine; T Gautier; Poujol; Sol T B Bousquet; A Delpit, A Dubos; Lafitte, Dit Bouchet; and order.
Per barque Sarah Hand—301 J Clark; Franklin & Mendersen; Fleetson, Dale & co; J Small; B Whiting; Dr Rogers; Hernandez & Cortina; Jarvis & Andrews; J Vairin & co; W Mason; P A Harding; J Alberti; Richards & Montgomery; Bryan, Austin & co; M D Cooper & co; J Dow; W C Rives; Oakey; Payne & co; G M Merrison; R W Hopkins; Price, Johnson & co; Magee, Kanaa & co; and order.

BANK OF ORLEANS.

AT a meeting of the Board on the 1st inst., A. C. Ainsworth was elected Cashier pro tem. vice J. B. Hotton, Esq., resigned. By order of the Board.

jy14 1t A C AINSWORTH, Cashier pro. tem.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Barque Adeline & Eliza, Hersey, for Rio Janeiro, T C Twitchell.
Schooner Cecilia, (Br.) Roberts, do T C Twitchell.
Schooner Alexander, Armstrong, for Pensacola, T C Twitchell.
Schooner Charlotte, Perry, for Pensacola, T C Twitchell.

ARRIVED

Yew boat Star, Hewson, from the Passes—towing down ships Ontario, Cassandra and Mars—brought up ship Talma, Morrison, do, 9 days from Bordeaux—to J & L Garnier.
Barque Sarah Hand, Merrick, 24 days from Philadelphia—to J G Draughn.
Schr Mobile, Lewis, from Pensacola—to master.
Steamboat Robt Fulton, Hooper, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Sarah Bladen, Bogert, from Louisville.
Steamboat Commodore, Kline, from Louisville.
Steamboat F Miller, Funston, from Yazoo City.

COASTWISE PORTS

Cleared at Philadelphia, July 8th, schr Marmion, Smith, for the port.
Cleared at Philadelphia, July 8th, schr Mercator, Smith, for the port.
Cleared at Philadelphia, July 8th, schr Chester, Vandyke, for the port.
Hence at Philadelphia, July 8th, schr Marmion, Smith.

FOREIGN PORTS.

[By the Britannia, at Boston.]

Liverpool, June 8—Arr, Columbine, N Orleans; Joe Cleard, do.
June 4—Arr, Chas Joseph, Mauran, Savannah, Portland, Robinson, do.
June 5—Sailed, Solon, Buckman, Wilmington.
June 9—The Lotus, Tyson, which sailed June 4th inst, for Savannah, has put back leaky.
June 11—Sld, Europa, Mc Lellan, Charleston.
June 12—Sld, Minerva, English, Savannah.
June 16—Arr, Agnes, Gilmore, Mobile.
June 17—Arr, Sphinx, Shannon, Mobile.
June 18—Arr, Rome, Dillon, New Orleans.
Cowes, June 8—Arr, Caledonia, Brander, Mobile; Nestor, Unicorn, Rogers, Savannah.
Off Gollyhead, June 7, Belfast, from Mobile.
Hamburg, June 7—Arr, Flora, Pinney, N Orleans.
June 8—Arr, Venus, Knapp, N Orleans.
Bordeaux, June 1—Arr, Victoria, Salley, Charleston.
Gibraltar, May 28—Arr, Henry Newell, Hasty, New Orleans.
Bilboa, May 30—Arr, Eulomia, de Villahasa, New Orleans.
Gottenburg, June 4—Arr, Richmond, Andrews, New Orleans.
June 10—Arr, Oscar, Dannenberg, N Orleans.
Ghent, May 30—Arr, Fulminus, Ambler, N Orleans.
Brunswick, June 3—Arr, Edinburg, Hoddinott, N Orleans.
Havre, June 9—Arr, Antiocus, North.
June 17—Sld, Christian, Barton, Charleston.
Stockholm, June 1—Arr, Adgar, Blair, N Orleans.
Marseilles, May 30—Arr, Rapid, Tassel, Charleston.
June 8—Arr, Leopold, Jordan, N Orleans.
Clyde, June 12—Arr, Bell of Finlay, Mobile.
June 14—Arr, Alonzo, Lucrow, Mobile.

SPOKEN.

June 17th, off Portsmouth, brig Lucy Ann, Grant, hence for New York.
June 20th, lat 36, long 76, ship Vernon, Mahew, hence for Liverpool.
June 26th, lat 39, long 73, ship Pioneer, hence for Havre.
June 27th, lat 44, long 73, ship Eliza, Wood, hence for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS

Per steamboat Sarah Bladen—Mrs Fulton, Bergeron, Mrs Kady, Newman, Kelly, Lyons, Black, Washington, Jones, Balfour, Mitchell, Pike, Van Wick, Scott, Bigelow, Ovalle, S Allsop, W B Waters, J Bassett, J Landry, Lucas, A Thirot, J Brel, Jos Reed, A Henry, P Lang, J C Hilton, A Gassaut, J Collins, Rodriguez, Mrs Fulton, Mrs Root, M P dun, T Zachariah, M Bloomfield, F Bussell, Mrs Reed, Mrs Foster, Miss Reed, Miss Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Haguet.

NOTICE—A great trader is wanted at Hickory Point, but a competent person need apply.
JOHN A Co.
jy14 C Charles and Common sts.

INFORMATION WANTED—Any person who can give information concerning CHARLES HUGH MILLER, is requested to address
SEIMON & CO.
jy14 2t 56 Gravier st.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS

THE following named gentlemen composed the Grand Committee for the ensuing year, viz:
HENRY BOX, Chairman.
W J Bell, Secretary.
Henry Grant,
A J Parks,
Applications should be made to one of the above committee
By order,
THOMAS LAGAN,
jy14 Recorder.

OFFICE WESTERN MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE Co. New Orleans, July 12th, 1841.

THE directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 20 day of current month.
L. MATTHEWS,
jy 14 President.

$20 DOLLARS REWARD—To whomever will apprehend and lodge in any of the city jails, the negro JOHN THOMAS or THOMAS, (no surname) from most probable he will be found, speaking English and French, and plying on a steamboat. Said negro was lost or stolen on the night of the 11th inst. in Plaquemines, 12th July, 1841.
MURARD BROTHERS
jy14 2t

TO RENT—Two warehouses for oil and lard now occupied by Messrs H. Andersen, Poydras st, Also—The three story brick building, Poydras st, Julia street. Apply to
ELTON & WILLARD
jy14 3t 30 Gravier st.

TO RENT—The handsome brick cottage house, with a high stable attached, situated on Burgundy st. Apply to
ALBERT BRIGHAM, Carpenter, Poydras st.
jy14 3t

TO RENT—Some half a dozen very good Negro Women will be rented out for the ensuing year, if applied for immediately. Apply to
P. H. LOVE, Agent
jy14 3t 56 Gravier st.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS DIGEST

THE American Champions Digest, containing a digest of all the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Supreme Courts of the several States, in which the Reports are published, from the commencement of the Reports to the 1st of January, 1841, inclusive, with an alphabetical table of cases, and a table of the cases cited, and a table of the principal matters, with a table of the Judges, Counsel, and Lawyers