LATEST DATES.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship St Louis—292 bales cotton, 50 do tobacco, 77 hhds do, 11 hhds sugar, 341 kegs shot, 3,500 pigs lead, 330 pks furs.

Mobile—Per schr Swan—1,158 sks corn, 30 bbls flour, 30 kegs lard, 20 bbls vinegar.

Per schr Caroline—100 bbls flour, 100 do whiskey, 256 sks corn, 35 cls rope.

IMPORTS.

Havana—Per brig Uncas—Coffee, sugar, segars, fruit, &c.

Grand Cayman—Per brig Grand Cayman—10 sugar pans, 20 bbls limes, 21 bbls arrow root, 4 turtles.

Thomaston—Per brig Lime Rock—1000 bbls lime, to G Bedford & Beck.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Clipper from Bayou Sara—12 bales cotton Lambeth & Thompson; 7 J B Plauché & co; 253 bbls molasses Adams & Whittall; 40 hhds sugar Forstall, Roman & co, and sundries to owners on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Uncas—Cucullu, Lafayere & co; A Castillo; M Lopez; J N Ricuth; P Reynaud; J Y Laberde; Kohn, Daron & co; J M Caballero; J Landis & co; Hernandez; J M Anguera; Vincent; Master; Jorda & co; Pratz & Hernandez; J Pratz; J Barrett; O H Minsagues; Carlio; master & order.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship St. Louis, Marks, for New York, A Cohen. Schooner Swan, Trainer, for Mobile, T C Twitchell. Schooner Caroline, Fisher, for Mobile, J H Ashbridge.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

COASTWISE PORTS.

Boston, July 12—Arr, ship Isaac Hicks, Pettis, barque Al[illegible], Blake.

New York, July 13—Arr, ship Lancashire, Liverpool; barque Atlantic, [illegible].

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

HALL, BEIN & CLAPP

JOHN A MERRITT, 33 Camp st

GO. GREEN & BRO.

CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

FROST & Co.

HOLLANDER & BRAUN

HECHLER & STIRN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.

BLASCO & SIMIDEL, Commission Merchant.

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

BANK OF ORLEANS, July 21st, 1841.

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres-street.

"Truth is [illegible], and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1841.

McLEOD.

From all accounts it is certain that the case of Alexander McLeod will go before a jury. The decision of the Supreme Court of New York against his discharge, renders this result inevitable. But does it thence follow that the assertion so loosely hazarded by some prints, that he will be hung, must be verified?—Some novel developements must have transpired to render such an issue in the remotest degree probable. If we have not mistaken the outgivings of the press at Washington and New York, it has been hitherto believed that McLeod was really not an active participant in the scene of murder and arson perpetrated on board the *Caroline*—that he had the means of clearly establishing his innocence and of proving an *alibi*—and that with the certainty of acquittal, he awaited tranquilly the worst doom to which he could be subjected—trial by jury. The confident manner with which it is said he will be hung, appears to give his affair a new phasis. We are not in the secret of the exact testimony that will be produced to convict McLeod, but it must be of a very positive character, and altogether different from that heretofore supposed to exist, in order to bring about his execution. Until this testimony is made public, we must entertain some doubts whether it is such as will indubitably produce a verdict of guilty.

But even admitting that McLeod's conviction will assuredly follow his trial, we think the assertion that he will be hung premature, and perhaps unwarranted by reason or probability. In bringing McLeod to trial, the State of New York will have gone the extreme length of affirming her sovereign jurisdiction over criminals found within her territory and accused of murdering her citizens. The power and menaces of Great Britain will have been completely set at defiance. Let it be remembered, that in the present attitude of this momentous question, our government has entirely the vantage ground. Great Britain assumes that the detention of McLeod is equivalent to an overt act of hostility—that to bring him to trial, is to manifest an open disregard of her claim for his release, and to violate her construction of international law. On the other hand, we have the offender safe, and he will be placed before the tribunal of justice to answer the alledged crime. Innocent or guilty, acquitted or condemned, according to the arrogant assumption of Great Britain, his incarceration and trial are grounds for hostile interference. Should war ensue, its onus, its consequences must fall upon her.

Should McLeod's culpability be established, his condemnation and execution would not change the issue, while it would demonstrate a gratuitous bloodthirstiness on the part of the government, and it may be, injure a cause at present reposing on a basis of unquestioned justice. By bringing the offender before the laws to atone for their outrage, we do all that is required in the premises. We show Great Britain that her infuriate threats and violent denunciations have no terrors for us. But would it be worthy a magnanimous people to glut their vengeance on a nation, by shedding the blood of the poor tool, the automatic instrument of a superior power. A policy so sanguinary cannot obtain the sanction of right-minded men. If, therefore, McLeod be convicted, which we doubt, we trust he will be pardoned by the Executive of New York. Indeed, we do not for an instant believe that he will be made to expiate his offence with his life.—His trial, his condemnation will have sufficiently confirmed the jurisdiction over the case claimed by New York, and if Great Britain feels disposed to come to blows, she will have ample cause in the contempt with which her sovereign edicts have been received on this side of the Atlantic.

DISCOVERY OF A FEARFUL PLOT!

Early yesterday morning the Bayou Sara steam packet *Clipper*, Capt. Laurent, arrived at the levee, bringing intelligence of an astounding character. It appears that the whole of the residents on the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi, bordering on the river, have, in all probability, been rescued from frightful massacre, through the providential and timely detection of a servile plot. From the information we have obtained, it would seem that on Friday night last, the overseer of the plantation of Robt. J. Barrow, Esq., in West Feliciana, was taking his accustomed rounds among the negro quarters, when he heard a conversation in one of the huts between a number of negroes, the import of which induced him immediately to pause and listen. He overheard that the negroes on the estate, in conjunction with those on the different plantations situated along the river as far as Natchez, had conspired together and were to rise in insurrection on the 1st of August, and that a general massacre of the whites was to follow. The overseer withdrew, and the next morning laid his information before the authorities of Bayou Sara. A proper force was instantly despatched to several plantations, and some forty or fifty slaves were arrested. Those were supposed to be the ringleaders. We further understand that on the apprehension of the blacks several of them voluntarily confessed their guilt. At the time of the departure of the *Clipper* the greatest consternation prevailed in Bayou Sara and the neighborhood, and the inhabitants were armed and maintained a constant watch. The negroes were to be tried on Wednesday, and it was believed that a short shift and a speedy doom would be awarded to the guilty.

In addition to this intelligence, we find in yesterday's *Courier* some statements corroborating the above. A considerable number of slaves, says that journal, fled to the swamps and ravines as soon as they heard of the arrest of the leaders. Many slaves among the plantations in the neighborhood of Woodville, (Miss.) had been apprehended. The *Courier* publishes the following letter from a respectable inhabitant, dated

Pointe Coupee, 19th July, 1841.

The negroes on the other side of the river, say Bayou Sara, and environs, have had a regular conspiracy. It was to have taken place some days since, but owing to the illness of the leader, it was postponed. Last evening was to have been their final meeting, and then was to have commenced their massacre, but fortunately some of the confederated slaves informed their masters. A body of men was immediately raised at Bayou Sara, and some 15 or 20 of the leaders have been arrested, and will no doubt be tried and executed immediately. This is no humbug.

Send me up a dozen of your best Bowie knives.

P. S.—It appears to have been a regularly organized conspiracy from this place to Natchez, (nearly 150 miles of coast.) The leaders have been white men, one of whom is now in jail at St. Francisville, and will no doubt be executed.

We find another letter on the French side of the *Courier*, dated July 21st, giving the following details:

"We have had a negro insurrection, or rather it was on the point of breaking out, when the plot was discovered! All the white population from Natchez to Baton Rouge, and all the negroes refusing to join the insurrectionists were to be assassinated. There are in our prison 22 negroes who have been given up by their masters; about a dozen more are expected today, to be examined and tried. White men are implicated in this servile plot, and were to have been the principal leaders. One of them was taken yesterday near Jackson; he is safe in prison with the negroes.—A rumor prevailed yesterday that he would be hung without form of trial. Since Saturday, no one has slept. The militia and citizens keep guard around the prison, and the patrol maintain an active watch, &c."

It is possible that before our paper goes to press, further particulars may be received—if so, we shall hasten to lay them before our readers. The next boat will probably bring us accounts of the result of the trial of the slaves.

We congratulate the citizens on the appointment of William Debuys, Postmaster of New Orleans. The energy, independence and industry of the nominee will guarantee an efficient and satisfactory discharge of his duties.

Mr. Sylvester, recently Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, is a Hebrew, and at present Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of London. He is said to be a very superior scholar and mathematician. His appointment was urged by Sir John Herschell, the astronomer.

Captured Slaves.—The bark *Harvest*, which arrived at Fairhaven a few days ago, reports that eleven slavers have recently been captured by H. B. M. cruisers, and carried into St. Helena, from July 1st, 1840, to April 3d 1841. These slavers contained 1,476 blacks.

The Philadelphia Ledger restores the romance of the story of the drowned lovers by furnishing proofs of their respectability.

On the night of the 19th instant, no less than seven stores were broken open in Philadelphia and robbed of the small change left on the desks.

☞ We think Mr. Clay perfectly right in insisting on the privilege of the majority in the senate to proceed to a vote on the measures sustained by them, after reasonable and full discussion. It is evident that the immaterial and frivolous amendments to the bank bill continually introduced by the locofocos, and involving protracted debate, are presented in many instances with no other object than to consume time, and, if possible, the extra session abortive, and subject Mr. Clay and the whig party to popular indignation. The discussion on the bill has been most ample, and we do hope, that if there be a whig majority in the senate, they will apply the gag to the loud-mouthed declamation of such demagogues as Benton, Allen, &c. without delay. Until the Previous Question is adopted by the senate, or some system of rules be observed calculated to check interminable spouting, we shall see the House of Representatives despite its numbers and mobbish tendency, far in advance in legislation of the senate. Under the judicious principle of not allowing more than one hour to any member, and of taking all bills out of committee after a week's debate, the popular branch of congress has already considered and adopted two highly important measures. The Senate, in the interim, has done nothing. The remedy for this evil must be found in the determination of the majority—a determination which ought to be exhibited, when a factious minority place neither the limits of decency nor discretion to their harangues.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Washington, July 13, 1841.

The debate in the Senate to-day was not particularly interesting. Several amendments to the bank bill were proposed by the loco-focos and voted down. Mr. Clay was too unwell to take an active part in the proceedings.

The House of Representatives is covering itself with glory. That body has assumed the important character designed by the Constitution; and as the immediate representatives of the popular sovereignty of the nation, is going right onward with the business of the people. The navy pension bill was passed today, to pay the arrearages due to the pension fund.

The whigs of the lower house have just held a meeting, at which *it was determined to introduce the bank bill immediately into the house.* The charter as reported by Mr. Clay in the Senate, was adopted, with only *two dissentient votes.* So you need not be surprised if it passes the House, before it is disposed of in the Senate. It is possible it will not be taken up before Saturday or Monday next, as there is the ordinance and other bills which will be decided previously; but you may rely upon speedy and wise action, when it once becomes the order of the day.

Perhaps there never was a truer, firmer, or more intelligent body of men collected together, than the whigs of the house of representatives compose. They feel that the responsibility of *action* has devolved upon them, and they will meet that responsibility by *action.* The defection of Wise and his few infatuated adherents, has riveted the old fashioned whigs closer together; and now that they have ascertained that they do not require the help of the back-sliders, they are walking boldly up to their work with a steady step and unbroken front. The cabinet will not be able to make any impression on their ranks. In the North, Mr. Webster's supposed lapse into the mazes of Virginia transcendentalism, is decried as unworthy his great capacities and renown. The whigs from Ohio do not sustain Mr. Ewing's project; and those from Tennessee are equally offended with Mr. Bell's adhesion to a scheme which they regard as an abandonment of a principle which was ratified and confirmed by the last presidential election. The whole cabinet, or that part of them friendly to the Treasury project of a bank, will not be able to seduce a man, a piece from the support of just such a bank as the people want.

A sentiment is rapidly gaining ground, that the Treasury plan was designed by one or two of the cabinet, to break down Mr. Clay, and you can imagine the feeling such an opinion has engendered here.—The whig members of Congress daily witness the giant efforts of that greatest of American statesmen, to carry through the Senate the measures of the party.—They see him breasting the storm with an undaunted courage, and rise in energy and spirit with the magnitude of the obstacles that are thrown in his way. For days and weeks he has caught upon his single arm the blows of the opposition. He throws himself into every breach, "his falchion gleaming in the thickest fight." Every day he rallies to the charge with fresher strength. When others fall back in dismay, he arouses them to action. Neither the prowess of the enemy nor the desertion of a friend dampens his ardor for a moment or subdues the resolution of his proud and patriotic heart. In his fidelity he never wavers. With unblanched cheek and determined purpose he moves onward to the end and objects of his noble ambition. That end is the happiness of the people—those objects the great measures of amelioration and reform, which are expected at the hands of the whigs. If in these exalted purposes he should fail,—if, unhappily for the country he should fall before the combined efforts of the opposition and the treachery of friends, he will fall with his face to the foe. A nation's wail will consecrate his defeat, and a nation's gratitude will lift him up *higher than whence he fell.*

In that in this great strait, the affections of the whig party, to a man, should cleave to him with a warmth and enthusiasm hitherto unknown in political attachments, is nothing more than right; and in the exhibition of a sentiment so universal and so merited, the whigs do themselves more honor than the object of their veneration. There can be no question that a party was attempted to be got up in Congress hostile to Mr. Clay. Mr. Wise took the lead, in the House, of this fragment of our strength; but with an indiscretion as fatal to his aims as it was fortunate for the country. He betrayed his own ends before there was time to arrange the elements of his means. Even before a single measure of the party had been introduced into either branch of Congress, when there could have been no possible diversity of action upon which to base an opposition purely personal and intensely selfish was this combination avowed, and circumstances indicating a sympathy between the conspirators and certain of the cabinet ministers have given rise to the burning indignation of which I speak. Already do these ministers show symptoms of alarm, and as will their recent convert, Mr. M—rick of the Senate. Nor will the vote to-night of the whig caucus moderate their tremors, for it is a *proof* that neither for them nor theirs will the party abandon their great champion, who gathered them together in their thickness and made them strong by his counsel; who led them from captivity to power, as the Patriarch did the children of Israel from Egypt to the waters of the Jordan.

The whigs of the north, no less than those of the west, manifest a growing regard for Mr. Clay, which augurs the safest issue of future contests. Those of the south are as they always have been, his firm supporters. In neither of the great divisions of the country is there now, nor will there in any likelihood be, any serious estrangement from him. They all love him because he first loved them; and with the increase of this mutual sentiment will widen the scope of his great usefulness. I do solemnly regard the localization of whig hopes and sympathies upon Mr. Clay as a guarantee that the elements that form the basis of our party are of a nature to "give ardor to virtue and confidence to truth."

A LOBBY MEMBER.

P. S.—You know that Gen'l Debuys' nomination as post-master at New Orleans has been confirmed. A bill extending the port of New Orleans, so as to include the city of Lafayette has passed the House of Representatives and been sent to the Senate.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Laurent Como was tried on a charge of shooting at his wife on the 25th of May, with intent to kill. It appears that the accused had left his wife some three weeks previously; that on the 25th he suddenly called on her at Carrollton, and told her to come out, that he wished to speak with her. She followed him a short distance from the house, when the prisoner drew a pistol and shot her in the neck. The wound was exhibited in court.

Catherine Como, the wife of the accused, was the principal witness. She deposed to the effect stated above. Her testimony went clearly to show the prisoner's guilt, and was corroborated by one or two other witnesses.

The case was submitted to the jury, without any argument from either side, and after a brief absence, they returned a verdict of "Guilty."

For the prosecution, the District Attorney; for the defendant, T. H. McCaleb, esq.

There was nothing worth mentioning in the Recorders' Courts yesterday.

☞ We are sorry to perceive the levee still giving way on the opposite side of the river. The slide has extended a distance of about 200 feet, and the water where the caving in occurred, is 32 feet deep.

The police officers of New York intend presenting old Hays with a silver pitcher.

The village of Waterford, N. Y. has been nearly destroyed by fire.

Dr. McNeven and Isaac Lawrence, Esq., two of the most respectable citizens of New York, died a few days ago.

A Centenarian Gone.—The New Jersey papers mentions the death of John Linn, in the 108th year of his age. He was a native of Maryland, and emigrated to New Jersey about 60 years ago.

Yesterday, (says the Alexandria *Gazette*) a man named James Penn, a seaman, was arrested in this place, and committed to jail, charged with the murder of Ephraim Garrison, Captain of the sloop Ephraim Liddy, of Philadelphia. The sloop was in the Chesapeake bay, and Penn is charged with seizing the captain and throwing him overboard. Penn, it is said, brought the vessel up the river and landed in Charles county, Md., after erasing the name of the sloop from the stern. He was arrested there, but made his escape from the officers. The other hand on board the vessel, at the time of the alleged murder, is now in jail in Charles county. Penn made his escape to this place, whither he was pursued, and arrested as before stated.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

Henry W. Kinsman, Newburyport, Mass.

Charles Wood, Rhode Island.

Charles Smith, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Wiscasset, Me.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Thomas M. Clark, Newburyport, Mass.

SURVEYORS.

Martin Franklin, Scarborough, N. C.

Stephen Daniels, Salem, Mass.

William Pelham, Surveyor General for Arkansas.

POSTMASTERS.

William Jones, at Washington, D. C.

William De Buys, at New Orleans.

Platt B Fairchild, at Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

William Stuart, at Chicago, Illinois.

Charles L. Porter, at Hartford, Conn.

[*From the Journal of Commerce, 13th inst.*]

DECISION IN THE CASE OF McLEOD.

THE PRISONER NOT DISCHARGED.

An Extra from the office of the N. Y. American contains the Opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, sitting at Utica, in the matter of Alexander M'Leod, who claimed to be discharged from custody, on the ground that the offence with which he is charged, was a public act, performed in obedience to orders from officers appointed by the British government, and that the act had since been adopted by that government as its own act.

The Court have decided *against* the discharge of the prisoner without a trial. The Opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Cowen. It fills nearly eight columns in the American. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

When a grand jury have charged that a man has committed murder in this state, I can imagine no case, whether the charge relate to the time of open public war or peace, in which he can claim exemption from trial. If he show that he was in truth acting as a soldier in time of public war, the jury will acquit him.—The judge will direct them to obey the law of nations, which is undoubtedly a part of the common law. So, if the accused were acting in defence against an individual invader of his country. But above all things is it important in the latter case for the jury to inquire whether his allegation of defence be not false or colorable.

They cannot allow as an act of defence, the wilful pursuing even such an enemy, though dictated by sovereign authority, into a country at peace with the sovereign of the accused, seeking out that enemy and taking his life. Such indeed, can be nothing but a violation of territory, a violation of the municipal law, the faith of treaties, and the law of nations.

The government of the accused may approve, diplomacy may ask, but a jury can only inquire whether he was a party to the deed, or to any act of illegal violence which he knew would probably endanger human life. If satisfied that he was not as I sincerely hope they may be, from the evidence in the case before us, they will then have the pleasant duty to perform of pronouncing him not guilty. But whatever may be their conclusion we feel the utmost confidence that the prisoner, though a foreigner, will have no just cause to complain, that he has suffered wrong at the hands of an American jury.

At our hands the prisoner had a right to inquire an answer upon the facts presented by his papers, whether in law he can properly be holden to a trial. We have had no alternative but to examine and pronounce upon the legal character of those facts, in order to satisfy ourselves of the bearing they might have on the novel and important question submitted. That examination has led to the conclusion that we have no power to discharge the prisoner.

He must, therefore, be remanded, to take his trial in the ordinary forms of law.

The effect of the decision will be, to compel the prisoner to be tried on the indictment, by a jury, unless the case in its present form should be appealed to the Court of Errors, [the State Senate,] as we have understood it would be, in the event of a decision like the present by the Supreme Court of New-York, and should the Court of Errors affirm the present decision that the case would be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It must be understood that the only question before the Supreme Court was, whether the prisoner should, or should not be discharged without trial. They decided that he ought not to be so discharged.

The decision was delivered at Utica on Monday afternoon, and was brought by express to Albany by Mr. McLacy of the Albany Daily Advertiser Office, who left Utica in an extra locomotive soon after 12 o'clock. M., and arrived at Albany in season for the 7 o'clock boat for this city.

We copy the following interesting account of that scourge of the Cotton planting interest, the "Army Worm," from the *Planters' Banner*:—

The Army Worm.—We find in the last St. Martinsville Gazette, an article from the Franklin Republican, in which it is stated that the Army Worm dies as soon as it receives its full growth, "which is about an inch in length," and that its nature is "something similar to that of the silkworm." The whole of this statement is false. The silk worm does not die when it receives its full growth. It changes to the chrysalis state, then pierces the cocoon which envelopes it, comes forth a moth, lays its eggs and dies. So it is with the army worm. The egg, from which it is hatched by the heat of the sun, is deposited on the tender leaves of the plant. In this climate the egg hatches very soon, the caterpillar eats ravenously and grows fast. Instead of weaving a soft covering such as that of the silkworm, it seeks a place of concealment in the earth, when it casts off its skin, and assumes the chrysalis or nympha form. There it remains until it comes forth, a moth or butterfly, the following season. Some insects pass two or three years in the state of larva and chrysalis, but whose existence in the winged state, is limited to a few hours. When ploughing ground, immense quantities of the army worm *pupa* are sometimes seen, but few persons imagine that if not destroyed by the birds which follow the plough, they will again be disinterred in time to destroy the entire crop.

Our belief is that we will always be subject to the ravages of the worm, and that they will increase rather than diminish, because, as land is now better drained than formerly, the worm in the chrysalis state, will be more likely to survive the winter, but more particularly because the number of birds, which fall a prey to the sportsman, is yearly increasing. Black birds and rice birds are known, during the ploughing season to feed on these grubs, each one of which would otherwise produce its hundred fold. It is said of the crow, that "he destroys at least five hundred pernicious grubs and insects for every grain of corn which he pillages from man." It is thought by some that we of the south need no legislation in regard to birds, because they are so numerous. Insects are proportionably more numerous, and this State is as much in need of legislative enactments on the subject as any other.

Warning to Duellists.—At the late term of the Sangamon circuit court, says the Alton Telegraph, bills of indictment were preferred by the grand jury against the Hon. T. W. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of this state, John A. McClernand, Esq., representative from Gallatin county, and Dr E. H. Merriman, of Springfield; the first for sending a challenge, the second for accepting said challenge, and the third for bearing the challenge. A capias has been issued in each of these cases, returnable on the fourth Monday of July next; at which time we trust the parties will be tried, and if guilty, convicted. Under our laws, the penalty is, fine in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the party convicted, in addition thereto is rendered incapable of holding or being elected to any office of profit, trust, or emolument, either civil or military, under the government of the state of Illinois.

Promotion.—The New York journals say that over 30,000 passengers have arrived at that port from foreign places between the 1st of January and the 13th of July, little over six months. If emigration continues, it will give an aggregate of nearly 60,000 during the year, probably a greater number than has ever before arrived in any one season at New York.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.

Spain,	12	Other Germanic	
Portugal,	17	States,	308
Switzerland,	30	Austria,	9
Belgium,	62	Africa,	12
Denmark,	80	Asia,	27
Austria,	82	Unit'd States—	
Russia and Poland,	84	Newspapers	1250
Holland,	150	Periodicles	305
Prussia,	288		
Great Britain and Ireland,	480		1555

[World in a Pocket Book.]

CARROLLTON GARDEN.

SUNDAY JULY 25th, 1841.

Mr. LEHMANN'S BENEFIT.

GRAND CONCERT, [illegible]

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

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

☞ A variety of fancy job type having lately been added to the already extensive assortment of the above establishment, the Proprietors beg to solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. They will execute with neatness and despatch, at moderate prices

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

And every other description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

New-Orleans, June 18, 1841.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NUMBER ONE.

SITTING OF MONDAY, 19th July, 1841.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be advertised for fifteen days in the Courier and Bee, in the French and English languages, the contract for the repairs to be done in the City Hall as per specifications, to be adjudged to the lowest bidder, under real responsible to this Council; this work payable on the warrants of the Mayor, at six, nine, and twelve months, after the work is completed, approved and received by the surveyor of this corporation.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved, 21st July, 1841. WM. FREREТ, Mayor.

(A true copy.) S. W. WATERS, Secretary.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—By virtue of the foregoing resolution of the Council of Municipality No. One, adopted on the 19th of July instant, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the work referred to, will be received by me for the term of fifteen days from and after this date.

WM. FREREТ, Mayor.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—[illegible] JNO. STE. KELLER.

NOTICE.—The creditors of John Norwood, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned syndic, in order to arrange as soon as possible, a tableau of homologation.

New Orleans, July 21, 1841. J. P. BARRIERE, Syndic, 101 Chartres street.

PROSPECTUS OF GREINER'S LOUISIANA DIGEST.

[illegible] M. GREINER, Attorney at Law. BENJAMIN LEVY.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION

[illegible]