NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1841.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

When the rates of postage now observed were fixed, the specie circulation of the country consisted in a great degree of Mexican coinage. Six and a quarter and twelve and a half cent pieces were abundant, and readily obtained. It was quite as rare some fifteen years ago, to come across a dime or half dime, as it is now to find a picayune or a bit. Since the government has commenced the coinage in large quantities of our national money, the products of the Mexican mints have been nearly driven from circulation. As, however, the rates of postage are based upon the latter, the difficulties, inconveniences and embarrassment they occasion are easily perceived. It is certainly somewhat anomalous that with a national coinage, we should adopt rates of postage founded upon foreign moneys. As well might Great Britain decree that all letters received through the post office of the United Kingdom, should be charged so many dollars or cents, as the United States maintain the absurd ordinance that the rates of postage must be regulated by eighths and sixteenths parts of dollars, which constitute the small circulation of Mexico and South America.

The present system works very badly. Suppose a letter is charged 6 1-4 cents; the person to whom it is addressed, not having that precise coin in his pocket, offers a ten cent piece. How is he to obtain 3 3-4 cents change? Either he or the post office must lose 3-4 of a ct, and this occurring many times a day the whole year round, will amount to a serious sum. If his letter cost 12 1-2 cents, and he gives 15 cents, he or the department loses half a cent in making change. The only way this can be avoided, is, when the owner of the letter gives a quarter of a dollar, and the postmaster happens to have some six and a quarter or twelve and a half cent pieces on hand for change.

For these inconveniences a remedy should be found. Two plans may be suggested, either of which would effect the required reform. Suppose for instance the government were so to alter the rates of postage as to dispense with the charge of a fraction of a cent.—How would this work in practice? A letter now charged 6 1-4 would in the case supposed, be marked 6 cents, and one charged 12 1-2 cents, would be rated at 12 cents. On letters having these specific values, there would consequently be a loss of three-fourths of a cent. On the other hand letters which are now marked 18 3-4 cents, might be readily charged 20 cents. By this the department would gain 1 1-4 cent; or realize a net gain of half a cent. A double letter of the denomination last mentioned, would of course be charged 40 cents, by which a further gain would accrue to the department.

If, however, this plan be deemed unadvisable, the Government might properly adopt a system based entirely on our national currency. By a careful gradation in the scale of prices, the department could be secured from ultimate loss, and while the advantage to the public would be at once felt in the facility of obtaining post office money. Let the rates be arranged so as to include the various combinations which our coinage permits—such as 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 cents &c. A committee of Congressmen to whom the subject would be referred, could without much trouble or very extended enquiry, establish a system having our own coinage for its foundation, equally lucrative to the government with the plan now in operation, and far more agreeable and advantageous to the citizens.

We hope that these suggestions may not be without their weight. In the nearly total absence of coins of the specific denomination of the sums charged on letters, the plan pursued is justly considered a source of great perplexity and inconvenience. Where reform is much needed, is simple in its nature, and may be readily applied, it should not be retarded.

☞ OUR NEW WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT'S first letter will be found in our columns. We are persuaded our readers will find it racy and to their taste.

We understand that the relatives of the individual shot during the expedition of the Merchant, have made an affidavit, against the party on board that vessel, which renders it incumbent on the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings.

THE PIRATES ONCE MORE.

The following statement which appears to be correct, is calculated to shed some light on the recent mysterious transactions on board the *Charles*:—

A gentleman of this city informs us, that while endeavoring to hire a boat on the levee, on Tuesday last, the master of the boat for the hire of which he was in treaty, mentioned that he knew an individual who could furnish a better clue to the late piratical deeds than had been discovered by all the expeditions. On being asked who that person was, he pointed to a Frenchman on board another smack. He added that this Frenchman had been eight days coming up the river, and that a day or two previous to his starting on his return, he had discovered three dead bodies, two of which were floating in a creek on a small island in the vicinity of the South West Pass, and a third was half buried in the marsh. On examining these bodies, it was seen that they bore the appearance of having been stabbed with Bowie knives, and had evidently not been dead more than a few hours. He further stated that a black flag had been discovered on the island. The fisherman alarmed left the spot and made the best of his way homewards.

This statement our informant was obliged to receive at second hand, as he was unable to speak French to the individual who furnished the information. At our request the gentleman called yesterday on Recorder BALDWIN, and laid before him the above narrative. The Frenchman, who is master of the schooner boat *Hornet*, was immediately brought before the Recorder, and substantiated the statements just made. The matter will doubtless undergo further investigation.

During a thunder storm on the 11th inst, the banking house of the Branch Union Bank at Covington, was struck on the S. E. Chimney, by the electric fluid shattering the slate on the roof and doing other damage.

FIRE.—Last evening about half past 8 o'clock a fire broke out in a two story brick building corner of Canal and Villeré streets which soon communicated to the adjoining building, both of which were slightly injured.

We understand that Gen. P. F. Smith and Mr. C. F. Hozey were arrested yesterday under a warrant signed by the Mayor. They were admitted to bail.

After a very warm debate, the 21st rule of the House, preventing the reception of abolition petitions, was rescinded by a vote of 112 to 104—the Northern men voting for and the Southern against the rescission, without distinction of party.

THE MEMORY OF HARRISON.—On the 7th inst., Mr. BAYARD of Delaware presented resolutions in the U. S. Senate to the effect, that members of both Houses wear crape on the left arm for thirty days,—that the chairs of the presiding officers of both Houses be covered with black for the session and that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. HARRISON. The report was unanimously adopted.

The punishment of Dr. BRADBEY, the mail robber will be imprisonment from six to thirty years.

THE FATE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The investigation before the British Consul at New York into the condition of the *President*, and into every circumstance tending to throw some light on the dark mystery of her fate, extinguishes the last gleam of hope. The evidence of Capt *Cole*, of the ship *Orpheus*, who saw the *President* at 5 o'clock on the 13th of April, appears to be perfectly conclusive in regard to her melancholy destiny. We subjoin the statement of this gentleman. It does not leave a solitary loop to hang a doubt on:

"Captain Cole further stated that when he last saw the President rising on the top of a tremendous sea, she was pitching heavily and laboring tremendously. She was then situated in that dangerous part of the Atlantic Ocean, about mid-way between the Nantucket Shoal and the St George's Shoal; just where the Gulf Stream strikes soundings, and where the waves rise almost straight up and down and as high as a four or five story house. That the President then must have been shipping seas heavily and fast; that probably these large bodies of water worked through into the engine room, or fire room, and *extinguished the fires*, in which the steamer would have been comparatively helpless; that the storm was terrific all that night; that next morning the wind shifted suddenly from N. E. to S. E., knocking up a still more tremendous sea, and that the gale continued with unabated fury till midnight of the 13th. And that it is his belief that the President did not survive that gale, but foundered with all on board, and that all perished before sundown on the 13th, or in less than twenty-four hours after he last saw her; and most probably in the terrific night of the 13th of March."

We are indebted to the *Herald* for a slip containing the above.

THE AFFAIR AT BAYOU LIME KILN.

The following statement relative to the unfortunate affair which took place on the 10th instant, at Bayou Lime Kiln, which resulted in the death of Paul Lucy, has been furnished us by the brother of the unfortunate victim:

"I owe to my family, to my country and to myself to make known the result of the expedition of steamer *Merchant*, Capt. Griffin, which terminated by the murder of my brother, Paul Lucy, the only support of a large family.

We left New Orleans on the 3d instant, about noon. The party was composed of Paul Lucy, François Lucy, the son of the latter, aged about 9 years, and François Lavergne. Paul had received from Dr. Guesnard the advice of taking sea baths to improve his health. We were met by Capt. Taylor, who asked us from whence we came and where we were bound to. Having answered to Capt. Taylor that we were from New Orleans and that we had just left Bird Island on our way to Bayou Lime Kiln, he informed us that it was supposed that there were pirates lurking in the vicinity and advised us to be on our guard, and if we found any thing suspicious to give him information. On the 10th instant, we went oyster fishing with Mr. Hy. Price. At about 9 o'clock P. M. we were resting under our tent when we heard the noise of a boat approaching our encampment. I immediately went out with my gun and cried out "Who's there?" Without answering they came running on me and seized me. I gave them my gun, saying: "I am not a robber," for at the time I thought they were Customhouse officers. Many other individuals then came on shore with guns and bayonets. I rushed into the tent and seizing my child in my arms, I exclaimed "*I am not a robber! here see my son.*" Without paying any attention to my remonstrances and to the living proof of our innocence, I was thrown on the ground with my young child of 9 years and surrounded with bayonets, which I feared more for my son than for myself. In presenting my son to the assailants I received a wound on the right arm.

At the moment I was imploring for the life of my child, I heard the report of a gun, and whilst the bayonets were pointed at my heart and on the head of my son I exclaimed: "*Lucy, my Brother!*" and *the answer was*: "*I am dead.*" My brother had then fallen in the Bayou. I attempted to release myself to assist my brother, but the individuals who had hold of me, endered me by violence to give him any assistance! They were about 25 or 30 men. They said: "*catch the man in the water*" speaking of my brother who was shot, the ball had entered above the abdomen and gone out by the spinal bone; they shot him, the gun resting on his side. When he was taken out of the water, wounded as he then was, the order was given to bind him; "*Tie him! tie him!*" I entreated them not to bind my brother who was then expiring! He then fell in my arms, "saying "*I am killed.*" An individual who was acting as surgeon applied a small band on his wound, saying, "*It is useless, he is dying.*" After this tragedy, those *braves* occupied themselves immediately, some in eating up the oysters we had taken that day; others broke down our small tent and searched every where to find the reward of their deed, but they could only find a small pocket book containing two dollars and six bits, a silver watch and a powder horn, which they took with them.

About 11 o'clock P. M. we were all embarked in one of the boats and conducted on board the steamer *Merchant*, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

When the steamer left, my brother entreated them to bring him back to die in his family, but this last consolation was brutally denied him, and we were landed at the Balize where he died at about 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 12th inst.

This expedition and attack on our miserable tent, where only 4 men and a boy were asleep, was commanded by the brave General P. F. Smith and Major C. F. Hozey.

ELMIRE FRANCOIS LUCY.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 7th, 1841.

After the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his project of a fiscal agent, the great struggle began to day in the Senate, upon an amendment offered by Mr. Clay to his bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury, which was, on Friday last, made the special order of this day. The amendment proposed the repeal of the act of 1836 called the Deposit Act, by which the moneys of the Treasury were ordered to be deposited in the State Banks. The debate grew out of the condition in which the revenues would be left in case both the Sub-Treasury and Pet Bank system were repealed before a substitute was created by law. Some of the Whig senators were under the impression that a repeal of both of those systems would leave the revenues of the Government too much under the control of the Executive, and were indisposed to sanction a principle which would have the effect of producing even a momentary coalition of the purse and the sword. Mr. Clay, in offering the amendment, explained the operation of the law upon the custody of the revenues, and declared that it was not the intention to allow the public treasure to remain in that comparatively unprotected condition, for any length of time, in as much as it would be speedily followed by a bill incorporating a Bank of the United States, which would contain provisions for its safe keeping; but as preparatory to the introduction of a Bank Bill, it was thought expedient to repeal the Pet Bank system along with the Sub-Treasury, in as much as the repeal of the latter would revive the former which the present condition of the Banks would render difficult of execution. The provisions of the act of 1836, require the money to be deposited in *specie paying Banks*, and excluded even banks that pay specie which issue notes under the denomination of $5. It was to avoid the embarrassment to the Treasury Department of compelling the Secretary to deposit money in specie-paying Banks which did not issue notes under the denomination of $5, when scarcely any of the banking institutions of the country fell within the provisions of the law, that the act of 1836 was sought to be repealed—whereas, if both the Sub-Treasury and it were annulled, the custody of the public moneys would be regulated by the act of '89 creating the Treasury Department, which for a number of years was the only law regulating their deposit and safe keeping.

The Senate adjourned without coming to any determination upon the question. Messrs. Clay, King, Calhoun, Mangum, Preston, Rives, Benton, Berrien and Barrow participated in the debate which was interesting as fore shadowing the position occupied by senators in relation to questions so soon to be brought before the country. Mr. Rives, declared that he had no scheme of his own to introduce, that he was done with scheming and prepared to go for any measure demanded by the people which did not contravene the constitution of the United States. Messrs. Preston and Barrow were prepared to repeal the Sub-Treasury, but indisposed to repeal the act of 1836, until some other custodian of the revenues had been provided—they were not willing to abandon the public moneys to the Executive, even for a day. These are sound Whig views—it is better to err on the side of over scrupulous rigidity respecting the safe keeping of the revenues, although it is possible the adoption of the amendment might possibly hasten the decision of the ultimate question—the creation of a Bank. Mr. Calhoun will oppose a National Bank in all its stages. Benton of course was opposed to the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and opposed to every thing tending to ameliorate the present condition of things. A portion of the debate was very animated and approached towards eloquence. The remarks of Mr. Barrow were characterized by sound logic and great good sense. Mr. Clay was indisposed to urge the amendment, and would have withdrawn it, but objection was made to that course. He merely offered it as clearing the way for the great measure of the session. The debate will be resumed to morrow.

It may be proper to observe, as showing the freedom of the Whig party in the Senate from the vindictiveness which animated the locofocos when they were in the majority, that Asbury Dickens, a warm Locofoco, was re-elected Secretary to the Senate unanimously, (with the exception of two votes.)

The House of Representatives was occupied nearly the whole of a long session (from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.) in listening to Mr. Adams' tirade about abolition. This once truly great man has shrunk to a petty promoter of discord in the popular branch of Congress. The statesman who formerly employed his great faculties for the good of the country, in debating questions of national concern, has dwindled into a querulous stickler for rules of order without observing order himself, and a discontented mischief-making fanatic as unbecoming the dignified position he ought to occupy upon the floor of the House, as mortifying to a great party who once fell fighting manfully in his behalf. He who inherits his head or his heart will be a bad man's heir.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY TO MR. FOX—*concluded.*

Washington, March 18, 1841.

Her Majesty's Government have instructed Mr. Fox to say, that they are of opinion that the transaction which terminated in the destruction of the Caroline was a justifiable employment of force, for the purpose of defending the British territory from the unprovoked attack of a band of British rebels and American pirates, who, having been "permitted" to arm and organize themselves within the territory of the United States, had actually invaded a portion of the territory of Her Majesty.

The President cannot suppose that Her Majesty's Government, by the use of these terms, meant to be understood as intimating that those acts, violating the laws of the United States, and disturbing the peace of the British territories, were done under any degree of countenance from this Government, or were regarded by it with indifference; or that, under the circumstances of the case, they could have been prevented by the ordinary course of proceeding. Although he regrets that, by using the term "permitted," a possible inference of that kind might be raised, yet such an inference, the President is willing to believe, would be quite unjust to the intentions of the British Government.

That on a line of frontier such as separates the United States from Her Britannic Majesty's North American Provinces—a line long enough to divide the whole of Europe into halves—irregularities, violences, and conflicts should sometimes occur, equally against the will of both Governments, is certainly easily to be supposed. This may be more possible, perhaps, in regard to the United States, without any reproach to their Government, since their institutions entirely discourage the keeping up of large standing armies in time of peace, and their situation happily exempts them from the necessity of maintaining such expensive and dangerous establishments. All that can be expected from either Government in these cases is good faith, a sincere desire to preserve peace and do justice, the use of all proper means of prevention, and that, if offences cannot, nevertheless, be always prevented, the offenders shall still be justly punished. In all these respects, this Government acknowledges no delinquency in the performance of its duties.

Her Majesty's Government are pleased, also, to speak of those American citizens who took part with persons in Canada, engaged in an insurrection against the British Government, as "American pirates." The undersigned does not admit the propriety or justice of this designation. If citizens of the United States fitted out, or were engaged in fitting out a military expedition from the United States intended to act against the British Government in Canada, they were clearly violating the laws of their country, and exposing themselves to the just consequences which might be inflicted on them if taken within the British dominions. But, notwithstanding this, they were, certainly, not pirates, nor does the undersigned think that it can advance the purpose of fair and friendly discussion, or hasten the accommodation of national difficulties, to so denominate them. Their offence, whatever it was, had no analogy to cases of piracy. Supposing all that is alleged against them to be true, they were taking a part in what they regarded as a civil war, and they were taking a part on the side of the rebels. Surely, England herself has not regarded persons thus engaged as deserving the appellation which Her Majesty's Government bestows on these citizens of the United States.

It is quite notorious that, for the greatest part of the last two centuries, subjects of the British Crown have been permitted to engage in foreign wars, both national and civil, and in the latter, in every stage of their progress; and yet it has not been imagined that England has at any time allowed her subjects to turn pirates. Indeed, in our own times, not only have individual subjects of that Crown gone abroad to engage in civil wars, but we have seen whole regiments openly recruited embodied, armed, and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion against a nation with which England was at peace; although it is true that, subsequently, an act of parliament was passed to prevent transactions so nearly approaching to public war, without license from the Crown.

It may be said that there is a difference between the case of a civil war, arising from a disputed succession, or a protracted revolt of a colony against the mother country, and the case of a fresh outbreak, at the commencement of a rebellion. The undersigned does not deny that such distinction may, for certain purposes, be deemed well founded. He admits that a government, called upon to consider its own rights, interests, and duties, when civil wars break out in other countries, may decide on all the circumstances of the particular case, upon its own existing stipulations, on probable results, on what its own security requires, and on many other considerations. It may be already bound to assist one party, or it may become bound, if it so chooses, to assist the other, and to meet the consequences of such assistance.

But whether the revolt be recent or long continued, they who join those concerned in it, whatever may be their offence against their own country, or however they may be treated, if taken with arms in their hands, in the territory of the Government against which the standard of revolt is raised, cannot be denominated pirates, without departing from all ordinary use of language in the definition of offences. A cause which has so foul an origin as piracy cannot in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability, or tolerance, among nations; and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement.

It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence in England, living or dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of Her Majesty's Government at the present moment.

The undersigned has made these remarks, from the conviction that it is important to regard established distinctions, and to view the acts and offences of individuals in the exactly proper light. But it is not to be inferred that there is, on the part of this Government, any purpose of extenuating, in the slightest degree, the crimes of those persons, citizens of the United States, which have joined in military expeditions against the British Government in Canada. On the contrary, the President directs the undersigned to say that it is his fixed resolution that all such disturbers of the national peace and violators of the laws of their country shall be brought to exemplary punishment. Nor will the fact that they are instigated and led on to these excesses by British subjects, refugees from the Provinces, be deemed any excuse or palliation; altho' it is well worthy of being remembered that the prime movers of these disturbances on the borders are subjects of the Queen, who come within the territories of the United States, seeking to enlist the sympathies of their citizens, by all the motives which they are able to address to them, on account of grievances, real or imaginary. There is no reason to believe that the design of any hostile movement from the United States against Canada has commenced with the citizens of the United States. The true origin of such purposes and such enterprises is on the other side of the line. But the President's resolution to prevent these transgressions of the law is not, on that account, the less strong. It is taken, not only in conformity to his duty under the provisions of existing laws, but in full consonance with the established principles and practice of this Government.

The Government of the United States has not, from the first, fallen into the doubts, elsewhere entertained, of the true extent of the duties of neutrality. It has held that, however it may have been in less enlightened ages, the just interpretation of the modern law of nations is, that neutral States are bound to be strictly neutral; and that it is a manifest and gross impropriety for individuals to engage in the civil conflicts of other States, and thus to be at war, while their government is at peace. War and peace are high national relations, which can properly be established or changed only by nations themselves.

The United States have thought, also, that the salutary doctrine of non-intervention by one nation with the affairs of others is liable to be essentially impaired, if, while Government refrains from interference, interference is still allowed to its subjects, individually or in masses. It may happen, indeed, that persons choose to leave their country, emigrate to other regions and settle themselves on uncultivated lands, in territories belonging to other States. This cannot be prevented by Governments which allow the emigration of their subjects and citizens; and such persons, having voluntarily abandoned their own country, have no longer claim to its protection, nor is it longer responsible for their acts. Such cases, therefore, if they occur, show no abandonment of the duty of neutrality.

"The Government of the United States has not considered it as sufficient to confine the duties of neutrality and non interference to the case of Governments whose territories lie adjacent to each other. The application of the principle may be more necessary in such cases, but the principle itself they regard as being the same, if those territories be divided by half the globe. The rule is founded in the impropriety and danger of allowing individuals to make war on their own authority, or, by mingling themselves in the belligerent operations of other nations, to run the hazard, of counteracting the policy, or embroiling the relations, of their own Government. And the United States have been the first among civilized nations to enforce the observance of this just rule of neutrality and peace by special and adequate legal enactments. In the infancy of this Government, on the breaking out of the European wars which had their origin in the French Revolution, Congress passed laws with severe penalties, for preventing the citizens of the U. States from taking part in those hostilities.

By these laws, it prescribed to the citizens of the United States what it understood to be their duty, as neutrals, by the law of nations, and the duty, also, which they owed to the interest and honor of their own country.

At a subsequent period, when the American colonies of an European power took up arms against their Sovereign, Congress, not diverted from the established system of the Government by any temporary considerations, not swerved from its sense of justice and duty by any sympathies which it might naturally feel for one of the parties, did not hesitate, also, to pass acts applicable to the case of colonial insurrection and civil war. And these provisions of law have been continued, revised, amended, and are in full force at the present moment. Nor have they been a dead letter, as it is well known that exemplary punishments have been inflicted on those who have transgressed them. It is known, indeed, that heavy penalties have fallen on individuals, citizens of the United States, engaged in this very disturbance in Canada, with which the destruction of the Caroline was connected. And it is in Mr. Fox's knowledge, also, that the act of Congress of March 10th, 1838, was passed for the precise purpose of more effectually restraining military enterprises from the United States into the British Provinces, by authorizing the use of the most sure and decisive preventive means. The undersigned may add, that it stands on the admission of very high British authority, that during the recent Canadian troubles, although bodies of adventurers appeared on the border, making it necessary for the People of Canada to keep themselves in a state prepared for self-defence, yet that these adventurers were acting by no means in accordance with the feeling of the great mass of the American people, or the government of the United States.

This Government, therefore, not only holds itself above reproach in every thing respecting the preservation of neutrality, the observance of the principle of non-intervention and the strictest conformity, in these respects, to the rules of international law, but it doubts not that the world will do it the justice to acknowledge that it has set an example not unfit to be followed by others, and that, by its steady legislation on this most important subject, it has done something to promote peace and good neighborhood among nations, and to advance the civilization of mankind.

The undersigned trusts that, when Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall present the grounds, at length, on which they justify the local authorities of Canada in attacking and destroying the "Caroline," they will consider that the laws of the United States are such as the undersigned has now represented them, and that the Government of the United States has always manifested a sincere disposition to see those laws effectually and impartially administered.—If there have been cases in which individuals, justly obnoxious to punishment, have escaped, this is no more than happens in regard to other laws.

Under these circumstances, and under those immediately connected with the transaction itself, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to show upon what state of facts and what rules of national law the destruction of the "Caroline" is to be defended. It will be for that government to show a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation. It will be for it to show, also, that the local authorities of Canada, even supposing the necessity of the moment authorized them to enter the territories of the United States at all, did nothing unreasonable or excessive; since the act, justified by the necessity of self-defence, must be limited by that necessity, and kept clearly within it. It must be shown that admonition or remonstrance to the persons on board the "Caroline" was impracticable, or would have been unavailing; it must be shown that day-light could not be waited for; that there could be no attempt at discrimination between the innocent and the guilty; that it would not have been enough to seize and detain the vessel; but that there was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her in the darkness of the night, while moored to the shore, and while unarmed men were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current, above the cataract, setting her on fire, and, careless to know whether there might not be in her the innocent with the guilty, or the living with the dead, committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror. A necessity for all this the Government of the United States cannot believe to have existed.

All will see that if such things be allowed to occur, they might lead to bloody and exasperated war; and when an individual comes into the United States from Canada, and to the very place on which the drama was performed, and there chooses to make public and vain glorious boast of the part he acted in, it is hardly wonderful that great excitement should be created, and some degree of emotion arise.

This Republic does not wish to disturb the tranquility of the world. Its object is peace, its policy peace. It seeks no aggrandizement by foreign conquest, because it knows that no foreign acquisition could augment its power and importance so rapidly as they are already advancing by its own growth under the propitious circumstances of its situation. But it cannot admit that its Government has not both the will and the power to preserve its own neutrality, and to enforce the observance of its own laws upon its own citizens. It is jealous of its rights, and among others, and most especially of the right of the absolute immunity of its territory against aggression from abroad; and these rights it is the duty and the determination of the Government fully and at all times to maintain; while it will, at the same time, as scrupulously refrain from infringing on the rights of others.

The President instructs the undersigned to say, in conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this and all other questions of difference between the two governments will be treated by both in the full exercise of such a spirit of candor, justice, and mutual respect as shall give assurance of the long continuance of peace between the two countries.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure Mr. Fox of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

HENRY S. FOX, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Copy of Instructions to Mr. Crittenden, enclosed in the above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, March 15, 1841.*

Sir: Alexander McLeod, a Canadian subject of Her Britannic Majesty, is now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, under an indictment for murder, alleged to have been committed by him in the attack on and destruction of the steamboat Caroline, at Schlosser, in that State, on the night of the 29th December, 1837; and his trial is expected to take place at Lockport on the 22d instant.

You are apprised of the correspondence which took place between Mr. Forsyth, late Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister here, on this subject, in December last.

In his note to Mr. Fox of the 26th of that month, Mr. Forsyth says: "If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's service, obeying the order of the superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission, and it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged to decide upon its validity when legally established before it.

"The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the Caroline had long since been brought to the attention of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the government of Her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation and which has led to such grave consequences."

I have now to inform you that Mr. Fox has addressed a note to this department, under date of the 12th instant, in which, under immediate instruction and direction of his government, he demands, formally and officially, McLeod's immediate release, on the ground that the transaction, on account of which he has been arrested and is to be put upon his trial, was of a public character, planned and executed by the persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any steps, and do any acts, which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of her majesty who engaged in that transaction were performing an act of public duty, for which they can not be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country; and that her Majesty's Government has further directed Mr. Fox to make known to the government of the United States that Her Majesty's government entirely approve of the course pursued by Mr. Fox, and the language adopted by him in the correspondence above mentioned.

There is, therefore, now, an authentic declaration on the part of the British government, that the attack on the Caroline was an act of public force, done by military men, under the orders of their superiors, and is recognised as such by the queen's government.—The importance of this declaration is not to be doubted, and the president is of opinion that it calls upon him for the performance of a high duty. That an individual forming part of a public force, and acting under the authority of his government, is not to be held answerable, as a private trespasser or malefactor, is a principle of public law, sanctioned by the usages of all civilized nations, and which the government of the United States has no inclination to dispute. This has no connexion whatever with the question whether, in this case, the attack on the Caroline was, as the British government think it, a justifiable employment of force for the purpose of defending the British territory from unprovoked attack, or whether it was a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace of the territory of the United States, as this government has regarded it. The two questions are essentially different; and while acknowledging that an individual may claim immunity from the consequences of acts done by him, by showing that he acted under national authority, this government is not to be understood as changing the opinions which it has heretofore expressed in regard to the real nature of the transaction which resulted in the destruction of the Caroline. That subject it is not necessary, for any purpose connected with this communication, to discuss. The views of this government in relation to it are known to that of England; and we are expecting the answer of that government to the communication which has been made to it.

All that is intended to be said, at present, is, that, since the attack on the Caroline is avowed as a national act which may justify reprisals, or even general war, if the government of the United States, in the judgment which it shall form of the transaction, and of its own duty, shall see fit to decide, yet that it raises a question entirely public and political, a question between independent nations, and that individuals concerned in it cannot be arrested and tried before the ordinary tribunals, as for the violation of municipal law. If the attack on the Caroline was unjustifiable, as this government has asserted, the law which has been violated is the law of nations, and the redress which is to be sought, is the redress authorized in such cases by the provisions of that code.

You are well aware that the president has no power to arrest the proceeding in the civil and criminal courts of the state of New York. If this indictment were pending in one of the courts of the United States, I am directed to say that the president, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would have immediately directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered.

Whether, in this case, the governor of New York have that power, or, if he have, whether he would feel it his duty to exercise it, are points upon which we are not informed.

It is understood that McLeod is holden also on civil process, sued out against him by the owner of the Caroline. We suppose it very clear that the executive of the state cannot interfere with such a process; and, indeed, if such process were pending in the courts of the United States, the president could not arrest it. In such, and many analogous cases, the party prosecuted or sued, must avail himself of his exemption or defence by judicial proceedings, either in the court in which he was called, or in some other court. But whether the process be criminal or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in obedience to the orders of lawful superiors, must be regarded as a valid defence, otherwise individuals would be held responsible for injuries resulting from the acts of government, and even from the operations of public war.

You will be furnished with a copy of this instruction for the use of the executive of New York and the attorney general of that state. You will carry with you, also, authentic evidence of the recognition by the British government of the destruction of the Caroline as an act of public force done by national authority.

The president is impressed with the propriety of transferring the trial from the scene of the principal excitement to some other and distant county. You will take care that this be suggested to the prisoner's counsel. The president is gratified to learn that the governor of New York has already directed that the trial take place before the chief justice of that state.

Having consulted with the governor, you will proceed to Lockport, or wherever else the trial be holden, and furnish the prisoner's counsel with the evidence of which you will be in possession material to his defence. You will see that he have skilful and eminent counsel, if such be not already retained; and, although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentlemen who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this government that, in case his defence be overruled by the court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the cause, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The president hopes you will use such despatch as to make your arrival at the place of trial sure before the trial comes on; and he trusts you will keep him informed of whatever occurs by means of a correspondence through this department. I have the honor to be, Mr. Attorney General,

Your obedient servant,

DANL. WEBSTER.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General of the United States.

We understand by way of Charleston that Capt. NICHOLLS, of the ship *Covenan*, who was reported dead of the Yellow Fever at Havana, is alive and convalescent.

FANNY ELSSLER was to commence an engagement at the Park Theatre, on the 10th, in the character of *Natalie*.

THE Commercial Bank is drawing on London and Paris, and checking on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis. j10 GEO G HALL, Cashier.

[illegible]	May 8		
[illegible]	May 19		
[illegible]	May 16		
[illegible]	May 17		
[illegible]	May 2		
Charleston	June 11	Mexico	April 20
Havana	June 8	Tampico	May 26
Houston	June 11	Vera Cruz	May 7

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Sisal, &c.—Per brig Eusebio—250 bbls flour, 300 pigs lead, 100 bxs aniset, 80 jars oil and [illegible].

Havana—Schooner Hero—500 bbls flour, 60 do lard, 3 half bbls 200 kegs do, 25 bale cotton.

Boston—Per schr Elizabeth—801 pigs lead, 221 bbls pork, 400 hides, 287 skins, 100 bgs [illegible].

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat John Marshall from Nashville—23 hhds tobacco H L Addison & co; 9 Galbraith, Logan & co; 30 Tate & Hopkins; 25 Bowen Crenshaw; 10 Hills & Moor; 10 do, 7 bags cotton, Brander, Williams & co; 15 do. 664 s corn, 23 hhds tobacco, Yeatman & co; 6 do Kelly & Company; 5 do [illegible]; 6 bales cotton Moore & Bennett; 8 do J Anderson; 5 do, oil, 5 do rope, M D Conner & co; 15 bales [illegible] Layton & co; sundries to Franklin & Henderson.

Per steamboat John Armstrong from Lafourche—20 hhds. sugar Donnistoun & co; 5 rolls leather Hall & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Eusebio, (Mex.) Basso, for Sisal and Campeachy. S. Fernandez.

Schooner Hero, Shannon, for Havana. J. Alexander.

Schooner Elizabeth, Merrill, for Boston. L. H. Gale.

ARRIVED.

Steamboat John Marshall, Hunter, from Nashville.

Steamboat John Armstrong, Streck, from Lafourche.

SPOKEN.

May 28th, lat 40, long 60, barque Agnes, Gilmore, hence for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat John Marshall—J Frazer, J M Davis, C Marshall, H H [illegible], A D Kenney, G Rohr, L Mower, Dr Bolt and sister, Smith, A E Forstall, Goodwin, [illegible], G Fairborn, Glover, Hart.

Per steamboat John Armstrong—Mr. Landry, P Fortier and 2 ladies, A Verry and lady, Mrs Myers, M L Branche and lady, J Guillier and lady, Bennett and lady, J Herman, McCollem, L Couger, A Fortier, S Kline, A Humphries, M Martin, A Trahan, P Charles, Thorn, A Robertson, M Guin, Himel, W H Auld, H Dodd, P Porter, T Picou, E Rodrigues, D McNale, T Jones and others.

☞ The ship OCEANA, Capt. William Hammond, from Havre, is now discharging at the head of the Vegetable Market; consignees will please send their permits on board and receive their goods on the Levee. June 17. S FERRET

☞ A CARD—For St. Louis this day—The fast and splendid passenger steamer MISSOURI, J C Swon, master, will leave the Levee foot of Poydras street (this day) Thursday the 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. positively. Passengers will please be on board. j17 CHAS DOANE, Agent

☞ WANTED immediately, at the bakery, No. 7, Bourbon street, a good hard bread and cake baker. j17 1t

☞ A FRENCH FAMILY residing in the country, wishes to attend to the instruction of a young American lady or boy, having no knowledge of the French language. Apply to Mr G. BOYER, principal of the Seminary, in [illegible] street between Dauphine and Burgundy, or at the office of the Bee, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P M. j15 1St

HECHLER & STARN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE, corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets. ☞ Merchandise of all descriptions received on Storage, at very reasonable prices. je16

BLASCO & SIMICH, Commission Merchant, No. 28, Common street.

☞ DEZAUCHE, Dentist, makes teeth and artificial pieces, and cures all affections of the teeth. Office, Toulouse st. No. 10. j14

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON. Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans. BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Post notes and stock certificates, Checks, seals, &c. promptly executed, in the same style as at their office in New York, on the usual terms. Bank Note Paper, of superior quality, constantly on hand. Office corner Royal and Canal st. m17

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION, New Orleans, June 10, 1841. THIS Bank draws on Paris and London. j17 G MILTENBERGER, Cashier.

ALL persons having demands against the steamboat Cherokee are requested to present the same forthwith, to A L LABATT, (firm of Hart, Labatt & Co) 9 Magazine st, Or to M M COHEN, Attorney at Law, j17 3t in 3ed 30 Exchange Place.

LEECHES of super quality for sale at the Esplanade entrepot, corner Cascade street, No. 2, at 12 1/2 cts. 18 cts, and 25 cents a piece, at wholesale and retail, at j17–6t JEAN PIERRE SOUBIRAN

HOTEL AT THE BAY OF ST. LOUIS. THE Subscriber informs the public that he will open his Hotel on the 20th inst. His prices are as follows: Boarding and Lodging per day $2; Children, half price; Servants [illegible] 50. Good table wine will be served at breakfast and dinner only. Unfurnished rooms may be procured for the season, for those who wish private lodgings. There is also a new billiard table attached to the hotel. j17 St, 17, 19, 21 CHARLES ST MARTIN.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—No. 4,756—Exchange and Banking Company of New Orleans v. F. Saunders.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold on Tuesday, the 29th of June inst, at 10 o'clock a m, under the St. Charles Hotel, fronting on Gravier street—Four billiard tables complete, together with the furniture of the billiard room. Seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash. L. A. DUCROS, j17—4t in 10 ds Sheriff Commercial Court.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court. The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas, Gabriel De Feriet, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the District Court of the First District, the property herein after described, has applied to the Clerk of this Court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1841, for a Monition or Advertisement in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled, "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the tenth day of March, 1834.

Now therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the First Judicial District Court, who can set up any right, title, or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect, whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this Monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff aforesaid on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1841, by virtue of a decree of this Court rendered on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1841, in a suit entitled Charles Cuffes vs The Phoenix Fire Engine Company, No 18,446 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale the said Gabriel De Feriet became the purchaser, for the price of three hundred and fifty dollars, payable at a credit of twelve months.

The purchaser furnishing his bond in favor of the plaintiff for the amount aforesaid, signed by him as principal and by Louis De Feriet as security, bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum.

Description of Property, as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz: A lot of ground situated in faubourg Washington, bourg Clouet, designated by No. Seven, on a particular plan drawn by Joseph Pilié, on the second April, 1837, and deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, notary, as per plan No. Thirty-six, Said lot No. Seven, measuring twenty seven feet five inches front on Moreau street, between Clouet and Louisa streets, by one hundred and forty-five feet in depth, the whole English measure—together with all the circumstances and dependencies to the said lot belonging.

Witness the honorable A. M. Buchanan, judge of the Court aforesaid, this 11th June, 1841. [L. S.] P. LE BLANC, Dy. Clerk. j17 10 and 16jy 31

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—The State of Louisiana,—to all whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, William Delapiaine Walton, having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the District Court of the First District, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded, on the 24 day of June, A. D. 1841, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved the tenth day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the state of Louisiana, and of the first judicial district court, who can set up any right, title, or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff aforesaid on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1841, by virtue of an order of court, rendered on the 18th day of February, A. D 1839, in a suit entitled Sarah M. McCoy, wife of Thomas T. Bunnell vs. Isaac Bell and William Gallaher, No. 16,177 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale the said William Delapiaine Walton became the purchaser, for the price of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, payable cash.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz: A lot of ground situated in faubourg Lacourse, above this city, designated as lot No. six, and adjoining lot No. seven, in square No. twenty five, conformably to a plan drawn by C. F. Zimpel, and dated twenty-fifth February, 1833. The said lot measures twenty nine feet six inches front on Lacourse street, by one hundred and forty three feet two inches in depth, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, privileges, &c. thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

Witness the Hon. A. M. Buchanan, judge of the Court aforesaid, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1841. [L. S.] P. LE BLANC, Dep. Clerk. je 16-31 in 30d

WINES, OILS &c.—60 pipes old Bordeaux, Pauillac; 100 do St Julien and Montferrand; 60 half pipes do Bordeaux wine; 30 do white wine, Haut Sauterne; 6 qr do old Madeira, superior; 40 do do do ordinary; 20 do do Port, do; 65 do sweet and dry Malaga; 150 tierces Bordeaux vinegar; 151 baskets olive oil; 2400 cases wine, different qualities; 250 do assorted cordials. For sale by j17 S LATAPIE, 69 Old Levee

GIN, BRANDY &c.—6 pipes Holland gin, Swan brand; 20 half pipes brandy, Dupuy and Dussault brands, 46 quarter do do do; 10 bbls peach brandy; 14 do Tuscaloosa and Monongahela whiskey; 150 do common whiskey; 75 do domestic and N. O. rum; 45 do do gin and brandy. For sale by j17 S LATAPIE, 69 Old Levee

IMPROVED BLANK BOOKS, manufactured after a new and improved plan, expressly for the use of Banks, Public Offices, and Merchants, in the most durable and splendid manner. Officers of Banks, and Public Institutions and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the specimens now ready for exhibition, at the New-Orleans Stationers' Warehouse. NORMAN, STEEL & Co., j17 14 Camp st

WHEELS—Ox cart wheels, for plantation use, of Philadelphia manufacture, from 3 to 5 inches in tread; also light cart wheels, for sale by j17 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

LOAF SUGAR—Powdered, crushed and loaf sugar, of first quality, from the Boston sugar refinery constantly on hand and in store, for sale by j17 R A NORCROSS & Co, 40 Gravier st

BUFFIELDS FAMILY HAMS—A very choice article in store and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, j17 48 Tchoupitoulas st

BACON—30 casks sides and shoulders, Cincinnati smoked, in store, for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, j17 48 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—2,000 bbls choice brands, in fine shipping order, afloat and for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, j17 48 Tchoupitoulas st

HAVANA SEGARS—An assortment of all kinds, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee st j17

FOR SALE—An excellent Piano, new and approved, by one of the best makers in the city. This instrument will be sold for $250, which is far below its cost price. Apply at No. 60 [illegible] street between Customhouse and Bienville sts. j16 3t

NOTICE—The [illegible] of the Orleans Theatre formerly kept by J. B. Aubert has been closed, until further notice, on account of [illegible]. J. B. [illegible], Syndic.

LOST yesterday, June 16, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in going from the Improvement Bank [illegible] Exchange [illegible] to the Bank of Louisiana, [illegible] bill of [illegible], on the Improvement Bank. The [illegible] will be paid to any person who has found said bank bill, and will return it to No. 9, Conti street.

A GENTLEMAN conversant with business and all the details and familiar with several languages, is desirous of obtaining employment. Address A. B. at this office. j16 3t

NOTICE—The undersigned give notice to the public that Mr. Vincent [illegible] is no more employed by them from this date. F. R. MONTAMAT & Co. New Orleans, June 16, 1841. j16 3t

NOTICE—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of TURNER & ROCA, has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved. The payments of all standing claims will be made to W. Geo. Turner, who has the charge of settling all the affairs of the firm. W GEO TURNER, F DE LA ROCA. je16

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS. COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE. *Sitting of Monday, 7th June, 1841.*

WHEREAS, a considerable amount is due by the taxable inhabitants of the 1st municipality, for arrear taxes for the years 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839 on real estate and slaves, that it is a matter of importance that those arrears be collected within the shortest possible delay, in order to meet the engagements of this Corporation, and to forward the contemplated improvements.

Be it resolved, That the Treasurer of Improvements and Public Works, and the Treasurer of the Department of Police, shall immediately after the promulgation of the present Resolution, notify the taxable inhabitants of the 1st municipality, who have not paid their taxes on real estate and slaves for the years 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839, that they are required to pay the aforesaid taxes, at their respective offices, within 3 days after the service of the above notification under the penalty of being prosecuted before any competent tribunal.

Be it further resolved, That the present resolution shall be published during 15 days in French and English, in the Official Gazette and in the Bee.

(Signed) PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.

Approved, 10th June, 1841. (Signed) WM. FREERET, Mayor.

[A true copy.] je 12 1m E. W. WATERS, Secretary.

TO LET—immediately—A house with four apartments, two cabinets and gallery, story kitchen, a stable for [illegible] and above a fine attic for grain; out houses and other improvements; a cypress cistern containing 14,000 gallons. The above establishment would be suitable for a livery stable, or for persons keeping a large number of animals. Fifty animals can be conveniently accommodated, all separately. It being in the immediate vicinity of cotton Presses, it would answer for a cotton pickery. For further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Religious and Market streets, near the Water Works.

FOR SALE on the premises, in a lot or at retail, twenty five fine CREOLE COWS, several with calves; a light wagon, milk cans &c. j16 6 P AUVRAY.

TO LET—at reasonable price for several years—the fine plantation heretofore the residence of Mr. P. Caselar, situated at three miles from the city, on the other side of the river, below. There are on said plantation a fine house. For terms apply to j16 6t E SAINET, 18 Royal st

TO LET—for several years if required—A fine house in St Anne street, No. 115, very [illegible] and in a fine quarter, it has been newly repaired. For terms, apply at No. 24 Dauphine street, or to j16 6t E SAINET, 18 Royal st

PARISIAN BAZAAR—NORMANDIN, BROTHERS corner Royal and Main streets, have the honor to announce that they have received by late arrivals from France, various fashionable articles for gentlemen and ladies toilets, as well as every kind of fresh perfumery from the houses of Maupelas, Bornier, Viollet, &c.

Articles for Ladies. Neckerchiefs, plain and embroidered linen cambric [illegible]; silk stockings; [illegible]; umbrellas; parasols, purses, garters, baskets, combs to keep hair; fans, new patterns.

Articles for Gentlemen. Linen shirts, newest fashions colored do; cravats; suspenders; collars; gloves, silk do, [illegible]; socks; varnished shoes; foulards; satin stocks; canes; braided do, sword do, [illegible] and other silk hats; beaver do; white do, Greek caps; velvet do; carpet do; razors, &c &c.

Miscellaneous. Travelling dressing cases; musical do; pocket do; work boxes; glove do; thermometer do; whips; umbrellas; pocket books; card cases; cigar cases; embroidered do; [illegible] do; snuff boxes; opera glasses; fine cutlery; office furniture, silver pencil cases; pocket phials; children's playthings, [illegible] of every kind, tablets of every sort; all kinds of fine perfumery; masks; fancy wigs for disguises; false beards and mustachios; [illegible]; Greek curls; bands, &c. &c. j16

LOUISIANA NEGRO COTTONADE—The subscribers have on hand a heavy article of country cottonade, suitable for plantation use, which they offer for sale. j16 P A HEBRARD & Co. 26 Chartres street

PAINTS—A large quantity of the best English white lead, green and black paint, for sale by the keg, canister or in quantities by ALEX'R GOW, j17 29 Bienville st

SUGAR—50 hhds sugar, of various qualities; also molasses in first rate barrels, for sale by j17 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

LIGHT and heavy carts, and ox and horse wagons, of Philadelphia manufacture, for sale by j17 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

EAST INDIA BAGGING, wide and very heavy, for sale by O GREEN & BRO. j17 86 Gravier st

BAGGING, ROPE & TWINE—600 pieces bagging, 500 coils rope and 50 bales twine, in store for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchapitoulas st

HAMS—100 hhds, tierces and bbls. part bagged and part canvassed, in store for sale by j17 LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchapitoulas st

PORK—300 bbls mess M O soft mess, prime, P O, soft prime, rump, shoulders, jowls, heads, [illegible] for sale by j17 LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st

CROSSED PORK—40 bbls crossed prime, Jowls &c, for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—50 bbls. rectified in store, for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, 48 Tchoupitoulas st

PORK—Mess, M. O, Rump and Chime, at inspection, for sale by CLYMER, BRITTON & SWIFT, j17 48 Tchoupitoulas st

CIDER—75 bbls Newark cider, for sale low to close a consignment, by WM C TOMPKINS & Co. j16 80 Gravier street

PRINTS—7-8 and 9-8 new patterns, just received and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, j17 33 Chartres street

HOSIERY—Bleached, children's black hose, brown linen half hose and cotton gloves, now landing and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 33 Chartres st

HANDKERCHIEFS—Printed cotton, new patterns, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER, j16 33 Chartres street

BACON—6 hhds hams, sides and shoulders, just received and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, j16 76 Magazine street.

LIME—1000 casks Thomaston lime, in good order, and for sale by G BEDFORD & BECK, j17 34 Customhouse st

BUTTER—56 kegs fresh Goshen butter, just received and for sale by WM C TOMPKINS & Co. j16 80 Gravier street

LONDON PORTER—100 casks of the best London double brown stout, in quarts and pints, for sale by j16 ALEX'R GOW, 29 Bienville st

PORT WINE—Superior old London Dock Port wine, for sale either in one or three dozen cases, by j16 ALEX'R GOW, 29 Bienville st

FRENCH BRANDY—A few half pipes of the best Cognac brandy, for sale by ALEX'R GOW, j16 29 Bienville st

LINENS—4 cases fine Irish linen, just received and for sale by WM C TOMPKINS & Co, j16 80 Bienville st

OIL—600 galls sperm and whale oil, in casks and bbls, and for sale by WM C TOMPKINS & Co, j16 80 Gravier st

COTTONADE PANTS—Cottonade and denim pants, for sale by the cargo FROST & Co, j16 8 Customhouse st

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—An assortment of boots, shoes and brogans, for sale by j16 FROST & Co, 8 Customhouse st

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—112 cases received per ship Bashaw, for sale by R O HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st

CHARTS—Charts of the Gulf of Mexico, coast of Louisiana, East and West Florida, &c., &c, for sale low by j16 ALEX'R GOW, 29 Bienville st.

FIRE BRICKS—20,000 of the English white and red fire bricks, for sale low by ALEX'R GOW, j16 29 Bienville st

CHEESE—50 boxes prime Goshen cheese, landing from ship Vicksburg, for sale by j16 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st

PEPPER—50 boxes ground pepper, landing from ship Vicksburg, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, j16 21 Customhouse st

LARD—14 bbls choice lard landing from steamer Tribune, for sale by BENJ DOUGLASS, j16 12 Poydras st

PORK—200 bbls mess M O, prime, P O, chimes, shoulders and joles at inspection, for sale by j16 BENJ DOUGLASS, 12 Poydras st

BACON—10 hogsheads shoulders Cincinnati cured, in store and for sale by BENJ DOUGLASS, j16 12 Poydras st

MEXICAN DOUBLOONS for sale by j17 J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee st

DRAYS—and wheel and earth barrows, for sale by j17 J D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

CLARET WINE, in casks, of various brands, for sale by j17 O GREEN & BRO, 86 Gravier st

RAVENS DUCK, suitable for awnings for sale by j17 O GREEN & BRO, 86 Gravier st

FILTERING STONES of various sizes, for sale by j17 O GREEN & BRO, 86 Gravier st

ROPE, Northern, of superior quality, for sale by j17 O GREEN & BRO, 86 Gravier st

CLEAR PORK—136 bbls clear pork for sale by j17 LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchapitoulas st

WHITE BEANS—30 bbls and 5 bags beans for sale by j17 LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchapitoulas st

LARD—500 kegs lard in store and for sale by j17 LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchapitoulas st

CORN—200 sacks, in store and for sale by j17 CONVERSE & Co, 55 New Levee

GINGHAMS—Small checked, well assorted, for sale by je16 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 33 Chartres st

TANNERS OIL—30 bbls tanners oil, landing, for sale by j16 WM C TOMPKINS & Co, 80 Gravier st

SPERM OIL—winter strained sperm oil, for sale by j16 A GOW, 29 Bienville st

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls of superior linseed oil, for sale by j16 A GOW, 29 Bienville st

RUM—75 bbls of superior New England rum for sale low, by j16 ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

ROPE—150 coils of tarred hemp rope, for sale by j16 A GOW, 29 Bienville st

SALT—600 boxes table salt in store, for sale by j16 BENJ DOUGLASS, 12 Poydras st

WINE—10 qr casks sherry in store, for sale by j16 BENJ DOUGLASS, 12 Poydras st

LARD—1200 kegs prime lard in store, for sale by j1 BENJ DOUGLASS, 12 Poydras st

SALT—600 bags Turks Island salt in store, for sale by j16 BENJ DOUGLASS, 14 Poydras st

CHEESE—50 boxes prime Goshen cheese in store, for sale by j16 BENJ DOUGLASS, 12 Poydras st

BRANDY—Porto and claret wines, for sale by j16 F A GIRAUD, 12 Tchoupitoulas st

SPERM OIL—80 gallons pure, for sale by j15 WM H FULLER, 46 Poydras st

RICE—Fresh rice in tierces and half tierces for sale by j15 J W ZACHARIE & Co.

PORK—600 bbls clear, mess and prime pork, for sale by j15 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

LARD—2000 kegs leaf lard, in store, for sale by j15 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

BACON—Hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by j16 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st

BAGGING AND ROPE—50 pieces each, for sale by j16 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

WHITE LEAD—90 kegs on hand and for sale by j16 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

BRANDY—6 half pipes old Champaign brandy, for sale by j16 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

LARD—140 bbls and 300 kegs in store and for sale by CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

CASTOR OIL—15 bbls cold pressed, received and for sale by j16 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras st

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY P. E. TRICOU & [illegible]. L. Marty vs. his creditors.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 17th June, 1841, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, at [illegible] street, between St Louis and Toulouse, in the house known as the "Strangers Hotel," by virtue of an order from the Parish Court, dated June 5th, 1841, the objects hereinafter described abandoned by said insolvent to his creditors, to wit: A quantity of furniture, crockery, porcelain, silver utensils, glass, kitchen utensils, &c. Conditions, cash. W 31 12x17j

Hypolite Ricard vs. Gaspard Matekich.

PARISH COURT—No 11,080—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Thursday, the 17th June, 1841, at 12 o'clock M, The sailing pirogue URSULINES, such as it now lies opposite the Public Square, between St. Peter and St. Ann streets, seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash. V ALLAIN, j3,8,12,17 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

FOR NEW YORK. Via Key West & Charleston, S. C., positively on Thursday afternoon, 24th June, at 4 o'clock P. M. The splendid coppered and copper fastened low pressure steam ship NEW YORK, John T. Wright, master, will positively leave as above, this vessel was built in New York expressly for sea, and has accommodations with separate state rooms for cabin passengers not surpassed by any steam packet in the United States. Passengers by this route will arrive in eight days at New York, from the time of leaving here, as there will be no detention on the voyage, the vessel being able to carry sufficient fuel for the entire voyage. For passage, in cabin or steerage, apply on board, opposite Customhouse st., or to j17 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st. N. B. Family state rooms can be had on application as above.

MISSOURI FOR ST. LOUIS, on Thursday the 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The elegant new and fast running steamboat MISSOURI, J. C. Swon, master, is now ready to receive freight for the above port, and having most of her cargo engaged and going on Board, will leave as above without fail. For balance of freight or passage apply on board, at foot of Poydras street, or to j15 CHAS DOANE, 69 Poydras street

FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR, and all intermediate landings. The fast running steamer TECHE, Thompson, master, will leave this place for the above ports on Thursday morning, 17th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m.—For freight or passage apply to HENRY TETE, j16 13 Conti st

U. S. MAIL STEAMER QUEEN OF THE WEST. FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI and all intermediate landings.—This splendid steamer, Joel Green, master, is hourly expected to arrive, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to OGDEN & SOUTHGATE, or, j15 E LAWRENCE, 23 New Levee.

The splendid and fast running steamer ANNA CALHOUN, Wm. Duval, master, will leave the lake end of the Pontchartrain Rail Road every Saturday morning after the arrival of the 9 o'clock cars, commencing on the 12th, going up Pearl River to Perlington thence to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and East and West Pascagoula, returning on Sunday evening, and arrive at the Rail Road on Monday morning, by the first cars.

Fare to Perlington, $5 00

Fare to Bay St. Louis and returning, 5 00

[illegible] 3 00

Biloxi and Pascagoula and returning, 10 00

[illegible] 5 00

And leaving for Mobile on Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock cars, landing at all the watering places in day light. For freight or passage, apply on board or to June 11 1m HENRY PARISH, 19 Poydras st.

RED RIVER PACKET. FOR ALEXANDRIA and Natchitoches—via Cane and Little Rivers—The steamer ROQUE HOVA, [illegible], master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings Wednesday the 16th inst, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Customhouse street, or to BLAIR & SATTERFIELD. j10 Magazine st

WANTED TO CHARTER—A good brig or schooner of about 150 tons, to take a cargo from a port in the gulf to New York. Apply to j17 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 80 Gravier st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—The Bremen barque J H ADAMI, Rothfuss, master. Apply to the captain on board, or to je16 SCHMIDT & Co, 64 Bienville st

To sail This Evening. New-Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets. FOR BALTIMORE—The fast sailing A 1 brig SPLENDID, capt R. McKenzie, will leave as above. For freight of 100 bbls or that bulk, or passage, apply to j16 G BEDFORD & BECK, 34 Customhouse st

FOR MATAMORAS—Via the River.—To sail immediately.—The regular packet schr ISABEL M, F Kenney, master, can take the bulk of 25 barrels. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board foot of [illegible] street, or to j16 JOHN BELLOW, 26 Old Levee.

FOR HAVANA—The schooner CREOLE, Capt. Delvaille, will sail shortly for the above port. For freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to j15 A CAPDEVIELLE & Co, 46 Old Levee

VESSELS WANTED—Either American, French, Belgian or [illegible], to load Tobacco and Lard for [illegible]. Apply to J W ZACHARIE & Co, 46 Customhouse st

FOR NEW YORK—To sail on Monday, June 28th—Louisiana and New York Line Packets—The fast sailing packet ship MISSISSIPPI, Captain Chester Hillard, has part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market, or to j16 J E WOODRUFF, 32 Camp st. j16

FOR BOSTON—Boston packet line of ships—The A 1 fast sailing coppered packet barque BASHAW captain Frederick Howes, having a great part of her cargo engaged will have despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having good accommodations with a house on deck, apply to the captain on board, or to JOHN A MERRITT. j16 53 Camp street

FOR TAMPICO—The fine fast sailing schooner DORIC, Capt. Rainford, having a part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage apply to j15 F TIO, 56 St. Anne st.

FOR HAVANA—The fine fast sailing brig [illegible], Powers, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet dispatch as above. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to J. ALEXANDER, 13 Canal street. j14

FREIGHT FOR PHILADELPHIA—Wanted a good ship to load for the above port, immediate despatch will be given. For terms apply to j14 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fast sailing A 1 ship CLIFTON, Ingersoll master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For the bulk of 100 bales cotton, or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to j14 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Camp st

WANTED—A vessel to take 2 0 hogsheads sugar from the coast to New York. Apply to ANDREW S BARRER, 64 Common st. Who has for sale, 300 boxes Messina lemons in prime order, also a number of Maltese Jacks, and Jennies. j12

AMUSEMENTS.

THE undersigned has the honor of informing the public that he has opened on Sunday the 6th inst. at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, the splendid saloon, known under the name of the NAPOLEON BALL ROOM, Situated at the corner of Villeré and St. Louis streets, and he will continue to give balls every Wednesday and Saturdays during the summer season. Nothing has been neglected to render these assemblies agreeable; the room and garden are very spacious and airy and the refreshments will be of the most choice description. Price of admittance one dollar for gentlemen. je 13t JEAN HOCK.

SUMMER CONCERTS, AT THE CARROLLTON GARDENS.

These concerts will be given every Sunday throughout the season,—the first on the 16th inst. The rail road company has neglected nothing to make these Soirées most agreeable to all those who love an evening walk in a fine garden. The grounds will be illuminated. There will be Gymnastic exercises in the evening. BALLS will take place every Saturday evening. Price of admittance .... 50 cents. N. B.—The restaurant will be well provisioned with all the delicacies of the season, and the bar with the choicest liquors. a9 tf

GRAND MASQUERADE BALLS. Change of Days. WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN BALL ROOM, St. Philip st. between Royal and Bourbon sts. GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALLS, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. Admittance for Gentlemen .... $1 00. Do, for Ladies, (Gratis)........ m19

TO PLANTERS AND PHYSICIANS. THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of planters and physicians to their stock of Fresh Drugs and Medicines which they are constantly receiving from Europe and the North, and which they guarantee to be genuine and of superior quality. SICKLES & Co, Druggists, march 20-3m is No. 40 Canal street.

FOR SALE—at the office of the "Bee"—about TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF OLD TYPE METAL—suitable for cotton gins and other machinery, where pure lead cannot be used. The above will be sold at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit purchasers. m27

REMOVAL. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. Directed by G. F. BUFFET, Bachelor of Arts, late Professor at Jefferson College. THE Principal of this institution, respectfully informs the inhabitants of New Orleans, and the environs, that at the end of the present month (June) he will remove his establishment from the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets, to No. — Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, formerly the residence of Mme Duplessis. This spacious dwelling, comprising two large playgrounds and separate buildings, contains, as may be seen on inspection, all the comforts and conveniences necessary for an institution of the first class. By situation between the first and second municipalities, and the advantages it offers from its airy and commodious situation, render it at once agreeable and salubrious. The course of studies will comprise the English, French, Spanish, Latin, Italian and Greek Languages; French and English Belles Lettres, Logic, complete course of Mathematics, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Principles of Natural History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Drawing, Delineating, Writing and Book keeping, and all other branches necessary for admittance to West Point, &c. Evening lessons for adults in French, English and book keeping will be continued as above from 7 to 9 p. m. Terms, $4 per month. j7 3t

NOTICE—Persons whose landed property is situated within the incorporated limits of the 3d Municipality, are informed that the collection of taxes on landed property and slaves for the year 1840, has commenced from the 1st of May, 1841. J F DU GARRY, m17—2m Treasurer 3d Municipality.

FRESH SUPPLY OF JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. LOUIS MUH informs his friends and the public that he has just received and opened, a consignment of silver spoons and forks, in boxes of 1 dozen and two dozen; also, silver gilt spoons, knives and forks, and silver gilt mustard and pap spoons, and a most splendid assortment of jet necklaces, bracelets, [illegible] Ear rings, silver tumblers richly gilted and engraved, &c. &c., which will be sold low for cash at 61 Chartres street. j14

BUILDING MATERIALS—400 bbls plaster of Paris; 800 do hydraulic cement; 270 do Roman do; 600 do Thomaston stone lime; afloat and now landing, 2000 bushels plastering hair, in bbls. tierces and casks; 80,000 Baltimore premium fire-brick; 50,000 English do do do; 100 pieces English canvass, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; 100 do Russia sheeting, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by G BEDFORD & BECK, j14 34 Customhouse st

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A steam engine of 16 horse power, new and complete, made and finished in the most perfect manner, fit to drive a sugar mill, cotton gin, or saw mill; will be sold low. Apply to j13 P De LIZARDI & Co, 60 Bienville st

CHURCHILL ON FEMALES—Outlines of the Principal Diseases of Females, chiefly for the use of Students, by Fleetwood Churchill, M.D. Just received and for sale at the New Orleans stationers' warehouse. j14 NORMAN STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st

BACON—70 casks bacon sides, Cincinnati smoked; also, 30 casks hams, sides and shoulders, Missouri smoked; in store and for sale by j14 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

EXCHANGE—Bills on New York and Philadelphia, for sale by HENRY TETE, j13 13 Conti street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET, No. 116 Chartres street.

WILL be sold this day, 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, upwards of One hundred packages foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of ginghams, swiss muslins, hosiery, 1-4 linen, sheeting, prints, cottonades, silk handkerchiefs, &c. &c. j17

BY P. DUBERTRAND & CO. Sale without reserve and for cause of departure.

WILL be sold this day, Thursday, June 17th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at store No 26 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse sts, for cause of departure: 60 boxes Goshen cheese; 50 kegs do butter; 25 boxes soda biscuits; 10 do pine apple cheese; 5 do March, New York manufacture. Terms, at sale. j17

BY J A BEARD & CO. Tobacco.

WILL be sold at auction, on Friday, 18th inst. at 5 o'clock in the evening at the Warehouse of Messrs J A Barrelli & Co, No 61 Common street: 136 boxes of superior tobacco, 30 half do do do } favorite brands. Sold for account and risk of whom it may concern. Terms, cash. j17

BY E TASTET. 31 Toulouse street

WILL be sold, this day at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, 20 bales brown sheeting. Terms at sale. Also, Shoes, clothing, &c. Terms cash. j17

BY J A BEARD & Co. Sale of valuable slaves.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday, 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange—The negress Mary, aged about 30 years, a good cook, washer and ironer, acclimated. Sold for no fault, and fully guaranteed. Terms, cash.

The Negro Family— Sukey, aged 40; cook and useful woman and her daughter Mary Jane, aged 18 years, plain cook, good washer and ironer, and her infant child, 6 months old, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, excepting Sukey who occasionally drinks. Terms—Four months' credit, for note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, with mortgage until final payment.

The griffe Mary, 18 years, and her child Mary aged 18 months, creole, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies.

Also, a valuable Family, viz.— Aaron, aged 30, a good field hand and laborer. Lavine, aged 23, do do and washer. And two children, Aaron and Josephine. Fully guaranteed. Terms, cash. Acts of sale before J B Marks, esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. j17

BY J. A. BEARD & Co. Store sale.

WILL be sold at auction on Friday 18th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, at 86 Common st, The balance of a stock of summer clothing, dry goods &c. At same time and place furniture, sugars, wine &c. j17

BY F. GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 19th instant, at noon precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street: A lot of ground designated by letter A of square No. 21, in new suburb Marigny, having 30 feet 9 inches front on Urquhart street, by 65 feet 10 inches 3 lines in depth together with the buildings and improvements thereon constructed, consisting of a house with two apartments, gallery and two cabinets, kitchen, well, privy, &c. Terms—One half cash, and the balance at 6 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage until final payment. The banquette in front of the above property is finished with bricks and the house is leased at $10 per month. j17

BY J. A. BEARD & Co. Without reserve. Steamboat Mississippi.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange: The well built and fast running steamboat Mississippi, [illegible] tons burthen, with all her tackle, furniture, boats and every thing, as she now lies at the foot of Gravier street. She is well calculated for a cotton or tow boat, and is in fine running order. Terms of sale—One-fourth cash, balance at 6, 9 and 12 months credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor. Sale positive. Act of sale before J B Marks, Esq., notary public, at the expense of purchaser. Inventory to be seen at the auctioneers office, j17 86 Common street.

BY J. A. BEARD & Co. Positive sale to close consignments.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday morning 19 inst, at half past 10 o'clock, at the warehouse of Peter Laidlaw, esq, Gravier street; 50 coils Manilla rope, assorted sizes; 24 do Russia hemp packing yarn; 100 pieces heavy bagging, 41 inches wide; 75 boxes fine wines, various brands; 20 kegs [illegible]; 25 bbls domestic brandy; 80 boxes annisette superior; 100 boxes currant jelly. Terms at sale. j17

BY JOS A BEARD & Co. Sale of Real Estate for account and risk of former purchasers.

WILL be sold at auction on Friday, 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, the following property by order of the syndic of Schmidt & Hamilton's creditors, viz: 24 Lots of ground in square E, at Carrollton, Parish of Jefferson, numbering 1 to 24 inclusive, and (sold in block) the said square was originally adjudicated to Mr George [illegible], on the 24th Nov. 1836, and sold for his account and risk, he not having complied with the terms of sale. Terms, cash for an amount to satisfy mortgage, and balance at 6 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment. Act of sale before A. Mazureau, esq., n. p., at the expense of purchaser. j4

BY A D DORIOCOURT.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 19th June 1841, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12 o'clock, P. M the following properties: 1st. One lot of ground at the corner of Bourbon and Hospital streets, measuring, French measure, 30 feet front on Bourbon, by 80 feet in depth and front on Hospital street—Together with a two story brick house, containing four rooms, a wooden kitchen composed of three rooms. 2d. FIVE LOTS in faubourg Pontchartrain, designated by Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 measuring each 25 feet front on each of Maurepas and Forstall streets, by 120 feet in depth, from one street to the other. No. 3 fronts also [illegible] street, agreeably to a plan deposited at the City Hall. Terms—One fifth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment. Act of sale before Felix Percy, notary public. j17, 10 and 19

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

ON Thursday next, 17th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at store No. 64 Royal, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, to close sundry consignments, 500 casks claret, various marks and qualities. The greater part of these wines having been imported long since, are very good and much improved. Purchasers will be privileged to take one or more casks as they may think fit. Terms—Under $300 cash; $300 to $600, 60 days, and above $600, 4 months, for satisfactorily endorsed notes. j16

BY J M BACH.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 19th instant, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, at 12 o'clock, noon: The following valuable Real Estate, located in the first and second municipalities, viz: No. 1—A lot of ground of a triangle form, situated at the south-west corner of Gravier and Circus streets, measuring 36 feet 8 inches on Gravier street 51 feet 10 inches in the rear, by a depth of 81 feet 3 inches on Circus street, and 70 feet on the line dividing it from No. 2. On said lot there is a one story frame house, at present rented for $36 per month. No. 2—Adjoins No. 1, measures 37 feet 1 inch front on Gravier street, the same in the rear, by a regular depth of 80 feet. On this lot is a one story brick house with sheds, [illegible] and lately rented at $35 per month. No. 3—Adjoins No. 2, measures 26 feet 9 inches front on Gravier street, the same in the rear, by a regular depth of 80 feet. The improvements on this lot are the same as on No 2. No. 4—Fronts on Circus street measuring 36 feet on said street, and 27 feet 4 inches in the rear, by a depth of 121 feet 9 inches on the line dividing it from Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and 128 feet 3 inches on the line dividing it from No. 5. No. 5.—Adjoins No. 4, measures 36 feet front on Circus street, 35 feet 5 inches in the rear, by a depth of 128 feet 3 inches on the line dividing it from No. 4, and 128 feet 9 inches on the other line. The pavement and side-walks of these 5 lots are paid for. ALSO—A lot situated in the north side of Barracks street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, measuring 28 feet 3 inches front on Barrack street, on a regular depth of 95 feet 3 inches, all French measure. The improvements consist in one story brick house, No 144. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, will be offered together, if not sold in that way, will then be disposed of as above in lots, as per plan, which will be exhibited on the day of sale. Terms—One fourth cash; balance at 1 and 2 years for notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage on the property until final payment, with 10 per cent interest per annum after maturity until paid, however, giving the privilege of postponing payment thereof. je16

BY S. GUINAULT. A Cook at auction.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 19th inst, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the City Exchange, St Louis street: The negro man named ALEXANDER, aged about 40 years, since his childhood in the country, speaking French and English, a perfect cook, pastry cook having served as a cook in several boarding houses in this city. He is fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by the law. Said slave having been owned by Mr. F. Gardere, persons wishing to purchase him may refer to that gentleman. The terms will be made known at sale. N. B.—The slave Alexander is sold with the privilege of buying his freedom in paying $1,500 to his master. j16 4t

BY J. LEVY.

AT 10 o'clock on Thursday the 17th instant, at [illegible] Gravier street, will be sold, to close consignments: 6 pipes Holland gin; 26 half pipes Cognac brandy; 5 half pipes old golden Sherry; 10 qr casks Teneriffe; 5 [illegible] Port wine; 14 bbls Monongahela whiskey; 10 bbls peach brandy; 20 boxes (1 doz each) pale Sherry; 10 boxes (1 doz each) Port wine; 60 baskets Champagne; 45 do Hock wine, 2 cases [illegible]; 6 do Castile soap; 30 boxes Peruvian bark; 120 do Bitter almonds, 25 lbs each; 125 do Sweet do 25 lbs each; 20,000 Havana segars, Regalias, Cazadores, & other brands; 70 kegs large Seville olives; 100 half bags do; An assortment fine glass. Terms—All sums under $100 cash; from 100 to 200, 60 days; from 200 to 400, 90 days; all sums over $400, 4 months credit for approved endorsed notes. je16

BY P E TRICOU.

WILL be sold Thursday, June 17, 1841, at 12, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Commercial Court, dated 11th January, 1841, and at the request and under the direction of E. L. Bernard, syndic of the creditors of Theodore Palmer, wife separated in property from A. U. L. Palmer, the slave hereafter named, given by said Theodore Palmer to her creditors, to wit:— Nelson, a negro, about 27 years old. Conditions—One third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months' credit, in approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage until final payment. The act of sale to be passed before Joseph Cuvillier, notary, at the expense of the purchaser. m 17, 25, 31—j 10 and 17

BY L. A. GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 17th June 1841, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of an order from the honorable the Parish Court in and for the City and Parish of New Orleans, dated 23d April, 1841, and at the request and under the direction of Mr. John A. Merle, syndic of the creditors of John A. Merle, F. Peschier, Diedrich Meissegaes, and John A. Merle & Co, the slaves hereafter named, and the bank stock surrendered by them to their creditors, viz: 1st. Delia, about 32 years, an intelligent negress, but addicted to drinking. 2d. 10 shares of the capital stock of the Exchange and Banking Company of $100 each, on which $40 paid. Terms—The slave Delia, one-fourth cash and the balance at a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, for approved endorsed notes secured by mortgage until final payment. The stocks, 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes. The act to be passed before F. Grima, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. m17—15m—7, 17j

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 17th June, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the St. Louis Exchange: Three lots of ground situated at Mandeville, in the parish of St. Tammany, belonging to the succession of J H [illegible], deceased, spouse of F. [illegible], to wit, as follows: 1st. A lot of ground, designated as No. 3, on the plan of the continuation of Mandeville, drawn by L. Bringier, surveyor general, dated July 24, 1834, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, notary public, at New-Orleans, measuring 100 feet fronting Lake Pontchartrain, and 100 feet fronting Jefferson street, by 1000 feet in depth from one street to the other. 2d. A lot of ground, designated as No. 4, on the same plan measuring 100 feet fronting Lake Pontchartrain, 100 feet in depth, fronting Wilkinson street, and 200 feet fronting Jefferson street. 3d. A lot of ground, designated as No. 7 on the same plan, measuring 100 feet fronting Lake Pontchartrain, 100 feet fronting Jefferson street, by 1000 feet in depth, from one street to the other. The whole French measure. Conditions: cash. j3 St in 10d