LATEST DATES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	June 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	June 16
[illegible]	[illegible]	June 17
[illegible]	[illegible]	May 30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	May 21
[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug 20

Commercial.

FOREIGN MARKETS

HAVANA, JULY 10.

[illegible] 4½ and 10¼ @ 11 and 11½ cents.
[illegible] nominal.
[illegible] 10 @ 11.
[illegible] 10 @ 14.
[illegible] 7.
[illegible] 5½.
[illegible] none.
[illegible] 10 @ 16.
[illegible] 8 @ 10.
[illegible] 8.
[illegible] 8.
Exchange on London, 60 days, 10 @ 11 P cent prem.
[illegible] on New York, 10 days, 14 @ 2 prem.
[illegible] 1 @ 1½ P cent discount. Mexican ounces, [illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

[illegible] Portsmouth: 600 hhds tobacco, 271 bales cotton, 8 casks sundries.
[illegible] Liverpool: 1,000 bales cotton.
[illegible] Havre: 1,279 bales cotton.
[illegible] Marseilles: 1,000 hhds tobacco, 176 bales tobacco, 443 hides, 914 pipe lead, 66 hhds sundries.
[illegible] Barcelona: 1,000 hhds tobacco, 15,000 staves, &c.

IMPORTS.

[illegible] per ship Virginia Antoinette: 6 bales tobacco, 50 bbls sugar, 1 cask do.
[illegible] per ship Herald: 24 packages, 126 do, 7 cases [illegible]
[illegible] per brig Carleton: 1,000 bbls lime.

TICKETS FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible] at Maximilian, from St. Louis—1163 sugar hsd, [illegible] to Wiggins & Davenport; 10 bbls lard to J Hall; 44 bbls flour to Mahard & Bro; 1 do do Wagoner; 194 sacks [illegible] to Cammack & Co; 2 do pigs lead to Apt Bailey; 1,301 [illegible] to owners on board.
[illegible] at Cincinnati—300 pieces bagging Wall, Scott & Co; 100 do twine, 100 coils rope Lockhart, [illegible] Vanmatre & Co; 147 do Lyget & Amelung, [illegible] 152 do bagging Barnhill, Hewson & co; 40 do rolls [illegible] & Hutchinson; 10 do 11 piece bagging E M Bo[illegible] Stanton & co; 200 bbls lime R Carl; 13 [illegible] Whitney, Wright & co; 5 do bbls whiskey to J [illegible] Cammack & co; 50 do do do Crenshaw; 30 bbls [illegible] Wingham; 17 do do A A Aldson & co; 13 do do J R [illegible]
[illegible] at Louisville—Bagging to Cammack & Co; 1 [illegible] Hamilton; 145 pieces bagging, &c Rogers [illegible] 1 do do Wallace; 1 do do J Landy; 5 do do Beal [illegible] 1 do do Wallace; 1 do do Jones & Bull; [illegible] Worsley & Bateman; 6 bale 42 bull [illegible] 20 bales cotton Price Johnson & co.
[illegible] from Natchitoches—300 feet of [illegible] 2 packs pork, and sundries to T Carr.

CONSIGNEES

[illegible] Virginia Antoinette—R Grossing & co; Cantin, Daran & co; T G Hudman.
[illegible] Herald—J M Augustin; R Grossing & co; Schmidt [illegible]
[illegible] Carleton—D A Bridge.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

[illegible] Normandie, Spalding, for Liverpool.
[illegible] Shoot, for Liverpool.
[illegible] Rector, Brem—Bingerman, for Lewes [illegible]
[illegible] Rodgers, for [illegible]
[illegible] Wilrick, for Baltimore, Bedford & Beck.

ARRIVED

[illegible] Davis, from the Passes, with others.
[illegible] Virginia Antoinette.
[illegible] Hayden, 10 days from Tuxpanton, to [illegible]
[illegible] Virginia Antoinette, Place, 3 days from Havana, to [illegible]
[illegible] Williams, 1 day from Havana, to J M Au[illegible]
[illegible] Rolph, from Cedar Keys, in ballast, to [illegible]
[illegible] Welch, from Natchitoches.
[illegible] Wallace, from Vicksburg.
[illegible] Mansfield, Staley, from St. Louis.
[illegible] Hunter, from Louisville.
[illegible] Wilson, from Cincinnati.

MEMORANDA

[illegible] Wise, Porter.
[illegible] Boston, for this port, July 13, ship Manchester, Lancaster.
[illegible] at New York, for this port, July 14, ship Orleans, [illegible]
[illegible] at New York from this port, July 16, ship Cassius, Patten; ship [illegible] Mercury, Edwards.

FOREIGN PORTS

Havana, June 11—Arrived, ship Virginia Antoinette, [illegible] New Orleans; 12, Delaware, do, with Rio [illegible] Sailed, 12, Mary Ann Augusta, Bremen; 13, [illegible] Charleston; Ann Eliza, Boston; Ann Eliza, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Portland; Brig Gazelle, New Orleans.

PASSENGERS

[illegible] at steamboat Rudolph—Mrs Array, Dr Duperon, Dr Schneider, Toledo, Spratt, L Perret, Ledgere, Amadot and [illegible]

[illegible] Messrs McCracken and Livingston, and Mess Wright, their agents, consignees per ship BANGOR, [illegible] are requested to present their bills of lading [illegible] Dry goods from Boston.
J ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

CHARLES VOLZIN & Co have removed their [illegible] of Royal and Toulouse streets, formerly occupied by Messrs Bouche Bros. The Messrs Volzin have acquired during the present year, the [illegible] for the purchase of new goods, [illegible] to merit a share of public patronage. [illegible]

DAVID S. ALLEN Commission Merchant, No. 96 Gravier st, [illegible] of goods forwarded from Barque Mary Ann, [illegible] the consignees to the full extent of their claims. [illegible]
BROOKS & Co.
24 Customhouse st

NOTICE.—The undersigned have removed their office to No. 96 Gravier st, [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.
[illegible] HALL BEIN & CLAIR

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr John M Gould is this day a partner in our house from this date.
FROST & Co.
New Orleans, July 1, 1841. [illegible]

Persons having furniture transactions with us, will [illegible] to the undersigned during our short absence from [illegible] Messrs Benoist, Hackley & Co, No. 16 Carondelet st.
HOLLANDER & BRAUN
New Orleans, June 2nd, 1841. [illegible]

DR ZAUCHE, Dentist, moves teeth at artificial [illegible] of all sections of the teeth, inflicts no pain. No. [illegible]

HECHLER & STIRN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,
corner of Commerce and Tchoupitoulas streets.
Liberal cash advances on all descriptions received on Storage. [illegible]
BLANCO & SIMIDEL,
Commission Merchant,
No. 26 Common street.

RAWSON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON,
Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.
BANK NOTES, Bonds for some Billsof Exchange, Deposit and stock certificates, Checks, Scrolls, Letters of [illegible] executed in the same style as at their offices in New York. Note Paper of superior quality, constantly on hand.
[illegible] Royal and Gravier st.

BANK OF ORLEANS
[illegible] July 21st, 1841.
[illegible] sight on New York
[illegible] ANSWORTH
[illegible] cashier.

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE.—A few on Paris, direct for sale by
CANTIN, DARAN & Co.
11 and 13 St. Louis street.

EXCHANGE ON PHILADELPHIA and on Baltimore, for sale by
CHARLES CLEGG,
11 St. Charles st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, 60 days sight, a bill drawn in Havana for $2000, for sale by
ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co. 38 Poydras st.

EXCHANGE on PHILADELPHIA, at 60 days sight on New York for sale by
J D DENEGRE.

EXCHANGE on New York at 5 to 30 days sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
J. VAIRIN & Co.
11 Bank Place.

EXCHANGE on Cincinnati, two Bank certificates of deposit, [illegible] for sale by
ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co. 38 Poydras st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, 60 days sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
CANTIN, DARAN & Co.
11 and 13 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE on New York, 60 days sight—for sale by
J. VAIRIN & Co.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, 10 days sight—For sale by
J N RUTLEDGE & Co. 14 Toulouse st

EXCHANGE on PHILADELPHIA, at 60 days sight, for sale by
J. ALBERT,
70 St. Louis street.

EXCHANGE on PHILADELPHIA, at 60 days sight, for sale by
J D DENEGRE.

EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, Sight, Sixty, Ninety and One Hundred days, for sale by
J. WYCK & Co 11 Bank Place.

LONDON & KENTUCKY BILLS, for sale by
MERLE, BEVILLY & Co. 11 Carondelet st.

EXCHANGE on LOUISVILLE, for sale by
J. VAIRIN & Co.

DRAFTS in any amount, payable on demand, for sale by
CANTIN, DARAN & Co.
11 and 13 St. Louis street.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
J. ALBERT, 70 St. Louis st.

SPECIE, 1000 Mexican Dollars, for sale by
J. ALBERT, 70 St. Louis st.

MEXICAN DOLLARS, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 62 Old Levee st.

SPECIE, Three thousand dollars in specie, for sale by
GINN & DUNN, 24 New Levee.

EXCHANGE on PARIS, for sale by
BLANC BARTHE, FISHER & Co, 26 Bienville st.

BILLS on London, at sight or 60 days, for sale by
J. VAIRIN & Co.

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, for sale by
J. MERRITT, 33 Camp st

WESTERN MONEY, at 1 to 2 per cent, for sale by
J. CAVANNE, 80 Poydras st.

EXCHANGE on BALTIMORE, for sale by
J. VAIRIN & Co.

EXCHANGE on LONDON, for sale by
J. ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine st

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by
HOLLANDER & BRAUN, 47 Chartres st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
JOHN A. MERRITT, 33 Camp st

EXCHANGE on PHILADELPHIA—For sale by
CHARLES CLEGG, 11 St Charles st.

EXCHANGE on New York at 60 days sight, for sale by
HUGO GILDEMEISTER, 25 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE on Havana at sight, for sale by
RICLET & Co. 44 Toulouse st

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
LAMOLA VILE, 47 Chartres st.

EXCHANGE on PARIS, for sale by
AUG. MOLIER, 93 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
RICHARD HAWTHORN, 26 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, at sight, in store, for sale by
ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 26 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
J. VAIRIN & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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

"CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, FORTUNE, IN ADDITION, CONSTANT SPEED, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY."

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1841.

THE ONE HOUR RULE.

The locofocos who in their present desperate straits can do nothing more manly than whine and murmur, raise a terrible outcry against the rules for expediting public business recently adopted by the House of Representatives. They term the limitation of a debate to six days, and the restriction of a speech to one hour, "*An odious gag!*" "an outrage on the rights of the minority," &c. The *Globe* and *Enquirer* exhaust their powers of vituperation in denouncing the rule and its authors. The former is rabid on the subject, and absolutely foams at the mouth. The idea that the tories should be permitted, each in his turn, to abuse the whigs, but for one hour at a time, and for six days only on any one subject, appears to enrage that journal beyond all discretion or restraint. What a very hard case!

Now in the first place, the rule, on abstract principles, is just and proper. We put the question to any man of common sense and candor, if six days is not sufficient time for the elucidation by debate of any topic of public policy. We ask too, whether an individual of ordinary powers of condensation, who is willing to confine himself to the subject mooted, cannot within one hour, explain his reasons for supporting or opposing the measure? No one can reply otherwise than in the affirmative. It should be borne in mind that every day added to the session costs the nation nearly $3000. By this rule, much additional expenditure is avoided, and much protracted and unnecessary debate prevented.

Again the locofocos in congress have brought these restrictions upon themselves. Their conduct from the commencement of the session, has been a deliberate attempt to impede the progress of business, to prolong debate, to throw odium and ridicule on the administration, and to render the session practically an abortion. Until this salutary rule was adopted, there was no prospect of reasonable discussion on any subject. The harangues of the opposition were so interminable, that the session would have been consumed in debating the single measure of the Land Bill. If the minority have rights, the majority have them too. Important objects ought not to be defeated by a factious opposition that only, wars against them, to fritter away hours that are precious. An opposition without dignity, discretion or decency—which places no curb to debate, listens to no compromise, assigns no limit to a profitless, pointless and never ending tissue of mere invectives.

In the third place, the locofocos should remember that if in reality, they experience any inconvenience from the stringent operation of the rule, it is a gentle retribution for their heinous oppression of the minority whenever they have enjoyed power. Look at the results of the 26th congress at the mode in which the New Jersey pretenders were placed in their seats almost by brute force—at the infamous manner in which the passage of the sub-treasury bill was forced after a sitting of forty-eight hours, in spite of all the remonstrances and prayers of the whigs. And after trampling so signally on the rights of the minority, these hypocrites turn round and make the welkin ring with their complaints, because the whigs will not submit to their eternal spouting. Let them continue their murmurs. The people will be grateful to any party that spares them the intolerable infliction of those endless and stupid harangues with which the tories were wont to occupy every instant of time.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The report of the Board of Health for nine days, commencing on the 15th and terminating on the 23th July, exhibits a total of 83 deaths; of these, 60 are whites and 23 colored persons. One fatal case of yellow fever in an adult white, is mentioned in the report. A single case of yellow fever is no evidence of approaching epidemic. Sporadic cases occur every year. Still it would be well for transient residents and the unacclimated to be on their guard. We know not how soon the pestilence may be in our midst. Let it be remembered that temperance in its most extended sense, is the great preventive of disease, and that those who have lived prudently and moderately are generally affected but mildly, when they do not escape altogether.

MINIATURE PAINTING.—One of the neatest miniature painters in the city is Mr. OSBORNE, at the corner of Royal and Customhouse street. We have visited his studio and examined several of his specimens. They are generally pretty paintings and excellent likenesses. His terms are exceedingly moderate, and we take pleasure in recommending him to public attention.

We have been requested to state that the Judge and Jury have decided that section 5th of the law published yesterday, does not apply to free persons of color who have been previously ordered to quit the State, otherwise it will be likely to mislead persons at a distance who will bring them here under the supposition that the law permits it, provided they depart in the vessel in which they came, while the adjudication are that they cannot return for an hour.

The following is the 5th section:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, &c., That all free negroes, mulattoes and other free persons of color, who shall come into this State as seamen attached to any vessel, or as cook, steward, or in any other capacity, and who shall not depart with said vessel, provided she be destined for an outward voyage, and if not, or is from any port or harbor incapable, or not destined for departure, shall not depart within thirty days from this State; all such free negroes, mulattoes and other free persons of color, so coming into this State, and not departing therefrom as contemplated in this section shall incur the penalties of the second section of this act, and be proceeded against as directed by the first and second sections of this act.

HAVANA.

We have received Havana papers to the 15th inst. They contain little that is interesting. A letter from Caracoas speaks of the extreme scarcity of money in that place, and of the difficulties in which commerce is plunged in consequence thereof. A cavalry school is about being established in Havana by Don Valentin Ferraz, Inspector General of Cavalry.

SUICIDE.—Jacob Dutscher, committed suicide at the corner of Dryades street and Triton Walk on Saturday. Weapon, pistol; cause, love or jealousy; effect already stated.

☞ A trutterer was sun struck in the Vegetable market on Sunday. Medical aid, phlebotomy and other appliances brought him to.

☞ The beef and pork warehouse corner of Julia and Commerce streets, took fire about eight o'clock, last evening. The flames were extinguished by our active firemen before damage to much extent had been done.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—The Attakapas *Gazette* says: "Farmer, the person whom it is said murdered a man by the name of Taw or Toy, last summer, in early in the fall, near the Bayou Chene, in the parish of St. Martin, was arrested at Pattersonville, last Saturday, by Captain Joseph Copper, of the U. S. cutter boat *Louis McLane*. Farmer has been seen a number of times since he committed the murder, but those that saw him did not see fit to arrest him, as he is rather a desperate character; when taken, he had with him a double barrelled gun and a brace of pistols; the murder he committed was one of the most aggravated nature; we understand that he tied his victim to a tree and cut him to pieces. He is now safely lodged in the jail at St. Martinsville.

THE CROPS.—Since the heavy fall of rain which we experienced about two weeks since, we have heard nothing of the army worm. The growth of vegetation has since been extraordinary. We have seen corn of six weeks growth in full ear, and farther advanced than that which was planted much earlier in the season. The corn generally, this year, promises well, but cane is said to be rather backward.—*Plantation's Banner.*

The locofocos of New York attempted to get up a meeting in the Park a few days since, for the purpose of denouncing a National Bank. It was a dead failure, not more than three or four hundred attending. Major D'Avezac spouted democracy on the occasion.

MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT QUARTER.—A petition is in circulation for signatures at Quebec, praying the legislature to intercede with Queen Victoria, that she would grant a full and general pardon to all persons implicated in the Canadian disturbances of 1837 and 1838.

☞ A young lady in New York, Miss JANE SLOMAN, daughter of Mrs. SLOMAN, the actress, has lately made her *début* at Niblo's as a pianist. Her performance is said to be most extraordinary. We have listened, says a New York paper, to some of the most celebrated pianists of the day—Mochelles, Dutcher, Herz, Doehler and Thalberg, but we were never more delighted than with the performance of this young lady.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, July 16th, 1841.

In the senate, to-day, the Bank Bill was laid over for the purpose of taking up the loan bill. It is probable this important measure will not be passed until it comes from the house of representatives. There was some interesting reading upon the loan bill, the passage of which the locos do not meet with all their might. Mr. Clay made several very eloquent speeches in reply to the opposition, who contended that the bill before the senate was a part of a general system of measures, which was to end in a permanent funded debt.

The president transmitted to the Senate the following nominations:

Edward Everett, Minister to England.
Chas. S. Todd, do. Russia.
D. Jennifer, do. Austria.
Washington Barrow, Chargé to Portugal.
——— Baber, do. Sardinia.
——— Calhoun, Consul at Havana.
——— Pendleton, Chargé to Chili.

In the House of Representatives the fortification bill was discussed all-day. To-morrow it will be taken out in committee of the whole, at 2 o'clock, and, perhaps passed. I wish I could give you an encouraging account of matters and things in general—Abner N. Ogden, who has received the office of U. S. Judge of the Districts of Louisiana is spoken of here as a man of eminent qualifications.

A LOBBY MEMBER.

[*New York Correspondence of the Bee.*]

New York, July 16, 1841.

The Restell case is still before the Court of Sessions. Yesterday was principally occupied in debating as to the admissibility of the port-mortem examination of Mrs. Purdy as evidence. The Court are to give their decision in the matter this morning.

A singular case claimed the attention of the coroner yesterday. Four of the inmates of the penitentiary had been transferred to the poor house hospital as attendants. While engaged in cleaning the apothecaries department on Tuesday, they discovered a demijohn of red liquid which they mistook for some alcoholic mixture, and partook largely of it. It turned out however, that it was the tincture of blood root.—But a short time elapsed before they were seized with burning pains in the regions of the stomach, but fearful of punishment for what they had done, they concealed their ailment so long that human aid was unavailing, and they all died within twenty-four hours of the time that they partook of the poisonous draft.

One of our most celebrated artists, Henry Inman, is busily employed upon a portrait of Fanny Elsler. It is a full length, representing the lady in a sitting posture, in a plain white dress, and is said to be a most excellent likenese, as well as a beautiful picture. The story of this painting is somewhat singular, and as I have never seen it in print, I will give it to you just as I heard it.

Mademoiselle was waited upon by a gentleman well known in this city, one who filled for some time an important official situation in New York under the late administration. She consented to sit for her portrait, under the impression that it was to be deposited in some public gallery of paintings. After the third sitting the lady accidentally obtained the information that the picture was intended for the private gratification of the gentleman referred to, and that when finished it would form one of the attractions of his collection, instead of gracing the walls of a public gallery, as was the wish of the fair sitter. She took immediate measures to let the gentleman know that the picture must be stopped, as it was contrary to the line of conduct which she had drawn out for her guidance in this country, to permit any individual, however high he might stand in her esteem, to be in possession of her portrait, through her instrumentality. Orders in accordance were issued to the artist, and the work was temporarily abandoned, but so highly pleased was Mad. Elssler with the picture, even in its unfinished state, that she solicited Mr. Inman to prosecute to completion that which he had begun as well. He has consented, and the portrait when finished will be the property of the lady whom it is intended to represent.

There was not a large business transacted at the stock-exchange this morning. Prices upon the whole show but little alteration from yesterday, some descriptions going down and others advancing a fraction.—United States bank closed at 17¼—an advance of ¼ per cent. The only sales of state stocks were $5,000 each of Indiana sterling and dollar bonds, the former at 55½ a decline of ¼ and the latter at 57, an advance of ½.

This is the last day for remitting from this city via the Boston steamer, and there has accordingly been a better demand for bills on London. Sales to some amount were made this morning at 8 a 9 per cent premium. Bills on New Orleans range at ¼ a ⅝ per cent. discount; bank notes one per cent. Bills on Philadelphia 3 a 3½, and on Baltimore ⅜ a ⅝ per cent. discount.

The daily sales of cotton are still small, and probably will so until we have later intelligence from Europe. Yesterday, about 500 bales were disposed of at no change in price, and from appearances this morning, the sales of to-day will not go much over, if they reach that amount.

The flour market is duller than it was yesterday. Prices are the same, but buyers are hanging off for a decline.

RECORDERS' RECORD—YESTERDAY.—M. Gonzales arrested and imprisoned, a large quantity of stolen goods being found in his premises, corner of Robertson street and Bayou Road.

George Williams, arrested for putting Thomas Lewis in bodily fear and cutting off his pocket containing $5 63; sent before Criminal Court.

James Scott, for stealing Mr. Peat's watch, ditto.

William Stephens, stealing Robert Atwell's watch and $19; referred to the Attorney General.

Jerry McCarthy, for stealing two dollars from John Boylan; sent to prison in the absence of the necessary bail.

SLAVES.—John Lewis, slave of J. St. Armand, arrested on the charge of stealing two pair of pants.

James, a slave, charged with larceny and insulting a white man.

Eduard and Henry, for being in a cabaret contrary to law.

CRIMINAL COURT—YESTERDAY.—Joseph Sile, a *f. m. c.*, found guilty of being in the State in contravention of law.

Samuel Knight pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a breast pin; sentence fifteen days imprisonment.

Thos. Clifton, resisting a police officer in discharge of his duty; *nol. pros.*

Yesterday afternoon, the negro Jack Cromwers, belonging to the Orleans Cotton Press, was brought up before Judge Preval, accused of robbing Mr. Jose Menendez of a trunk containing about 600 dollars in specie and wearing apparel.

A jury of four freeholders was empannelled and brought in a verdict of guilty.

THE WATERFORD FIRE destroyed 198 buildings—or over one half of the taxable property in the village.

Gen'l ROBERT HANNA of Indianapolis is to be the New Marshall of Indiana, and Courtland Cushing, Esq., the District Attorney.

MUTINY AND DEATH.—Under this head, the Boston Post gives a most eloquent and thrilling account of an occurrence which took place in Boston harbor on the 13th. We have no room for the pathos, but must content ourselves with giving the fact. It seems that a large *baboon* on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton seized Captain Sturgis by the neck and rudely attempted to bite off his ears. The Captain disengaged himself, beat to quarters, and sent the first division aloft to drag down the mutinous 'foreigner' from the main-rigging, whither he had fled. He leaped on deck, and just as he was making the last charge, his skull was cleft in twain by a sword in the Captain's hand.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANOTHER RUNAWAY SLAVE AFFAIR.—Yesterday the bark Kazan, Jackie, master, arrived here from Mobile, with a slave, who had absented himself away on board, unknown to the officers and men. The owners of the vessel, Messrs. A. & C. Cunningham, forthwith sued the fugitive gentleman for his passage, which they charged at seventy dollars, and had him arrested for that amount by Constable Clapp, who committed him to jail. The colored people got wind of the matter, and manifested some excitement about it, which terminated in their peacably bailing him out. In the meantime, too, the abolitionists were on the qui vive, and, by S. E. Sewell, Esq., obtained a writ of habeas corpus to bring the slave before the Supreme Court to be released; but he had been bailed out before the officer, Col. Prats, reached the jail with the Supreme Court precept. He has, therefore, nothing more to do than to railroad and steamboat it to Canada, and become one of Queen Victoria's loving subjects.—*Boston Post.*

☞ Two very suspicious characters landed here on the Gen. Pike, on Wednesday night, and are supposed to have taken passage on the Express Mail, on Friday, for New Orleans. They had in charge a negro, that they had enticed from the interior of Ohio, intending to sell him as a slave in Texas; having agreed with the negro to give him one half of the money they sold him for, and then to aid him in making his escape. Before landing at Cincinnati, they formed a plot to rob a gentleman on the boat with them, who had in his trunk a considerable sum in specie, but were fortunately defeated in their scheme. Our police were on the look out for them, but failed to catch them. They are represented as depraved rascals, but too shallow to keep long clear of the penitentiary or the gallows.—*Louisville Journal.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:

I have always highly approved your praiseworthy resolution not to derogate the high standing of your respectable journal, by taking notice of any observations you may meet in those miserable prints which are designed by their conductors to inflame the passions of the vicious, and deepen the prejudices of the ignorant. Men who thus edge on the wretched incendiary in the hope of securing a portion of the spoils, under cover of the confusion which must inevitably follow, are certainly not entitled to the notice of any other than the meanest of their species. There are times and circumstances, however, which admit of exceptions to this, as to all other *general rules*, and, believing that a circumstance of that kind has arisen, I will venture to solicit your efficient aid in introducing it to the notice of the public, with that view I request you to widow all accompanying remarks, except the following of which I have original; it is the "Vicksburg Sentinel" of 8th inst. It would not shield this devotion from your fastidious course, but I know that a large majority of our good citizens have access to the columns of that deservedly fine, and are therefore ignorant of the disgusting calumny which is daily vomited forth upon that democratic and now *defrauded* community.

Some man in this city, who knows *any thing*, knows that it is a tissue of lies from beginning to end—its entire surface furnishing no single spot where truth could find a resting place for the sole of her foot.

The Bank-tors of the Bank of Orleans is still at home attending to his business. The notes of that bank are tendered on deposit and in payment of debts at all our banks save two, and those two are ashamed of their folly in refusing them. So far from closing her doors and refusing to redeem her notes, she has *invited* all who hold them to call and exchange them for those of other banks. In no instance have her issues been sold here at discount *and it has been ascertained, through a careful investigation by three disinterested and intelligent men, that* SHE HAS AMPLE MEANS TO MEET ALL POSSIBLE DEMANDS UPON HER.

It is not necessary to repeat in detail the calumnies compressed into those few lines, because they are, one and all, destitute of truth.

I understand that some of the holders of New Orleans by the time reach in Vicksburg, believing the gross falsehoods promulgated through the Sentinel, have parted with them *at a loss of ten to twenty-five per cent.* Will those men, on learning the *true state of the case*, grant impunity to the wretch who has so basely and wilfully deceived and wronged them? They will their forbearance is truly wonderful, for no man could with safety remain in this city forty-eight hours after perpetrating a similar crime.

However ruinous this *experiment* upon the gullibility of our Mississippi brethren may have been to a *few*, it will have a good effect on the *mass*, inasmuch as it will teach them hereafter to look to the source whence such rumors spring, and to receive with caution any thing coming from a direction where truth has seldom, if ever, been met.

Every intelligent man knows that this unpardonable system of misrepresentation is followed up for the express purpose of misleading the ignorant—it is for that reason the more criminal—because those who can less afford to spare a part of their hard earnings are the only class who fall victims to its ruthless barbarity.

The banks of this city are as sound as those in New York, or elsewhere, and no holder of their notes will ever lose a single cent unless he *voluntarily* submits to a short sacrifice on the Vicksburg market.

"THE BANK EXPLOSIONS IN NEW ORLEANS JUST COMMENCING.—We learn from our New Orleans correspondent by the Baton Rouge, which left New Orleans on Wednesday last, that the Bank of Orleans as we predicted erred in on the 13th instant. By the published statement of the condition of the banks, it appeared that the concern had only about one dollar in specie for every $9 in circulation; but to break the face of this weakness there was a publication made in one of the city papers afterwards, stating that the cash of the Orleans was erroneously stated in the report, and that it had $109,000 instead $21,000.

Suspicion was immediately aroused, and the Bank investigating committee went to examine into the affair, but they were denied access to the banks which alarmed the public; and the holders of the notes made a desperate run on the bank on Thursday, demanding specie or other paper for the notes. It was not quite convenient however for the bank to make the exchange, and she closed her doors in the face of her clamorous creditors, and set them at defiance.

Hullam, the cashier, had previously resigned, and it is now said that the immaculate Mr. La Hodge, the president, has absconded with a large amount of the funds of the bank. We learn that the notes had already undergone serious depreciation, and at the present writing they are probably at 50 per cent. discount. This is only the beginning of the end. The devil has scaled up his tail and taken one of the prongs in his teeth while he is gripping at the financiers and swindling list factors, before he makes his leap for off the rotten scoundrels. The devil knows tainted meat, and he is waiting till Sam Peters, Hooke, Minturn, Yorke, and their beautiful coadjutors Oakey, Burke, Byrne and the whole tribe of list factors get into a state of incipient decomposition before he takes them to the south corner of Hell, but rest assured *bon bouche* for his imps and assistant devils. We hope he will baste the villains well before he masticates their corrupt carcasses.

We again warn our planters to look out, and not blame us if they are left with worthless trash for their labor. Sam Peters' thresing shop will go next, then the Exchange Improvement, Exchange, Merchants and Traders, and probably Canal and Commercial, as well as Gas Bank. It is difficult to say when the devil will leave off.

Immense amounts of this bank paper have already been sent up the river by the New-Orleans thieves, to be exchanged for western money or produce. We warn the planters and others, to look out for it.

[The editor of the "Vicksburg Whig" will naturally serve the interest of his readers by copying the above.]

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the business of carrying on a Brass and Iron foundery, under the firm of Abraham Davega & James B McFarqhar, at the former place of business in this city, under the firm of Abraham Davega.
New Orleans, July 26, 1841.
ABRAHAM DAVEGA,
J. B McFAGLANE.

FIRE BRICKS—25,000 Pensacola fire bricks, Noriega's fire brick, 20,000 Baltimore fire bricks, Berry's brand, 20,000 English fire bricks, for sale by
F LEFEBVRE, Old Basin.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—Notice—Mariner and Rue vs. Gordon, Jr. and Martin in order, Saturday, 31st inst. By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. Probable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold at the Exchange, St. Charles street, between Gravier and Royal streets, on Monday the 30th of August, next at noon, the properties hereinafter described, belonging to said Martin Gordon, sen., and seized in the above suit, viz:

1st. A certain square of ground, situate, lying and being in the above Washington, below the city of New Orleans, and designated as square No. fifteen on a plan drawn by Charles F. Zimpel, architect of the city, dated the 18th day of February, 1837, and deposited as plan No. 39, in the book of plans of Felix Grima, notary, said square of ground being composed of twenty-one lots of ground, numbered from one to twenty-one, comprised between Felicity, Josephine and St. Ferdinand streets, the front of the lots on Felicity street, Prec Comp n, are measuring 200 feet front on Josephine street, 211 feet front on St. Ferdinand street, 200 feet front on Carondelet street, 211 feet front on the line dividing said square from the property of the said Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

2d. Twenty other lots of ground, situate in the same faubourg, and designated on the said plan as lots numbers two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of square No. fourteen. Said lots Nos. two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, adjoin each other, and measure each 20 feet front on the St. Ferdinand street, by 110 feet deep. Said lots Nos. twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, adjoining each other, and measure each 20 feet front on the St. Ferdinand street, by a depth of 170 feet 6 inches. And said lots Nos. seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty one, adjoin each other, and measure each 20 feet front on Grand street, by 170 feet 6 inches deep.

3d. Twenty other lots of Ground, situate in the same faubourg, and designated on the said plan by lots Nos. five, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty one, of square No. Two. Said lots Nos. five, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty one, adjoin each other, and measure each 20 feet front on Prospect street, by 170 feet 6 inches in depth. And said lots Nos. seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty one, adjoin each other, and measure each 20 feet front on St. Avid street, by 170 feet 6 inches in depth.

4th. Sixteen other lots of Ground, situate in the same faubourg, and designated on the said plan as lots Nos. six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty one, adjoin each other, and measure each 20 feet front on Prospect street, by 170 feet 6 inches in depth. And said lots Nos. seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty one, adjoin each other, and measure each 20 feet front on St. Avid street, by 170 feet 6 inches in depth.

5th. Sixteen other lots of Ground, situate in the same faubourg, and designated on the said plan as lots Nos. six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty one, adjoin each other, and measure each 20 feet front on Prospect street, by 170 feet 6 inches in depth. And said lots Nos. seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty one, adjoin each other, and measure each 20 feet front on St. Avid street, by 170 feet 6 inches in depth.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

No. 81, Chartres st. P.O. Office.

☞ Attention is hereby invited to the following, which has been added to the already extensive assortment of the establishment, the Proprietors beg leave to call the attention of the friends of the public generally. They chiefly consist of the following:

Ship Cards,
Steamboat Bills,
Theatre Bills,
Auction Bills,
Funerals,
Drug Bills,
Bills of Lading,
Cards,
Labels,

And every other description of

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

New Orleans, June 10, 1841.

WANTED—A situation as an apprentice, either in the city or country, by a German who is acquainted. Address A. B., Bee office. [illegible]

JUST since a few days a black lace MANTILLA. A handsome reward will be given to the finder, if left at the Bee office. [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has come to the knowledge of the proprietor of the perfume manufactory called "La Estrella Italiana," that under the name they are selling some in the city not of his make, but of inferior strength and the probability is that following, in whom the public to take notice that the genuine contained in the bottles not bearing on the top and side, a label with the signature of his own hand writing are not of his manufacture.
JACOBO VOLPE-HAY PARDO,
Proprietor of said Establishment.

[illegible] REWARD—Runaway from the subscriber on the night of the 24th inst. a negro man PATRICK, middle size, feeble complexion, has a scar upon the mouth, speaks only English, has generally forks about him and is fond of the fiddle. Above the bid been hired for a long while. The above reward will be given to the person who will bring him back to
CANTIN, DARAN & Co, 11 St. Louis st.

BORDEAUX WINES—20 dozen white Barsac, 1827, 20 do Sauternes, 1834, 20 do Haut Barsac, 1834, 20 do [illegible] and Sauterne in pints, 200 cases superior St. Julien at $3 50 per dozen, very fine and superior for the use of families, for sale by the importers. No. 26 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Bourbon. [illegible]

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NUMBER ONE,
Hall of Council, New Orleans, 26th July, 1841.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be advertised in three days in the Bee, Courier and Bee, in the French and English languages, the contract for the repairs to be done in the City Hall, for the specifications, to be adjusted to the lowest bidder, after proper proposals, shall have been presented, which the specifications of the Mayor, or, in his absence, after the work is completed, approved and received by the director of the corporation.
PAUL MARTIN, Recorder.
(Signed)
Approved, this July, 1841.
WM