THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1831.

We throw ourselves upon the indulgence of our readers, for the uninteresting appearance of our paper. The failure of last Saturday's and yesterday's *mails* places us under the utter impossibility of offering any fresh items of intelligence.

The disastrous consequences of the gale of the 17th were still manifest in the dirarray of the harbour, when we were visited, yesterday, by another blow, almost equal to the former in violence, although not so, we are happy to say it, in the extent of the damage sustaiped. No serious accident, to our knowledge, has happened in port. Ship *Humphrey*, which was repairing and had taking out her ballast, was in that condition struck by the storm and laid on her beam-ends. The *Susan*, which was fast aground, was on the contrary removed by the wind and tide and now rides free from all incumbrance.

We notice with pain the death of a man named Moses. He was a passenger on board of the *Justine*, a schooner, trading between New-Orleans and the Bay of St. Louis; a sudden flaw, striking the schooner, shifted her main boom and hurled overboard the unfortunate man who disappeared before any assistance could be rendered. The *Justine*, parted from her cable at *Pointe aux herbes* and lost one of her anchors in the night between Saturday and Sunday. She reports a schooner, name unknown, driven on the prairie opposite the Rigolets. We infer from this that severe weather must have been experienced on the lakes.

The following memorandum, enclosed in a bottle, was handed to us for publication: it was found at sea by captain Robt. P. Manson, of the schooner *Libre Zempoelteca*, on his late voyage from this place to Tampico, on the 18th of June last, on the beach 8 miles southward of the Brasos St.-Yago:

"This bottle was thrown overboard the barque "IRT" of Whitehaven, outward bound to Calcutta, on the 6th December 1829, in lat. by observation 15° 59' 45" North, long. by Chevalier d. Lunais, 26° 12' 30" West, at 2 P. M. to ascertain the set of the current from this position, at this season of the year. Should any person chance to fall in with this, by making it known publicly they will oblige

WM. HOODLESS,
Master of the Irt."

There were, on Saturday last, 249 patients in the Charity Hospital, to wit: 228 males and 21 females. The number of burials during last week were 50—32 in the Catholic burying-ground, and 18 in the Protestant.

The Mexican schooner *Satilla*, captain Hatkins, which sailed from Vera-Cruz, arrived at Mobile, on Thursday last, in distress. She had spoke, on the 18th, the schr. Ploughboy, which came back here in distress on Saturday last.

BATON-ROUGE, aug. 27.

On Tuesday evening of last week a storm of wind and rain began, which for violence of wind, and quantity of rain, exceeded any thing of the kind known in this neighbourhood since the memorable storm of 1812, and which had not intirely terminated when our last paper went to press. The cotton crop in this and such of the adjoining parishes as we have heard from, has been much damaged; but the injury, we are pleased to state, has not been as great as might have been reasonably anticipated. The sugar cane, except some fields of the *riband* kind, has escaped injury. Many planters on the coast have suffered considerably from the wind, in having their fences blown down, and out houses injured. The great height of the water courses occasioned some irregularity in the transmission of the Mails—we have not heard of any being lost. *Gaz.*

When news of the death of Ex-President Monroe was officially announced at Fort Niagara, minute guns were fired and the colors of the garrison, lowered to half mast. As a testimony alike honorable to its immediate agents, and their country, it should be mentioned, that this demonstration was reciprocated by the commander of the British troops and the captains of the steamboats and vessels in the British harbor. Their respective flags were put half-mast, during the ceremony at the American garrison.

Lockport Balance.

Extract of a letter dated, Schenectady, Aug. 8.

"On Saturday morning, I rode to Albany on our rail road in a coach drawn by one horse, in less than two hours; and returned in one hour and 45 minutes, including stops. The first 54 miles were travelled in 33 minutes, with a dull horse, and the horse path not in condition for fast travelling.

"In the afternoon of Saturday we placed one active trotting horse before three coaches, with upwards of 100 passengers, and travelled three miles at the rate of upwards ten miles per hour, and this without any more exertion on the part of the horse than is usual where one is placed before a single waggon.

"We shall no doubt be prepared to travel on our road on Tuesday on Wednesday."

From the Morning Post.—Whatever may be the prevalent ideas upon the subject of reform, it is easy to foresee that the nation will soon be unanimously of our opinion as to the honestly and consistency of the ministers, who, by means of that question alone, have hitherto been enabled to maintain themselves in office, after proofs of incapacity more than sufficient to discredit and destroy ten successive administrations. The ministers, who adopted for the electioneering war-cry of themselves and their partisans, "The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill" —the ministers, whose friends and supporters have to a man obtained their seats in the House of Commons by means of a pledge to vote for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill"—the ministers, who have said and almost sworn, in endless repetition, that they would stand or fall by that measures and never deviate in the slightest degree from any of its leading principles—now, at this moment, stand openly confessed before the people of England in the character we have always assigned to them. They have laid upon the table of the House of Commons a bill upon the subject of reform, essentially different from that to which they have solemnly bound themselves to adhere —essentially inimical to the democratic principles, by proclaiming which they excited a popular ferment, which gained them many an electioneering triumph, calculated evidently and impudently for the single end of increasing permanently in the House of Commons the aristocratical power of the Whigs. The change to which we allude is that which withholds the franchise in cities and boroughs from those householders whose rent is payable more frequently than once in every half year—a change which does not of necessity narrow the constituency, or improve the materials of which it is to be composed, but which does of necessity place the whole constituency of every city and borough completely in the power of the proprietors of houses. It was pretended, we recollect that the original reform bill was not framed upon the principle of favouring the borough influence of the Whigs at the expense of the Tories (although the arbitrary line, which separated the boroughs to be disfranchised from those to be preserved, took the precise direction which was best calculated to excite and justify such a suspicion,) because the power of the Whig proprietors was to be superseded by that of the inhabitants at large. What, we beg to ask, becomes of that pretence now that no man is to have a vote but in virtue of an express agreement, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a new and unusual agreement, with his landlord—an agreement which, when made, the landlord, except in the comparatively few cases in which he has granted a lease, will at all times have the power to revoke? Will the new bill of Lord John Russell destroy the political authority of the Duke of Bedford in the borough of Tavistock, or that of Earl Fitzwilliam in his boroughs, or that of the many other great Whigs who in various cities and towns in England are the owners of a large proportion of the houses? We must indulge in a hearty laugh at the expense of the simpletons who have been trusting these selfish and artful Whigs. Who can fail to perceive that instead of losing Tavistock, the Duke of Bedford will gain another family borough, returning two members, in the Bloomsbury district of the metropolis, besides a considerable accession to his influence over the curtailed constituency of the city of Westminster?

It is said that the opposition in the Lords intend to propose an amendment to the customary address on the KING's speech, expressing disapprobation at the exercise of the Royal prerogative in the dissolution of Parliament. It is reported that the motion is to be framed in nearly the same words as the amendment moved in 1807, on the address of the House of Commons by the present Premier, the object of which was to reprobate the appeal which had been then made (as it was contended, without necessity) to the country. The effect of the No-Popery cry, which was so strong against the supporters of the GRENVILLE ministry, which had been then recently expelled, need not be stated. The ministry of the day was greatly strengthened by the elections.

If great *national* questions were to be decided not by the exigencies of the times or the public interests, but by the recriminations of parties, who have all, perhaps, done foolish acts, this scheme of an amendment would be ingenious, though it is open to this objection:—"If we, "the Whigs (the Ministers may say,) proposed "such an amendment at the time in question, "upon a concurrence of circumstances similar "to the present, you, the Tories, successfully "opposed it. If we are now guilty of inconsistency in opposing this amendment, as we "shall do, you are guilty of the like inconsistency in proposing it, as you have done."

The cases, perhaps, of 1807 and 1831 are not exactly parallel: for when the PORTLAND Ministry dissolved, it *had* a majority in the House of Commons; whereas the Ministry which the KING has chosen, and which the people approved of, was in a minority in the late Parliament.—But as we do not consider it an axiom that the Whigs are and always have been infallible, we may take the question on higher grounds: we contend that on the part of the PORTLAND and PERCEVAL party of 1807—if we grant to them that their apprehensions of public mischief from the ascendancy of Whigs were sincere—the dissolution of that day was a highly wise and proper measure. We readily concede, that though they had a bare majority in the Commons, that does not materially alter the case; they were right in appealing to the people in order to get a *larger* one, by means of which they might carry on the public business more easily and promptly. And so the smoothness and vigour (after their fashion) with which they managed their business in Parliament for many subsequent years clearly proved.

We think it not too much to assume that the Ministry of 1831 is at least quite as sincere in its apprehensions of the consequences of withholding reform, as the Ministry of 1807--8 was in its fears of danger to the Protestantism of the country, if the measure by which it turned out its predecessors, and afterwards itself, quietly passed.

If there be any case for a dissolution, it must be when a great and glaring difference of opinion exists between the people and their representatives, especially when the people and the KING's Government are on one side. If the prerogative of dissolution be at any time useful, it must be when the House of Commons, losing its representative character, assumes an independent and oligarchical power. The great change made in the House by the last elections is the best justification of the dissolution. The House of Commons is now in harmony with its constituents, and the whole people, and the KING's Government. Can any order in the state decently complain of the measure which has produced this accordance? (*Globe.*)

From the London Morning Herald.

A pamphlet on the "Affairs of Poland," by a Mr. Gore, has lately issued from the press. It gives many facts in evidence of the violation of the treaty of Vienna by the Russian government; but while vindicating the cause of Poland in her struggle, not merely for her national rights, but for her very existence, the writer undertakes the more difficult task of relieving the memory of Lord Castlereagh from the charge of having sacrificed Poland to the ascendancy of Muscovite influence in the councils of that Congress where the treaty in question was agreed to, and guaranted by the Great Powers, who have never raised their voice against its violation. He says Lord Castlereagh maintained the cause of Polish independence with a zeal worthy the representative of a free people, and enforced his views with common energy and power. He declared it to be the wish of England to see some independent power established in Poland, as a separation between the three great empires of Europe. He says that Prince Talleyrand also expressed his desire "that a nation so worthy of regard for its antiquity, its valour, and its misfortunes, and the services which it had formerly rendered to Europe, might be restored to *complete independence*." He adds, "that the Courts of Austria and Prussia expressed themselves in similar terms; and Prince Metternich declared that Austria would sacrifice some of her own territory, if by so doing the freedom of Poland could be insured." We are then informed that these arguments had no weight with the Russian Emperor, who insisted on the annexation of the duchy of Warsaw to his empire: and to this the Allies reluctantly assented, but upon the express terms, to which Alexander agreed, that the new kingdom of Poland should have a constitution and separate national institutions in lependent of Russia. Lord Castlereagh declared that, on *those conditions only*, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would no longer have to fear that any danger to the liberty of Europe would result from the union of Poland to the Russian empire; and in a letter which at this time the Emperor Alexander addressed to Count Ostrowski, President of the Polish Senate, he used the following words:—"The kingdom of Poland shall be united to the empire of Russia by the bond of its *own constitution*, on which I am desirous of founding the happiness of the country."—Then comes the article of the treaty annexing the Duchy of Warsaw to Russia, in these terms:—"The Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of those provinces and districts which are otherwise disposed of by the following articles, is united to Russia. It shall be irrevocably bound to the Russian empire, *by its constitution*, to be enjoyed by his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russian, his heirs and successors, for ever." "Here we have," says the author of the pamphlet, "the recorded *opinions* of three statesmen who have not been accounted too fond of liberty, but whose talents, and acuteness none can question, that the affairs of Poland were matters of the highest importance, and that its independence would be highly conducive to the maintenance of general tranquillity." Here we have, we may add, the recorded *fact* of those three statesmen, who contended that the complete independence of Poland was required by Europe as a necessary check upon Russian ambition. Here we have the recorded fact of those very statesmen becoming parties to a compact which united Poland to Russia, whose ambition they so much preaded! If they did not foresee that Russia would only make Poland subservient to her own aggrandizement, and to her further designs upon the independence of European nations, what becomes of their *acuteness* and *discernment?* And if they did foresee it, what treacherous betrayers of the cause of Poland and of Europe they must have been? What! if Lord Castlereah had been sincere in wishing to raise a barrier against the ambitious views of the Autocrat, and that barrier was to be Poland would he have placed within his grasp, and made it part of his dominions, by the way of being a *check* upon him? That would be like *checking* the depredations of a notorious thief, by placing a police-station close to his den, and giving the thief himself the command of it!

By direction of the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, circulars have been addressed to the Roman Catholic clergy, requesting their co-operation in aid of the census of the population now in progress in this country. The circular states that the enumerators have directions to communicate with the clergy from time to time, and by exhibiting their view-books, enable them to judge of the correctness of the returns. The government is making much exertion to render the census of the population of Ireland as correct and perfect as possible.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

From the Mobile Register, August 24.

London and Liverpool dates as late as the 7th July, were received at New-York on the 10th inst. The political intelligence is not of much interest to the American reader. The English papers state that the Brussels papers are filled with the debates of the National Congress, and it appears that the majority for Prince Leopold, will not be so great as first anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE OFFICE.

Later from Europe.—We are indebted to the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, through whose kind attention, we have been put in possession of the London Morning Herald of July 7, forwarded to J. M. Sanderson, esq., whence we have extracted the following intelligence:

From the London Morning Herald, July 7.

We received by express, at a late hour last night, the Brussels papers of yesterday. They contain the debates in the national congress upon Sunday, and to a late hour on Monday evening. The question of the acceptance of the 18 propositions is still unsettled, but it was expected that Tuesday's discussion would be conclusive. The opposition are fighting hard, and it looks now as if the majority in favor of the prince will be smaller than was at first calculated. We are still assured, however, that there will be a majority in his favor. The Belgian ministers seem to have been taken by surprise by the strength and resources of their adversaries. Some of the speeches delivered upon the occasion display considerable cleverness, and the debate, upon the whole, is creditable to the talents of the assembly. The people in the galleries were less uproarious than upon Monday.

From the Moniteur Belge of Monday.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—A journal of this city contains the following:—

"A report is in circulation which sufficiently shows the importance which the ministry attaches to the shameful solution of the question which it has dared to submit the congress. It is said that in two distinct councils of ministers, several of them proposed the arrest, by arbitrary process of 18 people, amongst whom were to be M. M. A. Gendebien, Van Meenen, Lehardi de Banlieu, Barthes, A. and F. Bayat, Lyal, &c.

"Upon the last discussion they would have given the point up, according to the observation of M. Leibeau, that M. M. Gendebien and Van Meenen were inviolable in their quality of deputies.

"We are authorised to state that this assertion is entirely false. This is a fresh proof of the good faith of this journal to which the congress pledged itself, about a month since, to give a solemn and degrading contradiction."

The following are from the Dutch papers.

BERLIN, June 30.—Van Omphal, Colonel in the service of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, has arrived here with despatches from the Hague.

We have no further accounts from Poland, but a letter from Lyck, on the Polish frontiers, says that the corps of general Gielgu was completely surrounded, and that the Russians intended to drive it towards Prussia, or that important events were expected shortly to take place in that quarter.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—The discussion on the acceptance of the preliminaries still continues, and will not probably finish until Thursday or Friday. The motion made by M. Van der Weyer, which I forwarded to you in my last, has cast a serious gloom on the supporters of Ministers, and that which before was certain, is now only doubtful. It appears that the friends of this gentlemen defend his conduct by saying that it was done in the moment of danger, for the purpose of preserving part of the preliminaries; others, on the contrary, assert that it was an intrigue for the purpose of turning out the Ministers for Foreign Affairs. Certain it is that it has done serious injury to the cause, and the gentleman will have to answer for his conduct to his conscience, his country and to Europe. You will perceive from the papers the species of argument *pro* and *contra*, and I would particularly draw your attention to the speeches of E. Devaux and M. Gerlache.

The news from the country are not so favorable as one could wish. You will perceive that Louvain has commenced issuing proclamations, and that a fellow by the name of Adolphe Roussel, an ex-editor of a newspaper, and professor at the University, has put himself at the head of the mob. A deputation from Louvain waited on the regent this morning, for the purpose of protesting against the preliminaries. The reply of the regent was, that he disapproved of the outrageous proceedings, and of the irregular method of presenting the position, but, that, as regent, and a conscious man, he protested against the preliminaries. In fact, the regent is not so unambitious as is supposed, and it was generally believed that he would quit his post with great reluctance. Mr. Charles de Brukere, the ex-minister of finance, has declared that, should the ministers succeed, he will put himself at the head of the people of Luburg, and raise a revolt in favor of the king of Holland.—M. Puson, commissary of the district of Dinant, intends hoisting the French flag in his district. Threats of this kind are continually thrown out, and make a serious impression in the provinces. The minister for foreign affairs intends, should he succeed in carrying his point, nevertheless to resign, for the purpose of showing that it was not ambitious views which caused him to be so strenious in the cause of prince Leopold. Nor is the French party, at the Paris Propagandi, inactive. Emissaries have been despatched to the provinces for the purpose of instigating the people, and in several places they have succeeded.

All the foregoing circumstances cause one to reflect seriously on the actual state of the country, and the position of the Holy Alliance, by their system of meddling non-intervention, have placed it in. What could have been their object in proposing preliminaries of peace, based on protocols, already protested against by one of the contracting parties, and which, should the Belgians have acceded to—unquestionably have been rejected by Holland?—Again, is it the wish of the Holy Alliance to cripple the position of this country by evacuation, and then, after harrassing them for some time, leave them with every disadvantage, to fight their cause with Holland? Does Casimir Perier wish to give time to finish the French elections? or does the Autocrat still think of subduing the brave Poles? I am lost in conjecture; certain, however, it is, that England has gained nothing by the name of Palmerston being linked with the Holy Alliance, nor Prince Leopold in becoming their cat's paw. That the Belgians will resist, should the Ministers lose the question, is beyond doubt; that they may be crushed is probable, but that Europe will suffer in the conflagration is unquestionable.

I have advocated, as much as possible the acceptance of the preliminaries; and I am supported by all the well wishers of this country, not for love of the Holy Alliance, or from approval of the preliminaries, but that it is better to purchase peace and tranquillity at any price than to fall into the hands of a misguided mob and undisciplined military, and a French revolutionary party. Brussels and Antwerp are perfectly tranquil; I cannot say as much for Liege and Ghent. The powers hinted at a partition of the country; I think, in a short time, they will find the country partitioned without their assistance. Already a great jealousy exists *between Brussels and Liege, and Ghent, Liege, and Brussels.*

Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.

I have just learned that the majority is likely to be 25 or 30. A meeting of the friends of the measure took place last evening at Barra Coppyn.—We have no news yet from Liege or Ghent. The greatest anxiety prevails.

CALAIS, July 2.—This town is at this moment in the greatest confusion, and nothing for the last two hours has been heard but the drums beating to arms, the word of command from the military officers, or the exulting shouts of the populace from every quarter. The cause of this tumult, it appears, is, the general discontent of the working classes at the present extraordinary high price of corn, which they attribute principally to the monopoly of a few rich merchants in this town and neighbourhood.

COMMERCIAL.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.

We had this pleasure last on the 11th inst. and regret much not to be able to announce more activity in our market.

Tobacco—We know of no other sales than of about 200 hhds. Virginia in Rotterdam at 15½f. to 16f.—Of the new cargoes of Maryland, a couple are ready for market; but such is the present inanimate state, holders are rather slow in bringing this forward: there being yet several old lots urgently offered, of which the quality differs little from the bulk of the fresh arrivals, and which is scarcely calculated for our trade. There is little to be said what course the article will take; but this much we believe, that shippers of the newly arrived cargoes will be much disappointed.—Our late advices have not been an allurement for paying an enormous freight.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.

Cotton Market.—The sales of the week are 18000 bags, inclusive of 1700 bags Sea Island cotton sold last Friday by public auction. In the prices of Sea Island cotton there is a decline of ¼d per lb, in those of the other kinds of cotton there is no matesial alteration. The arrivals are seven vessels from the United States.

The transactions in the Liverpool Corn Exchange on the 5th of July, were limited at a decline of 3d per bushel on fine wheat, and 0d on inferior qualities.

LONDON, July 7.

Money Market.—The quarterly report of the review appears to have excited very little interest in the money market. Scarcely any thing has been doing in the funds, and prices continue pretty much the same as they have been for several days past. If any thing, they are a shade lower.

From the New-Orleans Price-Current of Saturday August 27.

THE MARKET,—as usual at this season of the year, is languid, and offers little of importance to notice—the retail line embraces nearly or quite the whole. The unusual number of shipping in port, and the great quantity of freight on hand, had protracted business to a late moment, and, notwithstanding that freights had declined, many other vessels were expected. Some of them would no doubt have remained here until next season, laid up on the other side of the river, waiting for better times—but the storm and its consequences have materially changed the situation of affairs: of the many vessels in port at that time, there are few that could commence loading now; others who could contract, will be delayed a much greater length of time than usual to repair, on account of the quantity of work to be done and the unusual scarcity of workmen—others again, who unfortunately are the majority, are so situated, from being aground and other disasters, as to be entirely incapable of doing any thing; they may be considered nothing in the present competition, some of them must remain in jeopardy for an indifinite length of time, or be entirely lost. In consequence, freights have improved and are expected to remain at fair rates during the summer and fall—the greater part of all the Cordage in first hands has been bought up on speculation—Naval Stores are and will be in better demand than usual—Sail Cloth and Duck are improving, and Ship-Chandlery, generally, will find a greater consumption than could have been expected at this moment; to which the number pirogues and small craft in the river trade, that are indispensable, and must and will be built immediately, will contribute in no small degree.—These, we believe, are the immediate results relative to our city market at this moment.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 18th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi 62 bales. Cleared in the same time, for New-York 55 bales. Making an addition to stock of 7 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 25th inst., a stock of 20,832 bales. We continue to quote as last week, the prices asked. There has been very little done, and our information is confined to small sales, amounting in all to 7 a 800 bales. A few Mississippis were sold at 8 cents; 404 Alabamas and Tennessees at 8 cents, and a lot of 200 a 300 mixed qualities at 6½ a 9 cents, classed—and yesterday 122 bales Western District, Tenn., at 8 cents. There are yet a few lots of good quality in first hands, and the brokers appear disposed to purchase, but do not yet come up to holder's prices.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.—We have no change to notice. Cleared this week, for New-York 405 hhds Sugar.

TOBACCO.—There has been no arrival—none has been cleared, nor does our information include the sale of a single hhd. intended for export. The prices quoted are the same as they were last week. Persons in this line, have been employed all the week receiving from the shipping aground.

FLOUR remains dull as ever. For city consumption, the ruling price is $4 per bbl.; for exportation, there is no demand. The small craft hitherto engaged in the West India trade, are generally aground, or so bruised as to require repairing.

BEEF, PORK & BACON, are all as dull as they can be. Prices are the same as last quoted and nominal.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE are both dull and plently, particularly Rope. Arrived this week, of the former 307 pieces; of the latter 439 coils.

LEAD PIG.—None in market.

LARD, is still scarce—a choice lot has been sold at 11 cents per pound.

CORN *in ears*, and *Shelled in sacks*, is improving—in ears, last sales 62½ a 75 cents per bbl.

LIME, *Thomaston*, is very scarce, and retailing at $3 per barrel.

FREIGHTS have improved. There is much difference of opinion on the subject—some anticipate a further rise, others doubt the permanency of the present increase.

NEW-ORLEANS PRICES-CURRENT.
Saturday, August 27.

Articles.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Bagging, Scotch hemp, yard,	18	a	00
" Kentucky, "	21	a	22
Bale Rope, Kentucky, lb.	10	a	00
" Northern,	....	a	....
Beef, Western, Mess. bbl.	9 00	a	....
" " Prime,	7 00	a	7 50
" " Cargo,	4 00	a	....
Coffee, Havana, green, lb.	11½	a	12
" Porto-Rico,	11¾	a	
" St. Domingo,	10	a	
Cotton, Louis. & Miss. choice,	10	a	00
" " " prime,	9	a	00
" " " seconds,	8	a	8½
" " " inferior,	6½	a	7
" Mobile & S.Alab. prime,	00	a	00
" " " 2d. q.	00	a	00
" " " 3d. q.	00	a	00
" Ten. & N.Alab. choice,	8½	a	9
" " " prime,	8	a	00
" " " 2d. q.	7	a	7½
" " " infer.	6	a	6¾
Flour, 1st quality, bakers, bbl.	4 00	a	
" shipping,	3 75	a	
Lead, pig, 100 pds.	none.		
" bar, lb.	none.		
Lard, lb.	10	a	11
Molasses, on plantation, gal.	12½	a	14
Pork, mess, inspected, bbl.	14	a	
" prime, do.	10 50	a	11
" cargo, do.	8 25	a	
Sugars, Louisiana, on plantation	4½	a	5
" " in the city,	3	a	5
" Havana, white,	10½	a	
" " brown,	7½	a	
Spirits, Brandy Amer. 1st pr.	55	a	
" Gin, American,	40	a	
" Rum, New-England,	40	a	
" Whiskey,	35	a	
Tobacco, Kentucky, 1st q. lb.	4	a	
" " 2d qual.	3½	a	
" " crossed	2¼	a	2½
" " bale,	3 00	a	3 25
" " Spanish,	12	a	18

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st October 1830, *bales* 9505		
Arrived this week, ... 62		
— previously, ... 428733—428795		
		438300
Exported this week, ... 55		
— previously, ... 417413—417468		
Remaining including all on ship-board not cleared,		20832

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st October 1830, *hhds* 9176		
Arrived this week, ... 00		
— previously, ... 31928— 31928		
		41104
Exported this week, ... 00		
— previously, ... 31933— 31933		
Remaining, including all on ship-board not cleared,		9171

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, Cotton, per lb.	..... ⅝d.
France, "	..... 1¼ cent asked
Europe, Tobacco,	..... ⅞ et—nett.
Northern ports in the U. S. for Cotton,	⅝ a ¾ cent.
" " Tobacco per hhd.	$5 00
Northern ports, Sugar, per hhd. from the coast,	$4 25
" " from city,	$4 00

DIED.

On the morning of the 27th inst. after an illness of ten days, Mr. JOSEPH MATHEWS, a native of England, and for the last 13 years a resident of this city.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Brig Josefina, Granados, Havana, C Palaez
Brig Stranger, Hull, Charleston, T Sloo jr
Schr. Wild-Cat, Auld, Tampico, Harrison, Brown & co.
Schr. Robert Centre, Arnaux, Honduras, A. Latterranderie.

ARRIVED ON SATURDAY.

Bark Adventure, Williams, Liverpool, with slate, hardware, crates, &c.

Brig Ulysses, Hall, from Greenock,—cargo: mdze, all damaged, the brig having been sunk in the late gale, at Poverty Point.

Schr. Sally & Betsy, Sleat, Port-au-Prince, with coffee, &c.

Schr. Pilot, Pearce, Texas—ballast.

Steamer Stranger, Eloi, Bayou Sarah, with 2 bales moss to P Dubertrand, 4 bales cotton to Bullitt & Shipp, chickens to order—15 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr. Emily, Featherston, from Covington, with 18,000 bricks to R Beebe.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Mobile, British bark Hannibal, Lott, and schr. Rover, Daniels.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE learn with pleasure that we had mistaken, and the French Consul was not among the three persons who pretended to amuse themselves to our expense.

New-Orleans, August 27, 1831.

J. DUCLOS.
DE LAPIERRE.
E. ROVELET.

aug. 30.

NOTICE—Fresh lime juice, dry saffron and Havana leaf tobacco (real buelta abajo) for sale by VICTOR DELA COVA.
aug 30 45 St. Louis st.

RECEIVED per barque ADVENTURE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the undersigned, the following articles:

400 reams sup. fine english letter paper, blue and white wove; 100 do. foolscap blue laid; 20 doz ½ pints superior copying ink; 20 do. pints do. do.

An extensive invoice of Rogers & Son's penknives, fancy do ivory desk, knives, razors in setts of 2 to 7 (very superior) penknife tablets, several doz. cases drawing instruments from No. 1 to 5.

Twelve complete setts of pocket instruments assorted colors, containing 116 instruments and needles best quality.—Ten doz. best lancets, 200 boxes each containing 100 Royal improved silver eyed cast-steel needles assorted No. 6 to 10 in small marocco boxes, Perryvan's everlasting pens, Manyfold writers and a number of other articles of english manufacture which all are warranted genuine and of first quality and will be sold at very low prices by

E. JOHNS & CO.
aug 30 113 Chartres st.

$5 REWARD.

For the recovery of a dark colored mule branded R. O. M; has lately been seen in Jefferson's Parish. The finder of said mule will please leave it in Magazine st. between Julie and Girod.

P. D. HENRY.
aug 27

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday, 30th instant, at his auction store, will be sold to close an account, 100 to 150 seroons Spanish Tobacco. aug 30

BY J. LE CARPENTIER & CO.

WILL be sold on Thursday the first September, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, a negro woman about 22 years of age, with a male child about 20 months old, lam of the left arm; said woman is an active and excellent house servant, washes and irons well, and a good American cook. She is a native of Virginia, and has been 7 years in the country, is fully guaranteed against the deceases and vices prescribed by law.

Terms—4 months credit for an approved endorsed note, and mortgage until final payment. Bill of sale &c. to be made out by W. G. Lewis' notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
aug 30.

BY F. DUTILLET.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Court of Probates, for the city and parish of Orleans, bearing date the 20th inst., will be sold the moveable and immoveable property belonging to the estate of the late Antonio de Silva, surnamed Gozales, to wit:

THE MOVEABLE EFFECTS, shall be sold on the 3d of September next at 4 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of the deceased, corner of Levee and Custom-House streets. Terms cash.

REAL PROPERTY AND SLAVES, and on the 24th of September next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's exchange, the landed property and slaves belonging to said estate, to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situate at the corner of Levee and Custom-House streets, measuring 53 feet 9¾ inch in front of Levee street, by 63 feet 11¼ inch (french measure) front of Custom-House street, together with the buildings thereon.

2d. **ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND,** situated in St. Philip between Dauphine & Burgundy streets, measuring 30 feet in front and 150 feet in depth, together with the buildings thereon.

3d. Sarah a negro woman, aged 36 years somewhat of a washer and ironer, and addicted to drunkenness.

4th. Rose, an African negress, in the country since her childhood, aged 40 years, hawker and somewhat of a washer.

5th. Henriette, a mulatto woman, aged 22, somewhat of a cook and house servant.

Terms—The property on Levee street, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years credit: the property in St. Philip street payable at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit: and the slaves at 6 and 12 months, the whole in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment.

☞ The acts of sale to be passed before O. de Armas, esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. aug 23

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The fast sailing schooner **SALLY & BETSEY**, SHEED master. For freight or passage, apply to Captain on board opposite Conti street, or to
aug 30 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine fast sailing Spanish brig **FRANCISCO**, (hourly expected.) For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to
aug 30 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR TAMPICO—(*A Packet.*)

The beautiful copper fastened, copper and very fast sailing schooner **ELIZA THOMAS**, captain Delacus, will be continued as a regular Packet between this and that place. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations) apply on board, or to
TUYES & co.
aug 27. no. 104, Royal street.

Mayor, Aldermen &c. vs. Munck, f. m. of c.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. W. Grivot, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the 6th of September next, at 5 o'clock at the Principal, one armoire, 6 fancy chairs, 2 small side-tables, a settee, a dining table, &c. Seized in the above suit.

aug. 27 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

T. C. Hibin vs M. Bonaventure.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. W. Grivot, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, one cart and one dray, seized in the above suit.

aug. 27 L. DAUNOY, marshall.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late *Pierre Villaret*, and those who may have any claims against the same, are requested to apply to the subscriber to effect a settlement. A. MURPHY,
Attorney of the Testamentary Executor.
aug. 27

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

550 Hhds. consisting of an equal proportion of firsts, seconds and crossed, for sale by
aug. 27 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

HAY.—200 Bales for sale by
J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
aug 27 80 Bienville st.

RECEIVED from Tampico, and for sale by the subscriber 40 balles Salseparilla first quality. TUYES.
aug 27 104 Royal st.

RICE.—for sale by J. MAGER.
aug 25.

The undersigned has just received, a fine assortment of SHOES, to wit: Pumps with buckles, Shoes and Bregans of tanned buck-skin, which he offers for sale at moderate prices, corner of Conde and Dumaine streets. [aug 25] J. G. ARRAIZA.

FOR SALE.

A second hand BAROUCHE, as well as a very gentle horse well gaited and free from all vicious habits. Apply at the office of this paper. aug 23.

LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS.

THE subscribers to the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company are hereby notified, according to a resolution of the Board of Directors, that the 2d instalment, being one tenth of the amount of their respective shares will be due 30 days from date, payable at the Louisiana State Bank.—New-Orleans, August 19th, 1831.

By order of the Board,
D. WARBURG,
Secretary pro. temp.
august 23

THOMASTOWN LIME & PAINT OIL, 400 barrels Thomastown lime, 25 do best quality linseed oil, just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
OLIVIER AKIN,
aug 23 Comon street.

ALL persons having claims against the late Gustave Marigny are requested to hand in the amounts to Mr. James Chastant, at his store St. Louis street. ARMAND PITOT,
aug 13 Ex-Test.

PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that I have taken into partnership my brother, Lubin Garnier, and that from and after the 1st of August, 1831, our commercial affairs will be conducted under the firm of J. & L. Garnier.

JOHN GARNIER.
aug 2.