THE ISEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR
J. B. DAWSON.

Interments in the Catholic and Protestant Cemeteries.

	Catholic.	Protestant.
From the 14th to the 19th,	429	254
Sept. 20	17	15
" 21	24	7
" 22	18	11

The weather has undergone since last Sunday evening a radical change, which we think cannot fail to have a salutary influence upon the sanitary state of our city—however, it may prove injurious to invalids and convalescents—it is very quite cool and agreeable, and has become more in consonance with the weather we should expect at this season.

To Editor.

We are pleased to announce in your independent journal, that JOHN H. HOLLAND, has at the urgent solicitation of his fellow citizens, consented to become a candidate for Mayor, at the approaching election, in April next. Mr. H. is a Republican, unboasting republican, is intelligent and fully acquainted with the interests of our city, and should he be elected, he would faithfully, honestly, and fearlessly discharge the duties of the trust.

Appeared to Editor's mistake.

We give place to the above announcement with sincere and heartfelt pleasure. Mr. Holland is advantageously known to this community and is universally esteemed.—Moreover, the total incompetency of *D. P. Prior* to fill the office of Mayor, has at length become so apparent, that no one honestly disposal can fail to perceive it, and the people of our city seem bent, as if with one voice, to displace him. We will content ourselves for the present with saying, that the announcement of Mr. Holland meets our approbation, and shall receive our most hearty support.

The Northern Mail arrived yesterday bringing regular dates—but furnishes no news of importance either foreign or local.

A new daily evening paper is about to be published in New York by M. M. Noah and Thomas Gill, under the title of "The Evening Star."

We have commenced the republication of some very interesting letters from Naples, from the correspondence of the New-York Journal of Commerce. They are admirably written, and cannot fail to excite interest.

The Argus, some days ago re-published the remarks of a correspondent of the Thibodauxville Intelligencer against our candidate, *Judge Dawson.* We now re-publish some strictures from the same source, against DENNIS PRIOR. The Argus having endorsed one statement must of necessity approve of the other.

I am not acquainted with the age of this gentleman, but if it be counted by the events of his life, and his noted actions, he cannot have passed the verge of extreme youth—Born and bred up in New Orleans, he is one of those who have so little intellectual space, that their minds have no room for any images, sentiments, or opinions, other than those which were first crowded in upon them by accident, and are afterwards maintained in possession by mere habit of occupancy. In childhood, New Orleans was his world—*the narrow muddy streets, its thorough fares*—the Levee its limit—the Place d'Aims its show ground, and hire the wit, one of the English satirists speaks of, who had never been out of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in London, he felt, after arriving at the years of manhood, as though all that was great, good, and *respectable*, was enclosed within its municipal limits. The members of the city guard, *in his view, were heroes—those of the city council, sages*, and the small-beer politicians of the Exchange, and the Cafés, men of "great mental bone and sinew."

It is not easy to form any very distinct notion of the man—so far-fetched upon any one trait of his mind sufficiently prominent to form a characteristic. He is one of those creatures born of *nothing* and accipent, that are every day thrown upon the surface of society in cities, and are by chance, *or mischief*, thrust into high municipal stations, for the purpose, as it were, of mocking at authority, by subjecting it to shadows. Such men, so far as the public are concerned, can scarcely be said to have an individual existence. They are, it is true, possessed of the limbs and lineaments common to humanity; but in their *essence*—if I may be permitted to use the expression—they are airy and fantastical—shapes which obey the wands of the Prosperos of cabal and faction—the mere Automata of party.—Dennis Prior is the puppet of a city faction, and in order to know the man, we must examine those who *play* him;—as at a show, we discover the nature of the performance, from the one who pulls the wires, rather than by the motions of the figures of the tinsel and of rags that are thrust *forward* on the stage. For that reason my remarks will be chiefly directed to a plain, and I trust, unprejudiced investigation into the character, history and designs of *these* "potent, grave, and reverend Seignions," his very "noble and approved good masters," and of their reasons for making use of him.

NEW ORLEANS.

Extract of a Letter from New Orleans, dated the 17th inst., to a gentleman in this city.

The city is becoming a dangerous, as well as a disagreeable place. The Fever prevails without doubt; though attempts are made to represent it as trifling. I have reason to believe that as many as thirty have died in a day of that dreadful scourge. New Orleans is a wretched place during the prevalence of disease; it seems as if danger excited to greater warmth, the passions of this strange population—their capidity, love of fight and love of pleasure.—Instead of cleansing the city, all are engaged in party squabbles. The habits of the people are by no means improved by the presence of the yellow Fever. On the contrary, it seems to me that the careless grow more careless, and the dissipated more vicious. *Philad. Daily Int.*

Here, as usual, is a most decent description given of our city, by one of those idle gentlemen—who have nothing better to do, than to misspend their time, by figuring in the public journals, at the expense of other people. That our city is filthy and dirty, is a fact that we are forced to admit—thanks to the spiritual exertions of our worthy would be Governor; but as to the other allegations we pronounce them base and malignant falsehoods.

The Baltimore American makes the following judicious reflections upon the sudden change of Portugal affairs, which anticipate the observations we designed ourselves to make: we transfer them to our columns:—

The Portuguese war is at an end, finished, and Don Pedro has won for his daughter the crown of her ancestors.—Donna Maria, a girl of fourteen years of age, is by this time undisputed mistress of the Portuguese nation, the legislature dispenser of the destinies of some millions of men. The result has shown that the nation was hostile to the power of Miguel, and that between the two, their choice—the power to choose being restored—is for any rather than him. The rising in Lisbon, and the readiness with which the people have generally forsaken his cause wherever the pressure of force has been removed, supplies the argument *Legitimists* wanting to Don Pedro's expedition, and defeats the main defence of Miguel's throne—possession, with the acquiescence, or by the preference of the subjects. The real preference appears undoubtedly for change; which this is also connected with a predilection for the party, persons and pretensions with which the change is accomplished, is not so clear. It is irrational to suppose that any thing in the character of Pedro to warrant the extreme confidence in his behalf, and on the other there is necessarily no reliance, place, on him, she must be governed by her administration, council or regency, the character of which is yet to be decided. That the claim of legitimate right should be with the other reasons for this successful invasion is a hope, no evidence that such dogmas of tyranny are essential tests of the political faith of the Portuguese. That use made of it both by the reigning family, and the disciples of that faith in other parts of Europe, to strengthen the doctrine is highly probable; and the anticipation of such a result is one of the few grounds of hesitation among liberal men every where, in taking decided part against the king in fact. They will look with great interest upon the course pursued by the restored dynasty. The institutions necessary for securing the rights of the Portuguese, as they understand them, and such reforms in administration as shall call for, by constitutional restrictions upon power, are to be granted. What they are, and how they are to be established and guarded, are points still unknown, and dependant upon the views of those councellors that the Queen has beside her. Until they are fully decided and carried into effect, we shall have no sufficient ground for forming a judgment upon the extent of the real gain to the people of Portugal, by this triumph of the elder over the younger branch of the house of Braganza. In all our comments upon Portuguese affairs, heretofore as now, we have followed what seems to be the general opinion in Europe, in speaking of Donna Maria, as the legitimate heir of the Portuguese throne. We are not aware that this is denied by some of the adherents of Miguel, and with some show of argument, of which we are not skilled enough in the mysteries of the law of royal inheritance to speak. The current opinion seems, however, to take the other direction, and the consequence, now that Pedro is successful, will undoubtedly be made to assume that as the settled law of succession.

FRANKLIN, Sept. 18.

LOSS OF THE BRIG PEARL.—By letters received at this place, from persons on board, we regret to learn that during the 24th ult. the brig Pearl, Capt. Davis, bound from New York to this port, went ashore, with all sail set, on the coast of North Carolina. All the passengers and crew saved. The cargo is said to be saved, but in a damaged state. The loss of this vessel will be the cause of considerable injury to many of our merchants, most of whom had their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods on board, as well as a great inconvenience to our planters.

MOBILE, Sept. 19.

—The French Ship Jupiter, Capt. Lesage, from Havre, was moored along side one of our wharves on Monday last. The Jupiter is a noble ship of about 400 tons, constructed on the model of the American packets, and is the first vessel, bearing the tri-colored flag, that ever visited our waters. On her arrival the vessel hoisted their colors and fired a salute. On Tuesday last one of our fine volunteer companies, "the Mobile Guards," paid her a visit and fired a salute, which was received and answered in an appropriate manner; and we are requested, by the Captain and Consignees, to present their respectful acknowledgements to the ship masters of the Port, to the Mobile Guards, and to the citizens, for the civilities and attention that have been so politely extended to them.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Windsor of the brig Dalmatia, arrived at Boston on Friday from St. Ubes, whence he sailed August 9th, reports that Don Pedro had an organized force of 19,000 men at Lisbon. St. Ubes was taken on the 3d of August by 150 men of Don Pedro's forces. At the intelligence of their approach, the Miguelites fled without any resistance whatever. The higher order of people at St. Ubes welcomed the entrance of Don Pedro's troops by the ringing of bells, and the illumination of the city for three successive nights.

The Slave Insurrection in Cuba.—We have received additional information in regard to the rebellion. It appears that 5 or 600 slaves had been smuggled in from Africa, and landed in a place about 30 miles west of Havana. Some communication took place between them and the slaves on the neighboring plantations, in which the former were given to understand that a grievous mortality was prevailing among the blacks on the Island, (Cholera,) and that it was occasioned by poison administered by the whites.—This drove the new comers to desperation, and thinking that they might die as well one way as another, they rose upon their keepers and murdered them.

On this intelligence being spread, a military captain and two other persons, proceeded to the landing, in order to do away the impression prevailing among the insurgents, and bring them back to subordination. These men were also killed. A troop of cavalry consisting of about 30 men, was then sent against the insurgents, who by this time had been joined by some of the slaves on the neighboring plantations, and a battle ensued, in which a number of blacks were killed, and also two officers and several privates of the troops. The remainder, finding their force insufficient to suppress the insurrection retreated. A larger body was then sent, and poured a terrible fire upon the insurgents, which killed four to five hundred. The whole loss of the whites is stated at 30 or 40. At the date of the last accounts the rebellion was considered at an end. The negroes we understand had, no weapons but clubs and stones.—*Jour. of Com.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

FROM SMYRNA—By the brig Ottoman, arrived at Boston, the Editor of the Courier received Smyrna papers to the 23rd June, but they contain nothing important in addition to what had been before received by way of England.

King Otho arrived at Smyrna on the 17th June, in an English frigate. As soon as his arrival was known, great numbers of Greeks crowded to the quays to get a sight of their Sovereign. On his landing, the crowd was so great that it was impossible to make his way through it, and he was obliged to return on board again and land at a remote place.

A letter says, "the return of peace has already had a happy influence upon our market, and although a dull season of the year, yet a considerable activity is observed, by the arrival of the Caravans, which had been delayed by a variety of circumstances in some degree. The quantity of Coffee in depot is considerable at this time, in consequence of some important speculations which have just been made by European houses. The present holders are expecting an advance, and demand 750 a 800"

It is said, by a correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, that a copper mine has been discovered in Flemington, New Jersey, the ore of which is very rich, and so abundant that without labor it may be taken out by tons. It is described as the sulphuret of copper, some of the ores of which species afford from 70 to 80 per cent. of pure copper. Such a mine as this, especially in a populous Atlantic state, is far more valuable than one of gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1833.

The new opera *Zompa*, as performed last night by the French company, produced as fine an effect as even the *Pirate* or the *Cenerentola* of the Italians.

HUNTEAU displayed extraordinary powers in the principal character. His voice, though not so voluminous as *Ferlanseri's*, nor so rich and sweet as *Curto's*, has more compass than that of either; and in excels them both, beyond comparison, in those passages which call out the higher notes of a bass or bray-toned voice. Like *Montrasor*—whom he resembles in nothing else—he always does his best—and his best is excellent. He sustained through the whole of a most arduous part with a spirit that never flagged; and, in every striking passage, received thundering plaudits from an audience who had too much taste to applaud except when the song was ended.

MDE. ST. CLAIR was very interesting; though her voice was evidently weakened by the indisposition which prevents her from appearing to-morrow evening. MDE. MARIAGE was excellent; and so was CHAMBERY. LEON AMEDEE played well, and sang with more taste than force.—PRIVAT's *Daniel* is equal to his cut-throat in *Fra Diavolo*.—CHAMBERY received much applause; but no one knows his talents who has not seen him in *Les Vieux Paches*.

The choruses were admirable. The drinking song of the sailors was as good as that of the soldiers in the *Solitaire*, or the *Yager's Volk sied in Der Freyse* is.

The orchestra is incomparably superior to any other ever heard in this city: rich in talent and strong in numbers; including, besides the artists who have come from New Orleans with the manager, Messrs. MEIGNEN, FIOT, SCHINDLOCKER, CASOLANI, MAJOR, SCHMITZ, GUILLAND, with several others of the very highest order.

The vaudeville, yesterday evening, was exceedingly well acted, and delighted the audience. Mde. CHAMBERY was charming, and CHAMBERY was natural and droll. BELFORT played well and spoke distinctly; and the applause which DELCROIX received should encourage him to cast aside the timidity which seems to hang about him.

We hope that the manager will not go through the week without giving a vaudeville in which VICTORIN may be conspicuous.—*Chronicle.*

The correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing from Naples in March last, says:

"Our Minister, Mr. Nelson, made a favorable impression during his short stay here. He is certainly a fine man, and an amiable, unassuming man; and, it is esteemed to be in Maryland, his native state, a [illegible] and able lawyer. His plain appearance and unpretending manners—distinguished by a certain philosophic calm—strikingly in contrast with the vivacious affectation, gaudy equipage and official pride of the European ministers who are usually found here."

Crying the Hour—A married gentleman who had been drinking and carousing with some boon companions till a very late hour, just as he arrived at his own door, heard the watchman cry 'Half past two o'clock, and all's well.'

"That will never do," thought he, [illegible] wife know that I come home at this [illegible] make the watchman tell a different story. [illegible]

With that, he seized him by the [illegible] him up to the door, told him to cry [illegible] the honest watchman demurred to [illegible] *Genius Bacchi*, or pretty tolerably [illegible] knocked him down. Then precautioning [illegible] earn, he bade him cry as he had told [illegible] otherwise he would knock him down again. Poor [illegible] would fain have called for help; but as the 'spirited' husband held his fist ready poised to let drive again, he concluded to do as he was bid, wherefore, opening his mouth, stammered out—"H-a-l-f p-a-s-t c-l-e-v-e-n- o'-c-l-o-c-k, [by particular request, and all's well." *N. Y. Cour.*

Correspondences of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LETTERS FROM A TRAVELLER.

No. 2.

NAPLES, ——, 1833.

Letters are dated from Naples, for it is here only we have leisure to write to you of Malta and the [illegible] These were a renowned and elevated body of [illegible], the choice spirits of chivalric ages, a commonwealth of nobles, the flower of Europe. None could be admitted to their Society who were not born in wedlock, who were descended from Jews or Saracens, or who were not of 'good health and sound wisdom.' None sought admission but the bravest of the brave.

This strange body, animated by a spirit which is now extinct, as the body itself, was in its origin a few [illegible] the humble attendants of a hospital in Jerusalem, [illegible] the sick and giving hospitality to the pilgrims.—[illegible] pilgrims in return gave bequests to the Order, which [illegible] acquired benefices in every country in Europe, and [illegible] hospitals in the maritime cities where it collected the brigades of pilgrims.

But Jerusalem was then a place where the sword was as necessary as it is now in Palestine, and the Hospitallers became a military body, divided according to languages, as the knights of Provence, of Arragon, of Germany, of France, &c. St. Bernard, who wrote of them in their early and quiet days, says, "They live in an upright and frugal manner, without having any property, even so much as their own will. They have no immoderate laughter; they detest cards and dice, and abominate shows, drolleries, and loose songs. Their faces are burnt with the sun; their looks are grave and solemn; before battle they arm themselves with steel without and faith within."

But this golden age was too good to last, and as the epoch was thrown by for the casque, the soldier took the place of the monk. Saladin permitted no rust to gather on their shields. The great Soldan thinned their ranks, and drove them from Jerusalem. But they had at this time, according to Matthew Paris, 19,000 manors, and many preceptories, which were the reservoirs of the Order.

The Hospitallers returned to Cyprus, and 1,100 came thither from all parts of Europe. They soon achieved the conquest of Rhodes, a fertile island, with many good harbors, and the flag of St. John became a terror to the Saracen corsairs. Rhodes has its name from its profusion of roses, and hence the Hospitallers were called Knights of Rhodes.

But this Christian fortress was too near the Saracen capital, and in 1480 Sultan Mohammed besieged it, after the Knights had drawn reinforcements from all Europe. They prevailed against 100,000 men.

This failure only rendered the Sultan more resolute, and he determined to lead himself to Rhodes an army of 300,000 men. But he died, like other heroes, in the midst of his plans, and his epitaph spoke more of his intentions than his actions: "I designed to conquer Rhodes, and to subdue proud Italy."

Solyman II. yet a youth, next determined to subdue the Knights, and he brought against them the flower of the Turkish Empire, in its most palmy state. Villiers de Lisle Adam, the Grand Master had clouds of enemies without, and traitors within; he had little ammunition and small hope of succor, but he destroyed by the sword 44,000 of the enemy. Fifteen thousand were slain at the assault. Men are very formidable, says Vertot, when they do not fear death. This was one of the best contested sieges in all history; and if you look back, you will find half history is composed of sieges.

The eyes of Europe and Asia were turned upon Rhodes, but Charles and Francis, the [illegible] of Europe, had a contest of their own, [illegible] Lisle Adamand his knights to contend with [illegible] He was obliged to surrender, but his foe gave him honorable conditions, and solicited an interview, in which he praised the [illegible] defence, and offered the Grand Master a high command in the Turkish Empire.

Again the Knights were driven from their home, [illegible] they had occupied for three years. The exiles landed in Candia, making, with their dependants, 5000 souls, then wandered in Italy in search of aid. Charles, having strove to annex hard conditions to a worthless grant, gave them Malta and Gozo, well pleased to have so renowned a military body between himself and the Turks. Behold them now as Knights of Malta, lords of a barren territory, with 12,000 people. Malta had at this time hardly bread and water, the elements of man's food.

The Knights however, had their own way of raising supplies, and some swept the seas of all Turkish Corsairs.

One of these was the property of the Kislar Aga, and the pretty ladies under his charge. To offend these, was to give mortal offence to the Sultan, and he was easily prevailed upon to send an armament to Malta. The Knights had little preparation and no aid; but La Valette, the Grand Master, was a hero, and every one of his 700 Knights a General. Such a body of soldiers will never be seen again.

If I have not forgotten my chronology, this was in the time of Philip II. whose Viceroy in Sicily should have furnished prompt and effectual aid to Malta was the outpost of Sicily. But Philip was a hard master, and his servants well knew, gave evasive order, that he might make them answerable for the event. The Viceroy therefore temporised, while the brave knights were fighting as men never fought before nor since. At one outpost 130 kights fell to the last man, and 8000 Turks left their bones around it.—This was not near the main citadel, but it was decided to defend it to the last. "What will the Giaur cost," said the discouraged Turk, "when we give so much for the son?"

In this siege there was no respite: Knight and soldier was always on his post; if he slept, it was on the hard wall; he might be called upon the next moment to defend. The enemy followed the same plan of keeping up a constant attack on all parts of the garrison at once; which their superiority in numbers enabled them to do. But when the garrison was well nigh discouraged, a few tardy succors came from Sicily, and the enemy took to their fleet, no more to be rallied. The Viceroy delayed to send these troops, till the troops themselves cried shame, and would not be restrained: 260 Knights were slain, and 30,000 Turks. During the siege, La Valette was moved by the cruelty of the enemy to cut off the heads of his captives and discharge them in mortars towards the lines. This convinced his soldiers that they could expect no quarter: that they must repel the enemy or die upon the walls.

The Sultan himself was preparing to come to Malta, when La Valette by a manœuvre not allowed in modern warfare, caused the arsenal to be burnt at Constantinople.

Late in the last century Malta surrendered to the French, whose interest was strong in the garrison, or no force could have prevailed. The British then reduced it by a blockade of two years. The famine was so sore that rats were sold at half a dollar each.

La Valetta is a new city. The old town defended by the Knights, is on the opposite side of the harbor. The whole are admirably defended by fortifications. Some of the defences of the island are peculiar. There are fifty mortars cut in the rock, pointing towards the creek and other landing places. These may be charged with a barrel of powder, and filled with large stones. Some of them are six feet in diameter at the muzzle, and will carry one hundred cantars of stones, each cantar being one hundred pounds.

The churches of La Valette, and of even the villages, are splendid—the best is St. John's. I descended to the tombs of Lisle Adamand La Valette, not without a veneration due to the names of men so illustrious. The doors of the churches are generally beset with beggars, the lame, the blind and the aged. They are the objects which the Italian painters have introduced into so many scriptural paintings. It is not expensive to give them a coin each, where a dollar is divided into 450 grains.

We went to Floriana, a large square beyond the first ramparts, to see a review of the troops. There are four or five regiments stationed here, some of which are bare-legged Highlanders. Their manœuvres were the very perfection of drilling. All moved as one man, and pendulums were placed by the lines to regulate the steps. The soldiers were stout and handsome men, not the discarded tapsters of Falstaff's company. I suppose that a better class of men enlist in England than in our states, for the country is filled with indigence, and many persons have no other resource.

M.

From the N. Y. Standard.

Diseurs de riens.—One of the most difficult things to most men of sense and attention is to talk good nonsense; and yet it is an attainment accomplishment as can be found in the catalogue. [illegible] your grave, heavy, abominable, learned nonsense; [illegible] rattle-trap, "Fine day"—"Opera last night" [illegible] but your easy, agreeable, *sans* [illegible] rattle not [illegible] keep the mind at a *delicate amble*. "I say, Jem," said a workman on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, to the conductor of a locomotive, which was [illegible] along at a very slow rate—"I say, Jem, what is the use of hammering along at that ere jog trot? why don't you *boil* up a gallop?" Jem undoubtedly found the jog-trot system the most agreeable, and it is so with the mind. You may arrive at the end of an argument quicker, by "boiling" your mental engine up to a gallop, but you will go through with it more comfortably at a jog-trot pace. A great man, makes a great [illegible] people say "*How fine!*" and are bored to hearing it. A little man, says a neat little [illegible] smile, and go away gratified, and remembrance is more sought after, except by hard [illegible] man is solid food; and light conversation is more [illegible] than clinching argument, or learned elocution. Learn to *dire des riens*; such a habit soon procures you favor in any society you choose, and if you cannot make friends, the d—l is in it.

Le monde est plein de fous;
Et qui n'en vent pas voir,
Doit se nicher dans un trou
Et casser son miroir.

Very well; but the man who does *nicher* himself in a hole is as great a fool as those he endeavors to avoid. Use them, and in order so to do, amuse them. Little things, do that, much more easily than great ones. A child sees a needle attracted by a magnet, and is delighted; point out to it the principle of attraction, and it is bored. Depend upon it, *si vous ne savez pas dire des riens, vous ne savez rien dire.*

An old plasterer, named Brignot, of the quarter of St. Antoine, Paris, who had retired from business, lately married a young wife, not more than 22 years of age. For some time, they lived very happily together, but Brignot having entered into some speculations which did not succeed, they became greatly distressed for money. On Saturday, they invited a party of friends to dine with them, and during the repast, the husband intimated to one of them that he wanted a loan of 600 francs, but receiving an evasive reply, he was evidently much disappointed. Scarcely were their guests retired; than the unhappy couple formed the resolution of destroying themselves! and wrote a letter, declaring their determination and its cause. They then entered the same bed, having placed in the middle of the room a brazier with lighted charcoal. About two o'clock in the morning, the wife expired. The husband,—whose strength was greater, still survived; but his resolution remaining, he rose, proceeded to his secretary, took out and loaded a pistol, and firing the ball through his heart, fell dead. Before thus executing his determined purpose, he had sufficient coolness to add a postscript to the letter, stating the last named circumstances. The hand writing of this addition, being nearly illegible, proves that he must have been greatly affected by the fumes of the charcoal. They were both buried on Tuesday, in the same grave.

DIED,

On the 22d instant, of the prevailing epidemic, MR G. B. PHILIPPI, a native of Italy, and for the last three years a respectable inhabitant of this city—aged about 40 years.

☞ His interment will take place from 173 Bienville street, this morning at 10 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Commercial.

From Levy's Price Current, Sept. 21.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 13th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 2092 bales. Cleared, none. Stock on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 13th [illegible] 94 bales. The sales of the week are viz: 400 bales new crop at 17½ a 18, and 245 bales old, (one crop) at 15½ cents per lb. The demand is fair for new crop of fine quality, but as the stock is yet small, we hear very little said on the subject, and have nothing new to report.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—As before remarked, the scarcity of the articles is the only fact we have to notice—there is nothing doing except in foreign Sugars, and they are shipping coastwise. No clearance this week.

TOBACCO.—There is nothing doing in the article.—Cleared this week, for Hamburg 307 hhds. Stock on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 19th inst., 667 hhds.

FLOUR.—[illegible] this week, $6 a $6 50 per bbl.—The market [illegible] dull, and was it not that some contracts to deliver a certain quantity at a fixed period, appear now likely to fail, in consequence of low water in the Ohio, there would be little or nothing doing—as it is, the article may be said to have a forced demand. Arrived this week, 75 barrels.

LARD.—The article is in few hands, and 11 a 12 cents per lb. is asked. No arrival this week.

WHISKEY remains [illegible]—we quote 29 cents per gallon, few sales. Arrived this week, 44 bbls.

BACON is scarce, particularly *Hams*. No arrival this week.

PORK and BEEF are also scarce, and in good demand. [illegible] arrived from the Western country this week.—New-York Beef has got in, and is in good demand.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—No change has taken place in price; the articles are scarce and in fair demand. No arrival this week.

INDIAN CORN.—The demand for the Mexican market having abated, the article has fallen. We quote new, [illegible], $1 per barrel, and shelled, in sacks, 62½ cents per bushel.

HAY.—The Levee has a large quantity strewn about for sale—it is dull at $1 25 per 100 lbs., retail.

LIME, *Thomaston.*—The last cargo sales were at $2 50 per cask—the demand continues fair.

LEAD, *Pig.*—We make no alteration in former quotations, $5 12½ a $5 25 per 100 lbs. No arrival this week.

SPERM CANDLES.—The price has advanced, and the article is selling now, at 36 a 38 cts. per lb.

FISH.—*Mackerel* remain without change, and but little [illegible]. The late arrivals of *Cod* were sold, at $1 35 a $1 50 per cwt.

RICE, *Carolina.*—The price has been reduced this week, and actual sales are now at $3 50 a $4 per 100 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—Our rates are nominal—vessels are plenty, and freight scarce.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.

COTTON MARKET.—We note a sale of 350 bales [illegible] yesterday, at 17 cents, and a lot of 50 bales [illegible] at [illegible] cents. A lot of 75 bales Florida and Alabama and Florida was sold at 16 cents. We quote Uplands at 16 a 17 cents—a sale of a small lot has been made at [illegible].

FLOUR.—We note the sale of a large parcel of Missouri [illegible] at [illegible] per bbl. [illegible].

MOLASSES.—This article continues scarce. A parcel of [illegible] good Porto Rico was taken yesterday at 36 cents, [illegible] of 12 hhds Guadaloupe at 36 a 37 cents, and 50 hhds New-Orleans at 37 cents. The stock in market is light, and only in the hands of two houses, who now ask 40 cents for good New-Orleans and Porto Rico. For a [illegible] Trinidad, 37½ cents have been offered and refused.

SUGARS.—We hear of no sales of moment by private contract. Holders are very firm, and the trade come up to the advanced prices with great reluctance. At auction today the cargo of the Rebecca Frances, from Porto Rico was offered, and 10 hhds sold at $10 05 a 10 25. A small lot of Cuba white box Sugar was also sold at $10.

TOBACCO.—There has been a very animated demand this week for all descriptions of Tobacco, and the transactions are quite extensive. The bad prospects of the growing crop, the favourable accounts from Europe, and the small stock on hand, have had the effect of advancing the price of Maryland Tobacco about 25 cents per 100 lbs.—The transactions reported to us comprise 300 hhds Maryland, at $3 30 a 8, and 170 hhds Ohio at 7 50 a 18 50.—The inspections of the week comprise 462 hhds Maryland, 171 hhds Ohio; 1 hhd Kentucky; and 1 hhd Pennsylvania: total 635 hhds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

COTTON MARKET.—There has been no animation in the market during the week—prices of ordinary and middling descriptions of Uplands had been given way about ½ per lb; they were quoted at 9½ to 11½ stg. per lb. Since the receipt of this intelligence, former rates have not been entirely supported—there is a good disposition on the part of the holders to realize. We quote Uplands at 14½ to 17 cents; Alabamas at 15 to 18 cts; New-Orleans at 15 to 18½, and Tennessee at 14½ to 15½ cents. The sales of the week amount to 2000 bales, and comprise

1250 bales Uplands, at	14½ to 17
400 do Tennessee and N. Orleans, at	14½ to 15½
350 do Florida and Alabama, at	15½ to 18

The import of the week has been 1547 bales.

MOLASSES.—This article is scarce and in demand. We notice sales of 100 hhds English Island at 30 cents, and 70 hhds St Croix at 40 cents, New-Orleans is worth 37½ cents.

SUGAR.—The market still continues active; the sales are from 8 to 900 boxes brown Havana at [illegible] cents; 500 boxes white do at 9½ to 10½ cents, 7 to 800 boxes Porto Rico at 9 to 10½ and some St Croix at 9 to 10½ cts.

THE MONEY MARKET IN BOSTON.

The Boston Courier states, that there are in the city of Boston twenty-four Banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly twenty millions of dollars. Notwithstanding this liberal provision money is scarce in Boston chiefly because the banks loan large portions of their capital, on the notes of New York merchants. As the notes they discounted fall due, they are sent to the New York banks for collection. The large balances in favor of Boston, while they accumulate in New York, instead of being called home, are re-loaned by the banks here on New York paper, so that a large portion of the Boston capital is permanently transferred to New York. In this way, with a multitude of Banks, and the show of great competition, the Boston capitalists manage to keep up the rate of interest at seven or eight per cent. The legal interest in Massachusetts is six per cent.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Schr Eclipse, Owens, Orleans,	J Le Blanc
Ship Saratoga, Knight N York,	C Adams, jr
Ship Orleans, Fowler, N York,	Master
Brig Swan, Snell, Philadelphia,	T Toby & co
Schr Bien Apariceda, Canal, Matanzas,	Courval, Acebo & co
Schr Eliza Thomas, Jamquiberry, Tampico,	A Baron
Schr Lady Madison, Carrine, Pensacola	
Schr Amelia, Caro, Pensacola.	

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Tow boat Pilot, Riddle, from sea—brought up packet ship Newark, Brewer, from New-York. Left the Bar Friday, at 7 A M: nothing in sight outside—passed in S W Pass brig Eliza Davidson, and brig Aldrich at Poverty Point.

Ship Newark, Brewer, fm New-York, bound to Natchez.

Steamer Chieftain, Littleton, from St Louis; cargo, 2310 pigs lead J Mager; 7 bb's sundriee, 90 bbls flour, 70 do potatoes J Vairin & co; potatoes, oats, onions, chickens, etc. to Yard & Blois; and owners on board—22 passengers—the Ohio and Mississippi rivers very low.

Steamer Carrollton, Sawyer, from St Louis; cargo, 1235 pigs lead J A Merle & co; 1329 do J Mager; 44 kegs lard, 159 bbls oats, 3 bbls apples, 3 casks bacon, 8 kegs butter, 1 do lard, 50 bags oats H Florence; 81 bbls oats, Brown, Morlan & co; 30 bbls potatoes Barnes & Baker; 100 bbls flour Townsley, Prieur & co; 143 do do, 20 bales cotton, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 63 do do A Fisk, Watt & co; 25 packages goods, 1 waggon and harness, 1 child's waggon Turner & Woodruff; 193 pieces bagging, to order—sundries from the wreck of S B Huron sunk 43 miles below Vicksburg.

Steamboat Chester, Lee, St Louis; cargo, 72 bbls flour, 405 pigs lead, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 549 do A Fisk, Watt & co; 1000 do J A Merle & co; 174 kegs butter, 19 bbls [illegible] Byrne, Ryon & co; 100 bb's flour C B Finney; 150 bbls flour J Vairin & co; 50 kegs shot Laville beuvre & Walton; 33 kegs butter, 32 bbls oats, 32 kegs bar lead, 1 hhd tobacco E L Tracy; 72 kegs butter, 36 bags beans, 13 bbls dried apples Sloo & Byrne; 78 bags oats Brown & Morton; 9 hhds tobacco, J W Broadlove & co; 241 pigs lead, 20 bales buffalo robes, 8 trunk Stetson & Avery; 220 bbls flour W G Hewes; 200 do do Tierman, Cuddy & co; 6 firkins butter Turner & Woodruff; 296 bags oats and corn Sloo & Byrne; 19 bbls apples Hoffman; 55 kegs butter, 30 jars do, 92 pigs lead, 241 bbls apples and onions to owners on board. Passengers—Mrs Penrose, Misses Ann and Mary Penrose, E Shields, N Seymour, F W Wiggins, J M Gardner, L Langworthy, and 36 on deck. Memoranda—Passed on Wednesday evening, S B Huron, from St Louis, for this place, sunk at the foot of Palmyra Island, 40 miles below Vicksburg—water covered her lower deck—hopes were entertained that the boat and most of her cargo would be saved, though much damaged. Passed the Walker lying too at Island No 18—passed steamer Creole at Lake Washington, bound down, with the hull of steamer Elk and a flat boat in tow—towed down steamer Carrollton, from Natchez to this port.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Steamer Waverley, Creese from Plaquemine—cargo, 56 bales cotton J Linton; 23 do A Fisk, Watt & co; 9 do W Flower; 13 do M White; 31 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 5 do Quertier & Boutin; 21 do P Dubertrand; 20 do C Toledano; 42 hhds sugar Forstall & co; several packages damaged mdze to Turner & Woodruff.

Steamer Columbia, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah; cargo, 794 bales cotton, etc etc to J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Williams & Lee, A Ledoux; A Fisk, Watt & co; C F Fory, of New-Orleans.

The owners are requested to claim their property.

sept 23 VICTOR PICAUD, Jailor.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Boston, Sept. 4, ship Helen Mar, Cook.

Cleared at New-York for this port, 6th Sept. ship Eliza Grant, Tibbetts.

Hence at New-York, Sept. 7, brig Parthenian, Peckner.

Up at Charleston for this port, brig Kanawa, to sail on the [illegible] Sept.

[illegible] Donovar, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 19th Aug. [illegible] 31, long. 78.

Hence at New-York, Sept. 6, ship Concordia; brig Lafayette, Peruvian.

Up at New-York for this port, packet ship Nashville, to sail on the 8th Sept., barque ship Pontiff, Hathaway; ship Citizen, Hillman.

The ship Garafilia sailed from Boston for Cadiz, with a cargo from New-Orleans.

Ship Louisa, Potter, was to sail from Boston for this port on the 14th Sept.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6.50 per bbl. according to the tariff, the Empire must give, during the present week, 41 ounces of bread for a bit. sept 23

DANCING ACADEMY.

M. E. BERTUS, begs leave to inform the public, that he will open his DANCING ACADEMY, on the first of October next. Three days of the week shall be devoted to Young Ladies, and the three other days to Gentlemen.

The Academy will be open in the morning and the evening.

P. S.—Mr. Bertus will call at the houses of persons who may wish to take private lessons. sept 23

TWO persons, free men or slaves, well acquainted with the city and faubourgs, will find immediate employment as carriers by applying at the office of the Bee: the terms will be advantageous. sept 23

EXCHANGE on England, for sale at the Union Bank of Louisiana. sept 23

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.—The Cashier of the Thibodeauxville Bank of this Bank, having sent in his resignation, an appointment to fill the vacancy will be made on Friday next the 27th instant.

By order of the Board,

sept 23 J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.

Office of the Amite Navigation Company.
NEW ORLEANS, 19th, Sept. 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Amite Navigation Company, that an installment of ten dollars on each and every share of stock held by them, is required to be paid at the office of said company, in the city of New Orleans, on the first day of December, 1833.

By order of the Board,

sept 23 P. W. LEA, Secretary.

☞ The Ohio Branch, Clinton, La., will please insert the above once a week till the first of December.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Peter Romain and Thomas Romain, under the firm of Thomas Romain & Co. is dissolved by the demise of the former. The establishment solely belongs to Thomas Romain, who will continue the same business on his personal account, and be charged with the debts due by the firm, and with the receipts of the claims that may be due the establishment.

G. ALLARD,
Testamentary Executor of
P. ROMA