THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1831.

The mail brought yesterday N.-York papers of the 1st., Baltimore and Washington of the 3d. The same mail brought our files of the London *Globe* up to the 18th of June. By the packet ship *De Rhaan*, captain WIEDERHOLDT, at New-York, 39 days from Havre, we have Havre and Paris dates of the 21st and 20th of June.

Nothing positive can be inferred from the intelligence received; some popular commotions had taken place in Paris—though they were unattended with any serious consequences. Order was established by the intervention of the civil authorities and national guards.

It was rumored in Paris that the French and English fleets, which sailed from Toulon and Portsmouth, were intended to act, in conjunction, against Russia.

The Poles under the command of colonel Sierakowski, worsted the Russians in a batule near the town of Mariampol.

Appointments by the President.

LOUIS MCLANE, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

AARON VAIL, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

A letter to a commercial house in New-York, dated Lisbon, June 17, says:—

"This government, not having acceeded to the just demands of the French government, for the insults done to their subjects, a squadron was sent off our harbour and a few days ago commenced hostilities, capturing every vessel bearing the Portuguese flag. We understood twelve have been taken and sent to Brest, one of them is the Felicidad, alias *Galatea*, of New-Bedford, and we are sure not a single vessel will escape. All other vessels are allowed to come in and go where they please. It is not known how or when these hostilities will terminate; but we can assure you that many people will be ruined in consequence, and our commerce will receive a deadly blow.

"*Postscript, June* 18.—Since beginning this letter, we learn that six vessels have been taken by the French these three days back, thus augmenting the number of captures to *twenty-six* vessels of different sizes."—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

STILL LATER.

FROM LISBON.—Capt. Perkins, in the brig *Commodore Preble*, arrived at Portland, left Lisbon June 21st. He brought no papers, but confirms the account, that the French had blockaded Don Miguel's squadron, consisting of eight vessels, and had taken many merchantmen, and were taking all they could get hold of. *Char. paper.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, June 20.—We acquire from day to day the certainty that government has determined to act for the Poles, *in concert with England.* The difficulties of the negociations however, are great, and the more so, since to the simple question of the kingdom of Poland, are now to be added other important provinces which have joined the insurrection; for it cannot be expected that the Poles will abandon the people which have risen to join them, notwithstanding the example which has been set them in the west. It continues to be believed that the object, more or less direct, of the sailing of our fleet under admiral Hugon, is hostile to Russia.

On the 9th June, some military dispositions seemed to indicate the near approach of the recommencement of hostilities. The Generalissimo, whose operations are always shrouded in the most perfect mystery has allowed nothing to transpire in regard to the intention of these first movements, but it was expected that he would soon again strike another blow. The army is full of enthusiasm.

The last accounts from Petersbourg announce that marshal Diebitsch has been succeeded in the command of the army by general Paskiewitz d'Erivan.

A large number of the citizens of Brussels made a movement upon the field of Waterloo, for the purpose of throwing down the Belgian Lion raised there in 1815; but were opposed by the troops, and did not succeed.

PARIS, June 20 evening.—The rentals opened at 61f 40c.; fell to 61f. and afterwards floated at 60f. 85c. The departure of an English fleet from Portsmouth, and a French fleet from Toulon, may have had their influence. This day the prefect offered a negociation for 500,000 fr. of 5 per cent rental of the city of Paris. Four company only were bidders, and offered 85f.; but the prefect had fixed his minimum at 80f. 50 and the negociations was not consumated.

PARIS, June 19.—There have been no military events of importance since the battle of Ostrolenka, not at least in the two principal armies. The field-marshal has pushed forward his headquarters but a few miles towards the Vistula, and his advanced posts have only occupied a few defenceless points. The necessity of repose to his troops, the diminution of his strength by the enormous sacrifice of men which the passage of the Narew cost him, the daily increasing difficulty of transporting his supplies, and finally the necessity of directing a part of his forces to the palatinate of Augustowo, in pursuit of the corps of Chlapowski and Gielgud, are sufficient to account for his inaction since the battle of Ostrolenka.

There are rumors on Change, of the formation of three grand encampments,—one at Lille, one at Strasbourg, and the other on the frontiers of Piedmont. To this news is attributed the fall of our funds, which again rose yesterday one franc, on account of the advance in London.

It is reported here, that the government has received by telegraph the news of serious disturbances at Marseilles and vicinity, occasioned by the sending to prison of lieutenant Itam, who was implicated in the affairs at Tarascon. It is said that orders have been sent to Marseilles, to suspend the instructions before given in regard to that officer.

BERLIN, June 14.—Count d'Alopheus, minister of the Emperor of Russia at this court, died yesterday.

The Gazette of Koningsberg announces that the Polish general Gielgud has entered Lithuania, with 12,000 men. He is followed by 4000 men of the line from the Russian general Sachen, whose army is 8,000 strong. Many insurgent Lithuanians join the Poles. General Sians are in a strong camp at Hauen. General Gielgud made a false attack on that place in the night while his main body passed the Memel to enter Schamsit.

ANOTHER POLISH VICTORY!

WARSAW, June 6.—The Gazette of Poland, says: We this instant learn that colonel Sierskowski supported by the insurgents, had fought a battle near Mariampol, which was quite as sanguinary as that of Ostrolenka, but it had this difference, that tht the issue was much more favorable to us. Our troops, it is said, twice took possession of the town and were twice driven out of it, until at last a third attack placed it again in our power, and the troops of the enemy were put to flight.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship President, Capt. H. L. Champlin, at New-York, from London—having left Portsmouth on the 20th of June—the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their files of London papers to the 19th of June, inclusive. The intelligence is one day later than that brought at Charleston.

Amongst the passengers in the President are His Excellency Lewis McLane, late Minister Plenipotentiary to England, lady and family.

Accounts from various parts of England and Scotland represent the prospects of the grain crops to be, upon average, quite as favorable as in former years.

It is said the stamp duty on newspapers is to be further reduced.

The new packet ship Sheffield, from New-York to Liverpool, made her trip in eighteen days!

FRESH TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

It will be seen by the letters from Paris given below that the affairs of France may perhaps soon form the most prominent object of the public attention. The London Albion of June 17th remarks that, as "France is the first in the career of revolution, she properly takes precedence of all her rivals in the race of disorder. Paris is night after night the scene of riot, and although no resistance has hitherto been offered to the National Guard, there is reason, from the regular recurrence of the tumultuary meetings, to believe that a want of consistency and arrangement among the mob is the sole restraint. The Fauxbourg St. Denis has been the principal place of action. Almost every night the mob assembles there, destroys property, and maltreats individuals.

By the time that the mischief has been completed, the National Guard turns out, and no further disturbances occur. These nightly assemblages augur very little for the permanency of existing institutions in France, and, taken in connexion with what has occurred in LaVendee; the schooling, both by the citizens and the Soldiers, which the King of the French was forced to endure at Metz, there is decidedly great reason to dread the consequences. The fact is (continues the Albion) that the events of last July have taught the mob their power so clearly, that they will not cease to use it at the desire even of the leaders of that period. The confusion of minds prevalent is well illustrated by the familiar and absurd cries of "Success to the Poles," and "down with the Carlists." There was a rumor that on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the people would put on mourning, and give other demonstrations of dissatisfaction. It is not difficult to foresee infinite evil, even if our anticipations of successive revolutions should not be immediately realized. That they will eventually happen we feel thoroughly convinced—though it is impossible to predict the precise form they may assume." It was by many supposed that a general revolutionary movement would take place on the anniversary of the revolution of last July.

Paris, June 16—Afternoon.—Politicians here are beginning to treat with more gravity and suspicion our foreign relations, to say nothing of the state of affairs nearer home. The uneasiness of the public mind is increasing, and but for the existence of the National Guard, the disturbances which have just occurred must have led to much bloodshed. Our Stocks are falling and this, at the present juncture, must be looked upon as a bad omen.

Yesterday we had disturbances at Paris. I should not refer to them, but that the Journals take notice of the circumstances, and I am anxious that their character should not be misunderstood. A sort of ballad singer, or crier of songs and news having received from a jeweller in the Rue Faubourg St. Denis, some severe blows for crying and selling about the streets, a little book, called *Histoire de Napoléon dans les cents jours.* A mob collected round the door, now two days since, broke the windows of this Carlist, who got into a passion with history as well as with the ballad-singer, and cried "Vive la Liberté,"—"Down with the Carlists." This was on Monday!

Well, of course, the soldiers were sent for, the guards arrived, a tumult began; but night came and all dispersed. Yesterday the mob revisited the spot! The Carlist had got courageous in the night, and when the mob assembled, he fired two pistols from the counter, and vowed he would shoot the first man dead who approached his premises. The multitude now became exasperated; the door was soon forced—the furniture was thrown from the windows—the whole was burnt, and the Carlist was conveyed to prison in a coach for having fired on the people and excited disturbances.

Last night ten thousand persons were collected—Guards and troops of the line were employed to clear the streets—no one was allowed to pass without name and address in that direction and up to midnight there were scenes of riot and anarchy. Now let me explain this. The public mind is greatly irritated: public opinion is in a most agitated state. It seizes hold of trifles and magnifies them into troubles; and this attack of the Carlist jeweller on the hundred days of Napoleon, in the person of a ballad-singer, which at another time would have been treated with silence or contempt was now magnified into a deliberate attack on the memory of Napoleon, and the revolution of July. This ought to instruct our Governors, if facts can give counsel, and experience enlighten.

From the London Courier. June 18.

Half past two o'clock.

Just as we were going to press, we received by an extraordinary Express from Paris the following short but important letter, dated yesterday:—

"PARIS, Friday, June 17.

"I hasten to inform you that the disorders which were anticipated for the 18th, commenced on Wednesday last, and continued yesterday, but they have been checked by the unanimous loyalty of the National Guard and the troops of the line, amid cries of Vive le Roi.

"I have not time to communicate the particulars of these events, but I have the satisfaction of informing you that at this moment order has been restored, and that perfect tranquillity reigns on every point.'

IRELAND.

The special commission for trying offences in the country of Clare, held at Ennis, adjourned on the 9th of June, after sitting seven days, to the 23d. The total number of convictions is not mentioned in our files, but it must have been great. The culprits were generally sentenced to transportation for life. There were several cases of capital convictions, in which the prisoners pleaded guilty, and sentences of death was recorded; but it is presumed they relied on the clemency of the crown. There was also several executions for murder. The presence of Mr. O'Connell seems to have had a good effect on the peasantry.—Fifty-seven stand of arms, voluntarily surrendered by them, were to be seen in his apartments on the 6th. He made a public address to the people of Ennis, and was subsequently to address the peasantry of Maryborough, who were in a turbulent state, previous to his departure for London.

The Lord Lieutenant, through his Secretary, returned his warmest thanks to the magistrates and gentlemen of Clare county, for their judicious conduct in suppressing the insurrectionary movements. Three hundred and seven prisoners were left in Ennis Jail when the Commission adjourned its sitting, and twenty-two more were committed on the day following, charged with murdering policemen at Doolen. One of the papers says:—

"In the starving counties, potatoes are, it seems, but 2d. a stone of 14 lbs. yet the absentee landlords, tithe collectors, and tax gatherers, have so completely drained the district of money, that the people have not 2d. to feed their families."

POLAND.

Polish Frontiers, June 7.—Count Diebitsch is said to remain in his former position, in order to facilitate the subsistence of his army; but 14,000 men have advanced to Prasnysz, probably to mark the movements of a strong corps sent in pursuit of General Gielgud. The latter is said to be following the corps of General Sacken, which we now hear has taken the road to Kowno. Kalwary is reported to be occupied by the Polish troops, united with the insurgents. In order to give more unity to the Polish government, Prince Czartoryski will probably be appointed Regent.

The Warsaw Courier says, that the Cossacks have already advanced from Prasnysz to Ciechanow; on the other hand troops of Cossacks are said to have again appeared about Siedlec. The same paper says there is a report that the Lithuanian insurgents have again had a battle with the Russians near Wilna.

At the battle of Ostrolenka, a young Kanke was killed; he was a brave young fellow. The battle of the 25th of February, although a very bloody one, was nothing like this.—General Skrynecki on that day, when a charge was made on the enemy, was in the middle of the troops who charged, and Charles was along with him, who, for his bravery, has been decorated with the Golden Military Cross, and I can assure you he is not a little proud of it. He is much praised by the Commander-in-Chief and all his comrades and beloved by them. A change will take place in a day or two in the government, when it is expected that Count Wladislaus Ostrowski, the Marshal of the Diet, will be one appointed.—A deputation from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and National Guards have been to the head-quarters, to congratulate general Skryzyneck on the success that he has had, and to thank him in the name of the nation for the services he has already rendered to it.

The Russian army have begun to move to the right bank of the Narew. On the 3d, a corps of 14,000 men were encamped at Prashysz.

The retreat which General Lubenski made from Cickhanowiec was so admirably done, that he has been advanced to General of Division; he had 6,000 men, surrounded by 40,000 and cut his way through them.

At the battle of Dlugosibdla, the wife of one of the gunners took the place of one of the soldiers who was killed, and carried charges for charging the cannon; the officers ordered her to quit the field of battle, but she put on the uniform of a soldier and fought to the end of the battle, it is said she will receive a military cross for her bravery. There are several women serving in the army; I have seen two myself.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 15.

Information will have, by this time, no doubt reached you, that hostilities have commenced between the Dutch and Belgians at Lillo.—Having been accustomed to skirmishes of this kind between the outposts, the government attached no importance to it; but, I am sorry to inform you that the state of Antwerp has now become seriously grave. It appears that the King of Holland, anxious to create a dissension in Belgium, even at the risk of hostilities, is using his influence and money, and, through his emissaries, agitating the question of the union of Belgium to France, hoping thus to create a general war. Indeed, so far has this system proceeded, that a provisional government is secretly organized in Antwerp, and it is expected will publicly declare itself within seven or eight days. Our Regent is dreadfully alarmed, and the minister of war left this morning for Antwerp, to use his influence and popularity with the troops, but without success; for Mr. Charles Rogier, the lately new installed governor, although possessing enough energy, will, it is feared, not be able to maintain his place.

ENGLAND.

Imperial Parliament—House of Lords, June 15.

The house yesterday adjourned till two o'clock to-day, but it was twenty minutes to three before the Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack. Prayers were then heard, and the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Lord Durham, sat as his Majesty's Commissioners.

The Commons were then summoned to attend their lordships and appeared, preceded by the Speaker, who was supported by Mr. Wynn and Sir M. W. Ridley, his proposer and seconder.

Upon reaching the bar of the house.

The SPEAKER said—My lords, I am to acquaint your lordships that, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, his Majesty's faithful Commons, in the exercise of their undoubted privilege, have proceeded to the election of a Speaker of their house, and that their choice has fallen upon me. I am fully aware of the importance of that situation and my own imperfections. Should it, however, be his Majesty's pleasure to disapprove of the choice made by his faithful Commons, they will doubtless be enabled to elect some other person better qualified to undertake the performance of duties of so arduous a nature.

The Lord Chancellor—Mr. Charles Manners Sutton, we have it in command from his Majesty to assure you, that his Majesty, relying entirely upon your constant zeal for the public service, and tried sufficiency to discharge the arduous duties of your situation, in respect of your long and varied experience, deep learning in the forms and proceedings of the Commons House of Parliament, constant impartiality, and firmness united with temper, to discharge the duty of Speaker of the Commons of this realm, doth entirely approve of the choice his faithful Commons have made of you, to be their Speaker in this parliament.

The Speaker—My lords, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, respect, and humiliation, I submit myself to his Majesty's pleasure, and it now becomes my duty, in the name of the Commons, to lay claim, by humble petition, to all the ancient and undoubted rights and privileges granted to them by his Majesty's predecessors; and more especially these—freedom from arrest for themselves and their servants, free access to his Majesty's royal person, whenever occasion may require, and that the most favourable construction may be put upon all their words and actions; and in conclusion, I beg leave humbly to pray, that if any faults or errors be committed, they may be attributed to myself individually, and not to his Majesty's faithful Commons.

The Lord Chancellor.—Mr. Charles Manners Sutton, we have it further in command from his Majesty to assure you and his Majesty's faithful Commons, that his Majesty does most willingly grant and confirm all those ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, time out of mind by them heretofore enjoyed; and though his Majesty is fully sensible that you yourself individually cannot in any way invalidate those rights, yet his Majesty will be at all times ready and willing to put the most favourable construction on your, as well as their, words and actions.

The Speaker bowed and withdrew with the rest of the members of the House of Commons.

—Adjourned at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 15.

The Speaker entered the house at half-past two o'clock, at which time several members had assembled. The Usher of the Black Rod then summoned the house to the House of Peers, whither the house instantly proceeded. On their return

The Speaker informed the house, that his Majesty's Commissioners had been pleased to signify his Majesty's approbation of the choice which the Commons had made of a Speaker, and to grant to the Commons the privileges which they had enjoyed from time immemorial. The right hon. gentleman then begged again to express his deep obligation to the house for the honor which they had conferred upon him. Every repetition of the honour had made it of greater value to him. He looked for the support of the house in his endeavors to maintain order in the proceedings of the house, which was not only essential to the progress of business, but to the best interests of the country. That which was the most valuable to them—the freedom of debate—could alone be insured by a strict attention to the rules and orders of the house. Having said thus much, he begged to inform the house that the only proceeding to which they could have recourse at the present period was the taking of the oaths required by law. (Hear.)

The Speaker and the members present then took the oaths. The house continued to sit till four o'clock, for the purpose of affording members an opportuity of taking oaths. The house will sit for this purpose every day this week.

COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE MARKET, June 20th.—Wheat has sold at 63f. per 200 ko. which is an advance of 2f. The wheat of our environs brings 62f a 67f for 200 killograns (440 lbs); 200 brls New-York Flour sold at 41f. and 350 brls at 42f. duty paid for the French colonies, stock 100 brls. duty 55c 100 ko. Cotton, import 6,814 bales, sales 960 bales; Louisiana at 90 a 95c; 1,337 Upland, Mobile, and Tennessee, 78 a 94c; 4 Sea Island at 200c, all duty paid; 16 tons fair gum Senegal, sold at 72½c, per ½ ko. Hides, dull. Indigo, nothing has occurred.

New-York Market, Monday August 1.

COTTON.—The import of the week is 7018 bales. The sales from 23d to 29th inclusive, are 3500 bales. The Liverpool accounts to 14th June received by the President, have produced no material effect in our market. The transactions during the week comprise.

1950 bales of Uplands at 8 a 9¼ and 10.
900 do of Alabamas at 9 a 11.
500 do of N. O. and Ten at 9 a 11 & 12.
150 do of Florida at 9 a 10 cents.

The business has been chiefly for export, of qualities ranging from 8¼ a 9¼; sellers have freely met buyers and prices may be considered a trifle lower.

COTTON BAGGING.—We have no change to notice, and no sales of importance to report. The demand has scarcely opened yet.

DYE WOODS.—The only sale we have to report is 80 tons Tampico Fustic at a price not transpired.

LEAD.—New-Orleans pig has still further advanced: 900 pigs have been sold at 5¼ cents, 90 lbs.

MOLASSES.—There is more enquiry—prices are a shade better, and holders are looking for a further advance. The sales that have come to our knowledge since our last comprise about 300 hhds. of New-Orleans at 26 cents, and 50 hhds, of Englis Island at 25½ cents. The stock of all descriptions, and especially of retailing qualities is very low.

SUGARS.—There has been a fair demand during the week, and the feeling is favourable. The sales of New-Orleans, independent of the auction sales, reach about 800 hhds. at 4¼ a 5¼ for common to fair qualities. About 250 hhds. of Porto Rico have been taken at 5¼ a 6¼ and several lots of St. Croix within our range. Of box Sugars, the sales consist of about 150 boxes White at 10½ a 11.

TOBACCO.—The market is very quiet. We have no sales to report, and no change to make.

Baltimore Market, July 30.

COTTON.—We note sales this week of 70 bales Louisiana cotton, choice and fancy marks, at 12½ a 13 cts. 6 mos; of 50 bales very superior Upland at 11 cents, and 20 bales common quality at 9½ cents. At auction 45 bales Louisiana, wet on the deck of the vessel, were sold at 6¼ cents, 6 months.

MOLASSES.—We note a sale of 23 hhds. Martinique Molasses at 23 cents. New-Orleans is beginning to move again, at 26 cents per gallon.

SUGARS.—At auction on Thursday, 150 hhds common quality New-Orleans were sold at an average of $5 25. At the same sale a few hhds. very inferior, not, indeed deserving the name of sugar were sold at $2,90.

TOBACCO.—The receipts of the week have large and our quotations fully sustained. We note sales of 80 hhds. Maryland at $3,50 a $5, 50, and a few hhds at $6; 40 hhds. at $4 a $5.-50, and 10 hhds. at $3,75 round. Sales of a small lot of Ohio at $14; and of a few hhds. Kentucky at $3 a $6. The inspections of the week comprise 206 hhds. Maryland; 121 hhds. Ohio; 118 hhds. Kentucky; 8 hhds. Virginia; and 3 hhds. Pennsylvania—total 456 hhds.

Philadelphia, July 30.

COTTON.—Arrived this week from New-Orleans 329 bales; Mobile, 272; Savannah, 302, and Charleston, 100 total 1003 bales. The sales of the week do not exceed 200 bales of all descriptions, within the range of quotations. The stock on hand is considered large.

SUGAR.—Sales of 500 boxes Cuba brown at $7 a $7,25, 6 mos; 265 boxes inferior brown St. Jago at $6,87½ a $7, and 175 boxes white at $8,62½ a $9, 6 mos; 30 hhds. 160 brls. St. Martins at $5,12½, and lots St. Croix at $8,75.

Boston Market, July 29.

COTTON.—The market has been uncommonly dull, owing to a happy increase of supplies, and general absence of purchasers—some few sales have been made on landing, at a small decline on quoted prices.

MOLASSES.—Extensive sales of distilling qualities were repeated last week, since which the market has been more quiet. 151 hhds. New-Orleans sold on Thursday at 25½ c. 4 mos.

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand for fair to prime retailing, and sales of considerable imaportance have been made. Havana brown 7½ a 8c. and white 10½ a 11c.—120 hhds. Porto Rico were offected by auction on Thursday—80 sold 5 50 a 5 95, 6 mos.

TOBACCO.—Sales lots have been taken for export at quoted prices.

AT a meeting of property owners in the lower Liberty held yesterday at Mr. Beckman's, Mr. Louis Donnet was called to the Chair and Mr. Louis Daunoy appointed Secretary.

The object of that meeting was to devise means for the furthering, by all lawful measures the project developed in the resolutions presented to the city council by the Alderman of the 5th district.

The Chairman opened the meeting with some observations on the subject matter. Mr. Hiligsberg then addressed the meeting, pointing out the advantages, which might derive to the lower Liberty from the contemplated ameliorations, and the injustice of denying the inhabitants of the Liberty the privilege of making, at their own expense, improvements, which the city has had executed elsewhere at her cost.

Other members, in their various remarks, threw new lights on the subject.

A resolution was afterwards offered and unanimously adopted; having for its object the nomination of a committee, instructed to transmit to the city council an address, seconding the resolutions, now before the board of Alderman concerning the roads and levees of the lower Liberty,—the casting in of said levees—and the wharves, which the property owners contemplate constructing in front.

Messrs. L. de Pontet, Hiligsberg, L. Daunoy Jr. L. Lewis and A. Lessops were appointed a committee for this purpose, by the Chairman.

The committee were requested to prepare their address to the city council, before Wednesday next.

It was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the news papers of this city.

The meeting adjourned, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Secretary and to Mr. Beckman until Sunday 28th instant.

L. DONNET. Chairman.
L. DAUNOY, Secretary.

aug 16

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Ship Favorite, De Rham, Hamburg, Herman & co; ship Kentucky, Garsuch, New-York, Wilbor & Hazard; brig Elvira, Grace, Boston, W. G. Hewes.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Bolivar, Welch, Havre, L Millaudon & Co. Brig Mechanic, Duling, New-York, Yorke, Macalester & co.

ARRIVED ON SATURDAY.

Towboat Grampus, from the Passes.—Towed to sea brig Donald; left the S. W. Pass at 8 a. m. on the 9th inst.—nothing in sight; left the Balize on the 11th—nothing off; brigs Orythea and Dodge Healy at anchor above the Balize bound out, left the S. W. Pass on the 12th—Passed the Porpoise with her tow going down. Heavy rains and squally weather from East to Southeast. Passed 8 miles below the Fort brig Commissary and schr. Ploughboy going down, brig Peruvian from New-York coming up; bro't up schrs Cometa, Flecha and Bonita, and a sloop from the Turn.

Schr. Bonita, Stockton, Tampico, in ballast.

Sloop John Dennison, Western, Key West,—cargo.

Schr. Cometa, Prieto, Tampico, cargo specie and sundries to Harrison, Brown & co.

Schr. Flecha, Almeida, Tampico, with $5,-700 specie and sundries to Tuyes & co—5 pass.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Planter, Young, Bayou Sarah; with 5 bale cotton Cooper, Caruthers & co; and sundries 35 pass,

ARRIVED ON SUNDAY.

Towboat Porpoise, Davis, from the Passes—towed down, ships Feliciana, and Henry Grattan; brigs Commissary, and Julia; schrs Pearl ann Native.—Brought up from the Balize, ship Flavius; brigs Henry Bennet, Peruvian; schrs Lousiana and Yntegridad—brig Ajax, with loss of rudder, at the turn.—No vessel in sight at either pass on the 13th at 2p m—wind S E.

Ship Flavius, Hamburg via Havana—to Perret & Charbonnet—cargo, brick to the master.

Brig Peruvian, Gallaher, New York, to Wilbor & Hazard, cargo to C Squire & co; White & co; N & J Dick & Franklin; Livaudais & Charbonnet; R Marsh & co; A Fisk; Watt & co; E L Tracy; Harland & Blair; Byrne, Ryon & co; W & J H Leverich; Power & co; Rogers & Slocomb; B Levy; J G Stevenson; Hall, Scott & co; Hill & Henderson, J H Field & co; J A Merle & co; Barstow & Adams; M M'Dougall; Whiting, Slark & co; W M'Kean; J Ogden & co; Rowe & Went; Thomson & Grant; Peuch & Bein; and the master.

Schr Louisiana, Alzena, Campeachy, with logwood hats and 6 passengers.

Schr Yntegridad, Moro, Matanzas, with sugar & fruit to J Pratts.

Brig Henry Bennit, Homer, Mobile, with lumber to P B Phelps & order.

Steamer Huron, Samuel D. Walker, from Louisville, cargo, 50 boxes Wax to Wm Buchanan; 39 pieces bagging, 60 coils rope, 20 bales twine, 1 fly wheel centre, 8 do arms, 16 do segments, 1 furnace front, 1 main shaft, 1 small box Yorke, Macalester & co; 40 barrels copperas Byrne, Ryon & co; 1 trunk and 1 gun Whitall, Jaudon & co: 350 barrels flour, 169 coils rope, 90 do do, 190 pieces bagging Towsley John Hagan & co; 110 doz chickens; 10 doz roasters, & Prieur; 150 bbls apples, 170 do pork & flour, 9 bbls eggs, 20 bbls onions to owners on board; 9 bales cotton Brander, M'Kenner & Lee; 10 bales cotton Lauve & Benedict.—29 cabin, 15 way and 10 deck passengers.

Steamer Talma, Bartlett, from Vicksburg—in ballast.

Steamer Friendship, From Bayou Sarah—in ballast—6 pass.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared from Mobile for this port. august 10, brigs Henry-Bennett and Ajax.

Schr. Susan, Mason, was up at Charleston for this port, on the 4th.

Cleared from Newport, July, 26, for this port, ship Constitution, Dayton.

Hence at Philadelphia, brig Franklin, Brown 27th; brig Heroine, Teldon, 30th.

Hence at Baltimore, Aug. 1, schr. Constellation, Clark; brigs Calais-Packet and Monticello, do.

Up at New-York for this port, packet ships Russell, to sail on the 8th Aug.; Louisiana on the 15th; brig Attakapas, on the 2d.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, ship Chester, Storer, to sail on or about the 3d of August; brig Treaty, Warner, 5th.

Cleared from Philadelphia for this port, 1st Aug. brig Independence, Watson.

Hence at Providence, 29th ult. brig Only son.

Hence at Boston, 29th ult. brig Huston.

Hence at N. York, schr. Joseph, Lermond.

Spoken at Sea:—July 14, lat. 26, long 74, brig Olive, hence for Hambourg; brig Elder Brewster, hence for Boston, 16th July, lat. 24, long. 81; the Union, Thames, hence for Havre lat. 36, long. 70, on the 25th July.

Hence at Havre, june 5th, the Margaret-Scott; 6th, the Lycorgus; the 15th, the Valhala; the 17th, the Caroline.

Hence at Trieste, 23d, the Edward.

Sailed from New-York for this port, ship St. Louis, Thompson.

Hence at Marseilles, 29th May, ship Bernadotte.

Hence at Tampico, july 30 schooners Correo and Emperor.

Up at Port-au-Prince for this port, on the 21st July, brig Betsey & Sally, Shield; the United States from this port, was loading for Philadel.

The brig Emma, hence for Philadelphia, put in in distress at Snowhil on the 29th ult.

NOTICE.—Having learnod that some misinformed persons have reported that, being on my departure for France, I had an intention of closing up my establishment and resigning the Colonelship of the Legion; I have the honor of informing all whom it may concern that this assertion is entirely unfounded, and that, on the contrary I am firmly resolved upon permanently settling in this country.

C. CUVELIER.

aug 16

DURING my absence the management of all my business will be left in charge of my brother A. Lesparre.

J. B. LESPARRE.

aug 16

TO BE RENTED.

The upper part of the house, forming the corner of St. Phillip and Levee sts; this house is in a most eligible location between the two markets, and would be equally suitable for a large family or a boarding house. For terms apply to the owner.

P. HURTUBUISE.

aug 16

RECEIVED per ship Kentucky, and for sale by wholesale and retail,

100 boxes very fresh RAISINS, and a quantity of GROCERIES,— and by the last arrivals from France, a quantity of Baskets, and a general assortment of Wickerware. Also, a small quantity of *Semoule* or *fecula* of Potatoes, an article much used in France, and recommended by the faculty as being very wholesome and of easy digestion. Also, Buffalo and Beef Tongues.

CLAPIER & MICOUD,
aug 16 Corner of Chartres and St. Peter sts.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about leaving the country, offers for sale the stock in trade of a Grog-shop, situate at the corner of Rampart and St, Pierre streets. Apply at the office of this paper, or as above.

JEAN FOULQUI.

aug 16

1000 Fine Leeches for sale low, wholesale and retail, apply St. Anne street No. 52.

aug 16.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday 25th instant at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's a TRACT of Land situate in Jefferson Parish, on the right bank of the river, about half a league above the city, measuring 2 arpents and 21 toises front on a depth of 80 arpent, 55 only of which are guaranteed—the lines open in the depth. This tract on which there are some few improvements is bounded above by Mr. Lombard's property and below by Mr. Emile Fauret's,

Terms $1000 cash, the balance at 1 & 2 years credit on approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment.

aug 16.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday the 16th instant, will be sold at his auction store, 15 bales 9-8 printed Callicoes. Terms at sale.

aug 13.

STRAY ANIMALS.

THE Public are informed that there are on Mr. Ludger Fortier's plantation, the following stray animals, to-wit:

A Sorrel Mare, with three white feet, white mark on the forehead, branded on the right thigh J A and on the left D S and with a Spanish mark.

A White Mare branded on the right thigh P H and on the left thigh and left shoulder a Spanish brand.

A Bay Horse, one white foot, white streak on the forehead and a Spanish brand on the left thigh.

A bay Horse, three white feet, white streak on the forehead, branded on the left thigh ⊐ Z.

A White Horse with a Spanish brand on the right thigh.

A Grey Cow with one eye, a bell to her neck branded on the left thigh S D.

The owners of the above animals are notified to claim them and pay for the pasture and printing expences; and if after eight days following the publication, viz on the 9th of September next they are not claimed, they will on said day at 4 o'clock P M be sold on the premises agreeably to law.

Parish of Jefferson, August 10, 1831.

G. DESCHAPELLES,
Syndic.

aug 16

DURING his temporary absence from the country, Mr. Jacob R. Wolff has entrusted the care of his business to the undersigned.

aug 16 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber has just received from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Carter Mitchel & Co. Newark N. J. One first-rate Coach of the latest model.—Also from the manufactory of Messrs. Brewster & Collis New-Haven. Three light Barrouches, for one and for one or two Horses.

On hand one elegant Tilbury with shifting top made by Carter Mitchel & Co.

M. WALTON.

N. B. Repairing executed with neatness and despatch,

aug 16.

FIRE ENGINE.—The subscriber has on hand for sale, one of the American Hydraulic Co's Patent Fire Engines suitable for plantations—or Steam Cotton Presses.

M. WALTON,
No, 14 Customhouse st.

aug 16

WANTED TO CHARTER.

Some good vessel of 200 tons, or thereabouts. Apply to St. Louis street, No. 21.

aug. 13

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine fast sailing brig PILGRIM, RICE master, burthen 140 tons, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo. Apply on board opposite the Custom-house, or to

STETSON & AVERY.

aug. 11

FOR RIO-GRANDE, MATAMORAS,

The fine substantial Mexican schooner ALERTA, Vonstavoren, master, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For remaindor of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

J W ZACHARIE & Co.

aug. 9

VESSELS WANTED.

A brig or ship to carry 330 hhds Tobacco for Cowes and a market, a port not north of Hamburg or south of Havre.

One or two good vessels to load for Richmond, Va. to carry 550 hhds tobacco.

A brig or ship (say British) to proceed to Laguna and load with logwood for Cork and a market.

J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

aug 4

2000 BUSHELS OATS in bags, for sale by RYON & COPELAND,
No. 57, New-Levee.

aug. 11

TO MORROW!
NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

14TH CLASS FOR 1831,

The drawing will take place on Wednesday 16th of August 1831.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	OF	10,000	IS	10,000
1	OF	3,000	IS	3,000
1	OF	1,500	IS	1,500
1	OF	1,000	IS	1,000
1	OF	800	IS	800
1	OF	623	IS	623
1	OF	500	ARE	3,000
6	OF	300		1,800
6	OF	200		1,200
6	OF	50		7,800
156	OF	20		3,180
156	OF	8		4,992
624	OF	4		31,200
7800	OF			

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets	$4 00
Halves	2 00
Quarters	1 00
☞ Whole packages to draw at least	$16
halves and quarters in proportion.	

J. B. FAGET, *Manager,*
aug 17 No. 119, Chartres 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,
Ex-Test.

aug 13

NOTICE.—The creditors of the estate of the late Claude Alexis Nicolas, are requested to make themselves known and to hand in the amount of their dues, and the vouchers on which they rest, to Mr. J. B. Bertus, curator of the estate, No. 153, Chartres street.

august 13

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

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway about a month ago an American negro named JACKSON JACOB; he is twenty two years of age five feet two inches high, thickset and flatnosed. Said slave eloped from Mrs. Cochrane's plantation about 15 miles below Port Hicky. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge him in Baton Rouge or Natchez' jail and give information thereof either, in New Or