

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY J. HAYON. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1831.

Since the date of the 17th ult. we had dropped the publication of a weekly statement of arrivals and clearances of vessels, on account of the little stir in our harbor. But as a great number of the vessels, which had sustained injury have been cleared, and others keep constantly coming in we this day resume the publication. It will be found on the 1st page of our paper, as well as the extracts of Levy's Price Current.

We learn from good authority that a theft to a large extent was committed, between the day before yesterday and yesterday morning, on board the steamer KRISTUCKIAN, by which it appears that nearly six hundred dollars kept on board for the boat's disbursements, and a packet said to contain thirty seven thousand dollars, destined for the Bank of the State of Mississippi at Natchez, has also been stolen. In the latter we learn there were thirty notes of the United States Branch Bank at New Orleans, for one thousand dollars each, and seven thousand dollars of the Bank of the State of Mississippi. The public would do well to be on their guard when such paper is offered by persons under suspicious circumstances.

The agents for the charterers of said boat have authorized us to state that they will pay one thousand dollars for the recovery of said money and arrest of the thief, or five hundred dollars for the former.

The two mails, in arrears, together with the regular one, were received yesterday; we have New-York and Boston dates of the 27th, Baltimore of the 30th. By the arrival at New-York of the ship Mary-Holand, capt. AIKIN, from Liverpool, and that of the Hercules, Rich, at Boston from the same port, we have by the former Liverpool dates of the 13th and London of the 12th; and by the latter Liverpool dates also of the 14th and London of the 13th of July.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Lord Russell moved that the House go into a committee on the Reform Bill. The motion was carried, at half past seven in the morning, after a warm debate.

On the second reading of the Reform Bill, the number of members who voted, was 621—378 for the bill and 243 against it, leaving a majority of 135.

The Ministers have announced their intention of going through with the English reform bill, previously to the discussion on the Irish and Scotch bills.

Mr. Stanley has withdrawn the clause in his Irish bill, for punishing with transportation any person found in the possession of unregistered arms.

It was rumored that the 28th September was fixed for the coronation of their Majesties. It had been announced by Lord Althorp, that the duty on steamboats would be abandoned.

On the trial of Cobbett for an alleged libel, calculated to excite discontent among the farming laborers, the jury, not having come to an agreement, were discharged. Cobbett, in his Register, claims this as an acquittal.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland had decided that it was inexpedient to celebrate the 12th of July in the present crisis.

The black and machine calico printers, at Blackburn, lately made a general turn out, on receiving notice that prices were to be reduced.

The returns of elections in France show a majority in favor of the ministry. The supporters of the hereditary peerage, however, constitute a minority. The ministry no longer maintain the principle, and are about framing a new system of succession.

The arch-duke—we had almost written the arch-hered—Constantine is dead. He is said to have laid violent hands upon himself—some assert that he died by foul means. The English papers look upon this event as a blessing of heaven in behalf of Poland.

The question of the sovereignty of Belgium is at rest. Prince Leopold has been accepted. After nine days' stormy discussions, a division took place with the following result:

For the Prince, 126 members. Against him, 70

A dangerous conspiracy, involving the destruction of Polish freedom, has been discovered in Warsaw. It would seem that while the gallant Poles were resisting the aggression of an external foe, they were threatened with the attacks of intestine treason. Janowski is connected with the treacherous plan. More minute details will be found below.

The Cholera Morbus has made its appearance at St. Petersburg.

A Spanish army of 20,000 men has been ordered to the frontiers of Portugal.

BATON-ROUGE, Sept. 10. The existence of the Yellow Fever in New Orleans, should cause our Municipality to adopt measures to prevent persons, laboring under that disease, from being landed in town by steamboats.

A letter to a gentleman of this neighborhood, dated at Franklin, La. Sept. 3, says—"The late storms have been very destructive to the cane in Attakapas; one third at least destroyed."

PHILADELPHIA, August 22. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, the services of our firemen were put in requisition to extinguish the fire in Shippen street, between 7th and 8th; and although every exertion was made to stop its progress, 22 dwelling houses were destroyed. At the same time, another fire took place in Pine, above 7th at which only destroyed the roofs of two dwelling houses.

Destructive Shipwreck.—The Lady Shebrook, from Londonderry for Quebec, was lost on the night of 10th ult. on Cape Ray, N. F. and out of 15 seamen and 285 passengers, only the captain, mate, 3 seamen, and 27 passengers were saved.

The Plymouth Memorial states, that a bottle was found on the shore of Manomet Point, in Plymouth, on the 8th inst., containing the following, in manuscript, some of the words being illegible:—"Brig Charles, from Havre, Perkins—sprung neck off Grand—sunk in one hour and ten minutes."

"Crew took to boat—2 passengers, Gilbert and Charles Demaree lost—25th July, 1831—God save us."

It is stated that a company of merchants at Nassau, France, have actually contracted to transport the island of Cuba with 30,000 slaves annually!

Gen. Porter has accepted the appointment

of Governor of Michigan. He passed through the city of Baltimore, last week, on his way to Washington.

MEMOR. Sept. 6. The Weather.—On Saturday it was rainy weather; but since it has been fair, temperate, and the winds have prevailed from the South.

In pursuance to a notice in the papers calling upon the citizens opposed to the existing Tariff—a public meeting was held on Saturday afternoon last, at White's Hotel.

Doctor Coxy was appointed to the chair, and Chester Root, Esq. secretary.

The object of the meeting was announced to be, to take into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to the Anti-Tariff Convention to be held in Philadelphia; and on motion the measure was resolved to be expedient.

We understand the chairman advocated the propriety of a representation of this section of the congressional district in the Convention, and urged his opinion of the injustice of the present Tariff, and its unequal and oppressive operation on the Southern States.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Union and States Right party, at Montgomery on Tuesday the 30th ult., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, several patriotic resolutions were passed, and the following gentlemen viz: John Murphy of Clark, Thomas Gay of Mobile, Howell Rose and Benj. Fitzpatrick of Autauga, Philom Waters of Lowndes, and Henry Goldswaiter, and Asa Hoxey of Montgomery; were appointed delegates to that Convention.

We discover in the Tallahassee Courier that Col. Gadsden has accepted the appointment of Assistant Engineer, and will not be a candidate for Congress at the appointed election in October. Mr. Gadsden's address to the people is promised in the next Courier.

Pensacola Gazette. LATE FROM EUROPE. American Claims on France.—The London Morning Chronicle of 12th July says—

We received last night, the Paris papers of Saturday, with the Messagers des Chambres dated Sunday. It appears that the arrangement has been at length concluded between France and America, respecting the claims of the latter for prizes taken in 1812 and 1813.

The following are extracts: (From the Temps of Saturday, July 9.) PARIS, July 8.—These Journal du Havre of the 6th, contains an important piece of intelligence: "We learn," it says, "from good authority, that the French Government has just concluded the claims of the United States made on account of prizes taken in 1812 and 1813, and has agreed upon the indemnity claimed on that account."

"For a sum of twenty five millions of francs the French Government settles with that of the United States for all indemnity, even such as remain undecided with respect to Louisiana; and by virtue of this arrangement, which the American Ambassador plenipotentiary has signified, all difficulties are removed, and the collision of which President Jackson spoke in his Message, avoided. The commercial relations between France and the U. States will become closer. The Ambassador promises, in the name of his government, that the duty on wine imported into the United States, shall be diminished six cents per gallon. The import duty on silk is also to be reduced."

"On our side, we promise to reduce the import duty on unworried cottons in France. The other articles of our treaties with the United States will be retained, and the system of reciprocity for the two flags preserved."

"The United States consent also to pay a million and a half to indemnify several families for the sums advanced during the war of independence by the hands of those families, to promote the American cause."

GREAT CONSPIRACY AT WARSAW! From the London Morning Herald of July 12th.

The intelligence brought yesterday from Hamburg is interesting. General Huttig, General Sataki, Colonel Stupceki, the Russian Chamberlain Anshawa, M. Lessell, Madame Bannou, a Russian lady, are arrested, charged with a conspiracy to arm the Russian prisoners to make a diversion, and perhaps a desperate attack, into the hands of the enemy, in case of an attack. The escape of Rudiger is attributed to the treachery of General Janowski, who is implicated in the above conspiracy. General Huttig was in regular correspondence with a Russian Colonel Brendt, residing at Lumburg, in Galicia, and one Iniz de Lee, formerly an officer in the Polish army, was the agent between them.

Three millions of francs were discovered at the house of Lessell; and it would appear from the papers found in possession of the conspirators, that at Ostroka the Russians were put in possession of the whole of Skaryneck's plans. The plot if not detected, might have been productive of many disastrous results to the Poles.—One part of it was to arm to Russian prisoners from the arsenal to destroy the bridge of Praga, and thus cut off the troops stationed there from the relief of the Capital, while the Russians were to cross the Vistula, at Plock or Dobing, and enter Warsaw, in the absence of the troops.

The uncertainty as to the operations of Gielgud and Chintowski. If the Prussian accounts are to be believed, they have been defeated.

WARSAW, June 29. I write in great haste to give you a brief account of events which have occurred here this day, and which cannot fail to awaken the most lively interest in all who have any regard for the patriotic cause in which Poland is now engaged; but I am sorry to add that they will be looked upon by all with regret. Treachery to America and Poland has been discovered under the banner of Liberty, and which, if not discovered, might have blighted the hopes of our country.

In my last letter I informed you of the suspicions which had been attached to the conduct of General Janowski in the battle near Klock; that suspicion has been found to be too true; there has been subsequently no doubt of his guilt, and of his treachery to the cause of Poland. In order however, to avert that death which eventually awaited him, he has disclosed the names of those individuals concerned with him in a plot as diabolical as extensive, and as dangerous as any that the annals of history can afford; and of the particulars of which I am now going to give you a short, and necessarily at the present moment, a very superficial account.

It appears that some of the officers in the Polish service have long been faithful to its cause, and it is not yet known to what an extent it has been carried. This party, however, had succeeded in establishing a strong and dangerous conspiracy, the intention of which was to produce a counter-revolution in Warsaw, in favor of the Russians; and which was to have taken place in the following manner, had it not been prevented by a providential and timely discovery.

To-day is here a great Saint day (St. Peter's) and the day is held by the inhabitants in all parts of the town, and consequently, this was the day fixed upon by the traitors for the accomplishment of their plot.

The Russian prisoners here are upwards of 13,000, and are allowed to go at large, and it was through their agency that the scheme was provided with arms, and when the signal was given (the blowing up of the powder mill), they were to have risen in all parts of a town, and attacked the inhabitants and the National Guard, and Heaven alone knows what the consequences might have been. The information, however,

given by Janowski, came just in time to save Warsaw from the dreadful massacre. The National Guard, armed, and each street was placed under a strong guard; but in the mean time eight of the conspirators were arrested, and also three ladies, who are said to be deeply implicated.

Some have made their escape; but none is allowed to pass the barriers of Warsaw, and consequently, there is no doubt but that all will be discovered. Upwards of 300 are supposed to be connected in the conspiracy. The streets have, to-day, been in complete uproar, and it was with difficulty that the conspirators could be saved from the effects of popular fury. Their names are Generals Anstzig, Slanicki, Rostensarde, Raedel, and Bontemps of the Artillery; the two latter are French; Colonel Slupski; and also Madame Lessell (in whose house were discovered three millions of dollars, and five millions of Polish florins,) with two other females.

Their trials will take place to-morrow and the next day; but the evidence appears too strong against them to admit of any chance of their being saved from that death they so justly merit.

The guilt of General Bontemps, who had the entire management of the artillery, is severely and justly reprobated, and he is known to have burnt in the field. The names of the traitors have been posted in hand-bills, in the streets, in an address from Skrzynecki to the National Guard. Such is a brief account of this extraordinary affair.

DEFECT OF THE POLES NEAR WILNA. BRALIN, July 6.—The Prussian State Gazette of this date contains a long article dated from the Russian head-quarters, Pultusk, June 23, giving an official and detailed account of the total defeat of the united forces of Generals Gielgud and Chintowski, in an attack on the Russian troops posted at and near Wilna, consisting of the division of general Baron von Sacken, reinforced by some regiments of the Guard, under the command of Gen. Baron Kuruta. The rebels being entirely foiled by the dreadful fire of the artillery in their attempt to carry the heights, were compelled to retreat, and were pursued by the Russian cavalry. Gen. Kuruta, who had reserved part of the Imperial Guard to cover the heights, which are so important for the defence of Wilna, now ordered the cavalry of the Guard and the Lithuanian regiments to attack, which they did with such impetuosity that the enemy could not destroy the bridge over the Wilna.

The enemy being driven across the river, and flying in consternation on the road to Kozak, Gen. Kuruta ordered the light cavalry to pursue, which he was induced to do by the news that Count Tolstoi, commander-in-chief of the army of reserve, was at hand with two divisions. This junction completely secures Wilna, and will afford means of acting with energy against Gielgud's division. The Russians took 600 prisoners, including eight officers.

The German and Dutch papers contain the account of the defeat of general Gielgud, by Rudiger, which is, of course, greatly exaggerated. The Poles do not deny that their troops have met with reverses near Lublin, but it is certain that the enemy has not yet been able to turn his advantages to much account. The government and the commander in chief were necessarily much distracted by the discovery of the atrocious conspiracy at Warsaw, which threatened, if not detected, such fatal mischief to the patriotic cause. It seems, however, to have been arrested in very reasonable time. We learn from our private correspondents that the Russian prisoners in Warsaw were made the chief instruments in bringing about the counter-revolution. Their number is stated at 13,000. From Berlin it is said that the Russians were withdrawing from the government of Plock, with the probable intention of approaching nearer to Warsaw. Their main army had reached, by the last accounts, to within 12 miles of the capital, so that a general battle seems to be inevitable.

THE AFFAIRS OF POLAND. The Warsaw journals, which reach to the 27th June, contain a report from the General-in-Chief, dated Warsaw, June 24, relative to the operations of the army against the corps of Rudiger, in the governments of Podlachia and Lublin. On the 15th, the Polish head-quarters were at Skaryneck, where the general in chief returned to second the operations of General Senkowiak and Leybanski, and to cover Warsaw. On the 18th, Prybucki took Kibuczyn, Jankowski, with a division of infantry, some cavalry under Gen. Tarno, and Gen. Romano, were ordered to Kozak, in the government of Lublin, and then, with this improved force, to attack and defeat General Rudiger. Jankowski took Lubow, near Adanow, and he heard that the enemy had crossed over to Lysski, to the right bank of the Wilna. General Tarno, who is a near neighbor, directed his whole corps to Lysski, near Lubow, and sent General Tarno, who had 3000 men, met with the enemy at three o'clock in the morning of the 19th, but no assistance came; the enemy was alone 10,000 strong.—The action continued till nine a. m. and both parties kept their positions. General Tarno, on receiving positive orders, retreated to Czarna. His loss was 270 killed and wounded; besides this, detachments of the enemy got between the rear of his aides-camps, who were the bearers of his orders, and the quarter-master, Major Bulbin, prisoners. On the same day, after the action fought by Gen. Tarno, all Jankowski's force was assembled at Gylowska Wola; and Rudiger assembled his at Pizylova; after which, the former began his retreat to Warsaw, and the latter also retreated. Generals Jankowski and Bakowski are to be tried by a court-martial, for not having supported General Tarno. The latter was the nearest to Tarno, and yet, did not go to help him, though he heard the cannonade.

The Warsaw State Gazette, however, says that Chintowski took the town of Lublin on the 20th, and Jankowski took the town of Lublin on the 24th, and Rudiger, the latter is said to have lost 6,000 men, taken prisoners, and eight pieces of cannon.

The accounts from Lithuania are generally unfavorable. It appears, that the cholera is becoming less malignant in its character at Danzig and Riga.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1. LATEST FROM FRANCE. By the ship Sarah and Caroline, arrived yesterday morning from Nantz, we have been favored with files of the papers of that city and of Paris, to the 12th July, inclusive—some two or three days later than our French papers by the way of England. The 2d & 3d papers of the 26th July, but bring us to the 24th of the 12th. Capt. P. was on board on the 24th, for the purpose of obtaining newspapers, but was disappointed, owing to the absence from town of the agent who was to have supplied him.

The Polish accounts, both in the English and French papers, are of a contradictory character. We learn from Capt. PAVICH, that there was a rumour of a general battle between the Poles and Russians, current at Nantz a day or two before he sailed, in which the Polish troops were represented to have been completely victorious.

A letter from Brest, dated 8th July, announces the arrival there of the corvette Diligence, from the Tagus, which vessel had captured, on the 15th June, a Portuguese ship of from 900 to 1000 tons, which was said to have on board 5,000,000 francs in specie, and a cargo valued at 1,000,000 more.

The latest accounts from Lithuania, represent the insurrection in that province to be in full progress—the insurgents were fighting with exemplary bravery, and were receiving reinforcements from all quarters. The village of Chelgou was said to be within 5 miles of Wilna, and Gen. Chintowski, within 2 miles of the same place, which was invested by 30,000 insurrectionists, whilst there were spread over the country at least 90,000 under arms.

An article dated Thionville, (on the Moselle,) 6th July, states that the Prussian troops were retiring from the line of the Sarre, and were directing their march towards Belgium.

WARSAW, July 30.—We have at last official news from Lithuania of the 18th inst. At that time it was considered, that there were 90,000 insurgents under arms of which 50,000 Poles surrounded the town of Wilna—this capital was defended by 10,000 Russians, under the orders of Generals Fricken and Tolstoi. They would have been reduced before this, but from the fear of setting the town on fire. It is hoped that the will surrender by capitulation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Cabinet Library No. 1.—Messrs Carey and Lea have commenced a series of publications under the above title, which are to appear monthly, and which seem likely, from the specimens before us, to acquire a high degree of popularity, and to afford a vast amount of information and rich entertainment at once amply useful and strongly attractive. The mechanical execution is fine, the paper and type graphy excellent. But it is not the dress alone of the volume before us that is calculated to please. For this opening number the publishers have selected a subject and a production singularly appropriate. It is the "Narrative of the War in Germany and France in 1813 and 1814, by the Marquess of Londonderry."

There is no period of modern history abounding in thrilling events of greater magnitude, or of more thrilling interest, in reference not only to the generation then to be associated with it, but also to the condition of the world in future ages. The campaigns of 1813 and 1814, in which Napoleon bore so conspicuous a part, and which led to his final downfall, are certainly among the grandest and most important incidents that have ever occurred on the great theatre of European enterprise. The narrative before us introduces us to these scenes, almost as actual spectators. It places us as it were behind the curtain, and makes us familiar with all the movements, the plans and secret policy of the allied forces, and their confidential counsellors. It is, in fact, the only authentic account extant of the memorable events to which it refers. The author was not only an eye-witness, but himself a participator in the transactions. He had the best opportunity for obtaining the materials of his history, and he availed himself of it with great industry and fidelity. The style is plain, perspicuous, and most interesting, yet sufficiently animated and ornate. The work combines, in fine, all the interest of romance with the utility and real value of history. It is the history (not of our own time—of a period at least, though formerly remote to us, but so associated with our own that it is almost as if it were a part of our own most delightful early recollections, or with the glowing narratives of those by little older than ourselves. The ever to new transpiring in Europe are calculated likewise to reflect additional interest upon the volume before us, and to lead the youthful reader to its perusal with strong curiosity and intense delight.

The second number of the Cabinet Library, with which we are possessed as nearly ready, is the "Journal of a Naturalist," furnishing an interesting and familiar account of the various objects of natural history, as they are met with in the field, and in the cabinet, and in the museum. It is a most delightful book on the most delightful of all studies. Subsequent numbers are to contain "Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington," "Historical Memoirs of the House of Bourbon," "History of France, from the restoration of the Bourbons to the year 1830," "Life of Petrarch by Thomas Moore," &c. &c. The books of the season by William Howard," &c. &c. The list of contents, and the number already furnished as a specimen, we need not hesitate to draw the strongest recommendations of the series and the most confident anticipations of its uncommon value. We solicit for it, at least, the favorable notice and examination of the reading community.

Nash Banner. Essays on School Keeping.—The science of education is, at present, regarded with so favorable an eye, and the community seems at length to be so deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the judicious and proper culture and discipline of the human intellect, that books abound, and are continually multiplied, in regard to these really momentous objects. The volume whose title we give above is a neat little compendium from an experienced teacher, containing observations on the requisite qualifications for the responsible office of instructor, valuable hints on discipline and school government, and accounts of the most improved and justly approved methods of communicating knowledge in all various departments of literature and science. The body of the work consists of thirteen essays written, as the author informs us, "during the few moments of leisure snatched from the actual toils of a profession, which leaves little leisure for connected thought or selection of elaborate treatises. The Appendix, which occupies nearly one half of the volume, contains illustrations and explanations, selected with judgment and taste from the writings of some of the most eminent authors, among whom may be mentioned Montaigne, Sir Walter Scott, Miss Edgeworth, Lord Chesterfield, Mrs. Chappone, Madame de Genlis, Mrs. Barbauld, &c. It is on the whole, a convenient and useful manual, worthy of the attention, not only of professed and professional teachers, but of parents and citizens generally, who not only have occasion to select instructions for the rising generation, but are always liable to be called upon to communicate information, themselves, on some branch or other of human knowledge.

COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Extract of a letter from Messrs. Rathbone, Brothers & Co. to Messrs. J. F. Stetson & Avery, Liverpool, July 13, 1831. "The Cotton Market this week has been very dull, the sales of yesterday and the previous day amounting only to about 2000 bags, and this morning the inquiry is limited. We do not make any change in our quotations. Flour is dull and declining—we quote Flour, duty paid at 30s a 36s, and in bond at 21s to 25s per bush."

Liverpool Corn Market, July 12. This morning's market was numerously attended, and the weather having become a little unsettled—there was more life in the wheat trade than for some time past, and the reduction in prices noted during the week was fully regained; and in some instances, for fine fresh parcels the rates of this day's work. The same may be said of Free American Flour, for which the demand was pretty brisk.

HAVRE MARKET. July 6.—Sales of 120 bales Louisiana cotton, 93 centimes; 84 do. 95. July 4.—Sales of 70 bales Louisiana cotton, 92; 100 do. Mobile 92; 50 do. Georgia, 82; 100 do. Tennessee 82.

MARSHALLE MARKET. July 1.—Jumel cotton remains as before—former prices are maintained. A few of the old crop have been sold run off—American cottons have been easily run off—first quality, enquiries from abroad, particularly from Spain, are frequently made. No shipments are at present made from Southern ports of the U. States—New-Orleans and New-York are the only places where some are going on.

will be such that for our vessels as soon as the yearly yellow fever commences its ravages. At present there are unloading 1023 bales Louisiana that show well—80 bales Mobile, payable, a few small lots Virginia and Carolina, of a very middling quality. Since the month of June, we have received 607 bales Jumel, 35 do. 2902 Alabama, Tennessee or Mobile; 200 bales Georgia, 43 Cayenne; There has been 2923 bales sold. On the 30th June there remained 33,366 bales, of which 23,632 are Jumel, 2920 Mobile, Tennessee and Alabama, 14 Georgia, 62 Cayenne, 537 Surat, 1201 Porto-Rico. The prices of the day are, for Alabama, Tennessee or Mobile 77 50 a 95; Georgia 77 50 a 95.

Marine Journal. PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS. CLEARED ON SATURDAY. Ship Citizen, Newcomb, Liverpool, Barstow & Adams. Brig Margaret, Scudder, Baltimore, Stetson & Avery. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamer Grampus, Wales, from the passage, having on board Capt. Shackelford, of the brig Good Return, from Baltimore, to J. W. Zacharie & Co, which lost a small boiler anchor on the Florida Reef, put into Key West to refit it, and proceeded to this port; also the last boiler anchor and chain, in Passaic Loure. Passed at Grand Prairie, brig Margaret from Boston. Nothing in sight of the Bar on Sunday noon.

Steamer Pochontas, Hubble, from the passage, with brig Isabella & Jun; schrs. Jane and Surprise. Left steamer Grampus at anchor at N. E. bar, on Sunday at 8 a. m. Nothing in sight of the Bar; nothing new in the river.

Schr. Jane, Nillice, Havana; sugar, cigars, &c. to L. Millouren, M. S. Cuculla, F. Fry & Co. G. P. D. J. Prais, J. A. Merle & Co. A. Fisk & Co. G. P. J. C. Bowers, Taylor, Grimshaw & Sloan, J. E. Stewart, R. J. Trinidad de Cuba, with coffee, fruit and doubloons to J. W. Zacharie & Co.

Schr. Surprise, O'Flaherty, Rio-Grande—\$1000 in specie to M. F. Congat. ARRIVED ON SATURDAY. Schr. Paulina, from Tampico, with specie to the master and 10 others.

Steamer Stranger, Colla, Bayou Sarah, with 9 bags beans to P. Hubbraud, chickens &c. to owners on board—35 passengers. MEMORANDUM. Pensacola, Sept. 2.—Arrived schr. Elisabeth, Forsyth, from New-Orleans. Reports that the U. S. Transport schooner Florida, went ashore in the lake during the late gale.

Hence at Liverpool, July 13th, the Wm. & John; Philip lat.; Mhuera; and Elizabeth; 12th, the Gibraltar; the Mary & Harriet; the Wm. Osborn.

Hence at Philadelphia, 23d, the Virginia, Batchelor; the Edward Bonaffi; at N. York 27th, brig Howard, Choate, in 48 days.

Cleared from Philadelphia for this port, 23d, brig Commerce, Simon; from New-York, ship Dr. Witt Clinton, Bennett, 26th.

Hence at Boston, 18th, brig Chalcedony, Nickerson; 19th, brig Hope, Marston; schr. Daniel Webster; 27th, brig Union, Johnson.

Hence at Greenock, July 8th, the Prince-Regent, Watkins.

Hence at Havre, 6th July, Antioch, Rich. Hence at Clyde, 6th, the Frances & the Jane. Spoken at sea, July 27th, lat. 44, long. 44.

Ship Wm. Badger, hence for Liverpool; 30th, lat. 44, long. 47, brig Corinth an, Kimball, hence for Liverpool; 8th, lat. 48, long. 25, the British Queen, Margate, for Hamburg; 12th, British Queen, Margate, 18 days hence for Liverpool; July 16, lat. 47, 20, long. 29, 30, brig Ventrosa, 49 days hence of Havre; 18th, lat. 40, long. 71, brig Union, 25 days hence for Boston.

DIED.—Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, doctor Solomon Deaux, aged 51 years, a native of Orange county, N. C. and for 12 years a resident of this city. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 92, Girod street, at 9 o'clock this morning.

DRAWING. Of the 15th class of Natchitoches Catholic Church Lottery. 1—10—11—19. Sept 13. J. FAGET, manager.

LOST.—By the subscriber a certificate for twelve shares of the Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 105. Whoever may have found it is requested to have the kindness to leave it at the office of said company.

FLOUR.—Sweet fresh inspected superfine Flour, some very choice brands, suitable for bakers and family use, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

BACON.—40 casks sides and shoulders of excellent quality, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

PORK & BEEF.—Clear, mess, prime, joles and chine pork; and barrels and half barrels prime beef, for plantation use; for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.—Just landed from the Auabile Marie, and for sale by the subscriber: 172 casks Montefrant and Medoc wine, 27 half casks white wine, 1050 cases Medoc, St. Julien wine &c, 600 baskets Champagne, 12 pipes 4th proof Brandy, 300 baskets annezed, 15 boxes white wax.

By other articles, 250 casks elret, sundry staves, 30 barrels Haut Barac wine, vinagry &c. P. E. SORBE, Royal No. 118.

LARD, BUFFALO TONGUES. 130 Fat, fresh and beef for family use. A few dozens buffalo tongues. Also 4 pairs Philadelphia, assorted cart wheels, for sale by DUCROS & MORPHY, No. 13 Levee street.

BALE ROPE.—500 coils Kentucky Bale Rope, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

HAY.—90 bales hard sowed Hay, of extra quality, landing from barque Gen. Stark, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on New-York, for sale by PERRET & CHARBONNET.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Runaway from the subscriber, on or about the 15th August ult. an American negro wench of about 16 years old, named SUSANNAH, of regular nature, rather slender, firmly belonging to Mr. Guion, and at present the property of Dr. Jose Figueroa—Whoever will deliver said wench either to her master or to Victor de la Cova, No. 45 St. Louis street, will receive the above mentioned reward; and all lawful expenses incurred in her apprehension. Sept 8.

REMOVAL.—J. MICHARD, Drugist, has the honor of informing the public that he has removed his establishment to the corner of Grand and St. Philippe streets. As heretofore, every species of Medicines, simple and compounded, may be had at his shop. Sept 3.

SALES AT AUCTION. BY T. MOSSY. ON Tuesday, 13th inst. will be sold at the auction room, 10 levee pass English green Paint, 25 lbs. each; 4 kegs dark Brunswick green; 28 do. 1 kg light blue paint, 56 do. 2 kegs yellow paint, 28 do. Also a quantity of Dry Goods; Irish Linnen, &c. &c. Sept 10.

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 immovable property belonging to the estate of the late Antonio de Gilla, deceased, to-wit:

REAL PROPERTY AND SLAVES. 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 63 feet 9 1/2 inch in front of Levee street, by 63 feet 11 1/2 inch front of Custom-House street, together with the buildings thereon.

3d. 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