THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1831.

We are authorized to state that a great number of voters will support Mr. ANTONIO DUCROS, at the coming election of an ALDERMAN for the 4th district, A. PITOT resigned.

Our countrymen, in Paris, presided by JAMES FENNIMORE COOPER, have had a meeting and have addressed the American people in behalf of the gallant Poles. A subscription list, on which figures the name of our fellowtowsman W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, was circulated among themselves and 6000 francs have been obtained to assist in relieving the wants of the sufferers. Contributions of the kind have been made in New-York, and by passengers on board of Steamboats. A meeting of this nature is proposed to the citizens of New Orleans and we feel a confidence in their ability and willingness in furthering its object. The voice of imploring millions shall not have struck their ears in vain; the soothing of their suffering will be a debt paid to humanity. All should join in the deed of benevolence, and assume the gratitude of a chivalric, time-honoured, persecuted nation.

Yesterday's Mail brought New-York dates of the 6th, and Washington of the 8th inst. By the arrival at New-York of ship *Sampson*, a transient vessel, Capt COBB, English files up to the 3d of August have been received at N. York.

In the House of Commons by the latest dates there was still a stout, though vain, opposition to the reform bill. The Ministers on the 2d of August held a majority of 49 in a house composed of 255 members. Representatives have been allowed to Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds, the proposition having been carried without a division.

The commemoration of the anniversaries of July 1830 *most from* all accounts, have been of a splendid nature. A letter of O. P. Q. gives a fancy description of the various sports which enlivened the three days as well as of the solemnization of funeral rites performed in honour of the martyrs of freedom. No untoward accident marred the order of the pageantry

The King of Holland refuses to acknowledge LEOPOLD, evidences a disposition to hostility and actively prepares for war. The Belgian government, if credit may be placed in the language of the Brussels papers, has protested against the demolition of the fortresses. Your Vanderkin, from time immemorial, has ever be a known as a stiff-necked, intractable subject to be handled. It may not be strange that opposition will be offered when the *Landes noires*, the Sapeurs and Miners of the French shall have attended the erasure of the fortifications.

The report of the great victory achieved by the Poles, received at Paris on the 30th of July had not been confirmed on the 1st of August. This news is not given with the assurance of certainty. It is predicated on the authority of a letter from a Frankford received on the 26th by an inhabitant of Metz.

The House of Comanons have vigorously taken in hands the disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs; there is no longer a doubt, that this anomaly in the order of popular representation, will be not only rectified, but entirely obliterated and a new and healthfill system pursued. The dissecting knife has been applied to the *incurable vulnus*, and the excision of the boroughs goes on bravely, in defiance of the captious small talk and pigmy witticisms of the opposing members. Up to the 30th of July the House had disposed of schedule A (the boroughs being divided into two schedules, A and B) and proceeded to schedule B. Fourteen of the boroughs yet remain to be disposed of. It is to be hoped that they will submit to the ordeal with the unflinching stoicism of martyrs, whenever the House shall see fit to "put them to their purgation." When the Commons shall have extirpated the loathsome fungus from the body representative, *no obstacle can prevent them from proceeding* with the all engrossing subject of reform and settling the vital interests of the British nation.

King Leopold is about setting out on a tour to the Belgian *provinces. Magnificent* preparations are talked of at Louvain, Malines and Antwerp. The towns of Verviers, Mons and Philippville, which, it will be remembered, carried the ultra-revolutionary spirit to the highest pitch, are posed with proclamations consonant with the new order of things, and indicative of joy and attachment to the new sovereign.

The alliance of king Leopold with MARIE, the second daughter of Louis Philippe, is a settled affair; the nuptials will probably be solemnised during the present year.

The Arabs and Bedouins of the desert made an attack on the French troops returning from Medeah. The following are the details of the loss sustained by the French and supplied by Gen. Berthezene. Wounded, 196; killed, 55; missing, 8. Forty tribes attacked the five thousand men which composed the expedition, to the number, of twelve thousand men. In the combat of the 24 of July, in the plain of Oreara, the Arabs lost 300 men, of which 45 were killed; their total loss is of several thousands.

French papers up to the 29th of July had been received at the office of the *London Globe*. The Chamber of Peers, at the opening of the first sitting presented on entirely new, and truly imposing appearance. The Austrian standards, bearing the cognizance of the Germanic Empire, the double-headed eagle, and the cipher of Francis II, were tastefully grouped on the platform. The standards are the identical ones sent by Napoleon to the senate after the capitulation of Ulm, in 1805. The Marquis of Semenonville, who had been the depositary of those sacred pledges, explained in a very eloquent speech, addressed to the Peers, the manner in which he had eluded for seventeen years, the perquisitions of the preceding dynasty. This novel and unexpected exhibition called up the most lively sensations among all present.

Rear admiral Baron Roussin has forwarded an official report to the Minister of Marine on the expedition against Lisbon. The action commenced at half-past-one on the 11th and in three hours and a half all the batteries of the Guilet were passed. The Baron summoned the place and the Portuguese government consented to give all the satisfaction France demanded. The demands are as follows: 1st. The destitution of the superintendant General of Police. 2d. The revision of all sentences pronounced against Frenchmen for political opinions. 3d. An indemnity of 800,000 francs for the expenses of the present expedition. 4th. The insertion in the Gazette, of the French demands, and the acceptance thereof by the Portuguese government, together with placards containing those facts to be posted on the corners of the streets through which *Bonhomme* was flagellated.

One of the most tremendous hurricanes ever known in the West Indies, was experienced at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 13th ult. Seven vessels were wrecked in the bay, as well as several on the coast, besides many others suffered considerable damage. A great number of houses in town and the suburbs were materially injured. But the devastation in the country was dreadful—many individuals being killed by the falling of houses and trees. Buildings which were considered of the firmest structure, were thrown down, and a great part of the Sugar and Coffee plantations, together with their produce in store, destroyed. The ravages continued until the 16th, and the inhabitants were apprehensive of a scarcity of ground provisions.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New-York, September 5.

Reported victory of the Poles, 14,000 Russians taken prisoners. with eighty pieces of Cannon. Revolution in Italy. Account of the Three Days in Paris.

By the arrival of this morning of the fast sailing ship Sampson, capt. Cobb, the Editors of the COURIER & ENQUIRER have received London dates of the 3d of August, and Liverpool of the 4th, both inclusive.

The news is of the greatest importance, conveying as it does, the account of a splendid victory obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners and eighty pieces of artillery. Also the particulars of another Revolution in Italy, and the Three days in Paris.

POLAND.

Morning Herald Office, Monday Morning, August 1st three o'clock.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

We have just received the whole of the Paris papers of Saturday, and those dated yesterday. These papers contain lengthy descriptions of the national fetes which were celebrated in the capital on the three last days of the week, and which appear to have corresponded with the *programme* we have already published to them. The whole affair passed quietly, but our correspondent adds, rather flatly. The military review on Saturday, however, was a brilliant affair, and from 80,000 to 100,000 men appeared under arms. The excitement naturally produced by this display was greatly heightened by a report which was at that seasonable moment *communicated by Government*, of a great victory having been obtained by the Poles over the Russians, with a loss of 16,000 killed and 17,000 taken prisoners.—The announcement had an electric effect; the National Guards and the people embraced each other in transports of joy, and the air was rent by shouts of defiance to the power of the Despot, and vows of devotion to the cause of the patriots.

An extensive insurrection was reported to have broken out in Hungary, in favor of the Poles. One fact is unquestionable—that money, wine, provisions and medicines, from Hungary, daily arrive in the Polish capital. (From the London Courier of the Evening of Aug. 2.)

(From the Messager des Chambres dated, yesterday.)

"An inhabitant of Metz received on the 26th of July, a letter from Frankfort which states, that in a general battle the victorious Poles took prisoners or killed 14,000 Russians, and 89 pieces of canon.

"Several travellers, also coming from Frankfort who passed through Metz declared that at the moment of their departure, a report was circulated that the Polish army had gained a complete victory over the Russians, and that the Hungarians, who have manifested such ardent sympathy for the sacred cause of this nation of heroes, are no longer to be restrained from making common cause with it.

BRESLAU, July 16—Rumor announces that a considerable detachment of the Hungarian contingent, has put itself in march between Vienna and Lanz, and that a part had already past that last city, to go to Wells and Salzbourg. This movement is attributed to an approaching demonstration.—*Gazette de Silesia.*

REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

From the Constitutionel of Saturday, July 30.

FAENZA, July 17.—In proportion as the Austrian troops have evacuated La Romagna, the Pontifical Authorities have lost all influence and it is now impossible for them to carry on the Administration except by yielding to the loudly expressed wish of the public opinion, which is unanimous.

The Police, the Civil Officers, and Military Authorities, can no longer act on the minds of the people. The citizens refused their concurrence. THE REVOLUTION HAS PERVADED ALL CLASSES—the Nobles, the Citizens, the Artizans, the country people perfectly understand each other, and property is every where respected. However the Agents of the police are not persecuted; the Public Authorities are not insulted. When the people are not troubled by the Papal troops they oppose to the Depositories of Authority only a *vis inertiæ* which renders Government impossible—the taxes are not paid—the Magistrates are not obeyed.

Ballaghini, Commander of the Papal forces advanced to penetrate into Romagna, as far as Fano, eight leagues from *Ancona*, but there he was forced to stop. A terrible desertion began among the people. The soldiers refused to fight against their fellow-citizens—they desert in whole bands, leaving behind their arms and baggage. They are very well received by the peasants in La Romagna.

The tri-colored flag, is flying at Imola: the Pope's troops at Forli went to pull it down, but were repulsed. These troops were afterwards disarmed at Forli itself, and two Brigadiers who resisted were shot by the people. Every where the National Guards, organised during the revolution, has resumed its duty—and the Italian cockade is not generally worn, but every body has it in his pocket.

The citizens of Bologna have sent a deputation to Rome in the name of La Romagna: it is ordered peremptorily to declare that the population will repulse the Papal troops if they dare to show themselves, and the inhabitants are resolved to rise, and govern the country themselves, if the Court of Rome persist in attempting to govern them by violence. What can be done against such resolutions?

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Reform Bill progresses slowly. On the 2d August, the common infranchised the three great manufacturing towns of Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds.

We understand that Don Pedro wishes to raise a small loan of 150,000*l.* to aid his daughter in the recovery of Portugal. He has been offered it is said, a loan of two millions by British capitalists; but, as he thinks the first sum will be amply sufficient, he prefers raising it amongst the Portuguese.

FALMOUTH.—Tuesday, Sir E. Codrington's fleet again appeared at the mouth of our harbour. The ships are almost constantly employed in some evolution. The *Barham* is the first sailer in the fleet, the *Caledonia* runs a-head of the *Prince Regent*, but both are rather stiff. The *Alfred* and the *Asia* about equal. The *Pearl* is very heavy. The *Curacoa* is inferior only to the *Barham*. The Duke of Portland's yacht the *Pantaloon*, a brig of 300 tons, commanded by Capt. Symonds, is a flier, and has beat every ship, but is too light built for the naval service, having scarcely any bulwarks. The cruise is to be prolonged to the 12th August. The crews of the ships are as yet but little practised, and the officers chiefly young men.—*Cornubian.*

LONDON July 30.

We have received German papers this morning to the 23d inst., from which the following are extracts. A letter from Genoa, on the strength of advices from *Napoli di Romania*, of 25th, 27th, and 29th May, contradicts the reports in the French papers of the disturbed state of Greece, and asserts that great improvements are taking place both in agriculture and education. A commercial letter from Smyrna is also quoted, which asserts that the fever which has prevailed there, although attended with boils, is neither the plague nor contagious:—

VIENNA, July 18.—Since the news lately communicated, which was said to have been brought by an express from Jassy, we have received several letters from persons worthy of credit in that City, up to the 12th inst., by which the total ruin of that City is shewn to be entirely false. The plague does not prevail there; not the slightest mention is made of a fire, and even with respect to the cholera, the latest accounts are more favourable. The disorder had rapidly abated for some days: scarcely 20 persons had died in a day. In the country, the disorder continues as before.

From Pesth we have received the melancholy information that symptoms of cholera have appeared in the populous capital of Hungary.—*Globe.*

From the Globe.

POLISH ENTHUSIASM.—A German physician at Warsaw gives the following singular instance of enthusiasm of the Poles in the cause of their unhappy country. He states, that on the day *following the last proclamation* addressed to the army, having gone to the hospital, at which it was his duty to attend about thirty soldiers, he was astonished to find the hospital quite empty. The attendants told him that the patients, on *hearing of the proclamations*, had repaired to the appointed rendezvous. The physician went in search of his half-dead patients, whom he very shortly found, and who upon seeing him declared that they were perfectly cured; at the same time requesting him to interpose in their favour, that they might be restored to their respective corps. Although a great many of these brave fellows were sick with typhus and the remainder in a very feeble state, enthusiasm had so strengthened them for the moment that the physician could scarcely believe his own eyes. The effect, however, did not long continue, and he succeeded in getting his patients back to the hospital, though not without the assistance of some attendants and others on the spot: for the greater part soon became so exhausted that they could not return without assistance.

FRANCE.

It is confidently said that if Laffitte elected President of the Chambers, France will declare for Poland. The Chronicle says:

"Much depends on the choice of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. There is, we believe no doubt, that if M. Laffitte be chosen, the Premier administration will resign, which will in all probability be the signal for war. Those at Paris who are well informed dwell much on the private inclination of the King for Mr. Laffitte. The supposed inclination of the King will no doubt, have its influence on the choice."

HOLLAND.

LONDON, July 29.

We have received Dutch papers this morning to the 18th inst., from which we select the following extracts. The article from Breda is impressive. It is gratifying to perceive that the *Prussian Gazette*, at least, adverts to the reported victory at Minsk, and so far corroborates the more inspiring account of the encounter, received last night.

BREDA, JULY 25.—The review of the troops in camp at the garrison by the king, on the 23d, gave his Majesty an opportunity to make himself acquainted with the spirit which animates the whole army. Among the circumstances which deserve particular attention are the following:—

After the King and the Prince of Orange had set out for Bois-le-Duc, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick assembled the generals and superior officers before the tent of the Prince of Saxe Weimar. Standing in the middle of a circle formed of the greater part of the officers who commanded the troops in the review in the morning, his Royal Highness said that his Majesty was extremely satisfied with the good appearance of the troops, and particularly with the enthusiasm which they had manifested, and the repeated marks of fidelity and attachment which his Majesty had received in the morning.

"The moment is, perhaps, very near at hand, gentlemen," added the Prince, "when his Majesty will have occasion to make use of this desire to encounter the enemy—to defend, sword in hand, the rights of Holland. Should it become necessary to draw the sword, his Majesty relies on finding in the army the same proofs of attachment and fidelity.

These few words, delivered with visible emotion, made a deep impression on all present, and tears rolled down the cheeks of our veteran warriors. Gen. Van Geen then thanked his Royal Highness, in the name of the officers present, for the flattering compliment which he had just paid them in the name of his Majesty; and added, with warmth—

"That his Majesty should not find himself deceived in his expectations; that he requested the Prince to testify to his Majesty the sentiments of the army; that all of them, mindful of their oaths, again devoted themselves, on this occasion to the cause of the King and country, ready to shed their blood in that cause. Your Royal Highness may assure the King that not an inch of the territory of Holland shall be lost without being purchased by blood!—We swear it." Then all present uncovered, and with outstretched hands repeated—"*we swear it*;" which words, like electric fire, flew through all the ranks of our army.

The Prince was for a moment too much moved to answer. Soon recovering, he said he regretted that his Majesty had not been present to witness such a scene, but that he should not fail to make his Majesty acquainted with all the particulars the same evening.

His Majesty and the Prince, his sons, are expected here again to-morrow or next day, after which they will go to Bergen-op-Zoom.

PORTUGAL.

The following letter gives a few details on the affairs of Portugal:

"*On board the Suffren, off Lisbon, July 15, 1831.*

"An envoy of the Portuguese government yesterday came on board, respecting the conditions as to the reparation demanded by France. All the *articles of the treaty previously drawn* up by admiral Roussin were adopted, with very slight alterations. The official journal of this evening will publish at Lisbon the triumph of France.

"You may probably think that the Constitutionalists, who declared they expected nothing short of our landing for the purpose of hurling the tyrant from the throne, rose en masse, and made some movements in sight of the tri-colored flag? But you may now undeceive yourselves—these constitutionalists seem to have lost all energy and strength; they are depressed by fear, and the constables of Don Miguel, armed with truncheons loaded with lead, knock them down on the most trifling occasion.

"The troops of the monster have bivouacked all the streets and public places night and day since our arrival. Don Miguel took some rigorous measures, more to control his subjects, than to resist the French squadron, the object of which he knew was not to drive him from the throne, but merely to enforce a demand for reparation.

"The Portuguese letting this opportunity pass, of which they might have availed themselves for throwing off their letters, have shown that they are not worthy of being members of the great family of free nations.

"Our expedition will be but of short duration; but it is not the less worthy of public attention, and admiral Roussin especially should receive every tribute of esteem and gratitude, both on the part of government and his fellow-citizens. He commenced by setting out with unfavourable winds from Brest harbor, and succeeded in making an entry here, considered as formidable and unpregnable.

"We reckon upon returning to Brest by the commencement of August. Messrs. Souvinet and Bonhomme have been this morning set at liberty, and placed at the disposal of the admiral. The accounts they give of their dungeons are in character with all the cruelties we have heard related of Don Miguel."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

MADRID, July 8.—Cadiz is being placed in a state of siege. Orders have been given to repair the fortifications, to arm the place, and lay in a proper supply of provisions. The garrison is composed of 10,000 men. The vessels in the port are also armed, and likewise a number of boats which have been required for this service. Our city ceases for the present to be a free port, or rather its commercial operations will be carried on at Puentales, where freedom of commerce has been established. Representations have been made by the merchants upon this subject, refusing to comply with the regulation; but the General informed them that he had positive orders, and that, if they obliged him, he should be under the necessity of using force to have these regulations carried into execution.

MADRID, July 14.—It is asserted that a levy of 60,000 man is preparing; some say, for the purpose of aiding Don Miguel; whilst others say that it is intended to take a part against France.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—The most sinister reports are circulated through the suburbs of Pera. There exists a considerable degree of fermentation among the inhabitants of the capital since they have been told that the Grand Signor, instead of returning from Enos, had in some measure gone off secretly to Adrianople. His project of confiscating the property of the Ulemas has transpired; the real Mussulmans repair in crowds to the Mosques, and exclaim against such an act of impiety. The partisans of the Janissaries join in those clamors; finally, it is feared that a contastrophe will shortly take place.

The foreign Ambassadors residing in Pera, have sent off extraordinary couriers to their respective Courts, to acquaint them with the new commotion by which the Ottoman empire is threatened.

General Count Guilleminot is only waiting for the arrival of his successor to embark on board a frigate, which is to convey him to Toulon.—*Semaphore.*

From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 3.

GREAT HURRICANE—BARBADOES IN RUINS IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES.

Consulate of the United States of America, ST. PIERRE, (Martinique,) Aug. 18, 1831.

SIR—The British Government brig, the Duke of York, has this moment arrived from Barbadoes, bringing the painful intelligence that that island had been almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane on the 10th inst. Fortunately I have obtained a paper, which I now forward. It, however gives but a poor idea of the damages and losses sustained, as appears from the memorandum on the back by a gentleman of high respectability.—Private letters estimate the number of lives lost at between four and five thousand; and great fears are entertained lest the effluvia from the bodies under the ruins, (putrefaction having already commenced,) may add disease to famine and want. Many of the inhabitants who have ever been accustomed to the luxuries of life are now without clothing or shelter. Referring you to the newspaper, I have the honor to be, sir, in haste, your ob't ser't. JOHN S. MERCKEN.

To the Collector of any Port in the U. States.

The following is a description of the Hurricane and its devastations, which we copy from the Gazette above mentioned:

"On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock the wind very fresh at North, the clouds began to collect in thick masses in the N. E. passing away in scuds, as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock, the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from the S. W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N. W and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about five the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong until about half past eight, when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away leaving the whole island one invaried scene of desolation and distress. In Bridgetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partially thrown down so as to be completely untenantable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their moorings and thrown on shore. At the Out Ports in Speights, the Hole and Oistin's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenantable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills, and negro houses, have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in slaves and cattle. The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and to add to the heart rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the island, and which ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families as well as those of the middling and poorer class by this melancholy catastrophe, have been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and comforts, have not where to lay their heads.

"Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have been inhumed in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them. The interval of time between Thursday morning and the present, has been employed by the living in burying the dead. The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of our Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Flanner, who, with his wife, five children, his niece and two servants, were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his unhappy wife and two of the children alone having survived. At St. Ann's many of his Majesty's troops have been killed and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the barracks. The seat of Government, the Custom House, the Girls Central School, (the Boys' school only partially damaged,) and in fact most of the public buildings of the island lie in masses of ruin. Several Speights' boats returning from the leeward for this, were upset on their way, and almost every soul on board of them drowned—among whom we regret to say, were our fellow laborer, the joint proprietor of this paper—Mr. J. Wooding, who perished, with fifteen others belonging to the same boat, on the fatal night of Wednesday. We cannot conclude this appalling account, without observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, and who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done on the island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the reader an idea of the violence of the storm of Wednesday night which lasted 8 hours only, when the duration of that of 1780 is supposed to have been 48 hours. The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gust of wind, which, instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, and came with a force not to be withstood Hollow, subterranean noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

"We have hastily thrown together these few particulars, amid the scenes of indescribable horror and confusion, and shall continue to furnish such additional ones as may reach us. The following is a list of the vessels stranded in the Bay:—Barks Irelam and Arethusa; brigs Exchange, Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Keziath, Alliance, Antoinette, Horatio Nelson, Elise; brigantines Samuel Hinds and Heroine; schooners Ark and Perseverance, mail boats Barbadoes and Montague."

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.

There is little business doing in our Cotton Market this week, with no alteration whatever in prices. The sales on Monday 1,500—yesterday and to-day, the sales dull. The imports this week are fair.

THE MARKET.—Immediately on the publication of the news by the George Canning, Coffee was bought largely, say 400 bags, at old prices. Afterwards prices were fixed about ½ cent higher, but with no important business. Ashes are rather higher, for pearls 5 30 a 35 is offered. Flour droops.—*N. Y. Jour. Com. Sept. 3.*

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr. Felice, Martinez, Havana, J Hagan

CLEARED ON TUESDAY.

Ship Canton Packet, Penhallow, Liverpool, Wm. G. Hewes.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Huntress, Myers, from sea, with brig Effort, and pilot-boat schr. Hope; and cargo from brig Dodge-Healy, wrecked at Tiger point—passed at Fort Jackson, ship James M. from Antwerp. Nothing in sight at either passes.

Brig Effort, Nye, Havana, to J A Merle & co. with fruit to the master.

Pilotboat schr. John Hope, McDonald, from the wreck of brig Dodge Healy, with part of her cargo.

ARRIVED ON TUESDAY.

Schr Carmunet, Fabre, Lafourche, with 6 bales cotton to T Segond, 40 bbls molasses to P Dubertrand, 40 bbls rum to N Girod—Passengers, Messrs. N Girod and several others.

Steamer Planter, Young, Bayou Sarah, with 11 bales cotton to J Hagan & co. 3 do. 11 bbls flour to Bagley & Merritt; sundries to order—11 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Wilson, Mary, of New-Orleans, arrived at New-York from St.-Petersburg, 14th inst.

Up at New-York for this port, packet ship Tennessee, to sail on the 15th Sept.; brig Marengo, 8th.

Up at Liverpool for this port, the Equator, Glover, to sail on the 14th August; the Home, the Seine, the London, and the David-Cannon, dates not mentioned.

Hence at Liverpool, 4th August, the Delos, Williams; the Lord Stanley and the Shaw.

Ship Helen-Mar, which had arrived from this port to Nantz, entered at Philadelphia 6th inst.

Cleared from Philadelphia for this port, brig Ella, Marston; from Boston, ship Margaret-Forbes, Hall.

Spoken at sea—Aug. 13th, lat. 42, long. 46, the General Jackson, hence for Hamburgh; 20th lat. 38, long. 63, the brig Ajax, hence for Marseille.

THE subscriber has received per ships Louisiana and De Witt Clinton—Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes, Flannels, Imitation Merino, Fancy coloured twilled Cambrics, Petticoats, Jaconet and Cambric Muslin, Checks, Ticks and sundry other articles suitable for the season. JOS. CH. SPRENGER,
sept 22 Chartres street.

BALE ROPE.—175 coils Bale Rope, landing from steam boat Huntsville, for sale by
sept 22 STETSON & AVERY.

I HAVE just received one thousand fine human TEETH, and will be ready to insert them, from one to a whole set, to those who may want my assistance.
sept 22 DR. A. L. PLOUGH.

NOTICE.—Widow PERILLAT being about going to France, notifies the public that Messrs. J & L. Garnier, will be her agents during her absence, and requests all those who may have claims against her to bring them forward before her departure. sept 22

NOTICE.—G. MARMICHE being about to leave this country for France, gives notice to the public, that the management of his business remains with Messrs. J. & L. Garnier. All who may have claims against him are invited to present them before his departure. sept 22

NEW BOOKS.—Family Library 23 vol. History of Poland; Invalid's oracle; Xenophon 2 vol.; Massingers plays 3 vol.; Domestic Duties; Moore's Byron 2 vol.; Cyril Thornton 2 vol.; Dutchman's fireside 2 vol.; Young Duke 2 vol.; Pelham 2 vol.; The Disowned 2 vol.; Devereux Paul Clifford; Falkland; History of Egypt; Modern Europe; Gibbon's Rome; Goodman's book of nature, &c. For sale by E. JOHNS & CO.
sept 22 113 Chartres st.

HATS, PUMPS, SHOES, &C.
89 *Levee street.*
MALCOM MCCALLUM is receiving by the packet ship Dewit Clinton, a fresh assortment of HATS, Shoes, and Pumps, suitable for the season. sept 22

$5 REWARD.
LOST on the 19th instant, a young pointer SLUT, about 3 months old. Said slut's coat is tiger-spotted; she is long tailed, and long-eared of a tawny colour. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring her back to Messrs. Theod. Nicolet & Co's counting-house, Royal street, No. 103, or give such information as may lead to her recovery.
sept 22

RECEIVED by brig Treaty, from Philadelphia, 30 cases men's hats, assorted in quality, for sale by
sep 20 SAM. C. BELL.

LANDING from ship Chester, carts, drays, wheels and wheelbarrows, for sale by
sep 20 SAM. C. BELL.

NOTICE.—Spanish, Mexicans, & Colombians Doublons, for sale by
VICTOR DELA COVA,
sept 20 45 St. Louis st.

COFFEE & CIGARS.—80 bbls and 106 bags prime green Coffee and 14,000 Cigars, just received for sale by
sept 15 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

PRIME LOUISIANA SUGAR.—For sale by J. MAGER.
sept 15 21 St. Louis st.

600 Barrels Missouri beef, for sale by
J. MAGER.
sept 15 21 St. Louis st

OLD BORDEAUX CLARET.—For sale by J. MAGER.
sept 15 21 St. Louis st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Friday 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange,

A DWELLING HOUSE, cypress wood frame, built two years ago, at the corner of Prytanée and Erato streets. Said house is 56 feet long and 22 wide, and is distributed into four appartments, two whereof with fire places, a gallery with two closets on the wings. The purchaser is to remove said house thirty days after sale.
Terms at the time of sale. sept 22

STRAY ANIMALS.

THE public are hereby informed that there are now on Mr. Ludger Fortier's plantation, the following animals:—

A sorrel *HORSE*, white forehead, four feet shod, no brand.

A chestnut *HORSE*, forehead and one hind foot white, no brand.

A bay *HORSE*, no brand.

A bay *HORSE*, forehead and the two hind feet white, branded on the left shoulder M.

A bay *HORSE*, star on the forehead, both hind feet white, no brand.

A *HORSE*, blind of the left eye, streak on the forehead, four white feet, branded on the left shoulder L.

A white *HORSE*, branded on the right thigh C. P.

A red *HORSE*, white streak on the forehead branded on the right shoulder L. D.

A sorrel *MARE*, star on the forehead, no brand.

A sorrel *MARE*, whitish forehead, branded J. B. S.

A black *MULE*, branded with a Spanish brand on the left thigh.

Another black *MULE*, branded in the same manner.

A white *HORSE*, branded on the right thigh M.

A reddish *MULE*, branded with a Spanish brand on the left thigh.

A grevish *MULE*, no brand.

A *MULE*, having the extremity of the right ear cut off. Spanish brand on the left thigh.

A red *MULE*, having the extremity of both ears cut off, branded on the right thigh L. A. and a Spanish brand on the left thigh.

A black *MARE*, white forehead, branded on the left thigh T. Z.

A grey *MARE*, marked on the left thigh T. Z.

A red *HORSE*, forehead and the four feet white, branded on the left shoulder with a Spanish brand.

A cinnamon colored *HORSE*, four black feet, branded on the left thigh T. Z.

A red *MARE*, one of her hind feet white, branded on the left thigh L. L.

The owners of the above animals are requested to claim the same on paying expenses of keeping and printing. If within eight days after the last publication, to wit: by Wednesday, Oct. 12, the above animals are not claimed, they shall on said day at 4 o'clock P. M. be sold on the premises agreeably to law.

Parish of Jefferson, Sept 15, 1831.

G. DESCHAPELLES,
sept 22 Syndic.

PARA TAMPICO,
La goleta mejicana PAULINA, su capitan RAMON PALOMO, saldrá á la mayor brevedad. La despachan
22 de setiembre TUYES & Co. calle Real

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
The brig HENRY BENNETT, HOMER master, wants the bulk of 200 barrels of light freight to complete her cargo, for which or passage, apply to the captain on board, opposite Bienville street, or to
sept 22 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The ship BRILLANT, captain MARSHALL, will leave port on the 26th instant. For passage only, apply on board or to
sept 22 J. MAGER.

FOR NEW-YORK,
The brig ABIGAIL, capt. DAY, will depart on the 25th instant. For passage only, apply to
sept 22 J. MAGER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fast sailing brig PILGRIM, RICE master, burthen 140 tons, having undergone repairs is now ready to receive cargo for any coastwise or West-India port. Apply on board, opposite the Custom-house, or to
sept 22 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR HAVANA.
The spanish schooner FELICIA, captain Martinez, for passage on the 21st instant, apply on board, or to
sept 20 J. MAGER.

FOR CHARLESTON.
4 or 500 barrels could be taken on freight, to complete the loading of a fine BRIG, if application is made immediately to
sept 20 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.
The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig GENERAL VICTORIA, BEADLEY master, requires the bulk of 200 bbls to complete her cargo. For freight of which or passage having superior accommodations, apply to the capt on board or to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
sept 20 80 Bienville st.

PASSAGE FOR MARSEILLES.
The French ship L'AIMABLE CREOLE, captain GIRAUD, having excellent accommodations, will sail about the 25th instant. For passage, apply on board or to
sept 8 H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.

WANTED.
A good vessel of about 250 tons. Apply to J. MAGER.
sept 6 St. Louis st.

FOR BALTIMORE.
The fine fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig MARGARET, E. SCUDDER master, will have despatch. For freight of some small packages and a deck load, or passage, apply on board or to
sept 5 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR BOSTON.
The fine brig HAZARD, Palmer, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
sept. 1 STETSON & AVERY.

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

TO RENT—On the 1st of October, a small HOUSE fit to establish a coffee-house or a shop. Said house, situated at the corner of Bons Enfans and Champs-Elizées streets, and fronting the Rail-Road, is now occupied by Mr. Joseph Gomes. Apply at the premises. sept 17

1000 barrels of good surfine FLOUR, to sale at
SUAREZ & Co's,
sept 17 No. 5, Poydras street.

BACON.—40 casks sides and shoulders of excellent quality, for sale by
sept 13 STETSON & AVERY.

FLOUR.—Sweet fresh inspected superfine Flour, some very choice brands, suitable for bakers and family use, for sale by
sept 13 STETSON & AVERY.