[illegible] Conference, I am sure, will suspend their [illegible] until both sides shall have been heard; and when that shall have happened, and all the facts have been disclosed, I have no apprehension of suffering in the estimation of my friends or the public.

Respectfully, your obdt. servant, S. BARTON.

New-York, Aug. 21.

POSTORIPT.

Since our paper went to press, we have received a Paris paper of the 15th July. It contains positive intelligence of the entrance of Don Carlos into Spain—and a Proclamation in his name to the nation. It appears also, that a Cortez has been formed by his partisans, at the head of which he has taken his seat. In his proclamation he declares that he will not again quit the soil of Spain. He brings his people "true liberty," and if he fails, his eldest son is to take his place, &c.

But we know not what to believe. After reading the official documents announcing the foregoing facts, we find the following commentary from the Indicateur.

"Our letters from Bayonne represent the departure of Don Carlos from England, and his arrival in Spain among the bands of Zumalacarregui, as probable. A comparison of dates, proves the impossibility of the fact. Don Carlos, according to the English papers, was at London on the 7th.—Now, without a miracle, how could he be at Bayonne on the 9th, after having had to traverse the space that separates London from Dover, the Channel, and lastly, all France, from Calais to Bayonne? The Pretender's want of courage, moreover, would suffice to render this news improbable.—Would he who durst not quit Elvas, when the insurrection was powerful, and threatened all the provinces of Isabella, venture to come and take part in the last combats fought in despair of her cause, upon a single portion of the territory, and when he would but have as in Portugal an honorable retreat to hope for."

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the ship Humboldt, Capt Bliss, at Boston, on Tuesday, dates to the 20th from Liverpool have been received.

The new cabinet has been formed with Melbourne at its head. Viscount Duncannon has succeeded Melbourne in the Home Department, and Sir John C Hobhouse, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in place of Duncannon. The stability of the cabinet was much doubted.

It was stated in the House by Lord Althorp, as the intention of government to proceed with the Irish tithe bill and the renewal of the coercion act with modifications. The London Chronicle says the reign of the tories is at an end, and the Irish interest will prevail.

The change of the ministry in England had occasioned a general suspension of business, and that stillness so natural on sudden and momentous events.

The Liverpool papers of the 20th, under date of two o'clock, say: "Fall prices are readily obtained for good qualities of Sugar; but inferior qualities are dull of sale, though not low in price. Little business has been done in Molasses. Pan Coffee is in good demand at full rates. Fish Oils are exceedingly dull. Palm Oil obtains obtains about £25 10s per ton. Tallow has further improved 5 1-2 to 9d per cwt. Wool is much inquired after, and prices are looking upwards."

British House of Commons, July 17.—The New Ministry.—At the evening sitting, Lord Althorp, rose amidst loud cries of Hear, hear, Bar, bar. His lordship was understood to say that he rose for the purpose of stating to one House that Lord Melbourne having been commanded by his majesty to lay before him a plan for a new administration, his lordship had now completed that plan and had reconstructed an administration. (Hear, hear.) The only alterations or additions which it had been found requisite to make were these—that Lord Duncannon was appointed Secretary of State for the House of Department, and that his lordship was succeeded at First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, by Sir John Cam Hobhouse. (Hear, hear, hear.) His lordship next proceeded to deplore the loss of the assistance of Earl Grey in his Majesty's Councils, and described the loss of that assistance as nearly if not quite irreparable. (Hear, hear, hear.) The noble lord at some length possess the highest encomiums on Lord Grey. His majesty had now, however, placed Lord Melbourne at the head of his Government, and he was then ready to state that which held out better prospects to the country than that which his Majesty had just made. (Hear.) That Noble Lord had sound judgment and determination—two essential qualities. With that Noble Lord he had the pleasure of conferring on almost every subject. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to desire a continuance of his (Lord Althorp's) services—(Loud cheers from all parts of the House.) He had at all times, as the House was aware, felt the greatest disinclination to accept office, and he would not pretend to say that his experience had tended in the least degree to weaken that disinclination or objection. He was perfectly aware that his own resignation had produced that of Earl Grey, and it was therefore under the feeling that such a result had been produced by that act of his own, and the great loss, the country must suffer by the absence of his noble friend's advice and services, that he was induced now to continue.—(Loud cheering.) He found, under peculiar circumstances, that it was necessary he should continue, and he did so, feeling it to be an imperative duty.—(Loud cheers.) The present Government would be prepared to carry forward such reasonable reform in the institutions of the country, as the people had a right to expect would be granted them from the reform in Parliament. They would, at the same time propose nothing that would be likely to be dangerous to the established institutions of the country. They would endeavor to be neither more than adequate, or less than adequate, in the duties they had to perform.—(Hear.) This was the principle upon which the Government of Earl Grey had been conducted; that Government had met with opposition, in most cases, most decided strong opposition, but they had persisted in the course, and endeavored by every means in their power, carefully to ameliorate the abuses which existed.—(Loud cries of Hear, hear.)

The Liverpool Chronicle of the 20th contains the following account of a dreadful hurricane at Bayonne and vicinity. It is given under date of July 6th:—"On Monday last one of the most terrible storms ever remembered broke out at Bergara and its vicinity. The inhabitants were thrown by it into the utmost consternation; many lost their lives, and those who survived are doomed to misery and ruin. Fifty persons of the town who were in the streets, and twenty-six houses were carried away by the torrents, which destroyed every thing on their passage. At Eicheara, 162 houses were levelled to the ground by the impetuosity of the flood, and the number of persons who perished in the village must be immense. At Placentia, 36 individuals, headed by the parish priest, who were proceeding to the chapel to be present at a marriage ceremony were overtaken by the inundation, and all of them were drowned. Three monks of the friary of that place, having obstinately refused to quit it in spite of the entreaties of their friends, were buried under its ruins. A mountain near Predentia, which is crossed by the royal road, was partly carried away, and a deep precipice now exists at its base. The water in many villages rose to the height of 12 or 15 feet above the ground. Two huge stones are the only vestige that remains of an extensive water-mill. A cart loaded with iron has totally disappeared. Along the coast of Bayonne dead bodies, trunks of trees, and cattle are hourly thrown up by the sea."

Reported Arrival of Don Carlos in Spain.

We had barely room yesterday to note in a postscript the leading contents of the Paris journals of July 15—The following, being the substance of a letter, dated July 14, addressed to the *Gazette de France*, by Mr Jauge, the banker, is the most positive statement we have found respecting the reported sudden arrival of Don Carlos in Spain:—

Sir—I hasten to inform you that I have just received a letter from Spain, by which I am officially informed that his Majesty King Charles V. arrived on the 9th in the midst of his faithful subjects, armed in defence of their rights. His presence has excited the greatest enthusiasm. His Majesty, in confirming upon me the title of his banker, has been pleased to accept my services in the negotiation of the loan, the conditions of which have been a long time back agreed upon, but the publication of which has been by common consent postponed until his Majesty should set foot upon the soil of his kingdom—This event having now taken place, it is my duty to give publicity to this loan, and to make known, between this and the next publication of the prospectus, that subscriptions will be received from this day.

The *Gazette* adds, that Don Carlos had arrived at Elisondo, and that immediately after his arrival, he had taken his seat as President of the Provincial Junta. According to the same journal he has addressed the following proclamation to the Spanish nation:

Spaniards! I return among you to defend the holy cause of the country, of religion, of our rights, of my crown, and of the fundamental laws of our monarchy. Surrounded by the subjects who have remained faithful to the National Constitution, I call for the co operation of all Spaniards who wish for a liberty, based upon our old institutions, modified by the real representatives of the wishes and interests of the country at large.

Spaniards! Take my Royal word for it, I shall never again quit you; if I fail, endeavoring to perform the duties which my rank and love for you impose upon me, my eldest son will replace me. I bring you true liberty, that which combines in one constitution the rights of all classes, instead of that pretended liberty which bows down a people before the pride and caprices of a few individuals. I promise you that the national Cortes shall be convoked, being first nominated by all orders of the state, and in all the communes, instead of the phantom of a representation which is but the make believe of a party. I shall reestablish the fueros, an ancient and venerable institution, the roots of which are still vigorous in the country, and which has for so long a time been the source of the strength, the prosperity, and the union, of heroic Spain.

Ferdinand VII. has, by his last will, infringed the laws of Spain. He said, in 1814, that the rights of the monarchy and those of the people were equally inviolable, and yet his last act was the annihilation of the Salic Law which is the Royal constitution, without the consent or approbation of the general cortes, which is the constitution of the people. The result of this capital violation has been, that all principles and all rights have been set at nought, the privileges of the provinces, and of the communes have been trampled under foot, personal liberty has been sacrificed to the passions of a party, the flames of discord and civil war have been lighted up, the finances of the kingdom have been delivered up to dilapidation, and all the evils consequent upon a double usurpation, have been let loose upon this unfortunate country. Spain, in a word, has been again placed by his royal Will in the same deplorable situation as that in which it found itself in consequence of the iniquitous decree of Bayonne, in 1813, but the yoke of which our heroic nation threw off. The same resignation, the same constancy, the same courage, the same national spirit which triumphed over foreign enemies and the perfidious ambition of Napoleon, will render vain the attempts to subjugate it.

Spaniards, it is for liberty, religion and monarchy, that we take up arms, it is in the name of liberty that I come amongst you, it is against her that all who are against us will fight. Let this noble cause, rally you round your king; he wishes only what the voice of the nation will recognize to be conformable to truth and justice. Perhaps in former times carried with him into the Asturias religion the laws, and the glory of his country. Guardian of this sacred deposite, of this inheritance of national independence, he preserved it in order to restore it to Spain in all its purity, and in so doing prepared the deliverance of the country. An exile like him, but full of confidence in the Divine protection and in your fidelity, it is against other Moors that I commence the battle; it is with you, and under the shield of our ancient liberties, that we shall triumph over our new enemies.

ENGLAND.

The London Courier of the 17th has the following account of the new Ministry:

The Ministerial arrangements are completed—Lord Melbourne is first Lord of the Treasury in the room of Earl Grey. Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of Lord Melbourne.—Lord Duncannon is to be called to the House of Peers.—Only two Secretaries of state can, in the terms of Mr. Burke's Act, sit in the House of Commons. The right hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be chief commissioner of Woods and Forest, in the room of Viscount Duncannon. Sir John is, we are glad to hear, to have a seat in the Cabinet. It is expected that he will be a candidate for the representation of Nottingham, vacant by Lord Duncannon's promotion to the Peerage. No other change so far as we have heard, is to take place in the Administration, while Earl Grey was prime Minister; the Marquis Wellesley remaining Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Littleton Secretary for Ireland. We presume that if any explanations are required respecting the way in which the Ministerial arrangements have been effected, they will be afforded this evening to the Houses of Parliament."

The return of Lord Althorp to the Ministry, does not please the Radicals. Hunt's Examiner discourses thus upon the subject.

The House of Commons cannot exist without its Lord Althorp—he is the tortoise upon which our world reposes—If we had him not, or if Northamptonshire had him entirely, chaos would come again. He is the one thing needful in the House of Commons. In the East, they put an ass at the head of caravans, in order, to regulate the march at a pace easy to the most sluggish and thus to hold a compact troop. In a caravan having few of this leisurely gait, we can imagine the value of one of the most deliberate; but this is not the case of the House of Commons, and amongst the resolutions of Lord Althorp, we are sure that many man of his pace must be found.

Liberalism seems to have triumphed in England, with which the king was gratified.

According to the London Chronicle, the influence of the Tories is at an end, and the influence of the Irish interest will prevail.

IRELAND.

The London Times discussing the necessity of weeding Dublin Castle and the official departments in its neighborhood of whole packs of mischievous and perfidious harpies, fixed there originally by the Orange Government, who have been for years undermining their liberal employers, and frustrating by their small and dirty methods the best-meant details of practical reform.

FRANCE.

The weather in the French capital had been oppressively hot—the mercury rising to ninety-two degrees of Farenheit.

The following is an additional account of the hurricane at Bayonne and vicinity, given under date of July 9th:—On Monday last one of the most terrific storms ever remembered broke out at Bergara and its vicinity. The inhabitants were thrown by it into the utmost consternation; many lost their lives, and those who survived are doomed to misery and ruin. Fifty persons of the town who were in the streets, and twenty-six houses were carried away by the torrents, which destroyed every thing on their passage. At Eicheara, one hundred and two houses were levelled to the ground by the impetuosity of the flood, and the number of persons who perished in the village must be immense. At Placentia, thirty-six individuals, headed by the parish priest, who were proceeding to the chapel to be present at a marriage ceremony were overtaken by the inundation, and all of them were drowned. Three monks of the friary of that place, having obstinately refused to quit it in spite of the entreaties of their friends, were buried under its ruins. A mountain near Predentia, which is crossed by the royal road, was partly carried away, and a deep precipice now exists at the base. The water in many villages rose to the height of twelve or fifteen feet above the ground. Two huge stones are the only vestige that remains of an extensive water-mill. A cart loaded with iron has totally disappeared. Along the coast of Bayonne dead bodies, trunks of trees, and cattle are hourly thrown up by the sea.

The difficulties which delay the marriage of Prince Leopold, of Sicily, with the Princess Mary, second daughter of the King of the French, arose, it is said, from the pretensions advanced on the one hand relative to the dowry, and on the other to the apanage of the royal bridegroom. It seems that King Louis Philip wants that the income of the Viceroy of Sicily, only between 200,000 and 30,000 francs, should be increased to 1,200,000 equal to the income allowed by the reigning King to his uncle, the Prince of Salerno. According to letters from Naples, Ferdinand is inclined to yield on this point; but he meets with much opposition in part of his Council, especially with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is the declared adversary of the royal family of France.

SPAIN.

The papers with one accord, speak of the appearance of Don Carlos upon the northern frontier of Spain, as a fact no longer questioned. He did not, however, as was first stated proceed in a steam vessel from Portsmouth, but through France. The spreading of the cholera near the capital is again spoken of; and the illness of the Queen. There is nothing, however, in the two latter reports to justify the supposition that they will lead to the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes; and with respect to Don Carlos, should he really show himself at the head of the troops, there is little doubt of the Queen's forces soon giving a good account of him. The incident will, however, be productive of this good to Spain—that it will incline the Government the more to liberal measures, in order to secure the support of the constitutional party; and many friends of that cause in London are prepared to expect, as a consequence of the arrival of Carlos, an invitation to General Mina to take the command of the army in that quarter.

It is said that Don Carlos has obtained from France, 3,000,000, for the purpose of carrying into effect his designs of introducing war and desolation into the Peninsula. A letter was received from him, dated July 10th, at Elisondo, at which time he had not only avowed himself, but was to present himself to the Junta, on the 12th, as the King of Spain.

General Rodil reached Pampeluna on the 6th of July, with 6000 men, but if as is reported, his officers and men are favorable to Don Carlos, their arrival will only add to the strenght of the Queen's enemies.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 12th inst. contains the following letter of the 10th from Bayonne:

"A very extraordinary rue or is current here this morning, which occupies the attention of every body. The Infante Don Carlos is said to have arrived in Spain.—Heavy wagers have been laid upon this extraordinary intelligence, which was brought by an arriero coming from Vera, who declared he had seen the Prince, and to gain credit to his statement, offered to bet 100 ounces of gold (9,000fr.) No more was wanting. I am far from believing it to be true, but wagers are the order of the day for and against it. It was yesterday that he passed into Spain: he is said to have landed at Calais, passed through France incognito, and very probably even through Paris. In my view, it is much more positive that, in spite of Rodil, and the troops under his command, his forces, with those that exist already, will find it impossible to put down the insurrection in the Northern provinces. So far from spreading terror among the Carlists, the expulsion of the two Pretenders from the Peninsula has induced a great number of young men to join the Carlist bands. It is also a fact that large sums of money are remitted to the insurgents, although it is not known from what source they come."

The Paris journals seem to be about equally divided on the question, whether the news of this movement of Don Carlos is true or false. The case is, in our view, a very doubtful one, and can arrive at no conclusion satisfactory to our own minds. The Paris journal called the Impartial, declares that the notorious pusillanimity of Don Carlos leads it to doubt the truth of his departure from England. It admits however that the insurgents seem to have been preparing to make a last and desperate effort, and that an opinion prevails in England that Don Carlos and his partisans have not given up the game. Such a step therefore would not be surprising on the part of any other man than himself. He ought long ago to have placed himself at the head of those who have supported his rights. But, if he has duties towards his partisans, England and France have duties to perform towards Spain, and the Queen's government. We hope for the sake of Spain, that England and France will not suffer the civil war to be prolonged. Too much importance, however, should not be attributed to the appearance of Don Carlos in Spain. France, in July, proved what could be done in such a case by able and energetic measures.

EX-ROYAL FAMILY.

Private accounts from Toeplitz say, that the Duke of Bordeaux left that place on the 29th of June, and King Charles X. and the Duke de Angoulême, on the 28th, to proceed to Prague.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Angoulême had arrived at Dresden, on a visit to the King and Royal Family.—She immediately proceeded to Polintz, the private residence of the Court.

By a letter from Toulouse, we learn that M. de Montbel, one of Charles X's Ministers, is about contracting a second marriage, at Vienna, with a wealthy Austrian widow.

ITALY.

The Holy Father has decided to grant a general amnesty, which has been recommended to him by a great friendly power.

From Naples we learn that the King has gone to Sicily, in order to see with his own eyes the situation of that island. The young King displays much activity, which many attempt to turn to account to promote partial views. Many Frenchmen are trying—it is not known whether of their own heads, or whether in consequence of suggestions from a higher quarter—to involve him into a path which it is easy to enter on, but difficult to quit. The young King, however, shows much political tact.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg, are to the 2d of July. The report of an intended journey of the Emperor to the Crimea, is contradicted, as also the rumor that a Persian province has been occupied by the Russian troops.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at St. Petersburgh on the 1st of July, and were received with great ceremony.

GERMANY.

The fortifications of Vienna and Brixen are said to be nearly completed. The artillery for their defence will shortly be mounted, the coast batteries and the roads corresponding, these are likewise as good as finished. Large quantities of military stores, cannon, &c. have been sent to Dalmatia.—

In general Austria is assuming at all points an attitude calculated to inspire respect, which will contribute more to the preservation of peace than all the treaties in the world. It is amusing to see how the French journals dispute about the quadruple alliance—how each paper has its own opinion and ever gets into contradiction with itself. The ministerial *Journal des Debats* will have it that it is to confirm the pacification of the Pyrenean Peninsula, while others deduct from it a system of armed, which would certainly be the best means of dispelling all the fair illusions of the *Debats*, and of changing friends into bitterest enemies. It fares with the quadruple alliance as with all things in which there is no decided object—*chance* alone decides on their formation. All kinds of reports, which, however, merit little credit, are in circulation respecting the revolutions of the English fleet in the Mediterranean.

ONE DAY LATER.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have Paris advices of the 16th July—one day later. M. Jauge, the banker of Don Carlos, was arrested on the Exchange by the Police, at 3 o'clock, p m, of the 15th. He appeared disposed to enter into explanations, but was hurried off to the Conciergerie.

The French government had received no advices of the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain, and the opinion of the press was becoming stronger that such was not the fact. But on the other hand, accounts of his flight, contained in the British papers, had caused the mystery, and imparted a shade more of probability to the story.

The Quotidienne states that the proclamation of Don Carlos given by the Gazette de France, was not really issued by him, but was merely a draft of a proclamation, a political feeler in proceeding from the editor of that journal. The proclamation attributed by the Gazette to the Junta of Elisondo, it also regards as apocryphal, it having been a letter of the 11th, from Elisondo, stating that neither "the King" nor the Junta had issued any proclamation relative to "His Majesty's arrival, still that the former was occupied with the military preparations necessary for marching forward."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mehemet Ali, instigated by fear of a revolt of his subjects has abandoned, both in Egypt and Syria, the odious system of internal monopoly.

Marshal Marmont is shortly expected at Constantinople.

Russia continues to exercise supreme influence at the court of the Sultan.

The Queen of England has arrived in her royal yacht in Holland. She was received with salutes and great ceremony, by Prince Frederick and the Duke of Saxe Weimar.—She put up at the house of the latter, at the Hague, and soon after proceeded to Nieuwguen, before which the latter place by the Prince of Orange.

The Duke of Wellington, is perhaps the most bitter and uncompromising tory living. We should suppose he was tired of making war upon mankind. Not so. He abhors the liberal policy of England towards France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

The average price of wheat in Francois 50 per cent, and at Dantzic, and on the Baltic generally, 103 per cent less than in England. Yet the landed interest on the continent is overburdened with, and that of England almost exempted from taxation! What madness in England to persist in the corn laws.

The alarm about the cholera at Madrid appears, by letters to July 5th, to have been exaggerated. At this season of the year there are often bowel complaints as fatal as some of the cases of Asiatic distemper. The Cortes are to meet at Segovia.

M. Thurce Sebastiani, brother of the late minister, both of whom are cousin of Napoleon, has been elected a deputy to represent Ajaccio, in Corsica, the birth place of their great relative.

Gen. Rodil is advancing on Navarre; the Carlists are making a stand there and the most bloody atrocities are anticipated.

King Otho has sent 2500 of his Bravarian troops to put down the Mainotes.

The plague has broken out at Scio.

Other French ports on the Mediterranean, besides Marseilles and Toulon, are now opened to vessels with clean bills from Algiers, Bona, &c.

The constitutional affirms that the formidable English fleet now at Vourla (7 vessels of the line, &c.) took on board at Marsa 7 or 8000 troops, and that it is the intention of England to take up a military position near the Bosphorus, to keep a look out upon the Russian autocrat, and to take the Dardanelles by assault, if necessary.

Don Pedro has had an attack of spitting of blood!

Don Carlos' intercepted correspondence with Metternich, the Duchess of Berri, &c., is about being sent to Madrid.

Gen. Bacon, who had a quarrel with Sir Jno. Doyle has been court-martialled for certain charges, though unjustly, it is said, by the influence of the Duke of Saldanha.

Some of the confiscated church property at Lisbon has been sold at auction.

LATEST FROM VALPARAISO

Files of Valparaiso papers to the 25th April, have been received.

It was not known on the 2d of March that Gamarra had terminated his march, but it was known that Gen. Miller had advanced farther than Pasco, with a force respectable for numbers.

General Nieto had organized in Arequipa a force of 300 infantry, and 800 cavalry. Private letters mention that this force is well disciplined, and well prepared to resist Gamarra or his lieutenant, San Roman, whose forces at Cuzco and Puno were intended to be directed to Arequipa. Commerce was paralyzed, confidence had disappeared, and all were waiting the result; but at a later date, it appears, that things had become better, and on the 20th at Lima the government had acquired more confidence. Gamarra and Bermudez had abandoned Cerro de Pasco, and Bermudez had been defeated by Miller at Torma, although the latter has less force.—Yesterday Salaberry was to join Miller with 500 troops from Trujillo. We soon hope that the government forces will occupy the department of Ayacucho, as that is of the greatest importance to Lima. It is hoped that an action will soon take place between San Roman and Nieto, as the latter will no doubt triumph.

Our new commercial regulations at Lima have been annulled, except the import and export tariff.—[New-York Star.

COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's Price Current.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6.

COTTON.—Transactions in the Cotton Market are on but a limited scale, and would now (now that the stock is reduced so extremely small) be totally devoid of interest, if it was not for the occasional arrival and sale of a few bales of the new crop which as usual at the commencement of the season, creates some little excitement; but some time must yet elapse before the market can be considered as fairly open; it is the general opinion of those, however, with whom we have conversed, and it certainly should stimulate planters to exertion, that early shipments with the most advantageous to owners, as better prices are generally obtained in the fore-part of the season. Old Cotton is not much wanted and holders find difficult to effect sales. The quota tions, since our last report, as far as we could learn, have been altogether in Louisiana Cotton, of the new crop, and are as follows, viz: 16 bales at 15, 23 at 15, 47 at 15, and 20 bales, very fine, at 15 1-4 cents per lb. Arrived since the 20th ult, 473 bales of Louisiana and Mississippi Cottons of which 299 bales are of the new crop. Cleared, in the same time for Liverpool 1292 bales;—making a reduction in stock of 1072 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 4th instant, a stock of 3019 bales.

SUGAR continues to meet with a pretty fair demand, particularly that of fine quality, which, in the City, readily commands 6 1-2 cents per lb.; the sales are confined chiefly, as heretofore, to shippers coastwise; there is very little going westward. Cleared this week, for Charleston, 11 hhds.

MOLASSES.—There is very little coming in, and that generally of inferior quality. We quote sales on the Levee at 18 a 20 cents per gallon. Cleared this week, for Charleston, 134 bbls.

TOBACCO.—We hear of no sales, or any thing said worth reporting in relation to it. No clearance this week. The arrivals are 41 hhds.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE—The market continues without any thing like an adequate supply of Bagging, which is very much wanted; we quote it at 25 cents per yard, but remark small sales at 37 1-2. There is a fair supply of Rope, which is held at former prices. Arrived this week, 300 pieces bagging, 212 coils Rope.

FLOUR—There is very little little export demand at present sales confined chiefly for city consumption; we quote it dull at 5 a 5 25 per barrel. Arrived this week, 3743 bbls.

PORK—There is no Prime in market; Mess continues scarce, and the demand, though moderate, regular.

BEEF—There is no Prime in market; Mess continues scarce, and the demand far it.

BACON—We quote, as heretofore, Hams 7 a 8; Hog-round, 6a 7 cents. The market has a fair supply, and it is dull. Arrived this week, 46,000 lbs. in bulk.

LARD remains without material change in price, but the demand very limited. Arrived this week, 4000 Kegs.

BUTTER—Our quotations are, for Goshen, 21 a 22; Western, 19 a 12 1-2 cents per lb. This article, if of good quality, would command higher rates; but there is none good in market. Arrived this week, 223 kegs.

LEAD—We notice a slight improvement on the prices previously obtained for this article; we quote $4 06 1-4 per 100 lbs; as the present market value—some small lots, however, have been sold for $4 12 1-2; but no very considerable quantity could be sold higher than we quote. Arrived this week, 5786 pigs.

SALT—Not aware of any movement in the market, it is held at former prices.

CANDLES, Sperm are in excellent demand at 37 1-2 cents per lb—the market, in the absence of any late arrivals, having again become nearly bare.

CHEESE—The market is entirely destitute of this article.

CORN, on the Levee, is selling for $1 43 3-4 per bbl., in the ear; Shelled, in sacks, at 62 1-2 cents per bushel—demand fair.

HAY—No change in price; demand, as heretofore, moderate.

WHISKEY—We have only to reiterate former remarks; it continues very dull as former quotations. Arrived this week, 50 barrels.

COFFEE—Former quotations remain without change, and the demand very limited.

RICE—The quotations for Rice are $4 a 4 25 per 100 lbs.—It is plenty and dull.

TEAS, of every description, are dull at the quoted prices.

FREIGHTS—With the exception of two ships, loading for the North of Europe, there is nothing going Foreign, and but little coastwise.

[By the David Brown.]

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23.

REMARKS.—Great hopes are entertained that the Cholera has passed its height and is now fading away, and that soon the city will be restored to its usual health. The disease has been very mild in comparison to that of 1832. Business has no doubt been retarded, but still there has been great activity, particularly in Dry Goods.

COTTON.—Import from the 10th to the 24th instant 2632. The market continued in the dull state noticed in our report of the 10th until Thursday, when, in consequence of accounts from Havre to the 15th, and from Liverpool to the 18th July, showing extensive transactions in those markets at rather improving rates, it became quite active, and sales to some extent have since been made for export. Prices range about the same as before. The business from the 10th instant to this day, amounts to about 2000 bales, consisting of 1700 Uplands at 13 1-2 to 15 1-2 cts. (one fine lot, a celebrated brand, brought 16c.).

MOLASSES.—The transactions here have been rather large. A cargo of 81, Kitts sold at 26 cents; a cargo at Cuba, 100 hhds sour and 100 hhds sweet Cuba, at 25 cts; lots of Porto Rico and N. Orleans at 29 cts. Those rates are very similar to those of last week.

SUGARS.—This has been a very great week compared with some, and buyers have been reluctant, to come fore cent less. The sales of the week have been as follows—25 hhds Porto Rico at 8 a 8 3-4 cents; 40 to 50 hhds Cuba Muscovado 7 1-2; a few hhds St Croix, 10 1-2; 150 bags Cuba, 8 1-4 a 8 1-2; 100 do white 10 1-4.

FREIGHTS—There has been a little activity with the Havre ships, and the packets of the 24th and the 1st Sept. are full of cotton at the low rate of 1-2 up 3-4 cent. To Liverpool they were never worse; the last three packets have gone with but little else than naval stores.

EXCHANGE FOREIGN—Bills on London have been rising for the last four weeks—by the last packet they advanced to 105 1-2; since then they have gone up to 107, at which they sold freely yesterday. On France they sold 5 3-4 a 5.35.

EXCHANGE DOMESTIC.—Money is so abundant that Bills on all parts of the Country are discounted with perfect facility.

MONEY.—The Banks discount with perfect freedom in fact there is a want of good rates.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

COTTON—We have not had much doing for Cotton in the early part of the week, but a very steady market, and no disposition to force sales; on Wednesday the demand improved, and since that period the trade has shown more disposition to purchase, and our importers of American less to sell, looking forward to better prices, of which there are strong symptoms. Some little advance has been obtained on the common to fair qualities of Boweds, &c. Brazils have been heavy of sale, and Pernams rather lower. The demand for export continues, and speculators seemed more inclined to purchase—the latter have taken 2500 Amer. and for the former account there sales are 1600 Am. and 200 Surat. The import is 40,149 bags.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.

(Evening.)—The general demand for cotton during the week has caused the market to advance fully 2 3d in Upland, N O and Mobile.

HAVRE, July 15.

COTTONS.—Extensive business has been done in this article, during the last week, with a rise which has ranged between to 2 to 4 and even 5 centimes in some instances (but generally within 2 to 3 centimes) on the ordinary to fair qualities of United States short staple Cottons, of which the finer sorts have experienced no variation.

The sales have amounted to 12250 b consisting of 6372 b Louisiana at f 105 to f 115, 5429 b Upland, Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee at f 102 to f 112 and 450 b [illegible] at f 147 50, all these prices duty paid. It is proper to observe that part (perhaps one third) of these purchases are on speculation.

The arrivals on the other hand, have amounted to 13025 b as follows:

6786 B. by 6 vessels	from New Orleans.	
2313 — by 2	"	from Savannah.
1536 — by 1	"	from Charleston.
1726 — by 1	"	from Richmond.
498 — by 2	"	from New York.
12159 B. United States Cottons.		
491 — Bahia.		
45 — Egyptian from Marseilles.		
13025 B.		

Stock 30 June 1834	37408 B. of which	36574	B. U. S.
Arr up to 11 July,	14735 —	14349	"
	52193 —	50823	"
Sales up to 11 do	16079 —	15619	"
Remaining 11	36114 —	35204	"

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLE

CLEARED

Brig Lincoln, Shaw, New-York, J W Zacharie & co
Brig Emilie, Sust, Havana, J Pratte & son
Schr. Anice, Facetnel, Vera Cruz, Captain
Ship Creole, Page, New York, J. Lallande
Brig Henriette, King, Baltimore, J W Zacharie & co
Brig Rapido Febar, Havana, J Pratte & son
Brig Louisa, Alamilla, Havana, Garcia, Boyo & co
Brig Gen Santa Anna, Vanstaveran, Tampico, M S Cucullu, Lapeyre & co.

ARRIVED

Arrived tow boat Shark, Morrison,—brought up ship Elisha, Denston, 29 days from New-York, for Natchez—brig Florida, 40 days from Boston. Left S W Bar on the 5th at 7 A M. One sloop in the North Bay; a brig ashore below Fort Jackson; Spanish brig ashore at McCull's flats. Passed steamer Felicana at Grand Prairie. Steamer Lion lying too at Point L'Hasch.

Ship Elisha, Denniston, from New-York, for Natchez with a full assorted cargo.

Brig Florida, 40 days from Boston—Cargo ice to J Touro.

Schr. Carolina, Mylet, 6 days from Havana, to Garcia Buyo & co—Cargo 220 bxs sugar, fruit to Garcia, Buyo & co.

Bark Yzabella, Bergo, from Matanzas.

Schr Perfecta, Peres, from Campeachey.

Schr Mexicana, Escofier, from Campeachey.

Steamer Revenue, Reid, Louisville, flour and produce.

Steamer Express, Reed, Louisville, rope and bagging.

Steamer Washita, Crane, Manchester.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Columbia, 26 days hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 2d August, lat. 47 long 38

Ship Louisa of N. York, from New-Orleans, was spoken on the 30 August, lat. 42, long 49.

Hence at Liverpool, 17th July, ship Gen Williams, Holdridge.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 17th July, ship Merchant, Jordan.

Ship Cumberland, 50 days hence for Cowes, was spoken on the 21 July lat. 40, long 29.

Up at New-York for this port, 22d, packet ship Kentucky, Bunker, to sail on the 25th—ship John Linton, Soon.

Sailed from Rogan (France) ship Missouri, for this port, on the 9th July.

Hence at Marseilles, 5th July, the Rogue, Seaver.

Cleared at New-York, for this port, 20th, ship Manchester.

Up at Havre for this port, ship Marengo, to sail on the 10th Sept; ship Salem do do the 15th do.

Up at Liverpool for this place, 17th July, the Only Son, Ellis, to sail in 20 days.

Hence at Havre, 10th July, the Pomona, Nason.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21.

The ship Manchester, Hewitt, for N Orleans, went to sea yesterday, with a very valuable cargo. Passengers, Mrs Walton and child, Messrs Butler, Milligan and Campbell, and 28 in the steerage.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Committee of Arbitration for September.

Messrs Lucien Hermann, J U Lavillebeuvre,
J B Hollin, J A Merle,
P Laidlaw, H F McKenna,
Jules Le Blanc.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*

Messrs. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne, *Vice-Presidents.*

Messrs. James Dick, A Quertier,
W L Hodge, A Fisk,
H C Cammack, W Bogart,

By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS, Secretary.

sept 8

THE price of fresh flour being this day $5 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the present week, 44 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves are required to weigh 25 per cent more. sept 8

NOTICE.

SIX or TWELVE good MULES are wanted. Apply at this office, or at No. 55, Perdido st. sept 8

NOTICE—A good Carpenter will find employment, by applying at the Office of the Barataria and Lafourche Canals.

sept 8

POCKET BOOK LOST.

AT the corner of Julia and Magazine streets; on the night of the 4th instant, a small steepskin wallet for pocket book, soiled by long usage, containing some memorandums, a ten and a five dollar bill of the Bank of New Orleans, and a note dated July 30, 1834, payable thirty days after date, to the order of the subscriber, signed by Mr J Bayon, which having been paid, is of no consequence to either the above parties. The finder of said wallet shall have a recompence proportionate to its value to the subscriber.

sept 8 GEO. ASBRIDGE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon G Preval, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, and by consent of parties, I shall expose at public sale, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, on the 20th September at noon, 2 certain Lots of Ground, situated in the lower faubourg Marigny in square No 111, lot No 1, measuring 30 feet front on Union street, by 120 feet on La Loi street. Lot No 2, measuring 30 feet front on Union street by 120 feet in depth, bounded on one side by lot No 1 and on the other by lot No 3, seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.

sept 8 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Succession of Raphael Bell.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to shew cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the Dative testamentary executor should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said executor discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the Court,

sept 8 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

Laurens & Recques vs Raymond Godfreny.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon G Preval, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, seized in the above suit, on the 18th September inst, at 5 o'clock p m, 10 fancy Chairs and 2 new Card Tables, seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.

sept 8 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Nelson Fauchet vs Patrice Durel.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon A Lanesville, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, and by consent of parties, I shall expose at public sale, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, on the 20th September at noon, 2 certain Lots of Ground, situated in the lower faubourg Marigny in square No 111, lot No 1, measuring 30 feet front on Union street, by 120 feet on La Loi street. Lot No 2, measuring 30 feet front on Union street by 120 feet in depth, bounded on one side by lot No 1 and on the other by lot No 3, seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.

sept 8 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Succession of Claude Benoit Pignon.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to shew cause