THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1831.

The mail was duly received yesterday, together with that which failed on Monday last. We have no foreign news, but that have been anticipated by previous arrivals, and very little local information of any interest. The voluminous statements of the late discreditable occurrences at Washington have almost exclusively invaded the columns of our northern papers.

The Packet between St. Domingo and Jamaica brings the intelligence, to the latter place, that the peculiar situation of the island at present has sown dissension between the two distinct branches of the Haitian population, and set the blacks and mulattoes at deadly enmity. They were, at the last accounts, butchering each other in cold blood.

The schr. Commerce, which arrived at New-York from Franklin, boarded on the 7th ult. off the west end of Florida Reef, the British ship Sylvia, which went ashore while going from Jamaica to Bristol; the Commerce took off the crew and passengers, 21 in number, (the vessel being considered totally lost,) and shipped them afterwards on board of the Majestic, M'Lellan, hence for Liverpool.

"A *god*, says the *Boston Patriot*, was killed in Sea-street on Wednesday, which, the Editor of the Transcript is satisfied from the testimony, was mad." Are we thrown back to the days of ancient theogony? Is the blasphemy of Lycaon no longer a fiction of Grecian mythology? What improvident deity can have wandered from the bright fields of asphodel to fall in the impious hands of the Sea-street's Myrmidons? This train of silent interrogatories had naturally arisen in our mind; we had thought of Hercules *redivivus*, slighting in a paroxysm of insanity among the peaceable citizens of Boston; when upon a second reading of the singular paragraph we came to the most probable conclusion that could be framed—that some of the sooty imps, that we of the profession keep about our persons, had been playing the *devil* with the types, and instead of doing a *dog* to death, had affixed the crime of deicide against the, no doubt, reverential inhabitants of Sea-street.

☞The subjoined strictures of the Jamaica *Courant*, while they liberally award the meed of praise, which is due to our navy, are somewhat indicative of dissatisfaction, and ominous of the wishes of the colonists, should that species of fatality, which in all ages has ever blinded metropolitan countries, continue to close the eyes of Great-Britain against her dearest interests:

"*Kingston, July 5.*—The United States sloop of war Vincennes, saluted the Commodore's Flag, early yesterday morning; and the United States' schooner Grampus, which anchored at Port Royal last evening, also saluted the Flag Ship, which compliment was returned to both vessels. We understand the Vincennes is in the highest possible order, and the Grampus, which was here in December last, is one of the finest vessels of her class in the world. The only branch of the American Government where the nation encourages every expense, is the Naval Department; and from what we have seen of the American Navy at Norfolk and New York, we have no hesitation in saying, that we never saw more splendid vessels, nor have we ever seen any where the comforts of the officers and men were better attended to; and if Great Britain will throw away the benefits which she now derives from her Colonial system, we hope the Colonies may fall into the hands of those who have English blood in their veins, and who not only understand, but appreciate to the fullest extent, the blessings of English liberty. God forbid, however, that we should ever live to see a change of flag in this Colony; but we may hint to our unnatural Mother-Country, that she cannot hope that her sons, in this distant part of her dominions, can be expected to kiss the rod with which they are chastised, merely to gratify a set of canting knaves and hypocrites in England, who have avowed our destruction."

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Columbia.—We have received the *Gaceta de Colombia* of the 16th June, and also from a friend in Bogota, a letter dated June 22d, in which he says:—"I congratulate you and the country, on the TOTAL ABOLITION of the odious restrictions which have heretofore existed on our commerce with Colombia. For this we are indebted to our indefatigable and talented Minister, Mr. MOORE, who, during all the changes and commotions which have taken place since his residence here has proved himself an able Statesman, and a friend to liberty."

This news is confirmed by other letters, and well may our correspondent award to Mr. MOORE, great credit for this measure. He has lived at Bogota during the most turbulent period that Columbia has ever known, and he has acquired for himself and his country, an influence with the people and the government, which no other nation possesses. He has done honor to his mission, and achieved much for the commerce of the United States, in securing to her the advantages which heretofore were enjoyed by England alone. The influence of that nation in Colombia is completely prostrated.

The papers contain a number of documents indicative of the re-establishment of order in Colombia, and the consolidation of the present state of things. General Francisco de Paula SANTANDER is restored by a decree, to the rank and honors he enjoyed previous to his expulsion, and is invited to return to his country by a letter from Gen. Obando, couched in terms the most flattering. By another document the Vice President generally invites the return of all citizens who have been proscribed on account of their political opinions.

Our correspondent informs us that a new election for President will shortly take place, when the prominent candidates will be Santander, Mosquera, and Castillo, the former of whom would probably be elected. The whole country was perfectly tranquil, and every thing portended that this beautiful portion of our continent will henceforward enjoy the blessings of good government and liberal institutions.

The Bogota Gazette of the 12th June, contains the following letter from the President Caicedo, to President Mosquera, (who is now in New-York,) beseeching him to return and resume his office of chief magistrate of the Republic.

To the President of the Republic:

The unhappy events that have taken place in this land of liberty have induced the people to assemble in masses to restore the authority of the laws, who have loudly expressed themselves in favor of the re-establishment of constitutional authority. Citizens of all classes have left their homes to form powerful associations to pull down the usurpers, and many have joined the victorious battalions commanded by gallant and veteran soldiers. The short sighted and guilty party that has been exterminated, that has shed the precious blood of their fellow-citizens on the fields of Palmira and Cerinza, and would have immolated more victims, had not that genius which presides over public good, spread its influence upon all in the various meetings that have been held in Apulo, at which the differences that unhappily existed, terminated favorably. The loud and unanimous call of the inhabitants of New Grenada have drawn me from my retirement to fill the office of Vice President, and have invested me with executive power, agreeably to the Constitution, in the absence of your excellency. In conformity to the convention of Apulo, I have entered this capital, and now discharge the duties confided to me—which a faction has deprived of its legitimate head.

The documents which I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency will explain, in detail, all the circumstances of which I have merely given the outlines. Your Excellency is the chief magistrate of this nation, and in your Excellency's return we look for the accomplishment of its absolute political consolidation. All the citizens of this Republic hope and expect that you will return. From the pure and exalted patriotism of your Excellency—from your devotedness to the public good, and from your respect for the institutions of the Republic, they have no doubt that you will make every sacrifice to return and assume the supreme command, to which the suffrages of your fellow citizens have called you, and which you ably discharged previous to the arbitrary epoch above referred to.

I therefore fervently pray that your Excellency will not disregard our solicitations, but that you will come to fulfil the anxious expectations of a people, certainly worthy of being governed by a magistrate of your exalted merit.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with respect and distinguished consideration, your Exellency's obedient serv't,

DOMINGO CAICEDO.

To His Excellency Senor Joaquin Mosquera.

From the Salem Register.

SHIP FRIENDSHIP.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Capt. Endicott informs us, in addition to the particulars before given, that just as he had pushed off from shore at Qualah Battoo, half the boat's length, after learning that his ship had been attacked, Po Adam, a Jeretoolis, (clerk) formerly of Qualah Battoo, but for the last two or three years a resident at Pulo Kio, a man of considerable property and influence, sprang into the boat bringing with him his sword and other arms. Capt. E. said to him at the moment of his reaching the boat, "What, you come too Adam?" "Yes, was his reply, "if they kill you, must kill me first, Captain." To this man, Capt. E. and the boat's crew felt that they principally owed, under Providence, their escape, as the appearance of the weapons no doubt gave the Malays in the ferry boat the impression that all on board the F's. boat were armed, and they in consequence suffered the latter to pass almost without molestation. After having thus cleared the river, Capt. E. submitted himself much to the counsel and advice of Acam, and when he concluded to proceed with all despatch to Muckie, for assistance, this man not only piloted the boat in the night, but pulled at the oar nearly the whole distance, and discovered as much anxiety that every possible despatch should be made in procuring assistance, as if he was to be personally benefitted by the re-capture of the ship. To his exertions Capt. E. also owed recovery of some of his nautical instruments.

Four of the Friendship's crew who jumped overboard at the time of the attack, swam the distance of two miles before they could find a safe place to land, as the Malays lined the shore for some distance around Qualah Battoo. As soon as they riched the shore, they fled into the bushes, where, almost without clothing, and having nothing to subsist upon, they remained for three days, at night walking to and fro, in hopes of finding some means of escape. The third night they discovered a canoe, which they took possession of, and proceeded for Polo Kio, the residence of Po Adam, knowing that they should be safe, if they put themselves under his protection. On their arrival they were informed of the recapture of the ship, and the benevolent Adam not only furnished them with cloathing, but with two of his men proceeded with them in their canoe, and put them on board the ship James Monroe, of New York.

At the time of the attack upon the crew of the Friendship, Mr. Knight, the chief mate, was busily engaged in taking an account of pepper. —The Malays had placed themselves in the best manner for making the attack. All the men who were killed or wounded, seven in number were struck at the same moment. Two of the Malays stabbed Mr. Knight, one at his side, and the other at his back. He ran to the starboard side of the quarter deck, and seized a boarding pike, after he was wounded,—he was there met by one of the ship's crew, who heard him exclaim, "Do your duty,"—he was immediately seen lying dead near the same place, with the boarding pike under him, the Malays having rushed upon and dispatched him.

The exultation of the natives at this achievement was unbounded, and their insolence insufferable. When Capt. Endicott, and the other American masters and supercargoes landed at South Tallapow, after the recapture of the ship, the natives followed them through the streets in great crowds, exulting and hooting with exclamations similar to these. "Who great man now Malay or American?" "How many American dead? How many man Malay dead?" &c. What the consequence of such a feeling will be it is impossible to foretell. May the mistake under which they rest, that the Americans have not the power to chastise them be corrected with all convenient despatch.

ITALY.

Execution of the Italian Patriots.

MODENA, May 27.

You are, no doubt, aware that the gallows has been raised on the square of Modena, and that the vindictive retributions of the despots have already commenced. It was to be supposed that the first act of sanguinary revenge was reserved for the Duke of Modena. Two noble victims, Menotti and Borelli (a Barrister) were hanged yesterday, 26th, early in the morning. More than 1,000 persons have been arrested and 4,000 at least, are to be handed over to the Courts. Add to this the emigration daily taking place, and you may form an idea of the desolation of the country. I have beheld my two unfortunate friends suspended from the gallows. Every one expected that Menotti would be condemned; but it was thought his sentence would have been commuted. No great reliance was to be placed in the humanity of the Duke; but it was imagined that such horrors could not be perpetrated in our age, and that the despot, on casting a view towards the future, might deem it prudent to forgive. As for Borelli, it is not known on what grounds he was condemned; his large property, and the avarice of the Duke, can alone account for his sentence. Yesterday at 3 o'clock in the morning, my servant came to inform me that one of the prisonners had found means to speak to me in secret, and that he wished to see me that moment. I was much surprised at this message, but what was my horror when one of the executioner's assistants entered my room, to tell me that Menotti and Borelli were about to be hanged, and that the former desired, as a last proof of my friendship, that I would be present at this execution to receive his last words, and bear testimony to his having died faithful to the cause of Italian liberty. I rose, and trembling with terror, proceeded to the ramparts of the citadel. The sun was already shining on the gallows that had been secretly erected during the night; a few country people and artisans, who were repairing to their daily labors, had stopped to look upon those said preparations; no one uttered a word. Shortly after a murmur arose; it announced the approach of the mournful procession. I heard a man next to me whisper Menotti's name—I looked round, and perceived him—he recognized me. I could not take my eyes off Menotti. What a serenity in his countenance! How dignified was his demeanor! he ascended the scaffold, cast a look on the assistants, and turning towards me, spoke in a strong and firm voice the following words, which were his last:—"The cause of tyranny has no other support than that afforded by executioners and gibbets; the cause of freedom has on its side the force of opinion and the union of sentiments. The success of the latter does not depend on the fate of individuals, I have done my duty, and I descend into the grave free from remorse. I expected France would have interfered: perhaps it is better she did not. My death will teach the Italians to detest foreign intervention; they must place their sole confidence in the strength of their own arms." Menotti spoke no more, and I rushed from the scene horror-stricken.—*English paper.*

[From London Papers to the 8th June.]

It appears by the following paragraphs that there have seen some seizures of American flour made, not only in Newry, but in other places:

Seizure of Flour.—A few weeks back, some flour, imported from Liverpool was seized by the Custom-house officers of Newry, on the supposition that the same was of American manufacture. As a point was then raised on whom the *onus probandi* lay, the millers of Newry were induced to take Mr. Holme's opinion on it, and that gentleman has accordingly given his opinion as follows:

"It appears to me, that the proof that flour imported is of British growth and manufacture, lies on the importer.—This case seems to come within the 6 Geo. IV. chap. 168, sec. 102, which enacts that, if any goods shall be seized for non-payment of duties, or any other cause of forfeiture, and any dispute shall arise whether the Customs, Excise, or inland duties have been paid for the same or the same have been lawfully imported, or concerning the place from whence such goods were brought, then, and in such case, the proof thereof shall lie on the owner or claimant of such goods, and not on the officer who shall seize and stop the same."

Belfast.—Three extensive failures have occurred here during the last week, one in the cotton trade for about 50,000*l.* one in the grocery business for about 8,000*l.* and another for about 70,000*l.* This last was principally connected in the negotiation of bills.—*Liverpool Paper of June 9th.*

From the Montreal Gazette, of July 16.

We copy below the opinion of the Attorney General of Upper Canada, in relation to the new Colonial Trade Bill, in which it will be perceived that he gives it as his opinion, that flour manufactured in these Provinces, from American wheat, can be exported to Britain as Colonial produce. The *Courant*, in copying his letter this morning, says, that "the Custom House of this city has decided that the flour of American wheat, though manufactured in the Canadas, cannot be considered as exempt from the duty." We beg to assure our cotemporary that he is completely in error on this head; the two gentlemen of the Customs at this port, since the receipt of the Act, have ever expressed opinions in exact conformity with the Upper Canada Crown Officer. We also know that a quantity of flour, manufactured in the Upper Province from wheat imported from the United States, has, within these few days, been shipped to Liverpool, by the Enterprize. We shall therefore, soon know how the Customs' authorities in England regard the matter, and be in possession of their decision on a most important question to the commercial interests of these Colonies.

Attorney Generals Office,
5 July, 1831.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, requesting my opinion whether American Wheat imported into this Province duty free, under the authority of an act of the British Parliament passed during the last Session, upon being manufactured into flour in this Province, would thereby lose its foreign character, and whether such flour upon exportation would be regarded as foreign or Canadian commodity, I have the honor to inform you that I am of opinion that the flour manufactured in this Province, from Wheat imported from abroad, will upon exportation be entitled to be regarded as the produce of Upper Canada.

I am also of opinion that wheat flour imported into this Province (which it may be) from the United States duty free, may be exported to to the West Indies, duty free Colonies. The object of this arrangement is obviously to favour our shipping interests, and as much as possible to give us the carrying trade. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. J. BOULTON, Att'y Gen'l.

To the Inspector General.

From the New Bedford Gazette, July 18.

Thunder tempest.—On Saturday morning about 7 o'clock, a cloud passed over this town highly charged with electric fluid. For fifteen or twenty minutes vivid flashes of lightning, succeeded almost instantaneously by "loud rattle thunder," followed each other in quick succession. In the south part of the town the barn of Mr. George Tyson was struck, and one end badly torn to pieces. Why the barn was not set on fire, is altogether unaccountable, for we understood the hay was seen after the tempest projecting from the opening where the lightning stripped off the boards.

On Clark's Point, a mile and a half from this village, a copious shower of hail descended, the stones on an average being about the size of Chesnuts, which did considerable damage to corn and vegetation. The stones as they fell froze together in masses of ice, one of which, four hours after the tempest, as large as an oyster, was presented to us by a gentleman who stated that some of the masses immediately after they formed were a foot in length.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The following article was written at our request—as we conceive it to be the duty of every one, who has in his possession a valuable secret, to let the world have the benefit of it in some way or other.

NORTHAMPTON, July 14.

Agreeably to your request, I have looked for the minutes I took several years ago of information given me by Dr. Benaiah Sanborn, an aged and respectable physician, of Sanbornton, in this State, respecting his treatment of hydrophobia, and his success.

The principal remedy was a strong decoction of *Lobelia*, given in frequent doses, till it operated as an emetic, and continued, but less frequently afterwards.

When first called, he administered, immediately, while the Lobelia was preparing, a powder, composed for an adult, of 1 grain of camphor, 1 of opium, 2 of digitalis, finely pulverized and given in molasses. Half that quantity he would give to the smallest child.

In a case in which the disease was considerably advanced, he gave the powder once in thirty minutes, three times, and afterwards once in four hours.

If I recollect rightly, Dr. Sanborn made the experiment of Lobelia, first on swine. The swine of four families, in the borders of Sandbornton and Meredith, were bitten by a mad dog. The Lobelia was given soon to the swine of three of the families, and not of the other. The animals to whom it was given all lived, and the others died of Hydrophobia.

Dr. Sanborn was called to visit a son of Esq. Mooney, of Canterbury, about nine years old, who had been bitten by a mad dog. It was the 11th day of his disease. He had become very wild, and could not drink. It was necessary to confine him, and, if I remember correctly, to pry open his mouth in order to give the medicine. What was forced into his mouth, was thrown out at his mouth and nose. Continual efforts were made with success. In about three hours he was able to sit at the table, and take tea with the family comfortably.

Dr. Sanborn was called to visit Mr. Noah Newell, of Reading, Mass, who was cured of Hydrophobia, by the same method of treatment.

It is perhaps generally known, that Lobelia is the plant which causes horses to slaver so freely in the summer and autumn. It is very common in our pastures, and often found by the sides of our roads.

Yours respectfully, JONA FRENCH.

COMMERCIAL.

The following extract of a letter, received at this Department from Vienna, contains information that may possibly be of use to the commerce of the United States, and is published with that view.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 19, 1831.

"The political affairs have been too precarious and uncertain for the merchants to direct their attention to new points of foreign commerce. It would therefore, be desirable for American citizens, to lay hold of the sea trade on our Mediterranean coast, and bring colonial produce from the West Indies and South America, for which they will find a good market at Trieste. Great quantities of cotton, coffee, and sugar were last year brought at this port, under the expectation that not only the Austrian dominions, but also many parts of Germany and Poland would supply themselves from thence.

"It would be advisable to pay some attention to improve by fine seeds some of the United States cottons, as the sale of them has been affected by the new produce of the Pacha of Egypt. His cotton was peferred to several qualities produced in the Union, and he begins to supply our wants on a larger scale than hitherto, and may eventually considerably injure this trade with the United States and the countries on the Mediterranean sea.

"It would be, also, of some interest to the United States, I conceive, to take into consideration the metallic produce of Austria—particularly the article of quicksilver, for which Idria is known to be the most productive in the world. In the beginning, I think one vessel, annually, might be tried to take it to China, and bring in return some produce from thence. The Austrian government once made the experiment, but failed in it, owing to the expensive way in which the outfit was made, and the entire want of knowledge of the China market. The manufacturers in the Austrian Empire being quite ignorant of the foreign trade, it would be necessary for the Americans to bring samples with them, by which they should give their orders. The wages being very low in the Austrian Empire, the manufacturers are enabled to compete with those of other countries with much advantage as to price, and it is only their want of knowledge of the sea trade that prevents their productions being better known."

BOSTON MARKET, July 23.

Cotton.—The demand has been very limited, and stocks have accumulated. Ordinary qualities have been sold at a decline of ¼ a ½ cent per lb. prime lots are firm.

Alabama	9½ a 10½	Sea Island	20 a 24
New-Orleans	11 a 12½	Maranham	none
Upland	8½ a 10	Surinam	15 a 16

Molasses.—In distilling qualities the transactions have been extensive, embracing over 2000 hhds. principally Havana and Matanzas at 23½ a 24 cts. and Surinam 25 a 25½, 6 months.

Lard.—There have been a few parcels of city inspection disposed of for shipment at 10c. 6m.

Sugar.—There has been a good demand for retailing sugars during the week, and prices are without much change. New-Orleans 3¾ a 4 c.; middling to good 4½ a 5½ and 5¾; 4 & 6 months.

Tobacco.—No sales of consequence have been made and the market remains quiet.

Review of the New-York Market July 23.

COTTON—Since our last report, holders have evinced more anxiety to sell, and in some instances a reduction of ¼ of a cent has been submitted to. The sales, for the last three days, comprise about 750 bales of Upland at 8 a 10 cents, including one lot inferior at at 7¾: 300 New-Orleans 10 a 11; 200 Florida 9 a 10½, including a small lot of Gin at 13½, and 150 Alabamas 9 a 11 cents—making a total for the week of 2800 bales.—Advices from Havre to 2d June, per packet ship France, state a more active business there, and as the stock was reduced to about 20,000 bales of all sorts, an advance was looked for. The Packet *Sylvanus Jenkins*, from Liverpool, was announced below last night, and will bring accounts from this port a few days later.

Import, since our last—from

New-Orleans	1500
Florida	158
Georgia	835
South-Carolina	626
North-Carolina	88
Total,	3,267 bales.

Total Import, since 1st inst. ..... 15,625 bales.
Export from 1st to 22d inst ..... 10,113 bales.

LEAD—1000 pigs New-Orleans, recently arrived have been sold from the ship, at 5¼ cents per lb., 6 mos. being an advance of ¼ of a cent.

MOLASSES.—Sales have been made of about 200 hhds. New-Orleans a, 26½ a 26¾ cents; some Porto Rico 24 cents. The demand is fair, and prices tending to an improvement.

SUGARS.—Prices continue extremely low, particularly for Muscovadoes. We notice sales of between 5 and 500 hhds. New-Orleans at 4¾ a 5¾ cents; 250 boxes White Havana, for export mostly at 10½ cents; 150 boxes Brown at 7¾ cents, and an invoice of 84 large cases and 70 bags and barrels White Brazil, taken by the refiners, at 7¾ cents, 78 hhds. New-Orleans, a little damaged, were sold by auction, yesterday, at 3¾ a 4¾ cents. cash.

TOBACCO.—We have heard of no sales of any moment. The Import has been—from New-Orleans 618 hhds.; Virginia 19 hhds.; Maryland 72 hhds. Total Import, since 1st inst. 1648 hhds.

☞NOTICE.—The Brig **PILGRIM**, capt. RICE, from Boston, is discharging cargo opposite the Custom-House. Consignees will please attend. aug. 11

BEFORE my departure for Zacatecas, Mexico, I beg leave, in my name and in that of my family, to return our sincere thanks for the generous hospitality which the citizens of New Orleans have extended to us.
aug. 11 PLACIDO BUENO.

2000 BUSHELS OATS in bags, for sale by RYON & COPELAND,
aug. 11 No. 57, New-Levee.

WANTED.—An English copying press, with fixture; one that has been in use would answer. Apply to
aug. 11 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

PARISH COURT for the parish and city of New-Orleans, August 10th 1831—Present the hon. James Pitot.—In the matter of *Thomas Lang* vs. *his creditors*—For the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors in actual custody—On reading and filing the petition in this case, It is ordered by the court that the creditors of the petitioner be and appear in open court on Monday the fifth day of September next (1831) to shew cause, of any they have or can, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted; and in the mean time all proceeding against his person and property are stayed—and it is further ordered that C. Roselius Esqr. be appointed of counsel to represent the absent creditors in the premises.

New Orleans August 10th 1831.
(Signed) JAMES PITOT, judge.

I do hereby certify the above.
aug. 11 W. T. KENNEDY, Dep. Clk.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bsig Dos Hermanos, Botta, Havana, F Tio; Schr. Robert Centre, Arnaux, Bay of Honduras, Haines & Geelues, Schr. Pearl, Reed, Rio Grande, A Hodge jr.

CLEARED ON TUESDAY.

Ship Feliciana, Gardes, Bremen, F Frey & co., Bark Henry-Grattan, Hylton, Liverpool, B Booth & co.; Brigs Joseph Sprague, Hawks, Baltimore, Harrison, Brown & co.; Commissary, Baxter, Gottenburg, A Lanfear; Schrs. Durango, Smith, New-York, L H Gale; Plough Boy, Stover, Boston, Cockayne, Watts & co.; Native, Brown, Aransas, J W Collins; Lilly, Hall, Nassau, A & J Dennistoun & co.; Paulina, Palomo, Tampico, Tuyes & co.; Paz, De la Puente, Campeachy, F Tio.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Towboat Porpoise, from S W Pass—towed to sea ships Edward Bonnaffé and James Grant, brig Fame, and schr Rosetta—brought up ship Dublin Packet, brig Pilgrim and schr. Mexicana. Nothing in sight at S W Pass at 8 p m on the 8th; brig Ajax from Mobile at the head of S W Pass.

Brig Pilgrim, Rice, from Boston, cargo to J G Stevenson; M'Carroll; E L Tracy; Whitall, Jaudon & co; Puech & Bein; Carriere & Bordazat; J A Merle & co; J Labadie; C D Jordon; Hayes & Durell; Stetson & Avery, and others.

Ship Robert Wilson, Belos, Mobile, in ballast; to J Hagan & co.

Schr. Mexicana, Fernandez, Matamoras, with $20,000 specie to J Kohn & Bordier; Lizardi brothers; and F Frey—4 pass.

Ship Dublin Packet, Macpherson, New-York; 220 bales Hay; 104 casks lime to O Aikin.

Steamer Lady-of-the-Lake, Sengtack, from Louisville, with full cargo of bale rope, bagging, tallow, oil, ginsing, wool, pig lead, soap, machinery, apples, potatoes &c. to Wm Bell, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, Foster & Hutton, Townsley, Prieur & co. Yorke, Macalester & co. W Buchanan, T Toby, Stetson & Avery, Bullitt & Shipp, W A Gasquet & co.—*Extract*, August 1st, met steamer Union at Green River; Tippecanoe at Mount Vernon, 2d, Convoy at Cumberland island; 3d, Farmer at Iron banks; Favorite at mouth of Tennessee; St. Louis at New-Madrid; Western Virginia at Plumpoint, burst her flue, 4th Lafourche at race ground engine out of order; 5th Kentuckian; and Souvenir at No 87, 8th Niagara at Widdow Grahams; Talma at Race Course; Powhatan at Fause River President at Porthicky.

MEMORANDA.

Spoken at sea—7th July, off Tortugas, brig Prudent, hence; 4th July, off Mariel, brig Comet, hence for Amsterdam; 8th, off Sand-Key, ship Groton, hence for Havre; lat. 35, long. 72½, ship Olympia, hence for Havre; 16th, lat. 37, long. 72, brig Columbus, hence for Bremen.

Up at New-York for this port, brig Attakapas, Ramsdale; ship St. Louis, Thompson, to sail on the 27th; brig Abigail, do.

Brig Delta, Parker, to sail on the 1st August, was the only vessel advertised at Boston for this port.

Hence at New-York, ship Louisiana, Jackson; ship Russell, Fosdick; brig Columbus, Smith.

Cleared from New-York for this port, ship Illinois, Sears, 25th.

Hence at Charleston, schr. Susan, Mason, 29th

Hence at Portsmouth, 21st, brig Cadmus.

Hence at Boston, brig Fair-Trader, Ross: schr. Lucy, Tisdale; brig Lowell, Reed: schr. Cull, Jordan.

Twelve vessels were loading at Havre for this port on the 2d June.

Mad. Bonnaud vs. *Thomas Lang.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 22d of August, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, a bureau, 6 chairs, a side-board, a mahogany table &c. seized in the above suit.
august 11 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

IN STORE, and for sale at No. 41, Levee street.

48 pipes and qr casks Cogswell's Canary Wine part eight years imported;
104 pipes, half pipes and qr casks Pico Madeira Wine, entitled to drawback;
2 pipes Teneriffe Wine Andrew's brand, direct importation; 22 pipes of pipes, quarter casks and kegs Madeira Wine;
43 pipes and half pipes Cognac Brandy Seignette and Dupuy's brands;
22 pipes Holland Gin Swan's and Hour Glass brands; 26 qr casks Dry and Sweet Malaga Wine; 5 puncheons Irish Whiskey;
13 kegs do. do.
5 puncheons Jam and N. Orleans Rum;
16 bbls. and hf bbls. Annizette Blanche, Cherry Brandy and Parfait Amour;
120 boxes Anguss Wine, Bitters, and assorted Cordials; 116 cases Madeira, Sherry, Malmsey, Tinto, Canary and Port Wines, 1, 2 and 3 doz each pint and quarts;
80 pipes and bbls. domestic Brandy, 1st and 4th proofs, 100 bbls. Campbell's superior Gin;
60 bbls old Monongahela Whiskey;
80 boxes Poillon's and Crommelin's Chocolate Nos. 1 and 2; 40 firkins Goshen Butter;
2 boxes Mustard, pound bottles;
90 bbls Monasey's double Ale;
40 boxes Watson's Axes, 1 and 2 doz each;
1 case Quills;
4 cases containing 250 Muskets;
11 do. Whitemore's No. 10 Cotton Cards;
5 packages Henry & Son's Shoe Blacking;
90000 Spanish and Melee Segars;
1 case Scotch Snuff pound canisters;
355 boxes & kegs Virginia manufactured Tobacco various brands, 8s. 12s, 16s & pound hemps;
430 reams Printing and Wrapping Paper;
13 cases Cap and Post Paper, and Blank Books;
9 trunks superfine Winter Clothing;
3 casks and bbls Bees Wax;
2 cas Japanned and Plain Tin Ware;
6 pairs Blacksmith's Bellows 28, 30 and 32 inches;
3 Delano's patent fire proof Iron Chests;
150 Parson's Ploughs Nos. 1, 2 and 4, red and blue;
110 packages assorted Earthern Ware;
87 do. cut, moulded, plain and painted Glass Ware; 27 casks Whale, and summer and winter strained Spermaceti Oil;
20 barrels Tanner's Oil;
10 barrels Newark Cider;
20 do. Venetian Red;
A constant and well assorted supply of Loaf Sugar on hand.
aug 11 THOMSON & GRANT.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway about a month ago an American negro named **JACKSON JACOB**; he is twenty two years of age five feet two inches high—thickset and flatnosed. Said slave eloped from Mr. Cochrane's plantation about 15 miles below Port Hicky. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge him in Baton Rouge or Natchez' jail and give information thereof either, in New Orleans Chartres street No. 54, or to Mr. Doge's Port Hickey.
august 11

ANIMAL COAL, superior in point of quality to the Northern and European coal, of a discolouring strength proportionate to its quality: for sale by wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's R. PLANAS,
july 23 Levee street, corner of St. Anne.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Thursday, 11th August, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold by order of the Court of Probates, and for account of the estate of the late Pierre Villouet.

An American negress named **ELSY**, aged about 45 years, cook.

A LOT OF GROUND situate at the corner of Bourbon and Barrack streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bourbon st. and 64 feet front on Barrack street—on said lot there is a HOUSE built of brick and covered with tile, in excellent order, situate at the corner.

Also, a small brick House situate in Barrack street, having a kitchen, fruit trees, &c. in the yard.

Terms—The negress Elsy payable in cash; and the landed property one half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, for approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment.

☞The acts of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire, Esq. notary public. july 9.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine fast sailing brig **PILGRIM**, RICE master, burthen 140 tons, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo. Apply on board opposite the Custom-house, or to
aug. 11 STETSON & AVERY.

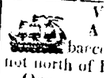
FOR RIO-GRANDE, MATAMORAS,

The fine substantial Mexican schooner **ALERTA**, Vonstavoren, master, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For remaindor of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
aug. 9 J W ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR CAMPEACHY.

The fine fast sailing French brig **FELIX LEOPOLD**, ROUX master, having part of her cargo engaged will be dispatched on or before the 13th inst. and would take from 5 a 600 bbls flour, at $1 per bbl. and 4 or 5 Passengers, if immediate application is made on board or to P. E. SORBE.
aug. 6 118, Royal st.

VESSELS WANTED.



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

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

A brig or ship (say British) to proceed to Laguna and load with logwood for Cork and a market.
aug 4 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The stanneh brig **DODGE HEA-LEY**. Ward master requires 75 a 100 bales cotton to complete her loading for freight of which or passage, having good accommodations for four persons, apply to the capt. on board, opposite Bienville street or to
THOMPSON & GRANT.
aug. 4 no. 29 levee street.

FOR BOSTON & PORTSMOUTH.

The A. 1. brig **ELVIRA**, capt. Grace, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
aug 2 Wm. G. HEWES.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale by [aug 9.] STETSON & AVERY.

INFORMATION WANTED of *James Murphy Milner*, who left the city of New-York sometime in the fall of 1829, and was last heard of in New-Orleans in February, 1830. The said James Murphy Milner is about 36 years of age, five feet four inches high, rather stout, with light brown hair and dark eyes. He is supposed to have visited Charleston, S. C. Macon and Columbus, Geo. Mobile, Alab. and New-Orleans. Any information respecting the above individual (whether living or dead,) will be thankfully received at the office of the Truth Teller, New-York.

N. B. The editor of the Bee in N. Orleans, also the editors of the papers in Columbus and Macon will please give the above a few insertions, and forward their accounts as above.

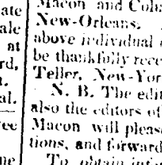
To obtain information, any reasonable expense would be cheerfully paid. aug 9.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

URSIN, a small black boy about 13 or 14 years of age—very slender for his years, has a black skin, large eyes, long eye-lids—bushy eye-brows, a great deal of down on his upper lip, remarkably active, and quick in his motions. He is characterized by his uncommon intelligence, and is known in almost every parish of the state, where he always accompanied the subscriber in his different trips. Yesterday at 4 p.m. he absconded, for the third time within something less than 3 months, at the very moment that he had been ordered to bring some medecine which he had been sent for. As this boy has within the last six days, incessantly misbehaved whenever he has been sent on an errand in spite of the indulgence with which his former conduct had been overlooked, the subscriber is induced to believe that said boy is instigated by some person, he therefore offers a liberal reward to whoever will bring him back, either to Français street No.—Marigny faubourg, Washington square, or to his plantation near Bayou Plaquemines, or lodge him in one of the parish jails of this state. If this slave be suborned, hidden or harboured, one hundred dollars reward is hereby offered to whoever will enable the subscriber to bring the delinquent to punishment.

Captains of steam boats are requested to institute the most vigorous search on board of their respective boats, at the moment of starting, for said boy, too well known to the crews and waiters of said steamboats, possesses the facility, more than any other, of evading the vigilance of Captains.
aug. 9 CUVILLIER.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.



RANAWAY from the subscriber's, on the 1st of this month, a young mulatto girl named **CAROLINE**, a hair dresser, about 16 years of age, and 5 feet in height, French measure. She is always neatly dressed, and speaks the French somewhat, she is a creole of the country. Five dollars reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to her owner, or take her to jail. Persons harbouring said slave, or assisting in her evasion will be prosecuted according to law.
aug. 9 B COQUET.

PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that I have taken into partnership my brother, Lubin Garnier, and that from and after the 1st of August, 1831, our commercial affairs will be conducted under the firm of J. & L. Garnier.
aug 2 JOHN GARNIER.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

NOTICE—is hereby give to Builders that the plan of buildings to be erected for the vestry of the Cathedral of St. Louis, is now left at Mr. J. Pilié, City Surveyor's office. He will give any information required by builders on the subject.

Such as would be willing, after taking cognizance of the plan, to enter into a contract for the erection of said buidings, are requested to send in written propositions to the board of church wardens, by the 1st September next.

By order of the President
CHS. BOLOT,
aug. 4 Secretary