# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 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. PROT resigned.

An election for an Alderman of the 4th ward—the place being vacant by the resignation of A. PROT Esqre. is to take place on Monday next. A. CANON and A. DUCROS Esqres. are candidates for the office. Both are noted for zeal, firmness and ability: we feel an intimate conviction, whichever of the two candidates may be elected, that the interests of the 4th ward will be powerfully represented.

Lord Aberdeen, followed up by His Grace, the Duke of Wellington, has opened a regular war against the ministry, and enquire] into the demolition of the Belgian fortresses sanctioned by the London Conference and their protocol of the 17th of April last. He has, in a merciless infusion of mock wisdom, attempted to prove that the eversion of the fortresses puts the interests and honour of Great-Britain at stake; while his *Grace* of Wellington maintains that the safety of Europe is jeopardized in behalf of France, who had no concurrence in the erection of the fortifications. *No concurrence?* In a positive manner, we grant his *Grace*; but in a negative manner, we cannot admit his lordship's assertion. Much idle prattle, and heroic sentiment, have been expended on the uncounted sums and generous blood lavished by the nation in the erection of the northern bulwarks. But those immense treasures thrown in the scale to bear down the just demand of France, were they drawn wholly from the Exchequer of England? Did his lordship forget that Russia, Prussia and Austria contributed their share of the *opima spolia* of France towards the raising of those bulwarks? Does not the application of the contigents of those powers, wrung from the reluctant hand of prostrate France, and expended in building monuments of her fall from her high estate, amount to an indirect, shameful concurrence on her part? Not the honour of England—not the safety of Europe;—but the *military glory* of his lordship is at stake. Those fortifications are landmarks of fame on the path of the *hero*. *Hinc lachrymæ*; hence the querimonious cant—hence the unseasonable lugging in of England's honour, France's ambition and Europe's peace. But let the "stricken deer" go: those insulting battlements must fall before the trumpet-blast of freedom and the influence of more liberal principles than those, which decided the fate of France at the memorable epoch of 1815.

*To the Editor of the* BEE.

THE NEW AND GREAT EXCHANGE.

"*Castle building.*"—OLD POETS.

Having had, like many of the world, an opportunity of seeing that well executed draft of an Exchange, made by a young gentleman from Prussia, Mr. Zemple, and which is now in Messrs. E. Johns & Co's store, and after giving to it, with others, the applause which it merits for the elegance of design, its extent and its practicable utility, I felt bound to make an examination of the designs of the public respecting it, or its cause. Therefore in my writings concerning the Exchange, you will please to bear in mind, that the excellent and ingenious draft, is not to be linked with the confused and speculating notions on the building.

Being somewhat of a castle-builder myself, I run with monstrous acridity to any and all subjects that bear an approach to my own passion. Though I have thought myself a master in the art, yet I confess that I am in the rear of the upper-fauxbourgians in the theory of the science of speculative castle-building. In unfolding my thoughts and discoveries, on this subject, they shall be classed into two orders or sets: 1st, the *modesty* of the plan makers—2d, their manner.

It appears that on the south west corner of Canal street there is a large unoccupied square of ground, upon which some modern geniuses design to erect an Exchange. The intrinsic necessity of an Exchange to commerce I never could understand. But it is not that an Exchange would benefit *commerce, but that it would* benefit themselves. There are two claimants to this lot. The city of New-Orleans and the United States government; and it is very valuable, not worth less than one half million of dollars.

Having thus two claimants, and being thus salvable, a common citizen would think, even were the title clear, that the expense of its purchase would be extreme. But this difficulty is got over in a style the *most modest* that ever was imagined. Supposing the city to be the sole owners, one would think that a half-million of dollars would much benefit them in paying their *debts*; but the gentlemen say: give us—bestow upon us your title to this valuable property. And why? Is it that it will benefit the Corporation funds or the city generally? Oh no, not at all;—but this is the reason: it will benefit a few land owners, and keep up the speculators' price of lots in the fauxbourgs.

Being then for private interest solely, is it not most assuredly, the very *acme of modesty* to request the bankrupt Corporation of New-Orleans to bestow a half million of dollars upon those who are already now *enormously* wealthy? Therein consists the *modesty* of this castle-building. But, sir, the ingenuity of it is equally exquisite. We all know that Dennis Prieur is not one of the *wisest* magistrates in office. Whatever may be our political objections, I think he is no trickster. But this *modest* demand is *ingenious* so far as it anticipates that one unyielding may or will truckle to a band of citizens resign a title to most valuable property merely because that property would in the sale be most valuable. Surely if Dennis Prieur does so, we can not say with Solomon, "there is nothing new under the sun."

The *modesty* and ingenuity of the castle-building scheme being given, the *manner* is to be shown: The upper-fauxbourgians have attempted to ridicule the plans and exertions of those in the lower part of the city: "Those who live in glass houses should not cast stones."

Notwithstanding Mr. Zemple has pointed out how various rooms of the Exchange could be rented, the ingenious castle builders have suggested the following designs, which I am sure are *vive libertatim and orthodox*.

1st. That the she blacks who sell coffee on the levee, in the morning, and offer rice and gumbo dinners to draymen and vagrant philosophers, that those commercial persons are to occupy prominent rooms in the intended Exchange.

2d. That the selling of oysters is to be entirely done away with on the Levee, and suitable rooms are to be let out to the oyster sellers.

3d. That in consequence of the want of chickens in the summer season, and that there is no place where *new laid eggs* are sold, the upper fauxb ourg, that numerous race of citizens of the trafficless in those articles, a machine hath been or are to be established therein.

4th. That as such fowling was destined, because the Kentucky wags obliged to go to the ground, it is now determined to shoot that [illegible] story the sixth plan. Squaring on an [illegible] every Sunday afternoon. After mariners' church service.

5th. That during the time the saints and Psalm singers of the mariners church are going through their pious noise, there will be a rear guarding—vocal performance by all the little negro mason boys, who now carry brick and mortar and sing each day—so that commerce, religion and the march of intellect may be combined.

6th. That as the filling up such a large space of ground, with buildings, will deprive many of the open and healthy air and earth to sleep on and on; it is therefore determined that all persons, sleeping in streets, vacant lots or elsewhere, be invited to take lodgings at the Castle building Exchange *gratis*.

The 7, 8, 9 and 10th. regulations may be deferred to some more convenient period. But the 11th prescribes the use of a telegraph. That a set of would-be-wits, are to be employed in attending to it. 1st to know the extent and weight of their own brains: 2d to report progress upon the canal to be cut through trees and swamps: 3d to have a close eye on the Legislature on the banking powers: 4th to ascertain if a Cotton Press ought not to be built above to counteract the one in the lower fauxbourg, and the 5th will be to make baboon faces, and harlequin contortions, to amuse the wild natives.

12th This is the last purpose, and embraces various schemes, one is to get the psalm singers to remove from the mariners' church. Another is to petition Gen. Jackson to make a present of the Custom house lot and buildings to them, as a reward of their modesty and smartness, and the last is to locate a gang of lot brokers, and sellers who will sell land in the upper fauxbourg to half a dozen of different people each day, who will keep up the fictitious price of property, who will lead an unjust speculating design, and who impoverishing the buyers will at the *same time enrich themselves*.

Thus, sir, my views and discoveries on the subject of the Castle building Exchange are given; on another occasion I may enter more fully in the whole subject.

JOSEPH SNOOKES Jr.

*Another Imposition*—The marriage of A. *Miltenberger to Miss Bishop*, as published in the Gazette of last Wednesday, was another imposition. There is little doubt but they were both sent by the same *gentleman*. Mr. Miltenberger informs us that he has been only three days in town from New-Orleans, and has no present design of committing matrimony.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*]

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) August 29.

*Remarkable Suicide.*—A report of the Coroner and Jury of Inquest, in this morning's *Gazette*, informs us of the death, by suicide, of Mr. *Jacques Philip Puglia*, an Italian by birth, but for many years a resident of the United-States and of this city. Mr. *Puglia* was a reduced gentleman, of fine attainments, and, it is said, of a mind, naturally strong, active and penetrating.

He had sustained life, and little more, in our city, by teaching the modern languages to a few scholars: *but increasing years and necessities*, and the difficulty of making the means meet out the ends of life, determined him, deliberately, to commit the rash act, which makes him a felon in the consideration of the law, and subtracts largely from the merits of a life, said otherwise to have been of the most exemplary character. Some recent disappointments, in not obtaining *a situation in a literary institution*, for which he had applied, precipitated a resolution, in the previous and frequent consideration of which, he had freely and openly indulged. Accordingly, on Friday last, with a musket loaded with shot, he laid himself down, and by a string wrapped round his finger, connected with the trigger, he shot himself through the head, and immediately expired.

Prior to this act, and with a coolness utterly at variance, with the sanity, or, as he probably considered it, the philosophy of the deed, he wrote letters to sundry persons, detailing his reasons for its commission, and speaking of it as indifferently as of the most common occurrence. These reasons are such as we have *substantially described them, and, however in*sufficient under the estimate of a truly moral standard, to prove a warrant for suicide, were no doubt sufficiently satisfactory to his mind, for that purpose. His will, which we have read and which for the absence of some essential formalities, is valueless, after briefly stating, in clear and precise language, his determination—describes his possessions as contained in a single trunk, the measure of which is given. This trunk he values at $2100. It is stated to contain the manuscripts and correspondence of Mr. P. and he especially enumerates among these, an Epic, in the Portuguese language, which he says, in one part, by a singular accommodation of the material to the matter, affords a precise description of Philadelphia, in which city, he lived for many years.

This trunk, unopened, is to be exposed for sale for a certain period of time, and if disposed of, must bring the valuation of $2100 laid upon it; which sum thus realized, he divides into three equal parts, bequeathing them, one to the Poor House, the other two parts to individual friends. In the event of their finding no purchaser, they are, unopened, to be destroyed by fire.

His body he requires to be buried in the plainest manner, in a grave eight feet deep, without any designation by "*stone or stone*" of the spot, and at *midnight*; all of which requisitions, we believe, were punctually complied with.

Mr. PUGLIA, we have been informed, was an active agitator, many years since, at the Court of Old Spain, and from his talents, which are said to have been of no humble description, exercised against the Government, he became *peculiarly obnoxious*, and was *compelled to fly* to our country—a price having been set upon his head. Here, he became a kind of Secretary, probably for the purposes of translation, to Mr. JEFFERSON, and a formal demand of his person, is said to have been made upon the administration, by the Court of Spain. It is supposed, that, among the contents of the trunk, upon which he has put this valuation, there will be found some of the secret history of, and proceedings in relation to the Spanish government; the possession of which rendered him so obnoxious in that quarter. Conversations are remembered, by his acquaintance, in which this conjecture finds confirmation.

*From the Lexington Observer, August 26.*

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A murder was committed last week in Clarke county, on the person of Captain JAMES PACE, keeper of the half-way Tavern between Winchester and Mountsterling, which for atrocity, has scarcely ever found a parallel in this country.

The facts so far as we have been able to learn them are these:—For some time prior to the murder a misunderstanding had existed between Capt. Pace and his wife, owing to a evil or supposed intimacy between the latter and a young man by the name of *Orair*, who kept a store near Capt. P's. Mrs. Pace, on one occasion left her husband; and went to the house of her father, (*Mr. John Ramsay*,) who lives in the neighborhood.— A reconciliation, however, took place, and Mrs Pace returned home. Still Capt. Pace was not satisfied with her conduct and her continued intimacy with Orair. Another quarrel was the consequence upon a brother of Mrs. Pace interfering and threatening to kill Pace.

Such were the circumstances, as related to us, up to the day preceding the murder. On that day Mrs. Pace removed the bed on which she and her husband slept, into a room more expensive than the one in which they had previously slept. When they retired, the husband was prevailed upon to occupy the back part of the bed, contrary to his custom, his wife alleging that she was afraid to sleep next to the window, there being a pane of glass broken out of it. About 11 o'clock at night, Capt. Pace was wakened by a stab in his side just below the short ribs, and immediately observed "I'm shot." He lived about twenty four hours. We understand he gave it as his opinion that his wife was accessory to his murder.

*Colombia.*—Advices from Bogota to the 21st July, state that strong efforts had been made by the British interest to restore the law of 1826, and prevent the operation of the decree annulling the operation of the exclusive system in favor of Great Britain. In the article of flour, the present duty is only three dollars per barrel. It was formerly eight. It appears from a note addressed by the American Minister to the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the approbation of the usurping pretensions of the Bolivian faction, *formerly expressed by our* government, has been abandoned, and that the legitimacy of the Vice President, now exercising his constitutional function, is recognised by Mr. Moore and General Jackson.

We were informed many days ago, that the wife of Carrara, who is conversant with the whole history of the robbery of the jewels of the Princess of Orange, if not one of its principal actors, after the arrest of Carrara, left this city with a man named John Roundage, for Philadelphia, under the names of "Mr. Robert and lady," and sailed on the 20th August from that city in the ship Monongahela, for Liverpool—in consequence, one of our Police officers, embarked on board the Silvanus Jenkins, which sailed from this port for Liverpool on 24th August, and hopes are entertained by our authorities, that he will be in Liverpool when the Philadelphia packet arrives, or at all events, he will be able to *arrest Carrara's wife in England.*—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

## POLAND.

PARIS, august 1st.

We are still ignorant of the details of the Poles announced by the King at the review to day. A letter from Metz of the 27th states that a courier arrived from Frankfort had brought the news of a battle where the Poles had taken 80 cannon, made 15,000 prisoners, and cut off a corps of the Russian army from the rest of the army. This advantage has been due without doubt, in part to General Chrzanowski, who commanded upon the right bank, having at his head the corps of General Rudiger, and who had already operated with success on the day of the 13th. At that time the principal army commanded by Marshal Paskewitsch, which was upon the left bank of the Vistula, was cut off from the Prussian frontiers by the movement of Chrzanowski, who has thrown a considerable corps of troops on the side of Modlin. That manœuvre had become necessary by the revolting partiality of the Prussian government, which passed to the Russian arms and ammunition, whilst it stopped all convoys destined for the Poles. The defeat of one of these two corps commanded by Rudiger and Paskewitsch, would cause to fail all the plans of the new General in Chief, which consisted in taking Warsaw in front and behind a plan well conceived, which would render useless the formidable entrenchments raised at Praga, and would have brought about the surrender of the city by preventing it from provisioning itself upon the left bank, whence it drew all its subsistence.—*Le Temps*

## FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27th.

The speech from the throne has produced salutary effects on the public mind. It was only the day before its delivery that the paragraph respecting Portugal was introduced on the arrival of the telegraphic dispatch from the coast. It is rumoured here that Prince Talleyrand has recommended to the government to yield the mutual right of search to England in order to prevent the traffic in the slave trade. Some difficulties have arisen already on the subject of the demolition of the frontier fortresses in Belgium, and a distinction is said to be taken between the works of which the Duke of Wellington was for some time made the annual *inspector*, and those of much older date, some of them in the same fortresses executed in the time of Louis XIV. There is little prospect at this moment of the general disarmament hoped for in the King's speech, and Marshal Soult still continues his martial preparation. The enlistments continue, and the exercise in all kinds of arms is carried on daily with astonishing celerity; but military men say that it will require another year at least to place the French army on its wonted footing in the scale of Europe. The Russians are advancing in great force, and very gloomy apprehensions are felt here for the fate of Poland; and it is this day said that the government have reason to believe that Holland will be brought to submit her claims on the Belgic controversy to the revised decision of the powers engaged in the London conference. There has been a serious Carlist disturbance in Montpellier. Government have sent orders to act with the utmost and most summary severity. The Duchess of Berry has informed several of her partisans that she is only gone to Naples to raise money for executing her schemes. They will be rendered abortive. Count Matuschewitz will succeed the late Count Alopeus as Russian minister in Berlin.—(Abridged from the private correspondence of the *Times*)

## ENGLAND.

*From the Saturday's Times.*

LONDON July 30.

How often have we been forced to remind the minister that he has all England at his back! And how deplorable will it be if the people of England, instead of being content to follow the King's minister, shall find themselves compelled to take the advance of him! There was nothing more true than the statement which we gave a few weeks ago of the perfect organization which reigned, and still exist throughout what may be justly called the *insurgent* force of the boroughmongers. The head-quarters may have been transferred from Buckingham house, Pall-mall, and the oligarch standard *planted* on some less elevated station, but the committee still exists and acts. The morning plot is developed by the evening's execution; the 14 members of the committee, with Sir R. Peel for the chairman, the 14 squads of nightly combatants, each instructed by its own drill-serjeant from the committee who is responsible for the muster, and for the manœuvres of his men:—all these preparatives bespeak an organization as complete as that of our old friends the United Irishmen, and for a purpose almost as praiseworthy as theirs. To the committee belongs the task of fixing on topics for the night's performance,—what point of the bill shall be carped at, and by whom—when matters shall be pushed to a division, on what ground, and so forth. We wish it could be confidently added, that the government is equally well equipped, in any thing but numbers, for the contest. It must, however, be confessed that Lord Althorp's unfortunate, though possibly very amiable, habit of following the shrewd old heads on the opposite bench to *soap* him by swelling his lordship's candour, his good temper, his liberality, &c. appears more than once to have distracted his lordship's attention *from the one thing needful*—"the bill, and nothing but the bill." The country witnesses with contempt these combings down across the table; should it find them invariably followed by a grant of *some further delay*, contempt would be swallowed up in indignation. We are satisfied that the best friends of the administration look with despair at these *complaisancies of the leader of the House of Commons*, whose own good sense and uprightness should teach him that whatever concession he makes is at the *expense of the people*, who watch with jealousy such inroads on their right.

To be defeated fairly was bad enough, but to be duped is insupportable. Two hours—how precious hours—were spent at the beginning last night in telling about the right or wrong of adjourning over to Tuesday: after the evening had passed, business moved with accelerated velocity; and we with great pleasure have to record, that not only 11 more boroughs are disposed of, but that Lord Althorp, after a long and gentling badgering, firmly adhered to his resolution to have a Saturday sitting. In truth, the noble lord is proof against the assaults of abuse and violence: were he so, he will be equally proof against the insidious attacks of soft speeches and delusive praises. The enemies of the bill are evidently skilled in both kinds of warriors.

In permitting the attack of the French on Portuguese shipping and the entry of the French fleet into the Tagus our government appears to *be entirely free from blame. Our treaties with* Portugal do not bind us to protect the Portuguese government against the consequences of its own injustice or insults to a third power. We who lately had to send a squadron to the Tagus to vindicate our own honour, and to redress our own wrongs, had such a specimen of the obstinacy of the Portuguese despot, and of his insensibility to every thing but force, as well might deter us from attempting the character of mediators, and lend us to approve of those who followed our example. How could the British government, which had to threaten the bombardment of Lisbon as its ultimate means of obtaining justice, make its diplomacy succeed in favour of France, without a similar exhibition of *cannon law*? The alleged insignificance of the wrongs of which France had to complain gave us no right to interfere. Our neighbours are best judges of their own honour, or their own interests: and, unless by the mutual consent of the parties, our *intervention would be an im*pertinence. Whether French subjects were aggrieved and outraged through the medium of a judicial sentence, or by an arbitrary act of authority we had no mission to inquire; and France was only following our example in procuring, by the force of its navy, the reversal of an infamous judgment, in a country where the verdict of a court, on political offences, is generally nothing but the expressed vengeance of the reigning despot. Much has been said of our ancient alliance with Portugal, and the duties of continued beneficence and protection which our treaties with that country impose. The antiquity and utility of that alliance we are not disposed to deny or to gainsay: but we are afraid that the words are often employed where they have no meaning, and that, in forgetfulness of history, people apply to one period circumstances which exist only in another. If our connexion with Portugal was ancient and close, for what object was it commenced and maintained? Why was it so long? In the first place, it was useful to England as a counterpoise to the influence of France over Spain, when the Bourbon reigned on both sides of the Pyrenees. In the second place, it gave access to the markets of Brazil for our commodities when Portugal, in the strictness of colonial tyranny, held the keys of that *immense region*. In the third place, when our absurd persecution of the Irish Catholics inspired just fears of a Catholic rebellion, it was advantageous to maintain our friendship with a country from which a hostile expedition could most easily reach the Irish shores. For none of these purposes are we now required to cultivate the alliance of Portugal; and if we were, we need labour under no apprehension that the friendship and trade of the Portuguese people will be transferred from us to the French because we shew no peculiar taste for the attachment and gratitude of the Portuguese usurper. Our alliance did not continue with the Philips of Spain so long as they ruled in Portugal: our alliance would not have continued with Buonaparte's Generals if they had come in place of the Braganza family: and we see no reason to believe that if Donna Maria were established on the throne to-morrow, our intercourse with Portugal would be less frequent and profitable than under her uncle. The visit of the French fleet to the Tagus cannot in the nature of things alter our relations with Portugal, which are independent of the sneers or frowns bestowed by Don Miguel upon other powers. France can offer no commercial advantages to his subjects, whatever ascendancy a fear of her power might gain over the silly despot himself. Frenchmen do not drink port wine, and do not require Portuguese fruit; and though they could supply broad cloth in abundance, they could get nothing else to exchange for the products of their looms. Let us, then, suppress our fears about being supplanted in the markets of Portugal, even though Don Miguel should, after his severe ordubbing, take a fancy for an alliance with the citizen King.

*London Times.*

We have already stated that the Lords of the Privy Council had sent Down to Port Glasgow, to inquire into the cases of cholera morbus which were reported to have occured there. That gentleman has addressed a letter upon the subject to Mr. Greville, the clerk of the Council, dated Port Glasgow, July 27, of which the following is an extract. It is with great pleasure we find that it negatives the alarming reports which have been prevelent upon the subjet.

"All the individuals who had been attacked with cholera are now recovered, and have returned to their usual occupation with the exception of five, who are still in a convalescent state. Those I visited in the course of the evening yesterday; and from the information of the convalescents themselves, as well as from the notes of the cases taken by Dr. Marshall at the time, I can have no hesitation in stating it to be my decided opinion, that *all* the cases of cholera which have come under that gentleman's observation here, have been cases of common cholera morbus of this country, and which is always more or less prevalent about this season of the year, and that the opinion of their having originated in contagion imported into this country from Russia, or that they are in their own nature contagious, is wholly groundless."

MARRIED.—At Mobile on Saturday evening, Sept. 17th 1831, by the Rev. Jonathan B. Alcorn; Mr. Jos. CURTIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss FREDERICA MARIA RODRIGUEZ, youngest daughter of the late Go salvo Rodrigues and late Governor of Pernambuco.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh Flour being this day $6 00 per barrel; according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week (*which commences on Monday*) 42 ounces of bread for a bit. sept. 24

BANK NOTE LOST.—Lost by a father of a family, who is not in easy circumstances. One hundred Dollars in one bank note. A reward of one-fourth, or one half of the amount, if required, will be given to whoever will bring it to the office of the *Courier*, No. 80 Chartres street. sept. 24.

DANCING SCHOOL.

No. 28, cor. DOUR-STREET.

MR. E. BELTUS has the honor to inform the public, that his Dancing School will be re-opened on the 3d of October next. The Classes will assemble in the mornings, from 6 to 9 o'clock; and in the evenings, from 6 till ten. He will, if required, give private lessons to those who wish instruction at their domiciles. sept 24.

LEECHES.—Gotts five Leeches, lately received and for sale by

J. MICHINARD.

sept 24 corner of Conde and St. Philip sts

DEMIJOHNS.—200 new landing from the ship James M., for sale by

J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

sept 24 80 Bienville street.


# Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Brilliant, Marshall, Cowe, J. Mager; Brig Miss Q. Adams, Tyer, Charleston, G. Bedford.

CLEARED ON THURSDAY.

Packet ship Louisiana, Jackson, New-York, Wilder & Hazard; Brigs Francisco, Chamorro, Havana, J W Zacharie & co.; Abigail, Day, Philadelphia, J Magers; General Victoria, Bradley, Port-au-Prince, J W Zacharie.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Gleaner, Griffin, from Alexandria—with 23 bales cotton, 1 scale, beam &c. to John Linton, $16,000, a horse to M Barnet jr & co sundries to Dr. Davidson, 8 coops fowls to F Glaudon.—Passengers: Messrs. Barnet, Davidson, Chrisbrough, Norris Beckett, Gebeux, Gerott, Glaudon, Waters, Dr. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Johnston, and other passengers.

ARRIVED ON THURSDAY.

Steamer Pocahontas, Hubbell, from the Passes, having towed to sea ships Humphrey and Flavius. Brought up from Grande-Prairie ship James M. Nothing in sight off the Pass, or in the river.

Ship James M, Carmuck, Hamburgh.

Schr. John Hope, M'Donald, with cotton from the wreck of brig Dodge Healy.

Steamer Huntress, Myers, from sea, with brig Effort and schr. John Hope; also a quantity of cotton from the brig Dodge Healy. Nothing in sight at either Pass: passed at Fort Jackson, *ship* James M. *from Hamburg*

Steamer Cotton Plant, Laurent, Bayou Sarah, with 80 bales cotton, 7 hhds sugar, 12 do molasses, &c. to sundries.—35 passengers.

Steamer Cleopatra, Rutter, Louisville, with pimento, bagging, rope, oil, whiskey, cotton, potatoes, apples, chickens, sheep, &c. to owners on board; White & co; J G Stevenson; J Lallande; J R Pulley, W L Robeson; R Layton; J Linton—10 tons freight; 19 cabin and 21 deck passengers.

Steamer Huron, Walker, from Louisville—with bagging, rope flour, whiskey, potatoes, sheep chickens, &c. to Townsley, Prieur & co; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; S D Walker—11 cabin & 12 deck pass.



LOTTERY.

THE lottery of two splendid gift eagle card TABLES will be drawn on Saturday next the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, at the store, Chartres street, No. 158, between Toulouse and St. Louis. The undersigned invites all persons interested to be present at the drawing.

sept 24 JHN. ROUSSEAU.

NOTICE.

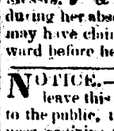
DR. A. L. PLOUGH, *Surgeon-Dentist*, informs the public that he has removed to Mrs. Fox's boarding-house, No. 49, Chartres-street, for a few weeks, after which he hopes to find a house for a permanent residence.

sept 24

ASTRAY.—A pied *HORSE* was found in the night of 22d inst. saddled and bridled; full mane, blazed forehead; branded N on the left thigh, and G on the left shoulder. The saddle bears the maker's name, *Smith, Hubbard & Co.* The owner will please call, prove property and pay expenses. Apply to Philippe Chéron, *alias* Mistral, Victoire street, No. 13, Annaigny faubourg. sept 24

STRAYS.

THE public are hereby informed that there are now on the plantation of Mr. Ludger Fortier, the following animals, viz:



A white *MULE*, branded on both thighs with Spanish marks.

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

A white *MARE*, with a star on the forehead, branded E C on the left thigh and C H on the right.

A black *MARE*, one of her hind feet white, no brand.

The owners of the above animals are requested to claim them and pay for the pasture and printing expenses; and if after eight days from the last publication of this advertisement, to wit, on the 14th of October, they are not claimed, they will on said day at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises be sold agreeably to law.

Parish of Jefferson, September 20, 1831.

sept. 24 G DE CHAPELLES, syndic.

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.

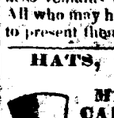
sept 22 DR. A. L. PLOUGH.

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. MARCHE 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

HATS, PUMPS, SHOES, &c.

89 *Levee street.*



MALCOM M'CALLUM is receiving by the packet ship Dewit Clinton, a fresh assortment of HATS, Shoes, and Pumps, suitable for the season. sept 22

NEW BOOKS.—Family Library 23 vol. History of Poland: Iavaldi's oracle; Xenophon 2 vol.; Massillgers plays 3 vol.; Domestic Duties; Moore's Byron 2 vol.; Cyril Thornton 2 vol.; Dutch man's fireside 2 vol.; Young Duke 2 vol.; Pelham 2 vol.; The Disowned 2 vol; Desgenais; 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.

RECEIVED by brig Treaty, from Philadelphia, 80 cases men's hats, assorted in quality, for sale by

sept 20 SAM. C. BELL.

LANDING from ship Chester, carts, drays, wheels and wheelbarrows, for sale by

sept 20 SAM. C. BELL.

NOTICE.—Spanish, Mexicans, & Colombians Doubloons, for sale by

VICTOR DELACOVA.

sept 20 45 St. Louis st.

COFFEE & CIGARS.—80 bbls and 100 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.

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, on the corner of Prytaneé and Erato streets. Said house is 66 feet long and 22 wide, and is distributed into four apartments, 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



THIS DAY.

NATCHITOCHES

CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

16TH CLASS FOR 1831,

*The drawing will take place on Saturday 24th of September* 1831.

| PRIZES. | DOLLARS. | | DOLLARS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of | 10,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 1 of | 3,000 | is | 3,000 |
| 1 of | 1,500 | is | 1,500 |
| 1 of | 1,000 | is | 1,000 |
| 1 of | 800 | is | 800 |
| 1 of | 623 | is | 623 |
| 6 of | 500 | are | 3,000 |
| 6 of | 300 | | 1,800 |
| 6 of | 200 | | 1,200 |
| 156 of | 50 | | 7,800 |
| 156 of | 20 | | 3,180 |
| 624 of | 8 | | 4,992 |
| 7800 of | 4 | | 31,200 |

*PRICE OF TICKETS:*

Whole Tickets..... $4 00
Halves..... 2 00
Quarters..... 1 00

☞ Whole packages to draw at least $16 halves and quarters in proportion.

J. B. FAGET, *Manager*,

sept 24 No. 119, Chartres street.

*FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.*

The fine fast sailing ship JAMES M., burthen 304 tons, will be in readiness to receive cargo in a few days. For terms apply to J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

sept 24 80, Bienville street.

*PARA TAMPICO,*



La goleta mejicana PAULINA, su capitan RAMON PALOMO, sa drá 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 inst. 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 25th instant, apply on board, or to

sept 20 J. MAGER.

*FOR CHARLESTON.*



4 or 500 barrels could be taken on freight, to complete the lading of a fine ship, if application is made immediately to

J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

*FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.*



The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig GENERAL VICTORIA, BRADLEY 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.

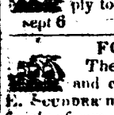
*PASSAGE FOR MARSEILLES.*



The French ship L'AIMABLE CREOLE, captain GIRARD, 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. SAUNDERS 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

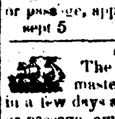
sept. 1 STETSON & AVERY.

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 cafe-chosse 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 Gomez. Apply at the premises. sept 17

1000 barrels of good superfine FLOUR, to sale at

SUAREZ & Co's,

sept 17 No. 3, Poydras street.

OLD BORDEAUX CLARET.—For sale by J. MAGER.

sept 15 21 St. Louis st.

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

sept 13 STETSON & AVERY.

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

sept 13. STETSON & AVERY.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.—A French Gardener lately arrived in this city, wishes to obtain a situation in the country. Apply at Mr. Guillaume. aug 4

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale by (illegible) STETSON & AVERY.