

On the arrival last night of the David Cannon, capt. Cain, from Liverpool, where she sailed on the 12th of August, we were put in possession of the Liverpool Courier of the 10th of August. The news is of the highest importance. The suspension of arms of November, 1830, has been broken; the Dutch have renewed hostilities against Belgium, and a French army marched on the frontiers to protect the independence of the newly erected kingdom. The scene of action is about Ghent and Antwerp. The lateness of the hour allows us the giving of a few extracts only.

Upon an enquiry made through the Liverpool office, when the increased duty on cotton will take effect, Mr. Hume, of the Board of Trade, expressed his belief that the bill will be carried into effect so soon as it is received in the city. He said that cotton, on which the duty has been put, will not be subject to any new duty, even though it shall be bringing in bonded warehouses when the bill shall have passed.

The Mobile mail brought New-York dates of the 14th, and Charleston of the 20th. There has been no foreign arrival at the North; and the local intelligence is of no very interesting description.

A petition, we are informed, is circulating among our citizens, praying the governor to take proper measures to prevent the introduction of slaves in the state.

Since the fatal summer of 1822 the health of the city has never been more perfect than it is at the present season. We have had but one solitary case of yellow fever, and with that the epidemic has disappeared. Strangers in the city are perfectly secure; our friends abroad should not, however, be too heavy in their return—the epidemic which devastated our city in that year did not appear until, it may be remembered, the month of October.

Ingenious way of defrauding the Customs.—A new species of import has come to our knowledge, which, if tolerated, threatens ruin to the sugar-growers of this State. It is a kind of syrup, which has not been sufficiently boiled to granulate, but contains more than two thirds of sugar. One gallon of this syrup, from actual experiment, yields from eight to nine pounds of sugar. It is therefore, such an importation being allowed, it is evident that the sugar-refiners, not the planters, will furnish us with sugar—the latter being unable to stand so formidable a competition. A recently imported cargo of this commodity has been seized by our collector, and we impatiently await the award of the Court on this subject, which materially affects the interests of our State. If the seizure be not confirmed, the duty on sugar is illusory, inasmuch as that obtained from the syrup pays something less than half a cent, instead of four cents imposed by the tariff. There is little doubt but that a great quantity of this article has been introduced in the United States; and to attribute this to the depreciation of our sugar in the Northern ports, is not an unreasonable supposition.

The schr. Durango, captain Smith, which sailed from this place, arrived at Philadelphia on the 14th inst., after having suffered in the gale of last month. On the 26, long 87, she experienced another very heavy gale, lost her stern boat, &c. August 20th, saw a ship with white and black streak, which had lost her mizen mast, lat. 27 1/2, long. 85 1/2.

Cadiz a free port.—Captain Bosworth, of the ship Alfred, which arrived lately at New-York, informs that before he left Cadiz it was expected that it would be made a free port; but according to a late order of the King, commerce is to remain on the present footing until his Majesty shall otherwise determine. On the receipt of this news, there was an illumination, the balconies were decorated and a general rejoicing took place.

The French corvette Cerès, Cosmar commandr, arrived at Pensacola on the 24th inst., from Vera-Cruz, whence she sailed on the 29th Sept.—all well on board. She reports that all was tranquil at the time of her departure.

We receive the following letter from Mr. A. Theodore.

To the Editor of the Bee. Sir,—I acknowledge your kindness in inserting a letter which I wrote to you in the Herald, and in apprising the public, in your last number, of my arrival in this city, adding that it is my intention to execute an aërostatic ascension, in which I purpose to make an experiment of a machine calculated to give direction to balloons. The sentiments, which I have expressed in that letter, are really those which are inspired by the known liberality of the inhabitants of this country. The favorable reception which I have met with, from the authorities, and the friendship of the most distinguished citizens, have convinced me, my arrival that the city of New Orleans yields to none of the most famed in point of philanthropy, hospitality and generosity. I shall have the honour of informing the public through your paper, of the period when I shall perform my 6th aërostatic ascent, and of the price and mode of subscription, which I shall so arrange as to satisfy the public generally. I am, Sir &c. &c. ADOLPHE THEODORE.

Good News for Sugar Planters.—Letters from Philadelphia of the 14th instant, received by this day's mail, announce that Louisiana sugar which sold for 5 and 5 1/2 cents, had all at once risen to 6 and afterwards to 7 and 7 1/2 cents; that a further advance was expected. Courier.

A letter to the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) Antigua on the 15th inst. The Governor will remit the duties on all "American articles" imported into that Island, in consequence of the destitute state in which the late storm has left the island.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Holland at War with Belgium.—French Army 50,000 strong marching against the Dutch.—Commencement of hostilities between the Dutch and Belgians!!!

LONDON, August 8th. In the house of commons on the 6th of August, Sir R. WYVILL said, after what he had heard, it was scarcely to be expected that should avoid going into the matter, on the subject of Belgium's affairs. He thought the king of Holland had been harshly treated. That this matter, standing, as it were, on the eve of war, was of as much consequence as the reform bill. He called for information, that this country might not be involved in a general war. He would only ask one question—was it the intention of his Majesty's government to send the fleet in the channel to the assistance of the Belgians. On the answer that the whole question being upon the motion, Deliberation appeared to be at an end, and the question was therefore of the utmost importance.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. LONDON, August 6.—The Dutch have commenced hostilities against the Belgians. Under head of Brussels, Aug. 4th, 6 o'clock, we read the following: The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the city, and throughout the country. Every preparation is making to repel the invasion of the King of Holland, to whose rage and madness this unexpected aggression is attributed. It is thought he will be expelled from the country.

LONDON, August 6. The intelligence from France, is of a startling and important character. The French armies are about crossing the frontier to aid the Belgians against the Dutch King.

It appears that as soon as King Leopold ascertained that hostilities were to be recommenced by the Dutch; he immediately required aid of the French. The requisition was no sooner received than it was complied with. Marshal Gérard was appointed to the command of the army of the North, and ordered to enter Belgium to defend it against the Dutch. The general impression in Paris was that this hostile step of the Dutch was taken without the concurrence of the other Powers—at least without that of Austria, Russian, Prussia; and that the decision had been taken in consequence of the belief entertained that the Dutch King had put his forces in motion under assurance that he should be supported by the great despotic powers. So strong has this impression been that despatches have been sent to Poland, by the friends of the Poles, to announce that a diversion in their favour had been commenced.

On Thursday morning August 4th, a special courier reached the French Government with an autograph letter from King Leopold announcing the declaration of war by Holland and claiming the assistance of a French army to maintain the independence and neutrality of Belgium. At 9 o'clock the same morning the King held a council, in which it was resolved that general orders should be issued to the army of Belgium; orders having been dispatched to the garrisons on the Northern frontiers, it was expected that in a few hours a portion of the French forces would be on the road to Belgium. The commercial impression is that the King of Holland would not provoke such a contest were he not supported by Prussia and Russia.

From the Monitor. PARIS, August 4th. The king of Holland has denounced the armistice and announced the resumption of hostilities against the Belgians. Marshal Gérard commands the army of the north, which is marching to aid Belgium where neutrality and independence are to be maintained. The peace of Europe, disturbed by the king of Holland, shall be consolidated. Under such circumstances the ministry remain; they will await the answer of the Chamber to the speech of the crown.

POSTSCRIPT to the Extraordinary Monitor, August 4th, 9 o'clock Even. A telegraphic dispatch received this morning, at ten o'clock, announces that an engagement has already taken place at Ghent between the Belgian and Dutch troops.

BRUSSELS, August 3d. Great apprehensions are felt for the fate of Antwerp, which is altogether at the mercy of Gen. Chasse. On the receipt of this notice, on Monday night, there was a proclamation of the Governor posted up at the walls announcing the termination of the armistice, on Thursday night, at nine o'clock and requesting both the citizens and the soldiers to observe the strictest prudence in not attacking the Dutch on any point, so as not to give any cause for their bombarding the city. If this act of intemperance be perpetrated, let the vandalism of the 19th century fall on Holland and its Monarch.

Intelligence has reached Brussels that the Dutch troops, to the number of 50, left Ghent for Antwerp, in boats, to go to the dyke at Katenis, which they began to cut. The Belgians sent parlementaires to enquire why they did so; to which their commandant replied that it was necessary for the defence of the fort. They completed their purpose, and thereby inundated the families, and caused misery amounting to thousands of families.

The Dutch at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, (Tuesday 2d Aug.) seized near Ghent the Capitain Dam and afterwards went to Assend, which they pillaged and occupied for some hours the village of Bassevelde and Estveld. The number which disembarked at the Capitain Dam is great. They are intended to attack Ghent and inundate Flanders.

BRUSSELS, August 4, 6 o'clock. The Dutch have commenced hostilities against Belgium. Under head of Brussels August 4th 6 o'clock, we read the following: The greatest enthusiasm prevails in this city, and throughout the country. Every preparation is making to repel the invasion of the King of Holland, to whose rage and madness this unexpected aggression is attributed. It is stated he will be expelled from the country very soon; for the barbarous manner in which his troops have begun the war is regarded as deserving retaliation. It is thought Prussia will declare openly for Holland, in case she succeed in obtaining possession of Ghent.

General Belliard had an interview with King Leopold. He set out for the purpose of having an interview with General Chasse, to convince him of the dangers which must result to Holland were she to bombard Antwerp.

LONDON, August 6. A communication has been sent to Louis Philippe and William IVth, by King Leopold, and to all the other great powers parties to the negotiation concerning Belgium. Despatches have been sent to Admiral Cochrane to return with his fleet from his cruise before the Sicily Islands. He was expected to have arrived on the 7th of August. Thus we act in cooperation with France; but our fleet is not to make any hostile demonstration, but to remain in readiness in the Downs.

ANTWERP, August 5th. The Dutch troops, to the number of 200, about eleven o'clock, made a sortie on the Belgian line of forts, and having driven their opponents out Nov. 4 & 5, spiked six or eight guns, and then returned into the citadel, leaving behind them several killed and wounded, and having taken prisoners the best artillery officers in the Belgian service.

The Dutch army invading the province of Antwerp is said to be 30,000 strong, one third being Prussian troops. The attempt made by the Dutch, on Tuesday, against Turnhout was successful. The number of regular troops in Antwerp exclusive of the city guards, is stated to be 4,000 infantry, a squadron of Chasseurs, 160 men; two companies of artillery, 220. The number of regular troops in the province is 10,000 strong.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6.—The Dutch made a sortie last night, and this morning took possession of the batteries near St. Laurent. The Belgian outposts ran away on their opponents making the attack by some of the Belgian officers rallied their troops, and repelled the Dutch in confusion. The news of this morning are not favourable to the Belgians. The Dutch are positively stated to be still at Turnhout. Gen. Niellow, who endeavored to resist their aggression has been obliged to retreat to Sandhoven. The troops, which left Brussels under the command of Gen. Vanconkelberg, are 4000 strong. From Ghent news have been received that on the 4th there was considerable fighting in the neighborhood

of that city. On the 6th they attempted to carry the posts of Haregnas and Hooglebe but were repulsed. The Dutch, 15,000 strong, have planted ten pieces of artillery on the frontiers near West to within ten leagues of Venloo. The garrison of Maestrecht made a sortie on the 4th, but were driven back by a detachment under major Zanus and Baron. The attempt of the Dutch army to penetrate into the centre of Belgium, either to Malines or Louvain, has not escaped us in difficulties, which it will not accomplish with ease.

MALINES, Saturday (noon). The king returned last night from Antwerp. He is himself commander-in-chief of all the armies, and his headquarters are stationed at Malines.

POLAND. WARSAW, July 25. The Russians were yesterday twenty miles from Warsaw. They are pressing forward in two columns, the one by the way of Kowl and Brzez, the other by the way of Lwowick. Our foreposts stand at Lublin, they are continually engaged with the enemy's cavalry. We have a strong defence made by the Russian after an obstinate defence made by the enemy at Brzez, which place was taken and retaken several times. Our troops, at length, maintained themselves in the town, and spent the night there.

FRANCE. From the Liverpool Courier, August 10. The dissolution of the French ministry was an event which could surprise no reflecting man. It had, at least, two powerful parties arrayed against it. One was the republican, ever ready to resist the friends of a pacific character. The other was the royalist, ever ready to clamour against all policy of a pacific character. This party, though active and influential, might, however, have been resisted with success, had it still larger class of men in France, who whilst they approve the present dynasty, are tremblingly alive to the dangers to be apprehended from the Northern Powers, been with the ministry. The two great charges which such men have to urge against the Perrier ministry are first, that after using great swelling words, they shrink from fulfilling the duties which they have assumed; and secondly, that the cause of Poland has not been advocated with more decision and spirit. These, we believe, are matters of complaint throughout France; and, indeed the result of the elections shows, that the ministry, though chargeable with nothing faulty but in these particulars, does not stand well with the country. Should Poland be ultimately subdued, war is likely to be avoided; and, if it occur, France must engage in it without the advantage of an army of Poles occupying a great part of the Russian territory.

The French think that the Perrier Ministers threw away Poland, the most efficient ally they could have found, and that if the mischief has been less considerable, that is to be attributed to the bravery of the Poles, and not placed to the credit of the sagacity of Perrier. So far the reasonings and feelings of the French people appear to be well founded; but what might be the result of a change, in such a country, and in such a state of affairs, it is difficult, or rather impossible to conjecture. It was generally stated, that a new ministry would not embody the ultraism which distinguished so large a portion of the French, and especially the ultraism of Poland. We should hope that the influence of the principles and property is sufficiently great to preserve the country from either a new political commotion or from schemes of reckless military conquest. Still a dissolution of the ministry appeared to create much more uncertainty. New troubles were likely to rise in the papal states, and if so, we may rest assured, that Austrian troops would not have been suffered a second time to pass the frontier; and unless Poland be overthrown, the result will be a fatal stroke, the existing administration will be likely to be compelled to acknowledge her independence. If the retirement of the Perrier cabinet had been final, in all probability the extent of French interposition would not have been confined to this. The party who were looked upon as the intended successors of that ministry could hardly have contented themselves or the people with any thing less than an offensive and defensive league with Poland, which must necessarily have engaged them in a contest with Russia, and thrown Europe into convulsions. It is now, however, pretty confidently reported that Perrier and his associates will remain in office; and thus the aspect of affairs may again assume a more pacific character.

IRELAND. NEWTOWNBARRI AFFAIR.—The Evening Packet accounts for the refusal of the people to prosecute Killybeg for man slaughter, by stating that there is a conspiracy similar to that which exploded in 1798 in agitation. "The gentry," observes the Arranow, "who behind the curtain view the machinery of rebellion as a means, were apprehensive that an open examination of the cause might lead to discoveries which would place the necks of many in jeopardy, and that, therefore, the better course was to hurry the witnesses from the court." He goes on to state that "a scheme of villainy and treason was disclosed to the astonished view of the nation, such as has not been known to exist in Ireland since the fatal year of 1798."—This is a valuable paragraph, as evidencing the schemes of the faction, and as being observed that this journal is not, by any means, inconsiderable authority on such points as these. Every sensible and unprejudiced man is aware that there is no conspiracy, and the scribe himself is fully convinced that his own assertion is perfectly groundless. But no matter, Lord Farquhar on himself will talk of a conspiracy, not until they believe in its existence, but until they make their followers believe it—may, until they make some impression upon parliament itself. We do not think they can make much upon the present House of Commons; but it is plain that nothing would come more opportunely to the aid of the anti-reformers, than a little commotion in Ireland. That they are labouring to produce such a commotion, we most conscientiously believe, and we hold that the Newtownbarrary affair was the commencement of the plot.

Dublin Evening Post. From a New-York paper. We take the following article from a late number of the London Morning Chronicle. The country was related bears a near resemblance to the Washington Eaton case. There was no idea of red ink, however; the Recorder thought it enough to cut the acquaintance of such a country Mayor, for "passing over" his wife "on all occasions in which ladies had been entertained." "A very extraordinary French took place between the Lord Mayor and the Recorder, at the Court of Conservancy held at the Swan, at Westminster Bridge, before the Navigation Barge went up the river. It had been observed before his lordship and the High City Officers left London, that the Recorder appeared, contrary to the usual practice, in the dress of a private individual, while the Lord Mayor appeared in full dress. The learned gentleman, however, exhibited very decided symptoms of displeasure before the Court of Conservancy, held at Southwark, broke up. The short passage through the water to Westminster Bridge, instead of cooling, greatly aggravated his sore feelings, which as length gave themselves vent in the presence of the Conservancy Jury at the above mentioned tavern. The learned Recorder, addressing himself to the Lord Mayor, said—My Lord Mayor, I can no longer argue from you that I feel that your Lordship has acted grossly, and beyond all endurance insulted me. "Indeed!" said the Lord Mayor, in what manner. "I feel the indignity most painfully, my Lord Mayor; I shall, while you are Chief Ma-

gnate, act towards you with respect, because respects due to the office you hold; but as soon as you have passed the Chair, you must look to experience different sort of treatment. "I am sure you are very kind and very candid, observe the Lord Mayor; but what have I done to subject me to so great a misfortune as your displeasure? The Recorder:—You cannot be a stranger to the facts that my wife, Lady Knowlly, has been passed over on all occasions, in your Majesty, in which ladies have been entertained. The magistrates who have passed the Chair, and who are of course considered my juniors, have all been treated with becoming respect, as regards the invitations to the ladies; but I have been singled out for insult. I shall, my Lord Mayor, accordingly, while you are in the Chair, act respectfully towards you in consideration of your office, but the moment you leave it, the moment your year is out, our acquaintance is entirely at an end.

The Lord Mayor:—Very well, Mr. Recorder, you are mistaken in this and that, endeavor to reconcile myself to the loss, we understand. "Here the conversation, we understand, dropped. Those who heard the particulars, however, who knew that in the learned gentleman's opinion, the grey mare is the better horse, are of opinion that the Recorder was actually compelled to reproach the Lord Mayor thus publicly, in order to escape a reproach of a more serious and striking description himself.

Translated from Foreign Papers. ALGIERS. Extracted from "Considerations on Algiers," by M. Juchereau de Saint Denis. This colony is situated at a distance of 130 leagues west which is remarkably far from the source of its quality and the length of time it will keep. The annual produce of the land is from twelve to fifteen for one; in land newly cleared this produce increases to twenty and twenty-five, and more. The fertility of the southern provinces of Russia is not greater; the soil of America is not richer, and the price of labour, which in the United States is equal to 40 or 50 sous a day is in the environs of Algiers not more than 12 or 15 sous; at a greater distance from the city it is still less.

In crossing the breed of Barbary sheep with the Merinos, a mixed race is obtained, the wool of which partakes of the fineness of the Spanish wool, and of the length, suppleness, and elasticity of the African species. In the public markets of Algiers, a sheep is sold for 25 or 30 sous with its fleece, and for 35 francs an ox may be bought there weighing 250 or 300 pounds.

The Barbary horses have, through neglect, become small and of mean appearance; but little care would be necessary to regenerate the breed and make them excellent horses for light cavalry.

The olive tree is indigenous throughout the Regency of Algiers, the territory of which is 225 leagues in length, and about 75 leagues of 25 to a degree, in width. Such is the humidity of the soil that the olive tree there acquires an unusual development; grafted, it commences bearing fruit in the tenth year of its growth. Itaw silk and cotton, (for the climate of Algiers is not less favorable to the cotton tree than that of Georgia and Florida,) rice and tobacco may be grown there with as much facility and under as many advantages as in any part of the globe.

Situated between the 37th and 34th degree of latitude, N. rising in three wide plains from the shores of the Mediterranean to the little Atlas, from the little Atlas to the mountains of Tittery, and from the mountains of Tittery to the great Atlas, at a height of 800 metres above the level of the sea the climate of Algiers is congenial to the vegetables of Southern Europe and the tropics. The vine and sugar cane, the coffee tree, the lemon, hemp, and flax, will all flourish there alike.

The wise military and political regulations of General Clausel and the success of the campaign of Modra, says M. Juchereau de Saint Denis, have already caused a considerable advance to be made by the Algerine population towards civilization and industry. It is no obstacle deranges the system he has adopted, the regency of Algiers, which has so long been the scourge and dread of Europe, will soon become, as it them in the time of the Romans, the most civilized, flourishing and happy portion of the Globe.

In place of a desert, or which here and there are still perceptible the scattered remains of large cities—in place of a few villages composed of miserable huts made of reeds and covered with clay, the creative voice of industry, will call into existence the four hundred towns of the level of the sea the climate of Algiers is congenial to the vegetables of Southern Europe and the tropics. The vine and sugar cane, the coffee tree, the lemon, hemp, and flax, will all flourish there alike.

The expense of the occupation of Algiers has been more than compensated by the produce of the public revenues; the receipts exceeded the expenses in 1820, 1,139,524 fr.; the year 1831 had commenced with an balance on hand, and according to the calculation of the military intendant, the surplus of the present year, with the contingents of the Beys of Oran and Constantine will be more than five millions of francs. Persons who have made themselves well acquainted with the country and who know its resources, think that before fifteen years have passed away, the annual revenue which the French Government will draw from this regency, by contributions and by the sale of the public domains, will exceed thirty millions.

INFANTICIDE.—Horrible Effects of a Religious Paroxysm.—The following melancholy occurrence from fanaticism, which has recently taken place in an adjoining town, has been related to us by a person who learnt the particulars from the wife of the unfortunate man, and from persons residing in the vicinity of the bloody scene.

A Mr. Stephen J. Miller, of New Canaan, for many years past a very respectable member of the Congregational Church in North Stamford, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Fuller, on Thursday last, killed his two children and nearly killed his wife, who is a state of aberration of mind. The circumstances which led to the act are as follows.—Not long since the church at North Stamford held a "four days meeting." Mr. M. was constant in his attendance, and was apparently much excited in his mind with the religious services of the meeting. On Friday, the 2d inst. he attended a similar meeting, at New Canaan, conducted by the Methodist persuasion; on his return home he told his wife he should do no more work, and that he intended to leave all his temporal concerns to Providence, and himself to devote himself to death. From that moment he commenced fasting, declaring he should in future live upon fish—he then occupied most of his time, during the hours for labor, in reading the Scriptures or at prayer. On Thursday morning last he told his wife she must not cook any victuals, but that she and the children also must fast; with this request Mrs. M. complied, sustaining his mind was not altogether rational. The neighbourhood during this time had not discovered any thing in the conduct of Mr. M. to excite the suspicions of his neighbors. On Thursday night he retired to bed at his usual hour, with his family, consisting of wife and two children, one third and the other one year of age. About midnight a thunder shower rose and the noise of the thunder awoke them from sleep. Mrs. M. observed to her husband that the shower was very heavy, to which he replied "yes, the day of judgment is at hand, and we must get up and prepare for it." He immediately left his bed—took his elder child and commenced beating it in a terrible manner to keep her from sleeping at the time—"The Devil's got Mrs. Miller's eye out of bed and interfered." Miller got up of bed and seized her by the hair of her head, and began to strike her with herself from his grasp, he tore out her hair, and beat, and bruised, his and scratched her

flush most shockingly; on making her escape she fled below stairs, and he followed close after her—in her attempt to pass the outer door he caught her by the ankle, she fell outside, the door at the same time closing; in this condition she lay nearly an hour, naked, and the rain pouring down in torrents, he, during the time, holding her by the ankle inside the door. He finally, and of his own accord, let go his hold, and she fled to the nearest neighbor, almost lifeless. The neighbors being alarmed repaired to Miller's house and found him raving about it; the windows were mostly stove to pieces—the younger child was found lying in the weeds, about two rods from the house, awfully wounded in several parts of the body by blows, apparently inflicted upon it with a hoe—it lingered a few hours and died. The other child was found a corpse in the cellar, wretchedly mangled. From traces of blood, and other appearances, it is supposed the last mentioned child was killed by beating its head against the casings of the window in the chamber in which the tragedy commenced; and that the body was then hoisted out of the window and afterwards taken up and thrown through another window, into the cellar.

Mr. Miller remained at the house where she first gave the alarm, and where she yet remains unable to leave her bed, in consequence of the injury she received.

Mr. Miller was taken before a magistrate, on Saturday, and after an enquiry had, was committed to Fairfield Jail to await a legal investigation of this unhappy circumstance, at the next Term of the Superior Court for this County, which commences at Danbury, on the last Tuesday in this month.—Stamford Sentinel.

RICHMOND, September 12. FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—We understand that dispatches were received by the Governor on Friday last, stating that nine additional convictions had been made by the Court of Southampton—four of the convicted had been recommended for reprieve, three of them being boys of 14 or 15 years of age, and it appeared from the evidence, that they had been forced to join the banditti. The other five are to be hung to day. No accounts have been received by the Governor since Friday night.

The trials necessarily proceed slowly in consequence of the number of witnesses, who were to be collected from different parts of the county. (Compiler.)

COMMERCIAL. NEW-YORK MARKET, Sept. 14. St. Domingo Coffee sold this day at 12 1/2 cts though most holders who name any price ask 13 cents. Flour is 6 12 cents higher than last week; northern Corn 75 cents; Ashes \$5 20 to \$5 40; Cotton, no change.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MONDAY, August 8, 1831. Our cotton market this week has been rather dull, and the advance noticed in our last has scarcely been supported. The sales comprise 200 Sea Island at 9 1/2, to 17 1/2, with 30 stained at 5 1/2 to 8 1/2; 2,840 Bowled 5d. to 6d., with 17 at 5 1/2; 2,580 Orleans 5d. to 8d.; 910 Pernambuco 6 1/2, to 8d.; 700 Maranhon 7 1/2 to 7 1/2; 430 Bahia 8 1/2, to 7 1/2; 30 Demerara 7d to 7 1/2; 20 Barbadoes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; 60 Bengal at 4 1/2, making together, 11,800 bags. The market is very dull, and prices do not maintain last week's quotations. The sales on Saturday were 2,000 bags and to day 1,500 bags.

Marine Journal. PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS. CLEARED YESTERDAY. Brig Henry Bennet, Homer, Charleston, J W Zacharie & Co.; Schooner South-Carolina, Safford, S P Morgan & Co. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Barque David Cannon, Cain, Liverpool 19th Aug., to A. & J. Dennistoun & Co; cargo to Puch & Bin; J Labadie; Harrison, Brown & Co; A. & J. Dennistoun & Co; J Linton; J S Hobson & Co; B Booth & Co; Gordon, Forshall & Co; Currell, Kilday & Co; Kennedy & Du Champ; and order—sailed in the Gulf, brig Victoria, hence for Baltimore. Steamer Post Boy, Herriman, from below; having to go to sea Br. barque Adreana, brig Blackstone and William; & schr Plough Boy—towed up from sea Br. barque David Cannon, Cain, from Liverpool; schr Sally & Betsy, Sheel, from the wreck of brig Serafina, cast away on Ship Island, in the late gale, and schr Pilot, from a wreck to the westward of the Pass. Schooner Elizabeth, Noel, Montego Bay, to R Satter, cargo to the consignee and order—R Satter, Mr. H. Herald—Extract & on the 24th inst. spoke British bark David Cannon, 4 days from Liverpool for this port (244 miles S E by S of the Belize.) MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liver pool, 9th aug, the Constbrook-Dalzel; the Cyrus Butler, Moran; the Eleanor, Childs; the Superior, Putnam; the Planter, Laverty; the Marion, Yeaton; the Minerva, Rice; the John & Elizabeth, Manfield; the Hermitage, Badger; the Delos, Williams. Cleared from Philadelphia for this port, brig Virginia, Barcher. Up at Metanzas for this port, on the 13th Sep schooner New Packet, Nicholson; and Kissing States, Sargeant.

Ship America, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 26th August, lat. 41, 14, long. 50. Up to New-York for this port, ship Emulous, Peet, to sail on the 25th Sept.; bark Vallaha, Stevens; ship Tennessee, Fowler, 15th; ship John Linton, Wibray, 22d. Cleared from New-York for this port, brig James & Isabella, Morrill.

WANTED—by a young man who has lately arrived from Martinico—a situation as sugar maker or overseer on a plantation, who would if required, take charge of both. The best testimonials as to character or abilities can be produced. For particulars apply to sept 29 LINCOLN & GREEN.

SUPERB PIANOS. Of a new kind and warranted to stand the inclemencies of the climate of this country. RECEIVED from Leipzig via Hamburg, by the ship James M, 1 Forte Piano ayed la Girafla, with five pedals exceeding in excellence and elegance any thing heretofore seen, such as to satisfy by its firmness and charming harmony of the sound the ear of a connoisseur the most difficult to please, as well as to ornament very highly the most splendid furnished saloon. This piano is of the manufacture of Messrs. Breikoff & Fartel of Leipzig, a house existing since 75 years, which long space of time vouches for the satisfactory manner with which it has always supplied its customers.

3 square forte pianos of the same factory, most elegantly finished and of a superior quality of sound. 2 Cases containing music for the piano, flute, clarinet, violin, bassoon, french horn, Violoncello, &c. &c. On hand by anterior importations, several pianos by J. Pleyel & Co. of Paris, with metallic plates and superb sounding boards. Do by Steir of Vienna, do. by Gaib of New-York, upon a new and improved plan. Musical instruments of all kinds and music for sale at reduced prices and on terms suitable to purchasers by E. JOHNS & Co. No. 112 Chestnut, between St Louis & Con-

SALES AT AUCTION. BY T. MOSSY. ON Friday, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. 10 bales plain Blankets, 3 cases handks.; 2 cases calicoes; 1 box long lawns; 2 boxes drills; 2 cases plain calicoes, &c. &c. Terms at the sale, sept 29

BY F. A. GUILLOTTE. ON Saturday, 30th July, will be sold at the usual place, by order of the heirs of Widow Baptiste Olivier, THREE MULES, A GIG, A DRAY, and a WAGON. Terms—CASH. sept 27

BY F. A. GUILLOTTE. ON the 3d of October, will be offered for sale, at 8 o'clock, A. M. on the plantation lately belonging to Mr. E. Carberry 44 choice MILK COWS, draught OXEN, and MULES well broke, and a few heads of CATTLE and for butchers: Those animals belong to Mr. Carberry, and were yielding the principal income of said plantation before he sold it. Terms of sale—60 days credit for all sums over \$100, and 4 months for all sums over \$50—in approved paper. sept 27

BY H. DOMINGO. WILD BEASTS sold on Friday 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, A DWELLING HOUSE, cy press wood frame, built two years ago, at the corner of Prytania and Erato streets, Salt House is 56 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

A GIG FOR SALE. A FIRST rate GIG, with the harness.—Apply at the corner of Theopoulus and Girod streets. sept 29 DOUBLOONS.—500 Spanish Doubloons, for sale by J. W. ZACHARIE & Co. sept 29 NOTICE.—Sweetmeats, Lime Juice, and Leaf Tobacco, first quality, real vacuum, just landing from schr. Tita, and for sale by VICTOR DE LA COVA, No. 45, St. Louis street, sept 29 FOR SALE.—A few copies of Gayard's History of Louisiana, by E. JOHNS & Co. 113, Chartres street, sept 29 JUST received and for sale by E. JOHNS & Co. No. 113, Chartres street, a few copies of the Fables, by the author of "Hungarian Tales." sept 29 FOR VICKSBURG. The fast running steamer KENTUCKIAN, capt. Richard Jackson, is now at New Orleans, and will receive freight, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, to REYNOLDS, BYRNE & Co. Public notice is hereby given by the owners and agents of this boat that they will not be responsible for any specie, bullion, bank notes, plate, jewelry, or other like valuables, shipped by her, nor is the captain, or any other officer of the boat authorized to receipt for such articles, all packages or letters containing such valuables, put on board in charge of the captain or any other of the officers, or crew must be at the risk of the shippers. sept 29 FOR BALTIMORE. The fine brig PILGRIM, Richd. Kentuckian, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will meet despatch. For instance of freight or passage—Apply on board foot of Bienville street or to STETSON & AVERY. sept 29 FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. The fine schooner ADVANCE, Capt. Joy master having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch for balance of freight or passage having good accommodations, apply on board opposite the Blue Stores or to J. W. ZACHARIE & Co. sept 29 FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The fine fast sailing ship JAMES M., burthen 304 tons, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo in a few days. For terms apply to J. W. ZACHARIE & Co. sept 24 PARA TAMPIO. La galeta mejicana PAULINA, capitana RAMON PALOMO, saldrá a la mayor brevedad. La despatchion 22 de setiembre. TUYES & Co. calle Real

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. The brig HENRY BENNETT, HONORS 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 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co. sept 22 FOR CHARLESTON. 4 or 500 barrels could be taken on freight, to complete the loading of a fine BRIG, if application is made immediately to sept 29 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO. PASSAGE FOR MARSEILLES. The French ship LAIMABLE CREOLE, captain GIRAUD, having excellent accommodations, will sail about the 25th instant. For passage, apply on board or to sept 8 H. PERRET & CHARBONNET. WANTED. A good vessel of about 250 tons. Apply to J. MAGER, St. Louis st, sept 6 FOR BALTIMORE. The fine fast sailing copper fastened and covered brig MARGARET, E. Scudder master, will have despatch. For freight of some small packages and a deck load, or passage, apply on board or to sept 5 STETSON & AVERY. 1000 barrels of good superfine FLOUR, to sale at SUAREZ & Co's. sept 17 OLD HUBBAUX CLARET.—For sale by J. MAGER, 21 St. Louis st, sept 15 BACON—40 casks sides and shoulders of excellent quality, for sale by sept 12 STETSON & AVERY. FLOUR.—Sweet fresh imported superfine flour, some very choice brands, suitable for bakers and family use, for sale by sept 13 STETSON & AVERY. WANTED EMPLOYERS.—French Gardeners lately arrived in this city, wishes to obtain a situation in the country, apply to Mr. Guignone.