

# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
**J. BAYON.**  
NEW-ORLEANS,  
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1851.

The three mails due were received on Thursday last. We have New York dates of the 17th, Washington of the 18th, and Charleston of the 23d. By the arrival of the *Sheld*, at New York, we are put in possession of London and Liverpool dates of the 7th and 8th July. An arrival at Halifax, gives Falmonth dates of the 9th, and one from Cherbourg (France) at Charleston, furnishes information to the same date. Lord Russell, on the 4th of July—an auspicious day—moved a second reading of the Reform Bill, in the House of Commons.

The mass of information presents very little of immediate importance, though the present attitude of European affairs may soon lead to momentous results. The condition of Poland is a *status quo ante bellum*; her foes seem discouraged by the death of their leader, whilst she is daily recruiting her strength and swiftness out of her ranks for coming conflicts.

With the exception of a counter-revolutionary manoeuvre, attempted by the Dutchess of Berry, to advance her son's interest; France is in a state of tranquillity. Some, however, look up to the three days of July 1831, to work the perfection of the principles set forth, in the "grande semaine."

The articles of the treaty agreed upon for the adjustment of Belgic affairs, have created some dissatisfaction among the people; the inhabitants of Louvain assembled in a mob to demand from the provisional government the rejection of the articles as derogatory to national honour and attainting their national independence.

The cargo of the *Ulysses*, which was sunk below our city, was two or three days ago, disposed of at auction sales. We have been informed that so great is the infatuation, so sweeping the demands of purchasers after the damaged goods, that in several instances they have been sold higher than sound articles of the same quality. Some dry-goods men, wishing to improve this rage of purchasing damaged merchandise, and to get rid of their old-standing stock, have struck upon a *ruse de commerce*, soaked sound goods and sold them as damaged ones. One dealer, who had a considerable quantity of stockings, which hung upon his hands at 31 cents per pair, stepped them most liberally in dish-water, and got them off at 37 1/2 cents! It is really laughable to see the motley multitude tottering under their loads of wet, dripping articles and noisily boasting of the good bargains, which they have made.

**From the Atakapas Gazette.**

We invite the attention of our readers to the objects of the *Atakapas Association* for the improvement of the breed of Horses.

This association held its first meeting for the purpose of organizing itself, at New Town on the 15th inst.

The objects of this association are highly laudable, and we believe, to the fullest extent practicable. The climate of Louisiana resembles more nearly than that of any other portion of the United States, that of Arabia, which is the native dime of the finest horses in the world. The soil of the country is likewise admirably adapted to this noblest of domestic animals. The present breeds, though possessing some valuable qualities, which render them in some respects preferable to northern horses, has nevertheless miserably degenerated, and in external appearance exhibits a wretched caricature of this beautiful species of animals.

Another consideration, of greater moment than every other, is that our resources of wealth and comfort seem to be gradually drying up under the combined "malign influences" of unpropitious seasons, and the forced culture of an exotic staple. And the prospect is not very distant when, under the present course of things, we shall be relieved from the necessity of buying, at a great expense, and acclimating at a great risk, fine horses from our sister States, simply because we shall have no money wherewith to pay for them.

If the objects of this association are pursued with a proper spirit, it is not too much to predict that in a few years every planter will be able to ride and drive fine horses of his own raising, and that those of us who are not planters, instead of giving our money to strangers, at an immense risk of being grossly cheated, will be able to buy at a more moderate price, fine, healthy, native horses from our friends and neighbors.

We wish the association every possible encouragement and success.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**

George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of the Michigan Territory, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned.

Lucius Lyon, of Michigan, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States for ascertaining the Northern boundary line of the State of Illinois.

"Official"—The Albany Argus says—"Mr. Van Buren is not and will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency."

**BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.**

Minister to England.—The Hon. Martin Van Buren, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James, sailed on Tuesday morning in the Packet ship President, Capt. Champlain for London, from New-York. He was accompanied by the newly appointed Secretary of Legation, Aaron Vail, Esq., and by his son, Mr. John Van Buren, who will officiate as his private Secretary.

A slip from the office of the Newport Mercury dated August 16, mentions that Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore Rodgers, Stewart, and Paterson, Navy Commissioners, had arrived at that place in the steamerboat Boston, on their way eastward, to examine the several Navy Yards, &c.

**PHILADELPHIA, August 11.**

Arrived brig Atlantic, Cruze, Truxillo, 23 days. Left July 16th, schrs. Advance, of Charleston, for Havana 2 days. Advance, of New-Oreans, detained by government as a suspicious vessel, for having one pilot who is mentioned in the clearance, and having more men than is customary in a vessel of her size. She is a schr. of 71 tons, and has 13 men on her crew list, and 4 passengers, who also do duty on board; one of them, who is now on board the Atlantic, said that when he embarked from New-Oreans it was to go to Havana. The vessel cleared for St. John, or Nicaragua, and the one who commanded her, Mr. Duplessis, his name is not on the crew list; she has on board provisions, but will not sell any, although a fair price was offered. The above mentioned Atlantic was heard to say to Messrs. Dorsak & Dorsak, that he was not anxious to sell his cargo, because he was only provisions, he preferred to keep it until the arrival of a French brig mounting 14 guns, with whom they were to go on a great expedition. One more of the passengers boarded the ship on board the Atlantic.

ber of Buffalo. The schr. Sarah, of New-York, was lost off the Balize June 24th. An American schr. said to be the Cohasset, of Boston, was lost off the Balize, in a gale of wind June 26th. At Truxillo, every vessel in the Bay went on shore same day, except the Atlantic.

**New-York, August 17.**

We learn that the second mate of the ship Friendship, robbed on the coast of Sumatra, will go out in the frigate Potomac, for the purpose of pointing out the robbers, who are the leaders at least well known to him. The first business of capt. Downs, will be, as it is understood, to make a proper settlement for that barbarous piracy.

**New-York, August 16.**

Buenos Ayres.—Late advices from Buenos Ayres confirm the intelligence communicated through the department of state, that the tranquillization of the provinces of the interior was certainly expected. Specie had fallen in price, and paper money had risen. Many commercial failures had occurred, and the money market was unsettled. The hon. John M. Forbes, charge d'affaires of the United States government, died in the city of Buenos Ayres on the 14th of June, at his residence, in the 60th year of his age. He suffered a long and painful illness previous to his dissolution. The papers that announced his death were in mourning. His funeral was fully attended. He was appointed by Mr. Adams, and was a faithful and intelligent officer.—Com. Adm.

**New-York, Aug. 16.**

From Jamaica.—By the schr. Ann B. P. Cox, capt. Jones, we have received Jamaica papers to July 21st, containing accounts from Cartagena to the 11th, at which time all was quiet. Several new incendiary attempts had been made at Kingston, and the mayor had offered a reward of 1000 for the detection of the villains.

**Kingston, July 21.**

We learn from accounts received by the last packet, that the preliminary arrangements for making the ports of Black River, Rio Bueno and Port Morant, free ports of entry, had been entered into between our agent and lord Auckland. Mr. Burge having been induced to propose and urge the adoption of the measure, from the resolution of the house, entered into during the last session. It is more than probable that the next packet will bring accounts of the application having been agreed to.

We state, with feelings of no ordinary degree of satisfaction, that his majesty's ministers have determined to advise the king to give his assent to the bill passed during the last session of our colonial parliament, removing all the political disabilities under which our fellow-citizens, of the Hebrew persuasion, have been for so long a period unjustly deprived of.

**EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.**

**FOREIGN.—**We make a brief summary of such further intelligence as we have gathered from our European files received by the *Sheld*, at New-York. In Great Britain, the official revenue returns exhibit a decrease in the quarter of £697,669—in the year, £1,636,283—a deficiency arising from the reduction of tax. The Reform Bill was called up on the 4th July, the debate on the 5th continuing, and on the 6th upon the question, the second reading carried—yeas 367—nays 231—majority 136. The vote upon this question in the last parliament, gave a majority of 8 against the measure. So much for an appeal to the sovereign people.

The American claims on France are adjusted. Under the Berlin and Milan decrees, several vessels, the property of subjects of the United States, were seized by the French, and burnt, or condemned as prizes, between the years 1806 and 1812. For these outrages the American Government, through Mr. Warden, its Consul in France, demanded reparation of the French Government, but, notwithstanding the energetic perseverance of Mr. Warden, Napoleon protracted the negotiation until his own downfall. The application was renewed on the accession of Louis XVIII, and continued to be pressed on the Government of Charles X, and again renewed under that of Louis Philippe. This long pending negotiation has at length been brought to a close. The French government has agreed to pay as an indemnity to the subjects of the United States, for their loss of property above mentioned, 25,000,000 francs, exactly one million sterling. The original sum demanded was 50,000,000 francs—£2,400,000 sterling.

In the house of Commons on the 30th June, the subject of the slaughter at Newbury, in Ireland, came up. Mr. Stanley said that ministers had no desire to screen the guilty, and that their only object was to secure the impartial administration of justice. He thought that a discussion on a subject still pending in a court of justice would be premature and prejudicial. Mr. O'Connell said that 25 human beings had been killed, and the individuals charged with them multitudes homicide were still at large, and liberty abscond at any moment they pleased. Mr. Blakeley said that he had been in the neighborhood at the time, and he knew that the conduct of the magistrates had been most improper. They had arrested some men against whom there was no proof whatever, and allowed others to escape against whom there was plenty of evidence. Mr. Stanley said that the conduct of the magistrates was under inquiry.

The deaths at Riga by the Cholera up to the 15th June, were 1296 cured 886. The disease is now said to have assumed a milder complexion.

France all is rumor—nothing decisive—nothing upon which we can rely. The troops are now said to be in motion—now ordered to stop. Various are the reports in circulation, leading to disorder and doubt, and depression upon Change.

**RUSSIA AND POLAND.—**The accounts from the theatre of war are of a gratifying nature. The insurrection in the Russo Polish provinces is extending with great rapidity. Lithuania and Samogitia will soon be able to establish their independence, and to send Deputies to the national Diet at Warsaw. Gen. Giugied is at the head of 40,000 men, and is proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coast. In Samogitia, 20,000 insurgents are under arms; and the Commander-in-Chief has transmitted to the Government the report of a victory gained by a party of the same gallant people in the province of Varna, Gen. Dembinski with another auxiliary force, entered Lithuania at Oliwa, 50 or 60 miles south west of Wilna, where he also was joined by a strong body of the insurgents, who had previously beaten a Russian detachment and captured two pieces of cannon and supplies near Troki, not far from the capital of the province. Gen. Chlapowski, who entered Lithuania near Bialystok before the other corps, after having dispersed two columns—one near Bielsk, the other the Niemen east of Grodno, and arrived at Lida on the 5th June, where he was joined by many detachments of the insurgents, and a large body of the nobles of Lithuania.

The Polish Commander-in-Chief moved his headquarters, about the middle of June, from Praga to Siennica, the place which he occupied before he began his series of manoeuvres on the Narew; he is said, however, to have been recalled, by an intention shown by the Russians to cross the Narew and Bug near Sierek. But the intention of neither party are manifest—and the Polish General has been hitherto peculiarly successful in disguising his intended movements. The Polish Government has announced a loan of sixty millions of francs—an amount which they mainly depend on their fellow-citizens. The efforts of personal generosity and necessary sacrifices by which the Poles have

hitherto supported the progress of the war, have been at least as remarkable as their military virtues. We trust that means will be taken to afford the friends of liberty, in Great Britain an opportunity of contributing their mite towards the support of the gallant and patriotic Poles in their sanguinary struggle with the tyrant of the North.

Letters from Warsaw state that the Prussians are constructing a bridge for the Russians over the Drawencea to facilitate their passage over the Vistula. It appears that the grand Polish army is going to attack the Russians on the side of Pulask. Authentic accounts have been received that General Chlapowski has obtained brilliant successes over the Russians, and that he was proceeding to Lithuania with his corps, which was daily increasing.

**WARSAW, June 21.—**(private correspondence.)—The Polish army has just executed a movement which will probably decide the campaign one way or the other. The enemy, maintaining their position at Ostrolenka, drew all their provisions and ammunition from Prussia, and appeared to have concentrated their principal force in that direction, in default of other means of subsistence. General Kreutz's corps retreated from Bresce, and kept up a communication with the main army upon its right, whilst its left was in relation with General Rudiger, who on his part directed his attention to Zamosc. The Polish General-in-Chief determined upon marching his forces upon Bresce, in order to unfold the enemy's plan. If that was his chief resource the enemy would be forced to retreat beyond the Bug; and if they depended upon their communication with Lithuania, they must direct their movement in order to cover Siedlec.

The Russians, seeing that their plan was thus discovered, were at a loss how to act, most of their communications with Lithuania being interrupted or cut off; and the conveyance of magazines being rendered impracticable, they decided upon abandoning altogether their line of communication, being confident of regaining it on the Prussian side. They, therefore, proceeded along the Prussian frontier, detached a small corps from Plosk, and we expected every moment to see them cross the Vistula, to commence the campaign upon the left bank, having Prussia in the rear, and receiving provisions from that quarter. If Prussia maintained strict neutrality, the above would be rather a hazardous plan, for all those who crossed the Vistula would be sacrificed.

The conveyance of arms, powder, salpeter, and money for the Government, and for private individuals, and the assistance of those who wish to devote their bravery to our service, all this is looked upon as a high treason, and punished with the greatest severity. All our letters, sent on one pretext or another, intercepted; numbers of Russian spies (natives of the country) came amongst us and draw up their false reports; in fine they tolerate any thing that may tend our destruction. If after all this we should fall in unequal a struggle, it will not be caused by the power of the Colossus, but by the treachery of those who, under the half-concealed exterior of neutrality, surrounded us with blockades of which history cannot furnish another example. We have received information that the Russians intend crossing the Vistula (below Plosk) upon boats built in Russia.

The warms of Coswack will shortly inundate the country, and a temporary suspension of the communication will be the consequence. However, our minds are perfectly calm as to the result of the future—our strength rests upon the conviction of the justice of our cause.

An Antwerp date of July 2d, states that 37 members of the Congress have protested against Leopold as their King.

**WARSAW, June 23.—**The head quarters are at Warsaw. The Russians have been at Plock, but they have again retreated from thence, this morning a quantity of troops went through the Wolka Boguska.

It was yesterday decided that a levy en masse should be raised in the country, Warsaw excepted, to give the Russian army in the kingdom a mortal blow.

According to letters from Lithuania, General Giugied has joined the insurgents, and has 70,000 men under his orders; he leaves there 40,000 and returns with the remainder.

Two regiments of Russian light cavalry have joined General Clapowski's standard, and have already fought against the Russians.

It is said that the insurgents have driven 6,000 Russians into Galicia, where by force they were obliged to lay down their arms, and that as consequence, the Russian Ambassador had left Vienna.—This, however, I do not guarantee.

**COURIER OFFICE, RIGHT OF CLOCK, July 4.—**We have just received the following important news from Poland:

The fortress of Bobryck, one of the most important in Lithuania and containing arms and ammunition belonging to the Russians, to great extent, has been taken by the Poles. Siedlec and Lublin, have been evacuated by the Russians, and General Roth has been obliged to fly into Galicia.

**FRONTIERS OF POLAND, June 18.**

Letters from the Russian head quarters of the 8th June, before the death of Count Dietrich, speak of the passage of the army over the Vistula as likely to be shortly effected at two points, Plock and Pulawy. They add that it would have taken place before, had not the Russians been without moveable magazines. The main Russian army, after the late sending of two corps to Lithuania, is stated at 48,000 infantry, and 11,000 cavalry, a force which was judged sufficient to act on the left bank of the Vistula, and, perhaps, to make itself master of Warsaw, by the late battles, and partly by having detached several corps. The accounts from Warsaw represent the inhabitants as full of confidence.—They had great expectations from the Lithuanian insurrection, which, from what was known in Warsaw, appeared to have spread much.—Since the arrival of general Guelgud, it was hoped that news would soon be received of the taking of Wilna.

**TOULON, June 22.**

The enigma is solved. Rear Admiral Hugon, as we learn from the crew of *L'oise corvette*, is going to take the mouth of the Tagus. He will sail before Liban's fleet from Brest, under Vice Admiral Ronsson. On the 11th inst. the squadron was met beyond the Balearic islands, sailing with a good wind towards the Straits, and the Loiret brig sailed yesterday to survey the coast of Algiers. The Barbary Powers have always prevented such surveys, so that our knowledge of the coasts of these countries is very imperfect; to this may be ascribed the loss of the *Aventure* and the *Silence*. The Minister of Marine will do a great service to his country and to the maritime powers.

Letters from Toulon of the 21st, speaking of further armaments to be made in that port say: Besides the *Superbe*, of the line, the *Nestor* and *Thetis*, and *Thermis* frigates are also spoken of, the fitting out of which was ordered some time ago, and almost immediately countermanded.

In the budget of the Minister of the Interior, there is a sum for erecting a high altar in the church of the Pantheon. As the Pantheon has been restored by a Royal ordinance to its primitive destination, it is asked, what kind of mysteries will be celebrated on this high altar?

**Paris June 30.—**Some extraordinary news has arrived, which seems to have startled our Cabinet not a little. Long and late meetings have been held, and such has been the dissemination, that one would suppose that a new revolution was at hand. All have been able to ascertain it, that some extraordinary event has occurred in the South of France. A defection in the army, and a Venetian insurrection, has been whipped by some. Others say something important respecting Belgium has been removed upon. It is certain that the War department in all its ramifications is in motion.

Don Pedro has not yet come to my decision as to the notice to be adopted against his brother Don Miguel. It is probable, however, that the plan which is in contemplation some time ago under the sanction of the Tarceira regency, will be followed, viz. to fit out a squadron under the orders of a distinguished British naval officer, and embark all the Portuguese now at Terceira, with about two thousand auxiliary British troops if that number of volunteers can be obtained without compromising the neutrality of the Government. It is believed that a force of this extent would be more than sufficient to re-establish the Constitution in Portugal.—*Courier Jour.*

Our French papers state that several thousand families of Baden, Wurttemberg, and the banks of the Rhine, intend to emigrate to Algeria this autumn, with the intention of settling and cultivating the soil.

These papers announce, also, that one hundred and twenty Bedouin Arabs have been sent from Algiers to France, and that they will be distributed among the great farmers of the South of France, and employed in agricultural labor, until they shall be judged capable of applying to the cultivation of the native soil, the lessons they shall have learned in France, when they will be sent back to their own country.—*Nat. Int.*

**LATER ON DAY.—**We have received, via Halifax, the *Falmouth Packet*, (English paper) of July 9, the latest English paper received. It gives some details respecting the counter-revolution projected in France by the Duchess of Berry in favor of her son. On a pretence of going to Italy she proceeded to Switzerland, in company with General Bourmont and his four sons, and is preparing to operate thence upon France. She is prepared with an immense amount of printed proclamations, which are to be circulated in France, and especially in La Vendee, in favor of her son under the title of Henry V.—She appropriated 1,250,000 francs to be coined into 5 franc pieces, and other French coin, bearing the impression of the head of her son, and the words, "Henri V. Roi de France." It is expected that she will raise the standard immediately, and try the fortunes of this last hope of the exiled family.—*Boston Sentinel.*

**LATEST FROM FRANCE.**

**CHARLESTON, August 23.**

The French ship *Le Grand Courrier*, arrived here yesterday, (11th) from Genoa, and was on board on the 9th of July, at which time all was quiet in France; the elections, accounts of which were daily coming in, seemed to occupy most of the public attention at the moment.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**NEW-YORK MARKET, August 17.**

**COTTON.**—The transactions, since our last publication, have been nearly suspended. The sales, from 13th to 16th inclusive, amount only to about 300 bales—consisting of New-Orleans at about 1 1/2 cts.; Alabama at 1 1/2, and Upper 9 1/2 cts.—all, we believe, for home use.

**LEAD.**—We have no sales of pig to report. Holders of New-Orleans are firm in demanding 5 1/2 cts.—The demand continues animated, at full prices. Among the transactions, we notice a sale of Porto Rico at 29 cents per lb., a lot of about 140 barrels New Orleans at 25 a 29 1/2 cts. per lb. which was sold at 30 cts., and a cargo of 120 hhds. Guadalupe on terms we did not learn. 49 hhds. and tierces New-Orleans, very thin, were sold by auction, yesterday, at 28 a 28 1/2 cts. 4 mos. Two parcels, about 300 hhds. Matanzas, have arrived, which are not yet out of quarantine.

**SHUGARS.**—Since the extensive transactions reported in our last, we do not find that much business has been done. Some few lots of Porto Rico have been sold at 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 cts., and by auction, 50 hhds. inferior New-Orleans 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 cts. 3 a 4 mos.

**TORRACO.**—A few bales St. Domingo were sold by auction at 1 1/2 cts. cash.—No other transaction of importance has come to our knowledge. Import—From New-Orleans 473 hhds.; Virginia 19 hhds. Total, since last inst. 790 hhds.

**CHARLESTON MARKET, Aug. 22.**

**COTTON.**—The sale of Upland during the week, have been limited to a few hundred bags at a reduction of about 1 cent. The sales made have been from 5 1/2 to 9 1/2, and one small lot of extra prime, sold as high as 10 1/2 cts., for the northern market. In long cottons there is very little doing; a few sea islands have been sold at from 17 to 20 cents and upwards. In other descriptions we hear of no sales. Our latest advices from Liverpool are to the 8th July, via New-York, at which time the market remained in a state of the same state as our former advices, with the exception of a decline in sea island from 1/2 to 1/4.

We quote Charleston classification, sea island, 17 a 21 cts.; stained 9 to 11; Santee and Main, 16 to 17; upland, inferior to fair, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; good fair to good, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; prime, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; choice, 9 1/2.

**Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.**

**MARSEILLES, June 16.**

We are of opinion that by publishing the following sketch of a case now pending in the French Courts, you will induce the American shippers and underwriters, and perhaps some of the gentlemen of the law, to feel the necessity of renewing with France the consular convention of 1778 and 1800. Until they are renewed, all proceedings before French tribunals have in cases of averages on vessels and goods, will be liable to many frauds and heavy expenses.

**Case of Average in the French Courts.**

The ship—arrived from New-Orleans, at Marseilles. On her passage she put into Mahon to make some trifling repairs, of which the Master presented no account, nor survey, nor protest, to the Consignees of the cargo. Nor has he been able to establish whether his repairs had been for partial or general average account. All the persons concerned in the ship, freight, cargo and insurances, are citizens of the United States of America. Under such circumstances, and in view of the fact that the cargo was being discharged the cargo and receiving the freight, a protest in the American Consulate, and the note average (if any) is agreed on, to be settled previous to the delivery of the goods to the consignees. But in the present case, the captain made a protest at the French tribunal, with a view to force the consignees to settle the average according to the French law; by which (in case of general average) the ship would contribute only for half her estimated value at Marseilles, the freight only for one half its amount; and the cargo for its full value.

The consignees of the cargo objected (on behalf of the owners and underwriters of the goods) to the French mode of adjusting general averages, and to the competency of the French tribunals in the case; and proposed a settlement to be made in the American Consulate, conformably to the American usage and the principles of Convention between the two countries, because there are none but citizens of the United States interested, and the contracts and contracting parties are all in America.

The French Tribunal of Commerce declared itself competent, and the Royal Court of Appeal confirmed its competency, and pronounced that the treaties and conventions between France and the United States, respecting consular attributes, in cases of averages are expired since 1800.

**LOAN.—**Wanted.—A loan of \$4 or 5000 is wanted on the best terms and approval of the new brig *FELIX LEOPOLD*, to sail hence for Campechy had then, opposite Bayona. Apply on board to captain Rose, opposite Capt. Aaron street, or No. 118, Royal street.

**Marine Journal.**  
**PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.**  
**CLEARED YESTERDAY.**  
**Schr. Epica, Donna, Brazoria, J W Breddlove.**

**CLEARED ON THURSDAY.**  
**Ship Oceana, Fanning, New-York, J. G. Stevenson; Packet ship Illinois, Sears, New-York, Wilbor & Hazard; brig Aurora, Pagar, Havana, W Tuff & co. schr St. Croix, Pascual, Baltimore, master; schr Consta, Hernandez, Campechoy, Kohn & Bordier; schr Montaneza, Marillo, Havana, J Preis.**

**ARRIVED YESTERDAY.**  
**Steamer Porpoise, Davis, from the passage—Brought up ship Russell, Greenleaf, from New-York; brig Delta, from Boston; brig Oromase, from Marseilles; schrs. Hiram and Emperor. Nothing in sight on the evening of the 1st; a Spanish brig of war had been boarded by the Pilot boat of the late gale, but had been blown off the coast.**

**Packet ship Russell, Greenleaf, 19 days from New-York, to Barstow & Adams, cargo to Reynolds, Byrne & co. A. Fish, West & co; Barstow & Adams; J Hagun & co; J Bullis & Ship; Wilbor & Hazard; E L Tracy; W Smith; J Labadie; Kennedy & Duclomp; F Frey & co; Forestier; J Lesalle; P E Sorb; G Ashbridge; Thompson & Grant; Gordon Forstall & co; E Chaillor; J A Merle & co; and others.**

**Brig Oromase, Andre, Marseilles, via Havana, to L Millaudon, cargo wine &c.**

**Brig Delta, Knight, from Boston, to J A Merle & co; with cargo to sundries.**

**Schr Emperor, Cameger, Tampico, to S Cullu, with specie and passengers.**

**Schr Hiram, Tracy, New York, with lime.**

**ARRIVED ON THURSDAY.**  
**Towboat Peckshon, Hubbell, from the passage. Brought up from sea, bark Gen. Starke, brig Carrier, and schr Libre Zepoalca, from Fort Jackson. Towed down schr Robert Center—Left at 8 P M, at anchor, a Genoise brig; passed at Plaquemine, French ship Aimable Creole; a brig and a schooner in the offing.**

**Bark General Stark, Carrier, Boston, to John A Merle & co; cargo to sundries.**

**Brig Carrier, Power, Boston, to J A Merle & co; cargo, say to the consignees.**

**Schr Libre Zepoalca, Gran, 8 days from Tampico—with specie, ballast and passengers. schr Core, crossing the bar of Tampico, struck and sprung a leak, and put back for repairs.**

**Steamer Cotton Plant, Laurent, Bayou Sarah—with 2 bales cotton M White; 38 bbls jawles to order; 80 bbls molasses Vienne & Garner.—41 passengers.**

**Steamer Kentuckian, Jackson, Louisville, with bale rope, bagging, whiskey, flour, mdze. 24 bales cotton, 9 c; to sundries.—Towed down bark Arab, from Louisville, above Donaldson.**

**Steamer Arab, Thompson, Louisville, 22d. ult. cargo, 318 coils rope, 1 b mdze J Linton; 20 packages gun, 28 bags feathers; 2 bales mdze 27 bales cotton Byrne, Ryan & co; 4 bales cotton J Hagun & co; 28 hhds tobacco C A Jacobs; 10 do W & C Tate; 3 do N Cox; 31 coils rope Allain, Perrault & Allain; 112 do 16 bbl oil Sisson & Avery; 60 bbl whiskey Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 50 do J G Stevenson; 50 bbls potatoes Townsley, Priar & co; 50 bbls apples to owner on board.**

**MEMORANDA.**

Hence at New-York, 15th ship Tennessee. Ogden; ship De Witt Clinton, Beauvais; brig William, Collins 15th, schr Rachel Ann, Walker—At Philadelphia, 15th, schrs. Chesapeake, Campbell; brig Treaty, Warner; 17th, ship Missouri; At Baltimore, 15th, brig Sarah, Rollins; 18th, schr. Fox, Newton.—At Liverpool, 6th July, ship Minerva, Putnam; Horace, Foss; Cumberland, Holmes.—At Marseilles, 24th June, the Marcella, Hiler.—At Gravesend, the Hyperion, Gray.

Sailed from Baltimore for this port, brig Good Reason, Shackleford, 13th.—From New-York, ship Russell, Greenleaf; ship Louisiana, Jackson.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, brig Commerce, Snow; brig Ella, Cole.—At New-York, ship De Witt Clinton, Beauvais, to sail on the 22d August; ship Talma on the 1st sept.; brig Phoenix, Hoderick.

Spoken at sea—July 27th, lat. 44 4, long. 45, brig Caledonia, 15 days hence for Cowa; July 18th, lat. 42, 20, long. ship Alcege, hence for Liverpool.

A letter received in town, from Liverpool, states that the barque Helen Gray, of Campbell, has been wrecked on her passage from N. Orleans to Liverpool.—*Eastport Sent.*

**LINSEED OIL.—**16 bbls. Linsseed Oil, landing and for sale by  
sept 3 **STETSON & AVERY.**

**BALE ROPE.—**500 coils Kentucky Bale Rope, for sale by  
sept 3 **STETSON & AVERY.**

**HAY.—**90 bales hand scrawed Hay, of extra quality, landing from barque Gen. Stark, for sale by  
sept 3 **STETSON & AVERY.**

**EXCHANGE ON PARIS & New-York, for sale by  
sept 8 **F. PERRET, 62 Toulouse st.****

**ESTRAYS.**

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

**A BROWN COW**, with many white spots, one of her horns turned outside, and without any apparent brand.

**A RED COW**, with white back and belly, having on the left thigh an illegible brand.

**A BLACK HEIFER**, branded on the left thigh J D.

**A SORREL HORSE**, with a Spanish brand on the left thigh.

**A BAY MARE**, with short tail and no brand.

**A BROWN MULE**, branded on the left thigh J B U.

**A BLACK MULE**, with Spanish brands on both thighs.

**A LIGHT BLACK MULE**, with a Spanish brand on the left thigh.

Another one of the same color, branded on the left thigh J B.

**A BROWN MULE**, with a Spanish brand, having a Spanish brand on the left thigh.

**A SORREL MARE**, without any mark.

**A BAY HORSE**, with white forehead and four white feet, branded on the left shoulder I R.

**A BLACK FOAL**, branded on the right thigh R B.

**A SORREL STALLION**, with white forehead and no brand.

**A SORREL MARE**, branded on the right thigh J B S.

**A BAY HORSE**, with a star on his forehead, and a Spanish brand on the right thigh.

**A WHITE HORSE**, branded on the left thigh Z.

**A SORREL MARE**, with white forehead, branded F M on the left thigh.

**A BLACK MULE**, branded on the left and R on the left shoulder.

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 23d of September, they are not claimed, they will be sold on Monday at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises to be sold agreeably to law.

Forth of Orleans, August 31, 1851.  
sept 3 **G. DESCHAPELLES, syndic.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**

The fine coppered and copper fastened brig MARGARET, E. SCUDDER master, burthen 186 tons, is now ready to receive cargo. Apply on board, or to  
sept 3 **STETSON & AVERY.**

**FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.**

The brig GENERAL VICTORIA, captain H. BRADLEY, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to  
sept 1 **SIMON CUCULLU.**

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

The fine fast sailing ship CANTON PACKET, DAVID P. PERBULLA master, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to  
sept 1 **W. G. HEWES, 9 Camp st.**

**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 PORT-AU-PRINCE.**

The fast sailing schooner SALLY BETHSEY, SHED master. For freight or passage, apply to Captain on board opposite Conti street, or  
sept 30 **J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.**

**NOTICE.**—All persons indebted to the estate of the late Pierre Villouet, and those who may have any claims against the same, are requested to apply to the subscriber to effect a settlement.

*Attorney of the Testamentary Executor.*  
aug 27

**NOTICE.**—The subscribers having formed a copartnership, under the firm of Ducoux & Moisy, for transacting the Grocery business, have taken the store No. 13, Levee street, nearly opposite the Custom-house. They request all who have a choice assortment of GROCERIES, WINE & LIQUORS, which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms.

sept 1 **L. ALFRED DUCOUX, ERNEST MOISY.**

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

**BY F. DUTILET.**

**ON the 24th of this month, will be sold at Hewlett's coffee house, a negro girl named KITTY with her child aged 5 months. She is a good seamstress washed and ironed, and something of a cook and has been in the country two years. She is of good character, and sold for no fault, and warranted against the disease and vices prescribed by law.**

Texas.—Good endorsed paper payable at the end of March next, with mortgage upon the property.  
sept 3

**BY H. DOMINGON.**

**WILL be sold on Saturday, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange.**

**A DWELLING HOUSE**, cy—press wood frame, built two years ago, at the corner of Prytanee and Esplanade streets. Said house is 56 feet long and 23 wide, and is distributed into four apartments, two whereof with five fires, 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 1

**BY F. DUTILET.**

By virtue of an order from the honorable the Court of Probates, for the city and parish of Orleans, bearing date the 20th inst., will be sold the moveable and immovable property belonging to the estate of the late Antonio de Silva, surnamed Gozales, to wit:

**THE MOVEABLE EFFECTS**, shall be sold on the 3d of September next at 4 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of the deceased, corner of Levee and Custom-House streets. Terms cash.

**REAL PROPERTY AND SLAVES,** and on the 24th of September next, at 12 o'clock P. M. will be sold at Hewlett's exchange, the landed property and slaves belonging to said estate, to wit:

**A LOT OF GROUND** situate at the corner of Levee and Custom-House streets, measuring 53 feet 9 1/2 inch in front of Levee street, by 63 feet 1 1/2 inch front of Custom-House street, together with the buildings thereon.

**2d. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND**, situated in St. Philip between Dauphine & Burgundy streets, measuring 30 feet in front and 150 feet in depth, together with the buildings thereon.

**3d. Sarah a negro woman**, aged 36 years somewhat of a washer and ironer, and addicted to drunkenness.

**4th. Rose, an African negress**, in the country since her childhood, aged 40 years, hawker and somewhat of a washer.

**5th. Henriette, a mulatto woman**, aged 22, somewhat of a cook and house servant.

**TERMS.**—The property on Levee street, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years credit; the property on St. Philip street payable at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit; and the slaves at 6 and 12 months, the whole in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before O. de Armas, esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.  
aug 23