NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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This is unsectional and Public Justice organ.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT 9, 1839.

☞ We are unable to give place to the valuable communication of our friend "Veritas" in to-day's paper—but it shall positively appear to-morrow.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

We are of opinion the period is not far distant when the extreme penalty in the criminal code of most nations will be abolished. We question its expediency, its justice in humanity and its moral influences. The object of penal legislation, we take it, is to punish crime and deter a bare from delinquency by impressive examples of severe retribution. Does capital punishment effect this purpose? Few will maintain the affirmative of the proposition. The prospect of death deters not the assassin from the perpetration of murder. The very spectacle of a human being about to be guillotined, is frequently employed as a profitable opportunity for the successful practice of the thief and the pickpocket's infamous vocation. Again—capital punishment is scarcely as much dreaded by the thorough paced miscreant, as would be the certainty of perpetual imprisonment, where the subject would be utterly secluded from all communion with his fellow men. The terrors of solitary and eternal incarceration are more appalling than the fear of the momentary pang with which nature yields her functions and life is extinguished. There is some thing, too, in the mode in which executions are practised that carries with it a species of spurious glory to the criminal. To expiate his crime on the gallows is fearful enough, but then there is his dying speech, the associated throng, the idea of dying game the excitement, the newspaper paragraphs of certain notoriety, infamous though it be—that gives the morbid and perverted vanity of the wretch a relief. The last objection is measurably obviated by private executions, but how unfrequent are they when compared to the numerous examples in which the condemned felon is immolated before the gaze of an unnumbered multitude.

Again—to the mind that is at all awakened to the nobler feelings of humanity and to the prospect which it gives to life, there is much that is appalling and revolting in the highest degree in the idea of capital punishment. It seems contrary to human frailty that a criminal should be deprived by the sentence of a human tribunal of that which a human tribunal can never confer. There is something shocking in witnessing a fellow creature one hour in high health, the next a strangled corpse. To see the minister of the gospel agonizingly anxious to inculcate divine truth, with the consciousness that the hours of the criminal's existence are numbered. To behold the shrinking wretch in the full exercise of mental and physical power, looking forward to a violent death as the presence of a disorderly rabble. And why is this?—What object is intended to be answered? Not the reformation of the criminal. That is considered impossible by his death. The impression produced by the spectacle cannot be salutary, for the parties that usually attend these exhibitions are to a great extent the most abandoned characters, who view it with the same unnatural excitement with which they regard a prize fight or a duel. So far, therefore, its moral influence is rather pernicious than beneficial.

The usual argument in favor of capital punishment among civilized nations seems to be drawn from the scriptural injunction that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." It should however, be borne in mind that this was a dispensation of the ancient Hebrew law, before the milder tenets of the Christianity had superseded the bloody code of Jewish legislation. If we were to follow the same authority throughout the penal code, inexorable indeed would be the retribution awarded to crime. Blind disobedience would be punished by death. The loss of an eye, a tooth, or a limb, would require that precisely the same sentence should be extended to the culprit. Men would be stoned to death for offences which at the present period are considered scarcely within the pale of legislative enactments.

Society has an undoubted right to demand protection from those who have violated the laws. All so far will recognize this right as a fundamental and indispensable prerogative. But can society ask more? We think not. There are ample means for the civilized world from committing crime with impunity to a method which, while its good effects are highly questionable, clearly precludes the possibility of reformation and practical reformation. Man should be loth to usurp the divine attribute which belongs only to Him when they are unable to exercise that other power by which life is bestowed.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

The Whigs of Rhode Island have done nobly. Owing to elected Messrs. Cranston and Tillinghast to congress by a majority of 300 or 400, and secured the whig majority in the state assembly by two. The parties will now stand in that body—Whigs 35, administration 27. Whig majority in last April the whig majority was ten. The whigs have gained one member in Cranston, one in Westerly and two in Jamestown. They have lost none.

The *Rhode Republic*. We were half afraid of losing a member, as Mr. Dorr, one of the Van Buren party, was personally popular, a man of high character and much honored by the abolitionists. There was a big majority of eleven in the members from twenty-four states.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in a store situated No. 126 Old Levee. It was however, speedily extinguished, without further damage than the destruction of the furniture and a part of the goods in the store.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NATCHEZ.

The commencing of the 5th inst., a disastrous conflagration broke out in Cotton Alley, in an old stable in the rear of the alley. The fire made considerable headway before it was discovered, spread rapidly through Cotton Alley forming the outer wave of the flames and ending only at Pearl street, with the destruction of the large warehouse belonging to Stratton Buckner & co. on the north side, and the large warehouse of Jacob Sons & co. on the south side. The following warehouses were destroyed: Jacob Sons & co. loss of property $25,000, no insurance; A. L. Mason & co. loss $10,000, Canon & Ayres, $9,500; Thos. Wheeler, $3,000; Caradine & Neman, $800; Fred. Dirkerman, $3,000. On Cotton Alley the fine of Stratton Buckner & co's commission store, and on Commerce-st. Dr. A. A. Jones' drug store was destroyed, and John R Stockton's residence, loss $15,000. Mrs. Cornell's large boarding house on the corner of Commerce and Franklin streets, was also consumed. Several other buildings felt a prey to the flames. The firemen were active and energetic, but the raging flames for a long while defied their exertions.

The Natchez Free Trader, must have originated from negroes getting into the stable to smoking or by the act of incendiaries.

The Philadelphia *Star* calls the National Intelligencer "Clay." The secret of this epithet and disposition upon the subject, most dignified and honored press of which the whig party can boast—is that the National Intelligencer, though not managing, in the controversy relative to the merits and demerits of Clay and Gen Harrison, is understood to favor the latter. The scurrilous humor of the *Star* is not unusual to censure all who are opposed to its sentiments. In the present instance, however, its contemptible abuse is a triumph of sound principles. It is a comfort at that in the pursuit of its object it sacrifices truth and good feeling to its own passions. The gentlemanly and talented conductors of the Intelligencer, will not, we fancy, feel themselves particularly aggrieved at the desperate attempt to speak of them contemptuously because of the assertion of the Intelligencer withstanding the assaults of low-face scribblers, and the ravings of a vulgar mob.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The steamboat *Wm. L. Robeson*, says the Natchez *Courier* of the 31st inst. is reported to have been snagged and sunk on her passage down.

MESSRS. OF WEST POINT FOUNDRY WORK.—The steamboat *Fulton*, whose machinery was made at the West Point Foundry Hammer works, (under the superintendance of Messrs. Shelton, Brothers & co., of Boston, and Messrs. Harman and Cha, of New York. It appears that the slaves, the greater portion of whom are black, were very much attached to him, and died determined after reaching the coast of Africa, to allow him to seek his home with way he could, while his poor companion was to be sacrificed.

On board the brig we also saw Cingoee, the master spirit and hero of this bloody tragedy, in irons. He is about five feet eight inches in height, 30 or 36 years of age, of athletic form, small limb, and very active. He is said to be a match for any two men on board the schooner. His countenance, for a native African, is unusually intelligent, evincing uncommon decision and coolness, with a composure characteristic of true courage, and nothing to mark him as a ferocious savage. He is a negro who would command in New-Orleans, under the hammer at least $1,500.

The phylognomy and phrenology he has considerable claim to perspicuity. According to Gall and Spurzheim his moral sentiments and intellectual faculties predominate considerably over his animal propensities. He is said, however, to have killed the captain and crew with his own hand, by cutting their throats. He also has several times attempted to take the life of Senor Montes, and the backs of several poor negroes are scarred with the scars of blows inflicted by his hand to keep them in subjection. He expects to be executed, but nevertheless manifests a strong mind worthy of a more under similar circumstances.

With captain Gedney, the surgeon of the port, and others, we visited the schooner, which is anchored within musket shot of the Washington, and there we saw such a sight as we never saw before, and never wish to see again. The bottom and sides of this vessel are covered with barnacles and sea-grass, while her rigging and sails present an unpicturesque tenacity of the Flying Dutchman, after her fabled cruise.

She is a Baltimore built clipper of excellent model for sailing, about 180 tons burthen, and about six years old. On deck there were found several small articles, and among the remnant of her Ethiopian crew, were picked up in the most fantastic manner in the cabin and cherry pulled from the cargo, while others in a state of nudity, emaciated to mere skeletons, lay cooked upon the decks.

Hope could be seen a negro with white pantaloons and sandy shirt which had once gave them, and a planter's friend informed him upon his hand with a string of gewgaws around his neck, and another with a flowered calico shirt, whose human was worked by the hand of some dark-eyed daughter of Spain, while the author

Kentucky.—The senate stands 29 whigs to 16 Van Buren. the house 69 whigs, 49 Van Buren. Whig majority on joint ballot, 36. This would hardly be worth mentioning, if the *Globe* had not coolly asserted the probability of a locofoco majority.

☞ The loco focos have brought out Mr. George Duval as a candidate in the fifth congressional district in Maryland, with the hope that he may slip in between the two whigs who are now candidates.

Louisville Gazette.—James B. Marshall, esq. has resumed the management of this paper, and has, of course, changed its character of political neutrality to that of hostility to the administration. The Gazette supports the pretensions of general Harrison for the presidency.

☞ The bank of Grenada, Miss., in taking measures to wind up its affairs, and intends surrendering its charter to the next legislature of the state.

☞ Homicide.—Mr. Farrar of Madison Co., Miss., was deliberately shot about a week ago, by an individual named King who claimed a negro in possession of Farrar, as his property. The murderer has escaped.

Knives, who murdered Zellerbach, a German pedlar, of which affair we made mention some time since, has been convicted of murder in the highest degree.

Sarah Bell, the professor of the black art, astonishing the people of Philadelphia.

SICKNESS AT MOBILE.

There is every reason to believe that the malignant fever is spreading at Mobile. For the three days preceding Monday last, the interments were twenty-nine. This is a very considerable number for a place with so limited a population. The physicians had ceased reporting new cases.

As the train of cars was returning to the city last evening on the Nashville railroad, a short way from Dr. Shouse's hospital, a part of the rolling gear was by crossing one of the ditches—by which the locomotive was considerably lowered. The evens created a swarm of bees, that had taken shelter under the cabboard seats—and many a passenger found, to his astonishment, that the *mosquito* is not the *only* troublesome insect in our swamp. Indeed, many were severely stung—without sustaining, from the accident, any further damage, however.—*La. Native American.*

THE PIRATE.—The Fall River Patriot states that captain Cummings, of the brig Taunton, arrived at that port, picked up, on the 29th of April, on Key Largo, F. Florida, a bottle containing the following letter. If true, the vessel may be found on the coast of New Jersey.

Feb. 13, 1836.—The brig Margaret, from New Orleans, bound to Charleston, S. C., Thos. Tyler, master, for $150,000 in specie on board, 6 days out, now off the Island of Cuba, attacted by pirates in a small vessel, schooner rigged. They have taken every thing—watches and money, and now have us in custody. This only opportunity we have taken to let the world know our situation. The pirate schooner is commanded by a black, most of the crew same color.

Signed, THOMAS AMYER,
Passenger on board the brig.

Captain Brashwood, of the brig Ann Eliza, arrived at Norfolk, reports that two sloops manned with volunteers sailed from Key West about the 16th instant in quest of the schooner, which had left Havana for Matanzas, whose crew and passengers had been murdered by the negroes on board. One of the vessels stood into Cape Sable, and saw a white flag flying on the beach house, and some men on the beach, who made signs for them to come on shore, but, apprehending they were Indians, they stood off again.—N. Y. *Evening Star.*

We copy the following from the New York papers, respecting the schooner manned with blacks, and supposed to be a pirate, knowing that much interest and excitement exist respecting her.

From the New London Gazette.

THE SUSPICIOUS LOOKING SCHOONER, CAPTURED AND BROUGHT INTO THIS PORT.

Much excitement has been created in New York for the past week, from the report of several pilot boats having seen a clipper built schooner off the Hook, full of negroes, and in such condition as to lead to the suspicion that she was a pirate. Several cutters and revenue vessels are said to have been despatched in pursuit of her, but she has been most providentially captured in the Sound, by Captain Gedney, of the surveying brig Washington.

We will not longer detain the reader, but subjoin the official account of the capture, very politely furnished to us by one of the officers.

United States brig WASHINGTON,
New London, Aug. 26, 1839.

"Whilst this vessel, was sounding this day between Gardiner's and Montauk Points, a schooner was seen lying in shore off Culloden Point, under circumstances so suspicious as to authorize Lieut. Com. Gedney to stand in to see what was her character. Seeing a number of people on the beach with carts and horses, and a boat passing to and fro, a boat was armed and despatched with an officer to board her. On coming alongside, a number of negroes were discovered on her deck, and twenty or thirty more on the beach. Two white men came forward and claimed the protection of the officer.

The schooner proved to be the "Amistead," Capt. Ramsdell, from the Havana, bound to the Guaniya, Porto Principe, with fifty-four blacks and two passengers on board; the former, four nights after they were out, rose and murdered the captain and three of the crew, after which the possession of the vessel with the intention of returning to the coast of Africa. Pedro Monte, passenger, and Jose Rues, owner of the slaves and part of the cargo, were only saved to navigate the vessel. After boxing about for four days in the Bahama Channel the vessel was steered for the Island of St. Andrews, near New Providence, from whence she went to Green Key, where the blacks had ina supply of water.

After leaving this place the vessel was steered by Pedro Montes for New Providence, the negroes being under the impression that she was steering for the coast of Africa—they would rush, however, persist not to enter the port, but anchored every night of the coast. The situation of the two whites was all this time truly deplorable, being treated with the greatest severity, and Pedro Montes, Jr. Jordan, who had charge of the navigation, was suffering from two severe wounds, one in the head and one in the arm, their lives threatened every instant.

He was ordered to change the course again for the coast of Africa, the negroes themselves steering by the sun in the day time whilst at night he would alter their course so as to bring them back to their original place of destination. They remained three days off Long Island to the eastward of Providence, when each time they were two months on the ocean, sometimes steering to the eastward, and whenever an occasion would permit, the whites would alter the course to the northward and westward, always in hopes of falling in with some vessel of war, or being enabled to run into some port when they would be relieved from their horrid situation.

Several times they were boarded by vessels, once by an American schooner from Kingston. On these occasions the whites were ordered below, while the negroes communicated and traded with the vessel; the schooner from Kingston supplied them with a description of water, for the moderate sum of sixty dollars. The schooner whose name was not ascertained, finding that the negroes had plenty of money, remained hovering alongside the Amistead for twenty-four hours. Captain Gedney must have been aware that all was not right on board, and probably suspected the character of the vessel. This was on the 18th of the present month; the vessel was steered to the northward and westward, and on the 20th instant, almost from New York 25 miles, the pilot boat No. 3 came alongside, and gave the negroes some apples. She was also hailed by No 4, when the latter boat came near, the negroes on board the vessel, as it would appear, permit her to board them; they were so exasperated with the two whites for bringing them so much out of their way, that they expected every moment to be murdered.

On the 23d they made Montauk Light and steered off for it in the hopes of falling in with a pilot boat, but the tide drifted them up the bay, and they anchored where they were found by the brig Washington, off Culloden Point. The negroes were found in communication with the shore, when they had a fresh supply of water, and were on the point of sailing again for the coast of Africa. They had a good supply of money with them, some of which it is likely was taken by the people on the beach.

After they were disarmed and sent on board from the beach, the ringleader jumped overboard with three unarmed doubloons about him, the property of the captain, that of which he succeeded in losing from his person and then permitted himself to be captured. The schooner was taken in tow by the brig and carried into New London.

We have just returned from a visit to the Washington and her prize, which are riding at anchor in the bay near the fort. On board the former, we saw and conversed with the two Spanish gentlemen who were passengers on board the schooner, as well as owners of the negroes and most of the cargo.

One of them, Jose Rues, is a very gentlemanly and intelligent young man, and speaks English fluently. He was also owner of most of the slaves and cargo, which he was conveying to his estate on the Island of Cuba. The other, Pedro Montes, is about fifty years of age, of athletic form, small limb, and very active. He is said to be a match for any two men on board the schooner. His countenance, for a native African, is unusually intelligent, evincing uncommon decision and coolness, with a composure characteristic of true courage, and nothing to mark him as a ferocious savage. He is a negro who would command in New-Orleans, under the hammer at least $1,500.

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proportions were enveloped in a sheet of guinea cotton crape. Around the windlass were gathered the three little girls, from eight to thirteen years of age, the very images of health and gladness.

Over the deck were scattered in the most wanton and thoughtless confusion, trinkets, jewelry, silks and cotton goods. In the cabin and hold were the marks of the same wasteful destruction. After cargo appears to consist of silks, crapes, calicoes, linens and *lazy jacks* of various descriptions, with hardware, bridles, saddles, holsters, pistols, looking glasses, books, fruits, wines and spices, and other things too numerous to mention," which are now all mixed up in a strange and fantastic medley.

On the forward hatch we unceasingly rested our head on a cold object, which we soon discovered to be a naked corpse, developed in a pall of black boombazine. On removing its folds we beheld the rigid countenance and glazed eye of a poor negro who died last night. His mouth was unclosed, and still wore the ghastly expression of his last struggle. Near by him, like some watching fiend, sat the most horrible creature we ever saw in human shape, an object of terror to the very blacks, who said he was a cannibal. His teeth projected at the most right angles from his mouth, while the eyes had a most fiery and demoniac expression.

We are glad to leave this vessel, as the recollections from her hold and deck were like anything but "gales wafted over the gardens of God." Capt. Gedney has dispatched an express to the U. S. marshal, at New Haven, while he has made the most humane arrangements for the health and comfort of the prisoners, and the purification of the prize.

There are at present forty-four negroes, three of whom are girls about ten have died. They have been at sea 63 days. The vessel and cargo were worth forty thousand dollars when they left Havana, exclusive of the negroes, which cost from twenty to thirty dollars and dollars. The vessel and cargo were insured in Havana.

There is a question for the laws of Admiralty to decide which the Hon. Captain Gedney and his fellow officers are entitled to prize or large money. To decide on either they are most surely entitled, and we hope they will get their just dues. Capt. Gedney, when he first espied the Amistad, was running a line of astonishing speed. Master Smith, He had forced shooting of the vessel being on the coast till after his arrival in this port.

This is the same individual who, by the discovery of the great hanged which took his name, has opened the barbes of New York to vessels of the largest description, an advantage to that city beyond estimation, and worthy of some fitting tribute to him, who has thus made the harbor of our great commercial emporium, second to none on our coast.

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL,

From the 30th August to the 7th September, 1839.

DISEASES	Remaining	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining	Admitted	Discharged	Died
	August 30				September 7			
Abscesses	1	1	1		1			
Amenorrhœa		1			1			
Anasarca	1				1			
Apoplexy		1		1				
Asthma		1	1					
Bronchitis	1	1	1		1			
Cancer	1				1			
Catarrh		1	1					
Chlorosis		1	1					
Colic		1	1					
Constipation		1	1					
Dysentery	1				1			
Debility		1	1					
Diarrhœa	1				1			
Dropsy	1				1			
Dyspepsia		1	1					
Fever, Bilious	1	1	1		1			
" Congestive		1			1			
" Intermittent		1	1					
" Remittent	3	1	1		3			
" Typhus		1			1			
" Yellow	11	60	59	3	9			
Gastritis		1			1			
Gastro Enteritis		1			1			
Hemorrhoids	3				3			
Insanity		1			1			
Inflammation		1	1					
Ischiatic Neuralgia	15				15			
Liver, Affection of		1	1					
Paralysis		2			2			
Rheumatism		1	1					
Syphilis		1	1					
Ulcers		1	1					
Wounds		1	1					
	177	96	78	24	166	3	101	99

On the 7th Sept., there were in the hospital, 347

H. S. WEST, Steward.

REPORT OF BURIALS IN THE THREE CITY CEMETERIES.

Interments in Potter's Field, up to Sunday, at 6, P. M.

Date.	*Interments.*	*Hospital.*	*Yellow Fever.*
Sept 2	31	8	15
3	37	3	23
4	32	15	37
5	33	9	23
6	42	17	35
7	37	13	28
8	24	6	18
	316	79	179

Interments in the Catholic Cemetery.

Sept 2	3		
3	0		0
4	0		0
5	0		0
6	2		2
7	4		4
8	0		0
	11		2

Interments in the Protestant Cemetery.

Sept 2	2		2
3	5		3
4	2		2
5	3		3
6	5		3
7	2		0
8	6		6
	25		15

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at their auction store, No. 107 Chartres street, at 11 a. m.—all the kitchen furniture saved at the burning of the Strangers' hotel, such a dray.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Congress, Marston, Boston — J A Merrig
Ship Hiram, Holmes, Liverpool — R & J T Bell
Brig Bowser, Bamberidge, Tampa Bay — G Bechard

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Grampus, Charles, from the Pass—to proceed to barque H Stenck and brig Coral—returned to leave (disabled).

Sch Ida, 87 tons, Pratt, from Mobile, 48 hours—in ballast, consigned to master.

Steamboat Ben Sherrod, Hamilton, Red River 5 days—to sundries.

Steamboat Natchez, Smith, from Louisville.

Steamboat Harrison, Staley, from mouth of Ohio.

Steamboat Lady of the Lake, Walker, from Mobile.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Hannah—126 bales cotton, 29 0 casks corn, 1000 pigs lead, 40 boxes candles, 90 bbls 17 bbls butter.

New York—Per ship Hiadi—bales

Tampa Bay—Per brig Beaver—139 bales hay, 474 sacks corn, &c.

IMPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per brig Pennsylvania—cotton

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per ship Martha Ann from Covington—82 bales cotton to Lombard & Thompson.

Per steamboat Saratoga from mouth of Ohio—202 pcs bagging, 161 coils rope to Forsyth & Limerick; 64 bales cotton to J Fabre & co.

Per steamboat Neptune from Pittsburgh—61 bales cotton to Bogart & Hawthorn; 25 pcs plain Dowlas, 6 do stripe Canvas, 100 bales flour J Varin & co.

Per steamboat Brilliant from Bayou—10 bales cotton to W Flower; 6 do S W Tinkey & co; 8 do Brander, McEntire & Wright; 20 do Taylor, Gardner & co; 5 do N & J Montgomery; 10 do and 1 Bale Goods to order; 2 do M White & co; 2 do Lumbering—consignees to Duffilho & Arcenaux; 2 Mobleads, R & W Hopkins; 1 do Wardrop & Bouvereau; 1 Mobleads & Jacquemine; R H Healy, Taylor & Ins and owners on board.

Per steamboat Wm Kinkaison Jr from Bayou Sara—37 bales cotton to J Arcenaux & co; 5 do A Lemaire & co; 25 do C Reynaud & co; 25 do W Mann & co; 5 do Bowers, Watt & co; 10 do Patterson & co; 2 do Wm Mann & co; 5 do Jno Hagan & co; 5 do Patterson & co; 2 do W Flower; 10 do Jenkins & Vautier; 1 do Taylor, Gardner & co; 1 do Antoine & Lapice; 1 do Bogart & Hawthorn; 26 do Green & Bro; 6 do Wm Flower; Perry & co; 6 do Lemaire & co; 8 do Cuthbert, Middleton & Taylor, Gardner & co; and owners on board.

CONSIGNEES

Per brig from—Tyler. Dewey & co, C Byrne & co; Lockhart, Foute & Peabody & co; C Wright & co; C Reynaud & co; J D Bringier; W Mackey; Taylor, Gardner & co; H Fernandez; J H Caldwell & co; Bogart & Hawthorn; Prieture, Dole & co; J Barrett & co; Gurley & Brenham; Dobbin & co; Thompson & Lambert; Wm Flower; Labadie & Jacquinet; Richman, Bardgett & co; Wm & J Montgomery; J Hart & co; C Dupuy; Sanders & co; W & J Montgomery; J Hart & co; C Dupuy; Lewis & Smith; Tooke & Barrocks; Durand & Gaines; S & C Gaillard; Smith & co; Beauchamp & Lilley; H Wright & co; Hart, Labadie & co; Perrault & co; J H Caldwell & co; B A Harris; A J Wilson & co; Bogart & Hawthorn; J H Caldwell & co, and owners.

SPOKEN.

Aug 30, lat 29 30, lon 8 44, ship Tuscumbia, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Beaver—for McMillan.

Per steamboat Wm Robinson, Jr—mrs Livingston, mr J S Gordon 2 ladies and negro, dr Morton, messrs P A Bisco and Nelson.

Per steamboat Brilliant—Messrs Brander and son, Strickland, negro B and W Pomeroy, Madam, 2 Evans and child, Mitchell, Peck, T Christmas, A Dubuc, S Stalman, N Gardner, A S Rose, Mrs Rose and child, H Hagen, Hagen jr, V Dubuc, M Bartlo, L Levy, F Schoellkopf and 6 deck.

☞ If those items meet the eyes of H. of H. they are to inform him, that whatever may be the prices we have been, they will only be increased by exposing his solicitations to the great anxiety which they feel at his sudden removal from New York, and therefore will cheerfully receive any communication from him, which will enable them to shew, by their answer, that his fear, which probably induced him to take this hasty step, is groundless, and that he need not apprehend a return to the city of H.

☞ NOTICE.—The commissioners for the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent of Paul in the third municipality, request the subscribers to assemble on Thursday, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., in Great Men street, at Mr. L. de Terlet's house, on important business.

☞ THE ship ELEANOR, from Havre, Hunterson master, is now discharging opposite Mr Morgan's's house, in the third municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and to attend to the receipt of their goods as they arrive.

J ALBERT, 98 St. Louis street.

☞ Consignees of sundry lots of goods per ship Lowell from Boston, marked 'N W Jones, 'Mary A Gordon' and 'J Kendall' are requested to call at the office of the subscribers, pay charges and take them away. S. & J. P. WHITNEY, 73 Camp st.

☞ Messrs. LEWIS & BAXTER, AVERILL & WATSON, and E. FREEMAN, consignees of goods per ship Hiadi, from New York, are requested to call at the office of the subscriber, pay charges and take the same away

s7 S. & J. P. WHITNEY, 73 Camp st.

☞ Ship CHESTER, capt. Van Dyk, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are particularly requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipts of their goods.

S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st.

☞ The consignees of ship WATER WITCH, capt. Dupeire, from Havana, are requested to take out their permits, and attend to the receipts of their goods opposite Madame Sauvet, 1st municipality.

☞ The Packet ship SEAMAN, capt. Nicholson, from Baltimore, is now discharging opposite Senate street, in the second municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

GEO BEDFORD, 33 Bienville st

☞ NOTICE.—The ship ELIZABETH BRUCE, from Belfast, is now discharging opposite the Orleans cotton press. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

L HOALE,
28 Common st

☞ THOMAS CLAGHEY, consignee of a lot of goods per ship SYLAH, from New York, will please make known his residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee or they will be stored at his expense. S. & J.P. WHITNEY, 73 Camp st. s31

☞ CHARLES R. LYON is our authorized agent during our absence from the city.

N P COMLY & Co.

☞ During our temporary absence from the city, Mr. Jno. A. Beard is our accredited agent for the transaction of all business.

s16 (Signed) WM C TOMPKINS & Co.

☞ Mr. MARCUS T. VOORHEES, is fully authorized to transact all business for us during our absence from the city.

jy1-3m VAN WYCK & Co.

STRAYED AWAY.—A Bay mare, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, with a branch [illegible] on the [illegible] hair, has been seen and challenged in the [illegible] Bayou St John, on the Metairie road, on the 4th of May and Magnolia Grove, on the 5th of May, and on Bienville street, yesterday and could not be found. Whoever will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, at 127 Bienville st, shall be liberally rewarded.

s6-3t

☞ TANNERS OIL for sale by
WHITRIDGE & Co. 76 Magazine st

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST DATES.

New York	..... Aug 29	London ..... July 31
Boston	..... Aug 28	Liverpool ..... Aug 2
Philadelphia	..... Aug 29	Paris ..... Aug 27
Charleston	..... Aug 31	Havre ..... Aug 27
Augusta, Geo	..... Aug 31	Marseilles ..... Aug 6
Cincinnati	..... Aug 27	Malaga ..... Aug 6
Louisville	..... Aug 27	Cadiz ..... Aug 6
Havana	..... Aug 27	Gibraltar ..... Aug 9

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug 29.

5 shares United States Bank		103½
75 do Vicksburg Bank		103
98 do Kennedy Bank		103
25 do do		103½

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 29.

10 shares United States Bank	60 days	107
4 do Vicksburg	30 do	103
15 shares Com & R. R. Bank Vicksburg		76
15 do do		76½
35 do do		76½
20 do do		76½
10 do do		76½
14 do do		76½
9 do Camden and Amboy R R		124
91 do Mechanics Farmers & Manufacturers Bank		83½
10 do do		83
10 do do		83
10 do do		83
10 do Girard Bank		41
10 do do Kentucky Bank		74½
10 do Northern Liberties Bank		74
23 do Western Bank	Saturday	68½

NEW YORK, Aug 29—The pace of the money market is no way improved since yesterday—on the contrary, there is more feeling in wall street. The large specie drain of half a million, which has been going on for the last week, and the heavy drafts drawn on each other that were drawn against produce in the interior and rendering them not to be met promptly on presentation, is the cause of the present pressure.

Stocks are down to-day. The tendency is lower and lower. Sales at the Stock Exchange Aug. 29.

25 shares U S Bank	103
5 do do	103½
50 do Bank of Kentucky, 30 days	98
50 do Bank of Kentucky, 30 days	98

Rumors—The state of cotton is not so strong as it was. Sales of northern cotton are dull.

Flour—Is very little offering, and we hear that holders are unwilling to make high prices—sellers to small lots, 6 bbls of northern are wanted.

Cotton—Prices are full a little within the rate days past, and sales have been made at last.

Asked as before, from 12 to 13.

Sales at auction—20 bales Mississippi cotton at 8½ @ 9½; 35 bales Brazos, at 6 @ 6½; 130 bales upg qua at 10 @ 10½; 80 bags Laguira coffee at 9½ @ 9¾.

PRICES OF FLOUR AT THE LATEST DATES.

New York	.....	Quiet
Boston	.....	$ 5 @ 5 75 An advance
Philadelphia	.....	$ 5 @ 5 75 Do
Philadelphia	.....	$ 7 @ 7 50 Steam meal
Baltimore, Del	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Baltimore	.....	$ 7 @ 7 50 Do
Fredericksburg	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Alexandria, Del	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Georgetown	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Richmond	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Charleston	.....	$ 7 @ 7 50 Dull
Augusta	.....	$ 7 @ 7 50 Do
Mobile	.....	$ 7 @ 7 50 Do
New Orleans	.....	Brisk
Red River	.....	Nothing doing
Louisville	.....	$ 6 @ 6 25 An advance
Cincinnati	.....	$ 6 @ 6 25 Do
Pittsburg	.....	$ 6 @ 6 25 Do
Richmond	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Petersburg	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Fredericksburg	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Alexandria	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do
Georgetown	.....	$ 5 @ 5 50 Do

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Aug 28—The arrivals from Eastern and Western markets during the past week have been a moderate one, but a long portion of the flour in the market was of poor quality, and consequently very little business was done. Sales of common brands were made at $5 @ $5 25, and of fancy brands at $5 37½ @ $5 50. Corn meal, in barrels, is dull at $3 25. Grain and provisions remain unchanged.

Flour—There have been sales of wheat at $1 24@1 30—Rye is dull at 80c, a small quantity having arrived this week. Corn, yellow, 60@62c—white 77@78c.

Flour—$5 25@5 43

Lard—In bulk 8c.

Whiskey—Sales 100 bbls Prime Rectified at 26c.

RICHMOND MARKET, Aug. 28.—Cotton—12@ 12½.

Flour—The following may be considered as the present quotations: Fine, $5 50—Country family, $5 62½—Superfine, $5 75—Extra, $6—Fancy, $6 25—Extra superfine, $6 50—Country, $6 75—Extra superfine, $7—Fancy, $7 50—Extra superfine, $8—Fancy, $8 50—Extra superfine, $9—Fancy, $9 50—Extra superfine, $10—Fancy, $10 50—Extra superfine, $11—Fancy, $11 50—Extra superfine, $12—Fancy, $12 50—Extra superfine, $13—Fancy, $13 50—Extra superfine, $14—Fancy, $14 50—Extra superfine, $15—Fancy, $15 50—Extra superfine, $16—Fancy, $16 50—Extra superfine, $17—Fancy, $17 50—Extra superfine, $18—Fancy, $18 50—Extra superfine, $19—Fancy, $19 50—Extra superfine, $20—Fancy, $20 50—Extra superfine, $21—Fancy, $21 50—Extra superfine, $22—Fancy, $22 50—Extra superfine, $23—Fancy, $