THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1831.

In order to give as copious extracts, as possible, from the late important intelligence from the continent of Europe, we have been compelled to transfer several new advertisements to the first side of our paper. Under this consideration, we claim the indulgence of our advertising patrons.

The *Mobile Patriot* of the 26th ult. announces the failure of the New-Orleans' mail due on Wednesday week last; but accounts for it by the bursting of the boiler of the mail-boat. No one was injured by the explosion.

By yesterday's mail, which came in at ½ past 11 o'clock, we have received New-York papers to the 18th inst. Their contents are highly important. The packet ship *Canada*, capt. Macy, sailed from Liverpool on the 16th, and brings London dates to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th. We hasten to lay before our readers a summary of the most interesting items, which we copy from the *Morning Courier and Enquirer*.

A Russian officer, decorated with the badge of the order of St. George, having been [illegible] the first engagements between the Russians and Poles, a proclamation dated, St. Petersburgh, January 29th, signed *Jermoloff*, and invoking the Russians to demand a constitution, was found in his pocket. The manifesto is looked upon as a forgery, by the Paris journals. By a message from the President of the Council, the colossal bronze statue of NAPOLEON, which had been removed on the restoration, has been replaced on the COLONNE VENDOME.

The Family of Bonaparte have leave to re-enter France.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1831.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Splendid success of the Polish arms.—Insurrections in other Russian Provinces—End of the commotions in Italy—Insurrection in Italy and in Turkey.

The Canada, Capt. Macy, has arrived, and by her the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received their files of English papers and Lloyd's lists to the 15th of April from London, and both from Liverpool. The late hour at which the papers came to hand prevents us devoting as much space to their contents, as we should desire.

The Poles have gained a complete victory over the Russians. We give their official accounts. A few days prior to this engagement the Polish Commander in Chief had endeavored to prevent the further effusion of blood, by an attempt at negotiation with Diebitsch, but he required the unconditional submission of all the Poles as a preliminary measure, and the demand was rejected with scorn. In addition, Lithuania is in a state of insurrection. At Wilna the capital, the overthrow of the Russian authority is complete. The nobility have set free their slaves and supplied them with money and arms. Diebitsch is thus cut off from his supplies both of men and troops. With an enemy in front & rear, harrassed by fatigue and famine; of the proud army of Russia, but few will probably remain, to tell the sad tale of how fearful a thing it is, to war against a gallant people, determined to be free.

From another quarter we learn that the Russian Gen. Jermolo, who formerly commanded the Russian army on the Persian frontier, where he was displaced by Paskevitsch, has raised the standard of insurrection on the banks of the Volga, and by a proclamation invited the Russians to look out for a constitution for themselves, as other nations were engaged in so doing.

An insurrection has also taken place in the Ottoman empire, of which we give the account from a German paper, if true to the extent stated, it cannot fail to have important consequences: the occurrence is to be regretted at this moment on account of the Poles, as it will relieve Nicholas from all apprehensions of Turkey.

The Austrians continue to pursue their march along the shores of the Adriatic, overthrowing all resistance. At Rimini they had an engagement with a corps of Patriots of about 1500 troops of the line, with four pieces of cannon, whom they compelled to fly, and afterwards took the town by assault, although the streets were barricaded. The persons composing the Provisional Government, having themselves involved in an unequal and hopeless contest, had entered into negotiations with Cardinal Benevento, the Pope's legate, which resulted in their completeness submission, to which the only condition attached is security for their persons.

The accounts from France represent the continuance of the present Ministry in office, as highly probable. The answer from Vienna had arrived. The ministerial *projet* of the law regarding the elections, had been adopted, and it was expected that the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies would shortly take place. An astonishing rise had taken place in the French funds: the five per cents were at 74f.—They had risen to 82f.; the three per cents were at 45f.—They had risen to 53f. No satisfactory cause for this advance is assigned; it is said by some to be nothing more than an affair of the *Bourse*. A patriotic loan had been projected at Paris. The plan was to loan the Government 120 millions of francs, the sum of which they stand in need, at five per cent; and it was supposed that 30,000 persons would be found who would each furnish their proportion of this amount. A commencement had been made, and about one thirtieth part of the sum, or 4,000,000 francs subscribed; but by the last accounts the subscriptions were going on very slowly.

The late ministerial associates of Polignac who escaped from the storm they assisted to raise in July last have been tried, their names are D'HARGUIZ, CAPELLE and MONTBEL, they have been declared guilty of high treason and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

M. De Polignac has made an attempt to escape from the fortress of Ham, he was discovered in the chimney of the appartment where he was confined.

The trial of a number of young men, pricipally students upon charges connected with the riots on the occasion of the trial of Polignac and his associates had commenced in Paris. The general impression was that they would be acquitted.

The state of Belgium remains unchanged. The prince Leopold was still spoken of as sovereign of that country.

In England, parliament again assembled on the 12th. The subject of reform was still undecided. Ministers had announced their willingness to submit to some amendments in the details of the Bill introduced by them; but on the principle of it, Lord Grey took occasion to say the most distinct terms, they were determined to stand or full.

The total surplus revenue of the United Kingdom over the expenditure of the year ending on the 5th January last, amounted to £2,943,673, and notice had been given that one fourth of this surplus would be applied to the reduction of the national debt.

In Ireland, on the fourth of April, a party of the Police arrested two men near Ennistimon, county Limirick, on a charge of having administered illegal oaths. A large crowd assembled to rescue the prisoners; a combat ensued; the police fired while their ammunication lasted, and wounded several; but five of them were killed by the people. Another account of the transaction states that the people attacked a house to take out arms, and were arrested by the five police men; that one of the former was killed and another arrested. Next morning the people proceeded to rescue the prisoner, and the police immediately disposed of him by shooting him dead. This so exasperated the people that they commenced a regular battle, and the five police men were killed, and several of the people wounded.

The Marquis has gone to the South with a view of conciliating the people, and has received addresses from some of the Catholic Clergy, and some of the landed proprietors, declaratory of their affection to the British government.

The South is in a very unsettled state.

It is believed that Colonel Fitzgerald son of the martyred Lord Edward, is to be candidate for the representative of Kildare.

Reform meetings have been held in most of the counties.

The London Chronicle of 15th of April (Friday) says, we received last night the Paris papers of Tuesday, and the Messager des Chambres dated Wednesday. They contain reports of further success obtained by the Poles; but there is no certain intelligence. The government is prosecuting the Paris Press with much severity. The National seems to think that the Parisians have conquered too much in July, as the prostration of the Press will be one of the fruits of the conquest.

The Belgian question seems quite uncertain—it is difficult to foresee what events may arise out of the existing differences between that country and Holland, or what part the European powers may take in it.

The British Parliament met on Tuesday the 12th of April, at 5 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. On that day the House of Commons resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that £510,000 be granted to his majesty's-house, hold, and the honour and dignity of the crown.

After some opposition from Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, the measure was carried.

The next sum was for £520,900 for the civil list expenses of his majesty, which was also carried.

Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment on the vote of £123,000 for his majesty's household £119,314.—Negatived. He then gave notice that these charges, on a future day, would be referred to the consideration of a select committee.

POLAND.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"WARSAW, April 1.—The Commander-in Chief having learned that Marshal Diebitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small corps of his army to observe the capital, took the resolution to pass with a great port of his to the right bank of the Vistula. After having previously sent General Uminski towards Ostrolenka to keep in check the corps of General Sacken and the Guards who were advancing there, he quitted Warsaw during the night of the 30th ultimo, and attacked at Wawer the corps of General Geismar, who were then intrenched in very strong and advantageous positions.—While the advanced guard of the Polish army was engaged in combat with four regiments of Russian infantry, General Rybinski appeared with his division on the enemy's right, attacked it by storm, and carried at point of the bayonet all its redoubts and entrenchments. He destroyed an entire regiment, forced another to lay down its arms, took three cannons, two standards, and drove the enemy into a precipitate retreat. In this combat, which lasted more than two hours, the brigade commanded by Colonel Romarino particularly distinguished itself. The enemy, forced to quit very advantageous positions, which were guarded and fortified since the 19th of February, retreated to Mokosna, where it attempted to make a stand, but was compelled to yield under the fire of our infantry, which crossed it from both sides. As the enemy was returning towards Minsk, he received fresh re-inforcements; he then made many attempts to maintain good positions, which the ground presented to him; but all resistance on his part proved useless. Our troops pressed him vigorously, and he did not stop till at Dembewielkie, where he rejoined the corps of General Rosen, which occupied there a military fortified position. It was then five o'clock in the evening, when the resistance had become obstinate. The combat lasted till ten o'clock at night. Our artillery occupied the position of the centre, our Tirailleurs fired from both sides, the fire was lively and well sustained, but after a contest of some hours the enemy was routed, his positions abandoned to our troops, and he fled with precipitation.

His loss must have been very considerable—it is estimated at 2,000 killed, and as many wounded. Many officers have fallen, among others the Colonel Commandant of the Wilna Regiment. We have made 6,000 prisoners, for whole battallions were forced to lay down their arms, and we are every instant hearing, that during the present day, additional prisoners are hourly bringing into head quarters.

We have taken twelve pieces of cannon, and a great many wagons of ammunition, and a good deal of arms. The regiments of Faucheurs (sithe-men) having demanded arms, we have assigned to them those left by the enemy on the field of battle; they went to seek them, and are returning armed with muskets. The combat having lasted till ten o'clock at night, and the army being fatigued after more than 20 hours hard marching and fighting, it was impossible to pursue the enemy.

"Nevertheless, the effects of this combat promise us immense results, for the Commander in Chief, conformably to the plan which he had so happily conceived, proposes to attack the dispersed cantonment of marshal Diebitsch, and to separate him from the line of his reinforcements. We hope that this bold military operation, so well and ably combined, will lead to important results, and assure a complete victory to the noble defenders of liberty and national independence.

"The President of the National Government, Prince Czartoriski; M. Beeryzkowsky, Member of the government; and Count Mielachowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied the Commander in Chief since the commencement of the affair until nightfall, and after having shared his dangers, they have been witnesses of the triumph with which he crowned this memorable day."

WARSAW, March 20—The library of Princes Czartoriski, chiefly composed of valuable MSS, was used for fuel by the Russians on their second entrance into Pulawy. The furniture, the beautiful palace, the magnificent garden, and the Gothic house were destroyed. In a word, the beautiful Pulawy, which contained the finest national monuments, and had been viewed with delight by many foreigners, now presents a freightful scene of destruction.

The following is from the Liverpool Chronicle of 16th April, to which reference is made in the extract above.

The news from Poland is in the highest degree exhilarating. Telegraphic accounts were received late on Saturday in Paris, that the Poles had gained a great victory over the Russians in an attempt made on a large scale by the latter to pass the Vistula. The particulars had not fully transpired; but just before the Chamber of Deputies broke up, the news was brought to General Sebastiani, who communicated it with joy to those around him. The combat was said to be long and bloody, and the fighting to have lasted for twenty-two hours. Such particulars as have transpired are alluded to in the annexed abstract of the report in the Chamber of Deputies.

Wilna is likewise in insurrection in the rear of the Russian army, and directly on the line of their communication with St. Petersburgh. The insurgents (as they are styled in the Berlin State Gazette of the second instant) were upon the frontiers of the Prussian provinces. Their chief Augustow, on the banks of the Niemen.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Mentz, of the 26th of March, state that the Prussian army, moving from Erfurt to the Belgic provinces, is composed, according to authentic returns, of 120,000 men, well armed and disciplined. Upon the frontiers of Belgium there were at that date the 8th corps of the army; the 7th were cantoned in the fortresses of the Rhine; the 4th were stationed in Westphalia, and the 3d in the neighborhood of Erfurt. These forces appear provisionally sufficient to place the left bank of the Rhine safe from French aggression.

BERLIN, April 1.

Letters from Koningsberg say, that on the 28th ult. intelligence was received there from the Russian frontier, that an insurrection had broken out in the government of Wilna. According to these letters the insurgents having obtained possession of the fire arms of which they had same time been previously deprived, and which had been deposited at Rozuyn, were advancing against Georgenburg, from which place a great number of inhabitants had fled to the Russian territory. On their way to Georgenburg the insurgents are said to have destroyed and plundered several small places in the government of Wilna, and to have repulsed several bodies of Cossacks sent against them. From Tilsit we hear that the insurgents have already thrown themselves in the vicinity of Tauroggen.

Berlin, April 6.—Letters from Warsaw have been received here by express, which contain the details of the very serious loss which the corps of General Geismar has sustained by an attack from the Poles under Skrzynecki, executed with equal boldness and success on 31st March and 1st April. The Polish commander-in-chief was informed of the negligence of the Russian at Wawer and Groschow, in their cantonments and camp. He led a corps of 25,000 men on the 30 ult. to Praga, and in the night of the 31st of March approached the Russian camp: the road was covered with straw, so that the artillery and cavalry advanced without being perceived, to which the darkness of the night did not a little contribute. The advanced guard of General Geismar, consisting of 8000 or 10,000 men, was first attacked, and almost wholly destroyed. The Poles took 4000 prisoners and sixteen pieces of canon. The latter ornamented with green boughs, were brought into Warsaw. Skrzynecki followed up his victory, and fell upon the corps of General Rosen, who, with 20,000 men, was posted at Dembewielki. He too was obliged to yield to the impetuous attack of the Poles—lost 2000 prisoners and 9 pieces of cannon. The Russians retired by way of Minsk, to join the main body of the army. Some of their fugitives fled to Siedlice, whether they were pursued by the Cracowites. Skrzynecki had, on the 1st of April his head quarters at Minsk, where, however, he will be hardly able to maintain himself as soon as Diebitsch, with his whole force, advances against him.—The moral impression which this victory, by which at least 20,000 Russians are put *hors de combat* will make especially in the provinces in the rear of the army, is incalculable, for there fanatic priests, as formerly in Spain and Tyrol, excite the peasants to insurrection, these savage hordes increase to such threatening masses that the Russian civil officers on the frontier posts are obliged to take refuge in the Prussian territory.—*Hamburg Correspondent* of Saturday.

ENGLAND.

The private letters received in London on Monday, by the Hamburg steam boat from various parts of Poland, Russia, and Prussia, fully bear out the success of the Poles. The progress of the revolution in Lithuania would appear to be even more rapid than is to be inferred from the accounts in the German papers. A letter from Memel of the 1st instant states the overthrow of the Russian authority in Wilna to be complete. The first impulse to the popular movement was given by the priests, who carried their enthusiasm to the extent an exhorting from the pulpit the people to rise against their oppressors. Nearly all persons in Lithuania holding authority under the Emperor had been displaced, and scarcely any troops existed to offer opposition, as the greater part had been draughted off for the invasion of Warsaw. About 200 Russian troops had arrived in Memel as fugitives, in a most destitute condition.—The insurgents were directing the march in considerable force towards Polangen, where a depot of arms and of valuable property existed. Some letters say that symptoms of disaffection have been manifested in Finland also, and that the fidelity of the troops stationed in that province was doubted. In addition to the accounts in the Polish Gazette, the private information from Hamburg, states that the battle of the 31st was renewed on the 1st instant, and terminated in a brilliant victory, the Russians having lost 12,000 prisoners, 23 pieces of artillery, 5 standards of colours, and nearly the whole of their arms, baggage, and ammunition. Among the prisoners is said to be a Russian General and his four Aides-de-Camp. Nothing seems left for Gen. Diebitsch, according to the Hamburgh accounts, but a speedy retreat, and that under circumstances so difficult as to call into action all the known energy and resource of his character. It is impossible to describe the delight which these glorious efforts of the brave Poles have caused on the Exchange of London. They are the theme of universal admiration.

On Sunday the 10th of April, the Paris Central Polish Committee gave a grand dinner to the Polish Envoy and the Deputation from the National Guard of Warsaw, at the Great room of the Vendanges de Bourgogne, which was appropriately decorated with the national flags of France and Poland united, surrounding a trophy composed of the portrait of the President of the National Government of Poland, Prince Czartorinski, and those of the illustrious Generals, Washington, Kosciusko, and Lafayette. The room was also hung with likenesses of other distinguished Polish Chiefs and patriots. General Lafayette, in the uniform of first grenadier of the National Guard, took the chair, and towards the end of the banquet addressed the company in an animated speech, concluding with the following toast. "To Poland, its glory, its liberty and independence—to the army of Poland, and the patriotic females of the nation." M. Casimir Delavigne, in compliance with the general wish, recited the *Varsovienne* with an emotion that excited the warmest feelings of the whole assembly.

BELGIUM.

By the Brussels papers, it appears that the Belgian Government is making active preparations for war, and that the National Congress is disposed to render it every possible assistance in its chivalrous career. Independently of the authorising the Government to raise a loan of twelve millions of florins, it has placed at the disposal of the minister of war a supplementary credit of six millions; and, still further to meet the pressing exigencies of the state, they have empowered the Government to employ in the Belgian service a foreign General in Chief, and some other foreign officers, who are to be sworn to defend the liberties and integrity of Belgium. The was a report that the troops of the Germanic Confederation had entered the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on the 6th instant. General Belliard, it appears has left Brussels; and it is added, that Lord Ponsonby is about to take his departure from that city.

The *Tribune* says, we have had a communication from an *authentic* source, stating that definitive arrangement has just been entered into at London upon the subject of the affairs of Belgium. Louis Philippe is to give his eldest daughter to Prince Coburg who is to be elevated to the throne of Belgium, but upon a condition, imposed by the Holy Alliance, that all the fortifications of the frontier towns of Belgium shall be levelled with the gronud.

[To this communication we give but little credit.]

TURKEY.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 2d of Feb. They state that the Turk is reforming all his institutions, and giving equal privileges to Mussulmans and Christians. An edict to this effect has been issued, so that the sound of reform is already re-echoed from the shores of the Bosphorus! One letter says that an Algerine vessel, bearing the tri-colored flag, had lately entered the harbor of Constantinople. The captain's charter, which was delivered to him at Algiers by the French Consul, qualified as French subjects the captain and the crew, who were all Algerines, and of course, Musulmans. This occurrence caused a great sensation among the Turks, because it was the first visible demonstration to them of the conquest and possession of Algiers by the French.

By accounts received from Memel late yesterday afternoon, to the 3d instant, information of an important nature was obtained. The letters mention that at Polangen; about four miles from Memel an engagement had taken place between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the latter were defeated. Polangen was in flames. In Volhynia there was not less than 18,000 organized insurgents who had risen in opposition to the Russian power. A British courier, who was on the Road to St. Petersburg, had thought it prudent to stop at Polangen. It was said that a Russian courier with despatches to the army in Poland, had been seized by the insurgents, his dispatches opened, and then he had his head cut off. The regular medium of communication had been suspended, and the rising against the government of Russia throughout Volhynia, Courland, and Lithuania, was expected to become general. The insurgents were to intercept all communications from Dantzic, from whence the Russian army in Poland received most of their supplies. The contents of the letters from Memel were heard with great satisfaction by persons engaged in the Russian trade.

ITALY.

The insurrection in Italy is completely subdued, the Austrian troops having restored the whole of the temporarily deposed authorities, in the several states of Modena, Parma, and the Popedom; and no explanation afforded, according to the expectations which M. Sebastiani held out to the French Chamber of Deputies. A treaty has been concluded between the provisional government and the Pope's legate at Ancona, whence a "notification" has been issued by the former, stating that "the violation of the principle (of non intervention) consented to by the nation (France) which had promulgated and guaranteed it, the impossibility of resisting the great power which has already occupied part of the provinces with an armed force and our wish to prevent bloodshed and disorder, have induced us with a view to the public safety to treat with his "Eminence," the legate. So that Austrian cunning has been an overmatch, for the sluggish diplomacy of the cabinet of Louis Philippe.

PORTUGAL.

Letters of the 26th ult. have been received from Oporto, which state that some guerilla parties existed in the neighborhood of that city, who had assembled in a town called Fafe, had attacked the Chateau de Porra de Laguero killed the gaoler, and set at liberty all prisoners confined for political offences. They had afterwards proceeded to Guimaraens, which is a rich and populous place, and set open the prisons there also. The horrible executions at Lisbon by order of Miguel had roused a spirit in Oporto still more hostile to the government of the despot.

The following extract of a commercial letter from Lisbon shows that even Brazilian and French subjects are not safe from the Tyranny of Miguel. The Englishman named is, we hear, a most respectable man, and the treatment to which he has been exposed will no doubt call for some decided step on the part of this government.

"Lisbon, March 26.—Things here are going on in a most disagreeable manner; indeed, we can hardly count ourselves safe in our houses. Roberts (a British merchant) had his house at Val de Pereiro broken into a few nights ago, and searched by about fifty soldiers and the Maestro de Barro. He demanded their authority from the Juez Conservador for committing such an outrage on a British subject; but they would pay no attention to him, and merely referred him to the Intendencia for satisfaction. They were in search of "malhados" (constitutionalists.) Mr. Hopper, the Consul General, with the British residents, made a strong representation to our government respecting the case, and it is to be hoped that it will be properly attended to. The Visconde de Santarem's reply to the Consul's letter is quite insulting. An innocent, respectable French subject was this day dogged in the public streets by the common hangman!"

HAY—100 bales landing from barque Prudent, for sale by WM. G. HEWES,
june 2 No. 9, Camp st.

LOGWOOD—25 tons for sale by WM. G. HEWES,
june 2 No. 9, Camp st.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid by the undersigned living in St. Philip, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, for the reception of the black girl NANCY, who has absconded since a month; she is between 35 and 40 years of age; and has a difformity on one of her fingers, with a mark on her nose;—She speaks the French and English is about 5 feet 8 inches high.
June 2 CECILE PAVIE.

BOSTON BEEF.—Mess and No. 1 of superior quality, for ships use, for sale by
june 1 STETSON & AVERY.

PARISH COURT, for the parish and city of New-Orleans May 27th, 1831.—Present the Honorable James Pitot.—Edward A. Michel, *vs.* his creditors.—The cession of the property of the petitioner in the case is accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, & it is ordered by the Court that a meeting of said creditors take place before H. Pedesclaux, Esq Not. Pub. on Wednesday the 8th day of June next 1831, for the purposes mentioned in this petition. And in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
(Signed) JAMES PITOT, Judge.
I do hereby certify the above
WM. E. KENNEDY, D. C. may 28

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FIRST JUDITIAL DISTRICT COURT.
William R Smiley vs. his Creditors.

WHEREAS William R. Smiley as insolvent debtor in actual custody has this day in order to obtain the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors in actual custody files his petition and schadule in said first Juditial District Court. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said William R. Smiley and they are hereby required to be and appearance open Court on Thursday the 16th day of June next why said insolvent should not have the benefit of said act, and be released from imprisonment.
Chs. F. Daunoy Esq. vs. appointed to represent the absent creditors.
By order of the hon. Joshua Lewis Judge of said Court. JOHN L. LEWIS,
may 27 *Clerk.*

RICE—100 tierces fresh Rice, for sale by
may 30 STETSON & AVERY.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, april 14.

COTTON.—The import this week is not less than 37,590 bags, and the sales are 10,650 bags, at rather lower prices for inferior descriptions, viz: 220 Sea Islands at 10¾d to 17½d; 3470 Bowends at 5½ to 6¾d; 2430 Orleans at 5½ to 7¼d; 840 Alabamas, &c. at 5½d to 6½d; 1200 Pernams at 7½d to 8d; 800 Bahias and Maceois, at 6¾d; to 7¾d; 240 Marahams, at 6¾d to 7¾d; 120 West Indias at 5½d to 8d; 890 Egyptians at 8d to 9d; and 430 Surats and Bengals at 4½d to 5d per lb.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening April 15.

Our reports of the business of this week in Cotton may be given in a few words. The demand throughout has been very moderate; but as holders have not pressed their Cotton for sale, prices have kept their former quotations, and the market, upon the whole, maintains a steady appearance.

The following is the business of the week: 220 Sea Island 10¾d a 17½d.; 2432 Orleans 2387 a 5½d. 7½d.; 45 a 8½d.; 844 Alabama 5½d. a 6½d. 2469 Upland 5½d. a 6½d, [The balance foreign sorts.]

LIVERPOOL, April 16th, 1831.
For the Week.

COTTON—The import of the week is 37,590, and the sale 10,650, at rather low prices for inferior descriptions, viz. 220 Sea Islands at 10¾ to 17½—3470 Uplands at 5½ to 6 5-8—2,420 Orleans 5½ a 7½—840 Alabama &c, at 6½—the balance foreign descriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, may 18.

The Market.—Sales of Superfine Flour have been limited, amounting to about 2000 barrels, principally in small lots at $5,56¼ a $5,75, including a lot taken yesterday at $5,68¾: holders generally ask $5,75, but there are no buyers at that price, and it cannot be said to be held firmly. A small parcel Rye Flour sold at $3,75.

MOBILE, may 30.

Cotton.—The sales since our last report have been about 1500 bales,—principally previous to the arrival of the Sarah Sheafe, on Thursday last. Since then holders have been willing to accept a trifling decline. The market is somewhat unsettled.

Freights.—The last rates to Liverpool were ¾d. The vessels now in port unengaged, ask an advance. To New-York they are firm at 1¼.

Receipts of Cotton at Mobile the last week.

By Steam Boats,	2373	
Flats and Barges	224	
Ferry Boat,	23	
Waggens,	17	
		2637 bales.
Received previously,	704,278	
Total this season,		106,915

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Jane, Ritchie, Greenock, Wm Holmes.
Brig Blackstone, Martin, Philadelphia, L H Gale.
Brig Wm Henry, Johnson, Philadelphia, T Toby
Brig Alexander. Baily, Richmond, J W Zacharie & co.
Brig Cora, Morrison, Hamburg, Hermann & co.
Schr. Topaz, Rider, Providence. L H Gale.
Schr. Elizabeth, Eldridge, Mobile, Master.
Schr. Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, L C Wood, took to sea brig William; left the Pass on the 31st at 10 a m, 1 ship in the offing; brought up ship Orwell, brig Shamrock, schrs Emperor; Tets; Active; Bud and Merced and another schr on the other side of the river.

Steamer Post Boy, Herriman, having towed to sea ships Louisa; & Rassellas, and a sloop—bro't up from sea ship Gardner, and brig Moscow; A ground on N E Bar brigs Courier and George Washington—brig Hamilton at the middle ground; also a brig supposed to be British two brigs standing in off S W Pass,

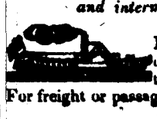
Steamer Florida, Morrison, from sea with brigs Corinthian & Shamrock—left before the Post Boy,

Ship Gardner, Nicholls, New York, cargo.
Ship Orwell, M'Pherson, Liverpool, cargo.
Brig Corinthian, Kimball, Boston, cargo.
Brig Shamrock, Crawford, Providence, cargo.
Brig Lowell, fm Kingston [Ja.]
Brig Moscow, Fales, Philadelphia, in ballast.
Schr Emperor, Nartigne, Tampico, cargo.
Schr Tets, Fernandez, Havana, cargo.
Schr Buena Merced, Jover, Havana, cargo.
Schr. Gull, Jordan, Texas—ballast.
Schr, Spica, Baker, Apalachicola, with sugar and molasses.
Schr. Active, Cumming, Texas, cargo.
Steamer Saratoga, Stranse, Little Rock, (Arkansas) with 618 bales cotton, 1 do wool, 4 kegs butter, 1 bbl wax, 1 do oil. Several cabin and deck passengers.
Steamer Belfast, Jackson, fm Louisville, with 1035 bbls flour N Buchanan; 2419 do, 3 do whiskey, 8 kegs lard M Rogers; 4 hhds tobacco T Toby; 97 N & J Dick & co; 7 Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 17 bales cotton W L Robespn; 34 M White; 19 B F West; 7 J Hagan & co; 46 Wm M Beal; 19 Cooper, Caruthers & co; 12 cabin pass.
Steamer St John, Barrett, Natchez, with 526 bales cotton 3 do wool, 237 coils rope to H N Bollard; Beers, Booth & St John, J Hagan & & co; J Linton; Williams & Lee; Reynolds, Byrne & co; M White; A Fisk & co; W Bell.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Marseilles, april 4, the Liverpool, Tracey; 5th, the Handock, Hamor.
Sailed from Marseilles on the 5th april, the Amazon, Martin.
Hence at Havre, ship Olympia, april 11th.
Hence at Havre, april 8th, the Eugene, Thaxton.
Hence at Liverpool, april 9th, the Edward, Loring; the Herald, Page; 10th, the Isaac-Hicks, Foster; the Henry-Lee, Prince; 13th, the Florida, Tinkham; 14th, the Sunbury; the Superior, Fanning; the Herald and the John.
Sailed from Liverpool for this port, april 8th, the Sappho.
Ship Canada spoke, on the 8th ult lat 43, 45, long 46, ship Citizen 23 days from N O for Liverpool.
Schr Aurora, in the Mona passage, spoke on the 6th ult brig Columbus of Portsmouth, 26 days from Rochelle, for this port.
Ship Bodwitch, Goddard, Ap. 26th, lat 43 long 45 spoke brig Atlantic from this port for Liverpool.
Brig Courier, Brown, spoke on the 18th ult. off cape Lookout, sloop Majesty, 2 days from Baltimore, for this port.
Sailed from New York for this port, ship Cassander, Devenport, Louisiana, Jackson.
Hence at Charleston, on the 10th ult. ship Wm Tell, Prince.
Up at Charleston, schooner Eliza, Palmer.

FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR,
and intermediate landings.



The steamer SOUVENIR, Carter master, will depart wednesday morning the 2d of june at 10 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to GRAY & DURIVE,
may 30 35 New Levee stree

PALM LEAF HATS.—One case of good quality, for sale by
june 1 STETSON & AVERY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday the 2d iustant, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at auction, on the Levee, opposite the Cathedral.
150 quarter casks dry Malaga wine; 25 Indian barrels rich sweet wine; 200 kegs (of about 9 gallons each,) Paxarette wine; now landing from the ship Caravan, direct from Malaga. The whole are in iron-bound casks, and entitled to debenture. Terms at sale. June 1.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday 2d inst. will be sold at 5 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Freret's cotton press 20 bales cotton slightly damaged. june 1

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday the 3d inst. at 12 o'clock, at his auction store will be sold,
130 ps. German 42 inches cottton bagging—Terms at sale. june 1

WASHINGTON SUBURB.
Sale of Valuable Property.
BY HEWLETT & RASPILLER.

MONDAY 6th of June, at 12 o'clock, will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at the Exchange,

One spacious *Dwelling House*, its dependancies and

216 Lots of Ground,

forming a part of the plantation lately occupied as a residence by Wm. Nott Esq.
The plan of the same will be deposited at the Exchange some time before the sale and the premises will be opened for the inspection of the public,
Few of the properties lately disposed of offer the advantages for private residences, that these do, and in a commercial point of view, they will soon prove a valuable acquisition, this quarter being about to participate in the benefits, which up to this day have been exclusively enjoyed by the upper faucourg.
The conditions of the sale are one, two and three yeers credit in approved endorsed notes with mortgage.
The deeds of sale to bo passed before Chs. Janin, Not. Pub. may 27.

BY ISAAC L. MCOY.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 11th of June next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house,

A HOUSE situate in *des Français* street, between Moreau and Victoire streets, at about a square from the *Esplanade*, and at about the same distance from the Rail Road, built of bricks about ten months ago, covered with slates, and divided into four appartments, three of which with chimneys, a gallery, four closets, and a cave under the stapes; one story kitchen built of bricks, covered with slates, divided also into four appartments, three of them with chimneys. The alley is placed through the house, and is paved with bricks as well as the gallery attached to the house and the yard; the well and the privies are also built of bricks; the whole on a lot measuring 22 feet front, without regard to the boundary lines which give one foot more on the breath, on 66 feet in depth more or less; the whole well finished. The said property, some time before the erection of the Rail Road, was subject to an interest of 10 per cent. The plan is exhibited at the coffee house.
☞The principal walls of the house measure one foot thich.
TERMS: Six and 12 months credit, with notes satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale ihall be passed by T. Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. May 17—23

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 8th of June next, at 12 o'clock precisely at the Exchange Coffee House. A LOT OF GROUND, situate between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, measuring 60 feet front to Ramparts street, 60 feet front on Basin Carondelet, in a depth of 120 feet, the whole French measure. The above lot is hire out on a least which will expire on the 1st of February next, at the rate of 30 dollars per month.
Conditihus: one and two years credit, in improved endorsed notes, and special mortgage until final payment. may 20—17.

THE undersigned have lately received, by the last arrivals from Marseilles, Bordeaux and Havre, the following articles which they offer to sell on moderate terms, wholesole and retail, in their store, corner of Chartres and St. Peter st.
140 Boxes and half-boxes pilchards preserved in Nantz oil,
300 do. from Lorient, in large boxes, warranted 1st. quality,
Partridge, Quail, lark, plovers, chicken, snipe; & woodcock truffle-pies.
Truffles, preserved in their natural state.
Bologna and Marseilles sausages.
Maille's mustard and superfine cordials, such as Kirschen oil. Parisian Moka cordial, and various others.
They keep a constant assortment of spices and groceries as well as ship stores.
may 31—3t CLAPIER & MICOUD.

NOTICE.—Consignees of barque PRUDENT from Boston, are particularly desired to attend to receipt of their goods, landing opposite the vegetable market. may 31

FOR SALE—A first rate Billiard Table, warranted well levelled. Apply at the Office of this paper. may 31

NOTICE.—VICTOR DE LA COVA, informs the public, that he has removed his Office to No. 53, St. Louis st., almost opposite to where he had it formerly. may 31

MALAGA WINES.—20 quarter casks dry, 30 do. and 25 Indian barrels sweet wine, landing from ship Caravan from Malaga, and for sale by GRAY & DURRIVE,
may 31 35, New-Levee.

FLOUR.—1,200 barrels Cincinnati flour landing from the steamer Cincinnatian and will be sold on reasonable terms if taken from the Levee, apply to
may 31 STETSON & AVERY.

HERRINGS—150 bbls. No. 1, just received, for sale by
may 31 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

NOTICE.—According to a resolution of the Board of Churchwardens of the Church of St. Louis, undertakers, who should feel inclined to contract for the putting up of the buildings which are to be constructed on the lot in Royal, between Orleans and St. Anne streets, are requested to apply at Judge Beauregard's Office to take cognizance of the plan, and give in their written propositions until the 10th of June next.
may 28

ADVANCES offered to Planters on Sugar shipped to the States. Apply to
may 30 J. MAGER.

MARSEILLES CLARET for sale apply to AM. LANFEAR.
may 30 78, St. Louis st.

CURB STONES, HAY &C.

THE subscribers offer for sale, the cargo of brig Active, consisting of curb stones, Hay, wooden Pails, axes and 24 clocks.
may 28 LINCOLN & GREEN.

COFFEE & CIGARS.—489 bags Havana Coffee & 39000 first rate Cigars now landing from the spanish brig ISABEL Y JUAN, and for sale by
may 28 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

MALAGA WINE & BRANDY.—175 Indian barrels, entitled to drawback, for sale by Wm. G. HEWES.
may 28 no. 9 Camp street.