THE BEE.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAVON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MORNING, JUNE 3, 1831.

We continue our extracts from the all-absorbing news, brought by the last mail. Though they do but present the same picture, under different lights; still the details are not stripped of interest; they come at least with the stamp of novelty, in as much as they have not generally been laid before the public eye. Belgium has so often allowed herself to be *protocoled* and *reprotocoled* by the five powers, represented by the English cabinet; she has so frequently been lured by the tepid endearments held out by France, but to be deceived in her expectations, that the high toned feelings, which she had lately enlisted in her cause, have, in a large proportion, centered on the valorous Poles, whose prowess in the field and devotion to freedom have wrung the admiration of the most reluctant.

Russia too—sluggish Russia, has felt the noble impulse—and freedom, through the lips of a septuagenary veteran, calls on the soil-bound serf to sunder the chains of feudalism and rise to glorious independence. The millenium of freedom, predicted by the Tyrtæus of Italy, the patriotic Dante, is fast approaching; and well may the enslaved nations of Europe paint Justice on their banners with the label of the poet:

Libertà va cercando, ch'è sì cara
Al mondo!

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

From the Warsaw State Gazette, March 23.

We hasten to publish a proclamation just found on an officer, decorated with the order of St George, who was killed in a recent affair, dated *Samarach*, Jan. 29, on the banks of the Wolga:

"It is an old man, seventy years of age, who has lived during the reign of four Sovereigns—and who now, towards the end of his life, disgusted with the despotism with which he is surrounded, revives in your hearts sentiments of national liberty, and will die free. Raise you, heads, O Russians! All Europe, and particularly that part which is the most civilized and enlightened, acknowledge that there is nothing so despicable as to support slavery, and the yoke of despotism.—Have you not vigorous arms, have you not souls inaccessible to fear, why then, should you not be able to shake the chains with which you are fastened?

"Russia, the Queen of the North of Europe, having saved the liberty of others, will not fail to gain it for herself; why do you tremble without the daring of courage, you slaves of a despotic Czar? You tremble at the very name of liberty; and the idea of it is, in your eyes, the greatest of crimes. Is it then possible, that those who were the terror of the world, can bear to remain the slaves of prejudice and ignorance?

"Russia, the eyes of all Europe are turned towards you; the world knows the bravery of Russian heroes: the straightforward laborer and the high spirited noble are known; but of what use are these qualities, where despotism reigns in the name of legal power—those where pride raises its bold front, meets its neighbor with disdain, and, spreading its wings, tries to stretch liberty and honor! What is it that stops your course? Why do you not fly to obtain inestimable liberty? It is, perhaps, prejudice which prevents you. Your ancestors were liberty-loved slaves. Old may the light of liberty now illumine the cloud of slavery! There are many Russians in any class who do not understand the true value of liberty; but they look for it in vain—they cannot give themselves; they sigh in silence—they await the moment to conquer the liberty.

"There is not an example in the history of mankind, that those who are firmly determined to obtain their liberty, do not succeed. God protects the efforts. Look at the happiness of other people, while you remain the victims of an arbitrary despotism. You see even at home, the love of a people for a sovereign who commenced his reign with justice and clemency: but, alas! it was only the commencement; for at length, blinded by pride, nourished by vile flatterers, he cruelly deceived the hopes which he raised. Look to the fruits of that justice and clemency. We must suffer punishments till then unknown; victims of his suspicions, but neither tried nor convicted; and all this only in order that he might reign despotically. Our warriors victorious from Turkey covered with new laurels; all are not come back: many are missing. Where are they? They are beyond the Balcan: their ashes repose in a foreign land, if at least the Russians could say they have perished; but they have perished for their country. But alas! not they are sacrificed, offered up to pride and the barbarism of two despots. Where are our fathers, our brothers, our children? They will never return; but in their just vengeance, they send us the companions of their tombs—sickness and the plague; which, as auxiliaries, will end in giving the death-blow to those who would obtain their liberty. You will see the vengeance of an offended and insulted God; these insults increasing, in a twofold degree, even in our holy Church, from the reign of the Czar Alexander Federowitz.

"Oh, Russians, fear that each minute will make your situation more terrible; every thing proves that the wisdom which is the dawn of national happiness is smothered amongst us. Commerce is left without protection, the merchants oppressed with enormous taxes, the cultivator is almost forced to purchase his subsistance, as if was it the gift of the Czar; the ancient Russian citizens are despised, and strangers fill the principal places in the State: it is not, therefore, astonishing that they oppress and ruin us, for they are not our brethren. And what has become of our martial spirit? where are the ancient Russian heroes? where are those who armed themselves in the name of God, the nation and the Czar? They have all perished, and now we have been chosen to be the vile instruments of despotism. Wo, wo to us! And are we to be blindly obedient? We all complain, we shed bitter tears in vain; are these, then, the arms the brave children of Russia ought to use? No; it is with sword in hand we must go into the centre of the capital, into the mid-t of the field of battle; we ought to demand our national liberty. What can oppose our courage. The idols of despotism will fall before us, the Czar will become a father, and we shall cease to be orphans: we shall again find a country, and like our brethren in Jesus Christ, the Greeks, we shall become free, and immortalize ourselves. Nations less warlike and less populous have arisen with success, although surrounded by empires interested in their destruction. The hour has struck. God who has in his hands the fate of kings and of people, will protect us also. Fear asunder. O my countrymen, the bands of fanaticism. You have sworn to be faithful, but the Czar, has he not sworn to be your father? He has broken his oath, we are free from ours. Let us, notwithstanding, respect our Czar as the representative of God, as the highest authority. Change only the form of Government, and demand a Constitution.

"Russians, let all those who desire their happiness, and that of their descendants profit by the present moment and hasten to the banks of the Wolga; there the flag of liberty already floats—there the work has commenced. Citizens and warriors have taken the oath, in the face of the whole world, to die or to be free. Those whom distance prevents from joining us, have only to rouse their sleeping souls, and, sword in hand, demand on the spot which they inhabit, Liberty and a Constitution. But it is principally to you, Russian warriors, that I address myself, and it is towards you that the country holds out its arms, it is from you that it is from that it expects deliverance; do not allow that it will be any longer the plaything of savage despotism. The throne has no other defenders than the slaves that surrounded it. They will betray for money in the field of battle as they have done in the council. We must be free—rise and the throne will tremble; but if the despot will arrest our enterprise, and that by the aid of those accomplices on whom he bestows all favors, in forgetting that he is our Monarch and theirs—in forgetting that he is the father of all the Russians—then the whole world will see that the Russians are not made for slavery—that they must have their liberty; they can be free, and they will be free.

GENERAL JERMOLOFF."

FRANCE.

From the National of Tuesday.

PARIS.—Letters from Riga of the 25th of March, received yesterday in Paris, say that Russian officers, wounded by the revolted peasantry, where daily brought in. This would prove that the insurrection had extended to Courtland.

From the Constitutionnel of Tuesday.

PARIS—Mr. Durand, a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, received yesterday letters from a commercial house in Dantzig, confirming the news of the insurrection in Lithuania.

The Ministry which had at first hesitated to decide on the question of Algiers, determined, in the Council held on Wednesday last, to retain possession of the country, and to colonize it.

There was a report that the troops of the Germanic Confederation had entered the Grand Duchy on the 6th inst.

Gen. Belliard has gone back to Paris, and private letters state that he had brought information that England is going to take possession of the Scheldt, and that Prussia is to be in possession of the fortresses of Belgium until the Belgian affairs are finally arranged.

The Prussian State Gazette of April 7, (only one day later than that received by the Edinburgh steamboat) has no news from Poland.

From the Journal des Debats of Tuesday.

The St. Petersburg Official Journal of March 26, states the Emperor has issued a ukase to disband the sixth regiment of Carabineers of Finland, and the General Staff of that province. The facts, published without any remarks lead us to believe that all is not right in Finland.

IRELAND.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of 16th April.

The state of Ireland is a subject from which Englishmen, of almost every class, habitually shrink with feelings of loathing and aversion, so sickening is the spectacle of want and wretchedness, turbulance and outrage, misery and moral degradation which that unhappy country too generally exhibits. Such, however, is the accumulation of evils, and so frightful the anarchy which now prevails in certain districts, as to compel the attention of the most unwilling mind. At a meeting, lately held in Dublin, was given a sketch of the ravages of famine and pestilence in the counties of Mayo, Galway, and Donegal, and to this we have now to add a description of the rapine and violence to which the pressure of distress has urged the population of the counties of Clare and Galway. In almost every barony of the former county a system of depredation has been organized, which, familiar as we are with rustic outrage in Ireland, surpasses, we think, any thing of the kind before witnessed. Fields have been turned up in the open day—fences generally broken down—cattle turned out into the roads to wander without keepers, and sheep, in this their yeaning season, suffered to perish for want of tending.

The Peasantry, and some, it is said, have adopted them in point of stratagem, have organized a system of terror, which prevents herds and shepherds from acting. No cattle can be in quarded, and no writs executed. The quarter sessions have been postponed for want of magistrates, and by a letter in the Evening Post of Saturday, it appears that there existed great difficulty indeed, in procuring juries to try the prisoners at the adjourned assize of Clare. There have been repeated affrays between the peasantry and the police; and, in one of the most recent, five of the latter have been killed, accompanied with circumstances, it is said of great atrocity. In the mean time, there are upwards of 2,000 troops in that county alone, a large force of constabulary, and several stipendiary magistrates. But not the slightest impression has been made on the people. Even the presence of a most popular lieutenant has had no effect. The very day the Marquis of Anglesey entered the county of Clare, the murders to which we refer were committed.

The same paper quotes with approbation an argument of Dr. Doyle in favor of introducing into Ireland a system of poor law similar to that adopted in England. It adds:—

"The Marquis of Anglesey is represented in the Limerick Evening Post to have said, in answer to an address presented to him by James Blake Butler, Esq. and several gentlemen of the county of Clare,—with respect to the condition of this county, I must certainly admit that it is unreasonable to suppose that the peasantry—and a finer or more vigorous peasantry than Clare possesses I have never seen—*it is, I must say, impossible to expect that they will quietly lie down and die of starvation.*"

This is strong language, but it is such as the occasion demands. In a discussion on this subject, which took place in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, Mr. O'Brien said, he knew that it was the fashion in London, to attribute those insurrections to the misconduct of the Clare landlord; but he felt warranted in asserting that supposition was utterly unjustifiable. The Clare landlords were not only not worse than others, but believed in many instances they were more considerate. They only took half of what was offered them for their land; for such was the competition for land in that country, that any thing was offered to obtain it.

It is stated that from 8 to 12 pounds sterling is exacted by grinding landlords for the rent of one acre of unreclaimed bog or mountain, and £16 per acre for land manured by the landlord.

A disturbance took place in Dublin, Clare county, on Easter Monday. The police caught two men in the act of administering the *White-boy* oath to the inmates of a house, took them prisoners and were conveying them to the town, when they were assailed by a large number of peasantry. They retreated, firing upon them but were overborne and literally stoned to death. The police were five in number. Their bodies were conveyed on cars to Ennis, to be exhibited to his Excellency."

BELGIUM.

The Brussels, German and French papers contain accounts of serious riots at Ghent, Namur, Ypres, Denant and other places, and the country seems still to be in most disturbed and unsettled state. At a meeting of the National Congress, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Lebeau, strongly protested against some of the recent protocols agreed to by the Allied Powers, and concluded, his address in the following terms:—"We again protest that we do not recognize in any Cabinet a right to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the choice of the Sovereign whom we select. I would not, however, keep the country in a false security. War is imminently inevitable, I will even say necessary. It is a point of honour to defend Luxeburg, the inhabitants of which Belgians, as well as ourselves, have, like us, groaned for fifteen years under the Dutchy yoke." It does not clearly appear whether the pugnacious Belgians intend simply to declare war against the five Powers who are parties to the offensive protocols.

ITALY.

The accounts from Italy, we are sorry to say, leave little hopes for the cause of the Patriots, though, according to the statement, the Austrian General was defeated on the 27th ult. by a body of the insurgents, entrenched in the neighbourhood of Rimini, whose position he attempted to take by assault. It is said that he lost in killed wounded and prisoners, 1000 men, and was compelled to retire upon Rimini. Subsequent accounts, however, throw considerable discredit on this statement, and leave no doubt that the Austrians took possession of Ancona on the 29th. If the following announcement in the Courier of Monday be correct, a death blow to the hopes of the Patriots, at least for the present, has been struck. The Courier says—"We have just received an express from Paris giving us the important information, on authority on which our readers may place perfect reliance, that Gen. Zucchi, the commander of the Italian Patriot Army, had embarked on board a vessel in the Adriatic, with a considerable quantity of treasure. The vessel was captured by the Austrian squadron employed in blockading Ancona and other ports. It is stated that the unfortunate Zucchi was ordered to be immediately carried to the Austrians head quarters, and it is feared that, to add to their injustice, he will be tried as a deserter, and shot."

POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN POLAND.

A correct idea was not generally entertained of the situation of this army. The plan of the Russian Commander has signally failed. He had reckoned on the continuance of the ice during the months of February and March, and thought therefore, that he could easily transport his army and its immense *materiel* over the Vistula and Bug, and traverse the marshes with the same facility. The sudden thaw has destroyed these expectations; and the determined resistance of a handful of brave men has placed the Russian army, surrounded as it is by swamps and marshes, in the most difficult situation imaginable. After the brilliant actions in the end of February, the Polish army repassed the Vistula, whilst the enemy was unable to offer any interruption to this movement, notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority of the Russians. In fact, General Diebitsch was unable to manœuvre in such marshy ground, broken up by the melting of the snow, the columns of infantry harrassed by fatigue, the men, and particularly the horses, which were without sufficient food for some days. It is now admitted on all hands, that the Russians are suffering from the scarcity of provisions. If the theatre of war were Bavaria, Wirtemberg, or Saxony, which are fertile countries, intersected with good roads, where constant communications might be kept up, the belligerents might effect their movements, sure of being followed by their convoys, and to find in other respects, from the resources of the country itself, subsistence for their men and horses. It is quite different, however, in Poland, and particularly on the right bank of the Vistula, where there are marshes and lakes.

The following statement represents, in Polish miles each about two thirds of a league, the extent of the lakes and marshes:—The Palatinate of Augustow, by which the Russian army entered Poland, contains 28,250 acres of lakes and 71,319 of marshes. The Palatinate of Plock, in which the army now marching has 1,680 acres of lakes, and 20,550 of marshes. The Palatinate of Warsaw, in which the battles of February were fought, contains 2,250 acres of lakes and 8,550 of marshes. The Palatinates of Augustow, Plock, and Podlachia occupied by the Russian army, are thus the least fertile and the most marshy, owing certainly to the marshy and watery nature of the soil. It is time to look applies to the small portion of the Palatinate of Warsaw, which is situated on the right bank of the Vistula, and which extends to the Bug. The Russian army here would be near from this, taken up its position at a distance of sixty or eighty leagues from Praga and Gradno, of which is principal magazines are; and, in the country you may travel far or five leagues without meeting even a miserable village—without passable roads—surrounded by marshes, and in the midst of a hostile population. Supposing that it had intermediate depots of provisions and forage, stationed at only two days journey from the army, it is calculate the enormous *materiel* necessary for bringing the daily substistance to the troops.

The total force consists, of 200,000 men is said, including over 20,000 cavalry. The consumption of each man being estimated at two pounds weight daily, in corn or other substances, and a half pound being allowed for the quantity of a pint of spirits, without which the russian soldier cannot fight, it follows that the total weight of provision for one day, for 200,000 men, is 5,000 quintals. For five days 25,000 quintals, the transport of which would require 1,250 waggons or carriages drawn by four horses each. The same number of carriages must regularly return empty, so, that in fact 2,500 carriages and 10,000 horses would be necessary for the conveyance of the supplies. The procuring of forage for the horses is still more embarrassing. Independently of the 20,000 cavalry horses and the wagon horses, there are at least 5000 artillery horses, for a park of 500 guns and 400 carriages, and above 300 horses of the staff officers of the regiments. Fifteen thousand horses are necessary for drawing from 4,000 to 5,000 carriages, containing the daily forage, making a total of fifty thousand horses. Each horse consumes at least eighteen pounds weight daily in hay and oats; that is 9,000 quintals in each day, and 45,000 quintals in five days. It would require 1,250 carriages to bring that weight of forage from the nearest depot, whilst the same number of carriages would be on their way back empty, making altogether 1,500 carriages necessary for this second service.

It may well be conceived what confusion would have been occasioned, even during the frost, by the constant passage of 7,000 carriages through the bad roads, on on the right bank of the Vistula, to secure from day to day the very existence of the army, which was represented as so formidable, but since the thaw these roads must be actually impassable, and the Russians must be reduced to starvation. Their present position, therefore, is not tenable; and any reinforcement of troops will only increase their distress. Should General Diebitsch effect immediately the crossing of the Vistula, near Plock, as some imagine he wishes to do, he will find on the left bank of the river a sandy country and more fertile soil; but the Polish army will doubtless take advantage it, and organise on that account a more formidable resistance, as the nature of the country will leave them free to make their own manœuvres, whilst the Russians cannot attempt the passage of the river except at evident disadvantage.—*Le Temps.*

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

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

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the New-York Market, May 18.

COTTON—The demand is limited. The sales from 14th to 17, inclusive, amount only to about 550 bales, consisting of 280 Tennessee and N. Orleans at 9½ a 12½ cents, the latter price on a credit, and 270 Uplands at 8½ a 10 cents. The sales have been chiefly for home manufacture, with small lots for the Mediterranean and North of Europe. Prices are considered too high for the English market, and we know of no transaction for that destination. We have advices from Liverpool to 8th April, inclusive, by ship Charlemagne. The cotton market there was dull, and prices barely supported.

Import since our last—from

Georgia	289
South Carolina	314
North Carolina	228
Total	831 bales.

Total Import, since 1st inst. ....14,617 bales.
Export, from 1st to 12th inst ....2537 bales.

SUGAR—The market is heavy. About 150 hhds. Porto Rico have been sold at 5¾ at 6¾ cents, a few St. Croix within our range; about 200 boxes brown Cuba at 7 a 7½ cents; 20 boxes handsome white at 11½ cents; and, by auction, partially damaged, 127 boxes brown 5 a 6¾ cts; 22 boxes white 3½ a 9¾, cash; and 16 hhds. very inferior New-Orleans 2¾ a 3¾ cents, 3 and 4 mos.

TOBACCO—By auction, yesterday, 64 hhds. Kentucky were sold at 2¾ a 5¾ cents, averaging 3.64 a 4.44 per 100 lbs. 3 and 4 mos. No import since our last. Total import, since 1st inst 161 hhds.

MOLASSES—The market is rather heavy. A further sale of 130 hhds. Demerara, inferior, has been made for distilling at 23½ cents. A small parcel of handsome Porto Rico at 26; good New Orleans in lots, at the same price; and sweet Havana, in small parcels, at 23½ cents.

FREIGHTS—Vessels of almost all descriptions continue in demand, and those of about 2000 barrels burthen are much wanted for the North of Europe and Mediterranean.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Gratitude, Childs, Providence, L H Gale
Schr Maria, Hutton, Pensacola, Master
Schr Native Laving, Arkansas, J W Collins

ARRIVED.

Steamer Tahma, Woods, fm Yazoo River, with 310 bales cotton to W Tighlitt; A Fisk & co; Wm M Beall; J Hagan & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Foster & Hutton; C Lee; 10 passengers.

Steamer Hiram, Walker, fm Cincinnati, 3413 kegs lard, 321 bbls pork, 15 hhds 20 bxs tobacco, 18 bales cotton; also the hull of steamer Wm. Tell, in tow, with full cargo of live stock to C D Jordan; P B Pirsey; M F Maury; Fro & Pearson; Forbes; Manchester & co; T Shoe, jr, 15 cabin and 20 way cess.

Steamer Beaver, Kimball, Natchitoches, with 150 bales cotton to Tobin and Gallaher; W Bagley; J Hagan & co.

Steamer Vermilion, fm St Martinsville, with 22 hhds N. Cox; Maguire & O'Dwing.

Steamer Colonel D. Crockett, Bayou Sarah.

Steamer Brian McGregor, Williams, from Gainesville, with full assorted cargo.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr Lincoln, Cross, 3 days from St Michaels with cotton to J Hagan & co—15 cess.

Schr Eva, fm Corpus Christi, with cotton to Lafore & Merritt; hides and beef cattle to Lafore & Dupuy.

LOST BANK NOTES.

LOST, during the course of yesterday, two Bank Notes, one of $500, and the other of 100, both of the Citizens Bank. A reward of ten dollars will be paid to whoever will restore them to Mr. Michel Forjet's counting house, or at the Office of this paper. As it has been ascertained that a negro girl found them yesterday, two black notes, it is presumed that they are the identical ones. Those to whom they may be presented to be changed will please give information thereof at either of the above mentioned places. June 3

NOTICE—To be disposed of at private sale the stock in trade of a grog shop situate at the corner of St. Ann and Basin streets. Information on the subject may be obtained at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets. If not sold up to the 9th instant, on the terms of the advertisement, it shall be disposed of on that day at public sale, at 11 o'clock P. M.—june 3

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY since about a fortnight, from the subscriber, No. 110, Royal street, a black girl named SOPHIE, well known in this city for her strong built frame, as well as a cake woman. She speaks the French and English. She is about five feet five inches high. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to her mistress, or will safely lodge her in the city jail. Masters of vessels, steamboats and others are forewarned against harbouring said slave.
June 3 WIFE LACOUTURE.

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 to be sold on reasonable terms if taken from the Levee, apply to STETSON & AVERY.
may 31

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

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

COFFEE & CIGARS.—480 bags Havana Coffee & 30000 first rate Cigars now landing from the spanish brig ISABELY 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.

FLOUR & BACON.—250 barrels fresh Cincinnati flour, hams, sides and shoulders bacon, in casks, for sale by
may 27 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 proceeding against his person and property are stayed.

[Signed] JAMES PITOT, Judge.

I do hereby certify the above
WM. E. KENNEDY, D. C. may 28

50 BAGS PEPPER, entitled to debenture, 50 boxes lemons, 500 bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 mackerel, landing from brig Elder Brewster and for sale by THAYER, HURD, & co.
may 3 No. 29, Magazine st.

FOR BORDEAUX.
The coppered and copper fastened French Brig ALCYON, Cartier master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage having excellent accomodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite post No. 18 or to
june 1 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

FAIR BALTIMORE.
Schr. CONSTELLATION, will want 150 bales cotton to complete her loading, and can accommodate a few passengers. Apply to A. GURNEY,
June 1 52, Gravier st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
About 80 bales cotton, are wanted to fill the brig ELBA—Apply to WM. G. HEWES,
may 31 No. 9 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON.
The good brig OSPRAY, capt. Horn will have dispatch for freight of 700 bales cotton or passage apply to capt on board or THAYER, HURD & CO.
may 31 No. 29 Magazin st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine new and first rate ship GROTON, (burthen 350 tons) Rd. Baker master, is now ready to receive a cargo for Europe. For terms apply on board or to
Hy. PERRET & CHARBONNET.
may 31

FOR NEW-YORK.
The A. 1. ship CALUMET, N. S. Osgood master, is now at the Levee & can take the bulk of 400 bales cotton—also a deck load. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
may 31 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR HAVANA.
The well known Spanish schooner CRISTINA, capt. Ant. Perez, will sail for the above port with the utmost despatch. For freight or passage apply to
may 31 THAYER, HURD & CO.

FOR RICHMOND, (Va.)
The superior fast sailing barque WYOMING, J. Caulon master having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will sail with despatch. For balance of freight or passage having good accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 33, or to
may 31 J. W. ZACHARIE, & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine A. 1. coppered barque PRUDENT, Ingersoll, will carry about 1000 bales cotton. Apply to WM. G. HEWES,
may 31 No. 9, Camp st.

FOR LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI.
The superior fast running low pressure Steam Boat CINCINNATIAN, W. Swing master, will depart for the above and intermediate landings on Saturday next the 4th of June. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
may 31 STETSON & AVERY.

DR. PLOUGH, takes this mode of returning his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, who have honoured him with their confidence, in his professional attendance. He takes at the same time, the liberty to inform the public, that he intends to stay in this city during the summer season. Being provided with every thing that belongs to a perfect appearance of Dental Surgery—he will do all in his power to merit a continuance of that patronage, which, during the few months of his sojourn in this place, has been so kindly extended to him.

New Orleans, May 27.

We the undersigned make hereby known, that we have had occasion of having received the professional aid of Doctor A. L. Plough, in all the branches of Dentistry, we take pleasure, from our personal observation, in recommending him to the notice of the public, and we apply concur in the testimonials in approbation of his skill. *Many Subscribers.*

Having derived great personal benefit from the skilful kind attention of Dr. Plough, in the line of Dentistry, I cheerfully discharge a sacred duty of gratitude towards the gentleman, by recommending him to the attention of the public

BISHOP L. DE NECKERE.
New Orleans, May 2, 1831. may 31.

MUSIC.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand a large assortment of music of the latest publications, among which are the following:—

Pieces for four hands.
Piu Dolci i placide. 3 Duetts.
The Hunter's chorus, Robin Adair.
Vanitie, A Duett, O Dolce concento.
Les trois grâces. A march.
Sal margen d'un Rio.
Jackson's Duett &c. &c.

E. JOHNS, & Co.
June 1 No. 113, Chartres-street.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid by the undersigned living in St. Philip, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, for the caption 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 DAVIE.

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY: an American negro wench, called GRACE or GRACY, about twenty-five years, 5 feet 2 inches high;—speaks the French and English. She is goggle-eyed; has a scar behind her neck, another on her left ear, and a difformity of the thumb mail of her right hand. She is very intelligent and may probably attempt to pass herself off as free. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring her back at the Office of this paper, or lodge her in the jail of this parish. An additional reward of $5 will be given for satisfactory proof of those, who have harbored and employed her. may 28

CHIGE.
BOOT
MAKER,

HAS the honor of informing the public and his customers, that he has just received, by ship Henry-Astor, from Havre a large parcel of LEATHER, from one of the first Paris manufacturers: consisting in Shoe, Boot and Bragan Leather; and a fine assortment of trees for buckskin boots. He dares hope, that those who have hitherto encouraged him, will continue to extend the same confidence, which he will endeavor to justify by new and unremitted exertion and exactitude in the execution of the work bespoken, both in town and in the country. may 30

COD-FISH.—White & dry codfish, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.
may 27

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday the 3d inst. at 12 o'clock, at his auction store will be sold,
130 ps. German 42 inches cotton 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 years credit in approved endorsed notes with mortgage.

The deeds of sale to be passed before Chs. Jamin, Not. Pub. may 27.

BY ISAAC LEMOUY.

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

A HOUSE situate in *des Francais* 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 stairs; 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 thick.

TERMS: Six and 12 months credit, with notes satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale shall be passed by T. Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. May 17—23

BY J. LE CARPENTER & CO.

WILL be sold at the exchange coffee house, on Friday the 3d of June next, at 12 o'clock, the following slaves, belonging to Mr. C. L. Plache, to wit.:

François, a negro, aged about 35 years, very good boot and shoemaker, fine house servant, and very handy.

Jacques, a negro, aged about 30 years, good cigar maker and a house servant.

Philip, a negro, aged about 40 years, drayman.

Auguste, a young negro, aged about 15 years, house servant.

Venus, a negress, aged about 40 years, good washer, ironer and servant.

Heloise, a negress, aged about 24 years, washer, ironer, servant, and seamstress, with her daughter Marie Louise, a mulatto girl, aged about five years.

Caroline, a negress, aged about 20 years; washer, ironer, house servant, with her child Frederick, aged about seven month.

Polly, a negress, aged about 20 years, house servant.

Bellony, a mulatto, aged about 28 years, washer, ironer, and seamstress, but she is not honest and has absented herself several times.

N. B. Almost all these slaves are creoles, and are, with the exception to the last one, good negroes, and guaranteed of all vices and maladies prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS: One year's credit, with satisfactorily endorsed notes, with special mortgage on said slaves. The acts of sale will be passed by Mr. Fre. Seghers, notary public, at the expense of purchasers. May 17—5

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, wholesale and retail, at 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.

R. SALAUN, Broker and Exchange Broker, Royale, between Hospital and Barracks streets, has the honor of informing his friends and the public, that he attends to the sales and purchase of slaves and real estate. Persons, who may feel inclined to leave their slaves with him for sale, can be assured that no exertion will be neglected to have them disposed of on the best terms and shortest delay.

He offers for sale, at present, laundresses and platters, seamstresses, cooks, carpenters, painters and blacksmiths.

Real estate in the city and faubourgs, from the value of $2000 up to $20,000; a country seat within proximity of the city. Persons desirous of procuring money on notes, mortgages &c. &c. may apply to him.

He buys and sells articles such as diamonds, gold, plate and precious *pearls*.

His name is on the sign at the door. Persons unable or unwilling to call on him, may send or write for him, and he will cheerfully meet the wants of such as may honor him with their confidence. may 31

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

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

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

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

THE subscribers will make advances on produce consigned to their friends in N. York.
may 30 THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

100,000 FRENCH TILES landing fm brig Avis from Havre for sale
THEODORE NICOLET & CO.
may 27