THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS.
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1831.

The consular authority of Mexico hath waxed wroth and positively contradicted (*un démenti formel*) a report which appeared in our number of Friday last. The Consul might have spared himself the unnecessary trouble of contradiction, which had already been taken by the Editor of the Bee. The same dash of the pen which conveyed the report called its authenticity in question; and yet the Consul thought our disbelief insufficient, and must enter his written protest in the columns of the Courier. Well! well!

By last Saturday's mail we have New-York papers of the 27th ult. they furnish by the arrival of packet ship *Napoleon*, Capt. SMITH. London dates down to Sunday April 24th. Many of the items are already before the public, by the intelligence brought by the *Elizabeth* and *Henry Lee*.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.
Office of the Mercantile Advertiser.
NEW-YORK, May 26.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN COLUMBIA.

By the schr. E. J. T. Ellicott, Capt. Day, we are favored with a file of Jamaica papers to the 4th inst. from which we derive the following late and important intelligence, from Columbia. The advices from Carthagena are to 28th April.

Bogota has been taken possession of by General [illegible].

The Vice President Marquesina, is re-instaled *pro tem*.

The Bocca Chica was taken possession of by the troops, under the command of General Luque, on the 24th ult. and Carthagena on the 25th; and thus another revolution has been accomplished in Columbia. The details of this event are not given in our papers.

It was reported in Carthagena, that Gen. Montilla, and Senor Martinez, had sailed for New-York.

On the 27th ult. Com. Farquhar, of the British frigate Blanche, addressed a note to the new Governor of Carthagena, requiring to be informed whether the existing treaties with Great Britain would be respected, as regards the inviolable protection of British subjects and their property. To which the following reply was made.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

The Commander in Chief of the Army of the People and their Liberties.

Head Quarters, Carthagena, April 27, 1831.

SIR.—As you have required me to inform you whether on my taking possession of this place, I acknowledge or disacknowledge the treaties agreed upon between the Columbian Republic and that of Great Britain, I have the honor in reply, to state, that I have always respected the solemn engagements existing between the two nations, and now that I fill the station which has been confided to me by the people, I shall most scrupulously and religiously adhere to the existing treaties, and continue to cultivate the good understanding which ought to exist among nations so intimately connected by the ties of commerce and gratitude on our part. You may therefore rely on my assurance, which are strictly in unison with my own feelings and the duty which I have to perform.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant
(Signed,) YGNACIO LUQUE.
To Commodore Farquhar.

ENGLAND.

The following is the leading article from the London Atlas of the Sunday April 24, the latest paper by the Napoleon.

In a previous column will be found the particulars of the prorogation, or rather dissolution, of Parliament. In the exercise of this responsible and extreme power, vested in his hands by the constitution, it must be admired, even by the constitution, it must be admitted, even by the enemies of the Reform Bill, that his Majesty has merely obeyed the almost unanimous wishes of the nation. It is true, that the demand was first indicated by the clamor of the mob, but it is equally true that it is now pronounced by the best part of the intelligence of the three kingdoms. The cry was commenced by a party with the country in the negative, but it is now taken up by the country, with the party in the negative. It is right to do that on behalf of the nation which the nation demands. This, therefore, can form no dangerous precedent for an arbitrary minister, or a despotic monarch, since the act is neither arbitrary nor despotic, but done with the free will of the people. We should hesitate to approve of a measure so decisive in character, and so comprehensive in results, at a juncture so difficult and momentous as the present, were it not that it can lead to no revolution but that of the few against the many, and that, however it may affect the ultimate interests, it in no way compromises the immediate liberty, rights, or desires of the nation at large.

The representative system is now fairly on trial before the electors, and it is best so. They are the fittest judges in their own case, now that the public mind is wrought up to such a height of energy and enthusiasm. The position in which England is placed is unexampled in the annals of her history.—Since the repeal of the penal laws affecting the Catholics in 1829, liberal principles have been advancing with miraculous rapidity. They could not be much longer withstood, even if the ministry were opposed to reform. Perhaps, on the contrary, that would have accelerated their progress. A calm examination of the probable consequences of the debates during the week, and the issue of the proceedings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, when the minister was defeated by two several majorities of eight, and twenty-two, will, we think satisfy all rational men that much of the revolutionary [illegible] manifestation will be repressed by this bold dissolution of Parliament. Had the people witnessed the continued triumph of those whom they believe to be their enemies, had fresh and nightly opportunities been given to the borough-mongers for unpopular declarations and fierce invectives, had the bill, incomplete as it was, been suffered to be mangled in committee, and then sent bandied, like the rejected and helpless of all parties, between the contempt of the two houses—the issue would have been more terrible in every respect than may be fairly anticipated even from the fearful struggle that is yet to take place in every town, village and hundred in the country. The fact of the elections being simultaneous, will do much towards saving the violence of the borough party, and also towards reducing their power. In Ireland there will be most, and by clearly defined, between families and dissociated factions; but also contest there will come one day or another, and it is better that it should come at once than it be allowed to acquire increased motives to ferocity by paltering subterfuge and delay.

At this moment the popularity of the government is at its height. Every movement on the part of the King is followed by demonstrations of attachment. The fervor that prevails throughout London at the moment we write surpasses any similar state of excitation within our memory. Y[illegible] streets are tranquil, and there is no external sign of the [illegible] which is [illegible] of the [illegible].

London, April 20.—An order arrived at Cassel on the 2d instant, for the march of 4000 Hessian troops and 12 pieces of cannon, on the 15th May, for Luxemburg. The troops of Nassau are to join them, and both to be commanded by a Hessian General. Three thousand Hanoverians are also to march at the same time for Luxemburg.

ITALY.

From the Messager des Chambres.

"PARIS, April 20.

"The entry of the Austrians into Rome, the report of which was given in the Aviso de Toulon, and was copied by us, though we gave little credit to it, has not been confirmed. Positive information indeed enables us to contradict it.

"According to the Diario di Roma, on the 7th inst. two columns of Austrian troops were to march from Ancona, or to Jesi, and the other to Macerata. On the 9th, a column arrived at Tolento, on its way to Perugia. The Popish General Resta, whith his troops, entered Spoleto on the 4th inst.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, received at London, April 22d, contains a letter from Rome, of the 7th of April, which states that the Pope intends to make large concessions to his subjects, and also gives extracts from an edict which had been published by him, giving thanks for the "triumph of the sacred cause of religion and the throne," and announcing the desire of his Holiness to remedy all existing grievances and that government will make every sacrifice to promote the good of the State. The edict is said to have infused general confidence, and given much satisfaction.

It is said that the French Government has interposed in a humane way on behalf of the Italian prisoners in the power of Pope, the Duke of Modena, and the Archduchess of Parma; but the two latter seem determined, by the rigorous measures which they have adopted, not to disappoint the doughty leaders of the late disturbances of one sort immortality at the least. No less than 2,000 persons have been already arrested in the disturbed States, for the part which they took in the late insurrection. The following intelligence from Naples is dated April 7:—Private letters from the province of Abruzzo state that all the mountains on the frontiers of the Marches are covered with patriots from the Roman States, who had fled thither; and that those who have received direction to prevent the spreading of the revolutionary contagion, display little ardour in pursuit of them. The civil and military authorities have been obliged to employ severity against their agents, to counteract this indifference. It is asserted even that, during the night, the shepherds in Abruzzo supply the fugitives with provisions. The Government has just sent two regiments to that province, and many gendarmes have set out for Aquila and Chieta.

MEMEL.

APRIL 10.—The Russian troops who left Polangen on the 5th at night and retired to Memel, left it again in a few days to join some hundred forest-keepers from Courland, and from artillery, and attacked Polangen, in which there were but few insurgents; they drove out the rebels and took some prisoners.—The Russians left Polangen again to join some reinforcements from Courland. They then returned, met the insurgents on their way to Polangen, and, after an obstinate combat, forced them back into the town, where they again attacked them—300 of the rebels are said to have fallen, and the Russians had only a few killed and 50 wounded. Polangen is burnt except a few houses; and the inhabitants, who have lost every thing, have fled into the Prussian territory. On the 6th a subscription was set on foot on Change at Memel, to provide for their most urgent wants.

The communication with Russia is restored by the re-taking of Polangen.

The following has been published at Libau:

"According to official information and other authentic accounts received Polangen and the whole vicinity of Libau is protected against the Lithuanian insurgents by an armed force of 1,200 men; a corps of 4,000 men, destined by the paternal care of our august Sovereign, solely for the protection of the Government of Courland, will shortly arrived at Riga, and continue its march without delay; and, lastly, a corps of 11,000 men will immediately proceed from Dunaburg to the Government of Lithuania, to quell the insurrection, which joyful information is hereby made known to the inhabitants of Libau.

[signed] "H. J. FOLSCH, Burgomaster.

"Libau, 26th March [7th April, 1831.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 11th.—[*Private Correspondence.*]—The rigorous and oppressive conduct of this government prevents honest and disinterested persons from having any thing to do with this administration. The men of the scaffold are now in favor, their opinions are fashionable and it is therefore the duty of true Spanish patriots to deprive them of a power which they can only abuse.

Spain, since the affair of Cadiz, is in the same position as France was in 1829, in consequence of the nomination of the Polignac Ministry; that is to say, the Crown has thrown down the gauntlet to the nation. It is therefore not surprising to see every day so many persons of different classes deserting from the interests of government; and this must end in an explosion, the results of which are incalculable. The manner of executions aggravates this wretched state of things. A bookseller of the name of Abiga was executed to-day, his wife went to the King to implore his pardon, but he added bitter irony to barbarous cruelty, and replied to the unfortunate woman in these terms:—"I shall spare him but merely the disgrace of being quartered after he is hanged." Several letters signed with initials were found at the house of this victim, and in consequence, many suspected persons have been arrested; because their names happen to commence with the same letters.

A plan of escape by those imprisoned in the city gaol for political offences has been discovered. The gaoler, who was in the plot, was the first person arrested.

A Judge was dismissed, a few days since, for refusing to sign a sentence of death; he will shortly be tried, and no doubt hanged, for his upright conduct.

The hangman from Toledo, and his assistants have arrived to aid the Madrid executioners in the approaching executions.

Terror is now at its height in this place; people are afraid to speak, and much more to write. It is probable that I shall not be able to send you any news by the next courier.

The following intelligence from Irun (Spain) is dated April 11:—"Our authorities on the frontiers are constantly on the alert. Some unusual military movements and precautions have been noticed. These measures have, it is said, been occasioned by the report which had been spread along the whole line, that a small body of refugees, who had escaped from the depot, intended to make an incursion into the villages on the frontiers. It is also added, that this body of refugees would be commanded by an officer who was formerly in the corps of Valdez. Whether such projects exist or not, the French authorities have deemed it necessary to take measures to prevent their being executed. All the Spaniards who have lately arrived at Bayonne, and are without the means of subsistence, have been arrested by order of General Harispe, and sent back to the depot."

TURKEY.

A combination against the Sultan, formidable and dangerous, is, it appears, in progress. The Silesian Gazette states that Mustapha Pacha had summoned all the principal inhabitants of Scutari, and asked them whether they would submit to yield to the Grand Vizier, or prepare to fight for their liberty? They determined on the latter alternative, and are now actively preparing for the impending invasion.

Letters of the 23d ult. have been received from Constantinople by way of Marseilles. It is said in them that a conspiracy had just been discovered, the object of which was to overthrow the Nizam-Gedid, and re-establish the corps of Janissaries on its former footing.—The plan was supposed to have extensive ramifications, and this is in fact, proved by the insurrectionary movements which took place nearly at the time of its discovery, in some of the European provinces of Turkey. The usual expeditious mode was resorted to by the Sultan on the discovery of the conspiracy, and between 7 and 800 heads were immediately disposed of to serve as a warning to his discontented subjects generally. At the date of these letters the executions had not yet ceased; but it was "hoped" that this summary mode of silencing the disaffected, and the renewed vigilance of the police, would insure the preservation of tranquillity. Nothing seems to have been yet known in the capital of the general insurrection in Romelia.

COMMERCIAL.

Though the season is fast approaching when business comes to a stand, our port continues to be lined with vessels daily coming in from every quarter. From the 30th of May to the 11th of June inclusive, 75 vessels came into port, 85 have been cleared in the same space. Freighting vessels are still enquired after;—the price of freight maintains itself, 1d per lb of cotton is asked for Liverpool; 2 cents for French ports and 1¼ for the ports in the United States, $12, 50 per hogshead of tobacco, and $7 per hogshead of sugar are asked to ports in the United States. We reckon in port at present, 143 vessels of every description, while last year, at the same period, we had 78 only.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrived from May 30th to June 4th 26 vessels
Arrived from the 5th to the 11th June 49

Difference 23

Cleared from May 30th to June 4th 46 vessels
Cleared from the 5th to the 11th June 39

Difference 7

Number of vessels in port on the 4th June 140
Number of vessels in port on Saturday 143.

Difference, 3.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF VESSELS IN THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

	June 10, 1831.	1830.	1829.	1827.	1826.	1825
Ships	52	26	44	32	21	36	27
Brigs	86	30	46	27	33	36	32
Schooners	31	17	17	10	12	8	17
Sloops	9	5	12	1	1		
TOTAL	178	78	133	70	69	80	76

In port, June 1[illegible] ... 155
Arrived since ... [illegible]
Cleared since ... 161 [illegible] 17
In port on Saturday evening, 143 vessels.

Arrived from Sunday the 5th to Saturday the 11th.		Cleared from Sunday the 5th to Saturday the 11th.	
From Boston	5	To New-York	7
From New York	9	To Charleston	1
From Baltimore	3	To Havana	3
From Philadelphia	4	To St. Marcks	1
From Havre	2	To Marseilles	1
From Havana	1	To Liverpool	8
From Nassau	1	To Providence	1
From Tampico	2	To Prasso st. Ygo	1
From Portland	1	To Philadelphia	1
From Jamaica	3	To Veracruz	2
From Newburyport	1	To Tampico	2
From Vera-Cruz	3	To Boston	2
From Charleston	1	To Matamoras	1
From Portsmouth	1	To New Haven	1
From Glasgow	1	To Cowes	1
From Bath	3	To Havre	1
From Liverpool	3	To Baltimore	1
From Malaga	1	To Mobile	1
From St. Thomas Isl.	1	To Aranzas	1
From Soto Marina	1	To Apalachicola	1
From Providence	1		
From Rio-Grande	1		39.
	49.		

From Wilde's Commercial Report, of June 11.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The Mississippi has fallen six inches since our last, and was yesterday at noon 21 inches below ordinary high water mark. The weather has been dry warm, and dusty, and our city unusually healthy. The market is beginning to assume a general aspect of dullness, which is not unusual at this season of the year. Western country produce, with a few exceptions, is abundant, and at nearly the same prices of last week. Non-residents continue to leave the city, by almost every vessel and steam boat departing from this place.

COTTON.—The principal operations of the week were confined to Louisiana and Mississippi, at various prices, from ten cents down; the largest lot was 1525 bales, at 8 5-8 cents round. A parcel lately from Arkansas, of over 600 bales was disposed of at 10 cents, classed down. The sales in Tennessee and North Alabama were comparatively nothing; the different movements taking place in this description, are nearly altogether in shipping on owners' account. Using the Liverpool classification, (for the last time until the next opening of the market,) we quote Louisiana and Mississippi as before, viz:

Ordinary	6¾	a 7¼	dull.
Middling	7½	a 8	
Fair	8½	a 8¾	
Good fair	9¼	a 9½	
Good and fine	9¾	a 10	

Arrived since the morning of the 3d inst. up to yesterday morning, from Tennessee and North Alabama 5195 bales, the Interior and Mississippi 1663, Arkansas 550, across Lake Ponchartrain 56, together 7467. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 9253, Greenock 1482, Marseilles 1173, Havre 1093, N. York 1253, Philadelphia 508, Baltimore 268, Boston 194, Providence 86, in all 15309; leaving a stock on hand including all on shipboard not cleared yesterday morning, of 93332 bales. In reviewing our remarks of last week on this subject, we find the majority of the brokers and intelligent dealers of the opinion, that our statement is full 15000 bales short, if not more.

SUGAR & MOLASSES, both on the plantation and in the city, are dull articles, and offer nothing to remark in regard to any alteration in price or demand. Cleared this week, of the former 1011 hhds. viz. for New York 569, Philadelphia 252, Baltimore 132, Norfolk 58—and of the latter, for New Haven 298 hhds., Baltimore 18, New York 1 and 104 bbls.

TOBACCO.—Arrived this week 1503 hhds. Cleared for Cork and a market 270. New-York 718, Philadelphia 459, Boston 80, Baltimore 25, together 1552, leaving a stock on hand including all on shipboard not cleared yesterday morning, of 12225 hhds. The sales since our last were not so extensive as notified in our former report, and are estimated at about 700 hhds. We quote as before, viz: 1¾ a 2, 2¼ a 3, and 3¾ a 4cts. for crossed second and firsts. Choice parcels or lots, with a heavy proportion of the lower qualities, obtain the highest rates. We understand that storage for this article can be had at near one half less, than was demanded and paid for some time since. Holders appear firm at the ruling prices of the two last weeks ending yesterday, notwithstanding the high price of freights.

FLOUR is unusually abundant, and dull at $4½, both at the landing and in store. In our last we hinted at a decline during the present week, which has proved greater than we then anticipated, and leaves us but little hopes of any improvement for some time. We find many of the western traders complain much of the city tariff for the bakers being invariably above the market price, which causes many to refuse offers at Natchez and other places, which they rarely ever realize here. The arrangements considered altogether ridiculous, as bakers ought to be left to a fair and honorable competition in regulating the weight and price of bread, as any other line of business; where the pocket has to pay for the various articles necessary for even an ordinary table.

PORK, (*inspected.*)—Full brand is looking up, particularly mess, which is scarce. Prime quality is more plenty, and has also improved a little. Cargo we quote as before.

CORN, on the cob and shelled in the sack, is plenty at 37½ per bbl for the former, and 44 cts. per bushel for the latter.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE, (*Kentucky,*) has not altered in price or demand this week.

LEAD, (*Pig,*) is in good request and scarce. The last sales we heard of was at $3 75 per 100 lbs—$3 81¼ has been offered and refused, in expectation of better rates; say $3 [illegible] and upwards.

SPECIE.—We have no alterations to make this week.

EXCHANGE on English has declined. On France and our Northern Cities, steady at the rates last quoted.

FREIGHTS are moderately brisk. We continue our last quotations, with the exception of one sixteenth less being occasionally accepted for Liverpool.

New York, May 25.

COTTON.—The sales from 21st to 24th, inclusive, amount to about 1200 bales, consisting of 330 Uplands at 8¼ a 9½ cents; 300 N. Orleans 11 a 12, and 100 Alabamas within our range. Prices for fine qualities have not varied, but for common and inferior Uplands a further reduction has in some cases been submitted to. We have advices from Havre to the 16th April, by the packet ship Charles Carroll. That market remained with but little activity, and prices were barely sustained.

Import since our last—from

New Orleans	3040
Alabama	85
Georgia	1159
South Carolina	[illegible]
North Carolina	1201
Virginia	150
Total,	7[illegible] bales.

Total Import since 1st inst. [illegible]
Export, from 1st to 19th inst. [illegible] 171 bales.

LEAD—A lot of [illegible] 5 [illegible] pigs New Orleans has been sold on terms equal to something over 4 cents, per lb. cash. There is none now in first hands.

MOLASSES—A cargo of about 300 hhds. [illegible] was sold on terms not [illegible] 20 [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] one or two parcels of [illegible] price.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of [illegible] Porto Rico at 5¾ a [illegible] cents, [illegible] at 2 [illegible] whiter for export, 8½ a 10¼ a few good [illegible] at 7¼ [illegible] boxes brown 6 a 7½, and 37 boxes white, at [illegible] cents, cash.

TOBACCO—29 hhds Kentucky was sold by auction, on the 21st, averaging 4,06 per [illegible] 3 ages. The import has been [illegible] N. Orleans 302 hhds, [illegible] Carolina 4 [illegible] Virginia 212 [illegible] same 1st inst. 1129 [illegible].

FREIGHTS—The rates to Havre [illegible] declined considerably. [illegible] cotton has been taken at 3s. 9 [illegible] 3s. 6d. would be accepted to complete the lading of two or three vessels [illegible].

EXCHANGE—A further decline [illegible] England has occurred [illegible] report. Sales were made [illegible] per cent. prem.

SAVANNAH, MAY 3.

The Cotton in the interior is said to have received little injury from the late extraordinary weather, and in some, places it has been ploughed up and corn planted. Frost for the first time at so late a period, was experienced in the upper part of Augusta on Thursday last. The crop of Wheat in our state, is expected to fall short of the usual quantity made.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

COTTON continues dull, the sales being confined to manufacturers; the sales during the week are about 190 bales Louisiana, at 11 a 11½ cents, cash and 4 months, and about 80 bales Uplands at 9¼, 4 months, and 10 a 10¼ cash for prime.

SUGAR—The only transaction reported, are 80 boxes Brown Havana at $7 37½, 4 mos. 50 boxes White, St. [illegible] at $9, 5 a 6 mos, and a few barrels White [illegible] at [illegible] 4 mos.

BALTIMORE, may 27.

COTTON.—We notice sales this week of 105 bales New Orleans Cotton at 10¾ a 11¼ cts. per lb. on time; and of 19 bales Alabama at 10½ cts. 6 months.

MOLASSES.—We are advised of sales of 130 hhds. New Orleans at 26 a 27 cents per gallon; a lot of 40 hhds. English Island at 21 cents. At auction on Tuesday a lot of 40 hhds. Porto Rico was sold at 24 a 25 cents per gallon. At auction to-day, 47 hhds. English Island Molasses were sold at 23½ a 35 cents per gallon.

SUGARS.—A sale of 50 boxes brown Havana has been made at $7, 25. At auction on Tuesday about 160 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at $5,00 a $8,00; on Thursday, 150 hhds. New Orleans were sold at $5,05 a $7.30 and at auction to-day 21 hhds. Porto Rico Sugars were sold at $4,90 a $0, 15.

TOBACCO.—The receipts this week have been moderate, the sales to some extent, leaving the stock now in first hands light. The demand has caused the slight improvement noticed in our last, to be sustained. We are advised of the sales of 10 hhds. Maryland at $3 50 a $5,50, and of a lot of 10 hhds. at $7,50 besides several other lots at prices within the range of quotations. The inspections of the week comprise 381 hhds. Maryland; 25 hhds. Ohio, and 21 hhds. Kentucky—total 427 hhds.

JAMAICA RUM.—4 puncheons of 5th proof first received for sale by
june 13 J. W. ZACHARIE, & CO.

40,000 First quality Hook-Files, now landing from ship Olympia, for sale by
june 13 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

HAVANA SEGARS.
40,000 in whole, halves and quarter boxes, some of which are of a very large size for sale by
june 13 J. W. ZACHARIE, & CO.

MARSEILLES WINE, for sale by
june 13 J. MAGER.

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

NOTICE.—The creditors of the estate of the late L. Troturd are notified to make themselves known to A. Lahinas, sheriff of the Parish of St John the Baptist, *ex officio*, administrator of said estate, and present the amount of their respective claims, and the vouchers on which they are founded.—tf may 10

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Packet ship Illinois, Waterman, New-York, Wilbor & Hazard.
Ship Lewis, Pike, Cowes, Brander & M'Kenna.
Ship Hermitage, Badger, Liverpool, B. Booth & co.
Ship Merrimack, Brown, Havre; W Nott & co.
Ship Calumet, Osgood, New-York, Lincoln & Green.
Brig Reaper, Lear, Baltimore, J Harrod.
Schr. Live Oak, M'Cloud, Mobile, Master.
Schr. Spica, Baker, Apalachicola, G A Phelps.
Schr. Active, Cummings, Arranzas, G Vance.
Sloop Lively, Prudhomme, A & J Dennistown & co.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Florida, from the passes, with Schr Hannah & Elizabeth, Shannon, Apalachicola, with cotton—4 passengers.

Schr Montaneza, from Havana.

Towboat Porpoise, from S W Pass; towed to sea ships Gen. Putnam, Martha and Concordia—Brought up from sea ship Chester from Philadelphia, and schr. Flecha from Rio Grande. Left the Pass at ten A. M. Nothing in sight in the offing or new in the river.

Packet ship Chester, Storer, from Philadelphia, to T Toby: cargo to Summers & Breen, H King; J Wright & co; P Levy; N & J Dick & co; Byrne, Ryon & co; J Le Carpentier & co; [illegible] Whiting, Starke & co. Stetson & Avery; J Listole; Lockhart & Arrott; F Gillet & co; Cockayne Watts & co; G Truslé; S P Morgan & co; S C Bell; Perret & Charbonnet; H R Lee & co; A Fisk & co; William Ballitt. Sailed—2 passengers. Met the Alabama packet, from this port, for New York, on the 3d inst 60 miles west of the Tortugas, 7 days out—all well on board.

Schr Flecha, Sanchez, Rio Grande, $1500 specie to Toyes & co; 4 mules to the master.

Steamer Stranger, Patiste, fm Bayou Sarah; with 60 bales cotton, 27 bbls molasses, 22 pass.

Steamer St John, Harrel, Brunsburg, with 133 bales cotton, 2 bbls, 1 trk. several passengers.

Steamer Cumberland, Kelly, Vicksburg, with 301 bales cotton, 4 bbls pork, 52 [illegible] tow sash; 7 passengers.

Steamer Phenix, Simmonds, St Louis; with full cargo of lead, shot, furs, skins, butter, etc. [illegible].

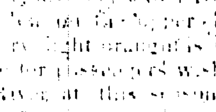
Steamer Vermillion, Delahoussaye, from St Martinsville; with 150 hhds sugar, 7 puncheons, 48 molasses, 114 bales cotton, 25 bales; 11 pass.

Steamer [illegible], Ashe, fm Louisville, with 344 [illegible] 15 [illegible] flour, 172 [illegible] whiskey [illegible]; 50 passengers. Steamer [illegible] Atlantic and Hautess, to leave Louisville, for this port, in a few days.

Steamer Souvenir, Carter, La Fourche Interior with 23 hhds sugar, 68 bales cotton, etc. etc. to P Dubertrand, [illegible], Tevarde & co and others. [illegible].

[illegible] Lafourche, for Opelousas, with [illegible] Colsdand & Gaillard: 23 P [illegible] cotton to 13 A Fisk & co; 19 hhd molasses [illegible] to J [illegible]; J Lacoste; L [illegible] several pass.

Steamer [illegible], Bayou Sarah, [illegible] 150 hhds sugar [illegible] Perrault & Alban; 17 [illegible] 20 P [illegible] 24 [illegible] 5 bbls, 4 tcs, 33 bbls [illegible] 60 passenger, [illegible] Alabama, [illegible] 25 [illegible].



FOR LOUISVILLE.

The light draught steam boat LAFOURCHE, [illegible] master, is expected [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] ready to leave for the above [illegible] from the 20th to the 25th [illegible] accommodations for cabin passengers [illegible] extensive, having a large and airy [illegible] she being of a very light draught is a very desirable conveyance for passengers wishing to ascend the Ohio River at this season of the year. For freight or passage apply to P. M. TOURNE,
june 13 15, New Levee.

PASSAGE TO FRANCE.

The regular packet ship, OLYMPIA, Capt. Wm. Hammond, will sail for Havre on the 20th instant and can accommodate four more passengers. Apply opposite [illegible] No. 68, or to
june 13 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The fine schr. SWAIN, Greenmeyer, having the principal part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch, for balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations apply on board opposite Bienville street or to
june 13 J W ZACHARIE & CO.

WANTED—A good vessel, to take 250 hhds sugar to a northern port. Apply to W G. HEWES,
june 11 No 9 Camp st.

FOR NEW-YORK.

The fine fast sailing copper fastened & coppered brig CHARLES, L. Stroudsier, is now ready to receive cargo and will have despatch. For freight or passage having good accommodation, apply on board, opposite the Custom-House or to
june 10 STETSON & AVERY.

PASSAGE FOR BORDEAUX.

The French brig ALCYON, Cartier master, will leave positively on the 15th inst. and can still accommodate a few passengers, for terms apply to the captain on board, or to
june 10 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

WANTED—a good vessel, to take about 200 hhds. sugar from a plantation 28 miles up the river and to proceed to Baltimore apply to
june 8 THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The Schr. CONSTELLATION can take 260 bbls. and wants a deck load apply on board near the ferry or to A. GURNEY.,
june 8 52, Gravier st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The Coppered sloop MAJESTY, Capt. Spear, apply to WM. G. HEWES
june 8 no. 9 Camp street.

FOR BOSTON.

The good Brig HOPE, Capt. Loring will have dispatch; for freight or passage, Apply to WM. G. HEWES,
june 8 no. 9 Camp street.

FOR BOSTON.

The new fast sailing copper fastened brig HAMILTON, Foster master, has most of her cargo engaged and will have despatch—for freight or passage having excellent accommodation, at the apply on board, foot of Bienville street, or to
june 8 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing coppered brigs SARDIUS, Capt. Daggett, and NAVARINO, Capt. Weeks, burthen of about 300 hhds of Tobacco, or 700 bales Cotton each. Apply to WM. G. HEWES,
june 7 No. 9 Camp Street.

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE.

The new, fine and first rate ship GROTON, R. Baker master, will sail with dispach, for freight or passage, said ship having very good accomodations, apply to
june 4 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

SALES AT AUCTION.

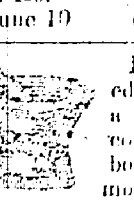
BY T. MOSSY.

WILL be sold at his auction store, on Tuesday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock a. m. 3 bales cotton bagging, 6 do. Osnaburgs, 2 do. Russia sheeting partly damaged on the voyage of importation and sold under the inspection of the British Consul, for account of whom it may concern. june 11.

BY F. DUTILLET.

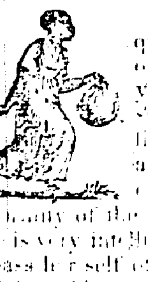
WILL be sold on the 23d of June next at Hewlett's Exchange, 200 fine LOTS, situate in Montreuil faubourg. The plan will be exhibited at the Exchange a few days before the sale. *Terms:* 1, 2, and 3 years credit, on approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment. The deeds of sale will be drawn before O. de Armas N. P. at the cost of the purchasers. june 9

The subscribers have received by ship Henry Astor and sundry other arrivals, the following articles, which will be sold on liberal terms: Alcoholic extract of salsaparilla; do. sweet and bitter; extract of wormwood, do. of Hellebore, do. stramonium; Rhatania root; wild poppy flowers; Provins Roses; Linden flowers; Centaurea, Mallows root; Valerian; Gentian; Brim-stones assorted; Furnaces with retortors; 300 bottles Calabash syrup; 10 Barrels fresh Tamarinds; &c. &c. F. ORIOL, & CO.
june 10 corner of Dumaine & Condé st.



LARCQUE'S much approved FLORIDA WATER. a fresh supply of this excellent composition in large and small bottle, just received from Baltimore for sale by F. P. DU ONGE Agent.
june 9 Conti & Chartres sts.

$5 REWARD.



RUNAWAY the American griffe wench, called GRACE or GRAY, about twenty five years, 5 feet 2 inches high:—[illegible] has a scar [illegible] on her left ear, [illegible] deformity of the [illegible] 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 harbored and employed her. may 28

NOTICE.—*Dissolution of Partnership.* The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GALAVE & PASTOR, is hereby dissolved by common consent. Mr. L. Lataye is alone entrusted with the settlement of its concerns.

Mr. Lataye will continue in the *Restaurant*, where visitors will be waited upon, at all times of the day, with the greatest punctuality. The [illegible] will be served up. Wines and liquors of every quality are to be had.

N. B. Mr. Gaspard [illegible] is not engaged in the [illegible].
june 10.

FRESH [illegible] D[illegible].

THE subscriber [illegible] his friends and the public that he has received [illegible] very best stock [illegible] of very fresh Lime and Orange Juice, both carefully [illegible] very superior quality. Purchasers can be accommodated with a reasonable quantity, either by the single bottle, demijohn, gallon or bottle, throughout the season, having a cask always on draught. *Also*, Havana Sweetmeats and Tamarinds. Apply as usual to WILLIAM SMITH.
june 10 *Grocery & Seed Store, No. 58 Bay st.*

LANDING from ship UNION, from Havre, 25 boxes Champagne wine, superior quality for sale by
june 10 S. C. BELL.

SUGAR.—Landing from steamer Columbia, 39 Hogsheads Prime Sugar. For sale by
june 10 S. C. BELL.

LANDING from Steamer, Lady Franklin, 72 tierces covered hams, put up for family use, and 15 kegs Lard, for sale by
june 10 S. C. BELL.

SPANISH SEGARS.—Just received 25 quarter boxes spanish segars for sale by
june 10 S. C. BELL.

BACON.—Sides & Shoulders, Bacon in Boxes & Cask, for sale by
june 13 STETSON & AVERY.

REMOVAL.—JOSEPH CLAPPERGER has removed from the corner of Royal and Bienville St, to Chartres St. No. 37. He has on hand a general assortment of silks—figured, dotted and plain swiss Muslins—hosiery, —Handkerchiefs Gauze, Crape &c. &c.
june 9.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!!

WILLIAM C. NORRIS & CO. No. 38 Chartres street have just received per late arrival a further supply of Summer clothing among which will be found a variety of new and Fashionable style. june 8.

FINE ARTS.

J. HUDSON, pupil of Mr. A. Meucci, having lately gone through a complete course of studies, offers his services to the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans as a Miniature painter. His rooms are No. 117, Bienville street. He also gives lessons in drawing.
June 6—1.

LOST BANK NOTES.

LOST, during the course of yesterday, two Bank Notes; one of $500, and the other $100, both of the U. States Bank. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid to whoever will deliver them at Mr. Michel Fortier's counting house or at the Office of this paper. As it has been asserained that a negro girl found, on yesterday, two bank 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

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

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

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

LANDING from ships Frances and Alabama 100 Boxes Richmond Manufactured Tobacco, 20 Firkins Goshen Butter, 100 Boxes No. 1 Chocolate, 100 Boxes Spermacetti Candles, 8 Fire proof "Delano's" patent Iron Chests 20 dozens "Watson's" Axes, 16 Casks superior Spermacetti Oil, 20 quarter Casks Malaga Wine, 15 Barrels Tanners Oil, 15 Casks Goshen Cheese 10 pipes Cognac Brandy; for sale at 39 levy street, by THOMSON & GRANT.
New Orleans 12 May 1831.

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.