

The details of the late intelligence from Europe have extended many new advertisements as also our commercial report, which will be found on the first page of our paper.

The Northern Mail brought New-York papers of the 10th, Washington of the 18th, and Charleston of the 20th. Their columns are literally the most voluminous that we have ever seen. By the Spectator, Capt. SAYWARD, in the extraordinary passage of five days from Kingston (J.) we are put in possession, by the kindness of the coadjutors, of several numbers of the Jamaica Courier. Their contents are not absolutely interesting. A paragraph, extracted from the Courier, relative to the strangers in Hayti, will be found below.

The ship Citizen, capt. NEWCOMB, having sailed from Liverpool on the 18th of June, arrived in this port on Sunday afternoon. No papers were received at this office; but we acknowledge the loan from a respectable house of this city, of the Liverpool Mercury up to the 11th, as also the loan from another commercial house of Bell's Life in London of the 11th and 12th of June. The scales of victory—dearly-bought victory—have leaned for a moment towards the Russian; but we hope that they will again swing in favor of the champion line of Poland: the aspect of her affairs is rather lowering at present; but clouds do not always deform the skies—and the Poles may succeed in arresting the sun of freedom on their dwellings.

The National Congress have elected the Prince of Saxe-Coburg king of Belgium; doubts are entertained of his acceptance of the crown. There seems to be very little stir in France at the present moment; the whole interest of the nation was absorbed in the coming election; let us expect that the result of the hustings will pacify the French nation—soothe the irritation of parties—give a healthful tone to the political system and realize the benefits anticipated by the revolution of July 1830.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 12. We received last night French, Belgian, Dutch, and German papers to recent dates. The French are very desirous of interest; the election of Prince Leopold by the Congress at Brussels had been just made known in Paris, and produced but a very common-place sensation. The only notice which is taken of it in the journals is, to contrast its reception with the enthusiasm which was manifested upon the former announcement of a similar choice of the Duke of Nemours. This is a most distasteful subject to the French of all classes. The King was gone upon another electioneering mission into the eastern departments of France. This beating-up for recruits betrays a conscious weakness on the part of the Ministry; and speculation is again at fault concerning the ultimate effect of the elections upon the Ministry. Their friends are said to have made up their minds to sacrifice the Chamber of Peers, as it is at present constituted, and that they will propose some plan of a Peers for life. The Austrians have recently evacuated Austria, and the doughy guards of the Pope are now doing duty in that important garrison. This is at length officially announced. Some of the leaders in the late disturbances in Italy have been made examples of by the Papal Government. It is a pity that blood has been shed; but the recant cause of these "patriotic" commands but little respect, and less sympathy from Europe. It is said that France is mediating in some way—we hope it is France as contradistinguished from General Sebastiani—on behalf of the poor Poles. Shame upon it that it has not moved in the matter before.

The German Papers state that the Sultan has been completely successful against the rebel Pacha of Scutari. We are glad of it, for his Highness may now turn his attention, if a Mussulman ever can be brought to understand his interest—to the embarrassed position of his ancient and formidable enemy the Sultan of St. Petersburg. Well would it be for Europe that these two barbarians were engaged in a dispute about some district of the Balkan, and that the unwholy hands of either were kept off the boundaries of civilization and knowledge. Of the two however, the "Commander of the Faithful" is not the more harmless, but the more respectable; for, without any pretensions to superior knowledge, he has shown a disposition to cultivate liberal institutions amongst his people, which is strongly contrasted by the systematic opposition of the Czar to all improvement, although he claims connection with Europe by some equivocal alliance in the North of Germany. The French might do essential service to Poland at this moment by giving proper instructions to their agent at Constantinople. The Dutch Papers inform us that the King is averse to all terms with the Belgian Papers that Lord Ponsonby has sent another bullying letter to the Congress, which leaves them no alternative but "to do or die." Is this cowardice or baseness?

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 12. Parliament will assemble on Tuesday next, but the first week be occupied in swearing in members and choosing a speaker. On Tuesday the 21st, the king will go down to the House in state, and open Parliament with a speech from the throne.

BRISTOL, June 6.

ALARMING RIOTS IN WALES. Sixty-two Persons Killed and Wounded. The most alarming accounts have just reached this city of a riot at Merthyr Tydwyll, accompanied with serious loss of life. From what we can collect from the accounts, guard and peace officers of the Welsh Militia, were sent to announce, that the state of desecration at Merthyr at this moment threatens the most appalling consequences. A large body of workmen out of employ, having proceeded to acts of outrage, a party of the 92d regiment of Highlanders were sent for, and arrived from Brecon by a forced march. This show of resistance only rendered the mob more desperate; they attacked the military, who were compelled, in self-defence, to fire on them, and it is said that twelve of the populace were killed, and forty-seven dangerously wounded. Of the soldiery two were killed, and the Major dangerously wounded. It seems that the rioters provided themselves with the cannon from a foundry in the neighbourhood. The number of rioters is said to amount to 9,000; and while the militia was on its road large bodies of men, with flags and banners, were seen on the hills, coming from Tredegar and other parts to join the rioters. Two of the ringleaders, who had been taken into custody, were examined this morning before the magistrates at Cardiff; and so far from exhibiting any repentance themselves, they boldly asserted that the intervention would not be confined to Wales, but that arrangements had been made for a simultaneous riot in other manufacturing and mining districts of the kingdom.

IRELAND.

Disruptive symptoms of returning good order, we are happy to say, evinced a few days ago in Ireland, by the surrender of several strongholds from different parishes. These arms were

brought into Ennis to Mr. O'Connell, who conveyed them to general Sir S. Arbuthnot, as a peace offering on the part of the people.

POLAND.

We have received letters from Warsaw, dated the 26th ult. They are, we are happy to state, full of confidence, and the details of the state between general Skrzynecki and Diebitsch are much more favourable to the Poles than even the dispatch of the Polish general had led us to expect. The loss of the Poles is stated to have been about 3,000, and that of the Russians upwards of 9,000.

Last week we had to notice a brilliant success on the part of the Poles, in the capture of Ostrolenka, and that was immediately followed by news of Diebitsch having crossed the Bug, and retreated. The capture of Ostrolenka was the indication of the Poles having commenced offensive operations against the invaders. The Polish commander-in-chief having it in view to send support and encouragement to the Lithuanians, deputed General Chlapowski with 12,000 men to effect that object. He moved with all his army to support him. The object was effected; he overtook the Russian army on May 23, he encountered the whole Russian army, which had been moved in that direction, under the orders of Diebitsch in person, in order to prevent all communication between Poland and Lithuania. He was then obliged to commence a retreat. Hard fighting ensued; and on the 26th a desperate battle was fought at Ostrolenka. The Poles, it appears, remained for the night masters of the field, but immediately afterwards retreated towards their old positions about Warsaw. We have not, as yet, received any news of Diebitsch having pursued them, nor do we suppose, as the defeat of the Poles afforded him no supplies, that he would immediately advance. In the check Skrzynecki has received (which is undoubtedly a severe one) we see no cause for despair; he attained his object of pushing a corps into Lithuania, and has again concentrated his remaining forces in the neighbourhood of his resources, and is still able, we trust, to make head against the implacable foe of Poland.

It is favourable to the good cause that the people of Lithuania are gathering strength against their oppressors, and those of Podolia and Volhynia are daily growing formidable to the Russians. It is said also that the States of Hungary, mindful of what the Poles did for them formerly, have demanded of the Austrian Government the revocation of the order which forbids the exportation of arms into Poland, and the convocation of a Diet to consider on the means to assist the Poles. Their cause, too, is evidently gaining ground in the favour of the Germans and their Sovereigns: In the battles which took place no quarter was given on either side; and as the work was chiefly done by the bayonet, the slaughter was immense—not less, it is said, than 20,000 men. Several of the Polish Generals were wounded or killed. We look with anxiety, but not without hope, for further intelligence.

WARSAW, May 29, 1831.

Report of the Commander-in-Chief. The encounter of general Lubinski, on the 22d inst. with the Russian army, apprized me that Field Marshal Diebitsch was with his principal force on the right bank of the King, and at that moment he could rejoin the Guards. On the other hand, Gen. Chlapowski, intrusted with conveying support to our Lithuanian brethren, having joined them, had secured the object of our expedition. I then gave an order to commence our retrograde movement before forces so superior to our own. On the 24th, the reserve under General Par, was at Stoczyn; General Lubinski occupied the position of Cretow; and the division of general Henry Kamierski, with the second corps of cavalry, was posted near the Nodberg; and General Gielgud marched upon Lomza to occupy it. On the 25th, General Lubinski was attacked by the Guards from Tykocin, and from Chorocer; at the same time the army of the field Marshal arrived from the Nur. I gave orders for our troops to pass to the right bank of the Narew, which was effected on the evening of the 25th, over both bridges, in the most perfect order. General Lubinski commanded the rear guard, and to cover the passage of the army, he occupied the heights of Zekun and of Lawy. In the morning of the 26th, the position of Gen. Lubinski was attacked with great impetuosity by the Field Marshal in person. Gen. Lubinski retreated upon Ostrolenka, making a most vigorous resistance. His march was stopped by the city itself, which had been set on fire by the mortars of the enemy; but after having passed to the right bank of the Narew, our army attempted to destroy the bridge; placed however, under the fire of the enemy, their success was imperfect, and they could not prevent the Russians from repairing it. This circumstance enabled the divisions of grenadiers, under Prince Paskevitch, to pass over to the right bank of the Narew. The enemy's division, protected by a numerous artillery, placed on a position on the opposite bank, commenced a vigorous fire. This protected the division, and presented a serious obstacle to our attack. Nevertheless, several of our regiments of infantry and other divisions charged the enemy with intrepidity. The combat was for a long time one of real slaughter. We were unable to drive the enemy across the river, and on his side, with the greatest efforts, he could not reach his right bank; and the enemy, who had advanced in numerous columns, was obliged to retreat. Finally, the Russians retreated towards night retired from the other side of the river, leaving only some sharpshooters on the right bank, who also retrograded as far as the bridge. Thus we remained masters of the field of battle.

"The battle ended at ten o'clock at night. I ordered the army to proceed to Pultusk. This march was effected without the least interruption on the part of the enemy. We have not been able to ascertain our loss, but it is considerable on both sides, both in killed and wounded."

"We have taken some hundred soldiers and several officers. (The report concludes with praises of the officers and men, and a promise of a more detailed report.)"

(Signed) The Commander-in-Chief. "SKRZYNECKI."

PULTUSK, May 27, 1831.

BULLETIN. "On the 26th, a sanguinary battle was fought at Ostrolenka. Malevolence will no doubt be ready to exaggerate our loss. It is our duty to anticipate the false reports which it will endeavor to propagate. We therefore hasten to announce the results of this battle. "We have sustained a reverse. Our troops are retreating upon Pultusk. They fought the whole of the 26th, against the whole united force of Gen. Diebitsch. The attack of the enemy was vigorous, the resistance of the Poles most obstinate. Courage, however, was obliged to give way to number. Ostrolenka was taken by assault, and our troops retreated the Narew. "If the Russians have obtained success in causing our retreat, they have paid dear for it. The death of the brave Gen. Kikiel and of Gen. Daminaki, grieves us. Several superior officers are severely wounded. All have done their duty.

"The Commander-in-Chief, in executing a plan, which he had conceived of assuming the offensive, and of advancing into the palatinate of Augustowa, was exposed to all the dangers of that expedition, but he was also aware of its importance. In throwing troops into Lithuania—in carrying succors to the insurgents—in furnishing them with officers, cannon, arms and ammunition, he did more than if he had obtained a victory. A victory would not have sufficed to consolidate our independence, but a levy en masse in the Polish provinces, the co-operation of all the Poles in the work of the regeneration of their country, secures to us the result of the great enterprise in a military and political view."

"The intelligence which we have received from Lithuania, regarding the success of the insurgents, points to us the enthusiastic and general devotion of the country,—and at the same time, the progress of the march of Diebitsch, who, in directing all his forces upon Ostrolenka, resolved, at all risks, to cut off our communication with Lithuania."

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assured that there is a great coolness between M. Lisbois and the Envoy of the Congress.—Covier.

The Independent says that M. Rogier has not accepted his appointment.

PORTUGAL. LISBON, May 28. The arrival of the French squadron to demand satisfaction and reparation for the various insults offered to the French flag, and the shocking outrages committed on French subjects resident in Portugal, caused a great sensation in Lisbon; however, most unaccountably, they seem to have refused all application for redress, and in consequence the vessel which came into the Tagus to make the demand again joined the squadron outside of the bar, and without any declaration of war, have proceeded to make reprisals.

Various reports reach Lisbon already taken of the past week, that they have already taken five, or seven, Portuguese vessels, without any attempt being made, on the part of the Portuguese Government, either to give the necessary satisfaction, or send out vessels of war to oppose them.

They seem to have relied on protection against the French from the British squadron. The arrival of the steamer from England on Tuesday, the 17th inst., with orders for the British squadron to return home, has put an end to any hopes they might have entertained, and was placed beyond doubt by the sailing of the British squadron yesterday morning (Friday, the 27th), except two, the Nautilus and a small brig, which still remain in the Tagus.

The Miguelites cannot believe that hostilities have commenced, while the Constitutionals are very sanguine in their hopes that the total overthrow of Miguel's power is at the bottom of this affair. A report was circulated yesterday that one of the French ships left the squadron, and sailed westward, supposed for the Azores. If the Intendency ever entertained a hope of succeeding in an attempt to invade Portugal, now is the time. Such is the effect produced on the minds of these unfortunate people by the dreadful executions of Don Miguel, that they are sunk into a state of apathy and hopeless dejection, from which nothing can raise them but the appearance of a fleet on their coast, accompanied by able and determined leaders.

An address has been presented to Miguel, by some of the most influential heads of the Church, congratulating him on the success of what they call, his wise and prompt measures, and strongly recommending him instantly to execute vengeance on all who may oppose him; and he is well disposed to second their recommendation to its fullest extent. Many rich people are sending away their valuables and preparing to leave the country, but they meet with much obstruction from the active vigilance of the military police, who are doubled in numbers, and receive double pay, regularly paid. Nearly one-third of the houses in Lisbon are without occupants.

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), July 21. By a passenger who arrived in the Champion from Port-au-Prince we learn, that the French frigate Juno, having the French Consul and several passengers on board, had sailed thence for France. The English inhabitants had orders to quit as soon as possible. There were two French frigates and five corvettes lying at Port-au-Prince, when the Champion left.

KINGSFORD, July 16. POSTSCRIPT. COURANT OFFICE, half past 3, P. M. We have just time to give the following short letter from our Private Correspondent. The letters and papers received by the Packet will be forwarded to-morrow by an Express Post.—From our Private Correspondent.

LONDON, June 7. The elections for the new Parliament are now terminated, and it is calculated that the Ministerial measure of Reform will have a majority of 130 members. The news of a local nature since our last letters has been of very minor moment, and until the opening of Parliament we can scarcely expect any. The intelligence from Ireland is of a very unfavourable nature. The Hibernal "Sword" yeoman Terry All, who is the successor of captain Rock, has, in the most lawless manner, been the result. At Castlepollard the Police has been upon the spot, and nine persons were killed on the spot, and nine or ten others very dangerously wounded. It is affirmed the Police were the aggressors, and that the attack on the unarmed multitude was unnecessary, and an investigation is going on, which, at its present stage, has ordered into custody the chief of the Police, and eighteen of his followers, who were marched off to prison handcuffed. We regret to hear, that in other parts of this unfortunate country, that in other words, terrorism is in full force, and many lands are abandoned in consequence of the fear inspired by threatening letters, and the example shown in the numerous murders perpetrated.

Our advices from France are of no importance nothing of any moment having taken place there, and the rumours of war are subsiding. The Austrian Government, however, still maintains its armed attitude, and has displayed marked reluctance to give up some of the Italian fortresses, which it had taken possession of in consequence of the recent attempt at insurrection in Italy.

Our advices from Portugal are of some little moment. The French squadron has appeared at Lisbon, to demand reparation for the outrages committed on French subjects, and the insults offered to the French flag. A French brig of war had sailed from the Tagus, with the reply of Don Miguel to these demands. The nature of this reply had not transpired, but it was believed that he had refused the reparation demanded. We trust for the sake of humanity, that this is the case, as we may then expect that such chastisement will be meted out, as will teach this trafficker in blood, that tyranny is not omnipotent.

Nothing new has occurred in Spain since our last.

It appears by the accounts from Persia, that the cholera and plague have been making most dreadful ravages there. In the vicinity of Tabris alone, 30,000 persons had perished in three months, and in some places, the towns and villages were entirely depopulated.

Our Money market has been on the advance, and the price of Consols for account is 84.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

MORFAY, June 12. COTTON.—There was a fair demand for Cotton last week, but in consequence of a large import, the holders have shown a disposition to meet it freely; prices generally remain the same as our quotations. The sales (of which 1500 Brazil, 400 American, and 900 East India, were taken for export) at 17,450 bales, viz.—4300 Bowed at 61 to 64 chiefly at 62d, to 6d for middling fair; 4030 Orleans at 52d to 74d chiefly at 62d; 63d for middling to good fair; 3340 Alabama and Mobile 5d. to 63d 230 Sea Island 104 to 181d; 60 stinned Maranhon 6d. to 74d 1230 Bahia 61d to 100d 10 Demerara 8d. 230 Egyptian 81d to 91d and 1000 Surata at 24 to 44 per lb. The imports are 51,000 bales.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13. There has not been any alteration in our Cotton market on Saturday or today; the sales for the two days amount to about 3500 bales.

Prices.—Cotton, per lb.—Bowed Georgia 51d a 61, Mobile and Alabama 5d a 64d, New Ordinary to fair, 104d a 12d, Tobacco, per lb. J. River, leaf 104 to 12d, ordinary second 2d a 21d, middling 3d a 34d, good and sea 4d a 5d, stommed 24d a 34d Rappahannock, do, none; do, Leaf, none.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Cotton.—The transactions have been more extensive, but the provisions currency is hardly maintained. The sales, for the last three days, comprise about 700 Uplands at 2 a 2 1/2 cents; 120 Alabama 91 a 111; 300 New-Orleans 40 1/2 a 70; and 200 Florida 91 a 111, with a few bales of Saw Gin at 131 cts.—making a total for the week of 2600 bales. The transactions continue to be principally for export, but during the last two days there has been some inquiry for home use, and some lots have been taken for that purpose. By reference to the table of exports, published in our last, it will be seen that the export from the whole United States, is about 135,000 bales less than it was last year at this time; and as the season is now so far advanced, it is fair to conclude that the whole export of the year will fall 100,000 bales short of the preceding. As there was no deficiency in the crop, the quantity remaining on hand, in this country, will be proportionally large.

Molasses.—Sales of about 150 hhds, good to prime New-Orleans at 26 a 26 1/2 cents, and 20 hhds, poor, by auction, at 53 1/2 cents, 4 mos. These are all we have to add to the transactions reported in our last.

Sugars.—100 New-Orleans 5 a 6, and by auction, 185 hhds, New-Orleans 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 cents, 3 months.

Tobacco.—67 hhds, Kentucky were sold by auction, on the 13th, at an average of 4,30 per lb., 4 mos. The import has been—New-Orleans 376 hhds, Total since first inst. 512 hhds.

BALTIMORE, July 16. MOLASSES.—Sales of good West India, in lots to the trade, at 23 1/2 cents per gallon.

SUGARS.—We report public sales of 80 hhds and 61 bbls, Porto Rico, at \$5.10 a \$5.50; 12 hhds, Barbadoes at \$8.80 a \$9.50; 80 hhds, common New Orleans at \$5.20 a \$6.05; and 20 hhds, very inferior New Orleans, at \$3.90 a \$5. By private contract we note sales of 40 boxes Brazil at \$7.50; and 10 boxes common White Havana, at \$9.50.

Tobacco.—The market has been rather inactive. We note sales of 30 hhds, Md. at \$3.75 a \$5.75; 25 hhds, Maryland at \$4 a \$5.50; 10 hhds, Ohio at \$7.50 a \$15. The inspections of the week comprise 206 hhds, Maryland; 66 hhds, Ohio; 18 hhds, Virginia; and 2 hhds, Kentucky—total 292.

SAVANNAH, July 23. Cotton.—Since our last there has been a very limited demand for Uplands, and the sales will not exceed 700 to 800 bales. The principal sales have been from 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 for fair to good lots. The quantity offered in first hands is small. We quote 6 1/2 a 9 1/2. In Sea Islands there is nothing doing. We quote 16 a 19, and upwards.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Ship Ohio, Eldredge, Namt, S P Morgan & Co.; Brig Manuella, Fernandez, Trinidad de Cuba, C Palmer; Brig Ames, Noyes, N.-York, J H Field & Co.; Schr Tito, de Yuz, Havana, C Palmer; Schr Amelia, Roch, Pensacola, master; Schr Elizabeth, Forayth, Pensacola, master; Schoep Sarah, Dixon, Pensacola, master.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY. Ship Navy, Nowell, Bremen, Cockayne, Wain & Co.; ship Albion, Greaton, Liverpool, T Mistry; brig Donald, Louisiana, Liverpool, Gordon, Forrest & Co.; brig Carroll, Boston, Pico & Peabody; brig Trinidad, Delfino, Tuspan, F Tio; schr Maria, Foreman, Pensacola, master; schr Elizabeth, Arnold, Montego Bay, R Sater; schr Buen Aparacida, Jover, Havana, Ramon Mon.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Brig Stranger, Hall, from Havana—ballast. ARRIVED ON SATURDAY. Towboat Florida, from the Turn, with ship Bolivar.

Ship Bolivar, Welch, New York, to L Milland; cargo to Hayes & Durell; J Dick; E L Tracy; W Weil; P B Phelps; J H Dalton; Morgan & Co.; Barstow & Adams; J H Field & Co.; A Fink & Co.; J G Stevenson; Wilbur & Hazard; J Darramon; W G Hewes; W Alderson; Calender & Debbs; W Tufts & Co.; Ball & Co.; G Bruslé; E Johns & Co.; J A Merle & Co.; Puech, Bein & Co.; J G Arraiza; J W Washington; J C Sprenger; J S Shaw; Thomas & Soulet; Livaudais; W F & F H Hyde & Co.; Byrne, Ryan & Co.; P S Newton & Co.; W Buchanan; N Girod; Kennedy & Duchamp.

Steamboat Niagara, Simpson, from Louisville, (19th July,) with 119 coils bale rope, 113 pieces bagging, Allan, Ferraull & Allan; 28 coils bale rope Hayes & Durell; 206 bales of Yocco Macalester & Co.; 245 Towmety & Brien; 25 pieces bagging, 80 coils bale rope Foster & Hutton; 119 lbs bagging 82 coils bale rope, lot of furniture, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 127 half box glass Byrne, Ryan & Co.; 2 bags wool Cooper Caruthers & Co.—47 cabin passengers.

Steamboat Rapide, fm Alexandria, with cargo to J Hagan & Co.; Peyroux Rivard & Co.; Morion, Brown & Co.; Dr Olivier; Mr. Ball. Steamer President, Gilbert, Nashville, with 602 bales cotton, 64 tons pig metal, N & J Dick & Co., 37 hhds, 223 bales tobacco C A Jacobs; 40 kegs tar & Reynolds, Byrne & Co.; 37 hhds tobacco W & C Tate; 3 boxes mules J C Toney; 17 hhds tobacco, 1 box samples J S Slacker; 40 tons castings and sugar mills J Slacker; 40 bales cotton & Fisk & Co.; 4 bbls, 1 box G W Hotchkiss; 16 bbls apples Harris & Wright—8.

ARRIVED ON SUNDAY. Steamer Porpoise, with packet ship Kentucky, and brig Swan. Towboat Post-Boy from sea, having towed to sea ship Florida and to anchorage brig Agenor—brought up from sea ship Citizen, Newcomb, fm Liverpool; brig Blackstone fm Philadelphia, schr. Tampico—Left S W Bar Saturday, 1 p. m. nothing in sight. The William Gray, morning having split her sails in the late gale—but went to sea again on Saturday morning. Nothing in the river.

Steamer Shark, Howrin, from the Turn with ships Edward Bonafe; Humphrey; brig Hercules; brig Trent; schr Robert Centre; and Lilly.

Ship Humphrey, Furrington, Havana, bal. Bark Hercules, Longcope, Philadelphia, to S P Morgan & Co.; cargo to C Morgan; J Martinstein; R Gronning; W M'Keen; E Jones & Co.; M Carroll; J Linton; Wright & Co.; Byrne, Ryan & Co.; T Toby; Thomson & Grant; N & J Dick & Co.; J J Inard; Planché & Courtois; S P Morgan & Co.; Lockhart & Arrott; W Buchanan, with cargo to J Hagan & Co.; N & J Dick & Co.; L H Gale, cargo to A H Inskip; N Hoy; H Remy; Summers & Breen; J Linton; Byrne, Ryan & Co.; E L Trains; J D Owen & Co.; Whittall, Jaudon & Co.

Schr Ormg Outang, Smith, Boston, to L H Gale cargo to J W Zacharie & Co.; Harrison, Brown & Co.; N & J Dick & Co.; L H Gale. Schr South Carolina, Saffwood, Charleston, cargo to S P Morgan & Co.; 5 slaves to order.

Schr Joseph, Grenados, Havana, with fruit. Schr Robert Centre, Arnoux, St. Jago de Cuba with full cargo of sugar and coffee to Mr. Gould.—Spoko schr Delta, Hoyt, for Philadelphia, off Cape Antonio, on the 18th.

Schr. Tampico, Laines, from Tampico—in ballast. Schr Lilly, Hall, Nassau, N P with salt to A & J Dennistoun.—Messrs G W Addison, and S Davis.

Schr Sophia, Sayward, from Kingston Jamaica, to Harrison, Brown & Co.; in the extraordinary passage of 5 days.—Reports of the ship North, hence at Kingston on the 31st, schr Eliza, Thomas, hence at Black River, 19th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, up to June 10, the Alexander, Parry; the Birky, Johnson; the Mary, Nesmith; the Asia, Graham; the Congress, Dixey; the Georges, Fales; the Crown, Cannon; the Balfour, Bee; the Mary, Roper; the John Linton, Green; the Henry, Duke, Bliss; the Hanking, Campbell; the Hewes, Spear. Hence at Liverpool, from the 11th to the 14th June, the Carroll of Carrollton, Inghill; the Champion, Butler; the Hercules, Rich; the Lexington, Cowell; the Ganges, Snow; The barque Adventurer, Tompkins, was to sail from Liverpool for this port, a few days after the Citizen.

Hence at Philadelphia, brig Independence, 18 Ship Ann-Parry, 10 days hence for Cowes, was spoken on the 29th June, lat. 26, long. 85, Brig Fenssola, 30 days hence for London, was spoken on the 7th June, lat. 47, 42, long. 22.5, At Greenock, May 28th, the Rival, Wallace, Ship Ocean, and brig Servian, had sailed from New-York for this port, on the 10th ult; brig Atakapas was to sail on the 17th and ship Illinois on the 22d.

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