THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1831.

A robbery was committed the evening before last, in a store situated in Gravier street, belonging to Messrs. Tracy & Miller. A fowling piece, and a few pieces of cotton were stolen and afterwards found in the New-Exchange street. The corner lamp which had been probably cut down by the knaves to light their way, was found in the store. Civilization, it seems, is of utility to all; and it can no longer be asserted that lamps are useless.

☞ European intelligence of a few days later than that we published on Saturday last, has been received by yesterday's mail. It came to New-York by the ship *Colossus*, which sailed from Londonderry on the 24th May. The London dates reach to the 20th, being only two days later. Of the continent there is not much news; the most important is the resumption of hostilities between Belgium and Holland.

In Ireland, Sir Robert Bateson and Captain Jones, anti-reform candidates, had been elected for the county of Derry.

Lord Boyle and the Hon. Robert King, were elected without opposition, to represent the county of Cork; both declared them in favour of reform.

Sir E. Hayes and Colonel Connolly, were elected for the country of Donegal, both anti-reformers.

The Lord Mayor (Hardy) and Mr. Perrian, both reformers, had been returned elected for the City of Dublin.

Mr. O'Connel is returned from the county of Kerry, and Messrs. Bateson and Jones, anti-reformers, have been elected by the county of Derry.

In the next column will be found the extracts of the Belfast papers.

The Eastern and Northern papers do not contain much local intelligence; the following items are the most interesting:

We learn with sincere regret, (says the Richmond Compiler of the 29th ult.) that a letter was received in this city by last evening's mail, from an intimate friend of Ex-President Monroe, stating that this distinguished man was very low—and that few hopes were entertained of his surviving the present month.

The President of the United-States has appointed R. B. Taney, Esq. of Baltimore, Attorney-General of the United-States to succeed J. M. Berrien, Esq. whose resignation was accepted on the 22d ult. It appears that this nomination was generally approved by the Baltimoreans. "The office of Attorney-General of the United-States (says a Baltimore paper) has, for many years past, been filled with men of so much talent, worth of character, and amiable manners, that such an appointment as the present was necessary to fulfil the public expectation and sustain the high reputation attached to that important office—and we feel assured from our own knowledge, that it will be most ably sustained by the recent appointment.

Major Donalson, the Private Secretary and nephew of the President, has been dismissed, and was on his way to Tennessee. Mr. Trist, of Virginia, is understood to have been designated as his successor.

George M. Ward, Esq. has been appointed Vice Consul of the United Mexican States for the Territory of Florida, vice Col. Achille Murate, resigned.

Wm. N. Jeffers, of New Jersey, is appointed Charge d'Affaires to Central America.

THE CHEROKEES. *(Conclusion.)*

☞ To trace to their origin the revolting abuses practised by Georgia were to write the whole history of the bickerings of that State with the republic of the Cherokees. We shall confine ourselves to a few facts related in the last numbers of the *Phenix*; they prove to what frantic excesses oppression has been carried and call aloud for the intervention of the country.

Samuel Worcester, the late post-master of New-Echota was an unexceptionable missionary, of extensive erudition and of a piety untainted by bigotry, whose exemplary conduct and unsullied integrity had commanded the esteem and won the affection of all the inhabitants. Without the slightest ground of justification, reduced to the impossibility of adducing the least shadow of complaint against the administration of this respectable individual, major Barry, post master-general of the United-States has ejected him from office because he was devoted to the Gherokee independence. The Rev. Mr. Worcester has since been succeeded by one Tarvin, who after having travelled through the country with a licence granted by the United-States' agent, by virtue of the law of 1802, regulating our relations and commerce with the Indian tribes, has now sworn fidelity to Georgia and retails ardent spirits among the Indians in derision of the formal text of that same law.

The post-master-general unfeelingly declared that this mutation had been suggested by the country's interest. His real motives, however, did not long remain undiscovered. Scarce had Mr. Worcester been removed from his station when he received from governor Gilmer, of Georgia, an order to leave, within ten days, the uninhabited limits of the State, unless he preferred to incur the penalties denounced by law against illegal residences. It is to be remembered that Mr. Worcester received this command at a moment when, dangerous illness on the part of his lady, precluded the practicability of departing from the Cherokee territory ere the expiration of the respite which had been granted.—Thus, shall this man venerated by all who can claim the pleasure of his acquaintance, be publicly arrested, snatched from the bed-side of his suffering consort and dragged to prison. There can be no doubt but the post-master-general has participated in this abominable plot, and that the proscription of Mr. Worcester has been obtained by the authorities of Georgia that they may allow a defying and unrestrained scope to their preconcerted plans of vengeance.

Mr. John Ridge, an enlightened and highly respectable gentleman, who has lately resided at Washington with the delegation commissioned by the Cherokee government, informs us, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Phœnix*, that among four individuals arrested by the Georgian janizaries there is one, Mr. John West, a highly esteemed Cherokee, charged with the heinous crime of "*having used insulting language towards the guards*" Last evening, says Mr. Ridge, I saw these four individuals, *chained and hand-cuffed*, escorted by the guard. The same circumstance is related in a letter from Mr. David Vann, and confirmed by the *National Journal* of Washington. We cannot, indeed, but remark the striking resemblance of the police of Georgia to that of Villèle and Polignac in France; and the fate of John West reminds us strikingly of that of the unfortunate Chauvet, who was linked to a convict and promenaded through the streets of Paris for having provoked, in a gazette article, the displeasure of the Bourbons' satellites.

Here follows a catalogue of grievances no less worthy of exteration. Mr. David Vann, a member of the Cherokee Senate and Messrs. Thomas Woodward and McCoy, both distinguished citizens of that nation, were arrested and dragged 70 or 80 miles from their domicils ere they could be apprised of the motives which had called for such barbarous treatment. Arrived at the head quarters of the Georgian Guards Messrs. Woodward and McCoy, were incarcerated and finally informed that they were punished for having presided over assemblies at which resolutions reproving the conduct of the federal government and the arbitrary acts of Georgia had been adopted.

As to Mr. Vann, here are his statments as contained in his fore-mentioned letter. Having been introduced into the presence of Colonel Sanford, commander in chief of the active militia of Georgia the following dialogue ensued:

The Col. Why have you been arrested?

Mr. *D. Vann.* It is, I presume because I have sown rye in a field abandonned by the emigrants who have departed for Arkansas.

—You must surrender than field to the man who leased it of the state.

—Send a company of your guards and have him put in possession of it.

That is unnecessary there are laws.

Give me then your written renunciation to that field. He refused—*I intend* subjoined Mr. Vann *to appeal to the tribunals of the U. States, to decide on the validity of my titles to that field of rye, in order to avoid all infraction of the law.* Colonel Sanford replied that he was by no means disposed to subscribe to either of his propositions; and added that he had concluded with him. *The difficulty occasioned by that field of rye, observes Mr. Vann, has deterred me from my business for eight days, led me 70 or 80 miles from my residence and detained me about ten minutes.* He was then enlarged M. Vann, relates also that as he was repairing to Col. Sanford's quarters, accompanied by armed militia-men he met, as he was leaving a village called Ouiougillogi the Rev. Mr. Trott, a methodist preacher loaded with chains who had been apprehended for residing among the Indians without having sworn allegiance to the government of Georgia! This minister is one of the unfortunate beings who were seen, by Mr. Ridge, mannacled along with I. West. It was only on arriving at this place that Mr. West obtaided his deliverance.

Mr. Vann, as he was returning, perceived on the property of Moses Downings, a Cherokee named Henry, whom a detachment of guards had scourged because he was digging up snake root near the gold mines. It must be known that these mines which are to be found in the Cherokee territory and the possession of which is the absorbing and predominant aspiration of the Georgians are in a great measure, the only incentive to their unexempled atrocities towards the mildest and most unoffending men on earth. The guards forbade Henry to dig for gold because, said they, it belongs to the Governor of Georgia. On hearing these words the poor Indian exclaimed "how trouble some these fellows are." Not a number of the Phœnix do we receive but announces that individuals have been arrested for being found digging up gold.

The missionaries who have espoused the Cherokee cause and who have persisted in their refusal to swear fidelity to Georgia are objects of the most unrelenting severity:—the treatment of Worcester and Trott is known. It is reported that Messrs. Thomson Butler and others have been arrested. Not satisfied with trampling under foot every personal consideration and violating the most sacred laws which ensure individual protection, they are now devising some expedient to deprive them of the means of expressing their complaints. The post-office of Spring place is still conducted by Mr. Bighan who is a Cherokee or a partisan of that nation; endeavours are made to remove him, and the result of success, remarks the Phœnix, will probably be the abolition of that office and an end to the mail from Coosa to Spring place;—the only channel through which they can transmit their letters and papers. Then may the janizaries of Georgia load these unfortunate Indians with irons and lead them, unchecked to the gallows:—The U. States will then have no knowledge of the horrid deeds of which these forests shall be the theatre. Oppressed and broken down, will this new American population, the most interesting of all, sink into the dust of their forefathers. What execrable policy! How barbarous the creatures who have established it! How cowardly the emissaries to whom the execution of it is entrusted!

The first part of the task we have undertaken is now completed. We have sufficiently expatiated on this subject to direct public attention towards these unfortunate aborigines. Would to God that we might awaken in their favor the sympathy of all impartial men. May the unanimous voice of the country compel the General Government to shake off its apathy and prevent the interminable train of evils to which the Machiavelism of Georgia evidently tends. We do not anticipate such important effects from our feeble efforts, therefore do we rely on the assistance of every paper truly american;—the honor of that name imposes the obligation of laboring to terminate a course of things the continuation of which would reflect on us all the disgrace of its supporters. Our legislators should examine these questions: Has Georgia any legitimate claim to the lands inhabited by the Cherokees; and is it to be deduced from the circumstance of this population being contained within that state that it forms a part of it.

In that hypothesis even though the affirmative were proved the United States would be obliged to interpose its authority in order to restrain Georgia, within the bounds of lawful means; if the contrary be demonstrated we must next examine whether the Cherokees can be considered as a foreign nation or as a territory dependant of the great confederation and destined to add another star to our glorious banner? In either case it becomes the imperative and indispensable duty of the general government to intervene: in one instance it would be suggested by that principle of humanity which recommends to powerful nations to prevent the annihilation of such as are defenceless, and by polity since our federal constitution prohibits all contestations between an individual nation and a foreign government; in the other what reasons could it adduce for withholding succor from citizens placed under its immediate protection? No sophistry however subtle can escape this reasoning: had faith only can present the question under a different point of view. For our part we shall pursue it through all its ramifications and shall never fail to denounce to our readers the arbitrary acts of Georgia. If barbarous laws impose silence to those at whose fortunes and political rights destruction is ruined, let them appeal to us with confidence: our columns shall always be open to their claims and just complaints. Shanks to Heaven we are beyond the grasp of the Sultan of Georgia. T.

CRIMINAL COURT, July 11th.

Wm. Turner and Chs. Webster, having been found guilty of larceny, were sentenced to an imprisonment at hard labour for two years, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Gregorio Clua and Juan Miro, having also been found guilty of larceny, were sentenced to an imprisonment at hard labour for two years and to pay the costs.

TROUBLES BETWEEN FRANCE AND HAITY.

A letter from Port au Prince, dated June 11, states that on the 6th, a rupture took place between the Haytien government and the French Consul, who signified to the French subjects that they had better terminate their business and leave the place by the 25th.

FROM EUROPE.

BELFAST, May 24.

Official Despatches of Gen. Dwernicki.—Official despatches from Generals Skyrzynick and Dwernicki, to the National Government at Warsaw, have been published. The report of the former relates chiefly to a number of inconsiderable actions in the neighborhood of Dembie-Welkie and Minsk, in which the advantage for the most part was on the side of the Poles. About the end of April the Polish General had determined on bringing the enemy to a decisive engagement, and, judging from their arrangements, they had resolved on accepting it; but on the night of the 29th they unexpectedly quitted their position, and commenced a retrogade movement. A considerable number of prisoners were taken from the Russians on their retreat, but no action of importance occurred.

The first despatch of Dwernecki is dated from Kolodna on the 24th ult. and is embodied in the report of the Commander in Chief. It states that on the 16th Dwernicki left Druskopol, and arrived the same day at Boromel on the Styr, over which river he threw a bridge, and afterwards stationed a battalion in a thick forest leadto the Russian camp. On the 18th the troops stationed in the forest were repeatedly attacked, but the position was so advantageous that the assailants were repulsed with serious loss. On the 19th the forest was occupied by the Russians, whose main body advanced to Chryliki and Krasne, two villages about a mile distant from Boromel, where they crossed the river, and concentrated their masses on the opposite bank. Here a severe engagement took place, the result of which was the retreat of the Russians, with the loss of eight pieces of artillery, and wounded—amongst the latter was General Platoff, mortally. After passing the night on the field battle Gen. Dwernecki proceeded on the 20th to Berseszlio, where he passed the Styr at a ford. On the 21st at Radziwillow, on the 22d at Tarez, and on the 23d at Kolodano, from which place his first despatch is dated.

Dwernick's second and most important despatch states that after the events above noticed, having understood that Gen. Rudiger intended to occupy a strong position on an eminence between Lutynce in Volhynia, and Glince in Gallicia, he, by forced marches, anticipated that intention, and took possession of it first. The Russian force consisted of 72 squadrons of cavalry, and 18 battalions of infantry, supported by a powerful artillery; but as the position was impregnable, except on the side of Gallicia, the superiority of numeral strength was of no avail. After manœuvring two days in vain to draw the Polish General from his advantageous situation, Rudiger sent forward to the Austrian frontier some thousands of cavalry, who scattered and disarmed the Austrian guards, and prepared to attack the Poles in that direction. Dwernicki finding his rear no longer protected by the frontier, and being unable to sustain a general assault from a corps eight times stronger than his position, and retired into Gallicia. The Russians pursued, fired upon the rear of the Poles, who had orders not to return it, and took about 20 prisoners. The Austrians interfered, and the firing ceased; but the Russian General took up within the frontiers a position, which he held for five hours and then withdrew. In the meantime Dwernicki sent a courier to Prince Lubkoutz, requesting leave to proceed through the country of Poland; a message to the national goverment, announcing his disaster, and entreating its members to exert themselves for the safety of a corps, which had done, and might still do good service to the country.

The Poles were required by the Austrian authorities to give up their arms, which, with their military stores, were delivered up to the Russians, though it is not easy to conceive on what principle of national law such a demand as this was either made on the one side, or complied with on the other. Whether Dwernicki and his brave iroops will be allowed a free passage to Warsaw, is a point on which the ultimate decision of the Austria Court has not yet been stated.

The Polish government have ordered a new levy of 40,000 men to be completed, and so great is the national enthusiasm that, according to the last accounts, only a few days would intervene between the promulgation and the fulfilment of of the order.—*Newsletter.*

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

BETWEEN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND—CAPTURE OF FORT ST. LAWRENCE BY THE DUTCH.

The armistice at Antwerp has been broken, and hostilities have been commenced between the Dutch and the Belgians. For some days past great preparations were being made on both sides for war. On Sunday, 20 mortars and 29 ammunition waggons arrived in Antwerp, and on Monday four mortars and 22 waggons for the Belgians. General Chasse had been given to understand that some fortifications were being raised at the back of some houses near the citadel, and he accordingly gave orders for a sortie to be made for the purpose of destroying the houses by fire. This led to some skirmishing, and upon the following morning it was discovered that the Dutch had taken possession, and were for fortifying Fort St. Laurence, a fort which had been declared neutral when the armistice was first agreed upon. It was also observed by the Belgians that the Dutch were going to destroy a dike, when a detachment of the Belgian army attacked the Dutch, and made between 200 and 300 prisoners.

General Belliard and Mr. White had arrived from Brussels, and had an interview with General Chasse, but the result was not known. General Belliard returned to Brussels after the interview.

The letters bringing these accounts are dated the 17th instant, and the Congress was to assemble on the following day at Brussels.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated 16th May, 1831, says, the Dutch Government have assembled a considerable force on the frontiers of the revolted provinces, in the neighborhood of Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Bois le-Duc, and Maestritcht.—This army is commonly rated by the Dutch at 100,000 men; but the best accounts do not make it more than 60,000 strong. It is well equipped and disciplined.

LONDON, May 20.—Letters from Belgrade, of the 1st. May, say that the Grand Vizier, who had been invested in Bitoglia (otherwise Monastir) by the insurgent Pachas, had been obliged to surrender for want of provisions.

The Belgian government have published an official letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Dutch government, in which all hostility towards that government is disavowed. The object of the communication is to put an end to hostilities by mutual discussions on the points in dispute, for which purpose it is suggested to name three commissioners on each side, to meet either at Aix la Chapelle or Valenciennes, to negociate a treaty. But in the event of a rejection of these overtures, then Belgium must, it is said, immediately resume hostilities.

A letter from Turin says, that the new King of Sardinia, in examining the chest of his late Majesty, Charles Felix, found ten millions of gold, which he had abstracted from the public treasury in August last, when alarmed for the consequences of the French revolution of last July. Fresh arrests had taken place at Parma. Sixteen persons had been thrown into prison, and many dismissed from public offices, suspected of patriotism.

A letter from Warsaw, from an English physician says: "Having arrived in this town with Mr. Webb, and my other conferees, we were immediately employed in the Grand Hospital; we are not idle, owing to the great number of wounded. There about 14,000 who are ill, and wounded. The cholera morbus has made its ravages here amongst the Russian prisoners. A great number have joined the standard of liberty."

A courier arrived yesterday with a despatch from the British Government yesterday, containing the recall of Lord Cowley from the embassy to Austria. He will be succeded by the Hon. Frederic Lamb. Nothing had been decided respecting the location of the corps of general Dwernicki which had sought refuge upon the Austrian frontier.—Prince Metternich was said to have evinced a disposition to treat these brave but unfortunte Yolas with consideration and midness: their arms will be kep in depot till the war ower; and the officer and men will be reparated and attended to.

Peregrination of the French King.—On Monday the 18th inst. the French King, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, left St. Cloud, for the purpose of making a tour through his dominions. His first halt was at St. Germain, and was received as a matter of conrse, with loyal enthusiam. At Poissy. Meulan, and Nantes, his reception by the populace was equally gratifying according to the representations of the French Journals.—We can easily suppose that for the time the volatile spirit of the people may be excited by an inpulse of loyalty; but unless the measures of the French Government be better adapter than they have yet been to the prevailing bias of the age, we much doubdt wheter even the condesensioniimplied is a royal visit will permently secure the nation's attachment.

A serious affray hes taken place at Antwerp. It originated in some boys planting a flag on one of the Puth outworks. Two muskets were fired among them, and a great tumult ensued; fifteen people are killed and wounded. The greatest alarm prevails in the town, and though tranquillitp was in some measure restored when the when the last accounts came awey, a renewal of disturbances was expected, Persons of any were hastilly quitting the town.—*Londonderry, 34th May.*

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-YORK MARKET, June 25.

COTTON—The market remains without any essential variation. The sales, for the last three days, comprise about 750 bales of Upland at 8 a 9¼ cents, and 250 Tennessee and New-Orleans at 9¼ a 12¼ cents, one lot only of Superior quality at the latter price—making the total sales of the week 2,200 bales. There has been some inquiry for home manufacture, and the highest prices paid have been for that object.

LEAD—A wrong figure in our last report made a sale of 20 tons pig to read 5¼, which should have been 4¾ cents per lb. The market is now almost bare of pig Lead.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans and New-Ibernia, in lots, at 25½ a 26 cents; about 120.

SUGARS—Sales by auction of 200 hhds. inferior New-Orleans at 3 a 5⅛ cents, 3 and 4 mes., and by private, 101 hhds. 5 a 5½ cts.

TOBACCO—We have heard of no transactions of any importance. Import—from New-Orleans 380 hhds.; Boston 2 hhds. Total, since 1st inst. 2,794 hhds.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Imports: From the 1st inst. to the 11th there have been imported by the river and the lake—799 bales cotton, 386 hhds. tobacco, 138 barels molasses, 79 hhds. and 9 bbls. sugar, 1673 bbls flour, 5591 pigs lead, 2075 bbls. pork, 2243 do. whiskey, 666 kegs lard, 167 do. butter, 1741 coils bale rope, 826 pieces bagging, 15 hhds. bacon, 73 bbls corn, 38 do. castor oil, 59 rols leather, and sundry articles.

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

	July 8, 1831.	1830.	1829.	1828.	1827.	1826	1825
Ships	18	12	16	13	9	13	9
Brigs	26	13	18	20	11	18	14
Schooners	27	15	11	10	11	6	7
Sloops	4	3	2	0	3	0	1
TOTAL:	75	43	47	43	34	37	31
In port, July 8							75
Arrived since							2
							77
Cleared since							13
In port on yesterday evening,							64 vessels.

Arrived from the 26th June to 2d July	12 vessels
Arrived from the 3d to the 11th July	21
Difference:	9.
Cleared from 26th June to 2d July.	57 vessels
Cleared from the 3d to the 11th July	24
Difference:	33
Number of vessels in port on the 2d July	75.
Number of vessels in port on the 11th July	64.
Difference:	11.

Arrived from Sunday 2d July to yesterday.		*Cleared from Monday 4th July to yesterday.*	
From New-York	6	To New-York	1
From Boston	3	To Boston	4
From Providence	1	To Charleston	1
From Baltimore	1	To Providence	1
From Apalachicola	1	To Mobile	1
From Mobile	1	To Key-West	1
From Newburyport	1	To Liverpool	7
From Liverpool	2	To Havre	1
From Vera-Cruz	1	To Havana	1
From Campeachy	1	To St.-Thomas	1
From Soto-la-Marina	1	To Galveston	1
From Matanzas	1	To Rio-Grande	1
From Turk's island	1	To Pensacola	1
		To Matanzas	1
		To Honduras	1
	21		24

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,
At the Exchange.

On Sunday.....at 11 o'cl. 88—at 2 P. M. 89
Yesterday.....at 11 o'cl. 84—at 2 P. M. 85

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Levee Steam Cotton Press are hereby notified and requested to call at the Office below Mr. Lepretre's dwelling house in St. Louis st. to sign their notes in payment of their respective subscription between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock

By order of the Board,
DANL. WARBURG.
july 12 Sec. pro. tem.

MILL-WRIGHT WANTED.

A COMPETENT Carpenter and Mill-wright may obtain employment on a plantation below the city, on applying to
july 12 L. MILLAUDON.

PIERRE LEBERT,
GILDER, PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

INFORMS his patrons and the public in general, that he has removed to No. 52, Custom house street, between Chartres and Royal Sts.
july 12

$25 REWARD.

Stolen on Saturday night the 19th instant a Gold Patent Lever Watch, Maker S J Tobias No. 4151, double bottom gold dial, the case richly chased. Should such a watch be offered to Watchmakers they are requested to stop the same and give information at this office.
july 12.

PRIME SUGAR, 220 hhds. prime sugar for sale by S. C. BELL.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Exchange, M'Manus, Boston, J Harrod
Brig George, Providence, master.
Schr Integridad, Torres, Mintanzas, Ruiz & co.
Schr Express, Girardel, Honduras, J Leblanc
Schr Cesar, Thompson, Galveston, master
Schr Surprize, O'Flaherty, Rio-Crande, master
Sloop Sarah, Dickman, Pensacola, master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Union, Huddleston, Louisville, with 28 hhds tobacco, 66 ps bagging, 8 bale rope to Yorke, Macalester & co. 250 bls whiskey to Townsley, Prieur & co. 7 tierces flax seed to Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, 33 boxes glass to J A Merle & co. 76 bls pork to Kenton—11 pas.

Steamer Stranger, Baptiste, Bayou Sarah, with 1 bale cotton, 4 hhds 2 bls sugar, 53 hhds molasses, 52 bls peaches, 1 cow to Allain, Perrault & Allain, Plauché & Courcelle and others—26 passengers.

Brig Authentic, Sweetwart, New-York.
Steamer Maryland, Renard, Ouachita.
Steamer New-York, Rutter, Louisville.
Steamer Souvenir, Carter, La Fourche.

ARRIVED AT THE BASSIN.

Schr Sun, Trickey, Covington, with bricks to R Beebe and cattle to order.
Schr Lendrum, Bingham, Covington, with 20,000 bricks to R Beebe.
Schr Rosalie, with brick to R Beebe.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared from Baltimore for this port, 25 june, brig William, Ross.

Hence at Boston, june 22d. schr. Emulous, Blanchard.

Hence at Providence, june 25, schr. Topaz, Bider, detained at quarantine.

Hence at Philadelphia june 27. barque Hercules, Longcope.

Cleared from Philadelphia for this port, 27th, brig Mechanic Duhigg.

Brig Spray, hence for Boston, was spoken on the 26th june, lat. 40, long. 73.

Hence at Marseilles, 9th may, brig Level, Berry.

Hence at Newport, june 22, schr. Nelson, Marchant.

Brig Congress, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 25th may, lat, 31, long 11r

Barque Hercules, Longcope, was to sail on the 3d July, from Philadelphia for this port; brig Bacchus, Copeland, soon.

Hence at New York, June 27, brig Peruvian, Churchille, spoke off cape Florida, ship Concordia, hence for Marseilles.

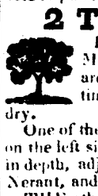
STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.—*Robert V. Marye vs. His Creditors and the Crs. of Marye, Blackwell & co; W. Grames & co; R. V. Marye & co: Marye & Dudley.*—The surrender of the petitioners' estate having been accepted by the Court for the benefit of his Creditors. It is ordered that a meeting of said Creditors take place at the office of W. Christy Esq. not. pub. on Saturday the 13th day of August next, to take into consideration the affairs of the said petitioner, and in the mean time all judicial proceeding against his person and estate are stayed—Charles F. Dauroy Esq. is appointed to represent the absent Creditors.

By order of the Court, this 8th July, A. D. 1831.
JNO. LEWIS,
july 12 Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY the undersigned, judge of the Parish of St. Martin. The public are informed, that on Monday the 25th July next, there will be sold at public sale to the last and highest bidder,

2 Tracts of Land,



Belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. Jumonville Devilliers, which are situated in the Parish of St. Martin, near the limits of that of St. Landry.

One of the Tracts contains 10 arpents front on the left side of the bayou Teche, with forty in depth, adjoining above, the land of Andre Nerant, and below, that of Mr. Joseph Dejean.

THE other contains 50 arpents front, to be taken from the back line of the forty arpents of Mr. Nerant's land, of that of the ten arpents above described, and of Mr. Dejean's, with the depth of sixty arpents, more or less.

The Tract of 10 arpents will be sold entire, and that of 50, in lots of five arpents.

There shall be reserved at the limits of Mr. André Nerault's land, for the use of the purchasers of the fifty arpents tract, a road forty feet wide to commence at the bayou and running back as far as the forty arpents.

Another road of the same width, running transversely from one of the limits of said tract of fifty arpents to the other, and to its junction with the land of Mr. Nerault, with that of the 10 arpents tract and with Mr. Dejean's will be left also for the use of purchasers.

☞ The Conditions of this sale are, agreeably to the deliberations of the family meeting of the minors of Jumonville Devilliers, and to the order of the Honorable Court of Probates of the Parish of Orleans, payable in three equal instalments, of one, two and three years' credit from the day of sale, the purchasers giving their notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the testamentary executors of said deceased, said notes to be drawn in as many slips as the said testamentary executors may think proper, payable at the bank of Louisiana in New-Orleans, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time they become due until final payment; and besides, the said lands remaining mortgaged until real and effective payment is made of principal and interest.

The sale will take place at the Court House of the Parish of St. Martin between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M.

St. Martinsville, June 25, 1831.
P. BRIANT,
july 12. *Parish Judge*

STRAY ANIMALS,

The public are informed that there are on the plantation of Mr. *Ludger Fortier*, the following stray animals:

A black Cow branded E R, with the under part of the belly white.

A white Horse without any apparent mark.

A bay Horse, with one hind foot white, a star on his forehead, branded I D on the right shoulder, and a Spanish brand on the right thigh.

A sorrel Horse, two white feet, branded on the right thigh S A, and on the left P S.

A bay mare, two white feet, star on the forehead, branded C L.

A white mare, dark mane, branded on the thigh A B, with a foal without mark.

A sorrel mare branded J B S and a foal without mark.

A chesnut sorrel mare, without brand.

A bay Horse with one hind foot white, a star on his forehead, with a Spanish brand.

A mare branded on the left shoulder J A, and with Spanish brands on both thighs.

☞ The owners of the above animals are requested to claim them and pay the costs of keeping and advertising. If, within eight days after the last insertion of this advertisement, (which will expire on the 5th of August next,) the said animals are not claimed, they will be sold on said day, at 4 o'clock, p. m. at auction agreeably to law.

Parish of Jefferson, July 5, 1831.
GEL. DESCHAPELLES,
july 12 Syndic.

A young coloured girl, creole or acclimated, a good seamstress, and well recommended may find a purchaser by applying at
july 7 No. 60 Toulouse street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday, 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, a. m. at his auction store, corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets, will be sold 50 cases assorted GLASSWARE.
july 12.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Thursday, 21st inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by order of the honorable the Court of Probates, the stock in trade of a GROCERY STORE, belonging to the estate of the late Pierre Villouet, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Barrack streets.

Terms cash.
july 9.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Thursday, 11th August, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold by order of the Court of Probates, and for account of the estate of the late Pierre Villouet.

An American negress named ELSY, aged about 45 years, cook.

A LOT OF GROUND situate at the corner of Bourbon and Barrack streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bourbon st. and 64 feet front on Barrack street—on said lot there is a HOUSE built of brick and covered with tile, in excellent order, situate at the corner.

Also, a small brick House situate in Barrack street, having a kitchen, fruit trees, &c. in the yard.

Terms—The negress Elsy payable in cash; and the landed property one half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, for approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment.

☞ The acts of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire, Esq. notary public.
july 9.

BY F DUTILLET.

ON Saturday the 6th of August next, at noon, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee House, by order of the Court of Probates in and for this Parish, the following property belonging to the succession of the late Baptiste Rolland.

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the suburb St. Mary, measuring 30 feet front on Magazine street (between July and St. Joseph) and 160 feet in depth, together with the buildings thereon.

TERMS:—1 and 2 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before O. de Armas, esquire, notary public.
july 5

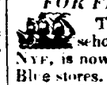
FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR,
And all intermediate landing.

The S. B. SOUVENIR, Carter master, will depart on Wednesday 13th. inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
GRAY & DURRIVE.
july 12 35, New Levee st.

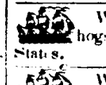
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine brig CHALCEDONY, Capt. NICKERSON, will carry about 600 bales cotton. Apply to Wm. G. HEWES,
july 12 no. 9, Camp street.

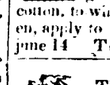
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



To any Northern port—the good schooner MESSENGER, captain NYE, is now ready to take in cargo opposite the Blue stores.
july 12 THAYER, HURD & Co.



WANTED—A good vessel of 300 hogsheads, for a port of the United States.
july 12

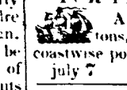


WANTED.—for a French port a good vessel to carry about 1900 bales cotton, to which immediate dispatch will be given, apply to
june 14 THEODORE NICOLET & co.

FOR HAVRE.

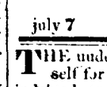
The brig MEXICO, capt. SMITH, will depart in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to
july 7 H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



A first class Brig, burthen about 200 tons, ready to receive cargo for any coastwise port. Apply to
july 7 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR BOSTON.



The fine brig AMERICA, captain COTTLE, having all her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. A few passengers can be well accommodated. Apply to
WM. G. HEWES,
july 7 No. 9. Camp street.

THE undersigned being about to absent himself for a few months invites those who are indebted to him to make their payments and those who may have claims against him to present their accounts.

LOUIS MUH.

N. B. His store will be conducted by Mr. Mr. Fréderic Müh who will continue to attend to all works appertaining to watch and clock making, and endeavour to give satisfaction to all those who may want his services.
july 9

CHAMP D'ELYSEE COFFEE HOUSE AND CONFECTIONARY.

The undersigned having purchased the house at the corner of Levee & Rail Road streets immediately at the upper end of the Pontchartrain Rail Road, has left no pains untried, nor spared any expense, to make his house an elegant and comfortable place of resort for the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans. The lower part is since opened the 1st of July instant as a Coffee House for gentlemen; the upper part is devoted to ladies and family parties, where they will be supplied with iced lemonades, ice creams, confectionary, coffee and every kind of refreshment. The wines and liquors purchased for his establishment are of the first quality, and he has secured such Barkeepers and waiters as, he feels assured, will give general satisfaction. The house is so happily situated as to command not only two third of the vista of the Rail Road, but the most beautiful and picturesque views of the city, river and shipping up and down.
july 5 FRANCOIS TESSIER.

FOR SALE.—Received by the ship Missouri, an assortment of GERONIUM and PINK PLANTS, of different kind. Apply at No. —, Main street, between Bourbon and Dauphin.
July 5

LEECHES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, wholesale and retail, LEECHES of the first quality, at a moderate price. His dwelling is in Bourbon street, No. 315, between Ursuline and St. Philip streets.
june 30 POITTEVIEN.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Runaway from the subscriber's, a negro named BILL, about 36 years of age, able bodied, about 5 feet 2 inches in height, very black complexion, wearing a grey osnaburg shirt and pantaloons and speaking english and french.

Five dollars reward will be given for the lodging of said slave in one of the jails of this state or shall bring them back to his master.

Masters of vessels and others are warned against harbouring said slave under the penalties of the law. F. EDMOND FAZENDE.
j 29 Parish of Jefferson right bank of the river

NOTICE.—The subscriber being about to absent himself, requests all those who may have any claims against him, to call on him at his residence, St. Claud street.

Mr. Etienne Bertel living at No. 25 Rampart street is charged with his business in his absence. [july 7] BONGUE.