THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1831.

We perceive with pleasure the announcement of the splendid schooner *Sophia*, as a regular packet between our port and that of Tampico. The fast sailing quality of this vessel and the nature of her accommodations must make her a decided favorite with traders in the Mexican markets.

There was a destructive fire at New-York on the 18th ult., with loss of three lives and $30,000 of property.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

☞Yesterday's mail brought N.-York papers of the 20th ult. Washington of the 21st, and Charleston of the 25th. By the arrival at Charleston of the Br. ship *Nimrod*, Capt. ATKINS, which sailed on the 19th of June (Sunday), London and Liverpool dates of the 18th inclusive have been received at the offices of the Courier, Mercury and Gazette at Charleston.

The news from Poland continue to be more favorable than otherwise. The success of the Poles in putting Lithuania on a footing of efficient defence has passed anticipation. Nothwithstanding the reduction of Skrzynecki's force by the *coup-de-main* which so dexterously garrisoned Lithuania, the Poles have yet 100,000 choice spirits to champion the cause of their country's freedom.

Belgium is still at issue with Holland and the five mediating powers. Perseverance in the principles which she has proclaimed, will, it is believed, finally bring on the triumph of her cause.

France is relatively quiet; Louis-Philippe was on an electioneering tour in behalf of his candidates for the next Chamber of Deputies.

Parliament, pursuant to the King's proclamation, met on the 14th of June. The agitation of the Reform bill, it was thought, would constitute the most prominent feature of their debates.—The distress of Ireland, from all accounts, outstrip all comparison.

The execution of the patriots who failed in revolutionizing Italy, began about the 20th of May; the penalties of the law had already been applied to Menotti and Borelli.

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

Parliament met on Tuesday. On the first day Mr. Manners Sutton was, for the sixth time, appointed speaker. There was no opposition, and the honourable gentleman was complimented by Sir James Graham and Sir Robert Peel. Wednesday was devoted to the usual preliminaries, the report of which possesses no interest; and the week, as we stated in our last, will be consumed in the swearing in of members. On Tuesday next his Majesty will deliver the speech from the throne, and it is believed that he will make particular allusion to the great measure of reform. On the moving of the address, the tories, it is said, will commence a systematic opposition, and the organs of this prostrate faction assure us, with great confidence, that it will be formidable, the plan upon which they intend to act having been well understood by those who are pledged to so discreditable a co-operation. They are likely, however, to be quickly apprised of their weakness. The advocates of the bill are too numerous, and, we trust, too sincere, to let the measure be neutralized or defeated by factious opposition; and the tories will no doubt find themselves deserted at the first onset by many of those on whose assistance they calculated. Suspicion has been already thrown on the honesty of Sir Robert Peel, and his quondam friends hint that he will find an apology for abandoning them, in that rule of expediency to which he referred on the Catholic question. Sir Robert will have very little trouble in justifying himself, should he imitate his former conduct. The rule of expediency is a good one—the only one, in fact, that governs the votes of hundreds of those who now support the bill.

It is rumoured that the present session will be very short, ending probably in September. The reform question is the only one of importance that will be discussed, the other great subjects of legislative investigation being very properly deferred until the assembling of a new and more popular House of Commons. One or two minor bills, however, will be introduced. The bankrupt laws will be ameliorated, and the stamp duties, it is said, will be revived. In a spirit of gratitude, Ministers will unshackle the press,—an instrument to which they have been so largely indebted.

All fears of the result of the discussion on the bill have long since vanished. It will be opposed, with very few exceptions, only by the nominees of boroughmongers, or the self elected representatives of corrupt places; and these, though frightfully numerous, are, thank Heaven! too few to oppose the friends of the measure. They will, however, postpone its final accomplishment, by protracted debates and fruitless amendments, as long as possible; but their factious obstinacy will be the more readily pardoned, since the final accomplishment of reform is certain.

Next week's debate will indicate the strength and tactics of the opposition, and therefore will be looked to with anxious curiosity.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The news from Poland is to the 6th inst and is still encouraging. The Russian army had begun to move to the right bank of the Narew, but for what purpose was not ascertained. While both armies remain for a time inactive the spirit of patriotism is active in the provinces of Lithuania and Volhynia. On the 26th of May, General Chiapowski gained a victory, taking five cannons, all the arms, and killing 300 men. At Hamen, in Volhynia, a battle was fought, and victory declared for the Poles. 1200 Russians being left dead on the field. These engagements speak well for the extent of the insurrection; and the promise of support which it gives to the people of Poland Proper, exalts their notions of the conditions on which they would now treat with the Czar. A compliance with their early demands would not satisfy them. By aiding the insurgents they declare to Russia that they will not now be satisfied with these concessions with which they would have been contented before they drew the sword; that, instead of restoring the rights of four millions of people, the Imperial Government must admit those of twelve or thirteen millions; and that, in fact, Poland must be itself again, as before it came under the sabres of the partitioning despots, at least so far as the Russian portion, or the lion's share is concerned. No negotiation can thus be opened for the re-establishment of Polish independence, which shall include any proposition to separate the recent kingdom of Poland from the Polish provinces bounded by the Dwina and Dnieper, now incorporated with Russia. Such an extension of the kingdom would constitute, under a good government, (and the Poles would no longer think of their confederacies, their elective monarchy, or their *liberum veto*,) a power that would balance the western or European portion of the Russian empire.

Though still victorious, the Poles are solicitous for peace, and they have once more invoked the interference of Europe. Surely it ought not to be withheld.

Brussels, June 12.—The private letters received from Vienna are well calculated to reanimate the hopes of the heroic Polish nation. They all agree in stating that the army is in the best condition, and eagerly desirous of another contest with the enemy. It appears that the Russian army had, previously to the last battle, been excited by the false news that the Emperor Nicholas had arrived *incog.*, and that, roused to enthusiasm by the idea of his presence, the guards fought with unaccustomed bravery. Warsaw, however, has recovered from its consternation, and 100,000 brave Poles, determined to conquer or die, await the Russians in the memorable plains of Praga.

LONDON, June 18.

Retreat of the Russians on Prussia—The Courier of Thursday, gives, in a second edition, dated "Five o'clock," the following important article, on the authority of a respectable house in the city. The editor gives it with some degree of confidence that it will prove true.

"*Memel, June*, 4.—Letters from Tilsit mention that the Russians, under General Sacken, have been completely beaten, and driven into Prussia. Great apprehensions were entertained that the cholera would be introduced into the Prussian territory by this corps of Russians. A Russian Colonel has arrived at Gambomow with the military chest. The main body of the Russian army is retreating in all directions, followed by the Poles. The insurrection gains ground, and the insurgents have beaten and routed Count Pablem, and are again at Garstin. Insurrection has broken out in Podolia and Kiow."

LONDON, June 17.

We yesterday received from Warsaw letters and papers to the 7th June. We have inserted in another column, a very detailed account of the present state of things, from an intelligent correspondent. It will be seen from it that the Hungarians have not contented themselves with mere representations in behalf of the Poles, but have sent large supplies of wine, &c, to them having themselves paid the duty. This supply the Austrian Government has allowed to reach its destination. The people of Prussia, too, sympathize keenly with the Poles: and our correspondent names individuals of high station who have signalized themselves in their behalf. This is a most important point in extending the prospects of the Poles.

The Russian army is now, thank Gon, in a state of great destitution and great demoralization and the difficulties with which it has to contend are of a most formidable character. The insurrection has now attained consistency in an immense extent of country, and Diebitsch has been compelled to detach a large portion of his already weakened and dispirited army to make head against the Lithuanians. To retain military possession of a country so large as Lithuania would alone require a large army; and fired as the inhabitants are by a desire to avenge the recent atrocities of the Russians, the latter can only hope to escape destruction by not dispersing themselves. The necessity of keeping open their communications and collecting supplies in a hostile country, will force them to disperse, and they will inevitably be cut up in detail. Thus we find already a Bulletin of Skrzynecki, dated the 2d of June announcing an important advantage gained by Chipowski, in Lithuania, which, we have no doubt, is only the forerunner of many more.

The Warsaw papers of the 4th June contain a very important communication from the General-in-Chief to the National Government, dated June 1.—"The Field-Marshall, (he says) tranquil in his entrenchments between the Kortrzyn and the Lwiviec, hardly learned our movements when the Imperial Guards, driven even within the limits of that territory (Lithuania,) pretended to be part of the Russian Empire, opened a way to our first columns. General Chlapowski and Colonel Serowski, who commanded them have rejoined our insurgent brethren—the one in the Government of Bialystock, the other in the Palatinate of Augustow—and, in conjunction with them, have begun to operate on the communications of the enemy, and to seize the magazines which he had established in different places. Finally, the Field Marshal having arrived by forced marches, and with his numerous battalions, in order to paralyse our operation, the bloody affair of Ostrolenka gave the corps commanded by Gen. Giedgud the necessary time to convey efficacious aid to Lithuania; for an officer from General Giedgud has this instant brought me a report, which informs me that this General advances in the direction which has been traced for him, without experiencing the slightest hindrance on the part of the enemy.

WARSAW, June 6.—According to news from Volhynia, the insurgents have given battle to the Russians at Haman, which fortress fell into the hands of the insurgents, with all the arms, ammunition, &c. The insurgents were led on by Count Emir Mactaw Rzewuski, whose two sons are in the Polish artillery. It was a hard fought battle, and 1200 Russians were left dead on the field; the loss of Alexander Schamki, who was either killed or made prisoner, is much regretted. The rising in that country will be of great consequence to the Russians, as the peasantry are determined to defend the liberty their masters have given them. They Greek Clergymen have joined them, and bless their flags; and some of them join in the battles. The inhabitants of the Ukraine remember the advantages they enjoyed in the Polish times, and have sworn to assist the Poles in their struggle for liberty and independence. The Russians have sent troops in the environs of Zytomierz and Berdyczoff, so that the insurgents have 15,000 regular troops against them. But it is said that danger threatens the Russians likewise from others, as according to news from Odessa, 2,000 infantry were shipped to reinforce the fortresses on the banks of the Dunay, as the Russians do not trust the assurances of peace. General Rudiger, with his corps and a part of Crasowski's corps, has entered the country, and taken up his head-quarters at Werbkowice; he has 9,000 men and thirty pieces of cannon. The Jews at Kruzbiszew and Laszezow, are assisting the Russians all they can, and lead them to the houses of those persons known as patriots.—The Russian army begun to move to the right bank of the Narew. On the 5d, a corps of 14,000 men were encamped at Prasnysz—*Letter in the Times.*

BELGIUM.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

The final answer of Prince Leopold to the Belgians has not yet been officially announced, but it is certain that he will only accept the crown on the conditions laid down by the Allies. It is said that in the event of his refusal the Belgians will either establish a republic, or hoist the tri-colour, and throw themselves into the arms not of the French government, but of the French nation, which seems sufficiently disposed to receive them. It is confidently reported at Brussels that the immediate occupation of the Belgic provinces by four seperate corps, consisting of English Prussian, German, and French troops, has been resolved upon; but whatever be the ultimate result, it is not probable that such a determination has already been arrived at by the Allies. The French government are well aware that the army would refuse to act against the Belgians, and that an order calling on them to do so would probably be attended with the most disastrous consequences to the present institutions of France itself. Orders have been sent out for the return of Lord Ponsonby, the British Minister at Brussels. It appears that the mob broke the windows of his Lordship's house when they heard of his recal, but did no further mischief.

Lord Ponsonby, and Gen. Belliard, the French Minister, left Brussels on Saturday, and all negociation between the Belgians and the Allies is, for the present, at an end.

The accounts from Belgium represent that country as in a state of considerble alarm. A conflict has taken place at Antwerp, between the more violent Belgians, and the Dutch troops from the citadel. The firing, with slight intervals, continued from Sunday to Tuesday. On Monday, the Minister of War called on the people to desist, but they disregarded his summons, and persevered in hostilities. Tranquillity was restored on Tuesday, with great difficulty. It is probable, that in this statement, there is much exaggeration, for the accounts and that no lives were lost.

FRANCE.

France is in a state of considerable anxiety. In the south the Carlists are strong, and while they exhibit their strength in religious processions, the adverse party collect around trees of liberty. The King in his progress south, is every where received with demonstrations of loyalty; but this, instead of giving satisfaction in Paris, creates a suspicion that he is seeking to strenghten his ministry, by influencing the approaching elections in their favour. M. Casimir Perrier, it is said, is not without his apprehensions; and, convinced of his weakness, he has made overtures to powerful individuals of an opposite party.

A gentleman, who has just arrived in this country from Copenhagen, states that the King of Denmark has given a constitution to his subjects, and that it was proclaimed amidst their loudest acclamations.—*Courier,*

HUNGARY.

A newspaper, that vouches for the authenticity of the fact, states that the Hungarians have addressed to the Emperor Francis representations friendly to the Poles. It is remarkable that this spirit of independence and liberty has manifested itself in Hungary, a country so devoted to the house of Austria, and which lately voted to it both men and war subsidies.

There exists in the heart of that nation generous sentiments of fraternity towards Poland. If the house of Austria has forgotten that Sobieski saved Vienna, the Hungarians are still grateful to the Poles for saving their country more than once from the Ottoman scimitar.

Austria and Prussia are aware of the sympathy felt by the people of Germany for the Poles. To counteract it, they prevent strangers from forwarding any assistance to Poland, and M. de Metternich detains as prisoners the soldiers of a neutral corps who have entered the Austrian territory. A day may come when the Germans will shake off that useless oppression, and run to defend that nation of heroes, which has saved the cause of liberty and civilization on the bank of the Vistula.

It is a pity to see our Cabinet, disregarding the political situation of Europe, and the private embarrassment of Austria, kneeling to that power, and renouncing the advantages which might be derived from that situation for the cause of liberty and of France. The *Journal des Debats* boasted lately that the question of war had assumed another character; that it had become one of interest, and would be no longer one of principle: a great improvement no doubt, since it deprives us of the sympathy of nations, and forbids our stretching a hand to the oppressed!

If the fact be true that the Magnates of Hungary have shown more courage than our last Chamber of Deputies, they will have called for an intervention which the French assembly did not contemplate without trembling. Thus will a country enjoying free institutions have offered Europe the spectacle of a Chamber regardless of the fate of a people with which all France sympathises; and the petty Hungarian Assemblies, who have no written and sworn Constitution, will have imperiously addressed an absolute Government. *French paper.*

TURKEY.

VIENNA, June 2.

A French courier, who arrived to-day from Constantinople, who left that city on the 11th inst., brings a bulletin, published on the 13th, by the Porte, relative to the total defeat ank dispersion of the troops of the Pacha of Scutari, by the Grand Vizier. After the defeat of 20th April, Mustapha Pacha was unable to maintain his ground either in Koprili or Askalr. All the Pachas who before supported him have not only deserted him, but have become his most inveterate enemies, in order to obtain their pardon from the Sultan. Mustapha, attended by a few followers, is said to have fled precipitately to Scutari; but all the passes are said to be occupied, so that he has little chance of escape.

Accounts from Lemberg of 23d, say that above 30 persons had already been carried off by the cholera. The Government has taken the most energetic measures to check the progress of the disorder.

The distress of Ireland has reached that limit where man dissevers the social bond and returns to the natural state for self protection and self sustenance. Thousands of human beings are represented, in the county of Mayo, to be in a state of starvation. The extent of the evil may be infereed from this fact: the cargo of a vessel laden with provisions was unloading—the rotten potatoes were no sooner thrown away than greedily seized upon by the famished wretches; "the pigs of Devonshire" said the mate of the vessel "would not eat such rotten trash!"—There are sufferings that appeal eloquently even to the unfeeling heart and wring from it the tribute of commiseration: *sunt lachrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.* The following narration, giving a desolating idea of the sufferings of the people, is full of moving interest:

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

There are not fewer than one hundred and fifty thousand men, women, and children, at this moment in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo. This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and townlands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns. We have seen the frightful list in the hands of a gentleman, himself a landed proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin, Sir Francis Blosse. There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring, in a part of one county alone, a population of 150,000 human creatures.

The following is an extract from one of many letters which have appeared during the week descriptive of the dreadful distress prevailing:—

"I assure you I would not, by any language, exaggerate the state of distress to which we are now reduced. Those on the sea-coast are endeavouring to preserve existence on sea weed and shell-fish found along the shores. A Clergyman, on whose authority I state the fact, told me, that, doubting the accuracy of the reports which were brought to him, he visited families at unexpected times, and thus became a witness of the melancholy meal, where a mother, surrounded by her children, picked out the fish from the shells with a pin, apportioning the scanty morsels to each in his turn, but too slowly to satisfy the cravings of their hunger. In other parts of the country, the poor are living on nettles and weeds, from which experience has taught them to extract some nourishment, and they pray for a few handsful of oatmeal to boil up with these plants, to furnish a meal more substantial and nutritious. I can state that a miserable mother, with an infant in her arms, was found attempting to prolong the existence of her family by sharing with each child the nourishment which her breasts afforded."

These, and a thousand other instances of human misery, are recited, which forcibly appeal to the benevolence of the rich. A charity sermon at every parish church and Dissenting chapel would, we have no doubt, produce a fund adequate to every purpose. When are these appeals from Ireland to cease? Is it not atrocious, that a country susceptible of so much profitable exertion, should be so dreadfully misgoverned?

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

We are indebted to capt. SCOTT, of the brig Patsey B. Blount, for a regular file of Buenos papers (*La Gaceta Mercantil*) to the 1st. of June inclusive. The paper of the 20th May contains the following under a Postcript:—"An officer arrived at 7 o'clock last evening from the army with communications for His Excellency the Governor.—We learn from them that a brisk action had taken place between a party of Gen. Lopez' division and that of the Protector Paz, in which the latter was completely routed with a number killed and many prisoners. Among the latter was Paz himself, who was unable to escape in consequence of his horse having been shot under him.

"Gen. Paz has addressed a letter to his mother in this city from the Head Quarters of Gen. Lopez informing her that he was a prisoner, and adding that he was kindly treated by Lopez.

"The war then is concluded. The fall of the perfidious Paz has emancipated thousands of victims.

"The immortal Dorrego, was made prisoner and shot by order of Lavalle. The perfidious Paz was also captured and breathes tranquilly! An impartial world will compare and pronounce his sentence."

A letter from Col. Coc, dated in Uraguay the 14th May says, "Every thing is tranquil here; do not give ear to the false and alarming reports which are continually circulated."

The first result of the capture of Paz was the withdrawal of 300 troops which he formerly commanded, which passed over to the ranks of the Auxiliary Army of the Confederation.

By an arrival at Buenos Ayres from Chili, intelligence was received of the death, on the 1st of February, of D. Thomas Ovalle, Vice President of the Republic, who at the time was charged with the government.

NEW-YORK, july 16.

SENTENCE OF SMITH & MURRAY.—Edward Smith & William J. Murray, convicted of Grand Larceny in stealing about *two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars* from the vault of the City Bank, on or about the 20th of March last, were this morning adjudged by the Recorder to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing-Sing, at hard labour, for the term of *five years.*

COMMERCIAL.

Extracts of Letters.—[By the Nimrod.]

"LIVERPOOL, JUNE 16.—Since our Circular of 7th inst. the import of Cotton into this port has been very heavy, say about 75,000 bales, which has checked the demand, and as there is at the same time more offering, and less firmness on the part of holders, the slight improvement noticed in our last is lost, and we have a languid flat market. The sales for the week ended 10th inst. were 17,500 bales, of which 4,600 were Upland at 5 to 6¾; 4020 Orleans at 5½ to 7½, with 10 at 8d.; 3340 Alabama and Mobile at 5 to 6½, and 230 Sea Island at 10½ to 18½ per bbl. The transactions in the last two days have been about 4000 bales. Sea Island continues very dull. The suspension of the export demand for Yarns for the Continent, is more and more felt in Manchester.

"The duty on Wheat is now 16s. 8d. per qr. and on Flour 10s. 4d. per bbl and on the 18th inst. it will be 18s 8d and 11s 2½d with every prospect of its being yet considerably higher, as the weather continues fine and very favorable for an early harvest. Free Flour is extremely dull at 33s for inferior, to 34s for Philadelphia and Baltimore Howard street, and 35s to 35s 6d for Western Canal, and some pretty considerable sales of Philadelphia and New York Flour have been made at 25s 6d per bbl in bond. Indian Corn is again dull, owing to more favorable prospects for the crops of Oats, &c. Rice continues in fair demand for export.

Cotton Upland 5d to 6¾d; New-Orleans 5¼d to 7½d; Alabama 5d a 6¾d; Sea Island 10½d a 16d.; stained 5½d a 10d.: Flour, free per barrel, 33s a 35s; Rice in bond, 15s 6d to 18s 6d.—Tobacco, Virginia leaf 2½ a 5d; stemmed 3½ a 5½d; Kentucky, leaf, 2¼ a 3½; stemmed 3½ a 5.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

The sales of cotton amount to 15,000 bags. The import is 56,898. The export demand has taken off 3000 bags (1200 bags Pernambouco, 1100 Maraham, 300 American, and 500 East India.) The market has been unsettled and irregular, being overburdened with the extensive supplies of the last 16 days. The demand for American kinds has been rather more general. The quantity offered for sale (in consequence of Flour and other produce being very unsaleable) is very abundant, but mostly of low qualities, and these are ¼d par lb down, whilst others are steady at former rates. The transactions in Brazil kinds are mostly for export, and at same rates as last week, with a better supply. About 1000 Demerara, &c. are declared for auction on 24th instant."

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

From the 3d to the 16th inst. inclusive, 120 vessels have arrived in this port with 106,731 bales of Cotton, as per statement subjoined. When you look at this immense import of Cotton, and consider the vast number of arrivals, with other kinds of produce, you will not be surprized that delay should take place in the despatch of vessels.

The sales of Cotton this week, including nearly 3000 bales for export, amount to 14,300 b.; and the common qualites have declined fully ⅛ per lb. Upland of this year's import has been sold at 4⅞ to 5¾, mostly at 5⅛ a 5⅜. Alabama and Mobile at similar prices, and New-Orleans at 5 to 7, as in quality, mostly at 5¾ to 6¼. In Sea Island there is very little doing—prices without any change.

Arrivals from the 3d to the 16th June inclusive.

31	vessels fr.	N.Orleans, with	32,396 b.	cotton.
11	do	Mobile,	11,552	do.
12	do	Savannah,	13,337	do.
12	do	Charleston,	14,998	do.
18	do	Northern Ports,	4,976	do.
36	do	Brazils, &c.	29.472	do.
120	vessels.		106,731 b.	cotton.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

The annexed Circular will give you a correct idea of our market on this day. There seems nothing else for us but continual depression and loss.

The stocks of export yarns are heavy, and almost unsaleable. But goods of all kinds are scarce, and a fair profit is obtained on them. If we could but get the Continent and South-America in a quiet state, our prospect would brighten.

The demand for Cotton this week has remained steady, but the arrivals continuing to be very large, the prices of the common qualities of all descriptions have receded ⅛d. per lb. from our last quotations. The sales (of which 2300 Brazil, 300 American, and 300 East India have been taken for export) amount to 14,340 bags, consisting of 5860 Bowed at 5½d. to 6½d., 60 at 4¾d.; 2880 Orleans at 5½d. to 7½d.; 22 at 8d.; 2120 Alabama and Mobile at 5d. to 6½d, 210 Sea Islands at 10½d. to 16d.; 30 Stained do. at 6d. to 8d.; 1050 Pernambuco at 7d. to 7½d.; 1300 Maranham at 6½ a 7¾d.; 380 Bahia at 6½d. to 7d.; 70 Mina Nova at 6¾d.; 130 Egyptian at 8½d. to 9½d.; 20 West India at 5½; 190 Surat at 3¾d. to 4½d.; 50 Bengal at 4d. The arrivals amount to 50,131 bags. 1000 Demerara, 440 St. Domingo, and 220 Carthagena, are declared for auction on the 24th inst.

We have had rather a better inquiry for Tobacco this week—the sales are 150 hhds., chiefly to the trade, but there is no alteration in prices. In Rice the sales reported are 146 tcs. Of Carolina at 16s. 6d.; and 1000 bags East India at 14s. 6d, to 15s. per cwt.

From a Gibraltar Price Current, June 6.

Cocoa, none and in dem. Caracas, 22 to 23; cotton, N. Orl. 13 a 13½. Indigo, Car. 75 to 1,50. Codfish 2½ to 3. Flour, 7 to 7,37; Corn 1,25 to 1,42; Rice, 3 a 3,25. Hides little dem. Tobacco, negro head, 6,75 a 7, good quality scarce and saleable; Kentucky, 5,65 a 6, no dem. in parcels. Fustic and Logwood, none—Staves, pipe 95 a 96—hhd, 45 a 50—bbl, 35 a 40, all in demand.

A letter of the 13th, quotes Flour at 6½ a 6¾.

NEW YORK, July 20.

COTTON—The sales, from 16th to 19th inclusive, amount to about 1,400 bales, consisting of 560 Uplands at 8½ a 10 cents; 500 New Orleans 10 a 12; 300 Alabama 3 a 12, and 40 Florida 9½ cents. Manufactures have been considerable buyers, and by them only the highest rates have been paid, and for choice parcels. The market generally wears a drooping aspect and in some instauces sellees have given way a little. The stock continues large.

MOLASSES—About 100 hhds. Porto Rico and St Jugo de Cuba have been sold, in lots, at 25 cents; and, by auction, 100 barrels good New Orleans at 26 a 27½ cents, 3 mos. We have heard of no other transactions.

SUGARS—The market, since our last publication, has been rather quiet. We notice sales of about 200 boxes Cuba white at 10¾ a 11 cents, part for export; about 150 hhds, New Orleans 5 a 5½ cents.

TOBACCO—We have no sales to report. The Import has been—from New Orleans 100 hhds; Virginia 27 hhds. Total, since 1st inst. 939 hhds.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

No clearance since our last.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Towboat Grampus, from the Passes, with schrs Little William, Virginia, Advance & Paz, and brig Manuelita—reports nothing new.

Brig Manuelita, Fernandez, from the Balize, put back in distress.

Schr Little William, Bacie, Havana,—cargo 78 bags coffee, 175 boxes sugar, fruit to Richer, Frey & Co. J McMillen, T Segond, J Fegaro.

Schr Advance, Joly, from Truxillo, for Havana, put in in distress with main mast sprung, to J. W. Zacharie & co, 8 passengers.

Schr Paz, Del Puente, Tampico, ballast.

Schr Virginia, Fourcade, sailed from Mobile for Tampico, put in in distress.

Steamer Powhatan, Sellers, 6 days from St. Louis, cargo 110 coils rope, 1 hhd tobacco J W Breedleve; 7 d do do. 1 bbl wax E L Tracy: 1814 pigs lead Lincoln & Green: 24 bbls oil, 46 kegs butter Hayes & Durell: 38 kegs butter S G Blanchard; 1552 packs buffaloe robes 35 boxes buffaloe tongues, 13 hhds furs, 42 kegs butter, 171 bales hemp, 2 trunks, 2 boxes J G Stevenson; 32 hhds tobacco N & J Dick & co; 12 do do. Wallace, Lambeth & Pope—8 cabin, 4 deck and 30 way passengerr.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, since the 15th June, the Olive & Eliza, Moody; the Iris; the Lagrange, Devereux; the Providence, Congdon; the Woodburg, Wheelden; the Belleisle, Lloyd; the Carroll, Richards; the Ivory-Lord; the Pensacola, Girjon.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 17th, the Talahassee, Glover.

Hence at Havre, June 10, the Romulus, Cushing; 8th ship Helvetia.

Off the Wright, 14th June, the Andes, Burton.

Hence at Charleston, schr Esther & Sally, Brown.

Hence at New York, brig Exchange, Barton; brig Iddo, Pendleton.

Spoken at Sea, 3d July, off Tortugas, ship Beaver, hence for Cowes; 9th, off Cape Florida, brig Union, hence for New York.

The Sarah Sheaf, arrived at New York from Mobile, saw on the 9th July, off the Western part of Florida Reef, a brig on fire, her masts having burnt and fell over board while in sight.

Brig Forest, Lawrence, hence for Bremen, put in in distress at New York on the 19th, with loss of main top-mast, &c. She was 14 days in the Gulf of Florida, with twenty other vessels, and had continued squalls and calms.

Hence at New York, brig Pleiades, Patten; brig William Tell, Riley; brig Damor, Potter; brig Rodney, Jones.

Spoken at sea, July 3, lat. 23, 35, long 83, brig Columbus, Lake, hence for Bremen; schr. Fortune, from this port, was met on the 11th July, lat. 33 long. 30.

Sailed from New York for this port, july 19, brig Peruvian

Barque Henry Astor, Destebecho, hence at New York, spoke ship Wm Badger, on the 13th July, off Cape Hatteras, going to Liverpool.

Hence at Baltimore, 20th, brig Cobossee County.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

NOTICE—is hereby give to Builders that the plan of buildings to be erected for the vestry of the Cathedral of St. Louis, is now left at Mr. J. Pilié, City Surveyor's office. He will give any information required by builders on the subject.

Such as would be willing, after taking cognizance of the plan, to enter into a contract for the erection of said buildings, are requested to send in written propositions to the board of church wardens, by the 1st September next.

By order of the President
CHS. BOLOT,
aug. 4 Secretary

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

BY mutual consent the partnership which has existed betwen the subscribers under the firm of CHON & BOURGOIN, is this day dissolved. F. B. Chon remains charged with the liquidation of the same, and will continue the business in his own name.

F. B. CHON.
aug. 4 H. BOURGOIN.

BALE ROPE, BAGGING, MACKEREL—213 coils bale rope; 180 pieces superior bagging; a few bbls No. 3 mackerel, do. half bbls No. 1 & 2, and quart bbls No. 1, for sale by P. M. TOURNE.
aug. 4 15 New Levee st.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.— A French Gardener lately arrived in this city, wishes to obtain a situation in the country. Apply to Mr. Guillaume. aug 4

STRAY HORSE.

There was brought on the 27th ult. to the subscriber, syndic of the 3d district, a dark bay Horse, with a white star on the forehead, long tail and mane falling on both sides. In case the said Horse should not be claimed before the expiration of eight days from and after the last publication of this advertisement, to wit, by the 1st of September next, he will be sold at auction on said day, at Mrs. widow Bouny's ferry, opposite New-Orleans, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

LS. MONTAULT,
aug 4 Syndic of the 3d district.

WERE taken to the pound of the Syndic of the 3d section of the parish of St. Bernard on the 27th instant, two American horses, 1st a *GREY* horse, with black tail and mane, about five feet high, branded thus ɑ on the left shoulder, and shod in the two hind feet. 2d a light *ROAN* horse, white mane and tail; said horse is nicked, and about five feet high; shod all round; has a star on his forehead. If said strays are not claimed by the 1st of September; they will on that day be sold at auction according to the police regulations.

P. JORDA, Syndic for the 3d Section.
august 4.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. H. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Friday next, August 5th, at 12 precisely, at Hewlett's Exchange;

A new HOUSE, situate corner of Amour and Histoire streets, on a lot 30 feet front on Histoire and 120 on Amour, French measure. The house consists of four rooms, two closets and a gallery, with all the improvements in the yard. There are on the premises several fruit trees. The house is favorably located within proximits of the city; being at the distance of one square only from Esplanade street. There is a shop in said house. Terms: 6, 12, 18 months on approved endorsed paper, and mortgage.
august 2

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

A FEW hundred LEECHES, received per ship Zilia. and for sale by
aug 4 F. DUCONGÉ.

FOR NEW-YORK,

The brig HOWARD, captain CHOATE, can receive about 100 bales cotton on freight. Apply to
aug 4 Mr. PERRET & CHARBONNET

VESSELS WANTED.

A brig or ship to carry 330 hhds Tobacco for Cowes and a market, a port not north of Hamburg or south of Havre.

One or two good vessels to load for Richmond, Va. to carry 550 hhds tobacco.

A brig or ship (say British) to proceed to Laguna and load with logwood for Cork and a market.
aug 4 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The stannch brig DODGE HEALEY, Ward master requires 75 a 100 bales cotton to complete her loading for freight of which or passage, having good accommodations for four persons, apply to the capt. on board, opposite Bienville street or to
THOMPSON & GRANT.
aug. 4 no. 29 levee street.

FOR BOSTON & PORTSMOUTH.

The A. I. brig ELVIRA, capt. Grace, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
aug 2 Wm. G. HEWES.

FOR NANTZ.

The brig AUTHENTIC, captain SWETZER, will depart on the 2d of August. Apply, for passage and a cecl. load, to the master on board or to
july 30 J. MAGER.

FOR TAMPICO.

The Mexican schooner PAULINA, captain RAMON PALOMO, will sail with despatch. Apply on board or to
july 30 TUYES & Co.

LOST FLUTE.

WAS stolen yesterday, a four-keyed pomegranate wood FLUTE, manufacture by *Clair Godfroy aîné*, No. 3917, with silver joints and a double pump of the same material. Said flute was locked in its case, a mahogany oblong square box. It is supposed that the box has been taken by some one who was unacquainted with its contents, and it is probable that the lock has been forced open. Those to whom it may be presented are requested to seize it and give information thereof to Mr. Dubertrand, Camp St., or to Messrs. L. Johns & Co., Chartres street. A reward will be given if required. aug 2

PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that I have taken into partnership my brother, Lubin Garnier, and that from and after the 1st of August, 1831, our commercial affairs will be conducted under the firm of J. & L. Garnier.
aug 2 JOHN GARNIER.

LANDING from ship Zilia, from Bordeaux, and for sale,
4 casks Claret, *St. Estephe*, 1825.
24 cases do., Grand vin de *Chateau-Lafite*, 1823.
aug 2 THEOD. NICOLET & Co.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the mental derangement of his wife, the undersigned begs the public not to deal with her, either by selling to her on a credit or buying articles offered for sale through herself or in her name. He will acknowledge none of her transactions and debts, and protests against any sales she may make.
july 30 H. CHIAPELLA.

NOTICE.—Early in the morning on Sunday the 27th inst. was picked up adrift in the river, a newly painted JOLLY-BOAT, with two oars, boat-hook and rudder. The owner is requested to come forth, claim said boat and pay charges, within ten days from the present, otherwise said boat will be disposed of at public sale. Apply to Joseph Fernandez, fishmonger, opposite Poydras street. july 30

MEDOC WINE, &c.—Several invoices of medoc Claret; and 1 box horn combs; landing from ship Zilia, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
july 30 J. B. LABATUT.

RECEIVED per ship Brilliant from Cette, and for sale by the subscriber wholesale and retail, Lyons and Marseilles Sausages pressed Sardines in barrels; raw do. in boxes; 50 cases Cote-rotie and Hermitage Wine; Maille's Mustard of different descriptions: Frontignan Muscat; Gruyere Cheese; Paigras do; Olive Oil; and a complete assortment of fine Cordials. P. GABAROCHE.
In Doctor Thomas' house, corner of St. Peter and Royal streets. july 30.

VROUMAGE offers for sale the following articles received per ship Zilia from Bordeaux, 70 casks claret of sundry qualities; 400 hampers anizette 1st quality, 25 cases superfine assorted cordials; 6 cases tea cream; 6 do Rhasperries, strawberries, barbado, noyau cordials; 6 do eau d'or, d'argent noire &c, (cordials,) 6 do Champagne, orange flowers cream; 25 do in quant. of 24 flasks, Maraschino