THE BEE.

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J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY (EVENING) JULY 9 1831.

☞In order to furnish our readers with a greater variety of reading matter, we shall, from this day, devote to miscellanies one column of our first page.

—Under the POSTSCRIPT head will be found the news received by this day's mail.

We have received the note of "Seventy Six" requesting a declaration of the motives which have induced us to preclude from our columns, his strictures on the demeanor of the *Louisiana Guards*, on the 4th of July. Were they committed on account of defectuosity of style, are we asked? In reply to this inquiry we shall observe that had we yielded to the fascinations of a composition chaste and elegant, we should have gratified the literary taste of our readers with the perusal of his communication. Did we doubt the correctness of his allegations? We shall waive all contestation with regard to the writer's veracity and declare, in response to his second interrogatory that this motive has, by no means, influenced the omission of his article. We have been actuated by a higher and more important consideration:—the evident tendency of his observations to provoke party animosity. "Seventy Six" may rest assured that we never shall contribute our agency, directly or indirectly, to the encouragement of sectional antipathies and *jalousies de corps* such as his remarks are calculated to inflame:—they never can conduce to beneficial effects and must necessarily be productive of the most unpleasant consequences.

According to the statement delivered yesterday by the Commissary of the suburb St.-Mary, the number of patients in the different hospitals of his ward is as follows:

Marine hospital under the direction of Dr. McFarlane	28 *men*,	3 *wom.*
Dr. Rice's	9	3
Dr. Camel's	3	1 *child*
	40	7

By the Western mail, we have received from Nashville, papers to the 27th, from Lexington to the 22d, and from Alabama to the 30th ult. They are entirely barren of local intelligence.

Mr. TORNEL, late Minister from Mexico has made to the University of Maryland a donation of the French Encyclopædia, in three hundred and fifty volumes, folio.

Señor PEDRAZA, late President of the United States of Mexico, arrived at Washington, on the 18th ult., and took lodgings at Gadsby's.

The Newbern N. C. Gazette says, that steam boat navigation is about to be carried on between Baltimore and Charleston.

A brig of 200 tons was launched at Baltimore on the 20th, for the N. Orleans line.

A young man whose connections in New York are of the first respectability, was detected on the 19th, in an attempt to obtain money from the Bank of America, by means of a forged check. A large amount of bank notes was found in his pocket book, which he had no doubt obtained from some other Bank by a similar expedient.

THE CHEROKEES. *(Continued.)*

The repeated efforts of Georgia the untiring attempts and unceasing vexations of the Government to compel the Cherokees to abandon the soil they have inhabited from time immemorial, having proved ineffectual, they have not only undertaken of late to subject them to the jurisdiction of their own tribunals but to deprive them of their possessions. The most unbridled rage for conquest, the right of plunder which some nations have arrogated to themselves to the prejudice of each other has not unfrequently authorized the two first tyrannical measures to which the Georgians have been impelled by their refined barbarity: but does the history of the remotest epochs of antiquity afford one solitary instance of a whole conquered nation being dispossessed by a victorious foe? Above all be it not forgotten that the State of Georgia having as yet obtained but an imaginary triumph has already intimated, to the oppressed Indians, the command to sever the ties of home, for sake their household Gods, their friends, their relatives and their fortunes, to seek a refuge in the inhospitable bosom of the wilderness. Such a course of conduct is the very height of ridicule and inhumanity.

The Cherokees, however, though induced to keep within the bounds of moderation, as much by the principles of their Government as by the paucity of their numbers have not been deficient in energy:—they have not yield an uncontested victory; they have evinced the most ennobling and praiseworthy fortitude:—they have appealed from the cupidity of Georgia struggling to usurp the lands which they have inherited from their ancestors and which have been guarantied to them by treaty:—they have maintained, that having always been an independent nation they had been at liberty to adopt a constitution of their own and that they owed obedience, only to those laws which they had enacted and to the Chief whom they had elected. This suit has just been finally decided by the Supreme Court of the U. States to whom it had been referred by the Cherokees. This tribunal whose exalted reputation of impartiality had naturally excited the hope of obtaining redress, have rendered a decree which history may perhaps denounce with severity. This decree, a kind of *mezzo termine*, meeting almost entirely with the views of Georgia, declares that as the Cherokees cannot be considered as a foreign nation, the court acknowledges its incompetence to pronounce on their difficulties with the State of Georgia;—but that their titles to the lands which they possess, are in its opinions, incontestable, and that it will readily confirm their validity if appealed to in a case of contestation.

It would require indeed no uncommon cogency & subtility of reasoning to overturn the arguments connected with this decree and prove that the motives which have induced the Supreme Court to recognise the validity of the Cherokee's titles to the land which they enjoy should also have led it to the inevitable deduction that they were to be considered as a foreign nation; since these motives result from the treaties concluded with the U. States, and that these treaties have been made by one power with another and *not* by a government with its subjects. But that is no longer the question: all hope has vanished, the irrevocable decree has been pronounced, and the Cherokees shall shortly, if they do not already feel its lamentable consequences. The first and most important of these is that which, while it proclaims the triumph of Georgia, leaves the contestation to that State and the Cherokees, and subjects the latter to the jurisdiction of foreign tribunals before which their most infuriate and inexorable enemies shall be found presiding as their judges. Such is the deplorable situation to which these wretched aborigines have been reduced by the derisory judgement of the Supreme Court. None but the most obdurately unfeeling can be insensible by their ennobling and heroic resignation:

"The Cherokees (says a writer of that nation) are for peace; they have been in amity with the U. States for the last forty years; they have been her faithful allies in time of war; they have buried the hatchet long since, and given their word that the blood of the white man shall not stain their hands. Why should they now fly to rash and unavailable measures, to vindicate their injured rights? They will not, (at least we think they will not,) and such in our advice. It is more blessed to suffer than to be the oppressors.—It is more blessed to lose than to gain by unrighteous means. If the white man *must* oppress us—If he must have the land, and throw us pennyless upon the wide world, and of our cries and expostulations will avail nothing at the door of those who have promised to be our guardians and protectors, *let it be so*. We are in the path of duty, and the Judge of all the earth will vindicate our cause in his own way, and in his own *good time*."

The editor of the Indian journal seems to forbode the approaching end of his country's political existence, and we reecho his prediction with unfeigned regret: the government of New Echota no longer enjoying independence might indeed be said to have ceased virtually to exist. Such are the results of the Federal Government's apathy and of a constrained interpretation of the letter of the constitution. Can it be hoped that the revolting treatment, and the despotic and unexampled acts of the people of Georgia will rouse the executive of the U. States from its lethargic indifference? We now wish to direct the attention of every just and impartial man to these atrocious deeds.

Discours of Colonel Tornel, Mexican Minister, to the President of the United States, on his taking leave.

—The Vice President of Mexico charges me, in taking my leave, to assure you anew, of the sentiments of amity and benevolence that, on a former occasion, I have had the happiness to express to you, in my reception as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

In the period, although a short one, of my residence in the United States, the re-establishment of that harmony and good understanding has been accomplished which always ought to have existed, between the two first republics of the world.

I acknowledge myself a witness Sir, of your endeavours, upon all occasions, that justice should be done to the high and magnanimous policy of a people, who have heroically achieved their independence, and have been moderate and circumspect in their ulterior career of an untarnished fame and glory.

I will never forget the marks of kidness with which the Government of the United States have honoured me, and when I return to my country, I will, no less than I do now, express my sincere gratitude, and the just sentiment of admiration for the patriotism of the people and the pure triumph of liberty over despotism, anarchy and disorder, in this gifted portion of the world.

It only remains for me, Sir, to beg leave to add the protestations of the gratitude and high respect with which you have inspired me.

The Fayetteville Journal (extra) of the 10th. says:—Each day brings with it new evidence of the active exertions of our benevolent countrymen to relieve the distresses of our community, meetings have been holden in most of our sister towns where our tale of sorrow has been told, and prompt and efficient aid has been afforded us. We have already received much kindness as a community; we have had frequent evidence of disinterested friendship ourselves; in returning our thanks we do but half express the emotions of our hearts—a more particular notice will hereafter be taken of those communities to whose goodness we are so largely indebted.

[From the Baltimore American.]

James River.—We perceive that a meeting has been held of the citizens of Richmond, at which Chief Justice Marshall, from a Committee of thirteen, presented a Report respecting the importance of improving the navigation of this river, which it stated to be the natural channel of exportation for a large portion of country both east of the Blue Ridge, and between those mountains and the Alleghany. It likewise offers, it is stated, one of the most convenient links of connexion between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Its advantages would be greatly extended by roads from the interior terminating on its banks. Various resolutions were passed at the meeting, the most important one of which is that which proposes a subscription in Richmond and its vicinity in aid of any fund appropriated to the employment of an engineer by the Legislature, which has recently discovered a disposition to resume the improvement of the James.

That river, as a channel for transportation between the East and the West, would, like the projected canals and roads having the same object, serve, if once effectually improved, as a sort of main duct into which many lesser ones, intersecting it from the valleys of the mountain region, would pour their contributions of trade. Whichever of the great lines of transportation shall be found the most efficacious in bringing to the Atlantic the wealth of the Ohio region, will necessarily create in the intermediate distance numerous lateral roads, which diverging into the fertile valleys on each side, will collect their products, and bring them into this main channel, and finally into the depot at its eastern extremity. This great line of transportation the people of Baltimore are endeavoring, (with what successs time will shew,) to create in their Rail-Road to the West; and they aim at making Baltimore that great depot above mentioned, and, we hope, the chief distributing point for the products of the West to the whole Atlantic portion of the Union.

BALTIMORE.—The Baltimoreans are about to establish regular lines of packets, to sail between that port and Liverpool, Havre, London, New-Orleans, and other ports. These steps will undoubtedly add much to the foreign commerce of Baltimore—a city destined, we believe, to rise at length to an equality with New-York. Let the Rail Road connect Baltimore with the great Mississippi Valley, and the day for the accomplishment of our prediction will be near.

(Cincin. Amer.)

From the St. Louis Times of June 11.

The Indians.—From a passenger, who arrived here in the Steam-Boat Winebago, from Galena, we learn that the disturbances with the Indians at Rock Island, are likely to prove of a more serious nature than was at first anticipated. The Indians are headed by a Chief, called the 'Black Hawk,' who, in a conference with Gen. Gaines, expressed a determination to remain and dispute the occupation of the ground at all hazards. Gen. Gaines, though abundantly able to chastise the Indians with his present force, very wisely prefers, if possible, to overawe them without bloodshed, and has therefore called upon the Governor of Illinois for a reinforcement of 700 of Illinois militia. Gentlemen arriving from the scene of disturbances, speak in very strong terms of the hostile disposition evinced by the Indians, and report that the settlers are abandoning the country in various directions, through fear of them.

Since writing the above we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer attached to the expedition, to a friend in this city.

ENCAMPEMENT AT ROCK-ISLAND,
Sunday, June 8th, 1831.

"We yesterday held a talk with the Indians, and from their determination not to leave the white settlements, and from their number, we shall have pretty serious work, that is, we shall have no play; they came into the council house yesterday with their spears, hatchets, and bows strung, and I have no doubt, from the extreme agitation of the interpreter, that there was more danger than most were aware of, as our troops were near a quarter of a mile off, and there were about ten for one of us."

THE ELECTIONS.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Generally, the returns of the week have been favourable to the reformers, and although the majority which Ministers are said to calculate upon, no less, say the prints in their interest, than 130, will not, we are pretty certain, be realized, yet a large majority in favor of the bill, at least in its substantial provisions, has no doubt been secured. The more violent London newspapers, on the side of reform, are anxious to contradict the report, that the 10*l* qualification of the bill is regarded by Ministers as open to amendment; some of them pretend authority for saying Ministers do not intend to propose any alteration in the details. Both these statements, however, may stand together. The bill, no doubt, be brought forward precisely as amendment and it is not likely that they will propose any alterations of [illegible] so that part of the statement may be admitted.—But it may be equally true, that though they will not themselves suggest the raising of the qualification of those householders admitted to the privilege of voting, that they will not resist such an amendment if it is found to originate with any considerable number of the new members who have been returned upon reform principles. It is indeed, probable that but few of those members who have been returned to Parliament as supporters of the bill mainly, are pledged to their constituents, that they will take it entirely in its present form. And even if they felt more strongly than it is presumed they do, that it is desirable to carry the 10*l* qualification, yet they will not feel that there is so great a difference between 10*l* and 15*l*, as to decline the prospect of carrying it with the majority of perhaps 100 more, were the latter standard adopted. Any approach to unanimity in Parliament on this momentous subject, in this period of excitement, would be so important and salutary in its influence, that a prudent Administration will not lightly throw away that advantage and we think it not impossible that many who opposed the bill in the last Parliament, would vote for it if so altered.

Such members at least, as have not too far committed themselves, by their speeches, are certainly very much at liberty, and that honourably, to look at the new circumstances in which they are placed. Before the dissolution of Parliament, it was, at least, a doubtful matter, whether the clamour in favor of reform was not the result of the activity of a few, operating upon the passions and hopes of the populace. The elections, especially those in the counties, we must confess, have cleared up that doubt in a manner which leaves it now unquestionable, that a reform in Parliament, such as that which the bill substantially proposes, is demanded not by the rich merely, but by the people in a sober and legitimate construction of that term. There are many well informed persons opposed to the bill but the majority of the same class, it is now proved beyond doubt are for it; and the only question for a pratical statesman now is, how he may render that which is inevitable and which he may view as surrounded with dangers, as safe in its application as possible. It by some modifications such members of the House of Commons are in part met, the bill will pass much influenced & hopeful auspices; and as this state of parties is so obvious; we think that the report of the amount of calification, being still considered by Minister as open for amicable discussions is not so destitute of probability as some of the London prints have stated. As to the Lords, we doubt not but that they will pass bill as it goes up to them from the Commons. To suppose the contrary, after the declaration made of the opinion of the country, would be frightful, and even if a small majority should be found disposed to try so bold an experiment the creation of a bank new peers would easily turn the scale.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,
At the Exchange.

Yesterday.....at 11 o'cl. 87—at 2 P. M. 90
To-day.....at 11 o'cl. 89—at 2 P. M. 90

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh Flour being this day $4 25 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week (which commences on Monday) 59 ounces of bread for a *bit*. july 9.

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. Frédéric Muh 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

R. J. Clark vs. Pegagie Dauphin, f. m. c.

BY virtue of writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. Chles. Maurian, presiding judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday the 9th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee-House corner of St. Louis & Chartres street, a mulatresse slave named Patsey, seized in the above suit.
july 9 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

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 quatity, at a moderate price. His dwelling is in Bourbon street, No. 315, between Ursuline and St. Philip streets.
june 30 POITTEVIEN.

POSTSCRIPT.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL

We have received New-York papers to the 23d only, (the bag of the 24th having been found probably too heavy). The Charleston dates are up to the 30th; we have extracted from those papers an interesting article concerning the destruction of the brig *Seraphin*, of New-Orleans. By an arrival at Portsmouth, London dates of one day later have been received: some extracts will be found below.

CHARLESTON, June 29.

Destruction of the brig Seraphin, of Baltimore, by the Batteries at Porto Bello.—We learn from Captain AVEILHE, of the brig *Marion*, arrived here yesterday, from Kingston, (Jam.) that while at that port, the schr. *Phantom*, Captain ETCHEBERGER, arrived there from Porto Bello, having on board, as passengers, Capt. BOSSIERE and crew, of the brig *Seraphin*, of Baltimore, which vessel had been destroyed by the batteries at Porto Bello. The following statement, from memory, is furnished by Capt. AVEILHE, as an extract from the log book of the schr. *Phantom*, which vessel was lying near the battery during the attack, and was to have been published in the Kingston papers the day [illegible] sailed, but for the want of room was [illegible] or about the 20th May, the *Seraphin* [illegible] at Porto Bello, and came to off [illegible] ustral, when Captain BOSSIERE [illegible] to the Fort. A short time after[illegible] seen from the *Phantom* flying [illegible] boat, with the Spaniards in pursuit; [illegible] finally reached his boat and got safe on board his vessel. He immediately hove up his anchor and made sail; the wind being ahead, he was compelled to beat. As soon as he was under way the batteries commenced firing; they soon disabled the brig, wounded his mate and several of his men. He then came to again, and sent his boat ashore to enquire the reason of his being fired into, but the boat, crew and second mate, under whose command she was, were made prisoners on their landing—the fort continued firing with no colors up, while the *Seraphin*, had her ensign flying.

Capt. *Etchberger*, who witnessed the whole transaction, went ashore to the commander of the battery and begged him to cease his fire; his answer was, when Capt. *Bossiere* came ashore himself, he would countermand the order; he however ceased firing for a time. He then wrote a note to Capt. *Bossiere* to that effect, and sent it by Capt. E's. boat, as Capt. *Bossiere* would not allow any of the barges to board him, there being several attempting to do so, which he kept off with his long pivot gun and small arms. His answer to the commander was, that it was impossible for him to leave his vessel with a few wounded men, and she lying in a dangerous part of the harbor. As soon as he received the answer, the fire was resumed. Capt. B. finding the brig very much injured and leaking badly, to prevent her sinking slipt his cable and run her ashore on the rocks. He then went ashore and was made prisoner. The *Phantom*, bound to St. Elas on a trading voyage, being ready for sea, the mate and crew of the *Seraphin* were allowed to proceed in her. While the P. was at St. Elas, Capt. *Bossiere*, who had made his escape from the authorities at Porto Bello, joined her, and arrived at Kingston as above stated.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at Portsmouth has brought to the Boston Editors their files of London papers to to the 18th inclusive. The Boston Daily Advertiser contains some items of additional intelligence.

Parliamentary Election.—The result of the elections, as far as it was known in London on the 18th May, was as follows:

Whole number of members returned 56[illegible], of whom 347 are in favour of reform and 219 against it. A comparison of the members now returned with the members of the last Parliament from the same places, shows a gain of 182 in favour of reform and of 42 against it, making the net gain in favour of reform 149. In this estimate the return of a member on one side, in place of a member of the last parliament who was on the other side, is called a gain of two. The following table will show the number of changes in each of the classes of members, and the number for and against reform of each class, now returned.

	For.	*against.*	*gain.*	*loss.*
English counties,	70	6	58	00
English cities,	43	9	12	2
Boroughs Schedule A	28	76	12	11
Do. do. B	29	55	12	18
Do. not included in either Schedule,	126	46	76	6
Irish members,	42	17	8	2
Welch counties,	5	6	2	0
Scotch,	4	6	2	0
	347	219	182	42

Sixteen members were yet to be returned for England and 41 for Ireland. In Northamptonshire a contest was still going on. Lords Althorpe and Milton were the leading candidates.

The Morning Herald of the 18th, says:—We understand that about 20,000 firelocks have been recently shipped for Holland and Austria. They are entered by permission of the Customs, as wrought iron, the barrels being piqued in one case, and the locks in other. The Birmingham gun makers are taking a very foolish advantage of the great demand for arms. Instead of saving something for a rainy day, they refuse to work more than four days a week."

"A good deal of apprehension exists, "says the same paper," as to the fate of Poland. We understand that the Russians are marching down upon the frontiers in immense numbers. If Sarmatia again to fall "unwept without a crime!" That she may fall is possible—but she will not fall unwept. We do not, however, despair of Poland. She has unequivocally declared for independence; and we have great faith in the sentiment—"for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it."

The Stock Market was a good deal agitated on the 17th, by unfounded rumors respecting the health of the King, and reports of "an extensive insurrection in Ireland." If the Age is to be believed, however, the story of Ireland is not very wide of the truth. That paper of the 17th says:

"*It is a fact as notarious as the sun at noonday*, that all the western and south-western districts of the Sister Kingdom have been in open insurrection for the last two months—all law has been violated—public security, and personal safety alike outraged—property of every description laid waste and destroyed—the authorities laughed to scorn, and openly derided, defied, resisted, aye and defeated—the military and the police have been put to death like dogs in the highways—the rebellion has stalked uncontrolled through the land.

COMMERCIAL.

From New Orleans Price Current of this day.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 1st. instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 689 bales, lake Pontchartrain 30; together 719. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 9691, Havre 2174, Hamburg 150, N. York 1554, Boston 267, Philadelphia 329, Baltimore 154; together 14,319—making a reduction in stock of 13,600, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 7th instant, a stock of 27,826 bales. The sales of the week have been quite extensive, particularly so when the lateness of the season is taken into consideration; about 7000 bales of North Alabama and Tennessee have been sold, as usual, at round or averaged prices, but which agree with our quotations, from 6 to 8½ and some at 8¼ cents—for that denominated *choice* we are unable to give any positive quotation, there being little or none in market, or any we have not heard of a sale over 8¼ cents, that being our highest quotation for these descriptions. In the Cotton of Louisiana and Mississippi there has not been much done, though the demand is fair—the small quantity in market, limits our information to sales of about 50 bales *choice* at the former rate of 10 cents; occasional small sales of every quality take place from time to time, and agree generally with the rates quoted for some time past.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.—We continue to quote as last week; transactions are quite limited, and the stock is gradually wearing off with the season.—Cleared this week, for New York, Sugar 588 hhds. 3 bbls. Molasses 114 hhds. 71 bbls.; Philadelphia 50 hhds. 3 bbls. sugar, and for Baltimore 275 hhds. sugar—together 913 hhds. 6 bbls. Sugar, 114 hhds. 71 bbls. Molasses.

TOBACCO.—There has been little or nothing done in the market this week; we continue to quote from the sales of last week, which are yet the prices asked. Cleared, for Liverpool 367 hhds., Hamburg 250, New-York 308, Boston 150, Philadelphia 56; together 1131 hhds.—leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 7th inst., a stock of 4,655 hhds.

FLOUR.—A reduction in price has been submitted to, and we now quote $4 per bbl. and dull. Arrived this week 1316 barrels.

PORK.—Nothing new has transpired since our last remarks; *Mess* and *Prime* are in very good-demand at the rates quoted; *Cargo* is not brisk. Arrived this week 1723 barrels.

WHISKEY.—The price has been reduced, last sales were at 34 a 35 cents from first hands—the demand is regular, though not so brisk as it was last week. Arrived this week 1993 barrels.

LARD is scarce, and the arrivals do not make up for the reduction in stock occasioned by export and home consumption. We continue to quote at 10 cents.

LEAD, *Pig.*—The last arrivals have brought into market 5591 pigs; the price remains the same as last quoted, but there does not appear to be any extraodinary demand at that price. We quote $4 per 100 lbs.—last sales.

COFFEE.—There is no change in price to notice—there is the usual supply on hand and the demand moderate.

RICE.—We quote at $2 8½ per 100 lbs., former sales—but are informed that it is becoming more scarce than for some time past.

SALT.—We quote sales of 1000 sacks Liverpool fine at $1 56¼ per sack, and 2500 bushels Turks Island at 65 cents per Custom-House measured bushel of 73 a 75 lbs., this description is in very good demand and scarce.

SALPETRE is scarce, and by the small quantity commands more than our quotations. It is in good demand at 10½ a 11 cents.

HAY has improved within a few days—last sales on the Levee by the lot of 50 bales, $1 per 100 lbs.

LIME, *Thomaston.*—The last sales by the cargo were at $2 25 per bbl.—the demand continues fair.

FREIGHTS have declined generally—for Liverpool in particular, they are dull; for France they are the same as usual, demand quite limited—Coastwise the rates have all been reduced, though all find employment.

MATANZAS, June 18.

"We have nothing material to notice since our last. Coffee has advanced, and will now command $9—so small is the quantity now remaining, that little is said of the article: the prospect of the next crop is rather favorable than otherwise. There is a good deal doing in Sugar, and shipments are very active. The exports this month will probably reach 30,000 boxes: prices have advanced materially, and good qualities are taken with avidity, at 5½ a 9¼ rials, Molasses is getting scarce, and commands 23 rials per leg. Rice, there is a tolerable supply and may be quoted at 9 rials. Lard 13½: Flour has declined to $11. Exchange on London 12 to 12½; United States 1 a 1½—both dull."

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED TO-DAY.

Ship Orwell, McPherson, Liverpool. J Hagan & co.
Ship Meridian, Adams, Liverpool, R Adams & co
Brig Union, Johnson, Boston, master
Brig Cognac Packet, Windy, Liverpool. J Hagan & co.
Brig Progress, Howes, Havre, T Nicolet & co.
Brig Remittance, Liscomb, New-York. L H Gale

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Steamer Vermillion, Delahoussaye, Plaquemine, with 30 bales cotton to Toledano & Gaillard—12 passengers.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Carroll, Pierce, Liverpool. J W Zacharie & co.
Ship Hibernia, Kemp, Liverpool. Gordon, Forstall & co.
Brig Sabra, Winslow, Boston. Stetson & Avery.
Schr. Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, Master.

CLEARED ON THURSDAY.

Brig Pulaski, Healy, Boston. L H Gale.
Brig Henry Eckford, Weaver, St. Thomas, J W Zacharie & co.
Schr. Cohowba, Lewis, Mobile, Master.
Schr. Susan, Mason, Charleston. W W Caldwell.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Towboat Post-Boy, Herriman, from the Passes; having towed to sea ships Gardiner and Cassander and schrs. Joseph and Ramona—brought up from sea brig Chalcedony, and to the English Turn ship Homer Williams, from Boston—at 12, 30, p. m. the Homer was discovered to be on fire in her hold; every exertion was made by all hands to prevent its breaking out, by battening down the hatches and excluding the air in every possible way; the ship being loaded with lime, water was deemed useless—cast off the brig, and run the ship on shore on the Brick-yard flat below the Turn, and commenced saving sails, rigging, cabin furniture, &c.—finding the flames increase rapidly and breaking out through the decks, opened the hatches and commenced heaving in water, but to no purpose, the flames bursting out of all three hatchways, and the steamboat in eminent danger of taking fire, cut the lasts and abandoned her: in a few moments she was in a complete blaze, fore and aft. Captain Williams remained below to look after the wreck—crew and passengers came up in the boat; the mizen-mast had burned off and fallen before the Post-Boy left.

Towboat Grampus, Wales, from the Passes; towed to sea brigs Mary and Asia, and schr. George; bro't up ships Tennessee and Ohio.—Ship Ohio, Eldridge, New-York, (June 14) to S P Morgan & co; J H Field & co; cargo to S P Morgan & co; cargo to S P Morgan & co; J H Field & co; W & J Montgomery; Thomson & Grant; J Le Carpentier; C D Jordon; J & L Brewster; J Colles; F Pascal.

Packet ship Tennessee, Ogden, New-York, (June 15th) to Wilbor & Hazard; cargo to B F West, H R Lee; & co; W Smith; Stetson & Avery; Carriere & Bordizat; J Colles; M Jambu; H H Jones & co; P S Newtov; B Levy; G Brusle; E Johns & co; F Gillet & co; Hayes & Durell; Kennedy & Duchamp; F Pascal; J Hagan & co; Peuch & Bein; and others.

Brig Chalcedony, Nickerson, fin New-York in ballast.

Steamer Telegraph, Vance, Cincinnati; 9 pieces steam engine, 18 boxes, Yorke, Macalester & co; 1 trunk J B Hyde; 1 box books G Asbridge; 15 bbls oil; 20 do. whiskey, 38 no flax seed M F Maher; 485 do flour Whital, Jaudon & co; 124 tons steam engine and sugar mills to Byrne, Ryon & co.

Steamer Phœnix, Taylor, St. Louis, with lead, furs, copper, tobacco, butter, &c. to J G Stevenson; J Mager; M F Maher, Whitall, Jaudon & co co; Hayes & Durell; C D Jordan; Tracy & Miller and owners on board.

Steamer Oregon, Newman, St. Louis, with lead, butter, beeswax, tobacco, pork, hemp, lard &c. to capt. Newman, Hayes & Durell; Tracy & Miller; J G Stevenson; n H Graham; J Ogilvie; M F Maher; J Marsh; Reynolds, Byrne & co.—7 passengers.

ARRIVED ON THURSDAY.

Schr. Maltes, Panido, Ca[illegible] mon Rasique; cargo, logw[illegible]

Schr. Veracruzana, Co[illegible] [illegible]tarias, with $5400 specie, to Li[illegible] Brothers.

Brig Sarah, Rollins, from Baltimore, with 22 bales domestics, 8 boxes linens, to Harrison, Brown & co; 2 casks madder J L Bogart; sundries to James W Breedlove; Stetson & Avery; Byrne, Ryon & co; 20,000 bricks C J Henshaw.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Boston, brig Nun, Timmins.

In the Clyde, the Phenix, Roderick, New-Orleans, no date given.

Sailed from New-York for this port, ship Florida, Pratt.

A brig supposed from New-Orleans, was below Baltimore on the 24th ult.

Brig Mechanic, Duling, was to sail from Philadelphia for this port, on the 25th.

SALES AT AUCTION.

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 Villonet, 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 Villonet,

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 61 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 JOS. LE CARPENTIER & Co.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, in front of the auction store, without reserve, to close consignments, 3 packages of Faint wire assorted, 9 crates earthenware, do. 4 do. cut-glassware do. 6 do. flowered do. do. 3 do. plain do. do. july 7

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Saturday the 6th of August next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee House, by order of the Court of Probates in and for the Parish, the following property belonging to the succession of the late Pierrette Richard.

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the faubourg St. Mary, measuring 30 feet front on Magazine street (between Josephine and St. Joseph) and 100 feet in depth, together with the buildings thereon.

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

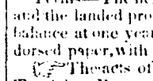
The act of sale to be passed before G. de Armas, esquire, notary public. july 5

FOR CINCINNATI and all intermediate places.

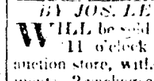
The superior fast sailing low pressure steam boat **CINCINNATIAN**, W. [illegible] master, will leave immediate despatch. For freight or passage having a splendid upper cabin, apply on board or to
june 30 STETSON & AVERY.

WANTED—A vessel from 40 to 500 barrels burden, having any of these, will meet with immediate despatch. Apply to VICTOR ROUMAGE.
June 25 Rampart st.

FOR MATANZAS (via New River.)

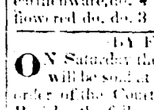


The fine fast sailing schooner **SURPRISE**, [illegible] master. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, opposite Bloomsters, or to
june 22 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.



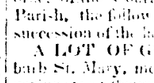
WANTED,—for a French port a good vessel to carry about 1000 bales cotton, to which immediate despatch will be given, apply to
june 14 THEODORE NICOLET & co.

FOR HAVRE.



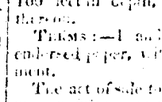
The brig **MEXICO**, capt. Sturr, will depart in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to
july 7 H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



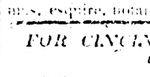
A first class Brig, burthen about 200 tons, ready to receive cargo for any coastwise port. Apply to
july 7 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
FOR MOBILE OR PENSACOLA.
(By the River.)



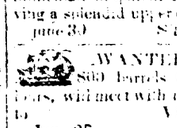
The sloop **LAFAYETTE**, A. Riddarhyerna master, will sail on Saturday 9th July. Apply to E Baran & Co. at the Basin. july 7.

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.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.



Runaway from the subscriber's, a negro named BILLY, 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.

JUST received, by E. JOHNS & Co. No. 113 Chartres street, a few Ledgers and Journals, for the use of banks, of a very superior quality. Also, 50 reams superfine Bath letter Paper—a very superior article. In addition to which they keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Blank Books of all kinds; Cap and Letter Paper, and stationary of every description, sold on the most liberal terms. july 2.

EXCHANGE on New-York for sale by
july 1 PERRET & CARBONNET.