

The unequalled state of the continent of Europe has given rise to several most improbable reports; among some of these "impossible tales" we must notice a rumor which was circulated on Saturday last, purporting a pretended revolution in London. The why and the when we have not been able to ascertain. If such an event have taken place, the most plausible cause to which we can ascribe it, must have grown out of the Reform Bill and the probable opposition of the aristocracy. We shall, *jusqu'à nouvel ordre*, rank this piece of information with the Harvina manufactured news, which, a few weeks ago, threw a French army into Italy.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New Triumph of the Poles!

Ship *Olympia*, Capt. HAMMOND, sailed from Havre April 20th, brings Paris dates of the 10th and Havre of the 20th. France has lazily entrenched herself behind the *Statu quo*. The tone of the liberal journals is daily increasing in violence, unparalleled even in the days of the Xth Charles. *Le National* of the 17th inveighs with bitter acrimony against the criminal indifference of the ministry. It unmasks its subtleties and procrastinations in language at once fearless and energetic.

The *Journal des deux Siciles* of the 21st of March (an official paper) asserts in most unequivocal terms, that Mr St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador Extraordinary, has informed the Pope, that his lord and master, Louis Philippe, had sent him near His Holiness to inform him of his Majesty's full concurrence in the occupation of the estates of the Church by the Austrians, and his resolution of maintaining the integrity of his territory.

The official Journal subjoins, on the authority of a letter dated Rome, March 22d, that the Pope had called a congregation of cardinals, and exhibited a protocol, dated Paris March 11th, by which France and Austria, supported by the concurrence of Russia, guaranteed to the holy see the integrity of its possessions and maintenance of its authority. *Euge!*

The patriots of central Italy are already immersed in the subterraneous dungeons, which formerly rang with the shrieks of the tortured victims of the inquisition. They have been divided into categories in the ratio of the zeal and activity, which they brought in the defense of their country's liberties. They are kept under the most rigorous state of secrecy and concealment, with the exception of Gen. Zuccoli, together with three others, who are Austrian subjects; the residue are to be sent to trial to their respective provinces. The Duke of Modena has already despatched an agent to claim his twenty-seven victims, who will soon, no doubt, be offered up as a holocaust on the altar of freedom. Oh! for the tenacity of Petrecca and Felicella, and the indomitable spirit of Foscolo to rouse up the children of the "Nobis de natione" and peat in their car the tragic name of Italia! Italia!

A gentleman, lately from Edinburgh, says the *National* gives it as a positive fact, that the king of France, Charles the X., wishing to enjoy the pleasures of *venation*, as Bradwardine would have called the pastime of hunting, trespassed upon an enclosed estate, in the neighbourhood of Holyrood. The game-keeper arrested him without any ceremony, and interrupted the sports of the hunter-king, who had already brought down three pheasants. John Bull is rather ticklish of his privileges, and will not yield up the most insignificant among them, even though it were to an ex-king.

To the politeness of a commercial house of this city, we are indebted for the following extract:

(From a private letter, dated Havre April 20th 1831.)

There is a renovation of confidence for the future; a confidence inspired by the attitude of government, which seems to persist in its resolutions of quelling mutinies at home, of preserving peace abroad by all the means compatible with national honour. To-day the king has closed the session of the Chambers after which we shall come to the July Elections, a struggle to be decided in the present circumstances, but which we hope, will be safely got through.

The sales of cotton to be continued this morning, enhance the value of ordinary, good and fair 2 centimes.

From the Warsaw Gazette d'Etat, April 6th.

General Skrynecki has forwarded a dispatch, dated Head-quarters, Sennica, April 4th. On that day, the piquets were at Bonnec, beyond Katuzyn, and had advanced, in the direction of the South, as far as Stoczek, Masiow and Ganicz. From this position, detachments were sent out which brought in prisoners taken from the rear of Field-Marshal Diebitsch's columns.

These columns had taken up their march in the direction of the Wierzch, and the van-guard is already, without doubt, beyond that river. At the hour of writing this dispatch, the Poles had captured Prince Schuckowski, adjutant to the General of the same name, a captain of cavalry, several officers, and several hundred privates from sundry Russian regiments; we have also taken 200 horses, some hundred stands of arms and artillery carriages.

The day before yesterday, the first squadrons of hussars Chasseurs of the 2d supported by the 2d squadron of the 2d of Uhlans, headed by Major Lonskiow, attacked at Gorzow the rear-guard of the field-marshall, commanded by Col. Real. General Uninski has thrown a bridge across the Narew, and passed over to the left bank of that river; his cavalry has made a considerable number of prisoners on the Russian guard. Between the Bug and Narew, Capt. Zalewski has already made incursions against the imperial guard and carried off many prisoners.

The results of the victory says the Warsaw Gazette, on the authority of a letter, dated Warsaw April 4th P.M., would have been much more important, had the courage of the Poles been less impetuous. They rushed at the bayonet's point, on the enemy, who retreated in disorder, and attempted until about dusk, to maintain his position at Dembe. The enemy's camp was advantageously pitched, and the barracks stored with plunder; a considerable quantity of brandy was also taken, and copiously distributed among the soldiery before the engagement.

The 95th, composed of veterans, were to a man enveloped and made prisoners. The regiment of the children of Warsaw received, on that memorable day, its military baptism; the French Colonial Guards, unable to address them in the polish language, was satisfied with accompanying their daring. The number of prisoners taken, hospitals calculated to contain 10,000 wounded are being prepared: a decisive battle is expected.

We learn from a private letter dated, Berlin April 9th the following intelligence:

A report is in circulation that a new and signal victory had been achieved by general Skrynecki over the main body of the Russian army, on the 5th of April. By the accounts received the enemy should have lost 25,000 men killed wounded and prisoners, with the greater part of his artillery; baggage &c. Diebitsch had nearly fallen in the power of the victors; but owing to the superior fleetness of their steel.

(Private Correspondence of the Journal du Havre of the 20th.)

PARIS, April 19th—Express.

The Poles have achieved a new victory. The centre of the Russian army has been overwhelmed on the 5th of April, and almost totally destroyed. It is asserted that 25,000 men have been killed, wounded or taken.

This glorious news, which is official, has produced the liveliest sensations of pleasure among the population of our capital. And as it is very natural that public credit should be affected by such a news, the minimum of the public loan of 120 millions, which had been rated at \$82 francs, and was to have been adjudged this day, has been raised to \$4 francs. This circumstance induced a failure of the loan, one company only having come forward with an offer of \$82 fr. 10 centimes, evidently resting on the previous knowledge of the rate fixed upon by government.

HAVRE, April 20th.

The *Aviso* says: We learn, from an authentic source, that two Austrian divisions entered Rome on the 8th of April. If this fact, as every thing tends to prove it, be correct, what has become of the assurances given by the *Australien Observer*? What has become of the promises made to the minister and by him repeated from the rostrum? The Austrians, it was confidently asserted, were withdrawing; their columns had already taken up a retrograde march. To-day, we hear of their having entered Rome, when will this series of deception come to an end? Will not our confederates entice us at least to some return? The ministry have announced, to-day, the adherence of France to the protocol of the 20th of January, that is to say, that she yields in the case of Luxembourg, as she has done in every other circumstance. They are bent on seeing a Belgian question in an absolutely French question; the *Journal des Débats*, not two days ago, asserted, that our frontiers, our safety were the cardinal points on which the question turned; that France would not allow vain, empty hope; she allows every thing!

TURKEY.

The following Imperial Decree was issued in February:

"Grecs—Armenians—Armenian Catholics and Jews shall from henceforth, in common with the Turks and Mussulmen, be equal before the law. No Mussulmen, shall in future have any preference or enjoy any superior rights in consequence of being a Mussulman; nor, according to the opinion of the Sultan all form but one body, whatever may be the private creed of each of his subjects, which is a matter that only concerns the conscience of man, who cannot be called to account for his religion to any but to God. As to the Sultan, he will not, under any circumstances, consider what is the religion of the person who may present himself before it."

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following paragraph, which agrees with the current rumors of the day:

"We understand, from late letters received in Nashville, there are reasons to apprehend that Judge White will be presented, by the situation of his family, from accepting the appointment tendered to him by the President, of the 17th.

COMMERCIAL.

[By the Olympia at this Port.]

Extract of a letter dated

HAVRE, April 20, 1831.

Gentlemen: Since our advices of the 18th ult. we have experienced a withdrawl change in the general state of affairs, and our market has a better aspect for most articles.

COTTONS.—Cottons however, remain heavy and slow of sale in the expectation of an abundant crop. The sales here, since our advices of the 18th March, amount to 11,400 bbls. effected in the prices of 80 to 97 centimes, all paid. The arrivals since the same period are only 9000 bales, and our present stock is reduced to 35,000 bales, of which 30,400 of the United States against 43,000 bales of which 10,000 of the United States date of this last year. Still prices do not advance.

HAVRE MARKETS, Sales on the Havre Exchange, April 19th.

200 Louisiana cash f. c. 91

207 do 98

94 do 92

6 do 92

63 damaged at public sale for 80

50 Mobile 84

100 Tennessee 84

20 do 84

27 " 80

200 " 79

1063 HAVRE MARKET, Monday, April 18.

COTTON.—We have no material changes to notice in the state of our market. Holders have generally shown a readiness in selling at current prices. No arrivals last week. Sales were made of 2962 bales, as follows: 105 Louisiana from 80 to 100; 1739 Georgia short staple; Mobile and Tennessee, from 69 to 90 (the former quotation for Tennessee of it very inferior quality) 118 Peruvian bales from 89 to 96; and 50 Bahia at 82; for cash.

Stock 31 March, 33,341 b. whereof 28,376 U.S.

Ar. up to Apr. 16, 6,080 — 6,080

40,021 — 35,056

5,059 — 4,602

Stock on hand, 34,962 — 31,454

With the exception of unquoted

sides, or exceptions of unsold cotton, for the interior, not reported since the beginning of the month.

Last year, at this time, the stock on hand was 42,065 b. whereof 40,883 U.S.

PUBLIC SALES.—On the 10th May will be sold 33 bales Kentucky long Tobacco, crop of the year 1829, received from New Orleans pr. American ship *Calypso*.

HAVRE MARKET, April 15.

COTTONS.—We have had, on the whole,

a flat market for this article, since our last report; and although no material change has taken place in our rates, transactions have generally made a shade lower.

The sales of the last fortnight only comprise

2680 bales as follows: 1425 bales Louisiana at

80 to 95; 1905 B. 10 bales Mobile and Tennessee at 69 to 90 (the former price for very low

Peruvian) and 350 bales Peruvian at 90 to

105; all these prices fully paid.

The arrivals on the other hand, have been heavy, considering circumstances; they amount to 6500 B. U. States Cottons.

Stock 31 March, 33,341 b. of which 28,376 U.S.

Ar. up to 14 April 6,080 b. — 6,080

40,021 b. — 35,056

Sales up to 14 do 3636 b. — 3630

Stock up to do 3632 b. — 31,26

DRAWING.

OF the 9th class of Natchitoches Catholic Church Lottery.

30 — 10 — 20 — 25

June 6 J. FAGET, manager.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour & Meal.—The sales of Superfine

Flour the past week do not exceed 4500 barrels.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLEAU.

WILL be sold on Tuesdays June 7th at New

Orleans, Exchange, two young negro girls;

one named Harriet twenty years of age, and the

other Albany, about 16 years of age. Warrant

free from all vices and disease provided

against a sum of money.

TERMS.—One year's credit on approved endor-

sed paper and special mortgage until final pay-

ment. June 6

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday 7th of June, will be sold at 4 o'

clock, P. M. in Toulouse, between Char-

on and Levee, the contents of a gunsmith's shop,

consisting of tools, spare works, and old guns.

June 6

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday 7th inst., will be sold at 12 o'

clock, at his auction rooms,

12 Hogsheads Louisiana Sugar, of a fair

quality. June 6

WASHINGTON SUBURB.

Sale of Valuable Property.

BY HEWLET & RASPLILLER.

MONDAYS 6th of June, at 12 o'clock, will

be sold without reserve, at the Ex-

change,

One spacious Dicelling House, its de-

pendencies, and

216 Lots of Ground,

forming a part of the plantation lately occupied

as a residence by Wm. Nutt Esq.

The plan of the same will be deposited at the

Exchange, some time before the sale, and the pre-

views will be opened for the inspection of the

public,