

According to the Report made yesterday by the Commissary of the suburb St. Marys, the number of persons sick in the different Hospitals of this city, amounts to 252, to wit: At the Marine Hospital, 46 men and 2 women; at the Hibernian Society Hospital, 13 men, 1 woman and a child; at Dr. Rice's Hospital, 20 men; Charity Hospital, 159 men and 10 women.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The first sailing ship Herald, Captain Graham, came up yesterday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th July. To the astonishment of the Editor of the London Standard, the sea instantly becomes tremendous. I now perceive very well that the bay is not safe; but without the presence of a part of the fleet there can be no landing, and consequently no operations for the land forces. Our situation is exceedingly difficult. I have sent to Toulon for supplies of anchors and moorings.

The army is engaged with the enemy. I think the enemy will be attacked to-morrow in his positions in advance of the Emperor's Castle, which are strengthened with artillery. This attack will be followed by the investment of the Fort. These positions are defended by troops from the Turkish garrison of Algiers. The Commander-in-Chief has not yet sent me his despatches. I shall send them in as soon as they arrive, but I cannot delay dispatching a vessel immediately for supplies of moorings and anchors, which are most urgently wanted.

I furnish three ships' crews temporarily, composed each of eight companies, for the garrison of the entrenched camp. The navy makes unheard-of sacrifices beyond its strength, since the greater part of the vessels armed on duty furnish for garrison and working parties more than half their sailors. I appointed Commander Hugon to take the command of the crews in the garrison, and the Commander-in-Chief has given him that of the whole entrenched camp. This officer is consequently detached from the command of the convoy and flotilla.

I have charged Captain Orillier, senior captain in this fleet, who before held command of the second squadron in the absence of Rear-Admiral Rosamel, who commands the sea and division which is at sea, with the general management in unloading the transports.

Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces. (Signed) "DUPERRÉ."

Admiral Duperré to his excellency the Minister of Marine. (Signed) "Sidi-Ferruch, June 30."

I received yesterday by the telegraph of the army the following despatch: "We are masters of the positions which command the Emperor's Fort. We have taken 24 besieging pieces of artillery."

The officer of my staff detached to attend the Commander-in-Chief writes to me under date of this morning: "I confirm to you the news of yesterday; we begin the investment of the Emperor's Fort to-day. The Consul is at the outpost with a Turkish and French squadron (a protection, no doubt, in writing, from the Turkish and French commanders). They say that great disorder prevails within Algiers. We have no news of our prisoners."

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

LONDON, July 8.—(from the Courier).—We have received the Paris papers of Tuesday, but they do not contain the particulars of the battle of the 28th, which the telegraphic despatch of Admiral Duperré had prepared us to expect. There are, however, private letters in the papers of an affair on the 24th, in which a victory of a decided character is claimed for the French. The details of this affair are given very differently by the various correspondents, and it is impossible for us to form a correct idea of the real facts. It appears that the attack was made by the troops of the Dey, and that they fought with a courage that could hardly be looked for in men who had been beaten in every previous engagement. The loss of the French is variously stated, and, probably, in every account it is underrated, for we are not to expect unfavorable details in the French papers, even those of the liberal side; now as the expedition is no longer regarded as a ministerial manoeuvre, the success or failure of it was to determine their fate. Whatever may have been the resistance of the Algerines, and the obstacles to the progress of the French, it appears certain that the losses of the latter, in their different engagements, have not been sufficient to weaken materially, a force deemed more than sufficient for the conquest of Algiers. Supposing, even, that they have lost 4 or 5,000 men, they must be in sufficient number still, if the mere number will avail, for the overthrow of the Dey—and if, it be true, as stated, that the Arabs are well disposed towards the invaders, the chance of success is much increased. But we have some doubts of the correctness of this statement; the mere fact of the Arabs coming forward to sell provisions to the French, as stated in one letter, proves very little as to the existence of a friendly feeling, since we are informed in another communication, that the fondness for gold among the Arabs is so great as to induce them to lurk in the rear of the army, with great numbers, and in the hope of cutting off their rear communications, and committing their actions, thus securing a double

booty—rewards being given to the bearers of the heads of Frenchmen. At home all is tranquil—Ministers no longer reckon on a majority in the chamber, and changes in the cabinet, in a sense favorable to the views of the sticklers for the inviolability of the charter, but opposed to the desires of the Ultra-Liberals, are talked of in respectable circles, and the impression produced by the report on the stock exchange was favorable.

The five per cents. rose 106.30; the closing price, however, was 105.70, which was attributed to the non-confirmation of the report. The closing price of the three per cents. was 70.83. Election returns were received in Paris on Tuesday from 36 places—of these 19 were Ministerial, giving only a majority of two to place against the large majority of the Liberals in the former returns. Little doubt can now be entertained of the complexion of the new Chamber; but we confidently trust that moderation and good sense will govern the King and Deputies, and defeat the hopes of those who would wish to see France again exposed to the horrors of civil war. (From the Messager des Chambres of Tuesday.)

"One of our letters furnishes very circumstantial details respecting the negro who announced on the 21st that every thing was in a state of tumult in Algiers; that the Dey had taken himself to flight, &c. It is certain that the negro in question made such a report, for we learn that fact from a witness who was present; but the fellow's story has been falsified by the subsequent events. As the enemy, according to the official report, has attacked us with order and spirit since the 24th, and as they fought in the approaches to the place on the 28th, we must conclude that the Dey's authority has continued in force."

The following intelligence from Toulon is of the 29th ult:—"Several transports, which arrived here yesterday, bring news, of which the following is the substance:—On the 25th, the day after the action with the enemy, our army approached the star fort. A regiment advanced to take possession of it, but our miners discovered in time that it had been mined, and gave warning thereof, but scarcely had the retrograde movement begun, when the fort blew up, and it is almost a miracle that not a man was either killed or wounded by the explosion. The French then took up a position, in order to attack Fort Emperor. On the morning of the same day, a considerable convoy of ammunition, on its way from Sidi-Ferruch to the advanced posts, was attacked by a host of Bedouins; and as the escort consisted of not more than two hundred men, who were totally inadequate to contend with them, it was deemed advisable to retreat, leaving the waggon to the enemy who were untouched, though several of the escort suffered. The trench camp at Sidi Ferruch must be by this time finished; it is mounted with eight pounders from the ships of the squadron. The armed frigates have each sent on shore one company from their crews, and the frigates en file have landed two companies each. M. Hugon will have under his command at Torre-Chica about 5,000 men.

It is said that Fort Emperor will be strengthened by 49 pieces of cannon from Algiers, and that the Dey has within and under the walls of the town 15,000 men of regular Turkish troops. If we may give credit to report, a Mameluke, who is interpreter to the army, has been informed by some wounded Turks that the Dey is exasperated in the highest degree at the defeat of Sidi Kait, and in a Divan at Kassarab it was resolved to dispute every inch of ground before they should shut themselves up in town. Algiers is quiet, but the inhabitants dare not speak of what is passing. The Christians have all been shut up, but hopes are entertained that their lives will be spared. A part of the fleet has been sent towards Algiers, with a view, it is said, of seconding the attempts which may be made to attack in the rear the batteries on the coast between Cape Caxine and the suburb of Babalouet on one side, and between Cape Matifoux and Fort Barbazous on the other. The latter operation would permit the transport of the material for the siege, by a much shorter way than from Sidi Ferruch. The anchorage appears to be much better there."

It is said that should the Duke of Cumberland make his election for the viceroyship of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, on his recall, goes to the horse guards. But it is conjectured that the Duke of Cumberland will remain in England to watch over the interest of his son, as the Prince Leopold was recommended to do for the purpose of protecting his niece.

Prince Leopold is to be created Duke of Keonall, with a seat in the cabinet, and his Majesty, thus surrounded by his own family, may defy all the disaffected.—Observer.

The Morning Chronicle of the 7th inst. says:—"The Administration by means of the safe, which has been so

confidently affirmed, the project was yesterday closetted in some times with the Lord Chancellor and Lord Holland; and to the surprise of the morning no fewer than seventy independent members met in consultation at Lord Althorp's. The Regency Question [the debates on which occupy a large space in the London papers] brought forward in the difficult shape which it will assume in the motives of Mr. Grant, presents a difficulty with which the existing government find it difficult to grapple; and the king may not be so easily persuaded, as his present advisers could wish, that his Majesty has the same interest as they in deferring its settlement."

The Sultan, it is said, has manifested bad faith in his transactions with Russia. The Czar's troops had scarcely quitted Adrianople, when he refused to fulfil some of the conditions of the treaty; at least his agents have driven the Russian authorities from the ceded territories. Accounts from the Danube to the beginning of May speak of protraction to a new war. The Turk, we should think, will hardly be prepared for this, as the revolt of the Albanians seems to give him sufficient occupation.

One of our contemporaries has given an account, no doubt extremely authentic, of the reception given by his present Majesty to the members of the Administration. We believe we may state, from a source equally entitled to credit, that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer approached the King, his Majesty, shading his eyes, according to his habit, with his hand, said, in a style sufficiently brusque—"Well, Sir, who are you?"—"Morning Chronicle."

IRELAND.—The well informed correspondent of the Times writes from Dublin:—"Although there have been accounts from various parts of the country regarding the privations under which the peasantry are now suffering, it will be satisfactory to your readers to be informed, that the price of provisions is declining almost every where. This is attributable to the activity of the local committees, to the promptitude with which, generally speaking, contributions have been made, but, above all to the efforts made by the mercantile men in different parts of the country. Intelligence has been received this day yesterday, of the state of the crops in Ireland, upon which I think perfect reliance can be placed. The grain of all kinds exhibits a more promising appearance than it has for several years. I have heard, for twenty years before. There is, moreover, a greater breadth of corn under cultivation, and the crops are more forward in the country than ever they have been recollected, so that with tolerable warm weather the wheat harvest is expected to commence about the 15th of next month. The potatoe crops is also very early and the new ones are beginning to appear in the markets in considerable abundance. The middlings of the people appear to come to a tacit understanding to use no other, so that the old ones are reserved for the use of the poor."

ARRIVED ON YVESERDAY. Towboat Post Boy, Herriman, in sea, having taken to sea; brig Arizona, for Liverpool; brig up brig Zephyr, and scho. Libre Temperica and Juanita. Left the States at 8 a. m. on the 9th. Nothing in sight in the offing. Brig Zephyr, Korklung, from Tampico, with cargo. Schr. Libre Temperica, Sanchez, fr. Tampico, in ballast. Schr. Juanita, Cortezan, fr. Brazil, Jago, cargo.

Ship News.

ARRIVED ON FRIDAY. Steamboat Columbia, Mumford from Bayou Sarah.—13 passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN. Schr. Emily, Featherston, from Covington; cargo, 19,584 feet lumber to Leblanc & Durill.

MEMORANDA. Hence at Liverpool, to the 10th July, the Civilian, Ireland; John Hale, Thompson; Arcurus, Haskell; Simulus, Latham; London, Williams, Hanover, Banatow. Cleared from New-York for this port, ship New-Orleans, Cole. Hence at Philadelphia, August 21, brig Thomas of William, McIntyre.

MAJORITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day \$6.00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 63 ounces of bread for but 50c. 11 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

WINAWAY From the subscriber on the 14th inst. the American Negro JOHN, 18 years old, coal black, speaking French and English, 4 feet 8 inches in height, said Boy is a Stevedore and was formerly engaged on Steamboats. Whoever brings him to his master or lodges him in jail, will receive a reward of five dollars. Captains of vessels, steamboats &c. are cautioned against harboring said slave, under the penalty of the law. (Sept 11) L. LALAURIE.

CATHARINE ROCHEFORT, wife of François Snaen, dinner residing in this city, informs the public that having been compelled to establish a separation of bed and board, and also of the properties belonging to the community which has existed between her and her husband, in case that she thinks proper to accept that separation, all kind of transactions for these properties will be null. New-Orleans, September 7, 1850. CATHERINE ROCHEFORT.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE. ON Monday the 20th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Rampart street, between St. Ann and Maine, will be sold the stock of the Livery stables of Mr. Blanchard, consisting of 30 HORSES and 8 COACHES, several of which are almost new, and would well accommodate planters. Terms:—All sums above \$200 payable at the end of March, 1851, in approved endorsed paper; all sums under \$200, cash. Sep 9.

J. V. T. MOSS. ON Saturday, 11th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee house, will be sold. A new Brick House divided into four apartments, built of the best materials and in the best style, on a lot situated in St. Claude, between Main and St. Phillip, sts. near the Lodge Perseverance, measuring 33 feet 3 inches front on 110 feet in depth, French measure, with a Kitchen and gallery containing 3 apartments, two of which have fire places, well, &c. A Lot of Ground adjoining the one just mentioned, measuring 33 feet and 5 inches front on 120 feet in depth, opening in the rear, so as to give beyond 110 feet, 63 feet 8 inches in width, all French measure, with stable, well, large gate, &c. Both these Lots are well filled up. A young negro named Gaudier, aged 11 years, smart and intelligent, good waiter on children, warranted against all vices and diseases contemplated by law. Terms:—The House and Lot payable at 6, 12 and 18 months credit—the negro in 4 month in approved endorsed paper, &c. Sep 4.

Marshal's Sale.

Delalande vs. Mde. Henry Ramel. BY virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias to me directed by hon. G. Prevail, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday, the 9th October next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis & Chartres Sts. one Lot of ground, together with the Building thereon, No. 84, situated in Ferdi-do St. between Baronne and Phillipa Sts. the Lot measuring 60 feet front, by 109 feet in depth, in the square No. 18. Seized in the above suit. Sep 9. La DAUNOY, marshal.

Robinson vs. G. Dean. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday the 11th Sept. next, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, Tchouptoulas street, opposite Hunters, Esq. Building, faubourg Lacourse 1 Lot of coal, and Too's, &c. seized in the above suit. Aug 28 L DAUNOY, marshal.

John P. Jones vs. Marcel Guiberne & AM. chel. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beaugard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday the 15th of Sept, at 5 o'clock at the principal, 2 card-tables, 1 pair of brass hand irons, chairs, looking-glasses, dining-table, work stand etc. etc. Seized in the above suit. Sept. 2 I. DAUNOY, Marshal.

To the Amateurs of Dancing. M. TRIGANT DEBEAUMONT takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public of this city for the liberal encouragement, bestowed upon him for several years, and has the honor of informing them that he will reopen his classes on Monday the 27th inst. at the usual place, No. 214 Royal street, between St. Ann and Domains streets. A class for waltzing will also be opened. September 2

NOTICE.—Mr. Girardeau having dissolved his partnership with Mr. A. for the establishment called the L'orchestre Hotel, at the Lake, and being sole proprietor, offers for sale the stock of that establishment. If between this and the 25th September instant, the same is not disposed of private sale, it will be sold on that day, at public auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M. For the conditions apply at M. Girardeau, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets. September 2.

STAY HORSES. Was brought to the pond of the parish of Jefferson, on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Lebreton, the following animals: A redish coloured Mare, deprived of her tail, having a white forehead, a white feet, marked L on her right thigh. A yellow dun Mare, with black hair, marked A on the right thigh, and O on the left one, with falling ears. A black Mare, with a white foot, a white forehead, marked MD on the left thigh and O on the left shoulder. A bay Mare, with a white nose, having three white feet, marked LE on the left thigh. An iron gray Mare, with a long tail. A red Mule, blind of the left eye. A red Mule marked by the collar. A red Mule without hair, marked O on the left thigh and J further up. A brown Mule without any mark. If those animals are not claimed between this and the 18th of September, they will be sold on that day, by the undersigned. ED. GUILLOTTE, syndic. August 31.

Le sousigné offre à vendre dans son magasin, rue Royale, 100 Balles de de Rennes, 1ère. qualité, 150 Bagues, vin rouge de toutes qualités, 200 Caisses vin blanc, S'outre et grave. 500 " " rouge diverses qualités. 60 Tierçons eau de vie blanche, 5ème. preuve. 15 Pipes eau-de vie de Cognac, 5ème. preuve. -31 Août. V. ROUMAGE.

Demande d'emploi. UNE dame désirant obtenir une place d'institutrice, soit en ville ou à la campagne, se livre pourvue de bonnes recommandations. Sa demeure est rue du Quartier, entre les rues de la Levée et Conde, vis à vis le No. 29. 2 septembre—S

TO RENT. A House with three apartments, situated in the best part of the city, convenient for a family to keep a store below, it is very commodious and is situated on Lower street, opposite to the Vegetable Market, between St. Phillip and Ulysse streets. Apply to the office of this paper. September 9