NEW-ORLEANS. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1831.

Yesterday's mail brought New-York papers of the 10th and Washington of the 12th. Enghish papers of July 1st and London June 30th have been received at New-York, by the Man-Lendon Globe up to the 30th of June.

The intelligence of Marshal Soult's superseding Mr. C. Perrier in the premiership is not thorities. confirmed by the latest account,

In the House of Commons Sir James Gra-HAM, first Lord of the admiralty, on the interpellation of Mr. BOLDERO, declared that the has been collected with no hostile view; the only purpose intended being that of practice in naval in a disorganized state, and having perfectly samanœuvres during the summer months.

The army and navy estimates were brought

June, is without foundation.

Warsaw dates are to the 17th. No new battle had been fought, although the Poles are rein order to go out to meet the ennemy.

The Spanish Minister arrived at Washington-City on the 10th of this month, and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

NEWS IN EXPECTATION. The ship Sheffield, things were also quiet. which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of July, had arrived below New-York at the last dates. The editors of the Enquirer and of the evening papers, had been unable to obtain papers prea great addition to the stock of intelligence.-We shall not be backwards in immediately putting it before the public, should it prove of sufficient importance.

CITY COUNCIL. -On motion of Mr. Soulet, at a meeting of the City Council, the sum of than formerly.

We cherish no undue inclination to wrangle liam Stewart, carpenter's mate." with fellow craftsmen. Such a propensity is not pretty; it throws discredit on the editorial character. We shall, therefore, waive an useless controversy with our contemporary of the Courier; but just ask leave to put in, as an off-Will he have the kindness to inform the learned world how long it has been since the scrupulous syllable-dissectors, the literary ruritans of the Academy Della Crusca have been converted half a million of money ready for disposal towattributable to the kurry of composition, no doubt, is noticed with fraternal good will. Della Crusca! amorous swaims! Most rare i'faith!

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Gibraltar on the 2d. There was nothing new in Spain. Capt. F. says that on the day he ministers and by his Majesty has been equally sailed from Gibraltar, a boat came alongside and pleasing to him and honourable to the British informed him that 20,000 French troops were nation. The King has written to him in the preparing to march through Spain into Portu- kindest manner, and the government have orgal. In reference to the above report-which smacks a little of the Havana news-the Journal of Commerce says: "If there were any good foundation for such a rumor, we should lately been so large that there has been a meetdoubtless have heard of it ere this, through the ing at Manchester of the millers and others in-French papers." For our part, we give no cre. terested in the corn trade of that place and dit to it, as we are informed that the captain of the brig l'Aimable Marie, (which lest Bor- government to prevent its importation in a madeaux on the 1st July) reported that there was nothing new at that place.

Mobile, Saturday August 20.

The storm has subsided; and although the tide rose on Tuesday last so as to cover Water street from its intersection with St. Francis street north, and from Conti street south, we are gratified to learn that not much damage has been austained. There was no shipping in port. The machine employed by Capt. Terry in deepetting Choctaw pass was sunk, and four horses

The mail from New Orleans, due on Wednesday last, did not arrive until last evening. The mail Boat out into the Bay of St. Louis to has been entirely destroyed.

PRESACOLA, Aug. 13.

from a cruise. The fo'lowing information has been politely furnished for the Gazette. The U. S. Schooner Porpoise has been cruz-

ing for the last three months ou the north side of land. Cuba where she has been giving weekly convoy between the ports of Havana and Matanzas.— She has heard of no piracies, but has fallen in with several Slavers under Spanish colours which despite of the vigilance of the English twenty-two have already followed the example Squadron on the West India Station make their of Pesth. The rest will probably follow. The regular voyages to and from the Coast of Afri-

300 tons, loaded with a cargo valued at \$60,000 of the prelates, magnates, knights, and the reran ashore on the Colorados reef, where in a few presentatives of the free corporations. They days she bilged. The prompt assistance rendered by Capt. Percival and his officers on the ly national bodies. occasion elicited the warmest encomiums from the American as well as foreign merchants resident in Havena. The Porpoise ran in and anchored near the reef, where, after having taken possession of several coasters found plu the wreck, took in a load of 162 bales of cotton and proceeded to the Havana. Three Schoonere engaged for the purpose were also loaded and despatched by the Porpoise. The amount of property saved is estimated \$20,000.

Near Key Weat sometime in June last one of those strange phenomena of nature—a water epout past astern of the Porpoise, so close that a whirlwind in which it was enveloped, struck the after leach of her mainsail and caused her to beel so violently, that every one on board was crime : indeed, no state in Europe can be said ground by the shock (it being in the middle to have freely assented to it, except the accomwatch) it was succeeded by a dead calm, which had occurated also before its approach.

plices, and with them, to repent would be more had occurated also before its approach.

The U. S. Ship Erie, sailed on a cruise on the 0th inst. The rapidity with which she was prepared for sea is highly creditable to her officers and crew. Orders were received at 5 o'clock, P. M. of the 3d to take in her sea-stores, provisions &c. preparatory to a cruise, and she was reported ready for sea in twenty-four hours

an the Sth.

chester, 39 days from Liverpool; by the same | ge of them, at the request of her Captain, and had come into office, it might be imagined by ship we have received our regular file of the conveyed them to their destination; deeming it foreign powers that the country was not prepared part of your instructions enjoying on me the cul-tivation of friendly feelings with all foreign au-quire; but the noble earl must be aware that,

fleet at Portsmouth under Admiral Codrington, I there saw residents from all the English Wind- felt, and justly felt, in the character of the noble ther cause, I remained but a week at the Island. forward on the same day, viz. 32,000 men for think I should find in a very unsettled condition. call the attention of their lordships was the ner It is generally admitted that the rumour, pur- Margaretta, and in succession at La Guira, Por- Majesty's ministershad explained their principles potting the burning of Antwerp on the 25th of to Cabello, Curazon, St. Martha, and Carthagena. In Venezuela every thing was quiet, with the exception of a small party in Camana. under Menagers, in arms against the existing presented to have left their encampment at Praga slaves in the city of Caraccas, a few days before our arrival at La Guira, had been promptly quelled, and the ringleader executed. Venezuela still remained separated from the Government to appeal to arms for an adjustment of their differences. At St. Martha and Carthagena,

"The Chiefs and principal officers of the Bolivian faction had been banished, and it appeaparty would be able to sustain itself. The Amedifferent parties which had successively admindownfal of the Bolivian party, the feeling towards our country had become even more friendly

"On leaving the Main, I touched at Jamaica.

ENGLAND. London, June 30. Don Peono has requested it to be understood that he is here merely as Duke of Brahis personal services and all his private fortune. Portugal, the whole of which he is, we believe Ship Ysidora, captain Forbes, which arrived without compromising the system of non-interreception of Don Pedro in this country by our dered that he shall be treated with all possible respect and courtesy. London Courier.

> London, June 27. The importations of American flour having neighbourhood, for the purpose of petitioning nufactured state; on this subject a deputation of their number are to attend the Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, with a view of soliciting the co-operation of the trade there.

London, june 29. The representations of the States of several counties of Hungary in favor of the Poles may produce an important effect. The course of the

affair, we learn, has been this: -Some of the countiess of Hungary sent addresses of the same description in the middle of the last month, and many others were determined to take the same course, but they resolved to wait the event of an assembly, which had been called for the 7th (we believe) of this month, of the States of the important county of Pesth, which containing a city of 50,000 people, the avoid the storm. The Wharf at Pascagoula ancient place of assembly of the Diet, was thought entitled to lead the way. The States of Pesth met accordingly, and, after an animated debate, agreed to the address entreating the Em-Arrived on the 9th inst. the U. S. Porpoise PEROR to assemble the Diet and consult with them for the preservation of the Poles, and in the mean time to repeal the prohibition of the export of arms. ammunition, and scythes, to Po-

The Archduke Palatine is said to have been present at the States of Pesth. Hungary consists of 46 comitatus or coun-

ties (besides some minor districts). Of these, States of the separate counties consist of the same classes who form the General States of the About the latter part of May the ship Java of kingdom who assemble in the Diet-consisting are, therefore, quite aristocratical. though high-

> Hungary, which contains nine millions of people, and a very brave people, is by far the most important part of the Austrian Monarch's dominions. It would be impossible that he could ndering make war on the Poles, or in favour of the Russian attack on Poland, against the opinion of the Hungarians. This important result is therefore, we believe, secured—that whatever effort France may make in favour of Poland, Austria must be neutral, if she do not aid. This is a conjuncture in which the Government of Louis PHILIPPE may redeem its character and establish a claim to the gratitude of Europe. France, which was in convulsions at the last partition of Poland, never assented as a free agent to that

> > IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. House of Lords, June 24. FOREIGN POLICY.

The Earl of ABBRDEEN had given notice yesthe head of his Majesty's government should be might deserve all that had been said of him; but British, not French, but solely and entirely Bel-

NALL commanding the U. States schooner fare and honour of the country, that they could not without a great dereliction of duty on the tions and obedience of the great majority of the noble earl's own dispatches had poken of both part of their lordships, be wholly overlooked. People. He considered the proof of this to be insults and injuries received from the government of Portugal. (Heart: Surethe many that they could be of no service to our their lordships must have observed that his ommercial interests by remaining longer at Majesty's minister's did not speak with any de-St. Cruz, I beat up to St. Barts, and ran through gree of diffidence as to the possibility of prethe Windward Islands, touching successively at serving peace. Coupling their confident expec-St. Barts, St. Kitts, Montserrat and Martini- tation that peace would be preserved with cirque. Off Taba, I fell in with an English sloop cumstances of which the existence was notorious from Tortola to St. Kitts, dismasted, and fin- he could not but feel some alarm for the bonour ding that she had important despatches for the of the country. From the ostentatious manner Governor of St. Kitts and that there was no in which the desire of peace had been constantly new relations, the interruption of which was so or satisfaction respectively refused, formed a prospect of her reaching that Island, I took char-expressed since his Majesty's present ministers a favorable opportunity of complying with that for war. Whether this was the course best calexcept as to the loudness of their professions, it "I found every thing quiet at Martinique. The was impossible for the present government to insurrectionary spirit among the slaves had been adopt a more pacific course than had been purquelled, and our consul, apprehending no dan- sued by their predecessors. The last governger to our commercial interest, from that or any ment possessed, indeed, one incalculable advantage in the confidence which all foreign powers tisfied myself that order was restored, and that upon the country so great as to be only inferior gland. my presence there was not required, I made all to those which he had won for it in the filed haste to the Spanish Main, which I was led to the same think I should find in a very unsettled condition. Call the attention of their lordships was the ner manner as we would protect the land of Enin reference to Belgium. They were the prinbe no difference of opinion, for so explained and limited it would not be found to militate against of Bogota, but neither party appeared disposed the practice of any state. No state had ever entertained the project of interfering in the internal the pretext of some danger to itself. Powers desirous of interfering had always done just what red to, and our commercial rights respected by the non-intervention was a very elastic principle. He would ask what would have become of this istered the Government, and that since the principle had Belgium constituted herself a republic? He would ask whether France, the power which more loudly than any other asserted the principle of non-intervention, had not procalled upon and compelled to reject him, upon the pretence that his occupation of the throne transactions in order to cast blame upon the government of France, but for the purpose of shewganza, without any claims to the sovereignty of ing that the principle of non-intervention was set to the amount of nonsense charged against Portugal except as the guardian of his daugh- extremely elastic. If this was not intervention, us, a slight error into which he has lapsed, ter Dona Maria, for whom he is ready to devote it was what our neighbours, who were fond of coining diplomatic terms, might denominate if necessary, in an attempt to place her on the quasi-intervention. He was aware that he was Throne which has been usurped by her degenenot in possession of the whole series of tranrate uncle. Don Pedro is said to have nearly sactions, but he could not but entertain serious apprehensions as to their future effects upon our into an amorous stooin? This lapsus calami, ards any expedition against the usurper. He has relations with Holland particularly, as well as also a valuable diamond mine and other posses- with the other powers of Europe. The confesions in Brazil, and the Duchy of Braganza, in rence had first laid down articles of separation between Holland and Belgium, which were de willing to devote to the cause of the Constitu- clared to be fixed and irrevocable, and were tional Monarchy. Arrangements are making to proposed to the parties for their unconditional carry his intention as to his daughter into effect acceptance. The King of the Netherlands, anxious to preserve the peace of Europe, and reat New-York, left Cadiz on the 5th of July, and vention laid down by our government, and little lying upon the good faith of the mediating powevery circumstance of contumely and insult. Now he would observe that the King of the Netherlands, who was no party to the articles of separation, had accepted them uncondition ally, and that it then became the duty of the powers to protect him. The next thing he found was, that one of these irrevocable articles had

> of the negociation, and containg threats which in all these transactions the interest of the King should have been kept in view. The dangers arising from this transaction would be much increased if the throne of Belgium should be occupied by a Prince who was connected, and who nust always be connected, with England. The thy and admiration of the government and people of this country. With the imperfect inforof the transaction, and he would not further di-It little suited either the dignity of this country, mention the transaction in such terms as he had all those important interests unimpaired .been employed. His Majesty said he regretted As to the election of an illustrious personage that he had not been able to renew his diplomatic when he recollected the moderation and wisdom impart consolation to the royal mind? What his honour and the advantage of his subjects. would put an end to this sorrowful state of This event, should it take place, would not have things? An act any time within the power of been brought about by British influence, and he

At length a day was fixed upon which the

received no assistance from alliance with any

there war between them ? They heard of denunciations and armaments, but they seemed ever, the expression used in the speech. The not to consider how deeply these transactions affected the interests and the honour of this country. The noble earl must be aware of the situation in which we stand. He knew the privileges enjoyed by British subjects in Portugal. He knew the commercial advantages which were granted them-advantages never he believed in a single instance granted by any other country

We were bound by solemn treaty to protect words of the treaties still in force. He did not mean to say that we were bound to protect Porciples of non-intervention in the internal affairs tugal against the consequences of an unjust war, of that country, or a determination rather to but only that there could be no quarrel with adhere with respect to it to the general principles Portugal in which this country was not deeply Government. An attempted insurrection of the of public law. It was unnecessarry for him to interested. He did not mean to give any opislaves in the city of Caraccas, a few days before state that this principle had his entire concurnion as to the ground of complaint afforded to nion as to the ground of complaint afforded to rence. With respect to it there could indeed brance, but he thought he might venture to say that nothing had occured which could give ade quate cause for war. France, it must be recolected, was in a very different situation from Great Britain. We had treaties in force with Portuaffairs of another without alleging the ground or gal. France, he believed, had no treaty whate ver, and consequently could have no other rights than what flowed from the common law of nalivian faction had been banished, and it appeared to be the general opinion, that the dominant constituted themselves the sole judges of the but he thought there could be no ground of war; treaties with our country had been strictly adhe- nations. The truth was, that the principle of unjust war, she had a right to expect from this country all that could be effected in her favour by the exercise of good offices and of friendly mediation. Before he sat down he would ad vert to another subject connected with Portugal. He alluded to what had recently occured in the Western Islands. It appeared a set of persons hibited the Belgian people from electing as their at Terceira, calling themselves the Regency of \$2000 was, yesterday, appropriated for the and returned to this port along the south side of Sovereign a member of the Bonaparte family? Portugal, had seized a British vessel, put men relief of the indigent sufferers by the late storm. Cuba. -My crew are perfectly healthy, and we He would further ask whether, when they had on board her, and employed her in an attack uphave lost but one man during the cruize; Wil- in fact elected a Sovereign, they had not been on a neighbouring island. The British vessel having been seized and forced into their service, they took possession of the island, and committed was inimical to the interests of the present horrrors and atrocities greatly beyond all that French government? He did not allude to these had ever been imputed to the prince upon the throne of Portugal. They massacred a large portion of the inhabitants in cold blood. Now e wished to know what sort of reparation had been demanded here. Had Portugal acted thus had adverted was that of the conduct of the Terthey knew with what promptitude reparation ceira government. As to the facts stated by would have been executed. The captain of the vessel, he believed, was now in London; but British vessels, and the massacre, were news to this was immaterial, for the facts were indispu- him. He now heard of them for the first time. table. A British ship had been forced into a piratical was, for it was no better, by a set of he had sent to the Foreign Office for information persons calling themselves a Regency, and who and he found that complaint had been made by were starving upon the rock of Terceira. Their the owners of one vessel, that many of the facts lorships might depend that this would not be the last occurrence of this nature. These people clared to be fixed and irrevocable, and were could not subsist except by piracics, and they might expect a succession of these piratical enterprises. There were many other subjects connected with the foreign relations of the country which deserved attention. But for the present had returned them to the mediating powers with would advert to the other subjects he alluded to on a future occasion. He begged, in conclusion, to ask the noble earl the question, what steps had been taken to obtain justice for the ou-

trageous and insulting measures he had just des

Earl GREY, after apologising for his absence last night, said that he did not find fault with already been revoked in consequence of the re- the noble earl for the observations he had made, fusal of one of the parties to accede to it, and but he thought their lordships would have been draw themselves from Brussels, if the terms im- discussion of the foreign policy of the country, posed by the mediators were not acceded to, with respect to which the noble lord, entertain-Then a letter was written to explain the progress ing the opinions he now professed, might have been expected to move an amendment in the adwere thought likely to bring the negociaton to a dress. He did not deprecate discussion at a satisfactory result. Now it appeared to him that proper period of all the foreign transactions in in all these transactions the interest of the King which they were engaged, but he deprecated of the Netherlands were not kept in view as they premature discussion at this period of excitement, when the fate of foreign governments might depend upon their forbearance. Upon these grounds he claimed the confidence of the house and of an indulgent country, or, if that confidence could not be granted, he called upon effect would probably be, if the difficulties which the noble earl to move at once for an address impeded the accession of that Prince should be to his Majesty to remove his present ministers surmounted, and of the chances of this he knew from his councils. He deprecated the practice nothing, to increase the danger of our position of shooting arrows in the dark by persons who with respect to Holland, and to increase the could not be apprised of all the circumstances danger of war. This was a matter of very grave which had occurred. The noble earl said that consideration. He also thought that it might the present government was founded upon the have been as well, while recognising the right of principle ostentatiously displayed of preserving the Belgians to constitute their own government, peace. The government was most anxious to for the conference to have taken some notice of preserve pence; but he was not aware that this the rights of the King of the Netherlands. No desire had been ostentatiously displayed. He power was more entitled to the sympathy of this had no objection to the compliment paid to the country than Holland. We might there behold services of the noble duke. He admitted the a people, a free people coming forward to make importance of those services. But if the noble willing sacrifices, and rallying round their Mo- earl meant to commend the settlement of Euronarch in a manner which deserved the sympa- pe in which the noble duke and the noble earl had a large share, he would appeal to the present state of Europe as the best commentary on mation he possessed he would not attempt to the merits of that settlement. The noble earl pursue the subject further. He had pointed out gave his assent to the principle of non-interventhe dar gers which were visible upon the surface tion, but immediately explained it in such a manner as left it in a state of deplorable ineffilate upon them. He would next mention the ciency. If the Belgians had established a remanner in which his Majesty had been advised public it would have been right to interfere, acto speak of the transactions in Portugal. This cording to the noble earl. To any interference he must own appeared to him to be most unfair upon such grounds he could never have agreed. and disingenuous; it was said that a series of Then the noble earl said that interference had and disingenuous; it was said that a series of Then the noble earl said that interference had lande; 1 bx do Allen & Deverges; 32 hags corn injuries and insults had been committed, for taken place with respect to the choice of a sovenieal, 44 bbls potatoes to order, 17 cabin and 9 which no reparation could be obtained. It might reign. The right of the people of Belgium to be surposed from this that the injuries and in- elect their own sovereign was indisputable; but sult to British subjects had been committed by it was subject to this limitation, that it should be the government of Portugal, and that all repa- so exercised as not to endanger the peace and ration had been refused. Now the injuries and welfare of neighbouring nations. Upon the insultts had not been committed by the government of Portugal, and reparation had not been Belgium he should be ready, when the particurefused, but delayed. Vexatious delays had lars could be made public, to vindicate, the part taken place no doubt. No person was more ready to admit this than himself, but they arose not mean to advert to the state of the negocia-for Boston. taken by his Majesty's government. He did the crew sickly.—Same day, brig Adams, hence not from the unwillingness of the Purtuguese government to make reparation, but its inability. Netherlands, and the European interests connected with them. But he might express his conor the relations now subsisting with Portugal, to fidence that means would be found to preserve relations with Portugal. Now he would ask, of that illustrious personage, he thought if his what would remove this regret? What would election should take effect it would conduce to terday that it was his intention to avail himself the British government. He was no apologist believed it would be soon seen after his royal the head of his Majaster's government and of the prince who ruled over Portugal; he highness ascended the throne that he was not be head of his Majaster's government.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Josian Tarr- our foreign relations to interesting to the wel- vent them from recognising a government esta- Grey) had heard this with the more surprise, of Portugal to the throne of that country he had violations of treaties—the imposition of duties contrary to express stipulations between the two government in Europe, and it was inconceivable nations-the inflicting illegal fines on British that he could so long have maintained his au- subjects-and the arbitrary and oppressive conthority in these circumstances without the re- duct of the police, who derived its authority spect and affection of the great majority of his directly from the government-surely these and subjects. Then why, he would repeat, not re- other outrages, with all demands of restoration injurious to the interests of the country? Then sufficient justification for the measures at last what, he begged to ask the noble earl, was the adopted by the government of this country. But actual relation of Portugal and France? Was then the noble earl seemed to be of opinion that reparation was not refused. That was not, howword was withheld. [Lord Aberdeen said across the table, that he used the expression culpably delayed, but not refused.] He took the expression of the noble earl, and was prepared to show that all satisfaction had been not only culpably delayed, but altogether withheld, until a peremptory demand for that purpose was sent out to Lisbon, with the means of enforcing it in the event of a refusal, and all further negociation or complaint rendered thereby unneces sary. Then with respect to the reestablishment

of the relations with Portugal. They came into office, it would be recollected, with a recent touched first at Pampaton, in the Island of gociation relating to the affairs of Belgium. His gland. (Hear, hear.) These were the very was said that his Majesty had not been able to speech from the throne before them, in which it renew his relations with Portugal. He understood that the question of amnesty was that which then caused the delay, and that cause had not been removed. He believed the noble earl would not sanction the mode in which the ruler of Portugal had come to the throne. Then, instead of granting the amnesty which had been promied, he continued to practise excessive severitics. The state of Lisbon was dreadful, the prisons were crowded with victims of every description, and there was such a system of police as he believed had never been seen in the world before. Then with respect to the quarrel between France and Portugal. He admitted the existence of treaties with the state of Portugal, which the cessation of our diplomatic relations with that country had not annuled. But as the kind and degree of danger to be apprehended, and he hoped his Majesty's government had not noble earl admitted we were not bound to prorican consuls, at all the ports I touched at on and of the extent of interference which they might neglected to interpose its good offices, for alvious to the hour of publication. We anticipate the Main, gave me the assurance, 'That the allow themselves without violating the law of though Portugal had no right to expect from this offer to the French consultance and of the protection in an original offer to the French consul any explanation or any palliation of its conduct? So far from this,

it refused to communicate with the French consul. Then what did France do ! She proceeded to demand redress just as we demand it. Was it then for us to say, we debar you of the rights which we have just exercised ourselves? As to the question of the noble earl, whether Portugal and France were in a state of war, it was a delicate question for him to attempt to answer. Every hostile armament did not neressarily produce war. What they had done in the way of mediation or advice it was not at present consistent with his duty to explain. All he could say was, that his Majesty's government had not been indifferent to the state of affairs between France and Portugal. He believed the only remaining topic to which the noble carl the noble earl, the piratical war, the pressing of But since the noble lord alluded to the subject were denied by the agents of the regency, and

that the whole case was now undergoing an inrestigation. He believed he had now replied to the various topics of the noble earl's speech, and it would be unnecessary for him to trespass further upon the attention of their lordships The British government was sincerely anxious doubt is entertained of a favourable result. The ers, unconditionally accepted these articles; but he confined himself to the topics which had for the preservation of the peace of Europe, and the Belgian Congress, instead of accepting them, been introduced into the King's Speech, and their efforts in pulsuance of this object were shared with equal zeal and sincerity by the present government of France. COMMERCIAL.

NEW-YORK MARKET, August 10.

Corros. - In our last report we noticed a decline of 1 a 1 cent, which we now confirm. The sales from 6th to 9th inclusive, amount to about or indulged in unmonnerly gib's at our expense. 1200 bales—consisting of 800 Unlands at 8 a JOSEPH M. DUCLOS. 1200 bates—consisting of 800 Uplands at 8 a after having been returned by the Belgic authorities in the most insulting manner.

better employed on the first night of the Session 194 cents; 300 Alabamas 9 a 104, and 100 Florities in the most insulting manner.

of the parties to accept to a the most insulting better employed on the first night of the Session 194 cents; 300 Alabamas 9 a 104, and 100 Florities in the most insulting manner. ken windows, and toasts after dinner, and the from Havre to 27th June, which do not show ministers of the powers were directed to with like, they had been led by the noble earl to the any material change in the market. The stock there continued very moderate. Import here, since our last-from

Export, from 1st to 4th inst 2,926 bales. LEAD-A sale of old has been made at 41 cts. cash. Pig Lead rather scarce.

Molasses-In our last we noticed an improement. The stock continues small, and we have no further sales to report. Tobacco-We have no further sales to notice and there has been no further arrival. Import,

ince 1st. inst. 10 hhds. ST. YAGO-DE CUBA. Aug. 7. COFFER is scarce and high now, and the markets for all American produce dull.

Marine Journal. PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED ON TUESDAY Schr. Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacol, Master; Schr. Teta, De Yaza, Havana, C Palaces. ARRIVED ON TUESDAY.

Brig Backus, Comeland, from Philadelphia o S Thompson; cargo to Hayes & Durell; S Phompson J Mager; J Dicks: J G Klemn; B Levy; T Toby and oil ers .-- Passenger Adams. Ship Trescot, Potter, Havana, cargo, I case nen and stone ballast to the master.

Schr. Galatca, Rabasa, Matanzas, cargo 18 oxs sugar, 5 bbls casave & fruit to the master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Huntress, Myers, from Vicksburg. ith 39 bales cotton Reynolds Byrne & cv. 17 Fisk; Watt & co; 6 W Bogart; 100 bbls flour McLeod & Campbell; 4 bbls peaches M J Lee; I bbl medze Rogers & Slocomb; 1 bx do N M Ricker; 1 bbl J Hagan & co; 1 bbl do J Laldeck pass.

MEMORANDA. Cleared at Baltimere for this port, brig Good

Return, Shakelford. Hence at New-York, Ship Triton, Atkins. The English brig Mexico, 26 days from this port, was spoken off Doubleheaded Shot Keys, on the 28th July; the captain was dead and

Ship Pagoda, hence for Liverpool was spok en at sea. (No date, lat. or long. given.) Cleared at Boston for this port, barque Gen

Hence at Philadelphia, brig Ella, Cole.

DRAWING OF the 14th class of Natchitoches Catholic Church Lottery 22----24-J. FAGET, manager. aug 25 TUST landing, and for sale by-E. Johns &

The U. S. ship Natches sailed from this port on the 9th isst, as is understood for Norfolk.

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5 Piano Fortes, Vienna of a superior quality

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Friday 26th inst. will be sold at 11 a. m. at the auction store, 20 bales calico &c. Also, 10 cases assorted SHOES, for men, women and boys. Terms at sale.

BY T. MOSSY. N Thursday, 25th inst. at 4 o'clock, p. m. on the Levee, opposite the Customhouse, will be sold 50 pipes RUM, landing from brig North, from Jamaica. Terms at sale. aug 25.

BY F. DUTILLET. BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Court of Probatcs, for the city and parish of Orleans, bearing date the 20th inst., will be sold the moveable and immoveable property belonging to the estate of the late Antonio de Silva, surnamed Gozales, to wit:

THE MOVEABLE EFFECTS, shall be sold on the 3d of September next at 4 o'clock P. M. at the late dwelling of the deceased, corner of Levce and Custom-House streets. Terms ca h.

REAL PROPERTY AND SLAVES, and on the 24th of September next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's exchange, the landed property and slaves belonging to said ex tate. to-wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situate at the corner of Levee and Custom-A LOT OF GROUND situate at louse streets, measuring 50 french feet in depth and front of Custom-House street, together with the buildings thereon.

2d. ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND, situated in St. Philip between Dauphine & Burgundy streets, measuring 30 feet in front and 150 feet in depth, toother with the buildings thereon. 3d. Sarah a negro woman, aged 36 years

omewhat of a washer and ironer, and addicted to drunkenness. 4th. Rose, an African negress, in the country nce her childhood, aged 40 years, hawker and

omewhat of a washer. 5th. Henriette, a mulatto woman, aged 22, comewhat of a cook and house servant.

Terms-The property on Levce street, payale one-fourth cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years credit; the property in St. Philip street ayable at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit; and the slaves at 6 and 12 months, the whole in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before O. de Armas, csq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

BY T. MOSSY ON Thursday 25th instant at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's a TRACT of Land situate in Jefferson Parish, on the right bank of the r ver, about half a league above the city, measuring 2 arpents and 21 toises front on a depth of 80 arpent, 55 only of which are guaranteed-the lines open in the depth. This tract on which there are some few improvements is bounded above by Mr. Lombard's property and below by Mr. Emile Fauret's.

Terms \$1000 cash, the balance at 1 & 2 rears credit on approved endorsed paper, with nortgage until final payment.

THREE poor but henest Peddlers, wishing to express their mutual satisfaction at having escaped the late storm unharmed, met vesterday at Mr. Guillaume's establishment in ortrue it is, were not pied with ribbons and decked with crosses, but plain and such as became men of their profession. Decently demeaning themselves and readily paying their expenses they had a right to expect that no molestation would be used towards them: but they have seen, with a sense of rain, that though they be in a republic the coat, rather than the man, is taken in consideration. Such are the views of some persons. It was painful to them to notice the French 'onsul among that number. The representaive of a nation, who have just slipped the yoke of musty prejudices-a representative, who should pattern by a monarch as plain in his garb as he is affable towards his subject ought not to have looked upon us as out of our proper station because we were scated at table placed near his,

DE LAPIERRE.

aug. 25 EDWARD RAVELET. INESH FLOUR .- 100 bbis manufactured from new wheat of a superior quality. received per stramer Tippecanoe from Louisville and for sale by aug. 25 15 New Levee st.

RICE.—for sale by J. MAGER.

The undersigned has just re ceived, a fine assortment of Shoes, to wit: Pumps with buckles, Shoes and Brogans of tanned buck-skin, which he offers for sale at moderate prices, corner of Conde and Dumaine [aug 25] J. G. ARRAIZA.

NOTICE-Having seen, in last week's papers, in the account of the disasters which have befallen Mr. Guillaume's establishment, my name added to his, and this making it appear that I was a partner in the undertaking : I have the honor of informing the Company as well as the public, that we were engaged, my wife and myself, not as partners; - for the partnership being proposed for the beginning of next spring only. we could not reasonably accept the offer:-but we were engaged, for a salary, to assist him in meeting the wishes of the company, by putting the establishment in active operation. The external expenses of the house, until this day, have been incurred by Mr. Guillaume. The public, therefore, stands informed, that the losses, which Mr. Guillaume has sustained in his establishment, not allowing him to employ as many persons as formerly, we have been included in the reform, especially as he has been offered the services of his brother and sister in law. Mr. and Mrs. François, gratuitously to discharge the same duties, through the mere pleasure of being useful. Those persons, therefore, who have believed in such a partnership, will please to take notice that we have nothing to do with the establishment. Claiming the privilege of public patronage, when we shall have opened an establishment, set up with scrupulous care, and worthy of their encouragement, the undersigned remain the public's devoted servants. JULES DUMAS, & WIFE.

FOR SALE.

A second hand BAROU-HE, as well as a very gentle horse well gaited and free from all vicious habits. Apply at the office of this paper.

LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS. THE subscribers to the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company are hereby notified, according to a resolution of the Board of Directors, that the 2d instalment, being one tenth of the amount of their respective shares will be due 30 days from date, payable at the Louisiana State Bank.—New-Orleans, August 19th, 1831. By order of the Board,

D. WARBURG. Secretary pro. temp THOMASTOWN LIME & PAINT OIL, 400 barrels Thomastown lime, 25 do best quality linseed oil, just received and for &

A LL persons having claims against the late Gustave Marigny are requested to hand in the amounts to Mr. James Chastant, at his store,