DUCROS, at the coming election of an AL DERMAN for the 4th district, A. PITOT resigned.

For the N. O. Price Current, see 1st side.

By the arrival of brig Blucher, capt. SMALL

woon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 31st July, London and Liverpool papers have been received in this city. We acknowledge the loon of the Liverpool Mercury, London Times, and Spectator, kindly communicated to us by commercial friends.

The mail came in at half past 11 A. M. and brought New York dates of the 3d instant. By the packet ship Colombia, the New-York editor have been put in possession of Liverpool datof the 1st August. By the same mail we have receives our regular fines of the Globe and Traveller up to Saturday evening the 30th of July.

The murch of Reform is not as rapid a it might be wished by its friends; yet it moves on progressively. The opposition to the reform bill will not, it is believed, be as violent in the House of Lords, as the friends of the measure had anticipated. The dake of Wellington, the evident and, apparently, only competent leader of the Tories-the only one on whose foresight, and others. judgement and energy they can safely rely-is much less disposed, it is said, than formerly to oppose the ministers. Though his Grace's opinion on the subject of reform may have undecome no modification, the necessity of yield ing to the unequivocal wish of the nation is now so very obvious, and the hope of defenting a measure, which has enlisted the best talent of Great-Britain so very faint, that should the reform bill pass through the Lords, even with a considerable majority, we would not in the least be surprised. The marquis of Londo iderry, on the dire of the Globe, is making himself unpopolar among his own party, by his want of prudence and good sense.

Sir Charles Wetherell, in the House of Com mons, on Friday 29th, waved wroth at the very favorable turn which the bill was taking—we use the word BILL emphatically-and in a mood of bocose complaint, lamented that the inquiry into the facts under the consideration of the House, had been supplanted by the debates on the reform bill, and set over to the time known to school-boys by the appellation of the paulo post they venture to approach Warsaw. The tone fulurum-a time so indefinite, so remote as to of the Polish Commander's despatch, announ eschew the horizon of futurity. The mood and perfect; it has gone by and may not be recalled; the boroughs may or may not be swept away; but the re orm bill will admit of no retrogression, no delay-it must on brushing over every obstacle, though it rise in the shape of Sir Ch. Wethreli's verbose clocuence.

Meetings have been catted in different parts of Great-Britain to express the disgust which is now becoming general, at the dilatory course of pullingly examined with a view of substituting an open, dignified and economical mode of canvass, in lieu of the present disgraceful, riotous & venal species of elections which at once ruins the elected and demoralizes the elector. A reform of this kind in our own country is "a corsummai in devoatly to be wished," The sacred aitribute of elective franchise is, unfortunately, but too frequently prostituted.

been received, by private express, stating that the Russian Corps amount to 20,000 men only, with eighty four pieces of artillery. They crossed the Vistula under command of Lieutenant General Von Pahien in the direction of Raziontzek. It seems that the Russians met, with no resistance on the left bank of the Vistula, and, proceeding along unimpeded, are thus marching directly towards Warsaw. The main body of while the Austrian Government is reinforcing takin his seat, the Regent resigned his office, in the Polish army was at Modlin, 12 leagues distant from Warsaw; the Generalissimo intended to offer the Russians battle. The troops expressed the greatest enthusiasm. Should the Poles be worsted in the battle their intention is to retreat, fighting to Walla (a plan in Volla) and if again obliged to retreat, to fall back on the capital and defend it to the utterance.

Baron Von Wessenberg, as the organ of the conference at London, delivered on the 21st of July a letter to his Majesty of Holland containing preliminaries of a trenty of peace between Holland and Belgium. The King has refuse to accept the eighteen articles, and the Dutch minister for Foreign Affairs has sent to the Conference at London an answer to the preliminaries contained in the articles. The answer of the Dutch Government, as a state paper, is a like distroguished for lucidness of views, soundness sorry that the inordinate length of the document procludes the possibility of our publishing it. It! cannot for a moment be supposed that his Dutch Ma- jesty will determine on war, with the unequivocal discountenance of Great Britain and France, and the indirect prohibition of the other powers; for they cannot openly act against the erms of a settlement which they have directly sanctioned.

The speech of the King of the French, on opening the session of the Chambers, though an important document as to the facts it communicates, is not as satisfactory or as clear as might have been wished. The new kingdom of Bel gium is not to become a member of the Germanic Confederation; and the frontier fortifications repaired or erected after the peace of 1815, at an immense expense are to be demolished. This constitutes the feature of the arrangement under which the neutrality of Belgium is secured by all the great powers . Under all circumstances this concession to the pride of France cannot affect the safety of Europe. One of the most interesting topics touched on, though slight-died, and 3,989 still remained ill. ly, in the speech, is a declaration of mediation in behalf of the Poles. The result is not yet known : but if the thing is to be done, " 'to ere well, twere done quickly." Paskewitsch in the real object of the continued armaments of receiving the command solemnly promised to Austria, adding, that he required a positive bring the Polish war to a close; the rapidity of answer. his movements, the late checks of the Poles seem to have clothed his declaration with the unerringness of prophesy.

The Russians are ed to have answered in the following terms: gathering fast around Warsaw, and when the

The collector of the port of New-York has eccived a letter from the U.S. Consulate at Martinique, accompanying the Barbadoes Mercury giving an account of one of the most terrible storms ever heard of, which visited Barbadoes number of voters will support Mr. ANTONIO on the 10th of August :-- Hundreds of houses have been overturned by the violence of the wind, and the number of lives lost is estimated at four or five thousand. The distress of the isand is represented under the most gloomy coors : pestilence, want and famine assail the survivors, and the wealthiest can hardly satisfy the first necessaries of life.

A new ship of 500 tons, was launched at New York on the 3d of this month; she is intended to be employed as one of the new line of packets between that port and New-Orleans, and is to be commanded by capt. Price.

## UNITED-STATES AND TURKEY. Extract of a letter dated Constantinople, 10th

June, received via London. "Nothing is said about a war with Russia, bu here is evident activity both in the military and mand departments. It is thought that Commo dore Porter will positively not be received, it he come as charge d'afflires, and that the treats will be amulled. The Turks have their full share of pride, and think that Congress has insulted them grossly. This will make no diffe rence that we can see, except that we shall still be obliged to pay heavier duties than the French

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

From the Liverpool Mercury of July 29. The intelligence f om the scat of war is of a ceply interesting nature, and presents a very nfavourable picture of the prospects of Poland; but as the Poles themselves do not appear to be discouraged, and as they have achieved gloriouvictories when their situation was still more unpromising, we do not despair of their ultimate On the 14th just, the Russians, un der the Field-Marshal Paskowitsch, effected the passage of the Vistula, in three divisions, 60,000 strong, and were marching directly on Warsaw. This fact has been announced by General Skrzynecki (who seems to have been fully cognizant of the Russian plans before they were carried into effect) to the Polish Government, and in consequence of his recommendation, the most active preparations for a siem have been made and every person who could not farnish himself-with provisions for six weeks has been directed to leave the capital. The most courageous and enthusiastic spirit prevailed amongst the citizens and the soldiers, and the invaders will meet with a warmer re ception than they probably anticipate should eing the approaching siege, is not at all des bonding; on the contrary, he seems to be con tense of his en jury is not dissimilar from that fident that the righteous cause of his country of his reasoning, which is in the præter plu will ultimately be crowned with complete success. He had crossed the Narew with a body of chosen troops, and it is said sthat Paskewitsch on receiving intelligence of this movement, thought proper to return to his head-quarters at Lipno. As the Russians, at the date of the last accounts, were within forty miles of Warsaw, inteligence of a general battle in the vicinity of the capital may be daily expected. It is said that after the escape of General Rudiger, in consequence of the treachery or incapacity of some of the Polish Generals, two divisions of proceeding with the reform bill. A society is the Russian army attacked each other in misahout being established to further the object of take, and it was not till after two or three hours reform. Candidates in par icular are to be sern. hard fighting, when the inferior force offered to capitulate, that the blunder was discovered From the speech of Louis Philippe, on opening the Chambers it appears that the Prench Gov ernment have determined to interfere, in earnes o put a stop to the sangularry struggle now desolating Poland, on terms satisfactory to the Poles themselves; and we cannot doubt that our own Government, will cooperate zealously in the good work. -- for if there ever were a ma tion which deserved to be free, that nation is Polaud. Greece and Belgium had, no doubt, The successful passage of the Vistula by the large claims on our sympathy, but Poland has Russians is confirmed. We learn from the exceeded both in virtue, patriotism, and courwhe of the 28th of July, that information had age; and there is no reason why the assistance Hungarians appear to be actuated by the most lively sentiments in favour of the Poles, and a double are entertained of the remonstrances late ly made by the counties to the Emperor pro ducing at least some favourable result. It is thought that the commercial relations, as they formerly existed between Hongary and Poland will be re-established upon the same footing as before the revolution of Warsaw. In the mean

> From the London Courier of July 26. The Polish question continues to occupy pub ic attention almost to the exclusion of other subject; for even the Reform Bill, that great domestic measure, excites little interest in is present stage. People know that it will pass n the Commons as a matter of course, and al though something like interest has been excited by the increasing strength of the Anti-Reform rs on the divisions in the Committee, the pulic feeling will not be properly roused again un il the Bill shall have found its way into the Upper House of Parliament. The Poles, therefore, the heroic Poles, and the sceming apathy of a liberal government towards that brave and persecuted nation are now the topics of interest

are destined, perhaps, not only to keep off the

A Pole, who has earned his brend here as labourer for some time, lately received a letter of reasoning and elegance, of style We are from his mother, informing him that his two brothers had bravely fallen in battle against the Russians, and inviting him to fly to the defence of his country. Such acts depict the spirit by which the Poles are animated, and recal the patriotic feelings of the Spartan mothers. One of the two physicians sent by our town to Warsaw has written to us that he wants expression to describe the enthusiasm of the Poles.

From the Courier Français of july 20. MENTZ, july 10 .- We expect here very hortly the arrival of from 2,000 to 3,000 Our garrison is to be for the present, 12,000 strong. A prussian regiment of Hulans, from the grand duchy of Posen, part of which is quartered in our town, has not lost by desertion a single soldier since the revolution of Poland lot even when it was in garrison at Poser Part of a regiment of infantry from Posen is also expected here; the remainder has taken the direction of Kreuzunck

GERMANY. VIENNA, July 7. "According to a report of the Board of Health n Gallicia, the number of persons attacked by the cholera in that province, from the first ap pearange of the disorder to the end of June, wa 37,000, of whom 19,655 had recovered, 13,356

BRRLIN, July 13. "Accounts from Vienns say, that the French Ambassador, by order of his Court, had asked Prince Metternich for information respecting

"The Prince, it is said, referred the Ambas sador to the Emperor, to whom he accordingly

of Poldad's champions, intervention will be su-perfluous, and deliberation ridiculous in the sufficiently prove.—Notwithstanding this, I have not hitherto enquired the reasons of the extreme. arming; but now I plainly ask you why does of the nation. ments.

"The Ambassador, it is said, made some excuses, but withdrew without farther insisting on a positive answer."

The London Courier of the 27th, contains the following highly important intelligence:-We have this moment received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way-in facilitating the passage of army in Poland--and to treat the Poles as re volted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is inartivity but not neutrality. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our cabinet, for, the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for Prussia to say to-day it will adhere to neutrality; to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies. without other Powers having a word to say. France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct inter ention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will, on this reason, support those liberal principles abroad visich we are strenuously advocating at home.' ENGLAND.

The House of Commons was still occupied a committee upon the details of the Reform Bill. The Tory opposition contests every inch consequence is, that very slow progress is made. Some spirited debates occur, but they arise altogether upon inci 'ental prestions. In the mean time some of the papers cem apprehensive that the reform fever abates, while the reforming majority decreases. In many instances the fate of each borough is discussed and decided on its individual merits-or. rather demerits, for we take it for granted that there is little merit with any of them. In all, thirty two boroughs have thus far been disposed of by disfranchisement. On the question whether the census of 1821 or 1831, should be adopted for placing the boroughs in schedul s-A & B. The majority who voted with a inisters in favor of the former was 244. The immority numbered 169.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, lord Althorp stated that the expenses of the coronation would not amount to one fifth of the outby incurred without estimates previously for warded to the Treasucy. The attendance of persons bound to perform services on the occasion, by ancient usages, is dispensed with by proclamation. His Majesty's health is said to be delicate, and this is one of the reasons assigned for omitting the customary peageantry. -Preparations were making for the ceremony which will take place on the 8th of September next; and the Court of Claims was to sit on the 25th ult.

BELGIUM. From the London Morning Herald, of July 23.

5 o'c ock, A. M. We just received by despatch letters and papers from Belgium to the 22d inst. The folowing is from our own correspondent.

BRUSSELS, WEDNESDAY July 20. The king has remained at Lacken the whole processio for the inauguration of the King will safety of France. ommence to morrow morning at ten o'clock. This certainty will depend upon a general dis reign. Yet he has much to do; the people exciall requires it. pect more than he will be able to perform. A I have the satisfaction to announce to you port that the reason the King came so late into protected our internal peace and liberty. was the Prince of Orange, and not Prince

THURSDAY July 21. INAUGURATION OF THE KING. His Majesty left the Palace of Lacken at a quarter before eleven o'clock, and, and arrived

in procession (agreeable to the programme I sent you) in the Place Royale, at 20 .omates Lumediately after he ascended the steps and

the troops on the frontiers of Hungary, which speeca which lasted a quarter of an hour. M. Gerlach, the President of the Congress, cholers, but to prevent the Hungarians going then addressed the Regent, and in the name of the Congress, hanked him. Charles Vilain XIV, then read the Constitu-

tion to the King, who paid the greatest attention. Shortly afterwards the oath, written on paper, was tendered to him, which, after reading, he repeated aloud, and signed; 100 guns anounced the fact. The king then addressed the Congress, and

returned to his palace.

(From the Emancipator of Thursday.) eked the wine of honor and tasted it twice, adressed the Authorities and officers prevent in of their independence.

The kingdom of the Low Countries, as conthe following terms :---

"Gentlemen :- As a stranger, I did not exfor such demonstration of respect. I am aware that the city of Ghent has been injured meterially in its commerce since the revolution. When I shall have fulfilled the duty imposed upon me by the Belgian Constitution, and be permanently constituted Chief of the State, I shall lose no opportunity to advance the interests of your nanufactures, as well as those of the whole kingdom. The blood of the inhabitants of Belgium-that blood so dear to every generous heart, will no longer I hope, be lost. But if the shall unite all my efforts to secure its independence and prosterity."

This address was received with loud and con-

The first despatches from the king of Belgium to our Government were brought by Mr. Wesion, who sailed in the same vessel that brought

ALGIERS.

Private letters from Algiers state that the expedition undertaken against Medeah by Gen. Barthezeme has not been successful. On his return his small comes of army was assailed by a multitude of Bedouins, who harrassed it continually on its march to the very gates of Algiers.—It appears that the troops wanted provisions, and were obliged to make very painful forced marches. About 300 men are said to have been killed in that expedition, where the Parisian volunteers displayed the same courage they had shown at the barricades.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE PRENCH,
At the opening of the Chambers.

Messes, the Peers and Gentlemen Deputies-

I am happy to find myself amongst you, in the centre of this place where France has received

Penetrated with the duties which they have to have answered in the following terms:— imposed upon me, I shall always give effect to the national will, of which you are the constisinculdering sakes shall have strewed the hopes is arming, as you have yourselves stated, in tutional organs, and I expect on your part the lowed up to this time, that we shall be able to

France arm? When you have answered this I have said, that the charter shall be a truth: zation of the world.

question in a clear and unequivocal manner, I what I have said is accomplished; the charter is We approach, gentlemen, the great anniversa-I have said, that the charter shall be a truth : zation of the world. will inform you of the motives of my arma- the constitutional monarchy with all its condi- ry. I shall with satisfaction see you joined with quences frankly accepted. (Lively appliance) touching commemorations, to awaken sentiment.

powers of the state, we shall put an end to those tute our triumph." prolonged agitations which feed the guilty hopes I of those who work for the fallen dynasty, or of upon the assembly. those who dream of the chimera of a republic. (Loud applause from the Clamber here interof "Long live the King." rupted his Majesty, and loud cries of "Long live the king!") Divided upon the object, they Extract from a letter to a gentleman in this agree, however, in the will to overthrow, a matter at what price, the public order, founded by the revolution of July; but their efforts shall be disconcerted or punished. (Fresh applause.) In calling me to the throne, France has willed that the royalry shall be national; it did not desire that royalty should be powerless. A gov-

sires of a great nation. I have just returned from travelling in France he proofs of affection which I have received in this journey have very deeply touched my heart. propounded by Professor Gates of Spring The wishes of France are present to my Hill College, and the prompthess and correct houghts: you will aid me to accomplish them Order shall be protected; liberty be guaranteed; and every factious effort confounded and repres or the future which alone can re-establish the prosperity of the country.

ernment without strength would not suit the de

It is to carry this into effect, it is to consolilate more and more the constitutional monarchy projects of laws which will be proposed to you. You will, I hope, recognize in that which has for its object the decision of a great constitutional question reserved by the charter for the exto put our institutions in harmony with the interests and wishes of the nation, enlightened by experience and matured by time.

You will have likewise to examine, comformably to the promises of the charter, the projects of the laws destined to complete the depar temental and municipal organization, to deter mine the responsibility of ministers, and of other agents of government, and to regulate the liber ty of ir struction.

Some other projects of laws upon the recruiting of the army, upon the penal code, upon fi nance, and on different public interests, will be equally submitted to you.

I admit the whole extent of the sufferings the nation: I am afflicted at it, and I admire the and that soon the consolidation of order will give the necessary security to the circulation of capital, and restore to our commerce and industry that spirit and activity which, under a government always guided by the national interests can only be momentarily interrupted.

The state of our finances is satisfactory : if ou wants are great, abandant resources are exhibit red for their aid.

The annual budgets for 1831-1832 will be presented to you in the opening of this session Reductions have been made in the differen cranches of the administration. They would is unquestionably entitled. have been carried still farther, if the increase o our means of defence, and the development of our military force, had not, and to this time, imposed upon us great sacrifices. (Bravos.)

I shall hasten to diminish this burden as soon of the day." The regent and most of the Depu- as I have acquired the certainty of accomplishties have been to pay their respects to him. The ing it without compromising the dignity and

The popularity of the King hourly increases; arming. France desires this, the Government and should be be well advised, I toresee a happy of Europe will feel its necessity—the interest of

general parden for all political offences would that up to the present time I have not been un- qualities of American (especially Upland) and in to much, and the taking of a nail articles out of der the necessity of employing all the resources pawn for the poor, with finishing the boule- which the Chamber had placed at my disposal vards, and continuing the canal to Antwerp, Since the revolution of July, France has re- of the An crican were on speculation. The pub would. There no doubt, perfectly satisfy them, gained in Europe the rank which belongs to the sale of Sea-Islands was unarrously strended The French party is quite dead; but the feeble; her. Nothing, henceforth, shall wrest it from and the good qualities of the inferior lots, went Orange party still Imgers. — Perhaps you her. (Brayes.) Never was her independence off at 1 it 1 per ib. above the last public sale, but would hardly erecit it, but so infatu ed me this better guaranteed; our National Guards, who party, that they actually promulgate that Prince are worth armies-our armies, the fit deposito

Brussels was, that he might not be recognized- | I have to felicitate myself upon the amicable relations which Foreign with mine.

time pending between two countries which have such claims for mutual sympathy. Other treaties have been concluded between the Mexican and Haytian Republics.

All these acts shall be communicated to you as soon as they have been ratified, and when the financial stipulations which they contain and Flour, and prices are penrly nominal; at shall be submitted to you.

I have given new orders to our cruisers to assure the execution of the law of last session, 469 hds, say 183 Virginia Leaf and 229 Stemfor the more effectual suppression of the slave med, 11 Kentucky Leaf and 46 Stemmed; our

As soon as I demanded it, the troops of the Emperor of Austria have evacuated the Romai states. A real amnesty, the abolition of confiscation, and important changes in the administraare the ameliorations which will, we hope, asof Europe will be preserved by the maintenance better prices.

stituted by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, has fer enquiry for Cotton, and the sales have been pect such a reception as I have met with here, ceased to exist. The independence of Belgium, rather extensive when compared with the busid I cannot express to you how grateful I feel, and her separation from Holland, have been acknowledged by the great Powers. The King of main without variation and our stock is now rethe Belgians will not form part of the German ducedto 20,009 bales. Confederacy. The fortiesses raised to menance Our Corn Market is very dull and prices are France, and not to protect Belgium, will be de-looking down, notwithstanding the stormy weamolished. (Loud applause here again interrupt- ther we have had for a few days past, and which ed the speech.) A neutrality reorganized by Europe, and the friendship of France, will as-may do some injury to the crop. A Europe, and the friendship of France, will as-may do some injury to the crop. A cargo of ordi sure our neighbours an independence, of which nary Rice has been disposed of at 23f. 50, duty we have been the first support.

The power which rules in Portugal has coramitted outrages on Frenchmen-it has violated ountry should require so noble a sacrifice. I against them the laws of justice and humanity: to obtain redress vajoly demanded, our ships appeared before the Tagus. I have received intelligence that they had forced the entrance of that judication appointed for the 14th July, of tobacriver : satisfaction, up to that time refused, has been since offered. The Portuguese ships of been postponed, in consequence of the remonstrate now in our power, and the tri-coloured trances made against it by the chambers of flag floats under the walls of Lisbon. (Great ap- commerce and merchants in the great senplause, and cries of "Long live the king !"

A sanguinary and furious conflict is prolong vouring to put an end to it. After having offerfrom the evils of the contagion which this war is propagating; and, above all, to assure for Polity which has resisted all time and its vicissitu-

les. (Loud applause.) You will doubtless judge, that in these difficult negociations the true interests of France, the in- that, at equal prices, that contractor should have terests of her prosperity, of her power and her power and her honor, have been defended with French vessels; thus indirectly violating the perseverance and dignity.—Europe is now con-vinced of the loyalty of our disposition, and of which stipulates a thorough reciprocity of nathe sincerity of our wishes for the preservation vigation. of peace; but it is also with the demonstration of our strength to sustain a wer, that we rely, should we be called upon to resist unjust aggression. It is in persisting in the political system fol-

at once compromise our existence and the civili-

ions loyally maintained, with all its cose- me in its solemnities. May they be grave and It is true that by the uniform action of all the of union and concord, which can alone consti

The spéech appeared to produce a great effect The sitting was closed in the midst of cries

city, dated,

Mobile, 16th Sept. 1831. Vesterday a Public Examination took place at the Ladies Seminary under the superintendance of Mesdames George, at Spring Kill. 1 attended and was gratified; nor can I do less than say that I have never witnessed more positive evidence of an excellent school than I

witnessed at this Examination.

The questions in the English departments of geography, botany, astronomy, &c. were opounded by Professor Gates of Spring ness with which they were answered by the young ladies, were truly surprising and highly gratifying to the audience, among whom I obsersed. Thus, that confidence will be renewed ved the Rev. Dr. PORTIER, who gave repeated marks of approbation and delight.

The French department was conducted by Mad. George, who, I have been informed, received her education in Paris under the celebrated that I have caused to be prepared the different Madame Campan. This fact, if nothing more, entitles her to every confidence as an instrucress, and I was assured by those who understand the French language that the young ladies ac quitted themselves with equal, if not greate amination of the Chambers, that I always seek honour, in their French, than in their English

The school was not large, but never since my residence in the Southern States have I seen congregation of such perfect pictures of health and gaiety as this school exhibited; and if I may judge the place by the appearance of the members of this Seminary, and also the students at the College about half a mile distant, I should suppose that the Goddess of health herself, had chosen Spring Hill as her favourite place of residence.

I cannot but congratulate parents and the ciends of female education, that they have inthis school, all the facilities of giving their daughters an education, brilliant and substantial. which the actual commercial crisis has caused to without the disagreable necessity of sending them in future to a distance, to acquire accomplishcourage with which they have been borne. I ments which may now be had with equal cerhope that they now approach their termination, tainty, and at less expense, in the immediate vicinity of their parents, or at a very short dis tance from home.

A vacation, I am told of ten or twelve day. precedes the commencement of the next term and I feel perfectly assured that a school posses sing such advantages of locality, and reacher of such qualifications, whose puyils can exhibit such unequivocal evidence of application of their part, and devotedness to their interests on the part of their instructors-of advancement in their studies and refinement in their marnewill not fail to reveive that patronage to which i

Very respectfully &c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, 1st August. The sales of Cotton last week, including the at public auction, amounted to 23, 10 bales v cluding 100 Sea Island at 104 a 14, 10 Smin ed at 83, 10,900 Upland at 44 a 68, 3,500 Oreans at 5 a 71, 2,700 Alabama at 41 a 6. public auction 1080 Sea Island at 10 a 20, 326 Stained at 5 a 83 .- The attention of purchase. was principally directed towards the inferior such, of the value of 54 and under, an advance of 1 per ib. was generally obtained; about 3000 scarcely on a par with the previous business by private, after the sale, about 250 bags were tak Leopold is only keeping the sent warm for the ries of the inheritance of our ancient glory—will be at the foll sale prices, being an advance upon Prince of Orange; and others spread the reddend this independence as they have hitherto the biddings made in the room. The import of the week was 9,000 bales, and since the 1st January 530,700, against 547,300 to same peried last year : the decrease from the U. States is 42,000 bales. The sales on Saturday (30th ult.) were 2000 bales, and the market quietfriendship, so natural and so socient, which we Ashes, the sales were 300 bls. of Montreal Pot mite France to the United States of America. A at 30s a 31s 6d, and 60 of Montreal and Newtreaty has termiated a controversy for a long York Pearl at 34s per cwt; N. Y. Pots are wanted for exportation-Tar, 500 bls, sold at 11s 6d per bbl, and 1330 of Turpentine, good quality, at 10s 8d per cwt; 10s 8d is now asked by the principal holders. - Cloverseed, 35 casks lat this per cwt. The recent warm and seasons ble weather has put a stop to operations in Grain foot you have particulars of the stocks on hand -Tobacco, the sales of the past month, are only

stock consists of 5060 hds. against 4111 at this period last year. LIVERPOOL, July 28-There has been a good and steady demand for cotton this week; the sales vesterday were 2,500 and to-day 3,000 tive and judicial system, have been given. Such bags, but the demand is freely supplied by sellers without any perceptible difference in the price, sure to those states, that their tranquillity shall the expectation of the new duty being put an al-GRENT, July 19.-King Leopold I., having be no longer troubled, and that the equilibrium most immediately leads some holders to expect

HAVRE, July 20, 1831 .- We have had a bet ness of the beginning of the mouth. Prices re-

merican Flour quite nominal. A cargo of ordi

We have nothing to notice in other articles.

Important to the Shippers of Tobacco.-B letter from Havre, of 11th ultimo, says th American of last evening, we learn that the adcos, to supply the Regie for three years, had

"According to the mode proposed, that emotions in the heart of Europe. I am ender a monopoly upon a monopoly would have been created. The mode heretofore pursued has been ed my mediation, I have sought to induce that of to open a free concours, or competition, and t the great powers. I have wished to stop the effusion of blood ; to preserve the south of Europe quality and price. This gave to many houses in France and in this country, the opportunity of offering their merchandize. A commission and, whose courage has recalled the old affect was appointed to enquire and report whether tions of France (cries of "bravos,") the nationa. this mode of a concours, or that of an adjudication should henceforth be adopted."

\*Mr. Rives profested against the system adjudication, one of the provisions of which was (N. Y. Adver.)

1000 barrels of good surfine FLOUR,

SUAREZ & Co's, No. 5, Poydras street. Marine Journal,

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Brig Ajax, Feveash, Baltimore, master; schr day Flower, Davis, Charleston, J W Breede; sehr. Post-Boy, Hill, Havana, T Toby.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.
Packet ship Russell, Greenleaf, New-York Barstow & Adams; Brig Isabella & Juan, Rie. a, Havana, J W Zacharie; Schr Emperor, former. Tampico, & Cucu'lu; Schr Sea, Bird, Ruby, Mobile, Master: Schr Pilot, Pierce, Attakapas, Master; Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Penacola, Master; Schr Fanny, Carr, Charleston, J Hagan & co; Schr Galatea, Rabassa, Matanzas, C Palaez.

ARRIVED VESTERDAY. Steamer Porpoise, from the Passes, with the Dromo, Blucher and Orythia. Met below Grand Prairie, ship James, from Hamburgh-nothing

in sight on the 18th at noon. Brig Blucher, Smallwood, Liverpool, Barque Dromo, Randon, Matanzas. Brig Orythia, Peterson, return in distress.

ON SUNDAY.
Barque Broke, Crosby, St. Michaels. Brig Aenon, Ponds, Matanzas, Brig L'Aimable Marie, Bordeaux. Schr New-Packet, Nicholson, Matanzas. Schr Tres Manuelas, Martinez, Havana. Steamer Cora, Strik, Trinity. Steamer Stranger, Colla, Bayou Sarah. Steamer Paul Clifford, Gordon, Alexandria, Steamer Walter-Jeost, St. Louis. ARRIVED ON SATURDAY.

Big Francisco, Chamoros, Havana; 3000 ranges to the moster. ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr Son, Trickey, Mobile. MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liver; and, July 24, the Helen Gray, Maybee 28th, the John Hale, Thompson; 29th

Lord-Stanley; 31st, the Shaw, Davis, Hence at Liverpool, previous to the 20th july, the Louisa; the Ann-Mary Ana; the Indus; the Home; the Seine; the Britannia; the Harriet; the Gibr etar; the Wm. Osburn; the Martha & the Gen. Patmon.

Hence at Hambergh, 20th july, the Cora, Morrison.

Honce at Cove of Cork, 22d, the Ventrosa, Abbott : at Belfast, 18th, the Emma, Zoller. Hence at Nantz, 12th july, the Helen-Mar. Up at Boston for this port, ship Margaret, Forbes, to sail on the 4th sept. brig Sarah Loui-

Brig Planter, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 31st july, lat. 50, long. 20, 40, 50 days out ; august 6, brig Olive, hence for Hamburgh, lat. 43, long. 34.

Hence at Boston, 1st sept, the Edwin; at Bristol, brig Remittance. Sailed from N. York for this port, 3d instant, ship Talma; from Gravesend, 15th July, ship

Vestor, White. Hence at Havre, 11th july, the Bourne: 12th he Bourne and the Warrior; 231 the James. Hence at Clyde, july 12th, the Mars. Hence at Marsed es, july 13th, the Venus,

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSLI. ON Wednesday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, n.

m, will be sold on the site of the new Steam lotton press, lower precincts. A HOUSE and other i provements, lately he property of Madam Gandin, with the condi tions of removing the same. Terms at sale

RECEIVED by brig Treaty, from Philadelphia, 30 cases men's hats, assorted in quality, for sale by SAM. C. BELL.

LANDING from ship Chester, carts, drays, wheels and wheelbarrows, for sate by SAM. C. BELL. sep 20

OTICE.—Spanish, Mexicans, & Colombians Doublens, for sale by VRUTOR DELLA COVA. 45 St. Louis st.

For Bayone Sarah, Port Hickey, Buton Rouge Piagremine, Donaldsonville, and all inter-The fast running sceam-boar STRANGER, capt J. B. Collia, will depart very Tuesday at 10 'Colck very Tuesday at 10 'Colck

precisely, and leaving Bayon Sarah every Friday at 10 o'clock. For freight and passage ap-

ply on board. W. N. B. Shippers of freight to plantations. will be held responsible for the payment of the same.

FOR HALLANA. The spanish schooner FELICIA, captain Martinez, for passage on the

21st. instant, apply on board, or to sep 20 J. MAGER. FOR CHARLESTON.

4 or 560 burrels could be taken on freight, to complete the loading of a fine

BRIO, if application is made immediately to sept 20 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO. FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig GENERAL VICTORIA, BRADLEY master, requires the bulk of 200 bbls to complete her cargo. For freight of which or passage having superior accommodations, apply to the capt on board to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

80 Bienville st. PASSAGE FOR MARSEILLES. The French ship L'AIMABLE CREOLE, captum Graup, having excellent accommodations, will sail about the 25th instant. For passage, apply on board or to sept8 H. BERRET & CHARBONNET.

FOR BALTIMORE. The fine fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig MARGARET, E. Scupper master, will have despatch. For freight of some small packages and a deck load, or passage, apply on board or to sept 5 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR LIVERPOOL The fine fast saiding ship CAN-TON PACKET, DAVID P. PEN-HULLAW master, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to W. G. HEWES,

9 Camp st. The fine brig HAZARD, Palmer, master, will be ready to master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and have despatch. For freight

or passage, apply on board, or to STETSON & AVERY. TO RENT—On the 1st of Octo-

at the corner of Bous Enfans and Champs Rizées streets, and fronting the Rail-Rond, is n occupied by Mr. Joseph Gomes. Apply at the premises. sept 17

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber's, in Jefferson parish, since the 2d of August, the

negro man WILLIAM, about 23 or 25 years of age; 5 feet • 5 inches high; he has a handsome face; is slender though well knit; has a bushy beard, large whiskers, and beautiful teeth. Masters of vessels, steam-boats and

others, are forwarned against harboring said

P. TROUARD.