WEW-URLEMINS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1831

We claim the indulgence of those subscribers who did not receive our paper of yesterday, an unforeof supplying all our perrons with the journal. Our readers will find contained in this number, the mat-

which would have been published in yesterday's columns, had we not met with the accident to which me have alluded.

In order to present to the public all the late poli-

tical intelligence, we have transferred to our first

public office of devotion was performed in the Caand abow the example in our capital; but, at least, of lifewe hape to imitate them.

M. de l'Hoste addressed the assembled multitude in a very eloquent manner; and in the very sanctuary of the Church, defended the conduct of the Poles, and justified the couses which led them to this step.

The copy, with placeure, from the above mention-ed Gazette, the spaceh delivered by M. de l'Hoste.

A Sermon delivered at Euneral Service for the Poly if the Cutholic Church of Buton Rocge,

by Mr. 1 Abbe de l'Iboste. You foresce, my brethren the words which I an about to uter, You all well know I have seeded this desk to explain the object of the

and delt of our gratitude and sympathy. I this day my brethren, especially congrutulate myself in the discharge of the duty of my office. And though I have to rely entirely on the in-piration of my subject. I am sure that in following my own emotions, I shall address myself to

but one voice among the inhabitants of this city: that the thoughts of all are united; and that as heroism is entitled to the admiration, virtue to the praises, and services to the gratitude of all. so our prayers are offered up simultaneously to the Supreme Arbiter of our wills and destinies.

The Poles were long an oppressed people, without the choice of their religion or freedom of theu ht. They were such a people as the Empress Catharine supported by the tyranny of Mexander, and made them. They were a people, who, before they were torne into a mousand divisions; served in the Catholic faith, unsted by their polities, their ancient a tachments and retheir pointes, their ancient a tachnium and the collections, During the privations and fatigues of our brethrein in arms, of our fuhers and friends—in all the hard hips of their encamparates in the frozen regions of the north, their cutters.

Arts in Barca and to be sufficiently the place a subscription, which will give an opportunity mosts in the frozen regions of the north, the Poles kindly entertained them, in their cottages. Dering forty years they indignantly wore the ted in their desires and hopes.

They saw that God had madeall mankind to be free, and they wished thouselves to be men

God forbid, my brethren, that I should approve of rebellion, especially in this house dedirated to the Author of love and e noord, where I have the hoper to minister. But as the whole mirerse is the residence of the Deity, the naion which will not show hospitality to the daughter of heaven, is not fit to be the residence

Cail now to your minds my brethren, the no count which ar ships have brought us of the Poles. What page of history presents us with more actions worthy to be to warded with lau-

Were I to consider the length of time the Poles have been strugging, their numerous statue of Washington We earnestly hope that the project will succeed; if it does not, the disgrace of project will succeed; if it does not, the disgrace of project will succeed; if it does not active to the project will be active to the projec plans of attack and defence, their privations, their sacrifice of communities and families, their one- its failure must be shared among our citizens. ness in national spirit their women. -like those of old, spoken of in the book of Exedus selling their jewels to raise a temple—like the Rolman Exportation of Specie.—About 1.200,000 dollars of the precious metals left this port in the expenses of a war:—Were I to consider the weak and tigrid among them assuming a manly courage, and repairing and raising fortifications, their crops abandoned, their supplies intercepted ble line of the enemy, the numerous the perfidy and ingratitude which they suffered, metals leaving the courty in a single week; but were I to consider the father. surrounded by his we note the prosperity of our Conmerce. Il Schrs Peacock children, suffering the regions of night in damp we had not the specie, of course it would not be Neill, and order. and unwholesome marshes, exposed to the fire remitted-having it, it makes no difference as to of the enemy-the Priest entering the rank of the soldiers-the manging of all orders and remit the specie or an equivalent amount of cotages, the highest ranks of nobility, obeying the compon summons to fight for liberty and joining the people, the general laying aside his authority and becoming a mere citizon and soldier a ways sure to take the direction in which it i their God and country, and ke seling at the rising of the sun to offer their prayers and praises and to sing the prelude of martyrd m were I to consider all this, cestainly I could find in history

Brave prople! My words cannot convey to you across the ocean our wishes and our regrets. The United States-happier than the mation which gave you but a cold and reluctant ap. planes whilst your children were waiting with bandoned you when about to be offered in fallow bandoned you when about to be offered in a diledy sacrifice—the United St tes, full of admiration and sympathy for your holy cause, were emulans of the distinguished honor of adide had not also occurred. The waters of the ministering a balance for your sorrows. Her St. Lawrence rose to a greater height than they this were in readiness to convey to you troops have been known to do for many years. By far and supplics.

Farewell, illustrious relic of a brave people!

sorrow; on the bodies of those who have fallen: Markers, after a celebrated victory, first bestowhaviness, after a celebrated victory, first bestowhaviness, after a celebrated victory, first bestowhaviness of buriat upon his dead warriors,
the death of Kossiusco, all the Boles were
the death of Kossiusco, all the Boles were
from the East India wharfsto this poot all the
whartes have been injured at Mr. Budden's
whartes, on which were filled many thousand
deals, belonging in the South of the south

ordinary crop, at least one half.

Two Views_The True and the False .- Under this head the Richmond Enquirer notices the project of the New York Convention for a reduction of duties; which consists in reducing the duties "on such commodities as are incapable of being brought within the scope of the protective system," and considers it anticipated and reduced by a distinguishment of the first struggle to obtain their freedom.—This series, it is said, was indeed an imposing seremony; and a great concourse of people attended. It is to be regretted that we did not anticipate them and show the example in our capital; but, at least. this head the Richmond Enquirer notices the proit relieves the rich, and oppresses the Wedo not make this quotation from the great champion of the opponents of American industry, as a text to discuss the subject upon; but we furnish it as a specimen of the feeling entertained even among the most moderate, judicious and intelligent of the anti-tarifities, among which we characteristic and the property of the second strength of the second stren cheerfully rank the Richmond Enquirer. Pennsylvania, and her people, have a deep and solemn stake in the "great battle" which the Richmond Enquirer. er informs us is to be fought in the next Congress, ter informs us is to be forgit in the next congress, between the friends and enemics of the tariff; a stake involving nothing less than the prosperity, industry and happiness of the people.

Her Representatives have ever been true and united an all questions where each prosperity involved.

ted on all questions where such results involved—and this naturally from a similar state of feeling among their constituents. We look to them with a ascended this desk to explain the object of the confidence which has become assured from being ceremony which has drawn us toget er, and to tested and proved, and believe that the day is far by to the memory of thousands, of our brethren, off when our manufactories and work shops are to be closed, and when poverty and idleness shall usurp the place of industry and plenty, among ow happy and prosperous people. Nothing, it seems, will satisfy the opponents of the tariff, but the re-peal of the duties on protected articles—if millions ire taken off from those articles, such as tea, coffee byc. once called luxuries, but which from use have your feelings and be understood by you.

How beautiful and troverchiseling to religion my brethren, is the them. The day piety has

Statue of Washington.—We are very happy to hear that a plan is on foot for creeting in this metapolis, a statue of the Father of his Country, from the chisel of a native artist. Mr. Greenough, to whom the public is indebted for the exquisite piece of statuary now exhibiting in this city, has a very time model of a statue of Washington. The like ness is said to be excellent, the expression elevated and the attitude noble. Mr. Morse, the painter is the grandest conception of the person and port of that illustrious man that he had ever seen. The plan is, to procure a marble statue to be executed after this model, to be set up in this city. To this to every parson visiting the building to subscribe whatever amount he may choose in addition to the price of admission. The statue can be procured for five thousand dollars, and the cost of transporting it to this city, will be two or three hundred more.

Mr. Greenough, before he went to Europe, executed a bust of Washington, which was much admired. To assist him in the work, the painter Stuart lent him his original portrait, and he was also in possession of the mask taken from the face of Wash-fugton after his death. When the bust was finished, it was highly commended by Stuart for the fi-delity of the resemblance; and many others who knew Washington in his life time, expressed their admiration of the skill with which the artist had admiration of the skill with which the artist had contrived to produce so | erfect a copy of his features. Neither Canova's statue, nor that of Chantry, have this merit, whatever may be that of their design or execution. Mr. Greenough, in addition to the recommendation of being able to produce a leur, Grinshaw & Sloane leur, Grinshaw & Sloane leur, Grinshaw & Sloane with 50 hhds. rels: the cypres has become a trophy. Among what people was there ever found a greater number of heroes! What nation ever fought with so small an efficient force! In point of inequality of numbers, we can compare the Poles only with Gideon combating the Mindionites, and with the Greats at the passage of Thermony ylar.

Were I to consider the length of time the present the contry has given his testimony to his merits. Mr. Morse, in the letter to which we have referred above, observes that he will not disappoint the highest expectations that can be formed of him, and expresses the hope that his countrymen will emolor faithful resemblance of the greatest man of our hishim in executing what he can execute so well, a Evening Post.

٠ the several packets this morning, for Europe.
A single vessel—the new and splendid ship

Schra Justine, Margaret, M. Sampson-alone tikes out 600,000 dollars in ilver. Those short sighted political econonists who suppose that national wealth consists tingurmountable obstac'es they had to in hording up specie, will probably grown over the sorrows which came upon them, an account of such a quentity of the precious the actual prosperity of the nation, whether we its obbs and floods are like the tide-whether there is a vacuum to be filled it will flow, and i a whole army united as it were an individual, must wanted. Whenever, therefore, specie is a whole nation gathered around the standard of most wanted here—that is, when it is worth most here—there will be a reflex. The laws of trade are invariable in their operation, and will always regulate these matters. Meantime there nothing to be compared with it. But all this so long as we have such a healthy institution as true of the poles. will be a dar ger as to the currency of the nation, change of the country, and exercise a salutary check upon the country banks, always tending to over issues .-. V. Y. Adv.

Severe Storm at Quebeck .- We were visited on the 22d ult. by a strong gale of wind from the eastward, which blew with great severiy in the evening. Its violence would not however have done much damage if the fall the largest portion of the lower part of the build ongs at the north-east end of the Lower Town We shades of departed Polanders! may the and of the surburgs of St. Roch were several earth rest lightly upon you! God of armies! to feet under water. The tide in fact rose in St. thee have returned the souls which thou hast Peter street to nerr the new Commercial buildings of Mr Jones, the cellars of the locates to the Let us my brethren, offer up our united parers; east, being all fished with water. In St. Paul let us be united in faith and piety as we are in street, the wooden four paths have almost all been removed, and where fences only protected we can now do nothing, but their souls demand, it from the sea, the street is entirely filled up in the name of friendship and gratitude, the ex- and impassable from the wreck of buildings. dreise of our piety, as their last hope. Judas wharves, planks, and timber. At Mr Taylor's

that wounds. Some of them need nothing from Beyond Me Taylor's ship yard, Messrs, Tarus, as their glory is now consummated; others, geon's end Mondor and Edie's deals on M'Culwhose doom is fixed, are beyond the reach of listn's wharf, have in great unit been at reled whose door is used, we beyond the reach of lam's wharf, have in great part been a reled away; she have in great part been a reled to Press, are hereby notified, that appering the Press, are hereby notified, that appering to a resolution of the Board of Directors; indicated to Press, are hereby notified, that appering to a resolution of the Board of Directors; which we have every indicement to black whether the payment of a tenth of the amount of their respective shares, will be due in thirty than the payment of a tenth of the materials thus sent addit by the days from this date; payable as the Louisiana tenth of the materials thus sent addit by the Browler of the Direction. them. The boon they ask of us is not only not great part of the materians thus sent source, were car-beyond our ability, but subject to persery great treme; slous sens along St. Paul's street, were car-difficulties. They ask no capricious marks of ried to the neighborhood of the King's wood.

honor the granting or releval of waich is little to affect their happiness. The length of their has accumulated in tuge heapt to affect their happiness. The length of their driving five or six schooners and training of the members of the bar of vessels, across the streets, or relevant the forces of the wood yard or nguint the before. The court, for the City and Parish of New Orleans, ship building yard of Messes Minn of Rinch the 19th December, 1881. Lister and the property in the heighborhood have also suffered, and particularly the vessel on this stocks. the comprished assistance we shall render vessels, across the streets, meaning the Ignore.

The of the wood yard or nassist the Louise. The court, for the City and Parish of New Orleans, on the 19th December, 1881. L. M. Lislet Land. AMEN. AMEN.

AMEN. AMEN. Baron Rubers. December 17.

Baron Rubers. December 17.

The whole of Mr Dalk on motions L. Slidell Esq. was nominated Secretary at Mr Finch's yard. The whole of Mr Dalk on motions L. Slidell Esq. was nominated Secretary will be an an arrest of ribin cane, since it have been swent away. It was reported this of suger from an arpent of ribin cane; since it have been swept away. It was reported this which we have been informed that one hundred morning that a woman and child had been and sixty arpents of cane was ground, the presand sixty arpents of case was ground the prest provided in one of most notices. In its destinate at a serion, on the same plantation, which yield tion of property forms we appose, not much to but seventy hogshinds of sugar. The best informed persons in relation to the Sugar Crop rise of the tide in Languars, houses and called it the present season say it will fall short of an A great deal of sugar, fish, and dry good shoust have received damage. In the front part of the Lower Town, the damage to the wharves and water is not so considerable, although at Mr. M'Culium's wharf, and generally st the other hangars, the water must have entered. At the Lower Town landing place one small sch wher was sunk, and a number of boats damaged .-In the Cul de Sac the damage was comparatively trilling. We suppose that the damage done can scarcely be much below £50 or 70,000. Within six or seven years, property, to the amount of double or triple the necessary expense for creeting a durable pier across the mouth of the St. Charles, has been allowed to be sacrificed .- N iton's Gazette of Nov. 26.

COMMERCIAL.

Consumption of the United States for 1831.—
By the Circular of Mariategni, Knight & Co. of 1st
Oct. 1831, it appears the total quantity of Coffee
exported from Matanzas and Havana to the United States, is three times as great this year as it was States, is three times as great this year as it was during the like period last year, being 986,985 arrobes during the 1st 9 months of 1831, against 314, 358 arrobes during the like period of 1830. As great a proportional increase of import from Rio Janeiro, Batavia and St. Domingo is also believed to have taken place. The other Coffee growing countries are of minor importance. tries are of minor importance. I'hree times the quantity imported

in 1839, amounts to

144,000,000 The quantity on hand, in the United States, at the close of the year, will not exceed the Stock at the present time, being, at the very 21,080,000

Stock of fine much reduced.

and giving for the consumption of 120,000,000 the U. States, in 1831, 120,000,000 COTTON—Sales of small lots at quotations.

LEAD-Import 400 pigs New Orleans. MOLASSES-Very little doing-prices non SUGAR-Import 1006 boxes Havana. Small parcels brown Havana have been taken at quota-tions. By auction, 2d. 10 hhds. New Orleans, mid-

dling, offered, 2 sold at 52 per lb. 4 mo. s. s.

Attavine Journal. PORT OF NEW-ORLEADS.

CLÉARED. Ship Artioch, Witney, Liverpool, 1 Ogden & co. Brig Atlas, Thompson, Charleston, Barstow & Adams.

Schr Van Buren, Dikeman, Pensacola, Master Sloop Collector, Gerard, Mount Vernon, Master ARRIVED.

Steamer Coral Strick, from Lafourche, cargo, 37

bhls molassess W Bogart; 74 bbls molasses, 7 hhds onlis molassess v Hogart; 74 oble molasses, 7 hhds sugar Turner and Woodruff; 31 bbls mclasses Allain, Perrault & Allain; 22 hhhs sugar and 31 bbls molasses Lème; 35 bbls molasses, 7 hhds sugar, 1 bale mdze to Landreaux and Chabert, 12 hhds sugar bale mdze to Landreaux and Chapert, 12 hbds sugar Peyroux, Rivarde and co-Passengers, Madm Bosaigne and family, Miss Beaden, Miss Dongas, Messys. Lehuffits, Barriffsab, J. S. Perry, J. B. Brown, Vickner, J. Neligen, J Rogers, J C. Blachard, L C Taibot, P. Molaisan, K. Brand, Eugenio, William and Bosaigners.

Wener, and Brower.

Steamer & John, Harris, from Vicksburg, cargo,
Steamer & John, Harris, from Vicksburg, cargo,
45,000 feet plank and lumber to N Cox; 22 bales
cotton A Fisk, Watt and co; 13 do to Bagley snd
Merritt; 8 bhls flour, 10 sacks cotton seed; 5 bales cotton Harris & Wright; 42 bales cotton Reynolds;

Sloop Two Friends, from the coast, with 50 hbds sugar to Peyroux, Rivarde & co.
IN THE RIVER.

Brig Affred, Soule, Baltimore, with assorted cargo, and 9 U. S. soldiers.
Schr Abigail, Downs, from Boston, with cargo fish, &c.

laborers for the New Orleans Ca ARRIVED AT THE BASIN. Sloop Magnolia, from Pensacola, with lumber

oc. to sundries.
Schr Melessa, Walker, from Springfield, with 55 Schr Mclessa, named, house some bales cotton to W L Robeson.
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, from Pensacola, with 70,000 feet lumber, 200 bbls sand to the master; 10 England and its frequent intercourses with that country is considered, it can hardly be expected that country is considered, it can hardly be expected that the country is considered, it can hardly be expected that the country is considered, it can hardly be expected that the country is considered, it can hardly be expected that the country is considered, it can hardly be expected that the country is considered, it can hardly be expected that the country is considered, it can hardly be expected that the country is considered, it can hardly be expected that the country is considered.

West Florida, with brick, wood, &c. to Cousin & Laurent. Sloops Brother & Sister, Clough, Splendid, Myles

from Springfield, with 27 bales cotton to N Cox; wood J T McNeill Schrs Peacock and Fanny, with wood to J T Mc-

for New York, will sail To-morrow Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at which time passengers will please be FOR BOSTON.
The ship HEWES, Capt. Spear.

The ship HEWES, Capt. Spear. For heavy freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to WM. G. HEWES, 9 Camp-st.

FOR BUSTON. The ship WARREN, Capter The ship WARREN, Captain Studies, can take 400 bales Cotton. For which, or for heavy freight or passage, ha ring good accommodations, apply to WM. G. HEWES, 9 Camp st.

FOR FREIGHT ON CHARTER, The fine fast sailing Baltimore built schr. COURIER, Joseph P. Burnet, Master, burthen 140 tons. For which, apply to the Captain on board, opposite Custom-House, or to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR SALE—a negro woman named GE NEVIEVE, from the French colonies, she has long been a cook, and is a handy servant for a family ; faithful and well disposed, is free from all diseases; she is sold under full guarantes: She has long been blind in one eye; but this defect does not prevent her from per-

forming her duty.

CHARLES, son of the ubace mero we nar, a young negro 22 years of age, is an excellent and a first rate caltman; he is an excellent servant, and handy at all work; speaks the French and English, is free from all vices and

them out.

N. B. If the above slaves are not disposed of, (by applying to Mr Antoine Abat,) at the sale, they will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday 24th instant, by F. Dutillet, auctioneer, at the Exchange Coffee House .- dec 21. Office of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Compa-

New Osleane, Dreember 19, 1831. THE Stockholders of the Levee Steam Cotton Press, are hereby notified, that assort-State Brak. By order of the Direction. dec 24. WM, HUDSON, Secretary.

of the har be appointed to prepare a presentation to the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the subject of the respective resolutions of the bar and the beach, to be submitted to burned meet of bankruste

were added to the committee. On motion of P. Soule Esq: recorded by H.

R. Denis Esq.
Resourd, That these procedings be published in the public papers for the purpose of giving notice to the memoers of the bar, and that the meeting be adjourned until Friday next; at 10 clock, at the room of the Parish MOREAU LISLET, Chairman.

ALFRED HENNEN, Sceretary.

The Arian, capt. Geekens, bound from Havana any material addition to the public burdens "My Lords and Centlemen, "In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to reing on board the crew of the Hercules, which was burnt at sea, on her voyage from New York for New Orleans. The crew was picked up on the 9th September, and one of the men landed at Dover.

We are indebted to the New York Enquires for the intelligence of the prorogation of the Brit'sh Parliament, and the final settlement of the affilies of Belgium and Holland, by the conference of Lond . This information has been gleaned from English papers of the 25th Octoper, received at the office of the above mentioned journal, being nine days later than the advice representation as may be found necessary for extremely just the second of their rights, last published in our columns.

LATE FROM EUROPEAN NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

The pucket ship York, Capt. Buddley, arsame date.

perceived that, as we predicted on Saturday, the King of England has proregued the British Parliament, announcing at the same time, his atention of again beinging before that body at the ensuing session, the question of a consentu tional reform in the representative body. The Speech of the Ling is highly cul gized in most

of the London journals.

The previous rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Peers, has called furth unqualified marks of the strongest disapprobation in every part of England and Scotland. Meetings have been held throughout those countries, expressive of indignation at the vote of the Lords-opprobatory of the conduct of the Government, and neging Ministers to persevere in their project of

In France, perfect tranquillity seems to reign. We were already informed that the Chamber of De-puties had by a large majority declared against the In crack remaining hereditary, but the attempts to limit the selection of peers by the King and other amendments proposed by the liberal party have fail-ed. We see not therefore that much has been done. King, will be a more pliant machine in the hands of the monarch than it was before.

At last the Conference at London have laid the

bas's of an arrangement between Belgium and Holland, the particulars will be found below. The Belgians express the utmost dissatisfaction at the terms which are imposed on them; but, as in resisting sent Abigan, Downs, from Key West, with
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, from Key West, with
Se laborers for the New Orleans Canal and Bankother power, we have little doubt that they will eventually be compelled to submit

already in possession of the outlines.

The cholera morbus, we lament to add, has reach-

schrs Justine, Margaret, Minerva, and Admiral, it will not be carried thither, and indeed throughout all Europe. It is consolating, however, to find, that Schrs Adelaide, Delphine, Esperance, Fame, and as it extends to the most civilized part of the consolating the consolating as it extends to the most civilized part of the consolating the consolating throughout the consolation of the conso tinent, it assumes a more lenient character. Additional precautions had been adopted against its introduction in England, but we are unable to insert it to-day. The King of Holland had opened a ses-s on States General by a speech which contains notions particularly important.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS-Thursday, Oct. 20. This day being fixed for the prorogation of Par-iament by his Majesty, preparations were made at an early hour to give the usual eclat to this national ceremony. To prevent any interruption of the naticic peace, a strong body of police began at 12 o'clock to line the streets from the Palace to the House of Lords, and shortly afterwards detachments from the Horse Guards arrived on the ground o add splendour and efficiency to their arrange

At two o'clock the bells of St. Margaret's church and & a cheers of the people on the outside of the House, gave notice to those inside of his Majesty's approach. Shortly afterwards the firing of minute approach.

guins announced his Majesty's arrival at the House.

The Lord Chancellor and Earl Gray immediately withdrew to receive their patriotic Monarch. As they passed through the Painted Chamber to the Pobing Room, they were both sheered for the Pobing Room, they were both cheered loudly by the spectators waiting there. The Lord Chancellor's reception, next to that of the King, was, we understand particularly enthusiastic. In a few minutes afterwards, they returned to the House, leading his returnly neutral state. Majesty, who was accompanied by the usual officers of State, to the foot of the throne, which his Maof States, to the find of the driver, when his black plosty, who looked exceedingly well, ascended with a firm step and with great alacrify.

The usual intimations were then given to the Usiler of the Black Rod to command the attendance

f the House of Commons at the bar of the House of Lords to wait upon his Majecty. Shortly after-wards the Speaker, accompanied by Lord Althorp, and several other members of the House of Commons appeared at the bar.

The Speaker, holding the appropriation bill in his

The Speaker, nothing the appropriation on its hand, then addressed his Majesty as follows:—
"May it please your Majesty—We, your Majesty's faithful Commons, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ipeland, attend your Majesty at the diseases. Said slaves are sold because their close of a session unusually protracted; and, Sire, owners has no use for them, and dislikes being out the walls of Parliament, and labors unpreceout the walls of Parliament, and labors unprecedented in any former sension, we presume to hope a that we have discharged our duties as faithful representatives of the Contsons of the United Kingdom and as loyal and developed attached subjects of your Majesty. Sire, the bill which I have now to present is entitled that act to apply the sum of £1, 800,000, out of the Consolidated Fund, to the service of the year 1831, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament, to which with all humility, we pray the Majesty's Royal ascent.

The Royal' ascent was then given to the Act brought up by the Speaker, and to the following Acts:—

The Duties on Mona Bill. Distillation of Spirits

The Duties on Hope Bill, Distillation of Spirits (Ireland) Bill, Valuation of Land (Ireland) Bill, Military Accounts (Ireland) Bill, Emberkment (Ireland) Bill, Bankruptcy Court Bill, Adverse Claims

His Mijety then read the following speech in a

firm tone, pronouncing the concluding paragraph with a very marked emphasis:

"My Lords and Gestlemen,

Resolved, That a committee of four members of the har be appointed to prepare a presentation of the har be appointed to prepare a presentation of the subsect of the respective resolutions of the bar and the bench, to be submitted to be appointed to be a submitted to be a submitte

of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discus-

pective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avent the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained unsettled. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the provisions made for the futo have them administered with the strictest attention to a well considered economy.

commend to you the nost careful attention to the of the necessity of order and moderation in their

proceedings.
"To the code ideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing Session; and you may be assued of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement by such improvements in the which, incombination with those of the other orders of the state, are so essential to the support of our free constitution.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said-

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure tha rived last even up, has brought as our fires of English papers from the 16th 16 25th October, this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 22d Shipping Lists and Contagnical advices to the this I arliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the State.

From the extract- we give below, it will be the 22d day or November next." His Majesty then left the House, and was accom-

panied on his teturn by the same cuthusiasite cheering with which he had been received on his passage down to the House of Peers.

REFORM BILL-INTENTIONS OF MINIS-TERS.—The following is a copy of the reply of Emil Gray to a letter from Sir John C. Hobhouse, accompanying the Address from the householder of St. George's Hanover equare:—
"Downing Street, Oct. 15, 1831

"Dear Sir—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 14th, with the accompanying Addresses from the electors of Westminster, from the parish of St. Anne, and from the householders of St. George's, Hanover square. The expressions of approbation and confidence with which we are honed in these addresses have afforded the highest gratification to my colleagues and to myselt. It will be our most anxious wish to merit a continuance of these sentiments, which we know can only be secured by a steady, consistent, and persevering conduct, directed to the accomplishment of a real reform in the representation of the people, not less efficient than that which has been so lately rejected. A hill for this purpose will be offered to Parliament immediately on the opening of the next session, and in the mean time we hope we shall not be thought to claim too large a credit in requesting you to be assured that all our measures will be taken with a view to the most effectual means of insuring the success of this important object. I have the the success of this important organical honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant, GREY."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium have at last been armigned by the Conference of Lon-In relation to Poland the accounts before us com-plete the picture of the total subjugation of that though they beth grumble, they will neither of decision in relation to the Treaty, heroic nation to the autorat of Russia; we were them have the folly to refuse the terms. The fortuning is the Treaty prescribed for their ad

"1. The Belgie Territy, by this article, is to be composed of the provinces of South Branaut, Laige, Namur, Hannault, Western Flanders, Eastern Flanders, Anthwerp, and Limburg, as made part of the Kingdom e. the Netherlands in 1825, with the exception of the districts of the Prince of Limburg pointed out by article 4.

"2. The Belgie territory will comprise, be-siles, the part of the Grand Ducky of Luxem. burg indicated in article 3 .3. His Majesty the King of the Nether

lands, Crand Dutchy of Luxingburg the limits of the Belgic territory shall be such as they are herenfter described. [The remainder of the article traces the line of irontier.)

"1. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, shall receive for the cession made in the preceding article, a territorial indemnity in the province of Limburg. The article then points out the limits of this

'5. I his article stipulates for the arrangement of the eeded territory with the Germanic Confederation.

"6. L'ending these terriforial, arrangement the parties are to resign forever all pretentions to the ceded parts, and Commissioners from Belgium and Holland are to assemble as soon as possible in Maestrick, to mark out the bounds-"7 Belgium, in the limits pointed out by

these articles, will form an independent and per "8, 9, and 10. These articles regules the navigation of the rivers of Flanders, of the canals which traverse both countries, on a sys-

tem of perfect equality.
"I heaves free commercial communication between Maestricht and Sittard. 212. Regulates the continuation of all ner

canals lience forward made. "13. From the first of January: 1832, Belgium is to be charged a debt of 8,400,000 florins of annual rentes; and thearticle regulates the transfer of the capital which is henceforward to form a part of the Belgic national debt.

"14. Regulates the payment of the expense incurred by Holland since November 1. 1830, which Belgium is to reimburse in three enstal ments on the let of January, the lat of April and the lat of July, 183.2 -16. Refers to public works, as canals, roads

&c. which are to belong to the country in which thev are situated.

Commissions of Liquidation.

omnissions of Liquidation.

23. Impediately after the exchange of the for sale bear J. W. Zacharie 4 60.

dec 21. Treaty of intervention between the two parties, i

this of the territories, cities, towns, and places which change domination. The civil authorties of them will at the same time receive news. sary orders for the surrender of their territories. "My Lords and Gentlemen,
I so at length enabled to put sh end to the session of uncompled duration and labor, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought and the other. This exacustion and surrender shall be so effected, that they may be compared to the commissioners who shall be so effected, that they may be compared to the commissioners. I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming by pleted within 15 days, or sooner if it can be

ther directed to report on a memorial to be addressed to the Legislature for the purpose of providing for the appointment of two additional Judges for the Supreme Court.

Whereas the chairman appointed Messrs.
Einstis, Slidel, Denis; Pierce, Soule,
On motion of G. Eustis Esq: seconded by L. Pierce Esq. The Chairman and Secretary were added to the committee.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and Isborious discussions, by an arrangement unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the five Powers for the spraint of the Supreme Court.

Whereas the chairman appointed Messrs.
Einstis, Slidel, Denis; Pierce, Soule,
On motion of G. Eustis Esq: seconded by L. Pierce Esq. The Chairman and Secretary were added to the committee. "Being unable to whandon to more protracted

uncertain-y que tiot s of which the immediate solution hes become necessary to Europe, - forced to resolve them under pain of seeing them proture dignity and comfort of my Royal Consoit, in the event of her surviving me; and for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assued of my anxious care the made to them by the Belgian Plenihave been made to them by the Belgian Plenipotentiary, and the Plenipotentiary of the Neth-We are apprised, by the Baltimore iter blican of the first ballot, Speaker of the cleeked, on the first ballot, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"The state of period and increased expenditure, which it will be my carried desire to reduce whenever it can be adone with safety to the interests of the conditive. It is too, between Belgium and Holland have still left unaccomplished, they have only caused to be temperated addition to the public burdens.

"The state of period in the public burdens will towards themselves as governor states, and which all attempts at direct conciliation, between Belgium and Holland have still left unaccomplished, they have only caused to be temperated interest of the first order, they have only caused interest of the first order, they have only caused and the public burdens. erlands, the undersigned have but submitted for become more stud more imperious. fixed the condition of a definitive agreement which Europe friendly to peace, and having a preservation of tranquility in your respective counties. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a constitutional reform in the Commons House of on the propositions made by the two parties, or Parliament, will, I trust, he regulated by a due sense | accepted in turn by one of them and rejected by the other.

"In the condition which the 24 articles hereinto annexed contain, the Conference of London has been obliged to have regard only to the prinriples of equity. It has followed the impression f the strong desire which animated it, of coniliating interests which rights, fand securing to Holland as well as to Belgium, reciprocal advantages, good frontiers, a state of territorial massession without dispute, a liberty of commerce isually beneficial, and a partition of debt which has been regulated less by minute calculation the materials for which, indeed, have not been urnished,) less also by the strictness of conventions and treaties, than with the view of lessening the burdens and of favoring the prosperity of

"In inviting the Belgium Plenipotentiary to sign the article of which mertion has been made above, the undersigned will observe,

"I. That these articles shall have all force and value of a solemn convention between the Belgian Covernment and the Five Powers. .2. That the Five powers guarantee the exeention of them.

"J, That once accepted by the two parties. they are destined to be inserted, word for merd, inadirect trenty between Belgium and Holland, which shall in addition to them, contain only stipulations relative to the peace and friendship which shall subsist between the two countries and their two sovereigns.

of the Conference of London, shall be placed under the formal guarantee of the Five Towers. "5. That the article is on sign form a whole. and do not admit of any separation.

.6. Lastly, that they contain the final and irrecoverable decision of the Five Fewers, who, of combon accord, are resolved themselves to bring about the full and entire acceptance of the said article by the party adverse to them, if the party should reject them.

"The undersigned, embrace this apportunity of offering to the Belgion Plenipotentiary the assurance of their most high consideration. (Signed.)

Wessemberg. Esternazy. Talley rand, Palmerston. Bulow, Matuscwicz.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21 .- (Private correspondence.)-The Minister of Foreign Affairs states

highly dissatisfied with the decision. The Belgian Minister of War does not relax in his efforts to be prepared for battle next week, in case the Dutch make another in asion.

PARIS, OCTOBR 15 .- Private Correspondence,-On my way to the Chamber this morning, I called at the American Embassy in the neighboring street, when I was shown a letter which he I just been received by way of Havre, rom a Gentleman residing in General Jackson's family—in fact, from the President's private secretary, side-de-camp, and friend. Its import was to say the elections in progress for the approaching Session of Congress, so far as known at the date of the communication, were in a sense so defidedly friendly to the principles and policy of the present government of the United States that no doubt was entermined by the Pres ident himself, or by may of his friends, as to his election for a second time to the chief magistracy of the American Republic. It is not doubted by Mr. Rives that the freaty negociated by him for giving the indemnity due by France of America, arising from the spoliations con mift-'ed under the Berlin and Milan decrees, and for regulating the commercial intercouse between the two countries, will be promptly ratified by Congress; from whence, and from the expected re-election of General Jackson, it is inferred that the foreign policy of the United States will henceforth be conducted on more literal principles than heretofore.

BALL ECOM,

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets-ON WEDNESDAY EVENING. DECEMBER 21, Will be given a GRAND DRESS & MASQUEBADE BALL.

Admittance - One dollar. HOUSE TO RENT, On the 6th of disy next, attonice.

Orleans street, No. 100, Apply to On the 6th of May next, situated in 0 21 1'. D. HENRY, at the Mayor's Office.

A STRAY HORSE. WAS brought to the Livery Stabie, Royal-street, between St. Reble, Royal-street, between St. Reter and Toulouse, on the 18th inst.
a gray HORSE, five years old,
white furchead, and without any
stampes The owner is requested to call and plaim
said horse, and pay expenses.

LOST yearries Kening at Sont & officek, in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal, a note of the amount of \$278, 10, drawn

hey are situated.

18, 19 and 20. The inhabitants of both countries are to be allowed two years in dispose of their property, &c., if inclined to transfer their domicile from one country to the other.

21. A general amnesty for past political occurrences.

22. All pensions and salaties to be discharged according to the laws in force before Novement and the laws in force before Novement and the office of Landreux & Cattan amount of \$278, 19, drawn Royal, a note of the amount of \$278, 19, dra

dec 21