

We have received our regular files of Vera Cruz papers up to the 25th ult. They contain no interesting news. The troops who are raised in favor of Guertro...

West India Trade.—A Correspondent of the Boston Centinel is of opinion that on the receipt in England of the law which was enacted by Congress...

Charleston, July 23. The Spanish polacca brig Ines, from St. Martins bound to St. Andro. (Spain) with a cargo of rum and sugar, arrived at this port yesterday in distress.

A Madrid letter, of May 20th, says:—The Spanish Government have changed their plan with regard to the Expedition to be sent to Mexico. The following is what well informed persons say on the subject: About 4,000 good troops will be embarked at different ports of the Peninsula; their rallying point will be the Canary Islands, where there are already 2,000 men.

New-York, July 17. The Danish stop of war Fortuna from Santa Cruz and St. Thomas, is here, we understand, for the purpose of receiving on board (in due time) His Excellency Gen. Van Scholten, who arrived on Monday last, in the ship Britannia, from Liverpool.

The Paris Moniteur states that a negotiation is on foot between Denmark and the United States of America, for the cession of the Danish Island of Saint Croix (Santa Cruz), in the West Indies, in payment of pecuniary claims which the United States have against the Danish government, and allusion to which was made by the President in his opening speech to Congress.

The above paragraph is from the Journal of Commerce of this morning; and we republish it merely for the purpose of expressing our conviction that there is no foundation whatever for the suggestion, that it is contemplated on the part either of this government or that of Denmark, to negotiate for the cession to the U. S. of Santa Cruz.

surmountable, drawn from the interests, institutions and policy of this country, against acquiring any island territories; there is no sort of proportion between the value of the island in question and our claims (which, moreover, are now adjusted and limited by treaty to some \$7,000,000) upon Denmark.

PARIS, May 28. We learn that several well-informed young men, who belong to the expedition to Algiers, have resolved to supply by their zeal the want of a commission specially appointed, to collect the necessary information relative to the geology of the western coast of Africa, and to inquire into the divers causes of the disorders which usually prevail in those countries, and the means of escaping them.

A physician attached to the staff, as interpreter, has engaged to dedicate to the solution of the scientific questions which have been submitted to him by some members of the Institute all the time not taken up in the exercise of his duty. We hope that time will not fail him.

PARIS, May 29. (Private Correspondence).—Should the storms which prevailed here during Thursday and yesterday have extended to the Mediterranean, the most deplorable account may be expected from the expedition. A fleet so unwieldy (amounting altogether to nearly 400 vessels) and, of necessity, so inadequately manned, cannot be expected, even in good weather, to reach its destination without casualty; but if it encounter a still gale from the N. W.—and such a wind has been blowing here for 30 hours—melancholy, indeed, will be the result.

The military portion of the expedition is under the command of a brave but a most detested man. This is one point against the success of the expedition. He will be rash, in order to render himself popular.

The superior officers are (as I have already informed you) without experience, two only of all the Colonels of regiments having served in the old army. This is another intem in favour of the Dey. Finally, not one man in a hundred of the soldiers composing the expeditionary army has ever seen a shot fired except in training.

In what respect, therefore, is an army of this kind superior to the "Janissaries," at whom the French Ministerial papers affect to sneer? Suppose that, in the town of Sidney Smith's prediction, and of the Dey's multiplied batteries, they effect a landing, is it likely that they will be allowed to approach near enough to project hotheads of gunpowder into the city, or from balloons, rain fire upon it? But, even if these shall take place, still an assault must be made upon works defended by men of as much animal courage, as themselves, of as much experience, more ferocity, superior bodily strength, stimulated by enthusiasm and fanaticism—neither of which powerful incentives will operate on the young soldiers of France.

Let me here disclaim all desire that my apprehensions for the fate of this splendid expedition—and they are really justified. I wish from the bottom of my heart that the den of the miscreant barbarian may be destroyed; but the success of the expedition against Algiers will have been the most fatal event that could have befallen France.

The Universel, which is a Government paper—a Royalist paper—a talented paper—a well-edited and well-written paper—has, in the name of the Government, issued to the electors of France a sort of Ministerial Manifesto, and even a Protest from the King. It is in the shape of a long and able article, entitled, "Can the King yield—ought the King to yield?" It has since been adopted by the Moniteur—the official organ of the Administration—and it is well worthy our attention.

"Can the King yield—ought the King to yield?" The Royalists say—"No! for the honour and dignity of the Crown require that the King should never retract an intention once expressed." What nonsense is this! Are Kings then infallible? Can they not think wrong, nor do wrong? Is the voice of a King the voice of a God? Is a King a human being, with all the faults and infirmities of human nature about him, or not? Is he subject to our passions, desire, errors in judgment, prejudices, and so forth? or does wisdom come with a crown, and spring out of a sceptre? I will not answer these questions, because history and experience have done this for me. Kings are but men, and they know and feel this every hour of their existence, from the time when "they are pulling and puking in their nurse's arms" to when "sans eyes, sans teeth, sans touch, sans everything," they are buried in the "tomb of all the Capulets."

"Can the King yield—ought the King to yield?" The Liberals say yes, because in limited Monarchies, where there are Representative Institutions, the very principle upon which they are founded is, that the king must march with the Chambers—and the Chambers with the King. When the King does not agree with the Chambers, the latter must yield—and when the Chambers do not agree with the King, the Monarch must give way. It is too late in the day to begin absolutism in the centre of Europe—and the Government of France is Representative—of course the Representatives should, nay, will and must, have the right to express their opinions, and give their votes. But further, say the Liberals—a concession made by the King is a just homage to the principles of the Constitution, and Royalty can never lose its dignity by condescending to the wishes and wants of the people. "If this be so," say the Royalists, "then the King of the Charter is merely the puppet of the Nation—to be moved about at pleasure when the Liberals think fit to pull the strings and make the puppet dance."

The Moniteur, or rather the Ministers then proceed to examine the question of whether the King can and ought to yield in the present state of affairs; and, of course, it decides in the negative. If the King proposes a law to the Chambers, and the Chambers amend or even reject that law (says the Moniteur) the Chambers do no more than they are entitled to do, and there is no violation of principles. The King may on his part withdraw the law or amend the law, but all this is not yielding!—So, again, if the King proposes to govern the country by a certain system, and that system is submitted to, and rejected or altered by the Chambers, they do not exceed their limits, and no one can complain. It may be that the King may dismiss the Chambers, & call on France, to return other Deputies. But this is perfectly Constitutional, & neither the Monarch nor the people can complain. But, says the Moniteur, when the Chambers attack the Royal prerogative, & attempt to rob the King of his rights, then the Monarch has a duty to perform, not to himself only, or to France but a duty which he owes to his successors even to the latest generations; and it is then that the King cannot & ought not to yield. The King dies, but the Monarchy is immortal—and it is this principle of Royalty which all Kings in all ages are bound to defend.

posed by the King to the Chambers, and rejected? No. Have laws been submitted to the representatives of the nation, and been by them disapproved? No. But instead of this, the rights of the King—rights which he inherited from his illustrious ancestors, as well as rights acknowledged and guaranteed by the Charter, have been attacked; and a Ministry chosen by the King which has not even developed its system—which is almost without acts—has been attacked by the Chamber of Deputies in its refusal to act with that Ministry, although appointed by the Crown itself, in pursuance of undoubted rights and undoubted clauses in the Charter. This conduct is opposed to that Charter, and the King ought not and cannot yield."

The Court Journal says, with respect to the Duke of Orleans' entertainment—A party of ruffians had made their way into the garden for the preconcerted purpose of exciting a commotion, but with what ulterior object it is difficult to say. Attention was first called to this part of the scene about eleven o'clock. At this period the buzz which proceeded from the populace in the garden was occasionally interrupted by shouts and shrieks. These unpleasant sounds were soon followed by a sight not less disagreeable. Articles of female dress were thrown across the crowd in all directions; a regular riot ensued, and the piles of chairs which had been placed in the garden for hire were soon converted into dangerous instruments of offence. Wherever a space could be found sufficiently free from the crowd, one of these chairs might be seen hurled into the air, and producing in its descent many a broken head. This amusement was attended with the extinction of many of those festoons of lamps which connected the trees of the garden by means of so many wreaths and garlands of colored and variegated light. It was this, perhaps, which created the idea of a bonfire in the middle of the garden, for which fuel was readily found in these heaps of devoted chairs, the multitude by raising the ordinary price of two sous, a piece up to five and twenty. Great masses of marble which form the pedestal of one of the finest bronze statues in the centre of the garden have absolutely been consumed by the intensity of the conflagration, and it is feared that this unhappy disturbance will produce a sad list of casualties.

Ship News.

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Schr Josefa, Espoada, Champachy, P Tio. Schr N. S. de Loreta, Delgado, Havana, L H Gale. Schr Escambia, Pelany, Campeachy, Master. CLEARED ON THURSDAY. Brig Cygnat, Fogg, Boston, J A Merle & Co. Schr Pelican, Myer, Mobile, L H Gale. Schr Libre Zempoalca, Sanchez, Tampico, Lizandi & Brothers. Sloop Washington, Ashby, Rio Grande, P S Newton & Co. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Towboat Pilot, Stark, from the Passes.—Took to sea packet ship Francea, and brought up from off B. E. Pass, schr Elizabeth, Allen, from St. Jago de Cuba, and from Fort Jackson, brig Roque and Montana, from N York. Nothing in sight from either Pass at 10 a. m. on the 5th, and nothing in the river. Towboat Shark, Morrison, fm sea—brought up brig Heroine—made no report. Schr Elizabeth, Allen, from St. Jago de Cuba, cargo, coffee, sugar, &c. to Scrappin Cuabla. Brig Montana, Kramen, from N York, cargo, bricks, discharged at the fort. Brig Hoque, Thomas, fm N York, cargo, bricks, discharged at the fort. Brig Heroine, Vandyke, from Philadelphia, associated cargo to sundries. 1 Flatboat from Kentucky, with 300 bbls flour and 20 bbls whiskey, owners on board. ARRIVED ON THURSDAY. Towboat Grampus, Leach, from the Passes.—Took to sea packet ship Illinois and Louisiana. Brought up schr Gen Geddes, and a schooner from the coast. Schr Gen. Geddes, Hague, 9 days from Vera Cruz—left 2 American vessels in port. Steamboat Columbia, Mumford, fm Bayou Sarah, with 6 bales cotton to Platche & Courcelle, sundries to B Cadillac; Wilkins and Linton; J Roumages; W Alexander; H Lanna; R Layton; J Brown; C C... 56 bbls peaches, 4 do beans, &c. to owners on board—43 pass. ARRIVED AT THE BASIN. Packet schr Elizabeth, Eldridge, from Mobile, with 10,000 ft boards to J Amstrong.

IN the night when the fire broke out in the cotton press of Mr. J. Errett, THREE HORSES were stopped by the city guard and lodged in the subscriber's livery stable. 1. One yellow dun horse, hair black, hind feet white, and a white star in the front part of its head. 2. One black horse, lame of the right hind foot. 3. One sorrel horse, hind feet white, with a white star in the front part of its head, marked V. These horses were stopped while in the possession of negroes who threw away several packs of clothes for men, women and children, which are deposited at the Mayor's office, where the proprietors may claim the same. The proprietor of the horses is likewise advertised to come and claim them by paying expenses, otherwise they will be sold at auction by P. A. Galliotte, on Saturday, 21st instant, at twelve o'clock, for the account of whom it may concern. August 7. F. BUISSON. Royal Street, No. 176.

Marshal's Sale. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday 17th of August, at 10 o'clock, at the premises Basin Carondelet, lot of Bricks, ten thousand more or less, seized in the above suit. August 7. J. S. DAUNOY marshal. John Aboufard on Nathan D Esch. By virtue of an order of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 9th. of August at 5 o'clock, on the premises, Custom house street, between Royal & Bourbon streets, Sundry articles of Furniture, consisting of Tables, Bureaus, Chairs, Matresses, Bedsteads Bars, &c. Seized in the above suit. July 31. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New-Orleans, August 5, 1830—Longcope and Loomis and Charles S Longcope and Wm. L. Loomis vs their creditors.—The Cession of the property of the Petitioners being accepted by the Court for the benefit of their Creditors. It is ordered that a meeting of the Creditors of Longcope and Loomis, of C. S. Longcope and of Wm. D. Loomis take place at the office of G. E. Stringer, Esquire, notary public, on the 8th day of September next for the purpose of deliberating upon the situation of their affairs, and that in the mean time all proceedings against the persons and property of the said Petitioners, both in their partnership and individual capacities be stayed, and it is further ordered that George Strawberry, Esquire, be appointed of Counsel to represent the absent Creditors in the premises. (Signed) JAMES PITOT Judge. I do hereby certify the above. August 7. J. BLOSSMAN Deputy Clerk.

WAS brought up to the pound of the parish of Jefferson, 3d Aug, on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Lebrun, the following animals. A BAY HORSE, four feet and one inch high, branded H. W. on the left thigh, and other legible marks. ONE COW, chestnut with white back and belly, ears split & cropped. If, between this and the 9th day of August next, the said animals are not withdrawn, they will on that day be sold at public auction at the grand of the subscriber. EDWARD GUILLOTTE, syndic of 3d district. August 5.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The schooner E. M. MELLINK, Moore master, will commence loading immediately, and will meet with despatch. For particulars, apply on board, opposite Toulouse street, or to August 3. J W EACHARIE & CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The schooner TRANSPORT, Captain Stratton, parties about 750 barrels—a voyage to Cuba or Vera Cruz would be preferred. Apply to the captain on board, opposite Conti st. or to August 3. S P Morgan & Co.

\$50 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d inst. the creole mulatto named DELPHIN, aged 23 years, cabin-maker, yellow complexion, and about 5 feet high. The said slave having been taken with him twelve fine shirts, twelve pairs of white pantaloons and a black riding coat, belonging to his master, it is supposed that he will keep himself well dressed. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, and lodged in any of the jails of this State. Masters of vessels, Steam-boats, &c. &c. are forbid from receiving him on board, and all persons from harboring or concealing him in their houses, under the penalty of the law. August 4. FRANCIS A. AYVA.

PARISH COURT for the parish and city of New Orleans July 31 1830—Francis the Hon. James Pilot.—In the matter of G. E. Hunter vs his creditors.—On motion of Lucia C. Ducais Esq. of counsel for Peter Laidlaw, a creditor in this case, and upon suggesting to the court the death of Kenny Levy the syndic heretofore appointed in the premises: It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors in this case take place at the office of G. E. Stringer Esq., Not. P. on the 4th day of September next, for the purpose of appointing another syndic or syndics in room and place of said Kenny Levy, deceased.—I do hereby testify the above. August 3. J. BLOSSMAN, Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of St. Charles. COURT OF PROBATES. On Monday, 22d August next, at 11 o'clock, on the plantation known by the name of plantation Picos, situated in this parish, on the demand of Mr. James P. Freret, testamentary executor of the late Valentin Daublin, will be sold to the highest bidder, by the judge, auctioneer, undersigned, the following property, belonging to the community which existed between the said V. Daublin and madam Charlotte Brouillard, his wife, namely:

ONE PLANTATION situated in the parish of St. John the Baptiste, and adjacent to the above named plantation Picos. This property has about one arpent and a third fronting on the river, and about 30 arpents in depth. A small dwelling house is situated upon it. 2d. A mulatto named ALEXANDER, aged 24 years, coach driver. 3d. A negro woman named CECILE, aged 22 years, house servant. 4th. A negro woman named MAGARET, aged 40, house servant. 5th. A mulatto woman named LOUISE, aged 45, house servant. 6th. A four wheel carriage, two horses, and four mules. The plantation payable in five equal instalments, to become due as follows: 1st in March, 1831; 2d, in March, 1832; 3d, in March, 1833; 4th in March 1834; 5th in March, 1835. The sums in 3 equal payments, thus: one third in March, 1831; one third in March, 1832; and one third in March, 1833. The carriage, horses, and steers, to be paid for in March next. The purchasers will give special mortgage on the plantation and slaves, with notes payable to: N. W. Orleans, and endorsed to the satisfaction of: J. P. Freret. The costs of the acts of sale and mortgage at the expense of the purchaser. I. MOORE SAURAMAND, Judge. Parish of St. Charles, July 28th, 1830. July 27.