

Washington, 8 de abril.

Un periódico de Londres hace observar que el gobierno inglés recibió aviso que en España se hacían nuevos preparativos para una expedición contra México...

National Intelligence

LEY DEL ESTADO DE LA LUISIANA. Acta concerniente a los criminales extranjeros.

Sección 1. Esta decretado &c. que el gobierno tendrá el poder discrecional de liberar a la justicia toda persona que se encuentra en este Estado...

Sec. 2. Esta entrega no podrá hacerse sin la requisitoria de ministros oficiales debidamente autorizados del gobierno de la jurisdicción donde se halla...

Sec. 3. Será deber del gobernador ecijir la prueba del crimen de la persona acusada que sea necesaria para justificar su arresto...

Sec. 4. Los costas de arresto y de remesa de la persona que se halla en este caso serán pagados por aquellos a quienes se refiere...

PARA BURGONDE.

La goleta muy conocida, CLIMAX, forrada y clavada en cobre, su capitán Thomas P. Harper...

PARA BURGONDE.

Saldrá del 5 al 10 de mayo, la hermosa coveta HENRI ASTON, forrada en cobre, su capitán P. Destebert...

LOTERIA DE L'EGLEISE V. ANGELIQUE.

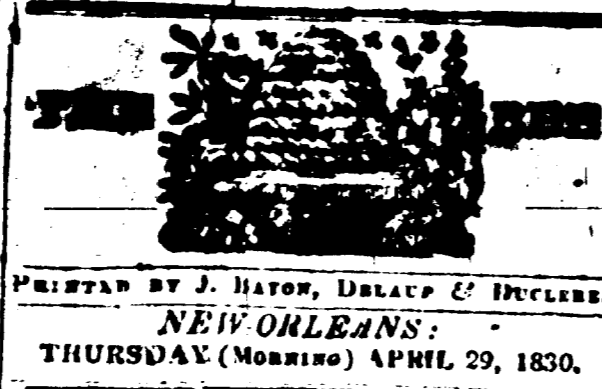
Table with lottery results: 1. 2500, 2. 1500, 3. 1200, 4. 1000, 5. 826, 6. 430, 7. 300, 8. 150, 9. 25, 10. 15, 11. 8, 12. 4.

6924 Lots se montan a \$52,050. BILLETES. Billetes entera \$4; Mitades, \$2; Cuarta, \$1.

PARISH OF ST. BERNARD. COURT OF PROBATE. Notice his hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Jean Joseph Casado...

BY F. DUTILLET. ON the 1st of May, 1830, at noon, precisely, at the Exchange Coffee-House, will be sold:

1. The BALL ROOM, known by the name of the St. Philip Street Theatre, having an entry and offices, a bar or coffee room, and in the former theatre room, the first and second row of boxes, and the benches which were used for the pit...



NEW ORLEANS. THURSDAY (MORNING) APRIL 29, 1830.

The packet ship Louisiana arrived yesterday from New York bringing papers from that city to the 16th of April. They contain very late news from Europe.

On the 19th day after the address of the Chamber of Deputies had been delivered in answer to the speech from the throne, the Chambers were prorogued to the 1st of Sept. by an order of the king.

Yesterday at noon, being appointed by the King to receive the address of the Chamber of Deputies in answer to the speech from the throne, the President and secretaries, accompanied by the grand deputation and a great number of other Deputies, proceeded at the hour fixed to the palace of the Tuilleries...

PARIS, March 19. The King to receive the address of the Chamber of Deputies in answer to the speech from the throne, the President and secretaries, accompanied by the grand deputation and a great number of other Deputies, proceeded at the hour fixed to the palace of the Tuilleries...

"We congratulate ourselves with you, Sir, that the events which have consolidated the peace of Europe, have strengthened the harmony established between you and your allies, and caused the scourge of war to cease in the East."

"We offer up our wishes, Sir, for the success of the efforts you devote, in concert with your Allies, to the reconciliation of the Princes of the House of Braganza. It is an object worthy of the solicitude of your Majesty to put an end to the ill which afflict Portugal, without any encroachment on the sacred principle of legitimacy, which should be preserved inviolate by Kings, no less than by their subjects."

Your Majesty has suspended the effects of your resentment against a barbarous nation but you consider it proper no longer to defer claiming a signal reparation for an insult offered to your flag. We will wait with respect for the communications your Majesty will no doubt think necessary to make to us on a subject which involves interests so great. Sir, whenever the defence of the dignity of your Crown and the protection of the Commerce of France is in question, you may reckon on the support of your people as well as upon their courage."

The Chambers will join with gratitude in any measures you may propose for fixing and ameliorating the condition of military men on the retired list. The Laws which may be presented relative to the judicial department and the public Administration will have an equal claim to attentive consideration. "The decrease in the public revenue announced by your Majesty is a symptom so serious, that we cannot but be

depressed by it, we will use our best endeavours to discover the cause of the distress it indicates. "Your Majesty has given orders for a Law to be presented to us relative to the Sinking Fund and Public Debt. The important questions connected with these projects, and the necessity of holding an even balance between the various interests comprehended therein, will excite our solicitude in the highest degree; an equitable and ably combined organization of the public credit will open to France a powerful source of prosperity, and be to your Majesty a new title to the gratitude of your people."

"But there is a condition necessary to the accomplishment of this benefit, and without which it would remain sterile, namely, security for the future, the most solid foundation of credit, and the first want of industry. "Assembled at your command from all points of your kingdom, we bring you from all parts, Sir, the homage of a faithful people, full of emotion at having seen your Majesty, the most beneficent amidst the general beneficence, and who revere in you the perfect model of the most eminent virtues. Sir, this people cherish and respect your authority; fifteen years of peace and liberty, which they owe to your August Brother, and yourself, have rooted deeply in their hearts the gratitude which attaches them to your Royal Family;— their understanding, ripened by experience, and by freedom of discussion, tells them that in matter of authority, above all things, antiquity of possession is the most sacred of titles, and that it is no less for their happiness than for your glory that ages have fixed your Throne in a region inaccessible to storms. Their conviction accords, therefore, with their duty, in presenting to them the sacred rights of your Crown as the surest guarantee of their liberties, and the integrity of your prerogatives, as necessary for the preservation of these rights."

"Nevertheless, Sir, in the midst of the unanimous sentiments of respect and affection with which your people surround you, an extreme disquietude has manifested itself in the public mind that disturbs the security France had begun to enjoy, dried up the sources of her prosperity, and, if prolonged, might become injurious to her repose. Our consciences, our honour, the fidelity we have sworn, and which we will ever preserve to you, impose it upon us as a duty to unfold to you the cause. "Sir, the Charter for which we are indebted to the wisdom of your august predecessor, the benefits of which your Majesty has the firm will to consolidate, has consecrated, as a right, the intervention of the country in the deliberation of the public interests. This intervention ought to be, and in effect is, indirect, wisely limited, circumscribed within bounds precisely traced out, and which we will not suffer to be transgressed. But it is positive in its results; for it makes a concurrence between the views of your Government and the wishes of your people indispensable for the regular march of public affairs. Sir, our loyalty and our devotion constrain us to declare to you that this concurrence does not exist. "An unwarranted mistrust of the sentiments and judgment of the people, is the ruling idea of your Administration. Your people are afflicted by it, because it is injurious to them; and they are disquieted, because it threatens their liberties. "This distrust cannot approach your noble heart. No, Sir, France is not less averse to anarchy, than your Majesty is to despotism. She deserves that you should rely upon her loyalty, as she places faith in your promises. "Between those who are ill acquainted with a nation so calm and so faithful, and us who, with a deep conviction, depose in your bosom the grief of a whole nation, jealous of the esteem and confidence of their King, let the exalted wisdom of your Majesty decide. Your royal prerogatives have placed in your Majesty's hands the means of insuring that constitutional harmony between the different powers of the state, which is the first and necessary condition of the stability of the Throne, and the grandeur of France."

PARIS, 19th March.—Answer of the King to the address of the Chamber of Deputies, read by their President: "Gentlemen,—I have heard the address which you have just read to me on the part of the Chamber of Deputies. I had reckoned upon the concurrence of the two Chambers to effect the good I had contemplated, with a view to consolidate the happiness of my people. It is with pain I hear the Deputies declare on their part, this concurrence does not exist. I announced to you in my speech, my resolutions; they are immutable. The interest of my people forbid me to deviate from them. My Ministers will make known to you my will. "After the deputation had withdrawn, the Ministers remained in conference with his Majesty about 20 minutes. —By THE SHIP HUNSON.

FRANCE.—Paris papers of the 18th March had been received in London. The Journal du Commerce of the 17th says, the adoption of the address by a majority of 10 votes, without amendment, and precisely as it was drawn up by a committee chosen entirely from the ranks

of the opposition, is a most important event. The ministry has been tried by the competent tribunal, and condemned as the cause of the dissensions between the different branches of power. The Chamber of Deputies met on the 15th March, and having continued in session until a late hour of the evening, during which a long and warm discussion ensued on the Answer to the King's Speech, the Chamber adjourned to the 16th; on which day, after an animated discussion, the Address was adopted by a vote of 221 to 161—majority against the Ministry 40. The Address is a mere echo of the Speech, except to that part in which the King speaks of the "treacherous insinuations, of malevolence, and culpable manoeuvres against his Government."

The following reflections upon the address of the Chamber of Deputies, and the King's answer, are extracted from the French papers of the 19th March. The two first extracts are from the Liberal, the last three from the Minister Journals. "The King's answer to the address from the Chamber of Deputies, confirms what was reported yesterday on the continuance of the present Ministry, and their endeavors to maintain themselves in power. The Chamber of Deputies have, in terms of the greatest respect, expressed what they considered to be the real state of affairs; but at the same time they have been compelled to warn the crown, that the necessary harmony no longer existed between the powers of the state. The language of the Chamber was an appeal to the King to use his prerogative in re-establishing that harmony. His Majesty's answer was the exercise of the two fold power he is invested with in such a case, and which consists in giving support either to Ministers or the Chamber. The adoption of the former course rendering a dissolution of the Chamber and an appeal to the nation necessary, and the latter obliging Ministers to withdraw. The crown has come to a determination; the king's answer will admit of no doubt on the subject. The royal prerogative has inclined in favour of ministers. To-morrow the chambers will be acquainted with the form in which the royal prerogative is to effect its determination: The 50th article of the charter enables it either to prorogue or to dissolve the elective chamber. We hear that ministers have declared themselves for the prorogation, as it will afford them time to prepare for an inevitable dissolution. It would be more consistent with the king's reply to dissolve the chambers at once, and not to half in a position once taken. Harassed, as it is by contradictory rumours the public mind still refuses to give credit to the possibility of a rapid march, and the prorogation is very general by considered as a necessary means for the ministry to prepare new elections, and perhaps even to dispense with them and return to the present chamber. In the event of a prorogation the chamber must counteract its effects by their fidelity. In the event of a dissolution the nation will have a duty to perform. In either case the sentiments will be the same."—Messenger des Chambres.

"The Chamber has done its duty. It remains for the Crown to exercise the rights with which it is invested by the Charter. Its prerogative has not been constrained or encroached upon, as our adversaries pretend; it has been invoked. The Chamber declares to the King, that harmony between themselves and his Government is interrupted. It belongs to Royalty to settle the dispute, and either decide against the Chamber by dissolving it, or against the Ministry by dismissing it. The question is admirably laid down by the address; it is for Royalty to solve it as it may please. If this first trial be not deemed sufficiently significant, the King may leave his Ministers to be incessantly harassed and defeated until the discussion of the Budget. This being rejected, the question must then, of necessity be decided in one way or other. Thus the Crown may now either come to a decision, or adjourn it till the Budget is brought forward, without departing from the letter of the Charter. There can be no doubt that one of these two conclusions is preferable to the other. But here we are merely stating what may be done consistently with law

and right, and not pointing out what would be most consonant to reason and the interests of the state."

Journal des Debats. COTTONS.—We have had again numerous arrivals of American short staple, for which there has been, on the other hand, an extensive demand at an advance, which on the average, may be estimated at fully 1 centime on previous prices. Considering our large stock of these Cottons, this favor can only be attributed, to the opinion generally prevailing that the great bulk of the exports from the U. S. will now, during the remainder of the season, be directed to the English markets. The sales since our last consist of 7974 bales as follows: 2746 bales Louisiana at 87 to 107; 4307 bales Upland, Mobile, Alabama or Tennessee at 81 to 95; 13 bales Sea Island at 207 1/2 to 320; 421 bales Pernambuco at 109 to 111; and 568 bales Bahia at 95 to 97; all these prices duty paid. The arrivals have amounted to 17,307 bales of which 15496 bales U. S. sorts.

STILL LATER.—The ship Josephine, arrived last night, sailed from Belfast on the 27th ult. and arrived off the Hook on the 12th inst. thus having made the passage in the extraordinary short period of fifteen days. Capt. Britton has favored us with Belfast papers to the 22nd ult. containing London dates to the 22d. We have only time to copy the following interesting intelligence of the market. LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The sales of cotton for the week, are 28,000 bags, with an advance of 1 1/2 pence per pound on the price of last week. The import is 24,000 bales from the U. S. LIVERPOOL, March 20.—The sales of Cotton last week include 10,960 bales, at 6 3/4 to 7d; 2,170 bales, 6 1/2 to 7 1/4 d, and 1650 Alabama at 6 3/4 to 7 1/4 d; 200 bales Am. were taken on speculation. The spinners have advanced the prices of yarns generally. LIVERPOOL, March 22.—There has been an extensive demand for cotton to-day, and about 5000 bags have been sold at full prices. On the 20th, the sales were 2000 bags.

A great number of voters will support Mr. A. BEAUVAIS as a candidate for Governor at the election in July. MEMORANDA. Arrived at Antwerp.—Comet, Boston, N. Ori. Sailed from Liverpool 7th March, Thule, Marsden, Peru, Hammond, and London Williams for N. Orleans. Up at Clyde 10th. Heron, Fairbank, N. Ori. Up at Glasgow 10th, Jane, for N Orleans, to sail the 14th. Arrived at Havre March 8th, Crescent, Haly; 10th Italy, Putnam, and Emery, Harrington, 11th Chas. Carroll, Norris; 15th Atlas, Adams, N. Ori. Sailed from Havre 15th Catherine and Phillet is first wine, march 7th Gen. N. Orleans. Arrived at Philadelphia, Baltic, Broadtham, N. O. Arrived at New York march 15th brick An. Antwerp, Clarke, N Orleans, via Bermuda. Arrived at Liverpool march 16th to 24th, Lad Douglas, Corvo, Chase, Planter, Nicol and Hermon; Magee, May, Novell, N. Ori. Cleared 19th Hercules, Rich, Margaret, Gardham, N Orleans. Entered for loading, Wm Neilson, Siroc, and Marcia N Orleans. Sailed for ship America. Ship America, Edridge for Liverpool, with salt. Brig Pandora, Prew, for Providence, cargo. ENTERED. Packet ship Louisiana, Stoddart, for New York in 10 days from Sandy Hook to the Bar, to Foster and Hutton with assorted cargo to sundry ports. Steamer Shark, L O Wood, for S W P, towed up from outside the bar, Brig Robert Quayle & Try—nothing in sight as either pass. Steamer Ketchikan, Burnett, for Louisville, with 244 bbls tobacco, 65 bales cotton on board. Steamer Huntress, Gay, Louisville, with assorted cargo.

René L. Duncy, curator of the estate of Suzanne Fontaine, vs Auguste Lecompte. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. Charles A. Marquis, Presiding judge of the City court, I shall expose for sale on Monday 31st of May next, at 12 o'clock at upon, a negro woman named Marie Louise, seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal. 29 Avril.

Marty vs Vasse. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 10th of May, at 4 o'clock at the Marshal's office, 5th St. Anne street, five French horses, 3 small trotters, 1 double barre Gun, and shot bag. Seized in the above suit. Ap 29. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Marguerite Giroit vs Williams. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 10th of May, at 4 o'clock, at the Marshal's office St. Anne street, 4 benches, 4 bundles of ropes, seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal. 29 April.

SALES AT AUCTION. BY T. MOSSY. ON Wednesday the 12th May next, at 4 o'clock P.M. opposite to John McWilliams' store in Canal street, will be sold, 600 pieces first quality Liverpool and Dundee, 42 inches cotton bagging, on a credit of 6 and 9 months, for approved endorsed paper. Ap. 29. BY T. MOSSY. WILL be sold on Saturday the 8th day of May next at 10 o'clock by order of the Justice of Thomas Spencer (at the store formerly occupied by him in Chartres, between Bienville and Conti streets) the stock of dry good merchandise by said insolvent to his creditors.—Terms: Cash. Ap. 29. BY T. MOSSY. ON Friday 30th inst. will be sold at his own election store. 1 box of Doctor Le Roy medicine, from No. 2 3 to, 29 April.

Journal des Debats.

COINTELIGUAL. HAVNE MARKET, March 20. COTTONS.—We have had again numerous arrivals of American short staple, for which there has been, on the other hand, an extensive demand at an advance, which on the average, may be estimated at fully 1 centime on previous prices.

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