

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Bingham, C. P. Buckley, in 49 days from Bordeaux, arrived yesterday in this port. We received no papers but a respectable commercial house has had the goodness to favour us with a file of the *Leitateur* of Bordeaux, up to the 28th May inclusive. It appears that contrary to previous intelligence, on the 24th the African expedition had not yet sailed. Bourmont will probably resign the portfolio of the War Department before he sets sail—On the 28th of April 20,000 Badois arrived at Algiers to protect the Day.

England is watching with a jealous eye that expedition, the important consequences of which may be fatal to her policy. But it appears that Admiral Duperre is not disposed to endure quietly the enticements and haughtiness of the English navy; under date of Toulon, May 24th, he writes to the Minister of Marine: "I am tired with the spying of the English in the port of Toulon. I will conform to the instructions I have received; but if the French flag was insulted I should know how to avenge it."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On board the Ship *La Providence*, May 18th. Officers' sub-officers' and Sailors!—Called with your brothers at arms of the army of expedition to share the dangers of an enterprise that honor and humanity prescribe, you must also have a portion of their glory. It is from our common efforts and your perfect union that France and the King expect the reparation of the insult offered to the French flag. Let us collect the remembrances that in similar opportunities our fathers have bequeathed us! Let us imitate them! and our success is certain! Let us depart. Long live the King!!!!

The following paragraph is under head of Marseilles, May 19th. "Letters received yesterday and today from several points of Spain, say that a body of troops of that nation is collecting at Alicante, destined to make part of the expedition to Algiers, by virtue of recent convention concluded between the two powers."

The French Minister of the Interior has received notice that a coachman had been arrested near Lyons, charged with conveying from Chevenieres to that city, a great quantity of raietona cockades!! This appears very much like a trick of the Police to show the necessity of a more severe government.

The London dates by this arrival are not later than those received previously.

LATE FROM SPAIN.—We have received yesterday papers from Havana, containing a series of news from Madrid, up to the 26th of May. They treat of no interest. By letters from Cadix, of the 1st of June, received in this town, via Havana, we are informed that general Barradas having arrived in Spain, in order to justify himself towards his King, was arrested at Victoria, and sent to the fortresses of St. Sebastian.

Norfolk, July 9.

The Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here early yesterday morning, in the Steam Boat Pocahontas, from Baltimore, and proceeded to his former residence in Halifax County, North Carolina. The U. S. Frigate *Brandywine*, Capt. Ballad, we learn, will come up from Hampton Roads the first fair wind, to the Navy Yard, and will, we understand, be refitted for the Mediterranean service.

Gale at St. Catharines.—It was mentioned a few days since that a hurricane visited the island of St. Catharines and the coast adjacent in the month of April last, by which much injury was sustained. An intelligent captain from this port writes from Rio Janeiro, that it took place a few days previous to his arrival at St. Catharines and when he was within sixty or seventy miles of the coast. It commenced on the evening of the 14th April, and continued to near midday of the 15th, and during the whole time scarcely any thing could resist its fury. At one time it appeared like the eruption of a volcano under water; as the sea instead of rolling in waves, one after the other, boiled up from the bottom into the air, throwing up stones upon the vessel's decks, on which it broke. To give an idea of its violence, it is stated that of about twenty-five vessels in the harbor, all were driven ashore except one, which was the brig *Sophia* & *Eliza*, of Boston, the only American vessel there at the time. All the others were vessels of the country. The Captain says, "What excites my astonishment most is, that during almost the whole of those two dreadful days at St. Catharines, we were rolling within only sixty or seventy miles from the coast in a perfect calm. My stay at the above place was but for four

days; and on the 2nd instant I arrived here just twelve hours previous to another gale of wind, in which many vessels were more or less damaged, some of which have arrived here with loss of spars, and some of sails, &c."

The Emperor of Brazil, has, at length, formally acknowledged the independence of Mexico, and appointed a representative to that government.

Arrest of Fuller, the Bank Robber.—Our Boston correspondent, informs us, that the Cashier of the Branch Bank, (which was robbed of \$10,000 a few days since) received a letter from Fuller on Sunday evening, stating that he was then at his own house, ready to surrender himself, which he accordingly has done, and next morning was committed to prison. He gave up, as was understood, 39,000 dollars of the money.—It was supposed he had not left the city since the robbery was committed. (N. Y. Merc. Adv.)

House of Commons—London, May 20. Debate on the petition of the Merchants of London engaged in trade with Mexico.

Sir Robert Wilson said, he could not object to the document which the Right Hon. Gentleman had produced written by Mr. Canning to Mr. Dawkins, but it did not alter his opinion as to the fact that he (Mr. Canning) had communicated to the Colombian and Mexican governments the wish on the part of this government that they should not attack Cuba, and the ground on which that wish was expressed was that such a course would deprive England of the great argument which she wished to urge to Spain in endeavoring to procure her recognition of her former colonies as independent states. There was no doubt that a communication of this kind operated with Bolivar, and induced him to withdraw the force which had been got ready for the expedition against Cuba. A communication of this kind had been made by Mr. Cockburn on the part of Mr. Canning, that England would not see with indifference any attack by Mexico or Colombia upon Porto Rico or Cuba. He (Sir R. W.) had a written communication from Bolivar himself, in which he stated that fact, and in which he expressed a hope that Colombia should not be allowed to suffer from what she had been thus given to understand was the wish of England. This was the feeling in Mexico as well as Colombia! and it was only about two months ago that, in a discussion on the subject in another place, it was intimated by the Earl of Aberdeen, that England would not take offence at any attack by those states on Cuba or Porto Rico. But, after the harassing attacks which had been made on those states from Cuba, it was too much that they should have been kept so long in ignorance of the wishes of this government, or that they should have been led by a direct communication from this country, to believe that any attack on Cuba would not have been permitted by us. There was certainly a verbal declaration to the extent he stated, and the expressions employed on the occasion were susceptible of but one construction. That suitable negotiations would soon attain the object which it was our policy to accomplish, he had little doubt, if national pride and obstinacy did not interfere to check or prevent it altogether. Historical precedents were not wanting to guide us in the course which our own sense of interest ought to urge us to adopt. In the year 1672, when Venice was resolved to prosecute war with the Archduke of Austria and the King of Spain, and persisted in refusing peace to those potentates, the King of France at once came forward and distinctly represented to Venice that he had promised peace to the King of Spain, and that he would therefore immediately join with other powers in making war on those who were averse to peace. The gist of our negotiation, he maintained, ought to consist of such language as this. In acting on a like principle, we should not be compelling Spain to make any sacrifice whatever, but simply to do what must be beneficial to herself. It had been alleged that Spain was not engaged in a hostile expedition; but that 25,000 men were concentrated in Cuba—that she was already carrying into effect all the preliminary points of an expedition, it was impossible to deny. Registers were open for the purpose of inscribing the names of soldiers, and in the local chambers a sum was appropriated to meet the expenses. Unless we should actually interpose in the present stage of the preparations, and expressly say "You shall not send an expedition on any such service," the demonstrations of war would have precisely the same effect as war itself. Agitation would exist throughout the entire country, new burdens would be imposed upon the people, the laborers would be called away from the tillage of the fields, and the general business of society would suffer interruption. He contended that we should not hesitate to insist on a suspension of arms *in toto*. At the

period when the expedition of Barradas against Mexico was first rumored in this country, he had formed out a deputation of merchants who waited on Lord Aberdeen for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any official authority for the report. The reply which they received from his Lordship was that no mention of the expedition alluded to had been made to his Majesty's government. Such was the ministerial answer, and yet fifteen days afterwards the very expedition in question was under sail. He did not mean to accuse Lord Aberdeen of insincerity, nor did he attach any blame to the Spanish Ministers, because the occult government of Spain and its ostensible government frequently maintained no very good understanding with each other. It had been said that the U. States have distinctly disclaimed to our Government all hostile intentions towards Mexico, but who could suppose that they had it in their power (however sincere their professions) to be answerable for the immense hordes of squatters who had settled in the Texas? Not very long ago the Spanish government, in compliance with our humane remonstrances, had consented to the abolition of slavery; yet the American colonists imported slaves in thousands, and openly resisting the law, threatening if there should be any attempt to enforce it, they would declare their independence, and call on the American government to protect them. Such was the disorderly and dangerous character of these squatters, that the Mexican government had been obliged to march four thousand men to Texas, to keep the country in a proper state of subordination. There was a balance of power necessary to be maintained on the other side of the Atlantic as well as in Europe, and it was high time to put an end to the present state of things if we desired to defend our rights and preserve the interests which were under our protection. He therefore took this opportunity earnestly to call upon ministers to take such steps as would lead to an early and effectual conclusion.

[COMMUNICATED.] For the Bee.

If it is important to society, that the press, free of all restraint, should point out all disorders, all abuses, all violations of the law, it is no less important to the furtherance of an impartial justice, that when any offence is denounced to the magistrates, the people, from among whom the twelve jurors are to be taken, to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of the accused, should not be predisposed to find him guilty.

Persuaded of this truth, it was with great regret that I read in the *Mercantile Advertiser* of Thursday last, a long article on the unfortunate affair in which THOMAS FOWLER lost his life.

The Author of that article, the tendency of which is to inflame the public mind, and to direct the most ungenerous feelings against the youthful OVID ANDRY, without troubling himself to read and to examine the depositions of the witnesses examined before the mayor, constituted himself the judge and declared him guilty.

I shall not attempt to examine into his intentions in acting thus. I would wish to think them pure, and that the public weal alone guided his pen; but I believe that all honest people will agree that the zeal is indiscreet that, without listening to the testimony for or against the accused, attempts to strike with the mark of reprobation a man whom a vague rumour only has denounced.

In a case like this, reason and humanity unite to impose silence on the press and on society; for, neither the press nor society are competent to decide the fate of the accused; and to interfere in his prosecution, already commenced, is to deprive him of the most sacred of his rights, that of being heard and judged with impartiality.

If the press is to prosecute the accused; if the public is competent to judge him, what will become of the constitution and the laws? what then will be the functions of the tribunals? Does the author of the article against which I complain, forget that the people have, by the constitution, confided the sword of justice to the hands of magistrates, whom they have invested with their power? Why then does he not leave the laws to their ordinary course; to the judges, the full and unbiassed exercise of their attributes and their duties; to the jury, a conscience free and disengaged of prejudices.

A man has been killed! but does this deplorable circumstance require blood? this the question that has first to be decided. Another will then present itself: is it the blood of the young OVID ANDRY that ought to be shed? Now these questions, as grave as the law itself, cannot, nor ought not to be discussed in the newspapers. It is before the tribunals instituted by the law, that they are to be examined and decided upon, in presence of the accused, and after having heard him.

However incorrect may be the facts related in the *Mercantile Advertiser*, I shall not take the trouble to rectify

them. If I did, I should myself fall into the same error against which I now complain. When the time shall have arrived, before those whom the law has designated to seek into it: until then, I have only to express one wish; it is, that the public suspend their opinions, which might become fatal to his innocence, by prejudicing the hearts and the minds of those who may be called upon to judge him.

OVID ANDRY has not made guilty flight; strong in a conscience without reproach, he did not think it necessary to condemn himself to suffer until November in a prison. He will reappear; and then, perhaps, the public will know to whom to impute the tragical end of the unfortunate THOMAS FOWLER, who, if he could reappear among us, would himself say, OVID ANDRY is not guilty. A FRIEND OF JUSTICE & TRUTH.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED ON TUESDAY. Ship Charles Wharton, York, Liverpool, Lockhart & Arrott. Packet ship Ohio, Garvin, N York.

Schr New York, Winchester, Magnolia, master Sloop Heta, Lewis, Matagorda, M Barrette ARRIVED ON WEDNESDAY.

1 Flatboat from Louisville, with 865 bbls flour, 40 sacks corn, 44 bbls beans to Townsley and Prieur.

1 flat boat from Louisville, with 52 bbls tobacco 323 bbls flour; 10 d whiskey, 12 do corn meal, 2000 lbs tobacco, owners on board.

2 flatboats from Giles county, Tennessee, with 749 bales cotton to N & J Dick & co; 16 do do to Cooper, Caruthers & co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Towboat Pilot, Stark, fm S W Pass—brought up from sea packet ship Russell, Greenleaf, from N York, and from the Turn, Revenue Cutter Ingham, and schrs. Teta, Galgo, Loretta, Sebna, Tempoatica, and Merca. Lef outside the Bar, skip Bingham from Bordeaux, and bark Lady Douglas from Liverpool—Towboats Shark and Porpoise with their. Ship Superior outside the Bar at anchor.

Ship Bingham, C P Buckley, Bordeaux, in 49 days—cargo to Garrier, J Chastant, Gordon Fort-stall & co, J M Fortier, A & Z Cavalier, J B Labatut, L Millaudon, B Azeret, P Daberrant, Salavigne P E Sorot, G Marmiche, P Romaine, H R wely Ch Jordan, M Montegut V Romag Louis Couvertier, P F Duconge Duho jr, A Oulpeuca, & co, P Philippe, B Lacoste, Norbert Southe, Carriere & Borduzat, P Tio J Zacharie, T. Nicolet & co. Arnoux & Pedron, M Valette & Co. & a.

Hark Andalousie, from Liverpool. Schr Emeline, Moore, from New York, cargo R. Delafield, and J W Montgomery, 9 pass.

Schr Loreto, Capt Marcos Delgado with cargo to L H Gale, Harrison Brown & Co. Packet ship Russell, Greenleaf, 24 days from N York, to H W Barstow, cargo to J Ogilvie & co; G Brulse; A Fisk & co; D Mullony; T Sloo jr; R Marsh and co; R Layton, M Gordon; J A Merle and co; T Toby; Hyde and Goodrich; Harland and Hair; H W Barstow; A Donald; J Greenleaf, L Le Carpetier; Thompson and Grant; York; Macalister and co; Tracy and Miller; M Carroll; J Hagan and co; Lockhart and co; H Bonnabel; and others.

Schr Tra. Jover, from Havana, cargo. Schr Galga, Douces, fm Tagna, cargo. JSchr Mercis, Lopez, from Campeachp, in bal. Schr Tempoatica, Sanzba, from the coast, cargo.

Revenue Cutter Ingham, Lt. Wilson, fm New York to replace the Louisiana.

MEMORANDA. Up at New-York for this port, brig Swan, Harding, to sail on the 15th.

Hence at New-York, brig Rufus, Tripe, 22 d. Hence at Liverpool, May 22, the Edward-Downes, Parry.

Hence at Amsterdam, May 17, the Leonidas, Mitchell.

Up at St. Yago de Cuba for this port, schr. Itteper, Nelson, uncertain.

Hence at Philadelphia, brigs Ella, Cole; Billow, Sampson.

Ship Ellen, Moore, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken lat. 40, 20, long.

Brig Motions Sissar, loading at Liverpool, May 22, for this port.

Brig Alexander, Bailly, hence at Boston. Schr Hecsey, Linday, hence at N York 8th inst.

Hence at Marseilles for this port, may 13, the Critterion and the Reaper.

Parish Court for the Parish and City of New-Orleans, July 28 1830.

Overton Seawell vs. His Creditors and Creditors of Seawell and Wallington.

THE cession of the property of the Court for the benefit of their Creditors.—It is ordered that a meeting of the said Creditors take place at the office of G. R. Stringer Esquire, Notary Public, on the 10th day of August next 1830, for the purposes in the petition mentioned; and in the mean time that all proceedings against the property and person of the petitioner be stayed. (Signed) JAMES PIRRO Judge.

I as hereby certify the above. T. BLOSSMAN, Deputy Clerk.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Thursday, 5th August, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold a tract of LAND situated on Mr. Villere's plantation, 6 or 7 miles below this city, and on the same bank, measuring two arpents front to the road or to the river, on one arpent in depth. Said Land lies at 4 arpents distance from the lower boundary of Lacoste's plantation. It will be sold all together or divided into two Lots.

Terms.—One third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, in approved endorsement paper, &c. July 16

BY T. MOSSY. ON Monday the 2d of August, at 4 o'clock, p. m. will be sold at his auction store,

Several chosen pieces of Marble and Bronze, and Pictures belonging to a museum.

Amateurs are invited to call at the auction store, where they may take cognizance of said articles. July 22

BY F. DUTILLET. THE continuation of the sale of LOTS OF GROUND in the suburb Montreuil, will take place at Hewlett's Coffee-house, on the 29th of August next. July 27

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, 31st inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee-house, will be sold. Fogy, a male girl, 8 months in the country house servant, water and somewhat of a cook. Mary, 3 years of age, somewhat of a cook, an excellent cook, with her mother, aged ten years, speaking English and French—both to be sold together.

Betsy, aged 15 years, good washer, and house servant, just recovered from sickness. All the above Slaves are well and good subjects, and exempt of all vices and temptations by law. They are sold by the master leaves the country. July 19

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of St. Charles.

COURT OF PROBATES.

ON Monday the 23d August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the plantation known by the name of plantation Picou, situated in this parish, left bank of the Mississippi, about eleven leagues above New Orleans, on the demand of Messrs. Honoré Landreaux and James P. Freret, (the last acting as testamentary executor of the late Valentin Daublin,) will be sold to the highest bidder, the following property, belonging to the community which has existed between the above named Honoré Landreaux and the late Valentin Daublin, in community of property with his wife, Charlotte Brouillard:

A SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of St. Charles, on the right bank of the Mississippi, about eleven leagues above New-Orleans, having twenty-one arpents fronting on the river, and of forty arpents in depth, being only ten arpents in breadth on the rear, and on which are forty square of sugar cane planted, and one hundred and seven of Indian corn. The buildings are, a sugar mill and a cane mill—the whole in a good state.

FORTY SLAVES, OF BOTH SEXES, TO WIT:

- JOE, aged 30 years. JOHN LEWIS, jack of all trades, aged 35 JOHN SMITH, carpenter, 30 FRANCIS, carter and laborer, 30 JUPITER, do, do, 40 BERNARD, do, do, (mazy), 32 JACQUES, laborer, 25 WASHINGTON, do, do, 30 JOE, do, 35 OCELESTIN, do, 36 PARIS, do, 29 ADISON, do, 25 JOHN, cooper, 34 CHARLES, field hand, 26 VALERY, do, 36 JOHN, do, 23 SAM WILLIAMS, do, 26 SAM, do, 40 FRANCK, do, 35 HEBRON, do, 25 CHESTERFIELD, do, 25 JOHN, do, 45 BILL, do, 16 AUGUSTE, do, 15 WAT, do, 14 PHILIP, infirm negro, 68 MICHEL, do, 75 LUCINDA, field negro woman, 13 CLOE, (and child) do, 30 HARRIOTTE, do, 22 HARRIET, do, 26 SALLY, do, 25 MARY, do, 28 ADPLAIDE, do, 14 MANSA, do, 65 SUCKY, do, 15 LOUISA, do, 40 LOUISA MARIA, daughter of Louis, 12 FANNY, (orphan girl) 4 THERESE, cook, 38 MARIANNE, nurse, 73

The Cattle, Horses and Tools, and every thing else attached to the plantation, will be sold at the same time.

CONDITIONS: 1st. Thirteen thousand dollars cash. 2d. Twenty-five thousand and two hundred dollars, for which the purchaser will take the reversion of the mortgage in favor of the bank of Louisiana, payable to said bank thus: \$14,000, 29th April, 1831; \$11,200, 29th April, 1833—with the power of prolonging the term allowed for the payment of the half of the last sum, to the 29th April, 1835, on condition of the purchaser's paying to the said bank, an interest of 9 per cent per annum.

3d. The surplus to be paid in five equal terms, viz: March, 1831; March, 1832; March, 1833; March, 1834; and March, 1835—in notes payable at New Orleans, and endorsed to the satisfaction of Messrs. Honoré Landreaux and James P. Freret, with special mortgage on the property until final payment. The notes to be divided into as many parts as may be required by the two above named persons.

The acts of sale, and mortgage, at the cost of the purchaser. J. M. GUIRAMANT, Judge—ex-officio auctioneer.

Parish of St. Charles, July 20th, 1830. July 27

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 Picou, 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 Drouillard, his wife, namely:

ONE PLANTATION situated in the parish of St. John the Baptiste, and adjacent to the above named plantation Picou. This property has about one arpent and a third fronting on the river, and is a boat 30 arpents in depth. A small dwelling house is situated upon it.

2d. A mulatto named ALFAXANDER, aged 24 years, coach driver.

3d. A negro woman named CELESTE, aged 32 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 steers.

CONDITIONS: 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 slaves 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 New 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. J. MOREL GUIRAMANT, Judge.

Parish of St. Charles July 20th, 1830. July 27