

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the late arrivals from Tampico, we have received papers from the city of Mexico, up to the 27th ult. They contain no news of importance. It appears that Francisco Victoria, who was condemned to death, as being concerned in the late conspiracy against the actual government, has made his escape from the prison of Puebla. By private letters received in this city, it is said that the city of Valladolid and the inhabitants of the Bajulo have raised in favor of Guerrero.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Westmoreland county, Virginia, Henry Clay was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Three vessels, from St. Domingo, arrived at Havre early in June, having engaged to the value of about seventy thousand dollars, intended to be applied to the payment, in part, of the debt due by St. Domingo to France.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3. We are indebted to Captain Gibson of the U.S. Navarre, from Hamburg, for his report upon the harvest in the province of Holstein is not promising.

An article under head of Odessa, May 26, holds out hopes of a continued good understanding between Russia and Turkey. It is added that since the navigation of the Black Sea has been made free, the trade of Odessa has increased, and that in that port now wave the flags of all nations. The Greeks especially, are endeavoring to renew their old commercial connections, and have already made several establishments. Commodities of every description are sent into Asia. In wool, hemp, pitch, and glassware, the traffic is very considerable. On the improvement of the quality of wool, the landlords have bestowed great expense, and in breeding sheep the Russians are now pronounced equal to the Germans. An establishment made by a Swiss for the introduction and improvement of fruit trees, and which had languished for a time, is now in a very flourishing condition.

The opening of this navigation to the ships of all nations, will, it may rationally be expected spread commerce and civilization through all the countries in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea.

Under the head of Warsaw, it is stated that the monument of the Emperor Alexander, will cost six millions and a half of Polish guilders.

New-York, August 4.

A letter dated Gibraltar, June 25th, to a gentleman in this city says: "There are some shipments making from this to Algiers, under the belief that it must have fallen into the hands of the French. In fact a report has reached us, via the Vega, that they took the place with the loss of 5000 men; but it does not come in a very credible shape. The next east wind will bring us late intelligence, and remove our anxiety for news from that quarter."

NEW-YORK, August 3.

Latest from Liverpool.—The brig Trent, Capt. Barstow, arrived below last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th June. Capt. B. brought no papers, and does not furnish us with any verbal news—either commercial—except that the latest bulletins of the King's health, dated on the 23d, stated that he had passed a bad night—Gaz.

Private letters from Liverpool dated 26th June, and received by the Trent, state that the cotton market had become rather more animated. 26,480 bales were sold during the week ending on the 25th, some parcels at an advance of 1-8d. The imports during the same time were 40,000 bales. The sales on the 25th amounted to 12,000 bales, and on the 26th, to 2,500 bales.

Owing to rainy weather, the demand for flour in New York was somewhat animated on the 25th, and 6000 barrels were sold at 28 shillings. The weather changing to sun-shine, the same price could not be obtained on the following day.

Paris, June 23.

ALGERINE EXPEDITION. To His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

Prince.—The naval army which was detained eighteen days in the Bay of Palma, waiting for the flotilla of transports, set sail on the 10th of June. The wind, which was at first light, increased so much as to cause some damage to several small vessels, and two boats lost

ed with cattle were lost with part of their crews. At day-light, on the 12th we made the African coast, but the wind increasing and the agitation of the sea, prevented our effecting a landing. The fleet then stood off from the land. And light vessels were directed towards the peninsula of Sidi Feruch and the two adjacent shores. The certainty of finding a favorable anchorage; the shelter which the direction and relief of the coast provided against the winds; the nature of the ground, which being open for 4000 metres from the sea, prevented the enemy from laying in ambush, had for some time attracted our attention to this part of the coast.

Our retrograde movement terminated on the 12th, at nine in the evening, the sea became calmer during the night, and at day-light on the 13th we were only two or three leagues from Algiers. The troops showed the greatest alacrity, and the cries of Vive le Roi resounded from all quarters; the naval army which had proceeded towards the South, changed its course and sailed along the coast, towards the peninsula; they were destined to attend the works, which the enemies might have constructed at the point of landing. The wind being from the east, we determined to land on the west of Sidi Feruch. At 10 o'clock, A. M. the armed vessels of war were abreast of this peninsula, and the tower mounted on it was abandoned.—The enemy had disarmed a battery of twelve pieces of cannon, with which they should have expected to receive our fire. A camp was established about a league from the shore, in advance of which were several batteries and troops of Arabian cavalry.

A steamboat soon approached the coast, and her fire soon dispersed the cavalry. The enemy's batteries directed some shot and several bombs towards our anchorage, but without effect. At 9 o'clock, P. M. the three squadrons, the first division of the convoy, and the flotilla with the landing forces, had cast anchor. Orders were given to commence landing on the 14th. The first division reached the land at 5 A. M. without meeting with any resistance; the two other divisions landed in succession. General Berthezene took the lead with the first division and eight pieces of cannon.

The enemy's batteries soon opened a fire and continued it, although they were opposed in front by our artillery, and received some shots from the vessels which were placed to the eastward of the peninsula. Gen. Berthezene received orders to turn upon the left of the position which the enemy occupied. This movement had the desired result; the batteries were abandoned—thirteen pieces (16 pounders) and two mortars fell into our hands. The division Lovardo and d'Escars followed the movement of the first, and the enemy fled in every direction.

Our soldiers discovered as much sand-frost as they had, up to that moment shown enthusiasm. We lost 20 men, and no officers wounded.

The aspect of the ground in front of the peninsula corresponds exactly with Col. Buntin's description—it is sandy and slightly undulated; it is completely covered with strong furze.

The peninsula is a calcareous rock, on which there is a santon, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Torre Chica. It will serve as a depot for our provisions of every kind. Gen. Valaze has here marked out an entrenched camp, the construction of which has already been commenced.

I have the honor to be, COUNT DE BOURMONT.

To His Excellency the Minister of Marine and the Colonies.

OR BOARD THE PROVENANCE, Bay of Torre Chica, 14th June, 1850.

My Lord.—Providence has crowned with complete success the first operations of the glorious enterprise ordered by His Majesty. The King's flag floats on the Fort of Sidi Feruch and the Tower of Torre Chica.

I left the Bay of Palma on the 10th of this month, with the fleet under my command, whither I had gone to rally the flotilla, which was separated by bad weather on the 31st of May, on the 31st of May, on the coast of Africa, and came up with it again on the 12th inst. Strong winds from N. E. and a heavy sea, forced me a second time to take the ocean, in order to preserve my rallied flotilla. Yesterday morning, the 13th, the wind was still fresh from the eastward, but the sea was not so high, and the weather was fine. This first moment of replying to the confidence of His Majesty appears propitious, and I have seized upon it. The fleet presented itself at 8 A. M. before the city of Algiers, and defiled along the fort and batteries, the commandant of the station, accompanied by the Bello, conducting the naval force, followed by the reserve and the convoy, and at 7 P. M. it occupied the Bay of Torre Chica. The enemy had evacuated the battery on the point, and the fort on the bay, but they had covered the neighboring heights with pieces of artillery and mortars, which composed their armament. Some cannon were fired and several bombs thrown among the first line of vessels

A ship was wounded, by the bursting of a bomb, on the Breslaw. I directed Capt. Louvier to coast along the shore in the steamboat Nageur, who caused a battery, with one cannon and on-board, to be evacuated.

The day was too far advanced for landing, and arrangements were made to effect it by day light in the morning. The corvette Bayonnaise, Capt. Ferrin, the brig Action, Capt. Hamelin, and the brig Bidine, Guindet, which had no troops to land, took post in the bay east of Torre Chica, to take the batteries of the enemy in flank, and attack them above the peninsula. The steamboats Nageur and Sphinx, Capt. Sarlat, received orders to cover with their fire the landing to the westward.

At half past 4 this morning, the first division of the army landed with 8 field pieces, under the fire of the enemy's batteries which did but little injury. A marine of the surveillance had been broken. Lieutenant Bonnet received a severe contusion from a shell. These are all the reports that have reached me. The artillery of the corvettes stationed East of Torre Chica was well directed, and with good effect, on the enemy's batteries. Two sailors, in jumping ashore, hoisted the King's flag on the fort and tower.

At 6 o'clock, the second division and all the field pieces were landed, and at half past 6 the General-in-Chief went ashore. At the head of his troops, he immediately executed a movement to turn the batteries of the enemy, which were carried, after a short attack, against masses of cavalry. The army was all landed by noon; it occupies the heights in advance of the peninsula, and the head quarters are at Torre Chica. Munitions, provisions, &c. are also landed. Our operations will be continued with all possible activity.

The Bay of Torre Chica or Sidi Feruch, offers much better shelter to the fleet than I had anticipated. Although it is open to the south, to the east and west winds, the anchorage is good, and the vessels will no doubt ride in safety with their chain cables.

In haste to address your Excellency the first news, I cannot enter into greater details, especially with respect to the operations of the army, which are not under my control. I will collect from the different reports, the claims of those who are entitled to his Majesty's consideration, and will submit them to your Excellency. Collectively, every one has done his duty, and considers himself fortunate if the King finds that the marine has merited his confidence.

Accept, &c. The Vice Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Force, DUPERRÉ.

Du Men, June 13.—It is now known, that in month of April last, M. S. Lomon de Rothschild sent M. Goldschmidt, one of his most intimate friends to Constantinople, clothed with power to treat with the Ottoman Minister for a loan. He passed through Vienna with a suite proportioned to the importance of his mission, and stopped at Pera at the hotel of the Austrian Ambassador. Several conferences took place between him and the Minister of Finances, before the latter could distinctly understand the nature of his mission. Nevertheless these conferences opened under the happiest auspices. M. Goldschmidt, in the midst of the usual compliments, having asked the Ottoman Minister if the house of Rothschild had the honor to be known to his Excellency, the latter replied: "Who does not know the son of European bankers, and that has yet manifested respecting the negotiation is that in case it should succeed, the rich copper mines of the Bay of Algiers, which causes the belief that the principal obstacle is removed."

Expedition to Algiers.—The short distance which the French expedition has to traverse, in order to present itself before the enemy, has permitted the transportation of many articles, which perhaps would not seem altogether consistent with the usual hardships that soldiers submit to. It would also appear that the inventive genius of the whole nation has been called into action; for scarcely a vessel has sailed that has not had some new invention attached to it.

An idea may be formed of the efficiency of some of these preparations, from the following description of a steam-boat, the vessel of the troops at Toulon in the presence of the Dauphin. The troops were waiting for his Royal Highness in flat-bottomed boats, furnished with artillery, which, on a signal being given, were towed towards the land, firing their guns as they approached the shore. Some companies of light infantry and sharpshooters were distributed in the fields on the downs and along the coast. The sailors jumped into the water and dragged the boats up to the land; the bridges were thrown out, the artillery run over them, and 800 engineers and artillery-men sprung ashore, and in an instant, the pikes with which they were furnished, formed an impenetrable barrier which no cavalry could even attempt to pass without certain destruction.

The sharpshooters and light infantry in advance clearing the ground, to give time for the battalions to form into squares. These movements are said to have been performed with astonishing rapidity; but in the late accounts which state that the expedition had actually effected a landing on the African coast, no mention is made of the success of these preparations.

Another invention, a projectile called balle incendiaire, is also to be employed. These balls are put into pistols and muskets of large calibre, and discharged by men who have been well exercised. The ball is so constructed, that it ignites every combustible substance against which it strikes. Several experiments were lately made in Paris, in presence of a Commission appointed for the purpose, and they are stated to have been fully successful.

A new telegraph, equally as effective in the night as in the day, invented by a French Admiral, is to be used to hold correspondence between the headquarters and the distant out posts, as well as the fleet. The lights are to be employed as night signals, and are so constructed that they may be distinguished clearly five or even six leagues out at sea.

The expedition is also provided with a newly prepared edible, termed Gelatine Biscuits, 206,000 of which have been made under the care of the inventor, M. D'Arceet. On disembarkation, every soldier is to receive ten of these biscuits, which are equal to five rations, and form a nutritive as well as a pleasant food. In the manufacture of this article every part of the bullock is used; the meat is converted into three kinds, biscuits au bœuf, biscuits a la fève, and graisse, well seasoned. The bones after they have been deprived of their nutritive matter, and reduced into a mere calcareous state, constitute the residue. Thus, it is remarked, "the provisioning of a whole army is by this excellent method, placed beyond the hazards of war, and the food rendered more easy and less costly of transport, than any other portion of its composition, whether animate or inanimate."

A letter from Toulon states that as a vigorous resistance was expected on the landing of the troops, an order had been issued by Admiral Duperre, strictly enjoining the surgeons to take with them a plentiful supply of professional instruments. The same letter says: "It has been noticed, as a matter of curiosity, that a quantity of ornaments for the service of chapels have been embarked. Every division takes a chapel with it. The failure of an expedition, so well provided as this appears to be, can hardly be expected; and it is hoped that ere long we shall hear that this kingdom of pirates and robbers has been swept from the earth."

COMMERCIAL.

From the New-Orleans Price-Current of August 23

The Mississippi has fallen 14 inches since the 13th inst., and yesterday 11 feet 8 inches below high water mark. The weather continues warm and close, with from time to time, light showers. After one of the most healthy seasons (so far) within the memory of most of the inhabitants, it is distressing to learn that the disease to which this city is so subject, has again made its appearance. Two or three cases of Yellow Fever have taken place this week, but as there are not many strangers in town it is hardly probable that its ravages will be very great.

COTTON.—No arrival since the 13th instant. Cleared since our last report, for Liverpool 1005, New-York 1842, Boston 150, Philadelphia 352, Baltimore 44; together 3,393 bales; leaving 66 bales, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 19th inst., a stock of 15,850 bales. A sale of about 500 bales, mixed qualities, we are informed, was made at 8 1/4 cents, round; other shades of small lots have been effected at a shade advance on present quotations, which we think, taking every thing into consideration, are as near correct as the present nominal state of things will permit.

LOUISIANA and MISSISSIPPI choice } none in market. } prime } seconds } inferior } Mobile or S. Alabama, } 2d quality } 3d quality } Tennessee & N. Alabama, choice } 9 1/2 } 9 } prime } 8 1/2 } 8 1/2 } inferior } 8

Arrived since 1st October, 1829.—Bales 362025 Exported since 1st October, 1829.—Bales 344542 Stock on hand yesterday morning, including all on ship-board not cleared, Bales 15350

SUGAR.—Good Sugar is very scarce and the price remains without change.

MOLASSES.—There is none but sugar house, which is sold at 25 cents per gallon, the purchaser furnishing the casks.

TOBACCO.—No sales have been made since our last report; it cannot be shipped for the want of vessels. Prices are nominally the same, 2 1/2 and 4 cents, asked. Cleared this week, for New York 90, Boston 150, Baltimore 10; in all 251 hhds.

Arrived since 1st October, 1829.—Hhds. 32420 Exported since 1st October, 1829.—Hhds. 27174 Stock on hand yesterday morning, including all on ship-board, not cleared, Hhds 9488.

FLOUR is scarce, and is worth \$3 @ 6 p. bl. No arrivals this week.

WHISKEY.—Holders ask and expect to get 25 cents p. gallon. A sale [the last] was made at \$2 9/10 for about 1000 pigs, of which we were not apprised in time for our last number; the quotation is now adopted.

SHOT, [mis-sorted].—Small sales have been made at \$1 3/4, sack of 25 lbs.

WEST-INDYAN PRODUCE.—Notwithstanding

there has not been an arrival for a week, and every thing remains dull, and a measure may be considered as necessary.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, June 26. "Since our last we have had a good demand for cotton, and the sales yesterday amounted to 10,000 bags, of all kinds; to day they are 2,500. The total sales of last week were 2,848 bags; and in the fortnight, including the 25th, we have an improvement of 1-3 to 1-4 in the prices. We quote Upland Cotton, 1-1/4; Alabama 6 1-2 to 7; N Orleans 1-1/4 to 1-1/2."

SALES OF COTTON.—322 bales Georgia 365 Louisiana, 95 a 1/4; June 24—175 bales Louisiana, 92 a 1/4; Mobile 100 a 88; 16 bales, 89 1/2. Extract of a letter dated Havre, June 23d. The cotton market was certainly a little better yesterday for some kinds. The holders are very firm in their prices, and if they continue so, we shall prevent any decline this year.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Brig Cecelia, Yuss, Havana, J Mager; Brig Gen Macomb, Allen, Marseilles, W Zacharie & Co; Schr Little Zoe, Fletcher, Key West, Master Schr Felicia, Canas, Matanza, W Tufts & Co ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Tits, Jovial, Havana, with coffee to St. Avaniilla. Schr Montague, Guaymas, Havana, ballast. Brig Motion, Sister, Liverpool 65 days, with assorted cargo to sundries.

Brig William, Collins, Boston, ballast. Brig Ivanhoe, from Philadelphia, was left at the Port, discharging 1500 barrels powder. Steamboat Coosa, Cain, from Bayou Sarah—cargo, peaches, &c.—50 passengers. Passed 3 flatboats with 1000 bbls flour to H & W Ball.

MEMORANDA. Heads at Boston, brig Delta, Parker. Sailed from New York, for this port, packet ship John Linton, Mathews, August 3. Heads at Gibraltar, June 17, ship, Columbus, Lake.

Up at New York for this port, ship Citizens, Hoyt, to sail on the 7th August. Brig Lagrange, hence for Marseilles, was spoken on the 14th June, N. E. of Cape Vincent at 10 leagues.

Passed in the Channel, June 27th, brig Superior, hence for Liverpool. Ship Tallahassee, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 30th June, lat. 34, long 82.

Brig Mary, Clark, was cleared at New York for this port, August 3. Sailed from Liverpool for this port, June 27, brig Elvira.

Up at New York for this port, packet ship Talma, Dennis, to sail on the 15th August.

Marshal's Sale.

F Prault vs. Marcelin Michel. BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed, by the hon. Ch. Maurin, Presiding Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 4 Sept. next at 5 o'clock, at the premises corner of Camp and Canal street, one Millard Table and apparatus &c. &c. seized in the above suit.

August 24 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. Chs. Maurin, Presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Friday the 3d of September next, at 5 o'clock, at the Marshal's office, St. Anne street, a quantity of furniture, consisting, viz, 1 mahogany side-board, 1 ditto sofa, in dining-tables, 3 parts 1 bedstead, 1 mahogany tea-table, 3 sets of fancy chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, 2 sets, artificial flower pots, candlesticks, carvers, decanters, waiters, 1 bureau, looking glasses, ornaments, rugs, sugar dish, sheets, Marseille c. n. terpoints, hampings, table-cloth, dimity-curtains, &c. etc. etc.—Seized at the suit of T. S. Kennedy.

August 24 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

W. C. Quirk vs. Judy Robio F. W. C. the same vs. Amelia Robio F. W. C.

BY virtue of 2 writs of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday, the 28th of August, at 5 o'clock, at the premises, at W C Quirk, in Toupointoula street, a quantity of furniture, seized in the above suit.

August 19 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Simon Cuculla vs. Isaac Lamart. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Prerval, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday, the 30 of August, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hevriett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres street, 2 carts, No. 801 and 802 and one horse and gig.—Seized in the above suit.

August 19 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT. George Hichston vs. Smith and the master of the Schooner Pilot.

BY virtue of an order of Court to me directed, I will be exposed for sale on Wednesday the 25th instant at four o'clock P. M. at the corner of Levee and Bienville streets, two hundred and forty barrels of flour, on a credit of sixty days for approved endorsed notes.

August 31 G. W. MORGAN Sheriff.

WAS brought to the pound of the 3d district of the parish of Jefferson, on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Lebreton, the following animals.

A DUN HORSE, white front, market [ ] on the left thigh. A Grey Horse, marked X on the left thigh.

A Mule marked X and A on the right side. If between this and Wednesday, the 8th September next, the said animals are not claimed, they shall be sold on the premises, by the undersigned syndic.

August 19 EDWARD GUILLOTTE.

WAS brought up to the pound of the parish of Jefferson, 3d Ang. on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Lebreton, the following animals.

A Bay Horse, 4 years old, and a black and white, branded H. W. on the left thigh, and other illegible marks.

ONE COW, cheesnut, with white back and belly, ears split & curled. If between this and the 30th August next, the said animals are not withdrawn, they will on that day be sold at public auction at the pound of subscriber.

August 5 EDWARD GUILLOTTE, syndic of 3d district.

MEMORIALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—77 a price of fresh Flour being this day \$6 00 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 42 ounces of flour for 5 lb. August 21 D. PRUD'homme