THE BEE.

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STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

We are compelled by the force of circumstances, respectfully to request all persons who may be indebted to us to make payment of their accounts: to those whose accounts have been long standing, and to whom we have been so liberal, we say, that war necessities will compel us to resort to harsher measures than we should wish to pursue, should they not attend forthwith to this notice.

Number of Interments in this city:

	CATHOLICS:	PROTESTANTS:
June 26	14.	5.
27	13	

The following ticket will be strongly supported at the ensuing election for Directors of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

From the Parish of Orleans.

P. J. Triou, A. Dupres,
Dumas de la Croix, C. Lessaps,
Mce Lizardi, C. Nicolet,
A. O'Dubigg, J. B. Lepretre,
J. Chastant.

From the First District.

L. G. Hollingsberg, Alcee Labranche.

From the Second District

S. Hiriart, V. Allain, Senior.

From the Third District.

Guinaere, J. Eyssalenne

The Northern mail, of yesterday, and the one due the *day before, came in yesterday.* The latest New-York dates are to the evening of the 13th, containing London advices to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th ult. inclusive. We have made liberal extracts of the European intelligence thus afforded.

The necessity of keeping the water works in operation, should be manifest to our city officers, yet they show the most culpable indifference to the matter. Is it not time that New-Orleans should lose the reputation of having the *most negligent municipal officers* of any other city in the Union?

New Mail Route suggested between this city and New-York.—A correspondent of the *Floridian* of the 1st instant suggests the propriety of adopting a new route for the northern mail, by which it will be transported in the short space of *ten days.* We are confident if his plan be feasible it will engage at once the attention of the Post Master General, who no doubt ardently desires to shorten the facilities of communication between the two emporiums.

Another Revolution in Mexico.—The schr. *Dorchester*, from Vera Cruz, brings the intelligence that another revolution has just broken out in Mexico. From a hasty perusal of the file of papers furnished us, we gather the few particulars subjoined.

It seems that a Lieutenant-Colonel, Ignacio Escalada, began the revolt at place called Morelia on the 23th ult., and was joined soon after by General Gabriel Duran, who appeared at Tlaplan on the 1st instant, at the head of about two thousand men to support the *commencement.* Another similar movement took place at Chalo, but the insurgents were forced by the President, Sta. Anna, at the head of a few troops towards Cuernavaca, at which place Duran had already been, but finding the people there not disposed to give encouragement to his designs, had left after a short sojourn. The designs of the insurgents not having been as successful as anticipated, it became necessary to make a desperate attempt, in which they were seconded, by General Arista, in whose power by one of those secret *coup de mains*, so frequent in Mexico, Sta. Anna, fell; the illustrious prisoner was conducted to Yautepic, where he remains incarcerated in a prison. The Vice-President, our accounts mention, was vigorously engaged in devising measures to attack the rebels.

Since the above was in type, we have been favored with a paper of a later date, received by this same source, which contains the intelligence that Santa Anna had succeeded in making his escape, and that, on his return to the capital he will resort to such energetic measures as to finish the contest at a blow.

It appears, upon further inspection of our papers, that the revolters wished to force Santa Anna to declare himself dictator so as to accomplish better their designs; to effect which they wrote to the Vice-President informing him that Santa Anna intended to do so. But to the confusion of this deep-laid scheme to embroil Santa Anna, it seems one of his aid-de-camps, who was detained with him, found means to communicate to the provisionary head of the government the deception. Santa Anna shortly afterwards succeeded in attesting his innocence of any such design.

The whole division of the government troops that were under Santa Anna's command at the time he was taken prisoner were seduced by Arista. But there still remains a considerable force at Puebla who remain faithful: it is intimated that the President intends to put himself at their head without loss of time.

An Election for a representative to congress from the Boston District, was held on the 10th. instant, and resulted as follows: by which it will be perceived that M. Gorham has been elected.

Gorham, 2304. Lyman, 1320. Walker, 429.

A new disease, according to the London Medical and Surgical Journal, has appeared in the north of England, and in the city of Dublin. The vulgar call it "*white cholera*," and suppose it a forerunner of the blue desease.

Gen. Jackson and the Girls.—It is stated in the Lowell, (Mass.) Mercury, that among other tokens of respect which will be shown to the President and Vice President, about *five thousand* of the fairest of the fair, unmarried and young elegantly dressed in white, will join a procession to meet and greet them on their arrival in that town.

The opposition to the administration has dwindled into *almost nothing.* It consits only now of a few noisy editors, a few disappointed politicians, and Nicholas Biddle & Co. Since Gen. JACKSON's election the honest portion of those opposed to him have seen their error, and confessed it by being among the loudest in doing him honor, and rendering just tributes to his great services to his country.

The last number of the Richmond *Compiler* made its appearance in a new and improved dress. The veteran Ritchie of the *Enquirer* has retired from its editorship, he sustained the *arduous duty of editing both papers* for nearly eighteen years. His valedictory, as is every thing from his pen, is very fine. The Compiler is to take no part in politicks, but *is to* maintain the difficult task of neutrality.

THE REVEREND MR. AVERY.—The result of the trial of this man for one of the most diabolical murders on record, is generally known to our readers. The whole force of religious fanaticism was brought forth to outweigh positive and conclusive evidence. But although Mr. Avery has escaped from human punishment, and has had the honor of a triumphal reception by the "Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-England," as one escaped from persecution, as "a brand snatched from the fire," yet divine justice must be satisfied. The punishment of human laws is but temporary; that of the Deity eternal. He can alone awake the guilty conscience, and make it writhe its possessor in the agonies of sleepless remorse and constant apprehension.

The unfortunate victim to the brutal desires of Mr. Avery, Miss M'Cunnell, was first seduced, then murdered, and afterwards to screen his guilt vilified and calumniated. Yet, in the face of all this, twelve men, no doubt some of his deluded followers, however, were found to declare him innocent!! Such conduct, in such a case, cannot fail to have an injurious effect upon all religions, by giving strong support to the opinion entertained by many, that Ministers of the Gospel may be guilty of crimes which ought to be punished, when committed by them more severely than when committed by laymen, without being made amenable to the laws, always being allowed to escape through the fanaticism and religious prejudices of a picked jury.

We have been politely handed the following for publication:—

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Tampico, May 30, 1833.

Sir—I beg you will make it publicly known, for the information of all those trading to this port, that the Law of Congress of March 1831, is to be rigidly put in force. The law requires every master of a vessel in the act of coming to anchor in the river, to present triplicate manifests, with triplicate invoices of each consignment.

Seasonable notice of this may prevent much difficulty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. R. ROBERTSON.

To MARTIN GORDON, Esq.
Collector of the Customs,
New-Orleans.

FORGERY.—A forged check for $1200, (upon one of our most extensive mercantile houses,) was presented on Tuesday, at the office of the Canal and Banking Company for payment, but from the quick perception of the Teller, it was discovered to be a forgery.—A guard was immediately sent for and the parties arrested. Mer. Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND!

The packet ship North America, Captain Macy, has just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of May. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers of the 15th of May, and Liverpool of the 16th, both inclusive.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, May 15.

It is very confidently reported in the leading circles at the West end of town, that Mr. Buxton will this evening move as an amendment to the ministerial plan of slave emancipation, "the *immediate* abolition of slavery." He will be seconded by Lord Grey's eldest son, Lord Howick, ex-under secretary for the colonies. It is also said that Mr. Marsyatt will move an amendment to Mr. Buxton's amendment, having for its object compensation to the slave proprietor.

The excitement on the West India question has much diminished since yesterday, and the belief gains ground that some compromise will take place between the opposite parties. The result of to-night's debate, is looked forward to by all with much anxiety.

In the House of Lords on the 14th ult. the resolutions of Earl Fitzwilliam, to modify the Corn Laws were taken up, and negatived without a division.

Agreeably to notice that had been previously given Mr. Stanley brought forward on the 14th ult. the plan that had been so long in turning by the government for the abolition of slavery within the British dominions. The outlines of *the plan were given in this* paper on Tuesday. Mr. Stanley's speech between six or seven closely printed broad columns of the London Times. It is impossible even to present an outline of his exposition. It is spoken of as being distinguished not only for talent and eloquence but *tempor and discretion. Lord Howick* expressed some doubts as to the feasibility of the plan. The further discussion of the subject was rather conversational than argumentative, and was finally disposed of by a postponement of its further consideration to the 30th ultimo.

It is stated in the Courier as a *report* that Mr. Cutlar Ferguson is to receive the appointment of Secretary for Ireland.

An awful explosion took place in a coal mine belonging to Lord Ravensworth, about five miles from Newcastle, by which forty-seven *persons were instantly deprived of life*, and many received severe fractures and contusions.

LONDON, May 14.

RIOTS.—The metropolis has been in a state of unprecedented emotion for the last twenty-four hours, in consequence of a meeting in Spafields, which ended in a violent conflict with the authorities, in which blood has been shed. *During the night* the peaceable inhabitants were in a state of the greatest alarm apprehensive of the re-enactment of the dreadful scenes of 1817. But this evil is, perhaps, not without some mixture of good; it has opened the eyes of Government to their true position; and it is currently reported *at the west* end of the town that they have at length consented to adopt some strong measures with a view of putting down these pestilent associations which are now admitted by the peaceable and loyal of all parties to be wholly incompatible with the public peace.

This *morning* the *flags and hammers* which were taken from the people at the meeting yesterday were conveyed by Superintendant Thomas, and the escort of the force, from the chief station-house in Bow street, (where they had been deposited during the night,) to the Secretary of Sate's office in *Downing street. The* poles upon which the banners were fixed have been constructed in a manner to be immediately turned into a weapon of defence, being joined together in the middle by a hinge, whilst strengthened by a sliding tube passing over; thus, by removing the tube, the ends which joined, *and which* could be divided in an instant, could be turned into a weapon of offence or defence, as each end was bound with iron. Some had pike heads, and others were adapted for the purpose. That on which the cap of liberty was placed had a complete pike-head.—[Sun.

LONDON, City, May 15.

In the *business of the British Stocks* the general complaint is want of transactions; yet all the Stocks continue very steady.

The suspense which hangs over West India affairs, has increased the prevailing excitement and, is fear of the consequences of the agitation of *this momentous* question, it is said that all insurances upon West India property are refused.

IRELAND.

Murders and the other atrocities connected with Whiteboyism, continue to prevail in various parts of Ireland.

Mr. Barrett attended the Crown Office at Dublin on the 11th, for the purpose of being present at the striking of a Jury preparatory to his trial for a libel in publishing the first letter of O'Connell.

Although two months have not elapsed since the termination of our Assizes, there are no less than *one hundred and eight prisoners at this moment confined in our county* gaol! Of this unprecedently great number, 74 were committed from the 11th to the 30th of last month, and 45 from the 1st to the 6th of the present month—41 of the latter within the last two days.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 29.—There appears now to be no doubt as to the refusal of the Infante Don Carlos to attend the Cortes. It is also generally received as a fact that he has formally protested against the proceedings of that assembly, so far as they may affect *his rights and interests.*—This belief is confirmed by the conduct of the Cardinal *Archbishop of Toledo*, who has sent to the Secretary of the Department of State his protest against the oath of allegiance to the young Princess, and who, in an interview with the King, stated the grounds on which he deemed that oath to be contrary to his duty and his conscience.—*The only events* worthy of notice for some days past have been the banishment of five General officers for political offences; an earthquake in the city of Murcia, which, however, as the shocks were very slight, *did no injury*; and the failure of an attempt to ascend in a balloon, by an *Spaniard, who had pompously* announced his intention of performing this interesting feat before the public of Madrid.

The King of Spain has written to the Princess *de Beira*, with a view to get rid of her presence at his court, and to induce her to retire to that of her nephew, Miguel, King of Portugal. She has returned an answer, in which she manifests but little disposition to do so. How matters will be accommodated *remains yet to be seen.*

Autograph Protest, addressed by the Infante Don Carlos, to the President of the Council of Castile.

"MOST PUISSANT SENOR:—Placed in the cruel dilemma, in which there is no alternative than this—either to obey; on the one hand, the *impulse* of my heart in manifesting towards my august brother the most respectful devotion to his decrees and wishes, or conscientiously to fulfil, on the other, the sacred duties of a father, I can have no hesitation, although against my inclination, to decide in favor of the obligation *imposed on me* by Divine Providence; and therefore I declare, in the most solemn manner, that I protest against every act which would have the effect of depriving me and my descendants of the right of succession to the crown, in conformity with the fundamental laws legitimately *sanctioned by the Procureurs of the* cities, after the calamitous wars of the Succession, and coincided in, as they were, by Europe, for preserving forever the throne of Spain to the dynasty of the Bourbons. Be pleased to register this document in the Chancellery of the of the Chamber, *in order that it may be of use*, in case of necessity, before a national assembly, with the legitimate mandate.

To the President of the Council of Castile."

From Galignani's Messenger.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, under date of Madrid, May 2, says:—

The situation of this country is now so critical that there is an apprehension, if the King dies, that we shall have another Sicilian Vespers. His Majesty's limbs are now affected with paralysis, and should *another* paroxysm of gout attack him, it is not likely that he will survive it.

Public *sympathy* is now wholly engrossed by the dangerous illness of Duke de San Fernando, Grandee of Spain, and the confidential friend of the Queen. Every body imputes his illness to M. *Zea*; for, undoubtedly, his indisposition arose from the communication of the intelligence of his banishment.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Extract from a letter from the Hague, dated the 4th inst: "It is finally settled that the States General are to meet at the beginning of next week. They will be opened with a speech from the Throne. The first bill presented will be for a grant to the government to enable it to keep up the army on the *war footing.* The King will speak of the harmony he maintains with the northern powers, and will dwell much upon the continued friendship of Russia. It will be a species of *manifesto* as to the policy which our government is firmly resolved to persue in the further negociations for a settlement of our difficulties with Belgium. In the mean time, the utmost activity still reigns in the offices of the Minister of War.—A new camp, composed of 51,000 men, is about to be formed at Ryen."

FRANCE.

A conspiracy is stated in the French government journals to have been detected in Savoy, by which many Frenchmen are compromised, but no particulars are given.

The Grippe or influenza prevails to a great extent in Paris, but in a milder form than in London.

Part papers of Sunday the 12th of April had been received. That city remained perfectly tranquil.

The *France Nouvelle*, a demi-official part of that date says:—

"Government has received intelligence that a very extended conspiracy has been discovered in Savoy. Vast numbers of arrests have taken place in Turin and Genoa. Many Frenchmen are compromised in the plot; the majority of them are inhabitants of Grenoble."

Our private letters state that the late movements of the Poles who had taken refuge in France are believed to be connected with this affair.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH FROM BERNE, MAY 10.

Madame the Dutchess of Berry, was safely delivered of a daughter this morning, at half past three o'clock. The pains of travel lasted twenty minutes.

At the moment of signing the declartion, Deneux added, "I have delivered Madame the Dutchess of Berry, the lawful wife of Count Hector Lucchesi Pali, Prince of Campo Franco, Gentleman of the Chamber of the King of the Two Sicilies."

PORTUGAL.

The *Times* of the 13th says, that Capt. Boid, staff-capt. of Admiral Sartorius's squadron has arrived, being the bearer of important despatches from the Admiral, having left the fleet off Oporto on the 1st inst.; and as it was blowing fresh from the south-west, the Admiral was about to proceed to Vigo Bay with part of the ships. On that day 27 cavalry soldiers, with their horses, &c. had been brought from the south side to the mouth of the Douro, and safely landed. On the 30th a schooner had arrived from Lisbon, with 37 men, mostly soldiers, some of which were of the police guard, and the captain stated that many more were ready to embark for Oporto. Admiral Sartorius, in his despatches, mentions that the news he had from the shore were very favorable regarding the state of the enemy.—Desertions from Don Miguel's army were more numerous than *they had been for months*

INSURRECTION AT FIGUEIRA IN FAVOR OF DON PEDRO.

Extract of a letter of the 17th April from Lisbon.

An insurrection at Figueira is announced to have broken out. It is said that the little army of the insurgents is composed of three militia regiments of Figueira, Villa da Feiras, and Coimbra, and of a batalion of royalist volunteers, *who have been joined by a great number of inhabitants.* It is estimated, in all, at one thousand men. They have got possession of Figueira and of the vessels that were in the the port, and consequ ntly have an escape by sea to Oporto should they be overcome. This event is of the *utmost importance. Our governement has issued orders for* the squadron to be prepared in haste for sea, and for this purpose 50 contos de reis or $64,000, have been placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Marine. The large transport the Mula Cardoza, has been armed as a frigate. The *American frigate the Brandywine, has come into this* port to claim the amount of the bill of exchange upon the revenues of the Island of Madeira given by our government, in discharge of the indemnities due to the United States. The English ship of war, the Caledonia, is about to take her departure for England and two others will *shortly* sail for the Mediterranean, so that there will only remain the St. Vincent, which will shortly return to Vigo. Promotions have been made, rewards granted by the Duke of Braganza. The Marquis de Palmella resumes the office of Prime Minister, and is now created Duke de St. Georges; the Count de Saldanha is promoted to the rank of Lieut. General; Count Abba is created Marquis of St. Michael, and the Marquis de Loule raised to the rank of Duke. Admiral Sartorius is made Count de Benta del Gada.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.

The apprehensions of the public are subsiding, as the pending differences are likely to be soon settled. The mission of M. de Varrennes seems to have been perfectly successful, and Ibrahim Pacha is said to have already commenced his evacuation of Natolia. With the exception of a *few formalities*, the peace may be looked upon as concluded. Whether the Russians will depart, or remain longer in their positions, time will show. From a declaration of M. de Butenieff, it may be inferred that the Russian auxiliary corps will remain until Ibrahim Pacha has withdrawn beyond the *boundaries of Syria, consequently* about six weeks longer, if the retreat of the Arabs be effected in a regular manner and without delay. But what may not happen here during that period! In the present state of the public mind, the least event may endanger the capital; the Sultan is aware of this, and considers the *presence* of the Russians as his only protection.

GREECE.

Letters from Greece were brought to Trieste on the 30th of April. They confirm previous good accounts from that country, and especially that *tranquility prevails or is returning* in all parts of it, and that M. Petro Mavromichali is at *Napoli*, under the super intendence of the police, and that Zavellos had him brought thither as a prisoner.

PLAN OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

LONDON, May 11.

I. That every slave, upon the passage of this act, should be at *liberty to claim*, before the protector of slaves, custos of the parish, or such other officer as shall be named by his Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed laborer.

II. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be:—

1. That the power of corporal punishment would be altogether taken from the master; and transferred to the magistrate.

2. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowance as are now made by law to the slave, the laborer shall work for his master three-fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three-fourths of the week or of the day.

3. That the laborer should have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining one-fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

4. That during such one-fourth of his time, the laborer *should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.*

5. That the master should fix a price upon the laborer at the time of his apprentice ship.

6. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive 1-12th of his price annually; and in proportion for each lesser term.

7. That every negro, on becoming an apprentice, shall be entitled to a money payment weekly, in lieu of food and clothing, should he prefer it, the amount to be fixed by a magistrate with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

8. That every apprenticed laborer be bound to pay a portion, to be fixed, of his wages, half yearly, to an officer to be appointed by his Majesty.

9. That in default of such payment the master to be liable, and, in return, may exact an equivalent amount of labor without payment in the succeeding half year.

10. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as *may from* time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

11. That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself, by contract before a magistrate for a limited period, as an apprenticed laborer to the lender.

III. That a loan to the amount of 15,000,0000. sterling be granted to the proprietors of West India estates and *slaves, on such security as* may be, approved by commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

IV. That such loan be distributed among the *differen* colonies, in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves, and the amount of *exports.*

V. That the half-yearly payments herein before authorized to be made by the apprenticed negroes, be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planter to the public.

VI. That all children who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of six years be free, and be maintained by their respective parents.

VII. That in failure of such maintenance, they be deemed apprentices to the master of the parents (without receiving wages) the males til the age of 24, and the females to the age of 20, at which periods respectively they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free.

VIII. That this act shall not prevent his Majesty from assenting to such acts as may be passed by the Colonial Legislatures for the promotion of industry or the prevention of vagrancy, applicable to all classes of the community.

IX. That upon the recommendation of the local legislatures, his Majesty will be prepared to recommend to Parliament, out of the revenues of this country, to grant such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice, of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education.

NEW YORK, June 13.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Agreeably to the information received from the Committee of Councils, which had proceeded to Philadelphia to announce the intended movements of the President, as published in our paper of yesterday, the Chief Magistrate of the United States, with his suite, (consisting of the Hon. Louis M'Lane, Secretary of State, the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, and Major Donelson, his private Secretary) reached here yesterday afternoon.

At an early hour, every motion throughout the city gave token of an approaching gala—detached companies of the military were forming at their respective beats—flags were floating in gay and streaming splendor from the mast heads of the shipping, from the windows, and from the roofs of all the hotels and public establishments—the Sunday clad artizan and sleek urchin, with their holiday faces of smiles, were thronging *the streets, and wending their way*, from every direction, to the Battery and Castle Garden.

By twelve o'clock, the military had assembled on the Battery, which, until four, continued to receive the streams that poured in, consisting of all denominations of our citizens—the young and old—the father and the son—the matronly lady and the bonnie lassie, until the entire area was literally *stowed* with the multitude; while Castle Garden displayed its turrets, crowned with a no less dense assemblage. The waters of the bay and harbor, upon all sides, were covered with various descriptions of vessels, from the small and fragile shallop to the tall and stately ship, which besides the various pendants and ensignia of their own country, were, in many instances, dressed out with the flags of all nations, and with their private signals, until the very air was robed in colors of the most brilliant and variegated hues.

As the hour approached for the arrival of the President, the bells were plying in every direction throughout our capacious bay, and when, at length, the elegant steamboat North America, appeared, the most deafening shouts from the assembled multitudes, made the welkin ring—salutes were fired, and bands of music, with appropriate airs, welcomed the approach of the President to this great Commercial Emporium; on reaching which, he landed at Castle Garden, at four o'clock, and in a short time after reviewed the *troops on the Battery*, from whence he was escorted by the Committees, the Military, and Citizens, up Broadway to the City Hall, in front of which he alighted and was conducted into the Governor's room, thence to the gallery in front, where he saluted the immense concourse of his fellow citizens assembled in the Park, anxiously waiting to see him.

He remained at the Hall till nearly sunset, receiving visitors, when he was escorted to his quarters at the American Hotel, which had been splendidly fitted up for his reception. In the evening, the theatres and other places of public amusement were brilliantly illuminated, and adorned with *appropriate transparencies.* The weather was uncommonly fine, and it is variously computed that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand persons participated in the ceremonies of the day.

So far all is jubilee and rejoicing; but we are much pained to state that *several accidents occurred*, which, though not ending in the death of any person, had well nigh been productive of serious consequences. The President had scarcely stepped upon the Battery as he left Castle Garden when a section of the bridge connecting it with the shore gave way, and precipitated many into the water, from whence they were, however, rescued without serious inconvenience. Major Donelson, Gov. Case, Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and Judge Hoffman, were slightly injured. One of the hands on board of the cutter Alert, which vessel was cruising about the Bay, while in the act of loading one of the guns, had both his arms shot off, and one of his eyes blown out by an accidental discharge of the piece, from its not being properly sponged. A collection was made for his benefit on board the North America; and five hundred dollars raised for his relief.

We understand the President will remain with us until Monday.—*Mercantile adv. and Advocate.*

The Courier and Enquirer has the following statement: When it was announced that the President had landed, some of the military on the Battery made a *movement*; by which the citizens who were assembled to witness his arrival, became completely wedged up—their escape was impossible—and for them to remain, intolerable. A large number, therefore, for relief, took shelter in front of the entrance to the Castle Garden *Bridge*, which had previously been kept comparatively free, and there they remained, until orders were given to clear the entrance, by opening to the right and left, for the purpose of affording an egress to the President and his suite. This was done in such a manner, that a number of *persons*, who had no other means of avoiding the cavalry to whom the duty was assigned, clambered up on the top of the ticket offices, which were slight erections covering the end of the Castle Garden Bridge contigious to the Battery. Upon the appearance of the President on the bridge leading from the Castle, attended by his suite and a considerable number of citizens, the rush from without was such, that with the accumulated weight of the whole, the string pieces extending from the fifth abutment of the bridge of the Battery way, precipitating those on the top of these slightly framed offices, upon the persons collected below.

At this time the President had passed safe, though not more than his horse's length. Those in the rear were not so fortunate—the end of the string pieces of the bridge slipping from the Battery wall, this entire part fell into the river; and with it a number of individuals. The water not being deep in consequence of the filling up with stone to protect the wall from the effects of the current, none were in danger of being drowned, yet many were thrown into the water; and several were materially injured. Among them, we are sorry to say, were Gov. Case, and Mr. Fenelon, the President's Secretary. On being extricated, they were taken into the apartments of the proprietor of the Garden, where every attention was given that the occasion called for—and after a temporary detention they were enabled to join the President before he arrived at the American Hotel.

The New-Yorkers are *bragging* that their *reception* of the President will be the most splendid of any city through which he will pass. Go to, you boasters—it will be as far inferior to what Boston will do, as your Battery is to our Common.—*Bost. Post.*

PENSACOLA, June 20

The Mayor of this City has thought it prudent, and accordingly issued his proclamation enforcing a rigid Quarantine to protect our inhabitants against the Cholera.

From the Providence Patriot.

Avery's Trial.—Since the publication of our last paper, the trial of Avery, which has so long held the public mind in such intense interest, has terminated, in his acquittal. Several full reports of this important trial have been published, and our readers will there have an opportunity of reading the evidence, and thereby satisfy themselves of the correctness of the verdict of the Jury. By far the greatest part of those with whom we have conversed have arrived to a different conclusion from the Jury, but we do not wish to interpose our editorial opinion in a question which every man may settle and decide himself on reading the report of the evidence.

From the Boston Atlas.

Three hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed at the late sitting of the New York Conference of Methodist Ministers at Poughkeepsie, to assist in defraying the expenses attending the trial of the Rev. Mr. Avery.

Commercial.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Sales at the Stock and Exchange Board.

300 shares United States Bank,				114¼
75	do.	do.	do.	114¼
300	do.	do.	do.	113¾—on time
1200	do.	do.	do.	113¾ do.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

50 shares U. S. Bank,				113¾
250	do	do	(90 ds. 6 pr. ct.)	113¼
10	do	New-Orleans Canal,		118¼

THE MARKET.—In cotton no change—the market continues firm. Coffee, sales are made at full prices, and by accounts received yesterday from London market, holders are demanding a small advance from last week. Sugars of all kinds are in good demand—heavy sales have been made at full prices—the market is becoming more sure. Flour, some Western brands have changed hands at our last quotations. Arrivals still continue heavy. Southern no alteration.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.

MARKETS.—There has been no change in Cotton this week; the demand has been moderate; but, from the quantity on sale continuing to be limited, prices remain steady. The sales of the week, including 1,000 bales American, 900 Maranham, 700 Fernams, and 400 Surat taken for export, amount to 14,000 bags. Import, 10,702. To-day the sales are 3,000 bales, chiefly American cottons, for which 6¼ to 8¾ has been obtained, and 300 Brazils, in Pernams, at 8¾d. to 9¼d. Maranhams 8¼ to 8¾d.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.

COTTON MARKET.—The transactions in Cotton this week amount to 14,000 bales, of which 1000 American, 900 Maranham, 700 Pernambuco, and 400 Surat have been taken for shipment, and the remainder by the trade; prices steady. The sales comprise 520 Sea Island, at 11d. to 16d. with 30 Stained, at 7¾ to 9d.; 4,200 Bowed, 6¾ to 8d.; 4,220 Orleans, 6¾ to 8¼d.; 960 Mobile, 6¾d. to 7¾d.—The market has been steady on Saturday and to-day, the sales being 5,000 bags at former rates.

COMMERCE.—The letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements showing the commerce and navigation of the United States, &c. for the year ending on the 30th September, 1832, shows that the amount of imports during the year was $101,029,266, of which amount $14,249,453 was admitted free of duties; $52,777,381 paid ad valorem duties, and $34,002,432 paid specific duties.—The amount imported in American vessels was $90,398,229, and that in foreign vessels $10,731,037.

The amount of foreign products exported within the year was $24,039,473, of which amount $17,731,803 was entitled to drawback. The amount exported in American vessels was $19,214,870, and that in Foreign vessels was $4,824,603.

The exports of American products amounted to $63,137,470, of which amount $46,925,890 was exported in American, and $16,211,580 in foreign vessels. Some of the principal items were as follows: Fish, $1,056,721; Oil, $1,047,989; Wood, $2,149,651; Wheat $98,500; Flour $4,980,623; Corn and Corn meal, $758,775; Cotton $31,724,622; Tobacco, $5,999,769.

The amount of American tonnage entered during the year was 949,622, British 288,841; French 22,683; Spanish 26,942; Portuguese 267; Italian 1,249; Dutch 2,860; Hanseatic 22,351; Swedish 9,794; Danish 6,146; Russian 1,592; Austrian 1,373; Haytein 260; Mexican 7,595; Colombian 888; Brazilian 244; Total, 393,039. The amount of American tonnage departed was 374,855, and of Foreign 397,505. The amount of Tonnage entered at and departed from some of the principal ports was as follows: American tonnage entered at Portland 39,975, Boston 136,369, New-York 293,127, Philadelphia 34,268, Baltimore 50,936; departed from Portland 43,852, Boston 125,651, New-York 218,490, Philadelphia 46,726, Baltimore 45,933. Foreign tonnage entered at Portland 568, Boston 21,442, New-York 102,358, Philadelphia 17,671, Baltimore 20,957; departed Portland 829, Boston 22,427; New-York 90,900, Philadelphia 14,131, Baltimore 15,648.

Charleston.—American tonnage entered 19,295, do.; departed 47,893. Foreign, entered 32,974, do.; departed 41,836.

Savannah.—American tonnage entered, 10,794, departed 42,157. Foreign, entered 18,413, departed 21,095.

Mobile.—American tonnage entered, 16,700, departed 19,764. Foreign, entered 11,918, departed 12,394.

The Mississippi.—American tonnage entered, 68,637, departed 80,936. Foreign, entered 36,942, departed 59,620.

DIED,

On the 24th inst. SAM'L. HOPKINS SIBLEY, infant son of Samuel and Mary Ann Alden, aged one year.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the capital stock of this institution, are notified that the surplus amount paid by them will be returned by applying at the Bank, No. 71, Royal street.

june 18 ROBERT G. BEACON, Sec'y.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, for sale by
june 24 BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY,

Ship Dublin Packet, Butler, Newport, R. I., A Quartier & Bo[illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer Cora, Streck, from Lafourche Interior—sugar, cotton, &c.

Steamer Colombia, Lawrence, from Bayou Sara—sugar, &c. consignees.

CLEARED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Brig Venus, Anderson, Sisal, J A Merle & co

Brig Asia, Tolman, Tuscaloosa, L Hyde

Brig Motion, Ashly Boston, Mason

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Towboat Pilot, Riddle, towed in the ship Robert Morris, barque Bellona, and brig Hermon from Balize; towed up to town brig Kenhawa, schrs Anita and Dorchester, Salvo. Left the bar yesterday morning; reports nothing in sight outside and nothing in the river. Towed in from sea ship John Hale, Thompson, from Liverpool, for orders—met the Post Boy with five vessels at Poverty Point bound down.

Brig Ivanhoe, M'Mian, fm Liverpool, to S Heath; cargo to the consignees, and A Lockhart & co.

Brig Tribune, Rollins, Baltimore, cargo to Bier & Steever; J H Field & co; N N Holland & co; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; J Zacharie & co; Maddox & Wood; J W Breedlove & co; Paech & Bein; Whiting & Slark; E L Tracy; Bullitt, Shipp & co.

Brig Kenhawa, Hall from Tampico, with $2,000 specie, and ballast, to J W Zacharie & co.

Brig Anita, Granados, fm Havana, to A Baron, cargo, to A Baron; S Cucullu; L Serre; F Tio; Estevanelle & Conzal; V de la Cova; J A Merle & co; P Bertus; Laporte.

Schr Dorchester, fm. Vera Cruz, to J W Zacharie & co; with specie to M S Cucullu; F Frey & co; Lizardi Hermanos; A Baron; R Creaning & co; C Salvi.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Tribune reports the total loss of the brig Virginia, of Portland, about the 11th ult. on the Isaacs. A part of the cargo and crew have been landed at Nassau by the wreckers. The V. was from Philadelphia, bound to Havana. The Tribune was in Company on the Banks with the U. S. Revenue Cutter Crawford, which was in search of a pirate who has annoyed of late several vessels passing the Banks.

Hence at Liverpool, May 4, the Two Brothers; and the Kirk.

Hence at Havre, May 1, the Cumberland; April 27, the Adeline, and the Sarah and Caroline; May 5, the Braghma.

Hence at Clyde, April 30, the Elizabeth.

Sailed from Clyde from this port April 30, the Ann.

Hence at Gottenberg, April 29, the Sophia.

Hence at Bremer, May 5, the Adler, Shumacker; the Lark, Lightbody.

Hence at Amsterdam, May 6, the Leander, Griffittes.

The Gloucester, from this port, was spoken on the 11th May off Key Westes.

The Crescent, from this port, was spoken on the 29th May, off Shot Keys.

Hence at Baltimore, 14th, brig Leo—brig Atlantic, ship Edward Bonnaffe, schr New Packet.

Hence at New-York, 13th, ship John Linton; ship Louisville.

Hence at Liverpool, May 10, the Mongnin, Cropper, 11th the Margaret Johnson, Sowerby; the Congress, Adams; 15th, the Navy, Leech, and the Pilot's Dunmock.

Up at Liverpool for this port, May 16, the Agness & Ann, Roebuck.

CITY BANK,

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 26, 1833.

AS this Bank will be shut on Thursday, the 4th of July next, persons having to pay on that day are hereby notified to take up their notes on Wednesday the 3d.

june 23 H. LAVERGNE, Cashier.

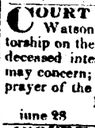
RAPHAEL GRANADOS informs his friends and the public, that he is in no manner interested in the house of ALOT & Co; he is therefore not responsible for the commercial operations of that firm in any manner.

june 28

A BLACKSMITH will find employment on the plantation of Mr. A. Dietz, below the city by applying as above. june 28

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the *succession of Jean Grammont*, d. m. c. are requested to present them to the subscriber, corner of Perdido and Circus streets.

june 28 PIERRE FABRE, testamentary ex'r.



TO RENT.—A house with several appartments—an office, an establisment in the yard large enough to accommodate fifteen slaves, situated in Mandeville and Love streets.

CHARLES HATREL,
june 28 Chartres street, No. 123.

MARSEILLES WINE.—100 casks red Wine, with Elizé Baux's brand, for sale at $15, to close an invoice. Apply at No. 23, St Louis street. june 28

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Wednesday the tenth day of July, 1833, at 5 o'clock, P. M. will be sold in front of the Register of Will's Office, the moveable effects belonging to the succession of Marie Louise Simon, f. w. c. deceased.

Terms of sale: cash. By order of the court.

june 28 S. BLOSSMAN, dep. reg of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Thursday the 11th day of July 1833, at noon, will be exposed for sale, at auction, at the New-Exchange Coffee-House, the Schooner ELIZABETH, with her tackle and apparel, one undivided half of which belongs to the succession of Antoine Dallon, deceased, and the other half to Pierre Lemoine. Terms of sale—6 & 12