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THE UNION — IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

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FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

The Rockaway mail arrived last evening, bringing regular dates. The New-York papers furnish later advices from Europe which will be found in another column.

A. Roman, Esq. (of Point Coupee,) was appointed yesterday, by his Excellency the Governor, Judge of that Parish, in the place of the Hon. P. Dormenon, deceased on the 4th inst.

Tornado at St. Louis.—We understand that a violent tornado passed over St. Louis, on the 27th ult. which caused much damage. It blew down a number of houses, and threw steamboats were driven from their moorings. One of them, the Napoleon, was considerably damaged. The loss of property is estimated to be from seventy to eighty thousand dollars. One life was lost.

The roaring lamb in the disguise of a *lion*, of the Mercantile has become a little more tracticable finding that we have discovered who he *is*. The "little buzzing Bee" has galled him so terribly, that, notwithstanding *his pretended* protestations of indifference every one can see that *he* knows it *has a sting*. Poor devil, let him remain in future tranquil; we desire not to engage with a foe whose bravado is as contemptible as his weakness!

We feel much obliged to the editor of the Mercantile for the terms "very wise," "very witty," and very learned applied to our remarks as it affords us the opportunity of applying with more force the opposite qualities to his.

Commercial Bank.—The following preambles and resolution, protesting against the location of the Commercial Bank in the faubourg, were presented at a special meeting of the city council on the 6th instant, by Alderman Thomas, and adopted. The vote on the question was—for the adoption, Messrs. Canon, Culbertson, Saul, Labatut, Thomas and Buisson—against it, Messrs. Freret, Lee and Layette.

Whereas, the City is stockholder for five hundred thousand dollars, in the Commercial Bank of New-Orleans, being a sixth part of the whole stock of said Bank; and the representatives of the city having therefore the right of examining into the acts of the Board of said institution.

Whereas, a majority of said Board have passed a resolution, having for its object to remove said bank out of the city proper, and to purchase a lot in the upper suburbs for its location.

Whereas, serious inconvenience might result to the stockholders, as also to the citizens at large in the City and its lower parts, which will be so remote from the site of said bank, that their operations with the same may be obstructed and prevented.

Whereas, the revenue of said institution may be in this manner materially diminished, a great part of the population not being able or willing to travel so far in order to make deposits therein, of money or bills, &c. thereby creating a *material* injury to the interest of the city, an actual stockholder to a large amount.

Resolved, That the City Council do hereby protest with all their power against the measure adopted by the Board of the Commercial Bank at their sitting of the 1st inst. for the purchase of a lot in the *suburb St. Mary*, with the avowed object of constructing thereon a building for said bank.

THE UNION.—The recent treasonable attempts made in South Carolina continue to occasion much speculation abroad, as to the duration of our republic. A French journal, the "*Revue Encyclopedique*," of high literary pretensions, published in Paris, commenting upon the subject, gives expression to thoughts prejudicial to the patriotism of our couples, a class of men whose ardent attachment to the union, and veneration for our republican institutions yield to that of no other. It says "the French, masters of Louisiana and of New Orleans at the south, and of the course of the St. Lawrence at the north, have been *and will be still* in possession of the most important outlets for the interior of America, and of the streams that are most necessary to it for communication with the sea. And although the French *have lost* Canada and *have ceded* Louisiana, yet it can be said that they have *not ceased* to possess these two countries. Their language, their national character are there preserved entire; their race has there the predominance; and, thanks to the triumph of political liberty in the New World, this predominance is not only numerical, but their own rights and their own interests are represented and respected. *It is easy then to foresee that at the day when the *different States of America shall raise themselves independent* of each other, the descendants of the French colonists will again become the sole and only masters of the outlets of which we have just spoken. This position is of great, incalculable importance. It resembles that of Holland with regard to the mouth of the Rhine: but the analogy would be complete if the Hollanders were masters at the same time of the Odessa and of the Danube to the end of its course. The products of the immense extent of country between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains can reach the sea only by the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. If France should one day recover its rank as a maritime power, of what importance would such *natural* allies be to her in the New World."

These speculations so far as they are based upon the probable *desertion* of the *creoles of Louisiana* from their *own government* are chimerical and wild. Yet the sentiments expressed shew the ambition of European powers, and their intention to profit, should the occasion offer, by our internal dissentions.

A part of the Powder Mills at Canton, (Conn.) belonging to Loomis, Hazard & Co. was blown up on the 26th ult., by which three of the workmen were killed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Henry IV.* at New-York, Paris dates to the 16th, and Havre to the 18th of May have been received.

The only item of importance is the reported rupture of negotiations between Mehemet Ali and the Porte, the particulars of which will be found below.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

France seems greatly occupied with the disposal and circumstances attending the Duchess de Berri and the infant Rosalie. Madame is said to have received a formal assurance of liberty from the government, and that this promise has already produced a sensible improvement of her health. The Gazette de France has desisted from furnishing the news from Blaye, surrounded by a black border.

PARIS, May 15.

STOCK EXCHANGE, May 14—Half-past four o'clock.—At the opening of the market the Funds tended to a rise, but this tendency was soon checked by a rumor of intelligence from Vienna, of a fall in the Funds in that capital, in consequence of accounts of new difficulties having arisen in the affairs of the East. Closing quotations, however, are not considerably lower than yesterday. In Foreign Securities there has been but little doing.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

A letter from the Hague, under date of the 10th of May, says—

"If we may believe the warlike preparations which are making in the ports upon the frontiers, and the extraordinary movement on the part of the war ministry, the re-commencement of hostilities is likely soon to take place.—Yesterday the news was received that six gun boats laden with all sorts of munitions had left Flushing to disembark the troops in some of our ports. A grand review is to take place in the presence of the king about the middle of this month. His Majesty will be accompanied by the Prince of Orange and the minister of war. All our frontier fleets will be visited, and the orders of the day will be read to each detachment.

"The intimacy between King William and the King of Prussia becomes every day closer and more confirmed, and if we should again be brought to extremities, the invasion of Belgium by French troops would lead to grave and important results. It is true that the French cabinet, now married in due time of the power of the north, would look before it took a resolution which might lead to a general eruption among the different European cabinets.

"The negotiations were still carried on between the two governments, but no indications are given of a pacific issue. A letter from Reggio, dated the 1st inst. states that a corps of 19,000 Austrians and Hungarians is about to be immediately formed between Modena and Reggio, and that the huts for the soldiers, and the magazines for the forage, are already completed.

"Spain will not only be the influence, but the small pox is ravaging the world, the utmost malignity. The same scourge also prevails in Silesia and Pomerania with such violence, that several villages are entirely cut off from all communication

SPAIN.—A letter of the 5th of May from Tarragona, mentions an insurrection among the country people about Reus, three leagues from that town, occasioned by the imprisonment of the monks. Several villages had united, and taken up arms. Their banner bears the inscription:—"Long live Charles V. and Death to the Queen!" Of all the villages, *Alforge* and *Pumalepa*, have displayed the greatest violence.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon state that the Miguelite army is constantly diminishing in consequence of desertions, and that the squadron destined for Oporto is detained in the Lisbon roads, being unable to leave for want of sailors.

RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated 26th April, states that Gen. Orloff has been ordered to proceed to Constantinople to take command of the Russian land and sea troops there, and has been accredited also as extraordinary ambassador. Hence it has been naturally conclu[ded] that the war will be continued. All the numerous disposable regiments were consentrated on the Turkish boundaries. Prince Paskewitch has prepared a plan of military operations against Ibrahim.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.

"An Imperial Manifesto has been published relative to recruiting the army by which it is ordained that the levy of recruits in the governments of Volhynia, Wilna, Grodno, and the district of Bialystock, which was put off by an Ukase of Feb. 23, 1831, shall now be *effected*. In the governments of Kiew, Podolia, Volhynia, Minsk, Wilna, Grodno, and the district of Bialystock, a new levy of four recruits out of every thousand individuals is to take place, which levee is to be reckoned in the next general conscription of the empire. The recruiting is to commence on May 15, and be terminated by July 15." The following intelligence, dated Odessa, April 19, is from the same paper:—"Yesterday morning the squadron of Rear Admiral Stagewski, on board of which is a detachment of troops, sailed in company with some merchant vessels, for Constantinople. The commander of the 38th division of infantry, Lieut. Gen. Otroschtschenko, has embarked on board the Admiral's ship the Paris."

TURKEY.—The intelligence from Constantinople is six days later than before received, extending to the 23d of April. The Augsburg Gazette of the 10th of May gives the following, of that date, as received by express from Constantinople:—

"The negociations with Ibrahim Pacha are broken off, and preparations are making here to resume hostilities.—Ibrahim Pacha has received orders from his father not to renounce Adana, and he refuses to evacuate Natolia, until the Sultan shall have made this concession. But the latter refuses to comply with the demand of the Egyptians, and has declared, that having given sufficient proofs of his forbearance, he retracts all his former concessions. Thus the Sultan regards as null and void the proposals made to effect an arrangement, after the arrival of the auxiliary army from Russia. He wholly relies on this power, contrary to the expectations of Admiral Roussin. It was supposed by many that the Porte only negotiated to gain time, this opinion, however, appears not to have been entertained a head quarters at Konjah, or by the French Embassy.

It will now be a cause of regret to the Egyptians that the real intentions of the Porte were not ascertained sooner; for Ibrahim Pacha will scarcely venture to attack the Russian Camp, and in case of a further loss of time, he will find it difficult to maintain his ground. The main army of the Russians will reach Constantinople about May 15th, and will, it is said, immediately commence offensive operations. The *most intimate friendship now prevails* between the Russian and Turkish authorities, and the Sultan is most attentive in supplying the Russian troops with every thing necessary. There are now 14,7000 Russians in the camp at Seutari, and to-morrow they will be joined by 400 artillerymen. Russian officers have been sent to the Dardanelles to put the castles into a state of defence. Thus the war appears to begin again with new vigor. The capital enjoys perfect tranquillity, to which the presence of the Russians no doubt contributes greatly.

The above account is substantially confirmed by a letter of the same date received at Vienna, which says:

"Ibrahim imperiously demands the cession of Adana and Tarsus, and threatens, not only not to quit Kintais, but again to advance. The Sultan somewhat reassured by the daily arrival of the Russian troops, and encouraged by the envoy of the Czar, avoids all new concessions, and gives himself up with the greatest confidence to the Russians. If then Ibrahim persists, we may expect a renewal of hostilities."

An insurrection took place in the island of Cyprus, favorable to Mehemet Ali, but the island soon returned under the dominion of the Grand Seignor.

BOSTON, June 22.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The reception of the President yesterday was liberal and cordial—such as became the city to give, and the Chief Magistrate of a great nation to receive. He reached Roxbury at an early hour in the afternoon, but the particulars of his proceedings there, we had no opportunity to learn. At 4 o'clock, *with a military escort*, and accompanied by the aids of the Governor, he reached the line of the city, under a salute from the Sea Fencibles. He was there welcomed by the Mayor, and took a seat in his barouche; and the procession was then formed to enter the city. The military escort was composed of the company of Cavalry, and eight beautiful companies of light infantry, under the command of Brig. Gen. Tyler. The President was accompanied by a considerable number of gentlemen composing his suite, and was preceded in the procession by the Committee of Arrangements of the City Council. The members of the City Government followed together with the Civil and Military Officers. Next came the Truckmen, mounted and in uniform, composing a body of several hundred, and presenting a fine display. They were succeeded by a very large cavalcade of citizens. The procession then moved through Washington street, as far as Bolston street, and after moving through several other streets amid various other manifestations of joy, reached the Tremont House were accommodations for the President were provided, and where he partook of an entertainment to which he was invited by the *city government*.

The rain fell occasionally, but not heavily, at the time when the procession was moving through the city, and probably diminished in some degree the number who would otherwise have witnessed it. The President was every where welcomed by *cordial demonstrations* of respect. His appearance indicated age, without much apparent infirmity, resembling very strongly the portraits of him which are every where to be seen.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

We understand the President will extend his tour as far east as Portland, thence cross to Vermont, and pass through parts of that state on both sides of the mountain. He will visit the Springs, Albany and West Point, and proceed west by the route of the canal.—*N. Y. Adv.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The following account of Black Hawk's visit to the Arsenal has been furnished by one who was present on the occasion:

Perhaps nothing has more deeply interested and impressed this old warrior and his companions, in a whole course of a tour which must have presented so many objects to astonish them, than a view they had of the Arsenal in White street, on Thursday last. They were conducted thither at about half past four, P. M. with much greater privacy than *their other visits have generally* admitted of, and were shown every part of this imposing and beautifully arranged repository of the implements of war, unencumbered by the crowd which must usually have occasioned them great inconvenience. They were first shown the heavy ordinance on the basement floor, and *whatever* characteristic indifference they may have maintained on other occasions, the sight and explanation of the eight and ten inch shells and mortars, and of the thirty-two pounder, evidently filled them with wonder and awe. Old Black Hawk nodded shook his head most significantly, and his reverend companion, the Prophet, "grinned horribly, a ghastly smile," from one of the least lovely countenances ever seen. That fascinating young giant, the noble falcon's adopted nestling, preserved a much loftier mien upon the matter than the rest of his companions, and his eye expressed any thing but cordial satisfaction at the sight of engines so discouraging to savage power. But when the party ascended to the next floor and beheld the long and dense avenues of brilliant bayoneted muskets, standing in numbers which must to them have appeared countless, they all involuntarily expressed the most lively approbation; they all grinned and scowled most amiably, and nodded and muttered their approbation, repeatedly and most graciously. The Old Hawk bent a hawk's eye all along the lines of spotless guns and keen flints; and doubtless reckoned the severe lessons which a similar *military alphabet had already* taught him. The circular arrangements of pistols and sabres on the different copartments of the ceiling also frequently attracted their attention, and they pointed them out to each other with evident interest. Indeed the state of this arsenal, under the care of the present Commissary, General Arcularius, is such as might gratify the eye of an experienced soldier of the best disciplined army; and there is not perhaps an arsenal either in this country or Europe, in more perfect order or more tastefully arranged, in proportion to its extent. After they had been shown the musquetry, they were taken to an apartment which contained among other things some modern cuirasses, resembling those of Napoleon's celebrated guards, and General Arcularius placed one of them on his breast to explain their use; but although the party were evidently surprised at the security which this defensive armour was calculated to afford, there was something unequivocally sarcastic in the manner with which Black Hawk and the Prophet conferred upon the subject. But perhaps nothing surprised them savages more highly than Mr. Enoch Hiddens new patent artillery lock which the Commissary had fixed for trial on the beautiful brass three pounder, presented to the State by Gov. Tompkins in 1814. This gun having been placed in the yard and loaded with a blank cartridge, General Arcularius, who seemed to take great pleasure in impressing upon the minds of these untaught warriors, the immense power of our mechanistic inventions, drew the string with which this ingenious lock operates, and discharged the piece, their utter astonishment could not be concealed by any artful stratagem amongst them, and the whole apparatus considered so awfully mysterious that it was not without cost to explain the experiment for himself. Black Hawk, however, in his turn, as the Prophet, probably fatigued with the ceremony of his character for security, manfully stepped for[ward] and then laughed most heartily. Emboldened by his sacred friend's example, Black Hawk ventured to discharge the gun, and afterwards all the rest commenced equal coorage. The peculiar satisfaction which each of them expressed at the successful result of his experiment afforded much amusement to the spectators, and when Mr. Hidden presented them with the fulminating wafer upon which the lock acts, the vacant seriousness and gravity with which they returned it, as a matter quite too profound for their comprehension, was irresistibly comic.

The party having been invited by the Commissary to take refreshments in the house adjoining the general yard, a select number of ladies and gentlemen were politely afforded the opportunity of hearing this children of the forest converse upon the objects they had seen, and of having their conversations translated by the interpreter who attends them. Among other gallant things said by Black Hawk on this occasion, there occurs the following:—"I have had the satisfaction of taking many ladies, beautiful as the moon and the flowers, both in this city and in others thro' which I have passed, by the hand; and I will tell my young warriors never more to take up weapons against the fathers and brothers of the pretty squaws who have used me so kindly. We will hereafter live in peace, and I am anxious to return home to tell them this."

Mr. Avery preached at Bristol, in this state, last Saturday, to a very large congregation. We understand that he will preach in this city in a few days. Divesting ourselves of all prejudice, and exercising nothing more than a common privilege of the press, we would advise, that he attempt nothing of the kind in defiance of public opinion.—Should he attempt the thing, however, we hope no one will molest him, but we doubt the harmony of the issue.

Prov. City Gaz.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

THE AVERY QUESTION.

Mr. Editor—I am very willing to endorse the sentiments of your correspondent Aristides upon this question; they seem to me well-timed and judicious. A writer in the Morning Post of to-day reprobates such articles; he would have the press say nothing and the people say nothing, because a jury has rendered a verdict of acquital. I think differently. I am *willing* to let the verdict of the jury in this case, pass for what it is worth and no more. I do not mean to find fault with that verdict. If I had been one of the jurors I should, probably, have agreed to it. But what does this verdict amount to? It may be the jurors believe it possible that Avery is innocent; although they may believe it probable that he is guilty. They may under the rules of evidence by which they were bound, have believed, that the probability of his guilt was as nine to one, or as ninety nine to one, and yet have rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. I mean not to question the correctness of the *verdict*; but after a perusal of the evidence, it appears to me that the probability is at least nineteen to one in favor of his guilt. I would not hang men, under such circumstances, but my feelings towards him, and my deportment towards him must depend upon my belief of probability.

Was Miss Cornell prophetic? Did she foresee that Avery would cross Bristol ferry on the 20th of December?—Did she foresee that he would be in Portsmouth at that time—that he would remain there till near 10 o'clock at night, without any ostensible or probable cause, and that during the time he was there he would not call upon or be seen by a single acquaintance? Did she foresee all this, and therefore, to fasten suspicion upon him, say to her associates that she must be abse at at that time, and write or procure a note to be written and put into the post office on the 8th, making an assignation on the 20th? or was this a mere accident—an unfortunate coincidence? Avery said he had business to transact—but did not call upon a single person. He said he saw a man with a gun and a boy with sheep. If such had been the fact, would not the man, ere this, have said, I was at the place described, and at that time with a gun? And would not the boy have said, I was driving sh ep at that time, and in that place? Do not such facts and circumstances (and many more of a like character might be stated) create the strongest presumption that this designation of the 20th December, by Miss Cornell, was in consequence of the note of the 8th, and that Avery's crossing Bristol ferry on that day, and remaining but till near ten o'clock at night, without having called upon a single person, was not merely an unfortunate coincidence?—Again. A man resembling Avery, in appearance, was seen by various persons on the 20th December at different places, on the route from Bristol ferry to the stack-yard.—A man answering to his description was seen in the immediate vicinity of the stack-yard, about sunset sitting on a fence, who, on being approached, got off the fence, and was cautioned by a man blasting rocks, to take care. If this man was not Avery, why does he not come forward and say that he was there? How happens it that no man is found to say that he was at either of the places where a man suspected to have been Avery was seen?

If Avery wrote the note of December 8th, can there be a doubt, taken in connexion with other circumstances, that he wrote the letter delivered in Orswell? Can there be a reasonable doubt that the writer of these letters was the murderer of Miss Cornell? Did Avery write the note of December 8th? That note was written on a *half sheet*, the other half of which was found in Irain Smith's store. That it was written at that time and at that place, seems to be beyond a doubt. The part of a wafer with which it was sealed was obtained, by Smith, of a neighbor at that time; it was a part of a wafer, and of an uncommon appearance. Avery was there and was seen with a *part* of a sheet of paper in his hand. The note was brief consisting of but a few words—just such a note as might be expected to be written under such circumstances, and as might probably enough be written without observation. No other person appears to have been at that place, on that day, upon whom a reasonable or even the slightest suspicion rests. A clerk in the Post Office swears that he saw a man that was called Avery pass the office—that he saw his hand go towards the box—tha he heard something drop into the box, and that he went to the box and found a letter in it addressed to S. M. Cornell.

If Avery was not the writer of the note of December 8th, and of the letter delivered to Orswell at Providence, on board the steamboat, S. M. Cornell must have been an accomplice, because she did not deliver the letter to Orswell. If Orswell was mistaken, if the man who delivered the letter to him was not Avery, as he swears, he must have been a man extremely *like* him in appearance. Was Miss Cornell so lucky as to find a man whose appearance so perfectly corresponded to that of Avery whom she was able to engage in her scheme? Or was this another most extraordinary coincidence? Was this man who gave the letter to Orswell at Smith's store on the 8th December? Did he put the letter into the post office? Is it in evidence that any man resembling Avery was at Smith's on that day? Or was there still another conspirator?

Did Miss Cornell contemplate suicide on the 20th of December? She was anxious to get out her web—to have her loom repaired—and to improve the time necessary for this purpose in doing something for herself? If she intended to fasten a suspicion of murder upon Avery would she have hung herself? Could she have supposed that a suspicion of murder would have light upon Avery believing that he was at Bristol when she hung herself? In trials at law, evidence is frequently excluded by rule—evidence which jurors must disregard, but which may very fairly be entitled to consideration by others. I do not find fault with the general established rules of evidence—they are absolutely necessary in judicial proceedings, but they cannot control private or public opinion.

PHILO ARISTIDES.

The towns of Connecticut through which the President has passed have given him in most instances very magnificent reception, and the enthusiastic regard which here animated all classes and parties seems equally pervading and fervent there. A gentleman just returned from Norwich informs us that a part of the procession there was formed of several hundred ladies, each of whom bore a bannes inscribed with the words of the memorable toast—"The Union—it must be preserved."—*N. Y. Standard.*

A second imprisonment of our countryman, the Rev. Mr. Torrey, has taken place in Buenos Ayres—by the government of that province. At the date of the last received advices (27th April,) he had been in durance for 15 days. The cause of the present imprisonment is another marriage in 1831, by the Rev. gentleman, of a citizen of the United States, and a native female—alleged to be in violation of the laws of that country.

A petition having been presented to the government soliciting Mr. Torrey's release on the plea that the accusation was in effect the same as that for which he had been before liberated—the judge and ministers have promised to give it a "favorable consideration." It is strongly conjectured that this imprisonment is not so much the act of the government, as some individuals connected with the government—whose zeal seems guided by personal motives.

BRAZIL.

Letters have been received at Salem from Bahia, in date of the 6th May, which state that the tranquillity of that city had been again disturbed by an attempt on the part of the garrison and prisoners in the "Fort de Mar"—which is separated from the main land—to overthrow the existing government. The whole number of individuals in the fort concerned in this attempt was about one hundred and ten persons, who, on the 27th of April, commenced firing on the arsenal and palace in Bahia.

A party has grown up in some of the provinces of Brazil, particularly in that of Bahia, whose object it is to overthrow the present consolidated form of imperial government now existing there, and replace it by a republican confederacy of the different provinces. Each province to be converted into a State and exercise sovereign power, except those of which it may think proper to divest itself and place in the hands of a political body; the duties of which shall be principally confined to maintain the rights of the confederated provinces against foreign powers. In short a form of government much like that of the United States. The persons above alluded to in the fort "De Mar" were advocates of the change, and the attempt in question was made with a view to possess it, their own numbers being too few, they may have calculated on being joined by those entertaining opinions similar to their's in the town and province of Bahia.

In this expectation, however, they have been deceived, and in the afternoon of the day on which they hoisted the Federal Flag, the government party attacked the fort from two places on the shore and from a corvette in the Bay.—After three days resistance they were compelled to surrender and were placed in confinement on board the admiral ship in the harbor.

A letter from Cuba, after detailing the shows around, concludes thus:—"The [illegible] visits to the [illegible] have given unbounded satisfaction to the people, and the extensive measures taken by the government to redress the rebels, they have gained the confidence of all, and every one feels more secure in the transaction of business. Very little damage was done to the shipping of the town. Some lives were lost on both sides, and some wounded. We now look upon any further attempt to establish a Federal form of government as fruitless; as it is clearly proved by this last, that the party is very small and composed of men of no character or standing."

GEN. WASHINGTON.

If any man was entitled to the triumphal arch, that man was Washington.—For his was the triumph of right over wrong;—of the enlargement of human rights upon the solid basis of reason. If we contemplate for a moment the great empire which has grown up in the Western World in the few short years since the period above named, the mind is lost in the immensity of the progress which has been made, *not only* in the arts and sciences productive of physical comfort, but in that greatest of all considerations, connected with government, namely, the infinite diffusion of the great bulk of the people who now constitute the citizens of this happy republic.

We do not claim ourselves among those called man-worshippers; there is however a principle connected with honors accorded to great men, and to their memories, dear to the best feelings of human nature, and to cherish and extend it where it is due, so far from in any degree exhibiting a servile feeling, not only awards justice to the object of regard, but beyond all doubt proves a stimulus to high and patriotic exertion for the public good. To keep alive, therefore, a disposition for generous and extensive sacrifices, to the love of country, every incident connected with the life of the illustrious man whose name does honor to human nature while it evinces our gratitude for benefits received; is also to rejoice at the great triumph of the rights of man.

The separation of the American Colonies from the mother country, may be justly considered as a new era in political philosophy, which has extended its influence throughout Christendom. A newspaper essay is necessarily too much limited to attempt even a sketch of that powerful change of sentiment which is almost every where raising man in the scale of creation, elevating his moral condition by the dissemination of the most sublime truths into minds heretofore kept in the grossest ignorance—opening views of happiness unconnected with the accumulation of wealth, and to teaching us the lesson that to participate in those intellectual enjoyments for which man was undoubtedly created, he must not be content short of practically extending to the remotest ramifications of society an increase of moral and physical knowledge. In fine, the great truths of Christianity are silently extending themselves, and exercising an influence, which, to a casual observer, may escape notice. What is the advancement made in this country, in England, and on the continent of Europe, in the science of government? Is it not all easily seen to be nothing more than a nearer approximation to the great and glorious principle of "doing unto others as we would they should do unto us?" What is the change, too obvious to escape the notice of the most careless spectator, that has, both in France and England, produced a freedom of speech and of action which is raising the people into power, and putting down the remnants of feudal error? It is impossible to attribute it to any other cause than the powerful influence of that truth which was at first boldly put forth in the establishment of the government of the United States, namely, that (politically speaking,) all men were born free and equal. It is therefore with an honest pride that we glory in recording the honors and triumphs of the man who was the life and soul of the American Revolution, and who, as he suffered every sacrifice for the attainment of those ends which we firmly believe to have been the foundation of every improvement in the condition of millions now living, and which are destined, with the blessing of Providence, to impart social happiness to myriads yet unborn, so will his memory for ages to come prove a talisman in the cause of liberty, wherever her banners shall be unfurled.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Commercial.

HAVRE MARKET May 9 to 15.

Cotton.—The transactions during the last week have been on a limited scale, yet the holders having shown no disposition to press their stock on the market, the prices of all descriptions have been well supported. The sales comprise 3136 bales, consisting of 1539 bales Louisiana at 95 a 122½; 1753 Upland, Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, at 92½ a 100; and 144 Pernambuco, at 127½ a 140, all duty paid.

We have had no arrivals whatever, which may be attributed to the easterly winds, which have chiefly prevailed since our last report.

Sales at Havre, May 16.—91 bales Louisiana Cotton at 96 a 105; 102 Mobile do, 94 a 100; 493 Georgia, do, 95 a 102; 40 bbls. Pot Ashes, 37 a 50.

Extract of a letter, dated HAVRE, May 15.

"We had yesterdap a revival in the demand for cotton, and have also had a good enquiry this day; the sales reported amounting to about 1000 bales.

16th—About 900 bales Louisiana cotton were last evening bought in speculation at 105 a 115f.

DIED,

On the 4th of July inst. in the sixty-first year of his age, the Hon. PIERRE DORMENON, Judge of the Parish of Point Coupee. The loss of this worthy magistrate, who discharged his duties with so much zeal and integrity, has been sensibly felt by all who knew him.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Schr Helen Mar, Hendley, *Middletown*, E W Gregory & co
Schr Anita, Granados, Havana, A Baron
Ship Charles Wharton, Yorke, *Philadelphia*, Lockhart & Arnott
Brig Mary, Motion, *Liverpool*, B Booth & co
Schr Oscar, Mora, Havana, J & D Dormenon
Schr Wild Cat, Everett, Brazoria, D Marston
Schr Josefa, Daranese, Campeachy, F Tio

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Whale, Wheaton, towed to sea ship Vesper, barque Cyrus, Butler, *ashes* Augustine, Sabine; Numa, Park, and Teta—brought up ship Ohio, from Boston, brig Geo Washington, from Havana; brigs Pearl, Jones, from N York; and brig Clarafila from Boston; reports off the bar ship Walter Scott; ship Humphries and 2 sail names not known.

Ship Ohio, Parker, 26 days from Boston, to Stetson & Avery.

Brig Paul Jones, Calesworthy, 26 days from New-York, to White & co.

Brig Clarafila, from Boston, cargo, hay and lime.

Brig Geo Washington, Folger, from Havana, to J Webb & co.

Brig Roderickhue, Wescell, 51 days from Boston, with 1224 bbls lime to master.

Ship Helen Mar, Cook, 49 days from Boston, to Stetson & Avery.

Brig Elizabeth, Thorndyke, 55 days from Thomastown via Boston.

Steamer St. Louis, Daggott, from St. Louis; cargo to J Vairin and others.

Steamer Wanderer, Navan, from St. Louis.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY

Steamer Rapide, Twicbell, from Natchitoches, no freight —17 cabin passengers.

Schr Dart, Hofman, from Covington, to the master.

Steamer Lancaster, Lake, fm Louisville, with full cargo of produce.

Steamer Peruvian, Walker, fm Louisville, with full cargo of produce.

Steamer Adelphi, Wilson, fm Opelousas.

2 Flat boats with 800 sheep.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Havre for this port, ship Bolivar, to sail on the 31st May.

Ship Concordia sailed from Havre for this port on the 16th May.

Brig Pioneer, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 23d May, lat 47, long 38.

Ship Crescent, hence for Havre, do. 11th june, lat 63, long 64.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—July 8th, 1833. [No. 6979.] Patrick Rider vs. his creditors. The cession of property of the petitioner being accepted for the benefit of *his creditors* let a *meeting* of said insolvent's creditors take place in the office of Gustave Legardeur, Esq. notary public. on Saturday the 20th day of the present month, in order to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the court. Clerks's Office, July 8th, 1833.
july 10 ARMAND PITOT, clerk.

COURT OF PROBATES—Whereas Jonathan Vickers has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship to the absent heirs of the estate of the late Francisco Casanova: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
july 10 FELIX TALA, dep. reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas William H. Wharton has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Henry Johnson deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
july 10 FELIX TALA, dep. reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas John H. Holland has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Henry Johnson deceased, intestate:—Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
july 10 FELIX TALA, dep. reg. of will.

PRICE—50 tierces of first quality Carolina Rice, for sale by
july 9 W. H. PETERMAIN,
corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine fast sailing British coasting ship LANCASTER, Lake, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
july 10 16 New Levee.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine and fast sailing Spanish brig MANUELETA, captain Francis Vincent, having two thirds of her cargo engaged, will sail on or about the 15th instant. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
COURVAL, ACEBO & CO.
july 10 Levee street, No. 6.

FOR TAMPICO.

The schooner ELIZA THOMAS, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will positively sail next Saturday.
july 10 DUFART & BARON.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ship ESSEX, Vaughan, master; has the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, apply to
BENJ. BOOTH & CO.
July 10

FOR MATANZAS.

The Spanish schooner, OSCAR, capt. Mota, will leave in a few days; for passage only having good accommodations apply to the captain on board or to
J. & J. DARRAMON,
july 5 23 Chartres st.

DOCTOR THOMAS, intending to absent himself from the city by the first opportunity, for a few months, requests persons having demands against him to present their accounts, and those indebted are requested to make payment either to himself or to Mr. Balfix, his collector.

Doctor Thomas offers to rent the house he at present occupies, at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, till the end of March, 1834. Those disposed to rent are requested to visit the house; he will sell at private sale the furniture in said house, and many other articles, such as books, surgeons instruments, &c. &c. Should they not be disposed of at private sale before the first of August, he will on that day cause them to be sold by Messrs. Tricou & Canonge, auctioneers. july 10.

THE creditors of the succession of John Gouyon are requested to present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned duly appointed testamentary administrator, and those indebted will please make payment.
july 10 A. O'DUHIGG.

OMNIBUS NOTICE.—Persons holding free tickets for the New-Orleans omnibuses, will please return them to the Levee, Steam Cotton Press Company—the time for which they were given having expired. july 10

MARSEILLS WINE.—100 quarter casks Marseilles wine, at $15 per quarter cask, to close a concern, for sale by
J. MAGER.
july 10

DOUBLOONS—Spanish, Mexican, and Colombian, for sale by
VICTOR DE LA COVA & BRO.
july 10

HAY.—700 bales prime Portsmouth Hay, landing from ship Sarah Parker, for sale by
LINCOLN & GREEN.
july 10

LANDING from on board ship Hiram, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber:
Red wine in barrels, St. Emelion, and Medoc of the vintage of 1825 and 1827.
Old Cognac Brandy and common brandy in pipes and half pipes.
Also for sale, received by an anterior importation, wine in barrels and cans, red in white.
L. LAFAYE.
july 10

LANDING from the ship Hiram, captain Conche, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers—
40 barrels red wine, old Medoc:
18 half barrels white wine, old Sauterne:
40 barrels white wine vinegar, first quality:
105 cases red wine of 12 bbls. Stephen Medoc.
J. B. & P. LABATUT.
july 10

DOMESTIC AND RUSSIA SHEETING, &c. 4-4 brown domestic sheetings; do. Russia do.; Spanish Serges, entitled to debenture; a few bales cottonades, and 3-4 brown shirtings; white robes in cases; for sale by
LINCOLN & GREEN.
july 10

WINES—Dry and sweet Malaga in quarter casks and Indian bbls. direct importations; St. Lucar white wine in quarter casks entitled to debenture; Catalonia in pipes, quarter casks and Indian bbls; and Madeira in quarter casks; for sale by
LINCOLN & GREEN.
july 10

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 5th instant, the mulatto Moses aged about 20 years, speaks English only, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, thin in body, long face, dark skin, had on when he runaway a cotton shirt, vest and pantaloons of blue satinette, and an old hat. The said negr arrived in this city on the 4th instant, in the Pacific, capt. G. W. Asbey, from Charleston.

The above reward will be given to the person who arrest said slave and secures him in any one of the jails of this State, or conducts him to his master.
J. B. PLAUCHE & CO.
july 10

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the slaves herein after described:—

Sunday, 7th instant, in the afternoon, the American negro Cornelius, calling himself Nelius, aged about 26 or 27 years, about 5 feet 7 inches high, short but robust and well formed, large pop eyes, large nose, but little beard on his face, gruff voice, and looks stern; he was dressed when he absented himself in white linen pantaloons, and a brown cap.

On the same day, the American negro Isaac, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, large and strongly built, handsome face, somewhat sour air, the fingers on the right hand crooked, the tendons of the fingers are so effected that he cannot open his hand but half way; he was dressed when he absconded in a black coat with white pantaloons. These negroes absconded at the same time, and it is presumed that they will not leave each other, but endeavor to go above by some conveyance or walk. It is believed that they had other clothing beside that which they had on.

On the 15th of March last the congo negro Jim or Johnson, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blind, it is believed, of the right eye, large nose, thick beard; he was dressed in a coatee of mixed cloth, buttoned all the way up so as to look like a military dress coat, had on a bonnet with a red border, and carried away with him a hat and other clothes.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said slaves, or $10 for each one of them.

Captains of steamboats and other water crafts, as well as all persons are cautioned against harbouring said slaves under the penalties prescribed by law.
CHARLES CAFFIN.
july 10

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 16th ultimo, an American mulatress, named Martha, aged about 18 or 19 years, 5 feet high