

LA AREJA.

NUEVA-ORLEANS, 21 DE JUNIO - 1830.

Llegó á Philadelphia el bergantín *Frascón*, procedente de Puerto Cabello, donde llegó el 10 de mayo, por el se ha recibido la noticia, de que el congreso reunido en Valencia estaba en sesión y había declarado la independencia de Venezuela, revolviéndose con firmeza á separarse del gobierno de Colombia.—Se aguardaban los detalles para pregarlos coros que debían llegar el 11 a Puerto Cabello.

La corbeta *Great Britain*, que llegó á New-York, procedente del Havre, entró el 27 de abril, (día de su salida) sobre los 41, grad. de lat. y 56, de long., al bergantín *Orion*, capitán Driscoll, de Philadelphia, que navega gata de Puerto-Rico para Hamburgo h. bia perdido sus palos en una tempestad que sufrió el día 12, el beraantim tenía un ojo de agua de consideración que le impidió regresar al viage de su siguiente el *Great Britain* tomó á su bordo al capitán y tripulación. El capitán Driscoll, refiere que el día en que se berantim perdió los palos encontró una fragata española, que había perdido su palo mayor y el de mezana y que la dicha fragata estaba en un estado tan critico que ella no podía socorrerla en nada.

GOBIERNO GENERAL.

Ministerio de justicia y negocios náuticos.—Consecuencia el lema: "vice-presidente, en ejercicio del supremo poder ejecutivo, á los principios que más manifestó en la iniciativa de ley hecha de su orden al congreso general, por conducto de este ministerio en 3 de abril último sobre amnistía, indulto y contratactación de penas & los comprometidos en las actuales inquietudes políticas, ha tenido á bien disponer que se remita á las cámaras la iniciativa del teniente D. Mariano Corroso en los términos previstos por el decreto de 3 de abril 1824, proponiéndoles que la pena de muerte á que está condenado se convierta en la de privación de empleo y diez años de prisión, suspendiéndose al efecto la ejecución de la sentencia.—Y lo aviso á V. S. para su inteligencia y cumplimiento en la parte que le toque.—Dios y libertad. México 27 de mayo de 1830.—Expresión de su comandante general del Estado y distrito de México.

La copia—J. de Iturbide.

Méjico, 27 de mayo.—Habiéndose confirmado por telegrama de la junta de asesores la sentencia de muerte del alférez Cárceca, se puso á punto la caja para el día de ayer. Mas al comparecer el rey, por las justas consideraciones que aparecen en su decreto, que publicamos hoy, ha tenido á bien disponer se suspenda la ejecución hasta la resolución del congreso sobre la iniciativa del mismo gobierno, en que pidió se cuestionase dicha pena ya de destierro, á los reos que no hubiesen derramado sangre.

(Registro oficial.)

(Finaliza el artículo comenzado en número No. del Sábado.)

Nosotros creemos que la beneficencia es en ciertos casos un deber, y que en el presente es un deber imprescindible: abogamos por la causa de la humanidad angosta; abogamos por la más santa de las causas. Permitenos, pues, que en obsequio de estamisa causa; por el honor del gobierno que nos rige; por el crédito de las instituciones que observamos; por el bien de nuestras conciudadanas, votemos:

10. Que el gobierno general nombre, sin pérdida de tiempo, un agente en Nueva Orleans, cuyo encargo se extenderá:

I. A formar una nómina individual de las viudas, huérfanos y parientes de españoles expulsos que residan en aquella ciudad.

II. Indagar si tienen medios decentes de subsistencia según su clase y condición; y si teniéndolo, desean volver á la república.

III. Si careciendo de lo preciso para mantenerse están en el caso de regresar á ella y no lo verifican por falta de recursos.

IV. Proporcionarles los que sean necesarios con estricta economía, ajustarles su pasaje, y expedirles el documento necesario en que se acredite el motivo de su regreso, para que puedan producir dicho atestado á la autoridad respectiva en el puerto de su embarco, y esperar en él el pasaporte del gobierno general para su internación.

V. Remitir dicha lista con especificación de las indicadas circunstancias.

60. Que se levante una subcripción que abrá el supremo gobierno y continuará los gobiernos de los Estados, apuntándose con sus respectivas sumas; que contribuyan los ayuntamientos por sí y con lo que coloquen los vecinos acomodados.

50. Que este fondo se vaya librando á disposición del agente para los fines expresados; debiendo rendir cuenta documentada de su inversión.

Indicamos estas saludables medidas; y las indicamos animados de la esperanza de que serán adoptadas. Si no lo fueren, nos quedaría la dulce satisfacción de haberlas propuesto: *quid lenitas necob?*

Otros amigos de la degresia.

El anterior comunicado nos a bendado de ternura y entusiasmo á favor de aquellas inocentes víctimas, y los hermos insertados con el objeto de llamar la atención á los sensibles veracruzanos para que se penetren de él, dirijan una mirada compasiva hacia aquellos infelices mexicanos emigrados, y deliquen una pequeña parte de sus abusos para aliviar sus injustos padecimientos.

Los Editores del Censor.

DE VENTA.

EL CARABISTE situado en la esquina de la calle de la Levee y Jefferson. 19 junio.

PARA LOS VIAJOS DE SANTO DOMINGO [BAU GRANDE]

La partida de primera cuadra CLIMAX, viene el viernes ultimamente cuba, su capitán Thomas P. Harper, bordó pasajeros y pertenencias el 29 del corriente con cualquiera parte. Por Bryte o pasajeros testigo excelente. Algunos, dirigido á bordo, en la noche de la San Luis, en casa de CRAPPAN Y HARPER, 19 de junio—6 No. 17 calle Costi.

El Señor A. BEAUVAIS, candidato á la plaza de Gobernador del Estado de la Louisiana, será sentado en Julio próximo por un gran número de ELECTORES.



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NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY (Morning) JUNE 21, 1830.

New-York, June 1.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship *Great Britain*, Captain French, which left Havre on the 27th of April, we last evening received Paris papers of the 26 and Havre papers of the same date.

PORTUGAL.—A letter dated Lisbon, April 10th says, that Mr. Brent was about to leave that city; and, it was supposed, had been recalled by his government, which was replaced. Another report says he was recalled. "It is believed on the other hand, that government having discovered that they have been deceived by their chargé d'affaires, whose incorrect communications (perhaps paid for by the Miguelite party), had occasioned the unfortunate step of recognizing the usurpation, have wished to clear themselves in the eyes of other nations, by promptly breaking off their relations with him." "After his departure, there will be only the Pope's nuncio and the Jesuits to defend his cause."

It is stated that the government are daily becoming dissatisfied with the troops, and vice versa.—The soldiers and sailors, it is said, are ashamed of having enlisted in the usurper's service.

Madrid dates are to the 15th April. The King and Queen had set out for Aranjuez.

Letters from Madrid state that the flight of protest of the French and Neapolitan Ambassadors against the abolition of the Salic law of Spain, never took place. On the contrary, the King of Naples had been one of the advisers of the measure, and the French Ambassador had concurred in it.

Paris, April 27.

The Aviso of Toulon contains the following:—"The Dey has determined upon offering the most resolute resistance to the French. Several batteries have been stationed upon the beach to the west of Algiers, where it is expected that the troops will disembark. Another battery of 40 pieces of cannon in a triple row, has been raised on the east of Algiers, upon the beach, and opposite to the Fisherman's Gate.

The Gazette de France says upon this subject:—"Intelligence has been received in Paris of the internal state of Algiers, up to the 4th inst. The population are in the highest degree of fermentation, and the Dey is exposed to the greatest dangers; the Algerines are willing to make every sacrifice to avoid a bombardment. They talk openly of giving all the satisfaction demanded by France.

A letter from Vienna, of the 13th inst. announces the arrival on that day of a courier from Constantinople, with important dispatches. They are reported to contain the answer of the Sultan to the Protocol of London relative to the affairs of Greece.

The Gazette de France says:—"It appears certain that the measure adopted by the King of Spain relative to the Salic Law, was not only concealed from the King of Naples, but also from the Infant Don Carlos. When the law was proclaimed, nothing was left for the Ambassadors of the Kings and Princes of the House of Bourbon but to deliver their protests, which they lost no time in doing."

We announced recently the arrival of Gen. Santander, late President of Colombia, at Paris. It is asserted that Gen. Lafayette has taken upon him to bring about a reconciliation between Santander and Bolívar. A friend of Gen. Bolívar has just received a letter from him, in which he positively states his renunciation of the Presidency of Colombia is irrevocable, and mentions his intention of visiting France in the spring of 1831.—*Journ. de París*, April 13.

N. Y. June 1.

LATEST FROM BOGOTÁ.
By the brig Medina, Capt. Sullivan, we have received Bogotá dates to the 30th April inclusive.

The Medina sailed from Cartagena May 4th. General G'Leary was expected there shortly, on his way to the U. S. as Colombian Minister. We have reason to know that he required his appointment three or four months

since; but his departure has been delayed in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the country.

On the 30th of March, the Señor Souza Dias presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empire of Brazil. (*Journ. of Co-*

nnecticut).

New York, June 1.

Venezuela.—The brig *Francis*, arrived yesterday, sailed from Porto Cavell on the 10th ult. Intelligence had been received that the Congress then in session at Valencia, had declared the independence of Venezuela, and firmly resolved to separate from the government of Colombia. The detail of these proceedings would reach Porto Cavell by the next mail from Valencia, which was due at Porto Cavell on the 11th.

Mercantile.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 11th inst. Louisiana and Mississippi 610 bales, North Alabama and Tennessee 240, from beyond Lake Pontchartrain 6; together 3046 bales. Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool 2116 bales, Greenock 1289, Havre 2104, Bremen 112, New-York 906, Bremen 146, Philadelphia 146; together 6097.

Making a reduction in stock of 5000, and having on hand, inclusive of all ship-bags not cleared on the 17th inst., a stock of 19,391 bales. The Cotton Market continues lively, and sales have been as extensive as could have been expected from the reduced stock in first hands. As reflected in our last number, sales are now made of mixed lots at a price all round, which when added according to their different denominations has realized 1 1/2 cent advance on last quotations, for prime, seconds and inferior, of Alabama and Tennessee. Other descriptions are very scarce, and the few miles made are fully up to our quotations.

The Liverpool Classification will not be used next season. If continued, it would be but nominal, and possibly might mislead.

The small quantity of Louisiana and Mississippi cotton now for sale will not warrant the continuation.

SUGAR.—There being little or none left on the plantations we will for the future quote city prices. The article has the usual demand for the western market, at from 7 to 7 1/2, and small lots are made at 8 cents for that of fair quality.

MOLASSES.—We have not heard of any change in the article, and continue last quotations 1 cent per gallon.

TOBACCO.—The market continues dull for this article, without however any reduction in price.—A lot of Mixture, of very good quality, was sold at 5 cents.

FLOUR is rather brisk than it was last week, and has been sold for \$5 75 for bakers, and \$3 50 for shipping.

PORK.—No change to notice since last week, prices the same and limited demand.

LARD continues in pretty fair demand, and sales range from \$1 1/2 to 7 cents per pound.

BACON, HAMS and HOG ROUND, are rather dull, though former prices continue to be asked and obtained for small parcels.

LEAD in pigs.—Sales have been made at \$2 75 per 100 lbs. It is plenty and very dull.

HAY.—Part of a cargo was sold at \$7 1/2 cents per 100 lbs.; but former rates were again obtained, and the article is selling at \$1 1/2 1/2 on the Levee.

FREIGHTS continue brisk as usual, though at reduced rates. To Liverpool 3 8d.; to France 1 1/4 a 1 3/8 cent; Consists, for cotton 4-8 a 3-4 cent; Tobacco \$6 per lb.; Sugar \$4 a \$3 50. Vessels are wanted for Cadiz, but on account of the Quarantine Regulations of that port, masters are unwilling to contract at present rates.

Ship *Flame*.

COMMERCE,

From N. O. Price Current of Saturday.

The weather continues fair, and the last few days very warm.

The Mississippi is at near the middle stage now.

We have added to this paper Table 682 lists of Tobacco landed above this city, and not before included in our account, which we now believe to be correct.

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Post or New-Orleans.

CLEARED.

Ship *Lavinia*, Davis, New-York, J. G. Stevenson, Brig Mary Cole, Small, Philadelphia, Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat *Grampus*, Leech, from S. W. Fane—

took to sea ship *Vera Cruz* and brig *Kite*—brought up

brig *Soto* from Vera Cruz; and sloop *Lady John* from the Levee.

BRITAIN.—Nothing in sight as usual.

BRITISH.—Nothing in sight as usual.</p