

New Orleans, May 28. The following manifesto of his mightiness don Masot, Governor of Pensacola, was handed to us for publication by a Spanish gent. of this city. There is no doubt of its authenticity, and it is probably written expressly to be published in New Orleans, as it was delivered to us, translated into English and French. Lest we should offend so high an authority, or lessen any portion of its native gravity and pith, we publish it verbatim et literatim.

Orleans Gazette.

"The governor of Pensacola, col. of his Catholic majesty's royal corps of artillery, DON MASOT, does not report but certifies, that genl. Gaines of the U States esquire, never had an interview with him, but only demanded the passage of provisions for his troops, which being granted by the Don, the general did not accept of it, notwithstanding the public notices posted up by order of the former, for the purpose of doing away any mistrust on the part of the latter. And as to the delivery of the Spanish territory suggested in the Louisiana Gazette of Saturday, 3d May, 1817, of Augusta 29th March, the Don declares that he is ready to sell it, but the purchaser must deposit the portion in gold of the price, that may be agreed on, in the cavities of 6 seven inch mortars which are mounted on the heights of St. Charles of Barancas, and the silver in the other cannon which crown that enclosure.

Pensacola, 12th May, 1817.

JOSEPH MASOT, Colonel of the Spanish Royal Corps of artillery, and commander general of the province of West Florida."

The Bermuda Gazette of the 24th ult. gives an account of a splendid Ball given at the town hall, in honor of Admiral Milne, commander of that station. Among other decorations, was a transparent painting of *Algiers in Flames!*

South American News.

From the Spanish Main.

A letter from the island of Trinidad, dated May 11th, to a respectable house in this city, describes the success of the Patriots, as follows :

"The troops which have recently arrived with Morilla, from Grenada, (old Spain passed the Orinoco and formed a junction with the royal troops in that quarter, amounting in all to 2000, whence they marched to attack the patriotic general Piar. On coming up with him, Piar feigned a retreat, & induced their adversaries to pursue him to a position they had fixed upon, when he halted, and a desperate battle ensued. Eight hundred of the royal troops were left dead on the field, and many taken prisoners. Morilla escaped and at the last accounts was at Caracas. Only 250 of his troops had reached Guayana. Bolivar, the supreme chief of the republican army, had recently been at Guayana where he had an interview with Piar, after which

he re-crossed the Orinoco, taking with him 2000 horses. All the country from Apure to Barcelona and Cumana, (the two last mentioned cities excepted) is in favor of the Patriot cause. Paez is at Varinas. It is expected he will soon attack and take possession of Calabozo, there being no troops at that place to oppose him. A detachment of Merino's army is besieging Cumana; the residue are before Barcelona. Every thing goes on well, and it will not be long before the independence of the country is completely established."

[Com. Ad-]

From the Orleans Courier May 2.

"Spanish Consulate,
New Orleans, May 1, 1817.

"Don Diego Morphy, vice consul of H. C. M. for the state of Louisiana, notifies the public, that being fully convinced that in this city that protection is not granted to him which is due to him, not only in his quality of a public officer, acknowledged by the President of the U. States, but also as an individual, he sees himself, with regret, under the necessity of ceasing his consular functions, until justice is done him, and he shall have received orders from his government."

From the New Orleans Gazette of May 7.

We announced to our readers on Monday that Don Diego Morphy, late vice consul of his catholic majesty for Louisiana, had been summoned to appear before the court of the first district to answer for the disrespectful and apparently contemptuous publication, to which we on that day alluded. Mr. M. appeared in court by his counsel, declined the jurisdiction of the court, alleging that, in his consular character, he was amenable for offences under a certain grade, solely to the courts of the United States.

His honor judge Lewis overruled this objection, holding that it is the indisputable right of every court of record to sustain its authority from violation and its dignity from insult; that the class of offences, to which the consular privilege contended for extended, were offences against positive law, and not of the description embraced in the doctrine of contempts. Preparatory to further investigation, the court required Mr. Morphy to answer whether or not he was the author of the publication in question. Upon his answering in the affirmative, he was required to confess or to disclaim the supposed disrespect or contempt contained in his publication: he asked some time to consider, he was allowed until yesterday to answer the interrogatories. Upon being brought up, he declared under oath that he had no design, by his publication, to speak with disrespect or contempt of the court. Hereupon Mr. Morphy was discharged.

Charleston, May 21.

Captain Crocker, from the Havana, informs us, that just before he sailed, the governor published an order, that every negro should after dark carry a light, &

and the guard were ordered to search every person, without distinction, for knives and other deadly secreted weapons—but persons might carry swords, if exposed to view, by being hung at the side. This was in consequence of the numerous assassinations that occurred almost every night, it was said, that nine persons were killed in this way. The yellow Fever still raged with considerable violence, carrying off a great many foreigners.

Assassinations were so frequent at the Havanna, at the last dates as to appear incredulously to citizens of the U. States. More or less took place every night and in one night nine persons were killed in this way. The government were seriously employed arresting the evil.

Argus.

The Brazilian Patriot, Da Cruz (says the Salem Register) has been introduced to the venerable president Adams. The Patriarch received him with the same spirit which distinguished his patriotic virtue in the great cause of our Revolution. Essex Register.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 10.
We learn by the Factor from Janeiro that troops were embarking for Pernambuco.

A letter received by the Factor yesterday afternoon dated Rio Janeiro April 19 says, "Pernambuco is blockaded by an expedition which was sent from this as soon as the news of the insurrection was received: and a second expedition will sail in a short time, with about 3000 men, regulars and militia."

FATAL DUEL.

Yesterday afternoon lieut. Heath & —, a midshipman, met at Hoboken to settle a dispute with pistols; and we are sorry to have to add that the former fell at the first fire and immediately expired. We have not heard any particulars either of the quarrel or of the meeting.

[E. Post.]

It is reported by an arrival at Charleston from St. Johns, (Cuba,) that a French frigate had captured two Carthaginian privateers & hung all their crews. Ib.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 28.

One hundred & twenty thousand dollars in specie has arrived in this city, per the brigs Coquette and Young Husband, from St. Thomas and Jamaica.

GENEVA, (N. Y.) MAY 28

Snow.—Yesterday morning it commenced snowing and continued in large flakes for several hours and until the ground was completely covered!

From The Dublin Chronicle.

The American papers furnish us with the inaugural speech of the next president Mr. Monroe—This is a document of very considerable interest. It is impossible to read it without admiring the talents of the speaker. The President boasts the U. S. is happiest nation that ever did exist in the world.—We believe it, and if it be the fact, what a high place among the ben-

efactor of mankind will the future historian bestow upon the illustrious predecessors of James Monroe, the Washingtons, the Jeffersons and the Madisons.

Fortunate America! Proceed your glorious career. From your progress, the nations of the earth will derive the most instructive lesson that has ever yet been put out to them.—Guided by counsels of wisdom firmness and moderation America will be in revenue of a single campaign in war; the bulk whose people not in peace be composed of wretched, half fed uneducated, praved and degraded POPULACE.

Who does not see, in the distance the fast approaching mien of this youthful Empire now emerging from infancy; creation of our own day growth of a few years!

We observe in the Monongahela Spectator printed at Morgantown, Virginia a notice of an intended application to have the county of Monongalia set off from the state and "attached to Pennsylvania or some other contiguous state where the laws are equally and equitably dispensed." As a reason for the separation, it is urged that "Western Virginia is ruled with a rod of iron; and unless we say they 'we can obtain a change in some manner, our castigation will be so severe that we shall not be able to bear it. We are treated as a deserted step child, in stead of the legitimate offspring of Virginia.' The notice also states that if affairs go on as they have done, until August, they will have no sheriff, coroner, or court—and be without LAW, & but very little GOSPEL! [Alb. A]

Mark The Difference
The President of the U. States travels from one end of the Republic to the other without attendants and without parade and every where received with the heart felt welcome of a free people. The Prince Regent of England passed only from the Palace to the Parliament-house closely locked in his coach guarded on all sides with armed troops, and is after all hissed, shot at and insulted by his subjects. Reader! The first is republicanism the latter legitimacy.

The bones of a Mammoth have been discovered in Orange county, in this state, which are said to exceed in size those of Mr. Peale's Mammoth in Philadelphia. We have now sufficient proof not only to satisfy us of the existence of those extraordinary animals, but also to show that they were not confined to any particular spot on the continent. How long since they have existed, and how since they have been destroyed whether native or emigrants we have left it to conjecture. This we know, that they must be considered the greatest natural curiosities on earth.

[National Advocate.]