

COMMERCE OF N. Y.—We are indebted to Captain Schofield, of the U. S. Revenue Barge Office, for the following list of arrivals at this port, from foreign ports, for the year ending last evening. There have arrived at this port, from the 1st of January 1832 to the 1st of January 1833, 1810 vessels from foreign ports, of which 1290 were Americans, viz. 375 ships, 609 brigs, 281 schooners, 21 barques and 4 sloops—369 British, viz. 38 ships, 44 barques, 183 brigs, 102 schooners and 2 sloops—French, 8 ships, 3 barques, 31 brigs—Spanish, 1 ship, 14 brigs, 4 schooners—Dutch, Hamburg and Bremen, 12 ships, 15 brigs, 3 barques, 2 galiots—Swedish, 5 ships, 4 barques, 12 brigs, 4 schooners—Danish, 4 ships, 7 brigs—Portuguese, 1 schooner—Brazilian, 1 schooner—Austrian, 6 brigs—Colombian, 2 schooners—Italian, 3 brigs—Russian, 1 ship, 1 brig—Mexican, 1 brig—Haytian, 3 brigs, 1 schooner. Bringing 48,589 passengers: 1425 arrived in January, 770 in February, 1438 in March, 3087 in April, 5856 in May, 8108 in June, 6969 in July, 6985 in August, 3950 in September, 3655 in October, 5201 in November, 1115 in December.

Colonization Affairs.—A meeting of the people of color was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday last, to hear the Report of Gloster Simpson and Archy Moore, who, our readers may recollect were deputed by the people of color, to ascertain the state of things at the colony, on the coast of Africa. The report was listened to with attention, and we have no doubt, will have great influence in promoting the objects of the colony.—[Natchez (Miss.) Journal, Nov. 30th.]

During the past five years the number of emigrants arrived in Quebec has amounted to 156,000—equal to three-fourths of the population of the city of New York.

As an evidence of the extent and importance of our trade to Peru, it is stated that during one year, next proceeding August last, seventy-two American whale ships of nearly 25,000 tons burthen visited the little port of Payta alone.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the different Auctioneers of Philadelphia, during the last quarter:—Thomas, Gill & Co. \$8034 72; R. F. Allen & Co. 7935 21; Graham & Mandeville, 4334 02; Lippincott, Richards & Co. 2044 97; Moses Thomas, 1060 02; Baker & Mackay, 359 75; T. W. L. Freeman, 294 82; C. J. Wolbert, 210; Geo. Ritter, 65 61; S. Poulterer, \$39 87.—Total, \$24,385 99.

We record, to-day, with great regret, the accidental death of Mr. Matthias Raser, an estimable man, and one whose unexpected decease must be lamented by all who knew him. About six, yesterday evening, the Germantown Railroad cars, seven in number, drawn by a locomotive engine, arrived in this city from Germantown; Mr. Raser being a passenger in that next to the engine. Soon after the train had stopped, he stepped upon a wheel to get out. The car moved forward, we know not from what cause—he fell, and the wheels passed over his body. It was called out, that a passenger had fallen; and the car being backed, the wheels went across the unfortunate gentleman again. His speedy death was the consequence.—[Phil. Chron. Dec. 31.]

Accident.—An accident of an afflicting nature, occurred in Haverhill on Tuesday last, in the death of a young man named Edward H. Foster, a clerk in the store of Mr. Peter Osgood. The circumstances are these:—Mr. Osgood had placed a bottle on the stove containing between two and three gallons of Alcohol, with several pounds of Gum Shellac for solution. It had been customary occasionally to shake the bottle, in order to facilitate the process, but always raising the cork. The young man neglected to observe this caution—shook the bottle, when it burst, throwing its contents over him, and coming in instant contact with the stove, he was covered, and the stove filled, with flame. The young man and Mr. Osgood made for the street door, but were both unable to open it, when the young man plunged headlong through the glazed part of the door into the street, the fire and smoke bursting out furiously through the opening thus made. Mr. Osgood made his escape through a back door. The flame which enveloped the young man was very soon extinguished by an individual in a neighboring shop throwing a pail of water upon him. Medical aid was immediately procured, and it was found that he was burnt from his face to his feet. He lingered in distress until Thursday afternoon, when he expired,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Liverpool, we have by the Pacific, packet ship, papers of 16th, and London papers of 15th November. They complete our files, and, though affording no news, enable us to present some details of what was before known.

A letter of the 14th, from a house of the highest commercial standing in London, expresses great solicitude lest a general war in Europe should ensue; and adds, that owing to such an apprehension, trade was very much at a stand.

A meeting of Bankers and Traders was held at the London Tavern on the 13th, to express regret and apprehension at the measures taken by Ministers against the Dutch. This proceeding is thus ridiculed by the London Times:—

This Conservative party-colored, politico-mercantile, Dutch-loving, reform-hating, peace-professing, war-provoking city meeting of yesterday, turned out to be, as we were sure it would, a desperate failure. Nor could it be otherwise. In support of the professed object of the meeting, there was not a word to be said; not one syllable in the shape of argument could be pressed into the service by that ingenious gentleman, Mr. Thomas Baring, as a cloak for the shallowness of the pretence upon which the requisition was got up; and we will venture to say, that if the whole business was yesterday morning at breakfast time suspected by the more sagacious part of the public to be a mere vulgar election manoeuvre, two hours before dinner the suspicion had ripened into proof.

The accounts from Berlin and the banks of the Rhine speak confidently of the assembling of Prussian forces on the frontier of France; and an arrangement is alluded to, by which *Venloo*, now held by Belgium, but which, according to the Protocols of the Conference, is to be given up to Holland, is to be taken possession of by a Prussian force. As Prussia did not at the Conference assent to the coercive measures adopted by France and England against Holland, she can have no pretext for sending her troops to occupy *Venloo*. The first and most important effect of such occupation would be to leave free for hostilities against Leopold the Dutch garrison, which otherwise would be required for that extensive fortress; and that is virtually aiding the Dutch King.

In Portugal things remain much as usual: the latest dates are of the 9th November from Oporto, which we find in the London Globe of 15th. That paper says—

No engagement had taken place subsequent to the accounts received to the 27th ultimo. Don Miguel, however, occasionally favors the besieged with a few shells and shot, without doing any mischief or exciting any alarm. The Miguelites are active in their preparations for a general and desperate attack on Oporto, which is expected to take place on or about the 15th inst. The Pedroites are adopting vigorous measures to repel it, and are determined again to convince Don Miguel that he has not such a puny foe to contend with as he imagines.

Don Miguel arrived at Braga on the 6th instant, where the major part of his army is, consisting of about 17,000 men, whom he is going to command in person. He has left his sisters at the Convent of the Ursulines. Don Miguel was warmly received by that division of his army, who have evinced great devotedness to his cause. He has caused strong batteries to be erected on the south side of the Douro, where he has about 11,000 men, to command the city and bar, so that the expected bombardment may be spontaneous at the time fixed, to paralyze, and, if possible, to discomfit the besieged. Don Pedro intends to send a reinforcement of troops to Villa Nova to attempt the destruction of the batteries, which it is supposed he will be enabled to do under the shelter of the Serra Convent. Don Miguel purposes to commence the attack on the Bon Sucesso side of Oporto, which has hitherto been the weakest side of the lines. Don Pedro, supposing such to be the design of his antagonist, has taken the precaution to strengthen that side, and has ordered the houses and trees which would cover the advance of the besiegers to be destroyed. Don Miguel has threatened to attack Foye; but it is not at all probable he will do so

—he has made no effort to prevent the communication between it and the city; if he did he would be frustrated, and the party cut off from the centre of the line.

Great reinforcements have arrived from England and elsewhere, and it was stated at the time of the Royalist leaving, that Gen. Excelmans, from France, had arrived at Oporto in the Liverpool steamer. Count Villa Flor has resigned his command of the army, the cause of which is unknown; and Don Pedro has taken the command himself, which not at all disappointed his troops, and has expressed his determination either to conquer or die in the cause. He has appointed Sir J. M. Doyle as his Aid-de-Camp only for the present.

Two of Admiral Sartorius's frigates are in such a dilapidated state as to be unfit for further service unless repaired, and it is said they will proceed either to Vigo or England to refit. The Don John is in such a state from the late naval engagement as to be altogether unseaworthy; she has at least 300 shot in her hull, and about sixty under water; she is lying at Lisbon. The Caledonia and Asia are at anchor off Lisbon, which has given great joy to the British residents in that city, as they will be protected from the cowardly insults of the Miguelites. The Briton and Leveret were cruising off Oporto. The army of Don Pedro is estimated at 15,000 strong. Desertions to a small amount take place in the army of Don Miguel.

In Paris expectation was all alive about the meeting of the Chambers, of which the session was to commence on the 19th Nov. The contest for the Presidency of the Deputies will be between *M. Lafitte* and *M. Dupin*—neither of them warmly or well affected towards the present ministry. This question and that of how the Dutchess of Berry was to be disposed of, occupied the anxious attention of the Cabinet. On these heads the following letter, from a correspondent in Paris of the London Courier, is interesting; that paper says the fullest reliance may be placed on the writer of it:—

PARIS, Nov. 13.

"The Ministry are perplexed with the cogent arguments of the Parisian Press directed against the Ordinance relative to the Duchess of Berry. It cannot now be withdrawn, and it has been resolved at the numerous assemblies of the centre gauche and by the majority of the members composing the reunion held at General de Thiers's, that the Princess shall be tried by the Chamber of Peers. Government should have begun by an Ordinance to this effect; though not strictly conformable to the Charter, it would have been tolerated as the only means of avoiding the ignominy of a Court of Assizes.

The capture of the Duchess has made less impression in the capital than strangers may suppose.—The Court is afflicted and embarrassed beyond all idea; but *M. Thiers*, with a view to his position at the opening of the Session, adopted this measure certainly without having specially consulted the higher powers, to whom it was a painful surprize. It was desired and intended, that a plan would have been adopted to oblige the Duchess to leave the country. *M. Montalivet* had made the necessary arrangements for this purpose—they had obtained the highest sanction.

It is, however, believed, that the passions of the multitude may be restrained at the presence of an illustrious female who was never unpopular in France, and whose adventures pourtray so much gallantry and perseverance. Besides the masses *bourgeoises* stand in much need of repose; and the national guard, especially of Paris, forms a part of these masses. Declamation and invective are readily excited; but armed resistance and destruction are not so easy.

"The repugnance that the country feels at the incessant changes which have so often new modelled the Administration since the Revolution, may win a feeble majority to Government at the opening of the Session. But, if obtained, how dearly will it be purchased! with what humiliations must it be preserved! *M. Dupin*, from the *fausse position* I have already described, has a far better chance of becoming President of the Chamber of deputies than Minister, at least for a time, unless he consents to enrol himself servilely under the banners of the present Administration. This his friends declare is not possible, while the Duc de Broglie and *M. Guizot* form part of it. As long as the King supports these Ministers they will remain, undaunted by the phrases of the address; but there are rumours afloat that, owing to the captivity of the Duchess, his Majesty will