THE BEE.

EROME BAYON. DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS. MONDAY, (MORNING,) JANUARY 10, 1831.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND MR. SENATOR JOHNSTON. One of the writers for the Louisiana Advertieer, has lately devoted a column to heedless and unqualified adulation of the Post Master Gene-Mr. Josuston for supporting the appointment of a select committee of the Senate, to examine into and report upon the condition of the same. The manner in which both subjects have been andled by the aforesaid writer, requires a little notice: co pecially as the article in question was manifestly intended to influence an election which is about to take place. We will pursue his own of Marine.

Commencing with the Post Office Departmont he says: "A very few years ago the mail from Washington arrived at New-Orleans only once a week, and then with very great irregularity, in twemy-six days. Since the 1st of January of last year, when the contracts of the new Post Master General went into operatin, the mail from Washington has been expedited three misrepresentation in the terms of it, it is neverimpression, viz: that since the contracts of the mail has commenced to be received from Wash-Washington mail was received three times a partment. The arrangement was brought agonia to New-Orleans, by Rhodos and Austil.-It is true, Mr. Barry took the contract from those individuals at the moment when they had surmounted the greatest difficulties, without allowing any adequate compossation for their labor; but this being in the nature of modern "reform" is credited to that account. It must be admitted |that the mail has been received more regularly since the period referred to, than previously but all the inter-venicut in this respect would have been accompaished by the former contractocs, and at vasily less expense. The truth is, very few salistantial improvements with regard to the conveyance of the mail to, and through the state of Louisiana, have been made by the plished by the former Post Master General.

seized upon and ascribed to the present Post of Volunteers entered by this gate, and among Master General; when in truth, he has done in them were the Chaseurs of Chasteler. The finitely less than his predecessor. To form any | whole of the Dutch troops retired into the citacorrect estimate of the comparative merits of the two officers, the state of the department when each individual came into it, should be considered. The one found it in confusion, embarrassed in its means, and almost a dead charge to the government. He brought order out of confusion. rendered its means available, and presently caused it to yield a handsome revenue, over and above the increased expenditures for new mail routes, and more frequent and speedy trips upon the old

In this improved condition it was found by the present incumbent. We are not yet aware of all that he has done; but this we know at least, that the very first year of his administration found the department involved in extraordinary expenses, far beyond its means of payment. It mail routes have been extended under his direction and increased expedition obtained, it has been by putting in requisition or anticipating

a boon for which we are indebted personally to the Post Master General. The question is, tion of revenue contributed by and through her to the Post Office department, we are entitled too! Other remote sections, which are apparently much less important in every point of view, have their daily mails. We are not satisfied on this subject; and we should think very poorly of the wisdom of that member of Congress who should either move or support a vote of thanks to the Post Master General, without first ascertain ing beyond all doubt, that he had done his duty in every thing relating to his department, with impartiality, and equal justice to all sections of the Union, we have reason to believe that Mr. Barry hasn of done this. Gross partiality and favoritism have been laid to his charge in respect to the recent letting of the contracts. These charges were thought to form a proper subject of investigation: and a Senator whose integrity is above reproach, introduced a resolution for that purpose, which we rejoice to learn was adopted. The friends of Mr. Barry if they are honest, and believe him to be so, should rather court than oppose such an investigation. If he has conbut every thing to hope from the investigation. But his confidential correspondence is to be inand retrenchment became the hobby of these disinterested gentlemen, nothing was thought too sacred to be submitted to their scrutiny. Oh! then they were the representatives of the sovereign people—the exclusive patriots, from whom nothing, not even the diplomatic transpetions of the executive with foreign governments during their progress, should be concealed! Now, that an investigation is moved in respect to the transactions of a department exclusively do nestic in its operations, they are shocked-quite horror-smitten, at such an invasion of privilere. They are overwhelmed with regret, that the resolution was not introduced into the other house, where a partisan majority might have smothered the investigation at the thresh-

old.
Mr. Johnston supported the resolution to investigate the proceedings of the Post Office Department: and this is ass gued as a reason why From the office of the Governor of the Province he should not be re-elelected. He would ill deserve the confidence of his constituents had he not supported it.

But he has gone with the members of the nothern and western states in support of the ta- The patriots are masters of it: but it uppears riff—the only means by which the interests of our cowardly despots are not willing to give up to Louisiana in relation to the duty on sugar could them undestroyed their last retreat. Fires have be secured. We have no doubt this constitutes broken out in two places. We arrived at within a

upon which Mr. Johnston's claims to re-election every minute. This is not exageration, I see are rested; and to cite a single act or speech, by the horror with my own eyes, and therefore be which he has evinced his attachment to the interests of his constituents, and his ability, to and Nielson, to inform them of our arrival. perve them in the Senute. We answer he has andformly been an active and efficient member ourselves. We have been abliged to quit the of Committees, a steady and zealous supporter hotel of the Governor, for the fire has reached of the taritl, the enemy of aullification, the advocate of the Constitution and the friend of Union. For a speech, which demonstrates in him the fire in three places. possession of all the requisite qualities and qual-ifications, to represent his State in the Senate of possession of an time in the Senate of slackens, and the conflagration likewise. We man, seems to point out a steady and unerring hand the great and exhalted station these United he delivered last year upon Foot's resolutions— and hope it is so.

A speech which has been justly causidered as

Half past 8 s'clock.—The inhabitants of of the earth.

Antwerp have applied to us for authorization to

With such

LATEST FROM EUDOPE. New-York, Dec. 20.

After twenty-seven days "total abstinence," we Rham. Capt. Depyster, from Havre; by which firmness and dignity becoming the government. We have papers to Nev. 4th inclusive. Until this arrival, our latest European dates were fifty

seven days old.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY. A decree of King Louis-Philippe, dated Nov. loss of the Antwerp citizens was less than forty 3d, appoints M. Lafitte to be President of the killed or wounded, but the Dutch lost a great Council and Minister of Finance, in the place of Baron Louis, resigned. The Marshal Mar-quis Maison to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Count Mole, resigned. Count ral, for his management of that department, and in the place of Count viole, resigned.

The most illiberal and unmerited reproaches of Montalivet to be Minister of the Interior, in the del, and some have been entirely burnt down. The American Consul has assured M. Rogier to be Minister of Public Instruction and Exclesinstical Affairs, in the place of the Duke de Bro- for the loss sustained, glie, resigned. The other gentlemen composing the Council of Ministers, are M. Dupont ed with 100,000,000 of francs in goods as (d' l' Eure) Minister of Justice; Marshall Gerard, Minister of War: Count Sebastia, Minister

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM

(From the courrier des Pays Bas.) "BRUSSELS, Oct. 28 .- The Prince of Orange left Antwerp for London the 25th, on board an English vessel. Our volunteers, after having harrassed the enemy for three days by incessant skirmishes, at length made themselves matters of Berchem and Bogerhout at the end of most obstinate and bloody contests. Thus they artimes a week" &c. Now if this be not a gross rived under the walls of Antwerp, within which the enemy had retired. On the 26th, in the theless intended to mislead and produce a false morning, the population of Antwerp rose in a mass, and began by disarming several of the new P. M. General went into operation the soldiers they fell in with. About 2 o'clock; 50 armed Burghers proceeded to the Grande Place, ington three times a week; whereas it is well where they found 300 Dutchmen with a detachknown to every body in New-Orleans, that the inent of the Communal Guards. They attacked the soldiers, who immediately formed themselves week long previous to his connexion with the de-linto a square. The Communal Guard remained neuter, and returned to the front of the Hotel de bout, and all the great obstacles overcome under Ville. After a firing of about half an hour, the the direction of his predecessor: witness the citizens remained masters of the piece, having opening of the new road from Mobile to Pasca-killed the commanding officer of the post, and goula, the introduction of stages upon that road, taken 5 aubaltarn officers and 93 men prisoners. The conquerers, seconded by a great number of auxiliaries, at med with the naiskers and ammunition of the vanquished, then proceeded to the tifferent posts of the town, and continued fighting with the utmost determination till in ght, but with no other result than the loss of a great many men on both sides in killed and wounded.
On the 27th, before day break, the battle

recommenced with increased fury, and about 7 in the morning the citizens were masters of the Porte Rosue and the Porte de Borgerhout .-The soldiers fled to the Porte St George. Our Volunteers then entered by the gates which had been taken by the Dutch. They hastened to the Grande Place, where they were received with the utmost enthusiasm. During this the citipresent, which were not in a train to be accom- zens proceeded to Porte St. George, of which they obtained possession, after an obstinate re-All the improvements of 16 years past are sistance from the Dutch troops. A fresh body del, hotly pursued by the Burghers, in whose hands the whole town then remained.

"We have received the following letter, with further details:

ANTWERP, 27th Oct., 5 in the Evening.

My dear Friends-We have this moment arrived here. The Dutch are bombarding the own. Red hot balls and shells are flying in very direction. Already several houses are in lunes. I am writing from the residence of the Ex-Governor, and I may say, by the light of a most horrible conflagration. Gen. Chasse is thus offering as his departing compliments. He wishes to call down our blessings upon the Dutch up to the last moment. Our brave fellows entered the town this morning. The proclamation which I sent you this morning has made you acquainted with the terms of the capitulation.-The Dutch troops were to evacuate the town, but means which his predecessor had not at his dis- it has been agreed that they shall occupy the citadel and preserve the arsenal pro tempore. It Let it be granted that great and important ad- appears, however, that, about two o'clock, some whentages have been derived by the State of Lou | volunteers made an attack upon the latter, and is an a from recent improvements in the trans, the Dutch retreated to the Chadel, and commen-portation of the mails. We do not regard it as ced the cannonade. We have but a few fieldpieces to oppose to their great guns. The situation of Antwerp is horrible. The ships of war whether we have obtained more, than from the in the Scheldt have also opened their fire; Concommercial importance of the State, and the por- greve rockets are flying about ; and every minute a fresh conflugration is breaking out. Our soldiers can only remain inactive spectatators of all these disasters, or, at most employ them selves in rendering their assistance to extinguish the flames. Niellon has this moment joined us at the house of the ex-Governor, where are also Rogier, Cazal, and the new Governor, Count de Robiano. His brave brigade is in despair. Emare of Luxembourg, who had been twice previously wounded, was killed this mornig in the street by a musket ball that struck him in the forubead. We are quitting the Government house, for the fire is reaching us; the whole heavens are inflamed. The most frightful crime is proceeding to a consummation without our being able to return a single shot. The Commandant of Artillery, Kessels, has taken advantage of the darkness, and the ebb of the tide, to di redt his batteries against the ships in the Scheidt. We are anxiously awaiting the issue of the attempt. The situation and the conflagration at Brussels in September bear no comparison with this. Balls and bells are incessantly falling aducted his department so ably and efficiently as round us, women and children are weaping they presend, he has certainly nothing to fear, and mourning at the dessolation that is come upon them; and we are tearing the bair from our heads in despair at not being able vaded, and this appears to create a world of ap- to relive them. This veng cance inflicted by prehension. How early times are changed! A the Dutch is most iniquitous; they are determined few days ago, when Mr. Adams was in office, to annihilate forever the commerce and prosperity of Antwerp, by delivering it up a prey to the flames. Let Europe now judge whether they will support King William and his satellites. A deputation of the principal citizens are just proceeding to propose a suspension of hostilities till to-morrow morning, and to enter into a confer-

ence for the evacuation of the citadel. (Signed,) DECRETIAUX ADVOCATE. The government, during the night, took new measures to ensure the fall of the citadel of Antwerp. Reinforcements of men and animunition have been sent forward; and M. de Ghistel set out at daybreak with six howitzers and their ammunition waggons.

"The central Committee received in the course of last night the following report from M. Ro gier, a delegate member of the Provisional Go vernment. This report was partly written with a pen, and partly with a pencil:-

of Antwerp, 1 past 6 P. M.

I have this instant arrived at Antwerp with

our Governor Robiano. The citadel is firing red hot balls, and throwing shells upon the town. Finally, we are challenged to state the grounds not surprised at it. Our windows are shaken My first care was to write McIllinet it and driven us out. We are now at M. Robiano's, Place de Meir, from whence we see the

Half past 7 in the Evening.—The firing ate the condition and promote the happiness of

ebtain a constituent of the firing from the citated becomes our imperative duty as a constituent those who had come into it since the year 1825, said expense, as the result will prove, in advance until negociations can be resumed to member of the Union, not only to provide for in contravention of a previous law on that subject of money true stands, an account of which, will be until negociations can be resumed to marrow morning. A paper signed by myself and M. ave at last got a European packet, the ship De Robiano authorises them to do so, but with the

(Signed) CH. ROSIER. (From the Vrai Patriote.) On the 27th the

number of men, and had many made prisoners.

The merchantmen in the basins and the canals and some of the houses on the quays have that his Government will Idemand an indemnity

The Custom House at Antwerp was destroy was said; one half belonging to English mer

chants.
Oct. 29.—The suspension of hostilities agreed on yesterday morning still continues. The caitulation is not yet settled, and possibly may not be effected. All will probably end in a truce. ANTWERP, Oct. 31,-The treasures bunied under the cinders of the customm-house, burned by the Hollanders on the 26th, still smoke. Oh! ve who love to walk abroad, come and contemlate the rains of our unhappy city.

The incendiary frigates are no longer in the centre of the harbor. They have come near the city, that they may provent the approach of overy foreign vessel to the noble Dutch flag,

Troops arrive from an the neighboring villacs. Notwithstanding the promises of the Dutch, nobody puts the least condence in them. The only course which can preserve our city and the millions of its property is, to proclaim its free, under the protection of all the maratime nations of the world, to raise the citadel from its foundations, and swear eternal hatred to the Datch .- Journal of Commerce of Astwerp. The Hague, 25th Oct .- The first Chamber

of the States General has been constituted here by the Northern Provinces: only the Dutch anguage has been used on this occasion. ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 29-We are informed that England, France and Prussia, the nearest Powers to Belgium, pre going to hold a Congress, at which they will form certain conditions for the pacification of Holland and Belgium. These ouditions will be presented to the Provinsion! Government at Brussels for their compliance within a cert in time, limited by the three Powsaid to have been agreed to vesterday by Prince Palleyrand. We cannot help expressing great loubt of the correctness of the above.

LONDON, Oct. 29 .- The strution of Ireland outiones to be the subject of general conversation. Many reports are in circulation, and many conjectures are hazar led conferming the relighof this situation. The general opinion is, that measures will be adopted to repress the sentiments which predominate in that country, and that tranquilly will be restored .- Courcie.

be misunderstood. All this is in the highest degree disgraceful. - Herald. SPAIN.

The following is the latest intelligence receivd of the Spanish Constructionalsis:

Par, Oct. 26 .- Last evening six waggon olded with 400 maskets, 100 uniforms, 100 dos, 30 sabres, 100 pairs of pantaloons, with several other articles, and a parcel of proclamations, destined for the Spanish refugees, were

Telegraphic Despatches.

BAYONNE, Oct. 27 .- Mins was last night a small reinforcements. It is asserted that the the head of this movement, which was combined with that of Mina, but the eizure has greatly

Oct. 28 .- After the action of vesterday, Valdez and his troops were disarmed on the frontiers, and conducted to St. Juan de Luz. He had several men killed and others wounded The bridge over the Bidasson is guarded on the Spanish side by Royalists. The Constitutionalists who were there have surrendered, and

been disarmed, Oct. 29.—The remnant of the corps of Valdez, consisting of 250 men, is now at Bayonne and St. Esprit. In the engagement at Bera 40 onstitutionalists were killed or wounded. The Royal troops on pursuing the refugees, bassed upon our territory, but, at the first sumnons on the part of a French officer, Gen Santon-Landron, who communded them, called them back, and apologised, alleging that he did ot know the precise boundaries of the two

Oct. 30,-Vesterday Mina was attacked by esuca by superior forces. His corps was disersed, and he was obliged to fly to the mounains with a few horsemen. El Pastor, with about 400 men, has been pursued as far as Uiabout 400 men, has been pursued as far as U1-dach. He was disarmed on the frontiers by our state. Thus it will a pear that there is an annu-

ALCIERS.—The following is an extract o private letter of the 25th ult. from Toulou: the union was it not for the protection they have vrene, is very unfavorable. It appears that the v stranded near Cape Metalou, a bost of Beonins covered the shore, and massacreed 45 of erew, under the very eyes of the army. This intelligence fills Algiers with consternation, and troops were immediately sent to Maraton to inflict terrible vengeance for this assassination. The frigates Armide and Iphigenie and the brig oltigeur have set sail, and other ships will short ly follow them."

STATE LEGISLATURE. MESSAGE OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR. Donaldsonville, (La.) Jan. 5, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives In discharge of my public duty, and in con-formity to a long established usage, I avail my

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

wants, and to provide for the support and happithe complete renumeration for his attention and by the most wise and benevolent laws.

made, as a nation, in every kind of improvement that has in any wise a tendency to amelior-States are destined to occupy among the nations With such encouraging prospects before us, it

our happiness and wants, but to do every thing should, after being fully notified thereof, be com-

tration of the laws; it is by such a course of conduct that we shall be smalled to secure to our tration of the laws; it is by such a course of conduct that we shall be smalled to secure to ourselves a continuance of the happiness, that we, as a nation, are in the enjoyment of, and to protect ourselves from those dresitial commercians.

Since the last session of the legislature an event has occurred in France that has justly ex- formed on the subject to determine; but I can no ed. vent has occurred in rance that has justly excited the wonder and admiration of the world! where learn that any civil magistrate, except that there despotism and tyranny have given place to the empire of laws, the tyrant of his people; has field, and is in exile, and a patriotic and constitutional king reigns in his stead; presenting to the such a law was to be rigorously enforced, that the law was to be rigorously enforced. The penisoniary ned, and is in exite, and a paramic and constitutional king reigns in his stead; presenting to the
such a law was to be rigorously enforced, that
such a law was to be rigorously enforced, that
every good that was to be anticipated, would flow
spectacle of moral beauty and grandeur unparalfrom it, and sectory be thereby relieved from mato the pention of the stilling and sectory be the representation.

The pention of the stilling and system I believe to be the only means of effecting
spectacle of moral beauty and grandeur unparalfrom it, and sectory be thereby relieved from maled in the history of civiled nations.

The events that have there tsanspired are not all the other nations in Europe, The beauteous enlightened people, has alreedy had its effect. Belgium and Holland are in arms, and no doub remains, but that they will achieve the object for which they have taken them up; the time is gone will, lord it over the army. Phe people have been taught to know their rights, and to feel their power; knowing the one and feeting the other; their liberties will be secured, and the condition of man ameliorated.

In our own country, party spirit, that bane of social and political happiness, is greatey dominished, and rapidly passing away; the successful the union that has made such liberal and extensional piece, have learnt to sive appropriations, proportionate to her sevenue, bear their triumph, generally with decoram; and as the state of Louisiana has done; and it is truthe minority have patriotically resigned themselves to the existing order of things. The adnally at least, appears to approve the principles and policy adopted by the collectioned and tal- unless I am very much deceived in the informaented predecessor of the present chief of the tion I have obtained, very little good has been national government.

At the last session of congress, a strong disposition was mainfested to make a radical change in the turiff, and the protection afforded to the manufacture of sugar appeared to be obnoxious, in a special degree, to the anti-tariff members of St. Landry; this is so great an abuse of the pubcrs. At the expiration of that period, should that assembly; how far it would be advisable, the Belgians not comply, the Prussian troops will and politic for congress to repeal the law altoimmediately march into Bellium. The above gether or partially, is not now decessary to be en quired into: a bare representation of the injustice of such a measure as regards the cane growing rence of & for the future. Too much pains can- of public specified enterprise. districts of Louisiana, would, I apprehend, not not be taken by the legislature in endeavouring to be without its effect on that chlightened and pa-

The consequence of the projection of that desirable article of national production, is so obvious too, and so well understood by every Louismanan, that it is almost unnercessary to mention tion to their duties, and therefore I mink that in- views on that subject, I cannot venture to surit on this occasion. When that measure was resorted to, I believe that the main and impeli-Lornov, Oct. 20.—We regret to learn that ling motive to it, was for the purpose of national the Duke of Wellington, on his return from the House of Lords, on Tuesday, was assailed by a mob of ignorant and misguided persons with imposition of the tariff, there can be no doubt. marks of popular indignation, too unequivocal to or mistake, us to the mimidiate effect it had upon the enterprisar and industrious agricultural citizens of Louisiana.

Upon what appeared to them so powerful an subsequent acts of congress for its constituents that must attend that landable und saking. they readily embarked semis to an immensu a

agric itural interest of Louisiana, and that pro- and wholespine laws, if those for whose gorperty which has been acquired at very high lisappointed and compromised the projects of prices will be suddenly reduced to a more ly nominal value. It has been said that the protection given to

sugar, was merely an act of generosity to the Union, and that they had no community of interest in its continuance; how far that idea the truth, or error of the opinion so entered, will serve to show. The whole agricultural product of Louisiana, for exporta on amount to between height organization of the Militia. It is the arm 5 or \$6,000,000; her importation to be between or which, all that have passed before us have 7 and 8 millions. I rom the northern and eastern and, we ought to lean in the hour of danger for states, we purchase every article of necessity and luxury, every sort of agricultural improvement necessary to the cubivation of the soil; ne gro clothing to an enormous amount; steam engines and machinery amounting in the aggregate to three millions of dollars, annually; from the -late holding states we purchase annually, to the amount of two millions five hun fred thousand dollars, principally from the states of Maryland and Virginia; from the western states, horses, cattle, beef, pork, corn, and in fact every thing that is necessary for our subsistence is bought by us, as none of these articles to an extent worthy posts, and is to be conducted thather with his al balance in favor of our sister states of two millions of dollars, not a dollar of which could given to sugar.

If the tariff is repealed, we shall be oblized to ours, lyes.

I do not think, gentlemen, that under existing circumstances, it would be premature, on your some legislative provision to ward oil, or at least impair the impending blow, should it unhappily fall on us; to devise some means of weakening its effect and ameliorating the condition it will owe to your constituents and to yourselves.

What the remedy ought to be, I shall not preconfidence leave it to your well known patriotism the presence of a detachment of the United States they would freely sacrifice all the interest that Antwerp, as was done at Brussels. If a ball land the honest and industrious citizen is enabled vast disparity in numbers between the white and laid before you. should come presently to take off our heads, be to make ample provision for all his rational black population, a disparity too great to be viewed with judifference or inattention by those who from the slave holding states, that does not come We are endeavoring to find some place to station on receives. We have been abliged to quit the individual liberty secured and guaranteed to him to be disgorged upon our shoes, and incorporated The great and unexampled progress we have tinual and growing evil he not a fair and proper ground for legislative interence, then have I

that lies in our power to add to, and promote the happiness, prosperity and power of the whole.

These prospects of a happy future, can only be specifylly realized by a wise system of legislation, and a just, impartial and certain administration of the laws it is by sinch a course of the provision of the laws it is by sinch a course of the laws.

administration, or both, I am not sufficiently in- in a very short time, be paid off and extinguishny unworthy and vicious members. I would us very many examples of the utility and value most strongly recommend to the legislature to of that system. Although incorrigible offenders only great in themselves, but carry with them the make such an amendment to the law as experimost important and beneficial consequences to ence renders necessary; and also to increase as walls of a penitentiary, yet are they by a proper all the other nations in Europe. The beauteons and impressive example given by that gallant and sibility of these whose duty it is, and may be pay the expense of their conviction and punishmade, to have it strictly enforced and executed.

seem unnecessary for me again to bring it before and most effectual way of preventing the comby, when the few could with impunity and at you, and to press'it upon your attention as a mat- mission of crime, is by a mild, humane and justter worthy of your undivided and most anxious by proportioned scale of punishments, which canconsideration. A very short examination into not well be carried into complete and satisfactory the effect of previous legislation on that most in-effect without the aid of a penitentiary. teresting of all subjects to the patriot and the legislator, will serve fully and clearly to show the absolute necessity of your prompt and serious animated attention of many states of the Union, attention to it. There is, perhaps, no state in and certainly no subject is more werthy of the derived from that expenditure, a sum of pearly ministration of the general government, exter- fifty thousand dollars is annually expended in support of the parochial school system, from which realized. In many of the parishes, I am informed, there is no public school at all, yet does eve-

ry one of them claim and receive from the publie treasury the sum appropriated to them retention of the legislature, in the use and application of the funds thus appropriated, that no remedy the defect of the existing law on educa-East Feliciana, is in a progressive state of im-tions from some of them for alterations in, and, provement; able and intelligent Professors have as they are called, amendmens to the constitustitution well deserving of the fostering care of mise, but humbly think that it is one that ought the legislature.

A number of public spirited gentlemen of the of establishing a college, on a scale commensurate with the wants of the State, the expense of tism and disraterested love of country no doubt which is to be keine and defrayed by private has ever been entertained. We have lived and subscription; much progress has been made, and large sa us subscribed to enable them to carry their patriotic views into effect; and from the inducement, and so strong a piedge of the nu zeal and public spirit displayed by them, no tional faith, as manifested by the first and doubt remains of the full and complete success

There is no country in the work more, or so mount in the cultivation of the came; the great much interested, in my opion, in the education capital repured for the cultivation and manufactories of its youth; and the general diffusion of learning, ture of that article very soon absorbed the momed means of the enterprising planters, and left meat of colleges and seminaries of learning that them to struggle with a tright of amount of debt knowledge and information will be communicated to be paid of by the sweat of their brows, and red to the people, and by the diffesion of learning From Several villeges are sending ham an unesstanted success in the object of their in-the-in-like rices and the inestimal privilege small rendercements. It is asserted that the dertaking,

of stite-government, created and transmitted by put served to constant one that the most explicit patriotism, learning, and takents, my own emperity was but too well founded. It If white is such a state of pecuniary cancer; the most expect patriousar, for any own expectly was our one of the greatest pleasure to the most expect patriousar, for any own expectly was our one of the greatest pleasure to the greatest pleasure the refugion as have passed into Spain by small or anterior of damanshed, rain, and lenkingtey to posterify is the richest legacy that virtue and which I pray leave to offer your my congratulacroment and protection they are framed and passed are indapuble of reading and understanding them: it is essentially necessary to a free people that they should not only know their rights and privileges, but be capable of ascertaining advantage to the state. Louisiana, acceeded to by the other states of the true means of having them protected and preserved.

Lerave leave to touch upon, and to bring becomports with the fact, a slight examination into fore you, a subject that loses nothing of its inter-the truth, or error of the opinion so entered, will est and value by the frequency with which it is pressed upon your attention—the proper and efsupport and protection; and every day's experience serves to convince us of the truth and wislom of these opinions, of the worth and patriotson of which there can be no doubt. It is but justice to say, that within the last few years very great improvements have been made in its discipline; but still much remains to be done to bring it into that state of efficiency, that the interests of the state so peculiarly require. Great complaints are generally made by the oflicers throughout the state, of the want of arms; the obvious necessity of remedying this evil, renders it unner ssary for me to exceed the bare mention of it, to press it upon your attention. There are also complaints of the insufficiency of the law providing for the recovery of fines for non-attendnce at mosters and marades, the propriety of obviating which will. I feel assured, not oscape your serious attention. 'A strong and truly praise worthy spirit has manifested itself in many parts Arabs still prowl round the fown like funished turn from planting to farming, and instead of be- and the truly estimable disposition which has ing importers and consumers of manufactured given rise to it ought to be encouraged and proarticles, we must grow, create, and manufacture moted as much as possible; the discipline of such every article of the first and last necessity for associations, and the readiness with which they can be brought to act, at any given point of the State, renders them, actuated as they are by an espirit du corps, of the greatest utility. part, to bear in mind the necessity of making gallant and patriotic corps; the Legion, of New Orleans, offers the most encouraging and satisfactory proof of what may be expected from well disciplined and volunteer corps; in fact the fine and martial appearance of the Legion requires place us in is. I think imperatively a duty you no eulogy of mine, and may well be said to be above all praise.

In the month of March last, it was deemed sume to advise, or venture to anticipate, but with advisible, as a measure of precaution, to require and intelligence. It appears to me that it would troops in the city of New Orleans, in pursuance not be impolitic to insul as far as practiceasle into of which, a requisition was made on Lieutenant Brig Marcelly, Monroe, Greenock via Handura the public mind the greatest caution in embarking Col. Foster, commanding at the post of Baton self of the present occasion to address a few remarks to you upon the commencement of your debt in the cultivation and manufacture of an armone arms to you upon the commencement of your debt in the cultivation and manufacture of an armone of the Lieut. Col. who marched down to Schr Montaneza. Carreras, Havana. ticle which is liable to so that a ticissitude. It the city, two fine companies under his own imme- Schr Juenita, Braud, Tampico. It is a matter of pleasure and congratulation to appears to me that one great and important step diata command; too much praise cannot be ac- Schr Christiana, from Havana. meet you at a period, like the present, when our to the attainment of so destrable an object, would corded to this gentlemen and the officers of the Schr Auld, 4 days from Tampico, with \$75,000 common country, the great object of our patrio- be the entire prohibition of the further introduca very valid objection in the minds of Mr. J's hundred yards of one of them, stooping now and tic love and devotion, is in the enjoyment of tion of slaves into this state. By partial returns requisition made on the part of the state was atopponents. They are the enemies of the tariff; then, to avoid the balls. But we thought it our peace, tranquility and prosperity, as well in her of the census now taking, by the officers of the tended to. Copies of the correspondence beduty to install the Provisional Government at foreign as her domestic relations. In this favored United States, we are emabled to ascertain the tween the executive and the Lieut. Col. will be go to Thompson & Grant; Harrison, Brown & At the last session of the Legislature a law

ness of those dependant on his labors and exer- are entrusted with the preservation of the peace. State, in conjunction with the constituted authorwas passed, authorizing the Governor of the tions. A fruitful soil holds out to the enterprise and security of the public; the annual supply is ties of the United States, to cause the line diof its industrious cultivator, a certain prospect of gradually pouring in, and scarce a ship arrives viding the said state from the territory of Arkansas, to be run and marked; out in compliance with which, a commissioner and a surveyor were named on the part of this state, to join a with our domestic establishments. If this con- commissioner and a surveyor on the part of the commissioner and a surveyor on the part of the United States. The officers thus appointed, have with 52 bales cotton to J Linton; 44 A Fisk round for legislative interence, then have I centered upon the duties assigned to them; but as & co; 17 Williams & Lee; 16 Reynolds, Byrne formed a very erronious opinion of what would to what progress has been made in the execution & co; 10 M White; 25 hhds sugar N Cex; 28 formed a very erronious opinion of what would contribute to the security of the people, and the eventual presperity of the best interests of the afficial information; but have no doubt, from the last session of the legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of the state, that the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of free peoples of color; and people after the said survey, or a part of sugar cotton of the Legislature, that the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of lature will be fully realized. To defray the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of lature will be fully realized. To defray the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of lature will be fully realized. To defray the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of lature will be fully realized. To defray the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of lature will be fully realized. To defray the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of lature will be fully realized. To defray the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of lature will be fully realized. To defray the expectations of the Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the emigration to this state of lature will be fully realized. To defray the expectations of the Legislature as the control of the survey.

aubmitted to you.

tect ourselves from those dreatiful commotions which have involved the greatest empires, and the most powerful governments in revolution, ruin and crime.

In the drawing to the state that was anticipated the sums by them respectively collected under the successful and judidious management of the successful and judidious mana

ment, thereby in some measure relieving society On the subject of public education so much from one of the evil consequences of their crimes. and so repeatedly has been said, that it would and our experience has proved that the surest

Internal Improvement is a subject that has eized upon, and continues to occupy the most grave consideration of the patriot and the legislator than that which has so direct and immediate an influence on the prosperity and happiness of our fellow-citizens. In our state mere never was a time more favorable to such enterprises than the present: the sums received from the people, and expended in this way, are returned

to them with four fold interest. Two companies, the Rail Road and Barataria and Lafourche Canals, that were incorporated by acts of the last legislature, have commeenced their respective works with a zeal and spirit well worthy of the enterprising character spectively, except the parishes of Concordia and of our fellow caize is who have undertaken them. The Rail Road is already in such a state of adlic bounty, and so great a deviation from the in- vancement towards being completed as to give assurance that by the ensuing spring it will be ready for the purposes of transportation, and no time ought to be lost in preventing a recur- doubt much good will result from this noble act

Communications have been received from several of our sister states, which will be submition; the College at Jackson, in the Parish of ted to you; among them you will find proposieen engaged, who manifest the greatest devo-tion of the United States; what may be your not to be lightly or irreverently entertained by your that instrument so sacred to the eves of Parish of St. James, have set on foot the project levery good American chizen, was the work of the greatest and best of men, of whose patriohas ever been entertained. We have lived and prospered as a nation beyond all example, under is almost divine influence, from its adoption until the present time; and know by experience that its provisions are all sufficient for the protection of our liberues, and the advancement of our prosperity. We ought the refore to receive very proposition to amend it with the greatest caution and district, and permit no change to be made in it but that which may arise from the

most obvious and pressing necessity.

In a few days I shall with pleasure return to that station I quited with reluctance, and a strong district in my espacity to fill the one. I now each, vi and the experience of every day has of self-gov-frament, created and transmitted by but served to convince me that that opinion of preside over the executive department, of the state, will in a few days enter upon the discharge of the duties of that station, and his well established character ofters the surest guarantee that those duties will be performed with fidelity and

> Permit me to avail myself of this occasion, to effer you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and to request that you will be pleased to accept the assurance of my most respectful consideration. JAQUES DUPRÉ.

COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON-Letters received from the Unied States, confirm the previous advices of destruction by the drought. This with the suspension of arrivals has given firmpess to the holders, but buyers keep off. Bales of the week 462 bales Louisiana at 87f. 50a10 lf. 50; 347 Alabama 82f.50a88f.; 188 Georgia at 58f.a92f.59.

SALES AT HAVRE, Nov. 3d .- Cotton 85 bales Tennessee at 88f.; 30 Alabama 86f. Nov. 2d.-103 Tennessee cotton, \$6; 229 bales Louisiana 871 a 1f 11.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED. Ship Nile, Rocket, New-York, Brig Exchange, Mariner, N-York, J Harrod Brig Splendid, Theobald, New York,

Brig Corimhian, Kimball, New York. Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola.

Schr Paulina, Magruder, Tampico. F Saures & co Schr Magnolia, Crocker, Mobile, Steamer Fair Star, Rogers Tampico.

Taylear, Grimshaw & Sloane ARRIVED. Towboat Post Boy, Herriman, from the Pases-brought up ship Yesta and brig Comet-no

Towboat Florida, Leach, from the Turn, with brigs Marcella and America.
Brig Marine, Guold, Porto Rico, carge

specie to Harrison, Brown & co.

cu; W Bogart; W Alderson; Tracy & Miller; Lockhart & Arrots; Whitall, Jaudon & do; Tupper & Brett; Yorke, Macalester & co; J Ogil-vie; & co; Stetson & Avery; S R Bresse; W E Cockey; Puech & Bein; J Hagan & co. J Pandron; J G Washington.

Brig Comet, Richardson, from Marneilles with wine, dec. to R D Shepherd & co; S N Tur-

ner; A Hodge; and to erder.