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ORLEANS LEGISLATURE. House of Refiresentatives.

Monday, January 12, 1807. This being the day appointed by law. for the meeting of the Legislature, a majority of members appeared and took their scats. The following new members were qualified and took their scals ::

Um. Donaldson from the county of Acadia, vice Joseph Landey, resigned. Joseph O. Pairot, from Opelousas; vice Louis Fortineau, resigned -and Mr. Hebert, from Iberville, vice Joseph le Blanc, resigned.

Ordered. That the clerk inform the conneil that this house has formed a quorum, and is now ready to proceed to business.

A merage from the council, by Mr. D. rhighy their secretary. . . Mr. Speaker,

I am directed by the council to inform this house that they have formed a quorum, and chosen Mr. Poydras, pre sident fro temfore, and are now ready to proceed to business—and he withdrew.

On motion, Ordered. That Meesrs. Villar and Donaldson be a committee to wait on the governor and inform him that a quorum is formed, and that they are ready to receive any communications which he may have to make.

The committee appointed to wait on the governor, returned, and reported that ther had nated on his excellence, who requested the a to inform this house that he would de have his communications to the legislature to-morrow at 12 O'clock.

Adjourned till to-morrow at twelae o'clock.

. Tuesday, Januar 13, 1807.

The house assembled according to adjeu: nment.

The council attended, and were seated on the right of the sneaker. In a few malanes his excellency tire governor en tered attended by Mai. Fauria, his aidde-camp. Being santen a tew minutes i the speaker's chair, he muse, and delivered the following

SI ELCH: Fellow-Citizens of the Land tire Council and of the list so of Refire

SINCE last I had the howar to addiesavou, I have desied the several districts of the territory, and the prosume I experienced in noticing the progressing state of population and agriculture, was considerants enhanced by the proofs which were afforded me of the victuous and industrions habits of the people; -- Hames, which while they ensure that degree of weath essential to the convenience of Fian, cannot tail to command that tranquility of mind, which swee-. tens life, and renders society agreea-

In reflecting upon the present state of the territory. I cannot but look with anxiety to its future destinies. The immediate prospect before us, has justly execited some apprehension, but I am nevertheless prisuaded, that we shall ultimately experience a great share of political happiness and prosperity.

While Europe is deploring the ravages of war, and the fate of nations depending upon the issue of a single battle, it has hitherto been the lavored lot of the American citizen, to enjoy in peace, under the auspices of liberty, the fruits of his industry, and to pursue (within the pale of the prescribed law) the course, which his interests or his desires suggest.

In the United States therefore whose infiabitants have so much cause to be tranguil and havey, it was not to have been expected, that unauthorised expedi. tions of conquest would have been secon foot, and the revolutionising of a distant country seriously meditated; much less could it have been supposed, that an at tack was contempleted against that Onity of government" which makes us one people.

That many well meaning and honest citizens may have been seduced (through various means and artifices) into a promise to participate in an manthorised expedition to Mexico, I can readily believe; these, however, will yield prompt obedience to the rall of their country, and leave their unprincipled leaders to the disgrace which awaits them; but it was really with difficulty I could bring myself to think that an association hostile to the government of the United States could have been entered into by their own citizens. The proofs, however, are too strong to be rejected, and the only consolation left to the patriot is, the well founded hope that few had approved the traitorous design, and that their wicked machinations will be speedily and effectually defeated The pecasion bowever should serve to present forcioly to our reflections, the supportance of the Union to our nations

prosperity. "It is flouse the language of a departed patriot) a main pillar in the Edifice of our real independence, our tranquility at home, our peace abroad; we should cherish a cordial habitual and immoveable attachment to it, and accustom ourselves to speak of it as the Pallarium of our political happiness and safety?' Such, gentlemen, were the tentiments of that illustrious man, George Washington. After having devoted forty years to the service of his country, he withdrew to the walks of private life; but on retiring from office, he made to his fellow citizens an address which is estremed a most valuable legacy.-Ilis counselislike that of a father to his children; "It is the disinterested warnings of a parting friend." The subject of this address embraces the best interest of this territory-I recommend that it be printed as an appendix to your laws, so that the sentiments it contains may be known to the people, and I pray God they may be cherished to our latest posterity. I fear I have dwelt too long on this topic; if so, my feelings have betrayed me into the error, and in your own sense of patriotism I am sure to find my apolo-

I will now proceed to call your attention to subjects of much local concern and which require early legislative inter-

On a former occasion, I recommended the judiciary system to your revision, and represented it as exceptionable, and illy adapted to the present state of the Terri-

I have had no reason to retract tha epinion, but, on the contrary, am confirm | pediency of recognizing the Free Men of ed in its correctness. Wrongs should be promptly redressed; all lawful deinands speedily recovere!, and " justice administered in the most cheap and easy manner, without delay, conformably to the laws." To attain these great objects, an immediate and radical change of your present system seems to me advisable. The Legislature is provided with ample powers for the occasion; it has authority " to prescribe the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers," and to make " Laws in all cases for the good govrenment of the district," not repugnant to the cidinance and acts of Congress. The pholition, therefore, of vour county tribunals, and the division of the Territory into three or more juridical districts of superior jurisdiction, I earnestly advise, as essential to the conveinence and interest of our Fellow Citizens. The great objections to the County Courts cannot have escaped your observation; their numbers -the frequency of their sessions and the extent of their powers—the many officers of Courts and the extravagance, in some cases, of the fee- allowed them—the incessant call for jurious from among a thin population, united to the difficulty experienced by the executive, in availing the public of the services of men, qualified for the high trust of administering the laws, are well grounded exceptions to the present sys-

The inconvenence which results as well to the Territory as to individuals, from the sessions of the Superior Court being alone holden at New-Orleans, ha e iong been seen and regretted. The innabiting of Natchico has, who finds himself compelled to attend with his witnesses at New-Orleans, must sensibly feel the defects of the present regulations,-and upon examination of the accounts of the Territorial Treasurer, it will be perceiv. ed, that the trial of offenders brought from the distant counties is attended with heavy expence.

If you should think proper to abolish the present inferior courts, it swill be expedient to create, in the several counties, some other local tribunal, whose jurisdiction should be limited—the trials summary, and the decision conclusive.

If you should divide the territory into three or more superior juridical districts. and direct that the courts be holden by the Judges of the Territory. I advise that liberal provision be made by law for defraying their travelling expences :- It is not the province of this Legislature to augment the annual compensation at present allowed those high officers; their faithful and laborious public services cannot fail to recommend them to the liberal patronage of the government of the United States; but if we should require their attendance in the recote parts of the Territory, justice requires that some allowance be made for the additional personal expenditures which they must necessarily incur.

I have received returns from all the counties of the Territory, except Concordia, of the " Census of the Inhabitants," as directed by law; these shall be trans. mitted to the two Houses, and will enable the legislature " to determine the number of Representatives," and to make a just apportionment thereof among the several counties.

The Territorial Treasurer will lay before you an account of the receipts and expenditures, from which you will perceive the necessity of a prudent aconomy in every department of the government, as the only means of avoiding a resort to further objects of taxation. I had discharged in part the debt contracted with the Louisiana Bank and I doubt not, but, by the period the whole sum borrowed becomes due, shall, from the fund appropriated, be enabled to comply-with the engagement of the Territo-

I am not particularly advised of the

progress which has been made by the Committee appointed to prepare andreport a Civil Code; but, I presume, the work is in great forwards ss .- Whatever of the principles of the Civil Laws which are in unison with the interests of a free people, or that is essential to the security of property in this Territory. I am desirous to retain. I have no disposition unnecessarily, or injuriously to innovate on the former laws and usages of my Fellow, Citizens-But in my official character I can never approve measures, which will tend to bar the introduction of those great political and legal principles which are cherished throughout the United States. Whether or not at this session, it is adviseable to enter on the formation of a Civil Code, you, Gentle. | authors of the late diffurbances at Hayti; and men, ean best determine. For myself, I have supposed that you would be inclined ed to a short session, and shall therefore press for consideration such subjects only as cannot be postponed. A mong those the revision of the Militia Law, is the most important. The present system is greatly defective,—the most unvaried exertions on the part of the officers to introduce discipline will be of novail, unless disobedience of orders, and improper conduct on parade be punished with severity—unless company musters are more frequent, and the fines for non-attendance such, as to be sensibly feit by those citizens, who unmindful of the injunction of the law, can only be brought thro' fear of a pecuniary forfeiture, to the discharge of duty.

While on this subject, permit me to suggest for your consideration, the ex. Color, who reside in New-Orleans and its vicinity, as a part of the regular militia; under the government of Spain, they formed a separate battalion, and were then esteemed (as I am informed) a highly useful corps. During the temporary government of Louisiana, I communed them on the same footing in which I found them, and it is but justice to say, that their conduct was such as to convince me that the measure was a proper one. The present militia law having taken no notice of this fermier battalion, it has necessarity been neglected.—But the oblicers who were attached to it, and it is believed the privates, are still desicous to compose a separate militia corps. Anoldress upon the subject, which has been mude to me, by some of their ancient officers, shall be laid before you.

Tell avecilizens,

Of the Legislative Carrell, and of the - House of hetresentatives,

that every thing is at present tranquil on I mend, and it was then it it would continue to our vestern frontier-The retiring of five, if the enall quantities on kard acre net the Spatish troops to the west buck of renforedly, speed arrivals. Somme were rising; the Salame; the release from captivity of Libacco continued dail. some American citizens, who were im. properly arrested; together with a promise to restore the negroes who had es caped from the service of their masters. & sought an assylum at Nacogdocker, authorise us to consider our Spanish neigh- Poland, Kosciusko files into the midst bors as triendly disposed towards us. & I adjustment of adens on the Sabine, will, men who come to divide our fields, and I hope, be a prelude to an hono rable accommodation of all differences between the United States and Spain. We have every thing to expect from the wisdom of our government, and their continued exertions for the general welfare. If the powers of Europe, by their frequent appeals to force, are not from habit, inclined to reject justice and reason as the arbiters of national disputes, we may yet calculate on the enjoyment of peace. But whatever may be the event of pending n egociations, I feel no apprehension as to any contest which may ensue.

Every citizen of the U.S. has a country, because he partakes of the sovereignty; when that country therefore should demand support, the spirit of seventy six will be awakened; one opinion one sent timent will prevail; a common intereswill unite every hand and every heart, and Europe will learn the fact, that a nation may be sincerely attached to peace, and yet formidable in war.

I with you, Gentlemen, an agreeable session, and Irerew to you the affurances of my faithful co-operation in all measures, which promote the prosperity of the territory of Orleans.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIDORNE.

New-Orleans, ? Jan. 13, 18c7. 5

His Excellency having seated himself, the address was read in French, at the clerk's table. The reading being finished, the Governor retired: the speaker resumed the chair, and the council retired to their chamber.

On metion, Ordered, That the Governor's Speech be referred to a committee of the whole house, to-

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Honerable James Workman, Judge of the County Court of Orleans County, covering sundry documents, informing the House of Representatives that he had adjourned his court sine die, and explaining his reasons therefor. The illegal arrest and transportation of certain 1 ons, by order of General Wilkinson, the overthrow of the civil authority, &c. was also announced. The letter, and part of the documents were read, and the whole referred to a select committee, composed of Mess. Donaldson, Villar, Andry, Arnauld and Hughes.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock

Wants Employment Sa WET NURSE, a young married wo-I' man, of a good character, with a fine breast of milk. Enquire at this office. February 21

American,

Commercial Duily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

We have received, from a correspondent at Cape rrancois, via Norfolk, a "Proclamati n to the People and Army of Hayti," figured by the Chief of the Government, Henry Christophe, and counterfigned by the Secretary of Government, Rouanez, the younger. In this Proclamation Christophe denounces Petion, and the enemies of the liberties of the people, who are concludes by faying, "I have the fword in hand, and will preferre the liberty of the country, in Spite of Petion and his adherents; I will reeffablish tranquility and the power of the law; and I will not take to myielf a mement's repose, until I have feen happinel's realited in the midit of our fellow-citizens."

As foon as we have time for translation, the proclamation thall be laid before the public.

From a sile of Charletton papers deposited at the Merchants' Coffce-House as late as Feb. 9, includive, the following information (received at that place by arrivals from Lurope to Dec 31. inclusive, and from N. Orleans to Jan. 21,) has

That a general embargo at Hamburg allowed no neutral to sail, even in ballaft. - The American consular monthrated, but in vain. To prevent any misciner in consequence of the resemblance between the English and his country men. he has ordered the latter to send in their names to him, that he may inspect and renew their panports if necesiary. Hamburg was garriconed by 8:5 Italians.

The momiers of the Erith factory were ordered to Verdun.

Judge Workman and Mr Bradford, printer, at Orleans, were among the persons who ve inen arrefted by the orders of general

Orders were received at Orleans, to take or defiroy (if necessary) all boats belonging to Lurr or his friends.

It was late last wight when a goutleman put into our bunds afterf Charlegion Papers up to the get inflant ; the boothain soveral actives worthy of republication; but we had time only on a fix the interesting Andrews of KOSCIUSKO to the POLES, for this morning a paper. The wirival at Charleton is from Birdeaux (the Sup John and Francis, Cape Scalman) in 33 days. C. pt. S. informs, that colored produce was in itemand in Bordeaux. The lay paper factes, that the e arther we gove ally a ugtt uft to and the It gives me pleasure to insorm you prices a de l'fir tlembigh. C'fee is most in de-

LETTER

Lion Gin. Kuscinskata the Poles. Brave countrymen !-At the sound of arms, which once more resounds in of you; it is no longer barbarians in am persuaded we shall not be found want- | search of phanler, which advance into ing in a return of good offices. This happy | our plains; it is no longer these for scious insult our weakness after having latten. ed themselves on our mislortunes and our blood. By their valour, by their tri. umphe, by the thundering eagle which soars before them, you will know the unconquerable legions which have illustrated the four quarters of the globe by their victories; who have, in one campaign, annihilated the united power of two vast empires; and who have in one week, crumbled into dust a throne raised by an age of successes, the work of Frederick and all his old generals.

> Thus has the destiny of Napoleon decreed, who destroys and makes kings, who falls with the rapidity of lightning on his enemies, and who knows how, by the force of his arm, and the conception of his genius, to raise up nations, bowed down under the yoke of a frightful policy.

> Polanders, thousands amongst you have followed the first generals of Europe, in the defiles of Italy. Your battaliens have rallied with the army of the brave-Napoleon comes to you; his eye observes you; he b ings into the bosom of Pola d those Frenchmen, amongst whom we have found a second country, who have collected the wrecks of us in their camps; who treating us as brothers, have concealed our missoriunes under their lurels; these generous Frenchmen, in the midst of which Kosciusko has ceased to believe himself proscribed, before whom he has at last been oble to raise up with a sentiment of coalition, and perhaps of pride, his vanquished but not dishonored head, and amongst which he has been permitted to entertain the love of his country and the hope of its future liberty.

Dear Countrymen, all you who, banished from your paternal soil, have remained Polanders in a foreign land, and you, on the contrary. who having become strangers in the bosom of Poland, have remained faithful to your brothers and the country, rise up, it is time, the grand nation is before you; Napolcon regards you and Kosciusko calls you.

See Europe shaken to her ancient foundations, hastening at the voice of genius to reconstruct the social edifice, and to immortalise the nineteenth century, by new creations and new titles to glory. See how the yoke of the tyrant of the seas, of the enemy of the repose of Europe is breaking to pieces on every coast; every where the people raise up, sheltered by monarchies constituted by the laws; every where the oppressed natious march towards their independence. Polanders, what is wanting ve to megice you and render you to jour-LOTES

Without doubt you are the children of these heroes who faved Europe from the joke of the Muffelmen-your hearts il ail burn with the fire which filled with efteem a...! tright even your enemies conquerois. - Becaule they have divid d you, you should be more united by blood, by language, by misfertune, and by every thing which is most dear and most facred amongit

If Poland has been effaced from the political chart, the extits itill entire in the hearts of her children. If abandoned by France, and having only for our support the justice of our cause and our valor, we were able to balance fertune between us and three empires who uni. a theinselves to oppiels us; what triumph thail appear doubtfal, when the conquerer of the triple alliance has freed your frontiers, when the man of dettiny has call his views en you-do you not feel in his prefence your blood quicken in your veins! Do you not now fee the shades of fo many heroes who have die! fighting for you. preis around him and implore vergeance? near their grouns, hear the voice of the country who demands from us its glory and independ-

Polanders, escaped by a miracle from the fword of your aliassias, from the chains of your tyrants, I have collefted you, I have brought with me the last lighs of a dving country, full of confidence, this day I will make her last withes refound amongst you-I go to see that paternal land which my arm has defended, which my blood has reddened, and which I will cover on freing it with tears and Liffes. Unfortunate friends who I have not been able to follow to the tomb, dear and brave comparriors whom I have been constrained to leave under the yoke of our ulimper. I have only lived with the hope of avenging you - I return to break your fetters. Sacred remains of my country, I falue you with an hely enthuliating. I universifelt to you never to be separated. Worthy of the grand

man, whole rem is raifed fir us. Worthy Polanders who hear my voice. I will aid to raile up my country and to ax her facure professive on flablebales; was the hane of country no more to my compatriots than a wird without meaning. then I would eleape ir in my mist riunes and the common fhame, and bur, myfelf under the no le wrecks of P. land. Jut 1.0! Days gichi us to Poland are ab un to

appear : fer une has not conducted Nap leun & his myine bles on the bodiers of the Vidin to leave there no traces : we are under the --, is of a monarch who combats dide ul les with prodigies; the re-cit i different of Po'and is an event too glori as for the eternal maner of all things not to have referred it for him.

KOSCIUSKO.

We were yesterday very politely savored by a friend with feveral numbers of " The Mirary," (a newipaper jublishedat Schiedain, in !! land) the lateft of which bears the date of trecember 15th, 1866. They are printed in the English tongue. And alio, one or two numbers of the " Staats Courant," up to the 3d of the fame month. They were all received by a lare arrival at this port, from Amilerdam. These papers are principally filled with the decree of blockade of the Lrit in Illands, and regulations and oblervations relative thereto; toge, her with leveral bulletins, which have already been laid betore the American reader. A few articles however, not heretofore published, are subjoined, and others will be given hereaf er, which, though not of the first importance, are nevertheless worthy of perusal.

Schledam, November 14. Heffe-Caffel having been taken pell-filen of by the Franch under Gea. Mortier, Gea. Lagrange is appointed governor of that electorate.

November 21. On the 18th Inft. in the evenior, his trajefty the Ling of Holland arrived in the Hague, with his numerous retinue; and mis taken in his relidence in the palace in the i ner court. DANTZICK, Officher 31.

Natives of herlin, an allo o' Stettin, are daily arriving hee. The crown princes of Praffia, the princelles of Solm-Brunstels and of Courland, the pott-master gener I, a. et the minitter of flate, M. Von der Schutenberg Kehnert, are at pr. fent here. We know nothing of the Prussan and Russan armie. HAMBURG, Nevember 8.

The Prussian and Russian mails, which were falt night dispatched from hente, were brought back this morning, the Danish troops having refuied the possibilions a passage. The navigation from hence to Leilin meets with no interrup-

Lieutenant General Pyman 1-25, on the 15th October, appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal from the court of Hol-

November 14. Tranquility has been restored in Lubec; the dead are buried, the fireets-cleanfed, & every ons one has returned to his occupations; but it will long ere the middling class will be able to recover_ the theck of tupporring a hundred thousand mem for several days without the generous assistance of the neighboring places.

JEVER, (Weftphalia.) November 5. Gen. Bruix has been appointed governor of East-Friesland and of the country of Jever. A contribution of 20,000 rix-dollars has been raifed upon the latter place.

MADRID, (Spain) November 6., In consequence of the fignal successes of the French aims in Saxony, from the 9th to the 15th October orders have been given, that the preclamations of the 5th and 11th October. [selative to recruiting forces for the Spanish armies,] be confidered as not having been issued, without, however, thecitying the true meaning of those preclamations.

BERLIN, (Prussa) November 11. On the 6th inft. field marthal Mollendorf had an audience of the emperor Rapoleon, who received him in the most amicable manner.

The damage done to Magdeburg by the fire of the beliegers, occasioned a tumult of the inhabitants, which induced the governor to furrender that place.

On the 9th, the constituted authorities, the minister of state, &c. assembled at the cattle, and took the following oath to the govenor-general

"I Iwear to make a due use of the authority confided to me by his majetty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, exerciting it alone for the preservation of the public tranquility and order; and further with all my might to cooperate to the advancement of the fervice of the French army, and hold no correspondence

whatever with its enemies The Prussan countries conquered by the French are by a proclamation of the governorgeneral Clarke, to be divided into four depart-

1. That of Berlin, which is again to confik of four Provinces: these are-Ukermark; the Preignett; the Altmark; the Middelmark; each to have a separate governor.