

N. York 23 de abril.

Por la goleta Yante que llegó antes de ayer de los Cayos (Puerto de Haity) nos informamos que el 16mo. Regimiento había salido de aquel punto el 16 del corriente a consecuencia de que se temía un ataque por parte de los españoles.

DEPOTISMO.

Ninguno mas temible que el de las bayonetas; y si estas son dirigidas por gefes acostumbrados a manejarlas bajo gobiernos absolutos, no solo hacen gemir a los pueblos con el peso de una horrible esclavitud, sino que el soldado y el sargento, el subalterno y el capitán, y lo mismo las clases superiores, sufren a su turno las consecuencias, que arrastra en pos de si todo mando o supremacia que exceda la órbita de una rigida pero decorosa disciplina.

De aquí es que las tropas permanentes en todos tiempos, cuando han sabido apreciar sus propios intereses y los de sus compatriotas, se les han unido, a fin de no hacerse víctimas y substraerlos de la ferocidad militar, excepto en aquellos casos en que acostumbrados a la voz de oficiales ambiciosos, corrompidos y necios, participan de sus cualidades y sirven de torpes instrumentos para arruinar los pueblos, atormentar a sus mismas familias, y conmovier los cimientos de la sociedad.

Por lo mismo, en un gobierno republicano siempre se repitió como ardentado coniar el mando supremo a individuos militares, que al defecto de no estar acostumbrados a la calma prudente que exige, sobre todas, la primera magistratura, aaden: el de la costumbre de mandar a su voluntad, precipitándose en mil desastrosos errores; el de la propension a dejar lisonj-ar su natural ó adquirida ambición; y el de la mania de formarse hechuras, para robustecer su prestigio y perpetuar su influjo, que tarde ó temprano aprovechan contra la libertad; ó sirven a otros de estímulo (cuando no de fundamento de a-onadas) para apoderarse de la suprema dignidad y presentar nuevas leyes en la punta de las bayonetas.

E-hando una ojeada a los desastros del A-huac, hallaremos en el olvido de tan importantes consideraciones, una causa muy principal de los males que hemos sufrido y nos amenazan. Incurrieron las legislaturas en el absurdo de constituir la presidencia patrimonio de retribucion por méritos puramente militares: tuvieron la imprevision de conceder a los gefes de tropa una superioridad funesta, que nunca dejó de arrancar lágrimas de dolor: no empeñaron así en hacer heredera el orgullo virreinal, a que ha vivido cargamente sumisa la mayoría de nuestra oficialidad. ¿Era este el modo de evitar las calamidades pasadas y las que serán infalibles en el porvenir? E-ho: buena que el caudillo de mas nombradía en la guerra de independencia habiese ocupado el primero la silla presidencial: esto era justo, razonable y decoroso; ¿pero despues?

Desde la presidencia de Washington enidaron por semejantes motivos, nuestros vecinos del Norte de estar de tan peligroso empleo a otros militares distinguidos, que eran muy capaces de desempeñarlo; y a la sombra de esta sabia y conveniente política, es que estamos admirando la tranquilidad de aquel venturoso pais 7 sus progresos en todos los ramos: esto nos consa bien de cerca; y tambien la novedad y alarma que causó en Europa el que esolustres y precavidos americanos hubiesen olvidado por una sola vez, en la elección de Jackson (incepaz por sus cualidades de oprimir a sus conciudadanos) la constante infalibilidad de una experiencia, a que debien atribuir la mayor parte de su envidiable prosperidad.

Y la historia, ese fiel testigo de todas las edades, no demuestra que los militares ambiciosos fueron sin diferencia los forjadores mas ó menos afortunados de las cadenas que arrastraron las naciones?

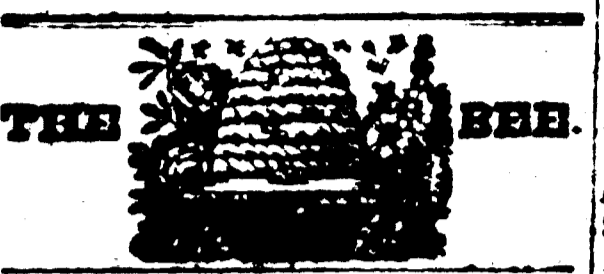
Tampoco se han desentendido los habitantes de los Estados-Unidos del Norte de esta eterna verdad, y con una poblacion dupla que la nuestra, solo mantienen 62 veteranos, confundiendo su tranquilidad interior y su defensa exterior a los mismos ciudadanos, que en clase de milicia cívica, forman, sin necesidad de ejército permanente, una barrera insuperable contra la ambicion del soldado; y nunca contribuyen a barrer la constitucion ni a corromper la moral pública, porque sus miembros subsisten de su industria personal, que desapareceria si fuesen turbulentos, y porque procuran presentar a sus familias ejemplos de civismo, concordia y costumbres, que no sean criminales.

Desgraciadamente en el territorio de nuestra república alguna parte de la milicia cívica está sirviendo de lunar al bello objeto de su creacion: oficiales del ejército permanente embriados en sus filas, dejen ser el origen de sus aberraciones; pero berraciones que desaparecerán cuando nos y otros conozcan los verdaderos intereses de su patria, los suyos propios y la educación de que son víctimas. Y cuando los estados se penetren de la obligacion en que se hallan, por el bien general y su seguridad particular, de estrechar su coaliion, é inculcar la justa necesidad de prever contra el poder colosal que les amenaza, y que precisamente se aplomará, si cuida de no engrosar con reclutas las as de un ejército que no ha cesado en muchos años de comprobar su detestable cecidad en obedecer, con oprubio suyo y injucio de su patria; é los gefes fe tunal y pronunciamientos escandalosos.

Dejante precaucion es una de las que debien detener la marcha de los emprendedores. Lo serán mucho mas eficaces: primero, conservar al frente de ejecutivos paisanos de fibra, instruccion,

caracter y popularidad, y rara vez militares: segundo, escoger los representantes entre ciudadanos de probidad, quitándoles hasta la esperanza del aspirantismo, para que los ejecutivos carezcan del arbitrio de lisonjearlos con colocaciones, cuyos alicientes hacen bambolear la rectitud, y preciben una dependencia vergonzosa.

Un gobernador será tanto mas exacto en el cumplimiento de sus deberes, y la libertad jamás correrá peligro, en cuanto vivan mas ciertos de que no hallarán en las legislaturas amigos adaladores que sostengan sus caprichos ó malas intenciones. Los representantes harán mas honor a sus comitentes y al puesto que ocupan, si se franquean el amor y respeto que demanda su carácter de legisladores. ¡Infeliz de la república, cuyos habitantes no observen estos saludables consejos!



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Steamer Tigress took fire on her upper deck, five miles below Troy, and was burnt to the water's edge—all lives saved; the whole of the cargo lost.

Extract of a letter to Mr. Stedson, dated New York, April 26, 1830.

A letter was received here by the Eastern mail to day, from St. Andrews, N. B., stating that a vessel had arrived there from Liverpool, with London dates to the 2d inst. A letter of that date states that the negotiations with our Minister relative to the W. at India trade had been concluded by the refusal to accept the terms proposed by Mr. McLean, he not having offered any good or sufficient reasons.

Your's truly, Lang, Turner and Co. Washington, April 27.

Congress. We have not room for many particulars of the Congressional proceedings of yesterday.

In the Senate, the impeachment of Judge Pack, of Missouri, having been formally demanded by the House of Representatives, a Committee, consisting of Messrs Tazewell, Webster, and Bell, was appointed, to consider and report on the subject. The resolution of Mr. Barton, calling for the President's reasons for removing Mr. Carson, Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, Missouri, was further debated, and then laid on the table ayes 22, noes 15.

In the House of Representatives the resolution relative to a reduction of the officers of the army was further debated, then modified, so as to make it a simple order for inquiry, and thus passed. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken on, Mr. McDuffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, revising that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promises to be discussed extensively and earnestly.

Congress.—Washington, April 26.

Mr. Mallory moved to postpone the bill for the adjustment of Private Land Claims in the Territory of Florida, until Friday next; which was agreed to. The bill providing for certain pre-emption rights to Public Lands was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Mallory then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and the motion being agreed to, Mr. POLK was called to the Chair.

The Committee then took up, on motion of Mr. Mallory, the bill to amend an act in alteration of the acts imposing duties on imports.

Mr. McDuffie entered into an argument at great length in opposition to the bill, and moved to strike out the whole of it, with the exception of the first section, which provided for the proper presentation, upon oath, of the invoice of imported goods manufactured from wool, or of which wool is a component part.

New York, April 26.

Letters received in this city from Havana by the late arrivals mention that several of the persons apprehended upon suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy to declare the island of Cuba independent had been set at liberty. Rojo, however, the advocate, was with several others still detained in prison. He had addressed to Governor Vives a spirited protest against the late proceedings.

Bolivar crowned Emperor.—A gentleman from Omas, which place he left on the 22d March, and arrived here yesterday, in the schr Charlott, from Ha-

vana, informs, that previous to his departure from Omas, information had reached there from Guayaquil, that Bolivar has been crowned Emperor of Colombia—the Coronation took place some time in November.—Norfolk Beacon, April 28.

New York, April 23.

Capt. Howes, of the schooner Ianthe, arrived yesterday from Les Cayes, informs, "that the 16th Reg't. had marched from L. C. on the 26th ult, in consequence of an expected attack from the Spaniards."

"Capt. Beckman states that news had been received the day he sailed, that the Commissioners, sent by Bolivar to Gen. Paéz, had returned without being able to obtain a hearing."

We have before us an official note from the government of Venezuela, dated Valencia 6th March, to "the honorable Deputation from the government of Colombia," stating that Gen. Santiago Marino, Tovar Ponte, and Andres Navarte, had been appointed to meet them on the part of Venezuela, hear their communications, and reply according to the instructions given them by the government which they represent,—limited, however, to the powers with which his Excellency (Paéz) has been invested by the people until the meeting of the Venezuelan Congress on the 30th of April.

ITEMS.

It is stated in late Mexican papers that General Santander has written from Hamburg, offering his services to the Mexican government to assist in repelling the Spanish invasion, to which President Bustamante had returned a complimentary answer.

A cask drifted on shore near Fort Lafayette, at the Narrows on the 23d inst. which on examination, was found to contain 4 human bodies, completely dissected, appeared to have been packed some considerable time. An inquest was held by James C. Church, Esq. Coroner.

The trial of Samuel Herrick, a coloured man, part Indian and part negro, indicted for a revolt on board the ship Ohio, in the Delaware Bay, and for an assault upon the mate of that vessel, with intent to kill, came on the Circuit Court of the United States on Monday morning. After the testimony on the part of the prosecution was closed, Mr. Dallas, the District Attorney, abandoned the indictment for the revolt, confining himself to the trial of that for the assault with intent to kill. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" on Tuesday morning on all the counts in this latter indictment. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Dallas, assisted by Mr. Wurtz and Mr. Rush conducted the defence.—Phil. Inquirer.

New-York, April 24.

Our desultory reading lately has supplied us with some examples of the benefits resulting from an equal division of property among all the members of the community, which a small out hopeful sect in this city are desirous of introducing among us. One of these instances is that of certain tribes of the N. American Indians. The passage we quote below is from Tales of the Northwest, or Sketches of Indian Life and Character, an interesting work just published at Boston, the author of which has given in his book the results of seven years daily and minute observation of the Indian character.

"Among Indians the indolent share the provision made by the industrious; and a refusal to give food or clothes is a thing unheard of. This very generosity is a great bar to their improvement. Where the Social System prevails to its fullest extent, as with the Dakotahs, it is not to be expected that any individual will exert himself more than is necessary to meet the wants of the hour. It is no benefit to a squaw to plant a cornfield, for the harvest must be reaped by hands that did not sow. It is useless for a hunter to kill more venison than is needed for the immediate consumption of his family, as the greater part will be eaten by those who have been smoking by the fire side while he has been freezing and wearying his limbs in the chase. The obstacles to the civilization of the Indians are indeed many; but in the opinion of one who has had many opportunities for observation this is the greatest."

This is a very wholesome state of things certainly, & admirably adapted to encourage the useful virtue of laziness. But the writer is wholly mistaken in supposing that the Dakotahs have carried the "social system" to its fullest extent. That ancient and highly respectable community, the Gypsies, have cultivated the system to a still greater degree of perfection. Probably this is owing to the sage and friendly counsels of certain philosophers from the civilized nations in which they wander, who have been from time to time adopted into their race, and have assisted them to bring their way of life to a climax of improvement, which the simple Dakotahs never dreamed of. The following passage giving

a bird's eye view of their system we translate from a French account of a Gipsy tribe met with in Wallachia. It will be seen that the doctrine of "equal maintenance of children" and of "equality of property and practiced upon among them in its broadest signification.

"I soon arrived at the camp of the Gypsies. It was composed of some wretched tents of goats hair, the door of which was on the side opposite to the village from which I came. I arrived without being perceived. I applied my eye to one of the numerous rents in the covering of a tent, and I saw—never did the eye of civilized man behold such a vast fire; I could hardly distinguish the form, piled upon each other in disorder in the midst of numerous quadrupeds mingled with them. The sole mark of superiority which the human bipeds could claim was that of being placed nearer the fire for the purpose, without doubt, of superintending more conveniently the important affair of the supper, which was cooking in an immense cauldron. Naked children hanging to the bosoms of their mothers, bare and swarthy like themselves, formed, with the real hideous groups of poverty and filth. I said their mothers: I am mistaken for every thing being common in the republic, wives as well as children, there are as many mothers as wives. The nurse gives her milk to the child whom she finds be her own, perhaps but she knows nothing of the pig drains the udder of the ass, the puppy of the cat, every thing is pell mell, every thing is confounded. The demarcation of races, the relations of family, exist no longer in this chaos of nature, where man has no other superiority than that of force, no otheries than those of chance."

Our readers, after this, are probably prepared to receive with pleasure the intelligence, that the aid of the press is to be resorted to, in order to introduce among us the system of equal maintenance and education of children, and equal enjoyment of property, the advantages of which are so strikingly shown in the above sketch. We find in an evening print an advertisement, announcing that a new paper is to be established in this city, entitled The Friend of Equal Rights. It takes for its motto the following significant sentence:—"All children have equal rights to maintenance and education; all mankind, at the age of maturity, to equal property. The advertisement is signed by the two Gracchi, Alexander Ming and Thomas Skidmore, editors and proprietors, who have undertaken the hopeful and laudable task of persuading society to divide the earnings of the sober and industrious among the profligate and lazy."

COMMERCIAL.

From the New-Orleans Price Current. The weather, as we have remarked almost every week for the last four months "continues pleasant and favourable" for our door business of every kind. The Mississippi has risen two inches, and was yesterday within 16 inches of ordinary high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 7th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi 1322 bales, North Alabama and Tennessee: 11972, Arkansas 141, Florida 80, from beyond Lake Ponchartrain 77, together 13592 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 9349, Havre 2449, Rotterdam 34, Antwerp 787, New York 730, Boston 222, Philadelphia 176, Baltimore 25, together 13773 bales: making a reduction in stock of 180, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 13th inst., a stock of 54036 bales. The principal sales since our last report, have been in Alabama at 1-4 cent advance, on last week's quotations; other descriptions, as far as sales have extended, have also realized the same advance; the quantity of choice Louisiana in first hands is very much reduced, and selections command readily our highest quotation, which has in some instances been refused. Arrived since 1st October, in 1829, Bales 291654 Exported since 1st October, 1829. Bales 258071 Stock on hand yesterday morning, including all on ship board not cleared, Bales 54036

SUGAR and MOLASSES, on plantation.—We have been informed that Sugar of best quality is very rare, and held firmly at 7 1-2 cents; inferior is more abundant, and sales have been made at 6 1-4 in Old Molasses nothing new has transpired, the price 18 a 20 cents per gallon, depends on the distance from the city; both are in fair demand.

TOBACCO.—Sales continue much the same as noticed in last week's report. The fair merchantable article commands our highest quotations; ordinary the lowest, with a fair demand. Arrived since 1st October, 1829. Hhds. 13935 Exported since 1st October, 1829. Hhds. 11276 Stock on hand yesterday morning, including all on ship board not cleared, Hhds. 6898

FLOUR.—Late intelligence from foreign markets has advanced the price; Bakers \$4 25, Shipping \$4. Sales and fair demand.

PORK is scarce and in very good demand. Mess \$13; Prime 11; Cargo, limited demand at 8. LARD.—News from Havana has increased the previous fair demand. The article is brisk at 6 a 6 3-4 cents per pound. Small sales of very superior have been made at 7 cents.

BACON, of every description, is in demand.—Hams, 7 a 7 1-2 cents; Hog round, 5 3 4 a 6 cents.

WHISKY.—Nothing extraordinary to notice, prices have, however, advanced a slide, 23 a 23 1-2 cents per gallon.—sales.

BAGGING.—The demand is improving, 19 cts. is now asked.

BALE ROPE.—Same as bagging, but no improvement in price—5 Y 3 a 6 1-4 cents per pound.

LRAD, in pig.—We have not heard of sales; a quantity has been offered at \$3 per 100 lbs, which would not however be taken by many buyers.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool 11-16d.; Havre 11-2 cent. More cannot be obtained, less has not been taken this week.

Mr. A. BEZUAIS will be supported by a great number of voters, at the next election, as Candidate for the place of Governor of State of Louisiana.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. H. ROMAN will be supported as a Candidate for the office of Governor.

City News.

Barque Henry Astor; Destabecho, Bordobex y Mouna; Brig Cygnat, Fogg, Boston; J A Merle & Co; Brig Independance, Muggler; J. A. Nicolet & Co; Brig Airturus, Haskell, Liverpool; G P & W C Bowe; Schr Exit, Cammeyer, Mobile; Mast; Schr Teaser, Fernandez, Attakapas, Mast; Schr Albion; Sanford, New York; Schr Surprise, O'Flaherty, Apalachicola, F B Phel; Schr Little Zoe, Roberts, Key West, Mast; Schr Texas, Williams, Havana St Jago, Mast; Wolfe, Watkins and Co

ARRIVED. Steamer Grampus, Leech, from the Passé having towed to sea the Pinnace de Mahon and brought up ship Alexander. Left Fort Billow a S W pass; ship Argus at the Fort. Met the Shark and Pilot of the Fort, bound down the river, with Capt. Ochs and ship Washington—ship of the Balise.

Ship Alexander, Marcellin, Amsterdam, to F Froy and Co, cargo: millstones, wine, gins, merchandises, to G P and W C Bowers, F Froy and Co, Gottschalk; Reimers and Co, J B Darnick, the master and order.

Four flatboats from Alabama, with 1295 bales cotton. Brig Vineyard, Ward, Boston, cargo: Schr President Jackson, Watson, Charleston, with rice and slaves. Brig Jynow, Snow, Philadelphia, with bricks. Steamer Jubilee, Halded, St Louis, with 3958 pigs lead, 31 hds tobacco, 26 hds hams, 24 kegs shot, 23 do butter, 20 bls pork, and sundries to Wallace; Lambeth & Pope, J G Stevenson, J Mager, M F Maltz, A H Taylor and others—Left on the 10th.—The upper Mississippi and Missouri falling—13 passengers.

Steamer Amazon, Gregor, from Louisville, with 230 hds whiskey, 35 do pork, 55 casks hams to Yarde, Macalester and Co, 1103 to Townsley and Prieur, 100 nests kegs to Morgan and Co, sundries to order.—Met on the 10th the New York at Brandenburg; Tigress 5 miles below Troy, burnt; 11th, Hudson at Diamond is and 12th, Keutuckian 10 miles below Three Sisters; Hentres below mouth of Ohio; 13th, Constitution at Plumb Point; Hibernia at Buck Island; 14th, Huron at Montgomery; Wm Scott at Point Chicot; G Washington at 67; Pacific at 96; the 15th Belfast at Rochelle Head; Paul Jones at Tunica Bend.

Steamer Natchez, Strong, Bayou Sarah, with 247 bales cotton to L Millaudon, 47 to Pauché and Cousselle, 9 to J Johnson, 5 to Wilkins and Linton, 39 hds molasses, 7 hds sugar to Tolledano and Gaillard, 46 to H and W Bell—53 passengers. Towboat Pilot, Stark, from S W Pass, having taken to sea, ship Sarah Sheafe, and brig Henry, brought up from sea to East Bayou, ship Aurora, and from Fort Jackson, ship Antioch. Outside the Bar, bound in, brig South Carolina, Easton, from Marcellin. The Wm Brown went to sea on Thursday morning. The Pilot brought up the letters of the Aurora and South Carolina.

Towboat Atlas, Hodgson, from the Passé, having taken to sea brig Reinder. Left the Balise on the 14th at 11 a. m.—brig Hallowell at anchor outside, nothing else in sight—9 1-2 feet water on S E Bar and 12 1-2 on N E. Brought up schr Rockland. At the Fort, ship Aurora.

LOST.

ON Saturday evening either in, or in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, or in Chartres, Royal or St Louis streets, a small roll of white paper, containing nine hundred and twenty five dollars, consisting of eight hundred dollars notes of the Louisiana State Bank one fifty and two twenty dollars notes of the same Bank, and two ten, and three five dollars notes of some of the Banks of this city. The finder will receive a liberal reward, on leaving the same at the office of this gazette. May 17.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Tuesday the 18th inst. will be sold at the auction store, at 10 o'clock. A quantity of fine tin ware, some Japon, Bengal striped calicoes, Liven Check, checked and striped Ginghams and shawls of handsome patterns and good quality. Landing on ship Jane, from Glasgow. &c. May 17.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Saturday 12th of June next, will be sold at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee House, to close a firm.

The Steamboat INTEGRITY, of the bulk of 230 to 250 bales cotton. That boat is almost new, and was constructed two years since, and calculated to travel in low waters; being able to go through the Rapides and Bayou Teche. Conditions—one third cash, one third at 6 months and the balance at 12 months credit, with endorsed notes. May 15.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

J & A. Jones vs. Thos. Munu—Mie. J Adoc vs. the same.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale, on Wednesday the 26th of may, at 4 o'clock, at the premises, Floydra street, between Camp & Magasin streets, the remainder of a Bakery, and sundry articles seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

May 17. Lafferranderie vs E Shea, Madame Roberson vs the same.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the Hon. G. Ten Preval, I have expose for sale on Saturday, the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Office House two mules and one Dray, seized to satisfy the above suit. May 14. L. DAUNOY, M.

Mayor Aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans vs C Bomet; T Loney vs the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. J Prevail, I shall expose to sale, one horse and Dray, on Saturday the 23d inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Office House—seized in the above suit. May 14. L. DAUNOY, M.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has taken his sons into co-partnership, and that hereafter his business will be conducted under the firm of Louis, Dacqun & Co. New Orleans, May 10th. 1830.