This exerce, in the opinion of the Committee, mid be reduced by the present Congress, and ich are affected by changes in the rates of imart, and are more exposed to suffer from uncertainty than even from error in legislation, now to

proseve reduction that expediency and even them.

In adjusting the several duties, they have continued in the state which gave him birth, by attempting to be ultimately reliable at a sum not exceeding formed; naless some strong reason for a different fitteen millions. The stocks owned by Govern-rate was perceived, to those of the Tariffact of ity." meat, they regard solely as an offset to the re-

and no more. Les whole profits should be applied and extension of the system, give

nge of correspondence.

a system of sale, may now safely be calculated as ty to existing manufactures, but even induced new

Treasury, have been proposed by the highest autin a more flourishing state under the tariff in a more flourishing state under the tariff of 1816 than under the higher protection of the into any discussion of the merit of these propositions. Until it be altered by legislation, they raust regard the actual system as the settled poalteration would not of necessity overthrow rer.

Throwing out of account altogether the large sums expended in farmer years by the United States in acquiring this territory, either by arms or by purchase, together with the past expenses of our land system as yet unliquidated by the proceeds of the sales, there are other current expenses now defroyed from the general funds of the Treasury which might be justly chargeable to in the income from the lands, should that be made a distinct fund, and which, if paid from thence, world thus diminish the amount of revethis necessary to be drawn from other sources-These are, 1st, The expenses of the Land System itself-about 250,000 dollars agoual-

2d, The expenses of Indian, A. dies Education, and other stipulations arising under the treaties by which we have obtained possession of three langs. These whilly exclusive of the charge of Indian emigration, amount at present to 292,200 a year, and will probably be much increased before the final exampusiment of the la man title.

title of a great part of these lands are se from the not pay a share of the public burthens, proposigrants and releases of the States to the Con-Lucracy for the purpose of common defence and the average rate of duties imposed by the bill g neryl welfare, during the war of the Revolu- than they are under the act of 1832. They the and they have been again sclemely pledged also propose to fix a moderate specific duty, equal acutely feel the burden that oppresses us, for the debts of the nation. The Pensions now to about 20 per cent, on the value upon teas received by the surviving soldiers of the Revolu- which were made wholly free by the act of the tin wars were at first granted under the harsh & last summer. This has been added from a mo that be been bounty But the act of tive of financial prudence, lest the revenue from 1828 and that of 1832, have now placed them the customs should from any modification of the on the more sound as well as more constitutional bill, or otherwise, fall short of the estimate, or ground of payment of Revolutionary debt. and the proceeds of the Public Lands should be in to comitable, though not literal fulfilment of long | part diverted to some other source, in which case noglected and violated contracts.

tsecriained) about two millions a year. But this year. Should this sum not be needed for the pubsum depending upon the lives of old men, all lie service, it may be repealed without affecting above seventy years of age, must rapidly decrease the other parts of the system. and in a very few years exac entirely. Should these pensions be considered for the present as a charge upon the tands, it would be temporary only. Within four or five years the greater part than any former year, but which will, it is of the income, and in a few years more the whole would be liberated, and at citner period the surplus from this source plight be . pplied as the wisdom of Congress way direct, having the revenue from the customs sufficient for all other ted. heads of public expenditure.

Lere then remains to be raised by the imposts on foreign merchandize to mest all other charges, and contingencies than those just recapitulated, the sun of twelve villions and a

The average value of all the imports from 1827 to 1821 melusive, is 86,260,000 molians a year The average of the six years immediately ure- tings, to be the authors of the causes of the disregaing was 80,900,000 dollars, showing ou contents which they are now turning to account, able remarks from Mr. Bragg in reply, provecoung was so, motor united and the power of the State under their ing the charge as applied to him unjust. everage increase of 5,200 and a formal dictatorial control. The haste with which they The House on inotion of Mr Eccles adtation are solely from the netural increase of have rushed forward to defeat, by violence, the journed. On Thursday the resolution was population and of domestic products saited for laws which they had ascertained a majority export. There can be therefore little don't that were returned by the public suringes to Conwithout any change in the existing say, of the same greafor the purpose of repealing, proves, conclurule of increase would go on - not regularly, but I sively, that their reliance is upon Smihern exholding good as to any a verage of a succession of entement, as the only means of counteracting peaceful years

average importacion of the pext six years may be safely computed at a turther addition of at gross importation of above one hundred millions in value, and not much rarying from the large importation of 1931 and 1832.

Judging from the experience of former years. one sixth in value of the amount imported be re-exported in our fireign exchanges, and sbent one fifth of the gross sevenue received from duties will be absorted in expenses of collection, or rejuid in drawback tipun se-exports-

Twelve millions and a half of revenue is then | gainst it, but when their present of at the present time. The extinguishment of the delit and the commencement of the new Presidential term mark this a fit season for permanent of many other articles, which public policy, the security of the revenue, and various other motives to all engaged in any of those numerous commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural enterprizes, according as the list of free goods is made more or be preserved." The late Proclamation does no less extensive.

The Committee, in the bill serewith reported know the intention and policy of this govern-ment in regard to their several interests. The corresion, too, of reduction affords a propitious op-ten to twenty per cent, varying from them chiefly percentage to make such a re-adjustment of the in those instances where national independence the of impost as may distribute and equalize, in time of war seemed to demand some sperifice amongst all, those burthens which "may be found in prace, (as in regard to iron and lead.) where it to fall unequally upon any "-whether pressing was thought that a higher or lower rate of duty with peculiar hardship upon any class of the would be of advantage to the revenue, without com numity, any species of labor in any section any individual injury, (as in the case of spirits,) or where some branch of industry might be ma-Doeply impressed by these considerations, the terially benefitted by low imposts on some of its Commutee have prepared a bill for reducing, and raw materials. On many articles, such as wines otherwise altering the rates of duties upon for spirits, iron, &c. experience has shown that m merchandize, which, should it meet with fraud can only be prevented by specific duties on mobation of Congress, may serve as weight or measure; and as the rates must be grabesis for our financial system for many dusted on the mean value of commodities of the Throwing out of view or the present, the pro- heavily en particular kinds or qualities of blood, he is striving to desolate the fair fields of

1818, with its short supplementary act of 1818 The act of 1815 was framed with great care and principle of liberal deliberation by some of our ablest statesmen, argent necessity, looking at the same time to the revenue then so that the Post Office should bear its own expense particularly necessary for the discharge of our Proclamation. large war debt; and to the preservation during a at they have heretofore been, to the improvement violent transition from war to peace, of the nuhe greatest merous manufactures that had grown up under de private the double duties, and the practical prohibition of the embargo, the non-intercourse, and the war with Great Britain The vast increase of manufactures of all sorts in the United States during him! and they should be told that, before they the tipe propose to rely are the PUBLIC LANDS the eight years between 1816 and 1824, proves that the framers of that tariff, in providing reve-The PUBLIC LANDS, at the then present mue, had not only given ample, incidental securi- shores—the carcasses of many a catific and traireducing an annual income of two millions and investments of capital. So well does it appear to have been adjusted in regard to woollens, that It is true that various plans for disposing of the manufacturers of these goods, examined by these lands in such a manner as to withdraw the Committee on Manufactures of this House, the manufacturers of these goods, examined by the proceeds from the general funds of the in 1828, generally agreed, that their business was

It has, however, been the wish of the Committee to guard against a sudden fitte, uation lies of the Government. They must, however, the price of goods, whether in the nads the ree, that should that policy be changed, such of the merchant, the retailer, or manufacto- ; which had just been read which he would sub- should be established a public authority to

> upon the more important protected articles, gradual and progressive. The higher rate of duties for the next year, which result from this principle if calculated upon the amount of importation as fixed determination of the House, from varsumed as a probable basis for the estimates of future years, would produce a revenue for the year as it was made and had been printed and Governor Hayne; and set his head full of 1834 unnecessarily large.

But commercial experience has repeated! shewn, that with the prospect of an early and large reduction of import, importation is generally closely limited to the immediate consumption of the country and the certain demands of Foreign trade, and that, therefore, unless this law is discause, it is not probable that the aggregate importation of their year will fall short of the a verage value assumed, and the revenue will no much exceed that estimated for the permanent income of the Treasury. Should it prove otherwise from any cause which cannot now be anticipated, the unexpended surplus will remain as a balance in the Treasury to meet the contingencies of future years.

The Committee, perceiving no sufficient re-Sd. Revolutionary Pensions - The original son why the consumer of fereign lexuries should to raise the rates of duties upon silks nearear t an increased revenue would be derived from this The pensions for the next two years will pro- source of about 700,000 dollars, calculated on Lably be (for as yet the exact amount cannot be the rather short importation of teas in the last

A detailed statement of the operation of the bill has been prepared, calculated upon the actual imports of 1831, a year of larger importation thought, not exceed the average of future years. under the operation of a tariff such as that now

The report, as above, was ordered to be prin-

Mr. Cambreleng moved for the printing of 5000 extra copies of the report. This motion, by rule, lies one day on the table.

The authors of the hostile measures taken

the Convention of South Carolina against the

Union, we have shown, from their own wri-

their power at some. They know full well that On this principle of calculation alone the 2 the President was voted for by every Southern was disapointed, Mr. Long of Halifax, rose On this principle of casculation alone the State, under the conviction that he would exert in opposition to the resolution, declarmed rivery two millions. But the person of the all the influence of his station to relieve the revenue system now proposed, as compared with Southern States from the oppression of the Tathese of 1824 and 1828, would relieve the con | Eff. They know that even Mr. Wolster has sumers of imported goods from a tax of twelve admitted that his re-cleation would confer the milions a year. These twelve millions heroto- "an ional sanction" upon the un asures he has ford paid by the American people to their Gov recommended. The Nullifying Journal, in this eramost principalty to the public creditors abroad, city, has again and again admitted, that the acwill risuam to the power of the consumer to be complishment of the object for which the South applied according to his wants, habits, & tastes, in has been centend, og, is at liase brote he within precuring an equal value of the other necessaries, the reach of the Administration, W. r., then, combitts, or laxuries of life probably is a great was the attempt anticipated, by the more meut, degrees in an encreased consumption, or in the use in South Carolina to throw every thing into conof a higher quality of the goods he had been ac- fusion, by the effort of party in a State to dietare customed to purchase. From the operation of whole Union? Why do the same party this and other devices causes, springing from a endeavor to thwast all the measures of the Pre nere moderate tariff on foreign manufactures, the | sident, even these tending to reduce the Tariff? Can they doubt the sincerity of his declarations in this respect, when he staked the last honors least eight, perhaps twelve millions, making a bis country can ever pay him, by advocating the policy in his message, before the election? Why do they denounce than in the bitterest terms. when they know be is laboring to effect, what they pretend it is their great object to have efwill feeted? Why do the commant Calboun ma-

prity in South Carolina revile, oppress and per-

secute the Union party of their own State?

enteritical moment, when all precend to be a-

son dinner. "THE FEDERAL UNION-it must thing more han reiterate the same sentiment From the moment that the Vice President schemes met their first rebuke from the Chie Magistrate, like a former Vice President, this rejected officer of the Government became a plotter against it. By the sacrifices and impositions and influence of this man, his agents have go Command of the State authority, and they are now resolved to push it to extremity. They have thrown off the mask. The war is no longer wanted against the Tariff, but rather against those who have taken a course to deprive them of this means of creating excitement. It is waged a-gainst the President and against the Union. Mr. Mcduffie replies, to the paternal solici-tude expressed by the President to redress the grievances of South Carolina.

"Thus, amidst hypocrilica professions of pater-

Mr. Preston, another victim, who is touched with the mania of Air. Calhoun's talse ambition. thus speaks for the Nullifier in the South Caro lina Legislature, in responding to the President's

"We should, he insisted, hurl back instan scorn and defiance, for this important missile despicable manging. Of answer to its pality sophisms, and disgra aful invectives, it was ut terly unworty. But the country and the world should know, how periectly we dispise and defy plant such principles as his upon our free soil the bones of many an enemy shall whitea our tor blacken our air."

LEGISLATURE. for, from all he could discover, it was the placed in the hands of members his object, however, would be attained by simply of tering his substitute; it would be seen that he was for repropating the tariff in stronger language than did the Report. If the House refused his substitute, candour impelled turbed by some other powerful counteracting him to say that as he had done in committee so he should now do-for the sake of unanunity he should go for the report-Mr. Bragg's resolution follows.

Resolved, That the present tar.ff laws, which have produced the alarming discontent now existing throughout the country. masmuch as they are enegual and oppresssustain and enrich one portion of the community at the expense of another, are unwarrented by the Constitution and ought to be speedily repealed.

Resolved. That while we sensibly and and sincerely sympatimes with our sister State South Carolina, we cannot approve of her dectrine of aulification as promuiged in her late Ordinance-believing it to be revolutionary in its, tendency, and not considering existing grievances, great as they are, so intolerable as to justify a resort to any extreme and extra- constitutional remedy for relief.

The motion to strike out with a view to insert the above having been lost, and the resolution reported by the committee on the subject of intilification being under consideration, Mr. Potts rose and addressed the House mits report.

Mr. Potts, was very elegant in his re-

marks, and mamfested a sincere devotion to the institutions of his country, and hostility to the doctrine of Nullification, as being absured, revolutionary in its character. and unconstitutional. Mr. Sawyer, of Edenton, spoke in opposition to the resolution. and in defence of his favorite doctrine Nullification. He took occasion to charge some of the friends of the resolution which denounced South Carolina mullification with inconsistency-which elicited some very would be taken without debate. In this he in fivor of Nullification, as the rightful remedy, and as warrented by the constituthe doctrine which it condemns. Mr. Clark, of Beaufort county, delivered a very the resolution. His ideas, many of them were original and his arguments ingenious. Mr. Eccles of Cumberland, spoke very (celingly of the consequences likely to resalt, from civil war, the end to which Nu Ufication must invitably lead if put in the Books referred to, to and the evidence practice. Mr. Fredrick Sawyer from Pastanotank, made a few remarkes stating the of the charges, and by Dr. Cooper in his the reasons why he should vote against defence. the resolution. The resolutions passed as We shall not occupy the time of our readers majority with a few slight amendments.

Have not the Union party been emissiontly the opponents of the Tariff, not only at the pregative, as follows:

eeso, McMillan, Norman, Outlaw, Pietce T. Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Simmons, L. Thomson, Townsend, Turnstall, Wad-

Navs.-Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Arrington, Baker, Barringer, Blowe, Bodine, Bragg, Brower, Burgin, Burns, Conster Carter, Clayton, Cloman, Courts, Cunning ham, Cuthberson, Daniel, Davidson, Dockerv, Doherty, Eccles, Edmonston. Eloe Focue, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Graves. Gwynn, Hammond, Hardison, Harper, Hart, Hartely Hill, Hinton Horton, Hurst Irion, Jarvis. J. B Jones, Jones, Judkins, Laspeyre, Lee. Marsteller, Maultsby, Montgomery, Mullen. Murray, McLaurin, McLeod, McNeil, Nelson, O'Brien, Park, Peeples, Person, Poin dexter, Polk, Potts, Rand, Relfe, Ridely Roberts, Settle, Shepard, Sherwood, Skinner, Sloan, Smith; Spruill Stellings, Stepliens, Sumner, Thomas, G. A. Thomson, Tillet Wadsworth, Ward, Watson, Weaver, Welch. Whitaker. Wisemin, Witcher, Wooten Word Ziglar.

> FROM THE COURSE. "THAT THERE THING.

THE good people are puzzled to know

what our trully great men" mean by that there thing called "sovereignty"-entire sovereignty. Nevet were plain folks more gulled by this harping on the word sovereignty. The whole affair stands thusa nation or State is a body politic, or a society of men united together to promote their mutual safety and advantage by means of their Union .- . VATTEL on laws of nations. book 1, c. 1) This is a plain definition of a State or nation, from which any man of tue. common sense sees that the United States. consisting of twe the people of these United States," is to all intents and purposes "a nation"-and whether the men united in masses, into which they were divided The Report of the Joint Select Com- as separate States, still when thus united mittee on the subject of the South Carolina they constituted a "body politic," or nation Ordinance came, up into the flouse of and so are recognized. Now then, where Commons on Wednesday last line res- and what is the sovereignty. It is just as olutions relating to the tarifi and nullifica- simple an affair-from the very design that pit its character, while they convey some useful tion, having been read, air. Brogg rose induces a number of men from a society infirmation. and observed that he had in his hand two that has its common interests and ought resolutions on the subject embraced in those to act in concert, it is necessary that there mit as a supstitute for that part of the Report order and direct what ought to be done by of the committee. He would not flatter him ! each in relation to the end of the association. self that his substitute would be received; This political authority is the sovereignty. and he or they who are invested with it. are the seovereign" - same authority. Here ions considerations, to act upon the Report is the mighty matter which has puzzled part of an inch. "potentates." The United States of America is the corporate name of those functionaries who exercise the authority to the general government, and constitute a sovergn body to that extent But the people have thought proper to place a portion of that authority in the State governments, so that the people, the source of all power. have though proper to employ two sets of agents. fore. This is perfectly consistent. It is evident (savs VATTEL) from the very act of the civil or political association, that each citizen subjects himself to the authority of the entire body in every thing that relates to ive, and were enacted, avowedly, to protect, the common welfare. The authority of all over each member, therefore essentially belongs to the body politic, or to the States. but the exercise of that authority may be placed in different hands, accordingly as the society shall ordain." Can any sensible men doubt that the people of the United States did, by the Constitution, become a NATION and that in contradistruction from the old confederation, at the same time each State, that is the people of certain proexisting bodies corporate, retained all the "political authority" not vested in the new body politic? Here we see simple principles upon which our government is based. "Political authority or sovereignty, is distributed in "different bands," and Nulliscation is the effort of one collection or mass of the whole people of the nation to supercede the exercise of that "political authority" which is entrusted to the government of the Union. It is altogether distinct from States nights as understood by the Virginia school. It was quite in the style of a German sovereign of some petty kingdom, for the Covernor to tell republicans about what "princes or potentates might or could do." Nulliferation is too heady for his Excellency, and be is bewildered. We have nothmg to do with them there things called "princes and potentates"—the people have distributed the political authority as they

pleased and so it must remain. DE Coopen's Case .- In the summary of last week, we copied from the Columbia Times a notice that the trial of this gentleman had resulted in his acquittal, His case is reported at considerable length in the called up again, and occupied the greater same paper of the 1 th inst. His trail was part of the day in its discussion. Mr. before the Board of Trustees of the S. C. M'Leod being entitled to the floor roln- Co'lege, and the charges, we learn "were in number three, and in substance, that is 70 years old, and that therefore Lutiten by various publications, such as his Political Economy, his Letter to a Member of Congress and his Transitation of Proussais on Insanity, he had unnecessarily advanced opinions respecting religion, offensive to tion. Mr Daniel spoke at some length in parents & students committed to his care favor of the resolution and in opposition to and to large classes of citizens, and injurious to the interests of the College, and that he had, at lectures and on other occasions, inhandsome speech, against the adoption of terfered unnecessarily with the religious opinions of the students, and incalculated upon them doctrines contrary to those in which he knew they had been enducated, and offensive to their parents and guardians."

The testimony in the case consisted of of students taken by the Trustees in support

introduced by the committee by a large with detailing the arguments, by which Dr. Cooper has attempted to repel the charges

Gee, Guthrie, Irving, Lancaster Long, hie- no charge against De. Cooper, sleswing ends and aims of the Institution or anthorizing his removal has been substantiate by proof and that the charges against him be

> Dr Cooper is, therefore, restored to public confidence; and Christian parents are again to entrust the education of their children to a man, who has rediculed public prayer-who has attempted to undermine the authority of Divine Revelation-who has treated with contempt the Institution of the subbath-who has evinced a reckless oposition to the Clergy and denounce them in terms of unmeasured severitywho has denied the immortality and seperate existence of the soul-who has attempt ed to dissnade the people from doing any thing to support the Institution of the Gospel-who has assailed with acrimony the Doctrine of the Trinity, and other doctrines which are held sacred by a vast majority of professing Christians in the State-and who is believed, on sufficient grounds, to be as bitter an opposer to the Christian religion, as was Voltaire, or Hume, or Prine. Such in brief is the man-the "hired, paid salaried" man, who presides over the College of the State and who has received for the last ten years \$35.000 of the people's mosev. And in token of his gratitude or their favors, he has infused his own anti-religious views into the minds of their children, and caused the Press to teem with productions, designed to destroy all regard for the Bible to break down the restraint which it imposes, and to blot out the encouragement which

> > CHARLESTON OBSERVER.

A MILLION OF FACTS.

it offers for the practice of religion and vis-

Br St 1812 1432 PALLIES . Among the clever books we have recently ceived from London, is one with the above title. containing a variety of information in a small space. It will possibly be reprinted in America, but as that is vet problematical, we offer a few extracts from it, which will serve to exhi-

The sea is to the land, in round millions of square miles, as 160 to 40, or as four to

Fraimhofer, in his optical experiments, made machine in which he could draw 32 900 lines with a generous people, has presented

There are 7.700 veins in an inch of coloured mother of pearl. Irish prnaments of all colours are made by lines of stael from 200 to the 1,000th Bodies are transparent, save Newton, when

he pores are so small as to prevent reflection. The apprehension of the failure of a supply of coals in England as a delaston. In Yerkshire alone there are exhaustless beds, which are sold at 4s, or 5s, per ton.

The coal mines, which in Staffer Ishare have been burning for 200 years, consist of pyrates, subject to spontaneous combustion. Viater will not extinguish them, because when drawn off. or absorbed, the pyrates butn more than be-

The odorous matter of florers is influentile. and arises from an essent al oil. When growing in the dark their odour is diminished, but restored in the light; and it is strongest in sunny A chesput tree grew at Tamworth which was 52 feet round; it was planted in the year 800 :

and in the reign of Stephen, in 1135, was made a boundary, and called the great chesnut tree. In 1759 it bore buts which produced young Batanists record 35,000 species of various

plants; and 35,000 are to be found in the cata-The height of mountains in the moon is considerable; ten are five miles or nearly; and eight are from 3 to 4 miles; Three of the hul-

lows are from 3 to 4 miles; ten are from 2 to 3 miles, and as many are hearly 2 miles. Leeth are phosphate of lime and cartilage, but the enamel is without dartilage

The appscles of the human jaw exert a force of 53 ilb. and those of mastiffs, walves, &c. &c. far more. The tarce is produced by the swelling of the muscles in the middle, and diking

The number of r.bs vary, being twelve or thir-

Lime combined with phosphoric acid is the bases of the bones, and found also in the fluids. Suchs consist of carbonate of lane; and hence their remains have been considered as the basis of harestone mountains. Silicia and mangaacse are found in the hair. Iron, with phosphoric acid, constitutes past of the blood. The fluids of animals contain alkalics, espe-

cially soda The sense of feeling is created by the papilla of the skin, consisting of small white nervous

notes, which erect themselves when the sense of touch is excited. The heart, by its muscular contraction, distributes two ounces of blood from seventy to

eighty times in a minute.

There is iron enough in the Llood of 42 men to make a ploughshare weighing 24 pounds. A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of thalf an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The human brain is the 28th of the body, but in the horse but a 400th. It has been computed that nearly two years of

days per annum is the average sideness of human life. Tillforty it is but halt, and after afty it rapidly increases. Albert Durer etched some of his engravines

on strel. A soft steel plate will take 50,000 good impressions, and a hard steel plate a mil-

Painting in oil, distemper, or water, is when the colours are mixed with oil, size, or water. Fresco is on a newly-plastered wall. Encaustic is with wax; and duamel, with mineral colours, on metal.

The fourth of the hoal's printed do not pay meir expenses; and not above one in ten realizes

Too POLITE. A first rate Mississippi snag, from Kentucky, meeting a powdered French dandy in the streets of New Orleanson horseback, as he passed the equestrain Monsieur near a pudele, the boat man made a sweeping bow, pulling off his hat at the same time, and giving it a low swing, at which the A motion was reade to postpone indefin- preferred against him. They are precisely mettled steed, not fancying such grace, took itely the resolution declaring the doctrine such, in substance and in spirit, as any one fright&left the Monsieur to make a pedestrain of Nulluleation to be revolutionary in its familiar with his previous history and writ- retreat out of themire. With a national charcharacter, &c. which was decided in the na- ings might have expected in the judg- acteristic his urbane country, he returned the ment of the Trustees, he has succeeded in salute butcould not retrain from exclaiming Yeas, -Messrs, Cairis, Cr .. a Faddis, Gary his defence, and they have resolved, "That caire, on are a little too d-ad polite, saire!"

POREIGN NEWS. From the N. Y. Journal of Commercia ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH ARE

INTO BELGIUM. Paris papers of November 15th, by the Jane, from Rochelle, received by the C. and Enquirer, announce the carrance of French army into Belgium. Paris, Nov. 15,-The Monitour contains

following : Confirmably to the envention eluded on the 22d October last, between Past and England, the army of the north, ander orders of Marshal Gerand, has passed the is a tier, this day, the 15th November, directing march on the citadel of Antwerp, to rasm delivery of it to H. M. the King of the B.

The 15th was fixed by the Convention tween England and France, which is the English and French fleet, sailed for the cent. strictly executed. Three small divisions of the two Admirals, with the greater part squadron, remained at Deal.

Paris, Nov. 15,-"A person of respectful who left the head quarters of the French are on Friday evening, and who had an epporant of fre-prently conversing with Marshal (wra relates to us that the commander of the army spoke openly of the probability of a conf with Prassia, in consequence of the entrance his army into Belgium. In appears the Marshal has instruct one with a view to a gagament with the Prussians, and that a par campaign has been laid down in case white

Upon which the Editor observes . "Th graph furnishes a key to the arrangements me on those points of our frontier adjoining Palssa and to the rapidity with which many regiment are marching thither. It is said that three con of observation will be simultaneously form One on the Meuse, the other on the Moseile. the third on the Rhine .- Gen. Pelet wi will certainly have the command of the deni of the Meuse, will have Col. Moline at land of his general staff."

KING LEOPOLD'S SPEECE.-The Deline Legislative Chambers commenced their case on the 14th November. The following to the Gentlemen: The four months which have chree since I came among you have been marked a the accomplishment of many events -m

portant to the future fate of this country. Bolgium has been successively recognision the powers of Europe, and the national fi-mitted in most of the Greign ports.

My union with the eldest daughter King of the French, in drawing closer new opportunity to receive from most courts of Europe proofs of their friendship their good wishes for the welfare and constant of the new state of Belgiam.

After long delays, less injurious to the rest of the country than might be apprehended the moment is at last arrived, when I can conply with the wishes of the Chambers and Nation, by leading the powers who are plant tees of the treaty of 24th November, to sense

Those powers, having acquired the certain ty that in longer abstaining from ach coerceive measures, they would place om in the absolute necessity of doing sens justice, were unwilling to incur the risk of general war. United by a formal congention two of them have engaged to begin the executar of the treaty, by the immediate evacuation dear territory The fleets of France and Const will fetter the commerce of Holland, and these means of coercion are not sufficient in two days a French army will advance without the bling the peace of Europe, to prove that the guarantees given are not vain words.

We are on the eve of great events gre men. The evacuation of our territory will on tribute to confirm public confidence. But will recollect with pain that Belgium entre in not been adopted by Europe. When the days populations which have associated thouseless with so much devotion to our cause.— They determ to engage those of the nation.

ARREST OF THE DUCHESS OF BERN PARM, Nov. 9 - Yesterday at one o'cleck, Government received intelligence that the Dun ess de Berri was arrested at Nantes, on With nesday, at ten o'elock in the morning. She we found concealed in a house in the rue Huite Chateau, with the Count de Menars, Mille a Kersabiec, and M. Guilburg. The house w under search for several hours before he reti was discovered; but at last it was found that t cast mon back of one of the fire places tarued a prvot, and give intrance to a small room belie which formed the asylum of the Dusless in her companions. She was immediately condied to the Castle of Nantes, where she was tained under the keeping of the National Guar and the garrison troops. It is said that the rnment intended to refer the future processings lating to the Duchess to the Legislati Chi bers, and that soon after the opening of the si sion a bill will be presented on the subject. Is terday afternoon a body of police officers w to the residence of M Jauge, the banker of Duchess, and completely invested every coin to it. M. Jange, however, was gone out three o'clock several other agents of the met him on Change, and after desiring hasten the completion of his business, Bot iuto custody. It is supposed that here proofs of his having been in communication w the personages arrested at Nantes, Seural of arrests are said to have been made in the coul

From The Bretom Of Nentes Net. "The Princess, resisting the earnest entitle ties of the chiefs of her party, who was and that she should withdraw from dangers hich were certain were inevitable if she greusal listened only to the advice of hot-hered to men or supersitious old women' and beting continued in the heart of a country no longer posed to answer to her voice. - Wandaring environs of Nantes, she only escaped from active searches for her person but by am stal changeing her abode and disguise, some she wore the habit of a tender of cover or at other times she appeared as a miller, the the femme de chambre of some weslay and afterwards as a peasent's wife. quentely she eluded pursuits by being carried a large bundle of hay upon the shoulders of sa sturdy driver of a team of oxen Agencia Duchess was satisfied there was no salety life but in a large town; but at the same une goorant of the new and rigid vigilance of the lice, which ceased neither night nor easy, subsequently determined to come to where she had several times before readed out detection, and where the house of Bille 19 u gny was prepared for her reception. The p however, had acurate information of her in tions, and posted numerous agents at every? nue, who discovered the Duchess coming the the town, with Mille Kersablec of Bunt " Martins, in the dresses of peasants. when whorities entered the house of Linke Dague