

CONGRESS. SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 16.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Ewing, took up the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Clay on the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the U. States, ought forthwith to be abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that those ought to be reduced.

And that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Hayne proposed the following modification of the resolution:

Strike out all after the word "countries," and insert as follows: "No so reduced that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of Government according to their scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the gradual reduction of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, the duties be ultimately equalized, so that the duty on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary, materially, from the general average."

Mr. Hayne then addressed the Senate nearly four hours in support of his proposition in opposition to the original resolution; and in reply to Mr. Clay. When he concluded, Mr. Dickerson moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to Monday next.

The Telegraph says of Mr. Hayne's Speech: "Where we say that Gen. Hayne demonstrated, that the system, as it now is, is unjust and ruinous to the South, that it is prejudicial to the manufacturing interest which it professes to favor, and that it will not be submitted to, we should fall short of what is due to his able and eloquent appeal to the patriotism and wisdom of the Senate."

"The resolution, it will be seen, was postponed for further debate; and, as several members were observed taking notes, it is probable that the subject will be widely debated before the question on it is taken."

The interest felt by the public in the discussion is, so far, unabated, as the the crowd in the Chamber of the Senate yesterday abundantly proved.—So great was the number, both of ladies and gentlemen, who attended to hear Mr. Hayne, that all the space in the Chamber which could be occupied, was filled sometime before the Senate proceeded to business."

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the annual report of the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution for the year 1831.

Several petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Dallas, from a number of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.—After reports of committees and ordering several bills to a third reading, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Marcy, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and continued so engaged until the hour of adjournment.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on the Executive for all the correspondence respecting the North-eastern boundary.

Mr. Grundy doubted the propriety of this call, as the correspondence alluded to, might be of a confidential nature, and improper to be made public. He suggested the propriety of laying the resolution on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Clay was of opinion that the disclosure of the correspondence asked for, as well as what related to the status quo of the negotiation, would not be prejudicial to the public interest, but on the contrary it was highly desirable that the Senate and public generally should be in possession of the whole correspondence called for by the resolution.

Mr. Grundy rose merely to suggest whether a public call for the information was proper; but as he found gentlemen were of opinion that there was no impropriety attached to the course proposed, he should concur. He would however, remark, that it was still his individual opinion that the information might be of a confidential nature and had better be so communicated.

Mr. Clay suggested an amendment to the resolution to obviate the objection of the Senator from Tennessee. He proposed to insert the words "confidentially or otherwise," which was agreed to by the gentleman from Maine, and the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to collect such facts and information as may be in his power, of the extent and condition, generally, of the manufacturers of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, and such other articles as are manufactured to a considerable extent in the United States, and report the same to this House as early as may be practicable during the present session, for the use of Congress; and that he be also requested, transmitting the aforesaid information, to accompany it with such a tariff of duties upon imports, as in his opinion may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest.

Mr. John B. Baynon, from the Committee appointed on the memorial of Thomas W. Gilmore, Commissioner delegated by, and acting for, and in behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, made a report on the part thereon, accompanied by a bill to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the Commonwealth of Virginia; which was twice read and committed.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

Among a number of petitions and memorials which were submitted by request, was one presented by Mr. Branch, from the agent of the Creek Indians, on the subject of certain Indian claims, which was committed to the same committee of the whole House, to which a bill in relation to the same matter, reported by Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, had been referred. Mr. Whitley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill on the subject of the long standing claims of Farrow and Harris, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read twice, and, together with the report of the committee, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, it was Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a light house at the mouth of Roanoke river, North-Carolina.

The engrossed bills on the table were read a third time and passed, and the House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman, in the chair, and took up the bill for the apportionment of representatives. The amendment of Mr. Stewart, to fix the ratio at forty-six thousand, was negatived. The proposition of Mr. Craige, to strike out forty-eight thousand, was also rejected. Mr. Hubbard proposed another amendment to fix the ratio at forty-four thousand. The committee rose before voting on the proposition, and the House, at half past 8 o'clock, adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and on motion of Mr. Polk, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Apportionment bill; the question being on the motion of Mr. Hubbard of New-Hampshire, to amend the bill by striking out the number "48," and inserting the number "44."

Mr. Speight, of N. Carolina addressed the House in opposition to the amendment, the adoption of which would, he thought, militate against the interests of the country.

The size of the House, he argued to show, ought rather to be reduced than enlarged; for though some gentlemen had advocated a large House of Representatives, as being more democratical, yet a smaller House conducted more to the speedy transaction of the public business which was due to the people.

The number of 250 would approximate to a legislative mob; in half a century the House would contain more than 500 members; and should Congress go on, increasing it in the same manner, it would by & by, become necessary to build barracks to contain the members. He adverted to the loss of members, sustained by some States at every census, and dwelt on the great expense of a numerous House.

Several other gentlemen spoke pro and con and the House adjourned, without taking the question.

We make the following eloquent extract, from the Speech of the Hon. R. Y. Hayne in the Senate of the U. S. on Mr. Clay's Resolution for a modification of the Tariff:

"We come now to the South. If any portion of the rich fruits of this system have been scattered there, they have not fallen under my observation. Sir, we know them not—we see them not—we feel them not. It may be supposed, however, that we are too full of prejudice, or too ungrateful, to acknowledge the blessings it has bestowed upon us. Sir, we have heard of men having honor thrust upon them, and perhaps there may be such a thing as having benefits thrust upon an unwilling people; yet I should think, that even in such a case, they would soon become reconciled to their lot, and submit to their fate with a good grace. But, I assure the gentlemen that the condition of the south is not merely one of unexampled depression, but of great and all-pervading distress. In my own State, the unhappy change which was within a few years past, taken place in the public prosperity, is of the most appalling character. If we look at the present condition of our cities, (and I will take Charleston by way of example,) we find every where the mournful evidence of premature decay. Sir, the crumbling memorials of our former wealth and happiness, too eloquently teach us, that, without some change in your policy, the days of our prosperity 'are numbered.' Sir, it is within my own experience, that, in the devoted city in which my lot has been cast, a thriving foreign commerce, was within a few years past, carried on direct to Europe. We had native merchants, with large capitals, engaged in the foreign trade. We had thirty or forty ships, many of them built, and all owned in Charleston, and giving employment to a numerous and valuable body of mechanics and tradesmen. Look at the state of things now!—Our merchants bankrupt or driven away—their capital sunk or transferred to other pursuits—our ship yards broken up—our ships all sold!—yes Sir, I am told the ve-

ry last of them was a few months ago brought to the hammer—our mechanics in despair; the very grass growing in our streets, and houses falling into ruin; real estate reduced to one third part of its value, and rents almost to nothing. The commerce, which we are still suffered to enjoy, diverted from its proper channels, carried on with borrowed capital, and through agents sent among us, and maintained by the tariff policy, bearing off their profits to make favored lands, eating out our substance, and leaving to our own people the miserable crumbs which fall from the table of their prosperity. If we fly from the city to the country, what do we there behold? Friends abandoned; the hospitable mansions of our fathers deserted; agriculture drooping; our slaves, like their masters, working harder and faring worse; the planter, striving with unavailing efforts, to avert the ruin which is before him. It has often been my lot, to see the once thriving planter reduced to despair; cursing his hard fate, gathering up the small remains of his broken fortune—and with his wife and his little ones, tearing himself from the scenes of his childhood, and the bones of his ancestors, to seek, in the wilderness, that reward for industry, of which your fatal policy has deprived him.

Sir, when we look at our fertile fields, and consider the genial climate with which God has blessed the South—when we contemplate the rare felicity of our position, as the producers of an article, which under a system of free trade, would command the markets of the world—is it not enough to fill our hearts almost to bursting to find the richest blessings that an indulgent Providence ever showered down upon the heads of any people, torn from us by the cruel policy of our own government, to find the bounty of Heaven thus blasted by the hand of man? Sir, I will not deny that there are other causes besides the tariff, which have contributed to produce the evils which I have depicted. Trade can, to some extent, be carried on with greater facility at New York, and cotton may be raised more profitably in Alabama; but these advantages would not have broken up the commerce or depressed the agriculture of South Carolina, while an unrestricted intercourse with foreign nations, enabled us to realize the most moderate profits. Men do not quit their accustomed employments, or the homes of their fathers, for any small addition to their profits. It is only when restriction has reached a point which leaves the door still open to one, while it closes it against the other, that this result is produced; and, therefore, it is, that a rapid transfer of capital and population is now added to the other evils with which the old States are afflicted.

In the condition of the country, where is there to be found a fulfillment of the promises held out to the South in 1824? We were then told that we had mistaken the true character of this system. We were entreated only to try it for a short time. We were told that the taxes imposed on foreign articles would be but temporary; that the manufacturers would protect protection but for a short time—only to give them a start—and that they would soon be able to stand alone. We were to have had a double market for our cotton—high prices, reviving commerce, & renewed prosperity. Sir, after the experience of four years, the tariff of '28 came up for consideration, by which the protecting system was to be further extended and enlarged. And what was found to have been the result of four years experience at the South? Not a hope fulfilled, not one promise performed—and our condition infinitely worse than it had been four years before. Sir, the whole South rose up as one man, and protested against any further experiment with this fatal system. The whole of the representatives of seven States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, (with, I believe, but three dissenting voices,) recorded their votes against that bill. Sir, do not gentlemen find in this fact, some evidence of the dangerous character of that legislation on which this system is based. Can it be wise—can it be just—can it be prudent—to adopt and enforce a policy so essentially sectional in its character? Can we hope for harmony, peace, and concord, while enforcing a system against which an entire section of your country so strongly revolts? It is the essential principle of the representative system, that a mutual sympathy of feeling and of interest, should bind together the people and their rulers; and it may be worthy of profound reflection how far that principle is essentially preserved by a scheme of legislation, under which the feelings and interests of so large a portion of the country are outraged and trampled on.—When taxes are imposed, not by the representatives of those who are to bear the burthens, but of those who are to receive the bounty.

From the Senectory (N. Y.) Standard. The following interesting and eloquent letter from Mr. Wirt, was written after he was attacked by the disease which threatened to prove fatal to his most valuable life: Letter of Mr. Wirt on the subject of intemperance, dated, BALTIMORE, Dec. 14th, 1831. To the Rev. Mr. NEVINS. My DEAR SIR—I had hoped that I was about to escape the prevailing influenza, but I find my health so much impaired by it this morning, that it will not be in my power to attend the temperance meeting of this evening, as I proposed to have done. In this and in all things, "His will be done. His holy will, howe'er it cross my own." I should have been glad to have been permitted to bear my humble testimony in the cause of temperance. I have been for more than forty years, a

telescopic observer of life and manners, in various parts of the United States, and I know not the evil that will bear a more men's comparison with intemperance. It is no exaggeration to say, as has been often said, that this single cause has produced more vice, crime, poverty, and wretchedness in every form, domestic and social, than all the other ills that scourge us combined. In truth, it is scarcely possible to meet with misery, in any shape, in this country, which will not be found, on examination, to have proceeded, directly or indirectly, from the excessive use of ardent spirits. What is one of its immediate consequences. The sad spectacle of starving and destitute families, and of ignorant, half-naked, vicious children, ought never to be presented in a country like this; where the demand for labor is constant, the field unlimited, the sources of supply inexhaustible, and where there is none to make us afraid; and it never would be presented, or very rarely indeed, were it not for the desolation brought upon families by the general use of this deadly poison. It paralyzes the arm, the brain, the heart. All the best affections, all the energies of the mind wither under its influence. The man becomes a maniac, and is locked up in a hospital, or imbrues his hands in the blood of his wife and children, and is sent to the gallows, or doomed to the penitentiary, or, if he escapes these consequences, he becomes a walking pestilence on the earth, miserable to himself, and loathsome to all who behold him. How often do we see, too, whole families contaminated by the vicious example of the parent—husbands, wives, daughters, and sons, all drunkards and furies; sometimes, wives murdering their husbands; at others, husbands their wives; and, worst of all, if worse can be in such a group of horrors, children murdering their parents. But below this grade of crime, how much is there of un- seen and untold misery throughout otherwise happy land, proceeding from this fatal cause alone.

I am persuaded that if we could have a statistical survey and report of the affairs of unhappy families, and individuals, with the causes of their misery annexed, we should find nine cases out of ten, if not still greater proportion, resulting from the use of ardent spirits alone. With this conviction, which seems to have become universal among reflecting men, the apathy showed to the continuance of the evil can only be ascribed to the circumstance that the mischief though verbally admitted, is not seen and felt in all its enormity. If some fatal plague, of a contagious character, were imported into our country and had commenced its ravages in our cities, we should see the most prompt and vigorous measures at once adopted to repress and extinguish it; but what are the most fearful plagues that ever carried death and havoc in their train through the eastern countries, compared with this; They are only occasional, this is perennial. They are confined by climates of place; this malady is of all climates, and all times and places. They kill the body at once; this consumes both body and soul by a lingering and dreadful death, involving the dearest connexions in the vortex of ruin. What parent, however exemplary himself, can ever feel that his son is safe, while this living fountain of poison is within his reach. God grant that it may soon become a fountain, sealed in our country at least. What a relief, what a delightful relief, would it be to turn from the awful and horrid past, to the pure, peaceful and happy future; to see the springs of life and feeling and intelligence renewed on every hand; health, industry, and prosperity glowing around us, the altars of domestic peace and love rekindled in every family; and the religion of the Saviour presented with a fair field for its celestial action.

The progress already made by our temperance societies in advancing this golden age, proves them to be of a divine origin. May the Almighty crown his own work with full and speedy success. I remain, dear Sir, Respectfully and truly yours, WILLIAM WIRT.

DELAWARE.—The legislature of this State met on Thursday the 4d. ultimo.—The following is an extract from the Message of Governor Hazard.

"During the last fall, our citizens were thrown into a considerable alarm by apprehended insurrectionary movements on the part of our black population.—A scene of bloodshed and horror, enacted in a neighboring state, by a band of revolted slaves, and the current opinion that this was only the premature development of a widely concerted plan of general insurrection, together with some particular acts of insubordination on the part of our blacks, created serious apprehensions, on the minds of many, for our own security.—The excitement has in a great measure subsided; but it may be well to reflect whether it is not the part of prudence to provide against the possibility of such a terrible calamity. It is not at all probable that any such design has been formed, or participated in, by our blacks; they have but few motives, or incitements to such a course, and they know too well how certainly it would bring down speedily destruction on themselves; but it is certain, that attempts have been made from abroad to render them dissatisfied with their condition, and to prepare them at some distant period, for a forcible change of it. Highly inflammatory and insurrectionary pamphlets have been introduced, and circulated among them, chiefly it is believed, through the medium of black preachers who have ready access to them, and the means of inculcating, in the most dangerous form, their principles and objects.—Nightly assemblies of the blacks, unde-

the presence of divine worship, are addressed by these emissaries, who thus obtain a hearing and an influence that might otherwise be withheld from them.—In other respects these nightly collections at meetings, not under the supervision of any white society, are extremely objectionable. They lead to habits of irregularity and idleness; disqualify servants from active employment during the day, and probably originate many other vices, if not crimes. I therefore submit to you, whether some provisions should not be made to exclude these negro preachers who come among us without proper authority, and ample certificates of character; and whether some restrictions could not with propriety be imposed on these nightly assemblies? It has also been suggested, as a further precaution, that the free blacks should be prohibited by law from keeping fire arms; and that some additional provision ought to be made by enforcing the "Act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes or mulattoes into this State; and for other purposes." The provisions of that law are extremely salutary, yet they are seldom enforced. Many free negroes belonging to this State, spend a great portion of the year in Philadelphia and other places, where they can obtain more lucrative employment; and return here in the fall, to winter on their friends; or, perhaps, more frequently on the public.—Thus, while we are deprived of all the benefit of their labour, we are subjected to the evil influence of their habits and example, and not unfrequently to the charges of their maintenance during the winter season. Would not a liberal fee to the officers, charged with the execution of this law, and a penalty for the neglect of their duty ensure a better enforcement of its useful provisions? It too often happens that our laws remain inoperative for want of such sanctions."

Central Rail Road of North Carolina.

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification, that we present to our readers, on the first page of this number, the Act passed for incorporating the Central Rail Road Company. We rejoice that amid the gloom and apathy that prevail among our citizens, and which for too long a time have foreboded the ruin of all those prospects, which once we delighted to contemplate in imagination, that a spirit of enterprise has exhibited itself. Whatever may be the result of this attempt to raise the character of our State,—for in this age of science and improvement, that government is deservedly held in reproach, that refuses to advance the prosperity of its people,—whatever may be the result, yet we hail every such endeavour to cast from our Commonwealth the merited censure, with sincere gladness of heart. It may not be in the power of those who have been awakened to a sense of the great claims that are resting upon us, and the extensive interests that are now jeopardized by neglect, to command success. The friends of improvement, and the advocates for public works, may not be able to effect the object which they have in view. All the bigotry of prejudice and all the timidity of the doubter, may be brought to bear against a measure, with which, in our opinion, is now identified the truest advantage of a large portion of our inhabitants. Yet we rejoice that there are some, who have risen from their sleep, and are now prepared to lend their influence and talents to the aid of the greatest undertaking that the Legislature of North Carolina has sanctioned by a law.

We have spoken in the above paragraph, as if an uncertainty in relation to the issue of this attempt was to be cherished. But shall there be permitted a doubt as to its success? Can a people, who have lately been compelled to experience the adversities of life,—who are daily reminded, by the loudest complaints, of their unfortunate condition,—of a depressed commerce and a general desertion of our agricultural districts thro' emigration,—still hold on to the miserable wretched system, if system it may be called, that has already ruined so many, and is hourly beggaring its thousands? Shall our citizens be indifferent to social prosperity, to State pride, to their own individual gain? Shall we continue looking, as we too long have looked, with unblushing or stupid calmness, to the stupendous works of other States, without an exertion to redeem our wasted prospects? Are we to exhibit to the world, the example of a community that can command & unfold advantages by only common labors; and yet will not only not bestow them, but in wilful, cruel jeering will mock the attempt of others to diffuse benefits among their fellow citizens? Shall a Rail Road, which is to bear upon it, the produce of an extensive and rich region of country, be not advocated and encouraged by those who are to reap, and largely reap the fruits of its establishment. Inactive and sluggish as we have heretofore been—divided and distracted as our opinion upon other matters may be—limited in means and resources as we all are yet this work can be accomplished. Even one greater can be accomplished. But it never will be commenced if we sit down and pronounce it impossible—if ridicule of the plan itself is to be the test of its practicability. It is high time for our citizens to cast from them their habits of inactivity, and to call up their dormant energies; for energies they have and in full sufficiency for any undertaking THERE IS WEALTH ENOUGH TOO IN THE STATE and more than enough to make a Rail Road of twice the extent of that proposed. We speak understandingly when we say, that no other district of country is so happily calculated for this kind of transportation; as that through which the Rail Road is to pass. It may be built for half the cost of those in Maryland or Pennsylvania; for here nature has invited im-

provement, when she has forbidden all her perovances and triumphing art and skill in both these States. And with such advantages—with the loudest appeals to desert our present coldness and apathy, with the melancholy experience of the past, and with all the claims of patriotism, we are to be the victims of unfounded fears, and wilful prejudices, or what is worse, the opponents of a measure fraught with so much benefit, by pronouncing it a scheme that cannot succeed.

In our opinion, the time has arrived, when the only question to be considered is, whether we shall leave the soil of our fathers, or call up every exertion to make Disguise it as we may, the solemn truth is staring us in the face—from our deserted store houses, our silent wharves, and our four our contracted commerce, that this is the crisis of our fate!—All call upon us to mark the omens of still further distress; to "sing upon us!" And shall not something be done, and that speedily, to avert them? Inhabitants of Newbern, citizens of Craven County, you are most interested, are to be the most benefited by this measure—and will you not engage with zeal and spirit in it? Will you not sanction by your recommendations, and encourage by your means, this necessary work? Will you not aid, in raising a Monument which shall be the GLORY of the State in providing for yourselves and your children a source of sure prosperity and benefit? All that is wanted is a resolution on your parts, that the measure shall succeed, and it will be completed! Newbern Spectator.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. Clay has laid on the table in the Senate, a resolution, "that the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on Wines and Silks, and they ought to be reduced," and "that the committee on Finance report a bill accordingly."

This is exactly what has been expected and reported for sometime past.

And a most fair and equitable system of reduction it presents, truly! The tariff to be "reduced," and "modified," and by Mr. Clay, too, who we have been told, was to become the great leader in the cause of the South, for the reduction of Tariff! And how is this now proposed to be done? Why by retaining all the present duties which bear severely upon the interest of the South in particular, and "abolishing" all those which are general, and paid equally by the whole country, the North, East and West, as well as the South—thus throwing the burthens of taxation entirely upon the South, instead of principally, as at present! This is Reduction, with a vengeance!—injury upon injury! and insult upon insult! And does Mr. Clay and his condutors, who we doubt not from what has been published on the subject, will succeed in this most iniquitous and outrageous project, expect that the South will tamely submit to it? If they do, we can tell them that they are woefully mistaken, and that the whole Southern people will rise up against it, to a man, and resist it, at all hazards, and in defiance of all consequences. Let them beware, then, and mark the fable of the goose with the golden eggs; for assuredly the very mildest submissionists among us, will not submit to this.—This is no burst of fugitive passion, but the language of truth and reason; and we say to them, with those who have been willing to bear much, but cannot bear every thing, Beware! for the love of God, and the peace, and harmony of the country, do not this thing!—do not drive us to extremities! Augusta Chron.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Either the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, interpositions and all, is right, or that of Mr. Webster is so. We again repeat, that there is no middle ground; and the attempt which has been so continually and artfully made in the Richmond Enquirer, for the last two years, to explain away the doctrine of '98, is neither more nor less than a branch of that policy, so well described by the editor of the Whig, of undermining them.

The Whig asserts that the Jeffersonian is the only paper in the State which maintains those old doctrines which it designates as novel. That the talented and patriotic editor of that paper stands alone in the ancient dominion—the land of Thomas Jefferson, John Tyler, and Spencer's case—is certainly a subject for the most melancholy reflection. It is evidently an acknowledgment of a most dangerous decay of sound principles; and if it may be considered as a true interpretation of the State, of an unparalleled degeneracy; but we trust for the safety of our institutions, and for the honor of Virginia, that such is not the fact; that the giant only slumbers, and will speedily work to burst asunder the lilliputian tie by which Mr. Ritchie and a degenerate band of office-seekers have endeavored to fasten him down.

A Convention of the friends of the Administration large and respectable, was held in New Orleans on the 11th ult. Twenty-seven members of the Legislature and seventeen delegates, representing nearly every parish in the State, were present. A ticket of electors was agreed upon.—The State of Louisiana has spoken by one half of the representatives of the Legislature who were present, and delegates from several of the parishes. The pledge thus given, will be ratified by the people—indeed there is scarcely a prospect that an opposition ticket will be formed. Georgian.