THE BEE.

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GOVERNOR,
J. E. DAWSON.

There was no Northern mail yesterday. Things look the leaking rather blue in New York. We ply the *Centoculor* to inquire into the matter, and to report.

A letter from Havana, dated the 12th instant, has been communicated to us, by a respectable person, from which we have made the following extract:—

"The mail from Spain has not arrived. It is probably detained on account of the kings illness, who was so severly labouring with the gout, that fears were entertained for his life; but he was quite just at the date of the departure of the packet from Cadiz, whence we have been informed that news had been received to the day of her departure, that the king's health was improving."

By yesterday's western mail, we learn, as by a passenger in the steam-boat *Caledonia*, which left Louisville on the 13th, we have received intelligence which places it beyond question that Kentucky gives her electoral votes to Mr. Clay by a majority of three to four thousand. The votes of this state are not wanted for any other purpose than to prostrate Mr. Clay so low that he can never again become a competitor of the American people.

In Ohio, the Jackson majority is stated by the republican journals at 8,000. Even Hammond in his Gazette of the 9th, gives it more than 4000.

Private advices received yesterday from St. Louis, assure the triumphant success of the Jackson electoral ticket in Missouri and Illinois. We are not aware that an opposition ticket has been formed in Louisiana.

The Boston papers announce that Mr. Webster is about to rebuke public station, in a series of letters addressed to Mr. Calhoun. Every thing in this city seems to manufacture. The idea Daniel Webster, during the deep distress that overspread our republic in 1812, caused the town of Hopkinton, where he then resided, to be dismantled, on hearing that Hull had surrendered Michigan! Indeed he was leagued with the Hartford conventionists!! in 1812 he is to rebuke nullification!!!

Rightly to appreciate our blessings, it is necessary that we should occasionally recount them. It is said frequently to turn our eyes upon the blessings that are spread around us, that we may learn to prize the fireside peace, and the comforts of the social hearth stone, and remember that our liberties are the price of the blood of our sires, which flowed like gushing rain drops to secure them.

The value of the federal union being universally recognized in Louisiana; it is worth the while to inquire into the value of Louisiana to the republic, as evidenced by her means and her resources. The same facts which prove this value, also afford satisfactory evidence of the felicity, comfort, and general prosperity which we here enjoy under "the world's best hope," the federal and state constitutions. We speak, in this estimate, only of the effects of freedom, the value of freedom itself being incalculable and immeasurable.

In 1803, when she came, then a colony, became a territory of the union, the total population, within the limits of the present state of Louisiana, did not exceed 50,000 souls. It now reaches 200,000! Behold the increase in 29 years, under republican institutions!

A short time before the transfer, the exports did not amount to half a million of dollars; but at the time of cession, we exported, besides liquors, lumber, some pitch, tar, &c. according to Martin's history, (ch. 11.)

3,000 tun indigo, (then rapidly declining)
29,000 bales cotton at 300 lbs each
5,000 hhds sugar, 1000 lbs each;
1500 casks molasses of 50 gallons each.

Now we have an average annual crop of sugar equal to 80,000 hogsheads, worth about $4,800,000
Cotton, rice, cattle and skins together, worth about 10,000,000
Capital created in New Orleans by exchanges, stores and profits on a trade of more than 20,000,000
$20,000,000, other land inward 5,500,000
Total, $39,300,000

But if we estimate the value of our yearly productions at low as we can, and he must still acknowledge that our lot is an enviable one. Pennsylvania, with a large, industrious, happy and wealthy population, has not at this moment, a revenue derived from the export of her native products, above 3,000,000. It is, in fact, below that. Such is the data upon which Louisiana should calculate the value of the Union. Starting from such postulates, we have no fears that they will not all come to the conclusion that "*the union must be preserved.*"

The remarks of intelligent foreigners, in regard to our institutions as well as in regard to the political movements that are transpiring among us, are always entitled to respectful consideration. Their opinions are entirely impartial; since they are far removed from our political hemisphere, and stand calmly upon what is passing here, without feeling any other interest than that which humanity or philanthropy begets in every generous bosom.

For this reason, we transferred to our columns, a few days since, the remarks of the London *Public Ledger*, on the subject of the prospect of speedy dissolution of our glorious union, by the collision of the mad street of the Northern. That journal, it will be remembered, treated the language of the northern as if it were uttered in the most sincere forgetting that "we are by lovers than not half we by." To-day we translate from *Le National* a Paris journal, an article on the same subject in which a widely different but much more correct view, is taken of the subject, the one with which every well wisher of our union must be satisfied.

On the subject of the protection system, the remarks of the French editor are sensible and forcible, and the source whence they originate, gives them an additional authority. Mr. ARMAND CARREL, the editor of *Le National*, is not only one of the ablest political writers which adorn and illiterate the French capital, but he has long been the steady and uncompromising friend of America and American institutions. His journal is the organ of the party of which the illustrious Lafayette, and of which the lamented general Lamarque, was the distinguished leader in the French chambers of deputies.

Our opinions on the subject of the tariff are undisguised. We should rejoice if, as a necessary result of revenue, every custom-house, from Lubenon to Bangor, could be closed for ever. The interests of human nature demand that every fetter should be broken from the intercourse of nations.—The most distant countries should be allowed to exchange all their products, whether of manual or intellectual labor, as freely as if they were members of the same community. An unrestricted commerce is one of the most important means of diffusing knowledge, arts, science, comforts, civilization, and liberty, throughout the world; and to the promotion of this great cause should all the measures of government tend. We attach no importance to what is deemed the chief benefit of tariff: that they prevent the necessity of direct taxation, and create a large revenue without the knowledge of the people. A free people should not only know what they have to pay for freedom, but pay it cheerfully. They should as much contribute to the support of their government, as into the maintenance of their children. Besides, a large revenue is never a blessing; it will always be corrupting, both the governors and the governed. It is enough to trust men in power with a revenue rigorously proportioned to the wants of the people.

But although our opposition to a protective tariff is based upon such broad principles, yet, if it has been enacted in pursuance of the forms of our constitution, however violative it may be of it spirit, it must be obeyed, until it be constitutionally annulled. Its utility is derived from our belief of its unconstitutionality and illegality—but as for the nullifiers, we cannot believe that their proceedings have the slightest foundation in principle. On the contrary, the plan of a southern confederacy is already laid, and were it possible to abate all their grievances at once, as will soon be the case, they would invent some other cause of complaint. But their machinations, like those of the Hartford conventionists, will fail, and failing, will consign their authors to infamy.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

Effects of the adoption of the tariff, in the United States.—The tariff continues to foster discontent among the southern states of the American union. The name of the southern states of the American union. The name of the southern states of the American union. The name of