TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12. 1883.

## FOR GOVERNOR: J. B. DAWSON.

Our Washington and Baltimore dates are of the 28th of January; Charleston of the 2d inst. We have received since Saturday, cart loads of papers, to peruse which, would require the hundred eyes of Argus, and the as many arms of Briareus.

The turiff, at the latest dates, was still under discussion in the house of representatives, although nothing, bearing the character of fidd decision, was as yet apparent. The latitude allowed to the debates, from the very mature of the question, seemed to justify the apprehension, that they would be protracted still longer. It is the opinion of the Intelligencer, however, that there is no disposition on the part of the bill's opponents, to defeat it by indirect means

JEFFERSON COLLEGE. -- We congratulate our fellow citi zens on the prospect of a speedy organization of Jefferson college. The faculty, we understand, is made up of mer of professional eminence, in their respective departments; but we know of no fifter choice, than that which has rested in the person of Don MARIANO CUBI T Soler, as professor of the Spanish language. That gentleman, most favoraby known in our principal northern cities, has devoted many years of his life to the laudable task of placing Spanish literature on the high footing, which its excellencies do serve; and the successful diffusion of a language, which our political and commercial relations have rendered indispensably necessary. Mr. Cubi is no tyro in the career of instruction: independently of scientific claim chased upon several valuable works, published in his country, he has professed, not in vain, in the alma mater of our present governor-edited la Revisto Trim stre Cuban an ab e review: presided over an extensive college in Havana, and now comes among us to apply the hourds of mature experience to the benefit of our rising generation.

From the Charlestop Courier, of February 2. Yesterday, the birth-day of practical nullification, otherwise called the fatal first of February, was signalized by no eve t of greater importance, than a somewhat more rigid enforcement than usual, of the revenue laws. The British sulp Roger Stewart, from Greenock, and Spanish brig Her Hohmero, from Havana, were taken in charge by the U. S. Revenue force in our harbor, until the duties on the merchandize they contained, should be properly secured to the government. This proceeding has been denounced. by an Evening Journal, as a "federal aggression," and the first step towards a collision with the state authorities So far from this being the case, the course pursued by the Collector on this occasion, in compliance with his instructions, is in strict conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imposts and tunnage," passed the 2d of Morch, 1799—an act the addition or constitutionality of which, has never been That this amounts to a "Federal aggression, an only be maintained by those who are anxious for some pretext to commence hostilities, or who agree with an ingeicus Columbia editor, that to enforce the revenue laws o the Unit of States, is to commit assault and battery.

erceive, by the instructions of the Treasury Department, to the Collector of this port, dated Nov. 3, published among the other documents, accompanying the last message of the Piesident, that the officers of the customs are directed to a their to the strict line of their official duty, "merely executing their daties with, perhaps, greater vigilance than ordinary," and adapting existing regulations of daily use and application, to new circumstances of greater emergenand application, to new circumstances of greater emergen-cy, as they may arise;" and that it is the wish of the President and the Trensury Department, "to take no step, no employ any means calculated to provoke or excite to force those who are now threatening resistance, but to defeat their operations by the moral force of the Laws and the

The Bill.—In the mass of arrear papers, which have reached us, we have met full reports of the senate's proceedings on the second reading of Mr. Wilkins' bill, providing for a more efficient protection of the revenue laws. Such extracts, as the limitations of our paper allow, will be tound below. The debates of the conscript fathers are strung up to a tone of high excitement, yielding in nowise, to the asperity of the discussions of the house. In the course of the deliberations, J. C. Calhoun, who, like Mephistopheles, is ever ready, when mischief is to be brewed. Poured torth another manifesto of discord, which time and space serving, we hope to be able to lay before our readers. IN THE SENATE-Sitting of the 23d of January. MRr WILKINS' BILL.

he had been opposed to so early a day. He concurred with the gentleman from Tennessee, that this was vastly the most important question which could be brought forward for discussion at this session. So important was it, that, in his opinion, it would shake the ancient character of our institutions to their very foundation. He concurred in the opinion that it ought to be taken up, and acted on with the most profound deliberation; for it depended on the result of this question whether there would not be a revolution which would change the whole character of our institutions. In moving to postpone the consideration of the bill to a later day, as he should do before he resumed his seat, he should do it without reference to the 1st February. It was impossiole that there could be any definitive action on the bill by that time. He deprecated references, the only effect of which would be to keep up an excitoment which it would be wifer to allay. He did not refer to the 1st of February, because he believed that there existed any ground for apprehension.
When he proposed a more distant day, it was solely with reference to the convenience of this branch of the government, and of the other house, in order that they might have sunceent time for deliberation u on a subject which touched the very heart's core of our institutions. No one could look at this bill without discovering that it revived all the distin mishing characteristics of the old parties, besides taking in its sweep, much, in his opinion, that was odious and wholly unknown to either of the old parties. It carried out to their full extent the principles of one of those parties with alarming and startling addenda, and came in conflict principles of the other. It touched the fun damental character of our institutions, and on the discus sion and decision which would ensue, he conscientious! believed-and he would be constrained so to declare, were they the instance of our admirable institutions in the wholeseme, but restricted vigor, that would perpetuate a well regulated liberty. He concluded with moving to post-pone the bill till Monday next. Ma. Gaundy hoped the senate would not soncur in the

MR. GRENDY hoped the senate would not soncur in the motion of the senator. The gondeman says he at once discovered that the bill is about to change the character of our institutions. No doubt its opponents will be ready to meet it by Thursday. Others think that there is nothing in the will consume a day or two in explaining it, and showing its importance and necessity. If its opposers should be then unprepared, it can still be postponed. I hope I am mista-

MR. CLAY said, he did not design at present to debate the pone the consideration of this subject to the longest time principal subject. He concurred with the chairman that ought to he avoided. It would be premature now to enter upon it. ... It is not important what particular day is desig-

North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum.) He concurred in the sug-gestion of the honorable senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) that in fixing a day for the consideration of the bill, no par-ticular examination of its details was either proper or necessary, but it was important to look the great principles which it conbraced full in the face, and to afford ample time to investigate them maturely, before the measure was called up for the fina section of the senate. He considered the bill as one of a permanent and general character, coextensive with the Union—aiming a deadly blow at the free institutions under which we live, and not as limited, according to its solvious intention, to the attitude assumed by South Carolina, in reference to the existing system of protection to

Inc nrst section of the bill clothed the president with the extraordinary and dangerous power of controlling, by the exercise of his own judgment, and at his own will and pleasure, the liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble to deliberate on the condition of the country, and petition for a redress of grievances rights secured by the very letter of the Constitution, and inestimable to freemen. At the head of the amendments proposed by the states at the stanting of the Poder. monts proposed by the states at the adoption of the Fedgral Constitution, and which now form a component part of that instrument, is an article which declares that Congress that instrument, is an article which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the pross, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. Sir, compare the checks interposed in this section to the encroachments of arbitrary power, in this section to the encroachments of arbitrary power, and the people of the people of the people of the property of the people of with the language of the bill. "Whenever, by reason of us-tawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or unlawful threats, and menacts, against United States, it shall become impracticable, in the ment of the president, to execute the revenue laws," 5c. cure place; and execute all the high doties and prerogatives with which the bill proposts to invest him. What shall con:titute "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assem-blages of persons," is not defined, even a threat or a men consisting of mere words, is considered criminal, un t is left exclusively to the judgment of the president, to decrimine for himself, what is the character and intention of "assemblages of personages," what words amount to a threator a menance, and on his own interpretations of these acts or expressions, to call forth the military force of the country, to enable him to carry into effect this new system of pains and penalties!! May it not happen, that an "assemblage of persons," for the most innocent and necessary purposes, in a particular quarter of the Union, will be con strued into an unlawful combination to obstruct the exec tion of the revenue laws, and in the judgment of the Presi dent, authorize the employment of the army to disperse it Do the people of the several states hold their constitutiona privileges by a tenure so feeble and so uncertain, as the will, the mere caprice of the chief magistrate? Sir, let us throw off the mask at once; enact the riot ac

of Great Britain, put it into the hands of one of those myr midons of the president to read aloud at every assemblage of persons, which in the judgment of the President is unlawful; warn the multitude to disperse, and go peaceably to their homes, and in case they refuse to obey call out as armed force and bring them to submission. This is subarmed force and bring them to submission. stantially the powers which it is now proposed to confer or the president as the basis of all the other high prerogatives enumerated in the bill on your table. But this is not the most ext avagant feature in this novel and unprecedented transf:r of a:bitrary power to the executive branch of the government. An assemblage of people dare not denounce in unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional act of congress, imposing burdens on them by an onerous system of imposts, in the presence of an officer of the United States, without being liable to have their words interpreted to mean threat or menace against the others, and thereby subject themselves to be dealt with as the judgment of the president shall direct, under the provisions of this bill. The same consequences might result from the publication of paragraph in a newspaper denouncing an unconstitutional act of congress, and complaining of the manner in which i is executed by an officer of the United States. This too. might, in the judgment of the President, he a threat or a menace calling for his interposition. Sir, the idea cannot be credited that the free citizens of this confederacy will submit to these shackles on their dearest privileges in contra-vention of the compact of union which secures them. It is an encroachment on personal liberty not to be endured, and amounts almost in terms to a repeal of the Constitution which secures to every man the freedom of speech, and guards from invasion the liberty of the press, and the right of the peop o peaceably to assemble and declare their opi? ions of public menand measures. All those solenni guar antees are now to be placed in the custody of one man, and to be regulated according to his "judgment!"

Mr. I . then adverted to the second section of the bill.-He said i was not h's intention at present to enter minute y into an examination of that scheme to prostrate the sove eign; of the States, and vest the president with extraordinary powers; but he claimed the indulgence of the Sen-are while he glanced at a part of the bill which conflicted

with an express provision of the constitution. He then read from the third article of the constitution, to show the limitation on the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States: among other defined cases, it is declared that it shall extend "to controversies between a State and citizens of another State, betw-n citizens of different States, &c." It cannot be denied that these courts possess no jurisdiction, which is not expressly conferred on them by the constitution; they are not courts of general jurisdiction they have no common law powers and can only resort to that code to illustrate the powers specially granted in the article of the constitut on referred to. This bill enlarges the jurisdiction the circuit courts of the United States, and extends it to ontroversies between citizens of the same state! provis o is written in language not to be misunderstood or misconstrued. "If any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, for or on account of any act by him done under any law of the United States for the prohe shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage therefore, the Circuit Court of the United States in wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found," It is manifest that this provision transcends the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and into hat extent a repeal of the constitution. As officer of the customs at the port of Boston receives a supposed injury from a citizen of Massachusetts, while in the discharge of his official duties both being citizens resident in the same State, will any man having the leats respect for his characto has a stet sman, hazard the opinion that the circuit court of the United States for the district where the is jury was done, can take cognizance of a civil action between the parties for the recovery of damages? No, Sir, there is not a respectable planter in any part of the union who would renture to justify a departure so gross and palpable from the plain letter of the constitution. But we have arrived at a crisis in the progress of this government, when the tide of popular impulse sets in the direction of power and patronage, and the barriers of the constitution no longer afford protection to the States or to the people against the overwhighning of the executive, and the dominant pa 1y in

the National Legislature.

Pass this bill, and the very idea of state revereignty will be treated as the vision of the imagination—a tale of by-gone days, no longer to be remembered, but to be spurned and blotted out of our political history for ever. Mr. President, (said Mr. P.,) when we turn our attention to the re cent state papers under the signature of the chief magis trate, of the principles contained in which this bill is the consummation, the friends of constitutional liberty have abundant cause of alarm and apprehensions. The alternative is presented to us in a manner not to be blinked, be tween our original beautiful system of confederacy, com-posed of separate independent sovereignties, united for the grent purposes of common defence and general welfare under defined and specified powers, and a vast consolidated empire, with a deepot to rule and direct its destinies. It such a contest there can be no neutrals—he who is not for us is aganst us; there is not one inch of neutral ground o which the friends of State rights can stand; no one can wink institutions. No doubt its opponents will be ready to meet so hard as not to see, that upon the issue of this struggle it by Thursday. Others think that there is nothing in the bill but what will enable the government to save itself from ruin. Why delay till Monday, when the friends of the bill patriots who framed the constitution; or shall we throw our will consume a day or two is carlied in the states recall the constitution; or shall we throw our liberties at the feet of a military despot clothed with us limited power, thoughout this widely extended country backed by the army and navy, ready, at suprepared, it can still be postponed. I hope I am mistaken in my oblinion, that nothing will take place to satisfy South Carolina after the 1st of February, more than before. If I am that mistaken, I now declared will have no share in the consequences of delay. I will do my utmost to provide the means necessary to prevent the evils that might otherwise ensue. I hope the senate will not delay the substitute for the consequences of this covenant, by a review of the meaning and intention of its fiamers. I shall vote to poststrate the true character of this covenant, by a review of the meaning and intention of its framers, I shall vote to post-

Mr. WILEINS was not anxious that the subject should discussed at so early a period as had been proposed. He was ready to have it delayed till Monday next. It was not reference to the lat of February, or any other day, aside from the consideration of the bill itself. The progress of the consideration of the bill itself. The progress of the bill itself of the progress of the bill itself. The progress of the bill itself of the progress of the bill itself of the progress of the bill itself. The progress of the bill itself of the progress the government should not be retarded. The only question, is, what is the suitable time for the consideration of the bill in its order. That time should not be too short. Thurs-Ca. olina, that the measure is more awfill and solemn, that day is too soon; Monday is too distant. I am in favor of was the Declaration of Independence. On the first of Feb. investing the government with all necessary power to carry ruary, the decrees of South Carolina are to go into operathe laws into execution. I am in favor of giving the bill a tion; her ordinance, test laws, and other measures, are to the laws into execution. I am in favor of giving the bill a fall, deliberate and careful examination, but not of bestowing on the government any unconstitutional powers. I make the motion, and hope it will meet the general consideration of the senate, to postpone the subject till Monday next.

Mr. Poinderen mextuddressed the chair. He said that his object in rising was to ask that the question on the postponement of the consideration of the bill to Monday next, might be taken by ayes and noes; but while up, he said he would avail humself of the opportunity, to offer some next, might be taken by ayes and noes; but while up, he said he would avail himself of the opportunity, to offer some of the yiews he had taken of the provisions, of the bill, not for the purpose of entering into the general discussion of was no longer admissible. What does the South Carolina and the purpose of entering into the general discussion of was no longer admissible. was no songer aumissione.

What one single state of the motion made by the honorable senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum.) He concurred in the sugsystem, now in existence, to be overturned in that case, by South Carolina? I answer, that the very reason for the early day proposed by those who formed the bill, was, that they deemed it defensive, and calculated to prevent bad

they deemed it detensive, and calculated to prevent bad consequences; to prevent resistance to the laws of the country. There is not one feature in the whole bill, but what you can find advanced on other occasions. It is not so strong a measure as some others that have been used. The president is not armou with an authority equal to that or some of his predecessors. The committee were peculiarly anxious not to introduce any naval power to which the government had never been accustomed. The only novel feature of the bill, as of a pacific nature, and authorizes the pre-Mr. President, said by if the title of this bill correspond-with its provisions, it might, with equal justice and pro-custom house. The object of the committee was this. Looksident, under peculiar circumstances, simply to remove the

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE. ELEVENTH LEGISLATUNE-FIRST SESSION

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES. MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1333.

The house mpt agreeably to adjournment.
On motion of Mr. Johnson, ordered, that Mr. Barrow be kensed to attend the house this day on account of sickness. Mr. Canon presented the following resolution is against.
Whereas, the strongest proof of our devotion to the Ution is in our gratitude towards its illustrious founders.
Hesolved, That a joint committee consisting of five infim-

bers of the house of representatives, and mem-bers of the senate, shall be appointed to take the recessory measures in order to commemorate in a proper manner, the returning birth day of our great and good Washington. On motion, ordered, that the house dispense with its rules

id take said resolution in consideration. On motion, ordered, that said resolution be adopted. Whereupon, the speaker appointed Messrs. Canon, Von ics, of Arvoyelles, Chinn, Duplessis, and Garland. The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the

conate therein. sonate therem.

Mr. Bienvens, presented to the house the petition of
George P Briant, sheriff of the Parish of St. Martin, prayng for certain reliefs,
On motion, ordered, that said petition be referred to the

committee on claims.

Mr. Nicholls presented to the house the petition of Jean Hudry, praying for certain relief. On motion, ordered, that said petition be referred to the

committee on propositions and grievances. Mr. Duplessis presented to the house the petition of Jean mothe, praying for certain relief.

On motion, ordered, that said petition be referred to the ommittee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Grymes presented to the house the petition of Emelie olins praying for a divorce. On motion, ordered, that said petition be referred

special committee composed of five members.

Whereupen, the speaker appointed Messrs, Grymes, Canon, Nicholls, Roussel and Voorlacs, of Lafayette, members of said committee.

A message from the senate by Mr. Davis, their secretaty, requesting the concurrence of the house in the hills e ititled "An act for the relief of the assessors of the parish of Living stongard for other purposes." And "An act to au-Living stonand for other purposes." And "An act to authorize commissioners to draw a division line between the purishes of St Martin and St Mary." Which were read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-norow.

By the same message, the house is informed that the senat

joint committees to swear witnesses."

Mr. Grymes, chairman of the committee on judiciary, presented the bill entitled "An act to provide for the safe keeping and verity of the written proceedings and door-

second reading on to-morrow. On motion, ordered, that said bill be printed. On motion of Mr. Voorbies of Lafavette, ordered, that the house dispense with its rules, and that leave be granted of the fear, that a too Lasty revision of there lave,

iana to determine the mode ull assessing and collecting said. Note in they hostiate in the opinion, that if the supposed tax and for other purposes;" approved. March 27, 1843.

Mr. Duplessus agreeably to pravious notice, introduced the bill, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled. The act supplementary to the act entitled. "An act to appoint weighters of extensional lay in said for more actions." and to determine the mode of assessing and collecting said. Not can they be suite in the "An act to appoint weighers of cetton and hay, in and for gree of harshness and precipitancy. The retimate connecting enhances of parish of New Orleans;" approved, 22 March, tion between the intensits of our sister states and these of Which was read for the first time: On motion, ordered, that said hill, be referred to the comrights by this state withdrawing from the Union, make it MARGARET PIERCE.

mittee o a commerce. : peculturly proper to Spress an inequivocal opinion on that Mr. Nicholls, on hehalf of a part of the committee to subject. As a ression could not be effected on ver part. mittee o i commerce. whom was referred that part of the governor's message re-lative to the late-proceedings of South Carolina towards states, it may fairly be assumed, that it could not be right-the general government, presented the following report:

[In the communication of the governor of the government of the gov

The join committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message, relative to the late proceedings of the State of South Carolina, together with the proclama-tion of the President of the United States, have devoted to the examination of this momentous question, that zealous, and if possible, dispassionate attention, which such

a subject was calculated to inspire.

Deprecating, as they sincerely do, the occurrence of an to a disrupture of our present happy and holy confederation, your committee yet flatter themselves that the innate pat iousing of our cring broth enfof South Caolina, will dissu ate the hallucination under which they no labor, and presenting to their infatuated view the violate farm of the constitution, they have sworn to support, may yet save them from the awful responsibility to be incurred y a sacreligious attempt at its destruction, in a moment of freezied and fervid passion. That South Carolina has just cause of complaint against the action and operation of the Tariff laws upon her general prosperity, might be conceded vithout furnishing authority or excuse for the violent and precipitate policy she has thought proper to adopt, to proect it from the rumous result she auticipates; legal, con stitutional relief was within her reach, and should have been resorted to—love of country, the reminiscences of her early history, the shades of her Marion, her Sumter, and countless catalogue of godlike ancestors (the architects of this fraternal compact) should have counselled her to stay her sacr-ligious hands; her dwn liberal cortibution to the common stock of that glory and that renown, which has caused America to be the envy, the model, the admiration of the world, should have beckoned her from her headlong, nicidal course; portraying in vivid color, civil war, the shedling of a brother's blood, the total annihilation of the freenan's boast and the bondsman's hope, as the ultimate re-

vard of her success. Your committee cannot but believe, that these appeal will not be made in vain; that the pride, the glory of forming one of the links of the bright chain which encircles this great and unexampled confederation, will yet produce that magic thrilling effect on the minds of our brethren of South Carolina, which caused the sons of Louisiana, when that confederacy was menaced with insult and profunction, by an invading foe, to offer up their fortunes and their Lyes to perpetuato its blessings.

Louisiana feels too vital an interest, at this alarming er

is, to remain an indifferent spectator to the progress of this unnatural collision between the general government and the state of South Carolina. To the former, she would say, urge not our suffering, our deinded brethren beyond the pale of the constitution, into bloodshed and treason; listen o her complaints; redress her grievances, (as far as may be compatible with the common weal,) if any such exist; recollect, that in the execution of the august mandate com-nitted to your charge, you so legislate, as to produce the greatest possible good, with the least possible injury.\* Be temperate, be conciliatory, be firm—shew them the error of their ways; the awful consequences of their acts—recall them as Americans, as Carolinians, to their faith and allegiance; and should this solemn appeal prove inefficacious—this last attempt at conciliation fail; on them be the consequences. The law must be a fewer little. It. puences. The law must be enforced—the Union must be preserved." Louisiana will be found, when patriotism, honer and duty call her, rallying around the flag of her country and the flag of her country

ry, and sustaining, with enthusiastic ardor, that reputation which has already placed her sons in the foremost ranks of atriots and citize . To Carolina she would say-halt, whilst yet you may To Carolina she would say—halt, whilst yet you may—This folly, 'tis madness, to ongage in a conflict, when triumph would be perdition, defeat disgrace. You invoke the constitution as your justification, and violate its plainess provisions; denounce its infraction, by implication, and aborogate its enactments, by ordinance; justify resistance by oppression, and sanctify oppression by law; complain of tyonanny,' and disfranchise a large and respectable portion of your citizens; inculcate peace, whilst you declare war.—Compare your situation, in consequence of the Tariff laws, to that of vassals, and reduce your own citizens to the condition of Helots; repudinte the consels of the venerated Father of his country, and follow in the footpaths of disapdition of Helots, repudiate the counsels of the venerated Father of his country, and follow in the footpaths of disappointed demagogues and foreign malcontents—profess a love of liberty, and stab to the heart her only representative on earth. Do you covet the fame of Erostratus? He applied not the brand to the edifice of his own creation; the sltars of his household Gods, were not by him delivered up a prey to the devouring flame. The fane you would fire is freedom's holy temple, erected by yourself, standing in proud presentation, the Oasis of a desert world.

We would address ourselves to your magnaminity, to, your sense of political and moral degradation, and finally, fluimiliating as the worlds when applied to American ci-

your series of political and moral degradation, and finally, (finalization as the world's when applied to American citizens) to your fears. Do not the sentiments avowed by us pervade the whole community from Louisiana to Maino? The friends of the present administration; its most invoterate opponents the violent partizan and the lukewarm po litican—all, all, unite in one common sentiment of repro bation and regret. The voice of disaffection which fills th troubled atm there of Circolina, creates no corresponding echo, beyond the confines of your own stat ; your violent

pricty, be called "I bill to repea the Constitution of the United States and to vest in the President despotic power."

Such is its apint, and such the import of the words used to learn the importance of the purposes intended by its enactment. No packets the liability of an unpleasant conflict, the bill and contention of packets from the close of the Revolution to the present of the consideration of would first, and such the jumposes intended by its enactment. No packets been presented by its enactment. No proceedings will have a tend ney to slict ate from your cancellates and competation of the first of February, some collision would first, and such the jumpostatics and competation of the suppostant of the first of February. I admit the importance of the close of the Revolution to the present of the president to remove the custom bouse, so that it may be out of harms way. I admit the importance of the bill, not in itself considered, but because it is designed to consense the close of the Revolution of the president to remove the custom bouse, so that it may be out of harms way. I admit the importance of the consention, when decision is it may be out of harms way. I admit the importance of the consention, when decision the constitution of the supportant emergency. There is a necessity question, and when you had a right to anticipate relief in a constitutional manner, might be constituted by your enemies, the first of February. The first section of the bill clothed the president with the bill shall be considered, something may be done. I have a tend ney to slice and to remove the sum processing the first of February with the plan and to remove the sum processing the first of February with the plan and to remove the sum processing the first of February with the plan and to remove the sum processing the first of February with oni-masking, under a filmsy and transparent veil, anarchy and treason—the time too, which you have designated for the execution of your obnexious ordinance, when the fiat of your convention is to be heard against the constituted authorities of your country, and against the liberties and lives of your own unoffending citizens, might give color to such a charge, however unmerited, and place you in a juxta position with treason, without the consulation of believing that even charity would assign any legitimate cause for your inemperance. In accordance with these sentiments, your ommittee beg leave to present for your adoption, the fol-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That attitude assumed towards, the government of the United States, by the State of South Carolina, is justified mither sity nor law; that the whole course of her policy is by nesessity nor law; that the whole course of her calculated to involve the Union in unnatural ex and has a direct tendency to weaken the cause of liberty

Resolved, &c. That it becomes the duty, and it is the determination of Louisman, to support the integrity of the Union, when assailed either by internal commution or fo-

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby re quested to forward copies of the foregoing report and resolutions to the President of the United States, the Governote of States respectively, and to our Senators and Represontatives in Congress.
THOS. C. NICHOLLS, Chairman.

On motion: Ordered, That the same be printed. , Mr. Porter, on behalf the other part of the same commit-

tee, made the following report: The joint committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to our Federal relations. REPORT:

That they approach the consideration of this momentous subject, with all the diffidence, which a district of their own ability to do it justice, no less than its vital importance, are so well calculated to inspire. Representing the feelings and interests of the good people of Loinsiana, it would be unseems to call on all the friends of their country, to make becoming the Legislature to be silent, at a crisis which an open and maply avowal of their sentiments. those of Louisiana, justly entitle sher to be listened to some those of Louisiana, justly entitle sher to be listened to some the subject of the Tariff laws; being on the one band, extensive growers of that staple which has been alleged to be most injured by their operation, and on the other, of another that has been most favored by protection. With all the light, that can be brought to the consideration of the subject, gathered from experience and reflection, the good people of this state have never felt that they were much, if it all injured, and by much less benefitted tran has been generally suppose . Far removed from the scenes of nary strife, that has unfortunately raged elsewhere, with ample means of seeing and fleding the effects, on what have been viewed by some as the opposite interests of this state; a deep impression has been left, that much wild and intenperate exaggeration has prevailed on both sides. Had, th apposed into ies been inflicted on cot on growers, the langer here, would have fest them, yet that branch of our have adopted the bill, entitled "An act muthorizing chair-man of committees in either branch of the legislature or of d cidedly more prosperous, than the other, the protection of which, has in the bifreeness of party feeling, been dee ned, so particularly obnoxious. Bearing, as the tariff laws do, on various in e.e.ts, oug nating as it any parts of them un-questionably did, purely with a view to revenue at as most neats on file in the offices of the clerks of the courts of this seriously to be deployed, that it is now about to be adjusted, tate." Which was read for the first time and order to under highly exasperated feelings on both sales. Under such circumstances, much exil is to be apprehended, which the calm dictates of recent would readily guard against. the noise dispense with its rules, and that leave be granted of the tear, that a too hasty next soon of these laws. Made ox, 2 may popardise its perspectly. Believing that much of the titled an act to provide for the recording of indical proceedings, approved, February 19, 1 25." Which was read for is purely to be ascended, to vast bedies of more fittle and the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-more cheaper lands than thems, having been brought into its culthe first time and ordered in a second results from the first time and ordered in a second results from the first time and ordered in a second results from the first time and ordered in this consequence, should the very extensive, for the and cheap day he will introduce a bill, entitled "An act to grant certain powers to the police jury of the parish of Assumption.

Mr. Hotton gave notice, that to-morrow or on a toture day, he will introduce a bill, entitled "An act entitled an act to amend the act incorporating the Chut in Female that great intensity which is belief in continuous with our sister state of South Carolina; the stod people of this state of South Carolina; the stod people of this state. Academys and the act incorporating the Cinicular remains that great moties which is seen in continuous near in control on with our several Academys and the act of South Caroline; the gold people of this otter has seen with supersection global with unformed regret, the act to sufferize Wude H. Richardson, to introduce certain slaves into this state.

It appeared that Messrs, Bionyeni, Boungny, Bou Mr. Maldox gave notice, that to-morrow or on a future flow otherwise to South Carolina, the legislicure of Louisana, day he will introduce a bill, enutled "An act to amend the samed divisit thems lives of the belief, that the remedy of act entitled an act to levy a tax within the state of Louis authorition, is nother safe pealette, yor constitutional —

general government on the other.

pertain to either or any of the stales, in the manifest in jus-tice, that would alt ind her exercise of sile a right, a forci-

b'e il istration is found, of the fatility of whot is called the

ight of secession. The committee include the most fervent

1st. That nullification and secression a clessentially revolutionary measures, no less irreconcilable to that principle, which gives life and efficacy to our political invitutions, an requiescence in the will of a majority, seeking only re-lices through an appeal to an enlightened jubble opinion, than they are incompatible with every sound principle of government.
2nd. That the tendency of the late measures of South Ca-

rolina, to bring state rights into disrepute, is the point of view in which they are not the least to be deplored or deprecated.

3rd: That an ardent attachmen: to the Union, would in duce this legislature, to yield a hearty approval, to any meas-sure calculated to restore harmony, without outraging the rights of the states on the one band, or humiliating and derading the constitutional powers of the general govern-

neut on the other. 4th: That the Governor be, and he is hereby requisted o forward copies of the foregoing to the President of the Steamboat O nited States, the Governors of the states respectively, and pork, lard, &c. o our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion, ordered, that the same be printed.

Mr. Walker, agree ddy to previous notice, introduced An act to determine the time of holding the hill entitled the district courts in the different parishes of the 6th and 7th judicial district."

On motion, ordered, that the house dispense with its ules, and proceed to the second reading of said bill.
On motion, ordered, that the house dispense with its rules, and proceed to the third reading of said bill, and take the same into consideration section by section.

On motion, ordered, that the first section be adopted.

Mr. Garland offered the following section:

Be it further enacted, That the court in the fifth judicial district shall be held on the days and times following, in each and every year, to wit:—In the parish of St. Mary, on the first Mondays in the months of April and October. In the parish of St. Martin, on the fourth Mondays in the same oths. In the parish of Lafayette, on the second Mondays n the months of May and November-and in the parish of St. Landry, on the fourth Mondays in the same months. On motion, ordered, that said additional section be adopt

Mr. Porter offered the following additional section: Be it enacted, 4c. That the district court in the parish Terrebonne, shall be held on the second Monday of M and the first Monday of December—in Lafourche Interior, on the third Monday of May and the second Monday of December—in the parish of Assumption, on the fourth Monday of May and the fourth Monday of December—in the parish of Ascension, on the first Monday after the day on which commences the court in Assumption-and in the rish of St. James, on the first Monday after the day on which commences the court in Ascension On motion, ordered, that said additional section be idopted. On motion, ordered, that said bill do pass.

Mr. Garland offered to amend the title as follows: "An act to determine the time of holding the district courts in the different parishes of the 2d, 5th, 6th, and 7th judicial On motion, ordered, that the title, as amended, be adopt

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the On motion of Mr. Duplessis, ordered that the house dispense with its rules, and proceed to take into consideration the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the New Orleans cotton press company."
On motion, ordered, that said bill be taken section by

During the discussion of the first section, Mr. Cunon moved to amend said section by adding the ollowing at the end:
"And with the ordinances and byclaws of the city coun il of New Orleans." On motion, ordered that said sertion be adopted as amon

On motion, ordered that said section be adopted as amended.
On motion, ordered, that the tempe section be adopted.
On motion, ordered, that the third section be adopted.
On motion, ordered, that the forth section be adopted.
Mr. Nicholls moved to reject the fifth and last section.
During the discussion of said motion, on motion of Mn.
Garland, ordered, that said bill be laid on the table subject to the call of the liquid.
A message from the sense, by Mr. Davis, their secretary, requesting the concurrence of the house in the following resolution.

Whereas, much inconvenience to the public service being experienced, from there being no suitable collection o

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in general assembly convened. That a joint committee, com-posed of two members of the senate and members of the house of representatives be appointed, who shall select to be appropriately furnished, for the immediate reception of such books as at present belong to the executive and the two branches of the legislature; as, also, of such as may from time to time be purchased

Be il further resolved, That said committee be authorized to contract for, or purchase such works relating to politics, history, or general science, as they may deem vsoful works of reference, to any amount not exceeding fifteen hundred

And be it further resolved, That said committee be in structed to report, such rules and regulations for the safe keeping, preservation, and gradual augmentation of the poblic library, as to them may seem expedient.

A message from the governor, by Mr. Verloin, his private secretary, informing the house that he has this day approved the resolutions relative to the mail between Madsonville and New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Marigny, ordered, that the house dispense with its rules, and proceed to the third reading of the bill, entitled "An act to increase the salary of certain public officers and for other purposes;" and proceed to take the sum into consideration.
On motion of. Mr. Garland, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of said bill, Mr. Walker being called to the chair.

After some time, on motion of Mr. Nicholla, the commit-tee of the whole rose, and the speaker having resumed his sent, Mr. Walker, chairman, reported that said committee had had the abovementioned bill under consideration, and had adopted the same with some amendments. The house took up said bill,

On the adoption of the first section, which is as follows: Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, the attorney general for the state of Louisiana shall be entitled to a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and that all and each of the district attorneys in the states be allowed in lieu of their salaries at present allowed, the sum of one thousand collars per an

um. The yeas and nave were called for by Mr. Nicholls, when t appeared that Messrs. Brenvenn, Bouligny, Canon, Ca nonge, Charpentier, Chinn, Daunoy, Duplessis, Forstall, Guillet, Hoa, Horton, Lagarde, Legendre, Lessassier, Ma-rigny, Morgan, Ory, Roussel, Sibley, Voorhies, of Lafay-ette, and Voorhies, of Avoyelles, had vated in the affirma-And that Messis. Duprée Garland, Holstein, Johnson, Jones, Leonard, Maddov, McRac, Nicholls, Patten, Porter, and Walker, had voted in the negative—12 nays.

Sald section was consequently adopted. During the discussion of the second section, Mr. Voorhies, of Avoyelles, moved to strike out the words "two thousand dollars," and substitute "fifteen hundred." Cu he adoption of said substitute, the years and mays were alled for by Mr. Garland, when it appeared that Messrs. Duj re Garland, Holstein, Johnson, Lagarde, Legendie, Masidox, McRae, Nicholls, Patten, Porter, Sibley, Voor hies, of Avoyelles, and Walker, had voted in the affirma-And that Mesers. Bienvenn, Bonligny, Büllard Canon

Charpantier, Chun, Dannoy, Doplessis, Forstell, Guillet, Hoa, Horton, Jones, Leonard, Lessassier, Marigny, Morgan, Ory, Roussel, and Voorbies, of Lafayette, had voted in the negative—20 mass.

Sold substitute was consequently rejected. On the adoption of said section, they as and mays were called for by Mr. Garland, when it appeared that Messrs.

Benyena, Bouligny, Bullard, Caton, Charpantier, Chinn, Dannoy, Dujlessis, Festall, Guillet, Hon, Horton, Jones, Legarde, Legendre, 1 r maid, Less issier, Marigny, Morgan, Ory. Roussel, and Voorbies, of Lafayette, had voted to the officinative- 22 yeas. And that Mess L Dugge, Garland, Holstein, Johnson Mydeox, Mellac, Nicholts, Patten, Perter, Sibley, Voo-hies, cf Av yelles, and Waiker, had voted in the negative-

In the adoption of the foint's section, which is as follows Be if further enacted, That the state treasurer be, and he authorized to coupley a clock in his office, and the sum of one thousand dollars is anon dly allowed for his services, to be paid quarterly on the warrant of the clerk so employ

it appeared that Messrs. Bunvenu, Boultgny, Bullard, Ca voted in the affirmative—24 years.

And that Messrs, Garland, Holstein, Maddox, McRac Morgan, Nicholls, Potter, and Walker, had voted in the negative-8 nave. ega ive-a nave. Said section was consequently adopted,

During the discussion of the said bill. On motion, ordered, that the house adjourn until to-me

tion between the intensis of our sister states and these of Locus and the deep injury that would be inflicted on their Rever nd James F. Hull, I man B. Chras Esq., to Miss

## Marine Journal. , PORTS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLI.ARED. Barque Cyrus Butler, Trost, Havre, H Perre B ig Gov. King, Lemmi, Boston. L H Gale

hope, that the clouds which shadow for happy, and hitherto harmonious confederation, may be dispelled without weak-caing the rights of the states on the one part, or of the general government on the other.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

ARRIVED.

Lit Gale
Maste.

Sci Martha, Spilman, Havaon,
Scir Americea, Arnold, Matamoras, Palmer & Scuthinnyo,
ARRIVED.

Steambeat Shark, Hourin, from sea—brot up from sca packet ship John Linton, 16 days from New York, brig forman, schrs Santa Anna, Hanna & Elizabeth-brig Del

aware, ship Atlantic, below.

Ship John Linton, Matthews, 16 days from N York, to
Barstow & Adams—full cargo to sundry consignees.

B.1g.Corinthian, Colburn, from Baltimore, to the master

Brig Graochus, Snow, from N York-cargo. Brig Castel, Gerrish, 16 days fr Aux Caves-cargo. Brig Rival, M'Pherson, from Barbadoes in ballast. Brig Export, Perkins, fr Boston to the master. Schr Aon Howard, Kimball, fr St Marks. Schr Hannah & Elizabeth, Chein, fr Apalachicola; cargo Schr Robert, Centre, Johnson fr Mobile, to EW Gregory Schr Laurel, Griffin, from Portsmouth; cargo.

Schr Cora, Carson, from Mobile, to the master. Schr Lafavette, Bissell, from Norfolk; reports a ivateer, cruizing off the Havana. Steamboat Orleans, Davis, S-days from Maysville; cargo

Steamboat Planet, Gan, from Fort Adams; full cargo. Steamboat Feliciana, Bennet, from Vicksbourg, 929 bales co ton, &c. Steamboat Union, Snell, from Bonne Quarte; cargo.

Schr Three Brothers, from the coast; cargo. Schr Santa Anna, Fooks, 18 days from Norfolk; with 2 slaves.

MEMORANDA.
Cleared at Boston for this port, 24th, ship Hermitage.
Cleared at Newburyport, for this port, 22d, brig Mary, Pike.

Amusements. AMERICAN THEATRE.

Last night of the Horses but two—and first appearance of MISS COLEMAN.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12,
Will be presented the grand operatic spectacle of the FORTY THIEVES. [For characters see bills.] Previous to which, the laughable farce of the LADY AND THE DEVIL.

Zephyrina Miss Coleman.
o-morrow evening, MRS. DUFF as MRS. HALLER.
and last night but one of Mr. Brown's engagement.

## LAST DAY! ic 7 An exhibition TO-MORROW (12th) will be

roted to free persons of color. MAELZEL'S EXHIBITION HALL, MAFLZEL'S EXHIBITION HALL,

OF THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER, THE

MELODIUM, &c.

At the Planters Hotel, No. 19 Canal street,

commences at half past 7 o'clock precisely. Door open at
half past 6 o'clock. Admittance \$1; children under 12

ring the day, and at door in the evening.

BALL ROOM.
Corner of Bourbon and Orients streets
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1833.
FULL DRESS AND MASQUER3DE BALL. Admittance-Gentlemen, one dollar. Gentlemen will find a room to deposit their canes and

feb 12

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM. Monday, February 18th 1833; FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mt. E. BERTUS, A DRESS BATE

Preceded by a CHILDREN BALL dupittance—and dellar; children half price. feb ORLBANS BALL-ROOM: A GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE

Will take place the evening 18th February 1883.

Will take place the evening 18th February 1883.

Anatrance—Gontlemen.

Ladior will only be admitted upon a ticket of invitation, and none will be delivered at the moment of admission. No persons will 55 permitted to enjec boint a masque, without first making admissions that the moment of the purpose.

(b) 12

SAINS AT ABOTION.

BY TRILOU & CANONGE. Salic of slaves and planting for the settlement of huggled property: .WI be said at Hewbatt's Ex-change, corner of Stylonis and Chartes on Saturday 23 Pebruny 12 o'clock moon, the following property. 1-t. 29 slaves, most part of whom are creoles and the remainder baying feen long lime in This country

and perfectly well neclimated, almost all of them speak ing French and English, and good characters. 2nd On the right bank of the river, 7 lengues below the city, 8 arpents of ground in front by a death of 40 opents, with chims to the double concession, bounded on upper line by Mr. N. Rougio's plantation, and on the lower line by that of Messrs, Guelin, Brothers, There is on the said property a dwelling house with kitchen, store, and carriageliouse. The lot contains about 80 arpents tillage soil; 30 of which are planted with rattoons. Terms 12 and 18 months in approved endorsed paper secured by mortgige mail final payment with the fundry of discount at 8 per annum. fl2

BY ISAAC L. MCOY.

N Saturday 23d inst at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffice house, will be sold a lot of ground, of a triangular form, situated in square No. 14, of the Fauboug Amoneiation, being the same reserved by Livaudais in the sale of said square, as per plan which will be exhibited at the time and place of sale. Terms 3 and 6 months credit. feb 12

BY ISAAC L. M COY.

N Saturday the 10th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Collec House, will be sold twelve lots of ground situated in square No. 11, bounded by Poydras, Peridido, St. Ado inc and St. Magdalone streets, and near the New Hospital, each lot measures 30 fect from by 122 feet 6 inthes in denth. are numbered 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23, as per plan drawn by Charles F. Zimpel deputy city surveyor, and exhibited at the Exchange Coffee

Turine; one fourth cash, and balance in 6, 12 and 18

BY ISAAC L. M'COY. Y virtue of an order from the Honorable the Court of Probates, will be sold on Thursday 14th March next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, Slave Mary, I homas Caldwell, deceased.

BY ISAAC L. MEOY.

BY ISAAC L. MASOY.

Y virtue of an order from the Honorable the Court
of Frobates, will be sold on Thursday morning 31st ist at 10 c'olock, at the Franklin Hall, near the end of he Rail Road, Sundry Household Furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Caldwell deceased. feb 12 BY F DUTILLET.

Hol. be sold on sold on Saturday, 23d Instant, 12 o'clock, M, at Hewlett's enchange, a house situate at the end of St Faubourg Treme, between Villere and Morain streets, it is divided into three appartments, with a smal room adjaming the house, a round gallery, double kitchens, the whole brilled wood one year and a half age; the piece of ground on which it stands measures 30 feet by 120 french measures. Terms, 6, 12 and 15 months credit n approved endorsed paper or special mortgage until final payment. The act of sale to be passed before T. Caire, noary public, to the expense of the buyers.

BY T MOSSY: 1-4 and 2-4 Diapers; &c. 4-c.

BY H F DOMINGON. ILL be sald at anction on the 25th inst, unless it be anicably disposed of before that time, A LOT OF GROUND, situate in fauxburg St Mary, Poydras st, beween St Charles and Carondelet sts, measuring 52 fetrout by a depth of 103 feet, (French measure) together with the innrovements thereon. For terms, which are very advantageous, apply to

## THIS DAY.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 2, To be drawn at Bishop's hotel, Common street, this day Feb. 12, an 6 o'clock. CAPITAL PRIZE, 16,000 DOLLAES.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, No. 71, Common street, or posite Bishop's botch 72 NO. LOTTERY-11 DRAWN BALLOTS

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23.650 Prizes. An ounting to \$178,520
PRICE OF TICKETS—Whole if kets \$4, haves
\$2, quarters \$1. Packages of 24 tick's enth acting a B
the numbers put into the wheel, gost \$ 6 - we could to
draw not less than \$14, and may draw the four tighes: Gaportion. LAWTON & MEAD, portion. Managers. FOR HAVRE.

The new and fast sailing brig GEORGE GARDNER, Stafford, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days, for freight apply to JULES LE BLANC.

or to HARRISON, BROWN & CO. fob 12 Royal street, No. 103.

FIFE subscribers have the honor of informing their friends and the public that they have formed a c putneiship for the sale of all kind of Wines and Brandies, under the firm of Favy & Guerin. Their store is at No.65; St Louis street. feb 12 ACGUERUN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans.—Present the henorable Charles Manrian, Judge-February 9, 1823-In the matter of A. G. Worthington vs his creditors. On n of or of John Culbertson, Esq. atterney of Sumuel Kohr, one of the priviliged creditors of said insolvent, and upon satisfying the court that Nathaniel Clark, it the syndic clotted by the creditors to manage said insolvent's surrendered poetry, has departed from, and is now out of the state of Louisiana: It is ordered by the court, that a meeting of the creditors of said insolven be held before C. R. Stringer, Esq. notary public, on Saturdry the 23d inst, in order to elect a syndic in lieu of said Clark, jr. to manage the concerns and matters of said in o vent's cet te.
feb 12
F BUISSON.

feb 12

PEMOVAL—The subscriber has the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store from the corner of Conde and Main sts, to 237 Royal st, between S: Ann and Main; and that he keeps on constantly a large assortment of dry goods which he will sell cheap. JOSEPH CLARK. fe5 12 · IIE sul scriber offer to let out an excell e t cook WO-

MAN, washer, and ironer, and other house servants of both sexes.

JUSEPH LASALLE feb 12 237 Royal street. RUSSIA SHEETINGS.—20 bales brown, new landing, and 30 bales bleached, in store, criticled to debenture, and for sale by [fi2] LINCOLN & GREEF.

ANTED a respectable active white woman, to do widow HQKFRNOT & SON, No. 66, Leves st. 1121c J. R. PUTNAM, SURGEON DENTIST, TO ILL leave New Orleans by the first of March, to attend to his regular engagement at Mobile, his absence will not exceed one month, those who wish his services previous to his return; will please make immediate

and Camp streets. MARINE AND CITIZEN'S HOTEL.

tion, at No. 25, Canal street, between Magazine

D. L'HOTE, who keeps the said Hotel, has the honor of informing the lonor of informing the gentlemen of New-Orleans and of the country, that he has recently put his establishment in thorough repair, as well as the bath rooms, which will remain closed until the 23d usef, and will be opened again to the public on the 25th.

He has spared nothing to secure the continuous of the patronage which his house has already enjoyed as well on patronage which his house has already enjoyed as well on account of the evenletice of his table, as for the continuous of ccount of the excellence of his table, as for the convenience

of his rooms.

Notwithstanding these beavy expenses, the pricess of the hotel, are still the same.

Board and loading per month. Board only, Dinner only, EXTRA BOARDERS. Brenkfast,

Dinner, TABLE DHOTE CASH. Breakfast, Dinner

HOUSE FOR RENT—The handsome preparty formerly occupied by Mr Antonio Abat, and sahased at the optner of Ursuline a d Repport streets. Applying feb 71 SS Coult streets

WEET ALMONIE for sandy

75.15 STREET

Dinner, New-Orleans, Feb. 11, 1833.