DAILY, BY
STATE PRINTER.
UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
MORNING, JAN. 30, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
B. DAWSON.

...received yesterday, it failed beyond Mobile, ...ation of the nullifying formula: we have negotiated ... beyond such a post office—is hopping an ... hole, and stands as a strange corollary on the ... Post-Master General. New Orleans, says ... mart for all the southern states, and the prin... of mercantile intercourse between them and ... cities on the sea-board, the increase of mail ... the great mail route to New Orleans, is a sub... interest between the agricultural and commer... ...nities of more than half the Union. This is a ... foundation and flowing period: it looks well—it ... well; but 'tis not to endure. It has a correct ... knowledging of the importance of our city; but it is in the ... one of the ultra-state precepts, laid down by Eccle... "increase of knowledge is vexation of spirit." ... community are fully aware of what they have a right ... and are vexed with all that is unnecessarily ... from them. Our last hope rests on the enterprise ... of our merchants, forwarded to the depart... ...It is to be expected, that they shall ... the prompt consideration of the officer, who heads ... ...government. If not, why, we must be con... to the ...ls in resignation, and toll on patience and pa... ...

Miss Wallis, it will be remembered, began her crusade ... against the liberties of Poland, the golden ... of the Rothschilds and Barings, to whose interests ... were thrown open to meet her appliances and give ... power to break down the energies of a patriotic ... Russia is a gigantic empire, we know; but she lacks ... resources, which are necessary to the existence of a peo... ...where the conservative principles does not spring from ... of freedom and independence. As long as the sc... of government is restrained within her geographical ... the attitude of Russia may be imposing; but let it ... beyond those boundaries, and she does not present a ... more formidable aspect than any other of the great Euro... powers. She is ever a *conquest*, and her movements ... be regulated by the capitalists of the city of London, ... of any other money-markets of Europe. These notions ... illustrated by the perusal of an article in the *Times*, in ... we notice an attempt, though an unsuccessful one, ... a new loan for Russia. The conductors of that ... boldly lay down their opinion, that the houses of ... Rothschilds and Baring, are already too deeply involved in ... securities to engage in a contract for a new loan, ... with whatever pretext put forth, is liable to the ... strongest suspicion, if not the absolute certainty, of a war... object. This opinion seems to be justified by the con... ...circumstances. If we reflect on the mysterious ... of "assistance, from some of the powers, in case of ... thrown out by William of Holland in his bullying ... it is not improbable that this new loan may have ... applied for, with a view of putting Russia in a line of ... to the combined efforts of England and France. ... ...

The Mercury of the 19th of January, publishes a letter from the Parish of St. Helena, South Carolina. Among other indications of Spartan spirit, the letter mentions the fact of a father, a South Carolina Abraham, bringing forward his Isaac, his fourteen years old Isaac, to be devoted at the altar of nullification. We like this mixture of the sacred and profane—this hybrism, begotten between Lacedæmonian stoicism and Jewish resignation; but cannot help supposing a hope, for the unoffending boy's sake, that some scapo-goat, some stray ram may be at hand to ward "the deep damnation of his taking off." "If the rest of the state," thus concludes the letter, "is as firm and as prepared as St. Helena, the contemplated triumph will be annihilated." Reader, mark these words. We bring their meaning to bear upon our state, and accept them as an omen of our convictions. Whether they be grounded or not, our readers may infer from the following resolutions:

ANTI-NULLIFICATION MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the parishes of St. Helena and Livingston, assembled at the town of Mountpellier, in the parish of St. Helena, on the seventeenth day of January, 1833, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the course pursued by the South Carolina convention, and the situation in which they have placed themselves. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Dempsy Kemp as president, and Mr. David Childress as secretary. After having the views for which the meeting assembled explained by James M. Bradford, Esquire, in an able an eloquent manner, the following preambles and resolutions were adopted.

"It is with the deepest concern that we have seen an ordinance adopted by a convention of a majority of the people of South Carolina, declaring that acts of congress, one passed on the 29th day of May, 1828, and the other passed on the 14th day of July, 1832, "purporting to be laws, for imposing duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities" "are unauthorized by the constitution of the United States, and violate the true intent and meaning thereof, and are null and void and no law"—and further declaring, that it shall be unlawful for any of the constituted authorities of the state of South Carolina, or of the United States, to enforce the payment of the duties imposed by said acts, within said state; and further making it the duty of the legislature of South Carolina to pass such laws as may be necessary to give full and entire effect to said ordinance.

It is with still deeper concern that we have witnessed the governor of South Carolina recommending to the legislature to raise a large military force, and to provide munitions of war, to carry said ordinance into effect by force of arms, should it become necessary, and our concern is still heightened by observing the legislature acting in accordance with the recommendations of the governor. Such a course of proceedings on the part of the convention, the governor and legislature of South Carolina, is, in our opinion unwise and unpatriotic and calculated to endanger the peace and stability of our happy union.

It is not our intention at this time to discuss the question of the constitutionality of a protecting tariff. We are not its advocates. We do not doubt that South Carolina has suffered grievously from the operation of the acts of which she complains, and particularly from that one passed on the 29th of May, 1828. But if she have, wherein is she to blame. We answer her own politicians. It cannot have escaped the recollection of those who are conversant with the history of the rise and progress of the protecting tariff, that at the session of congress of 1822 the delegation of South Carolina; and particularly Mr. Calhoun, was the warm and zealous advocate of the measure. He spoke in the house of representatives in favour of protection, and at the time it was considered that the effort to pass an act granting protection to home industry, would have proved abortive, but for the talents, industry and influence of John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay.

But even if this were the case, the course pursued by the majority of the people of South Carolina,) and we rejoice to perceive that the majority is *singular*) means our decided reprobation.

We are satisfied that the act of Congress passed on the 14th of July, 1832, greatly mitigated the evil created by the act of the 29th of May, 1828—and if the people of South Carolina paid some show of opposition within reasonable and constitutional bounds, we have reason to believe the tariff would have been modified to the revenue standard at the present session of congress. But the further opposition of South Carolina had been actuated by pacific and constitutional motives, they had before the harsh steps of which they complain, have made an effort to convene a convention of the states, before which they would have laid their grievances, and asked for redress, not having done so, argues a want of confidence in the States and the people, unparalleled in the past history. In thus expressing our disapprobation of the course pursued and pursuing by South Carolina, we address our brethren of that State, of our own parish, with a sincere desire to see them relieved from the embarrassments under these considerations.

That we sympathise with our suffering brethren of South Carolina, and will use every honorable and patriotic means in our power, to procure their relief.

Resolved, That we consider that no duty ought to be laid on imported articles, except for purposes of revenue; and that our Representatives in Congress be instructed to use their best endeavours, to have the tariff reduced to the revenue standard.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in the State Legislature now in session are hereby instructed to use their unremitting endeavours to procure the passage of a resolution by that body, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertion to redress the grievances of which the people of South Carolina complain, and to preserve, defend and sustain the Constitution of the United States in every hazard.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the firmness, patriotism and patriotism of the President of the United States, and believe that he will use every just exertion in his power to quiet the complaints of South Carolina, and have well founded hopes that his efforts will be successful.

Resolved, That should our just expectations of a restoration of peace and mutual confidence between the government of the United States and the State of South Carolina, not be realized, we will support the constitutional authorities of the United States, in the due execution of the laws, [illegible] ...

...TRAN...

...[illegible] ... DAILY, UNDER the standard of the stripes and the ... shall preserve the Union, or perish under its ruins.

Resolved, That we look upon the proclamation of Governor Hayne of South Carolina as a paper existing to treason and that it ought to be so considered by every patriot and lover of country.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the President of the United States and the Governor of South Carolina.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, and published in one or more newspapers printed in New Orleans and the Globe at Washington City.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the president and secretary of the meeting, for the able discharge of duties assign to them.

DEMPSY KEMP, President.
PERRY CHILDRESS, Secretary.

[From our Correspondent]

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 8th, 1833.

"Pandriand and this Duff Green appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday, to give his testimony in a case of assault battery; whether it was his attack on Mr. Barrol, or General Blair's attack on him, I did not enquire. There are so many drubbings and counter-drubbings going on here, that one is puzzled sometimes to tell which is which. General Blair has been in custody for some days I believe: that is, he has been placed under the *surveillance* of a constable, who trots after him, and goes "whithsoever he goeth." This is a sort of figurative *Lake* which, I fancy, must be much more uncomfortable and annoying to the humble retainer of the law, than to his Patagonian captive.

"I mentioned, in my last, a report that Mr. Nosh was coming on here to supplant the present editor of the official organ. A gentleman lately returned from New York gives me another version of this story, which he assures me "has something in it." He says that Noah has received a letter from some distinguished political character here, offering him great inducements to establish a paper at the seat of Government, in support of Judge Mc Lean as a candidate for the Presidency; and that the advantageous engagements have been made so alluring to him, that he has concluded to accept them. This is a very monstrous piece of intelligence."—*Balt. Gaz.*

We have the Annual Message of governor Smith, of Maine, to the Legislature of that state. He condemns the proceedings of the South Carolina nullifiers, saying—

"Though in common with our brethren of South Carolina and the rest of the United States, *we* are experiencing many of the injurious effects of the system or the protection of American manufactures, yet as citizens of a republican government, we hold it to be the first duty of patriotism to submit to the will of the majority constitutionally declared; and it is confidently believed that the citizens of this state, without distinction, will cordially respond to the just and patriotic sentiments of the recent proclamation of the president, and that these measures of resistence which bid defiance to the constitution and laws, and have for their object a dissolution of the government and Union of the United States, will receive the most decided disapprobation of a very individual, who glories in the name of an American citizen."

Expedition to the Niger.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Richard Lander, dated Isle de Los, Coast of Africa, Sept. 6, 1832, on board the Quorra steamboat.—"I write merely to inform you we arrived here on the 3d instant, all well, and leave for Cape Coast this evening. All the vessels have behaved very well: we have had several tornadoes; the lightning was felt more on board the Quorra than the iron steamboats; it remained on our decks, but it merely struck the sides of the latter, and glided off into the water. This will give you an idea that an iron vessel is even safer than one built of wood. On board the Quorra we suffer much from the smell of bilge water, while the Iron boat has not made a drop of water since she sailed from Liverpool and she is much warmer than the water she floats in.—The most important part of my work will soon begin, when I hope to send you some very favorable news."

A Poor Man.—What is a *poor* man? A *rich* subject for reflection. He is, or is suspected to be, guilty of every crime. He is a *traitor*, who *owing no sovereign*, is ready to grasp at a *crown*. He is a man of no *note*, and so perfect a contradiction, that when he is doing his best to earn money, he is most desirous of receiving a *check*; in one sense his power is great, for he is able to *owe more* than the richest. He is a *thief*, for he often *robs* himself to give to his wife and children. When he sleeps he is better off than his coat or hat, neither of which have known the luxury of a nap for months; his *habits* are easily seen through, a circumstance which the curiosity of his elbows is apt to take advantage of, for let him stay at home as he may, they are always out.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Ohio, Howes, Boston, Stetson & Avery
Brig Commissary, Rundlette. Boston, Lincoln & Gracie
Brig Hope, Galt, Baltimore, Harrison, Brown & co
Schr Com, Carson, Mobile, Master
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, Port au Prince, Goale & Lambeth
Schr Eagle, Ashby, Havana, J Thayer & co
Sloop Energy, Anderson, Vermillion Bay, Master.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pilot, Riddle, towed to sea ship Ganges, barque Richmond and brig Juno; towed up to town schr Oscar.—The Pilot leaves again this evening.

Schr Oscar, Fernandes, from Vera Cruz; cargo, 1160 bbls black beans $1300 specie to J A Merle & co; $1300 F Payro; 1 box J W Richarie & co; 1 bag specie to J L Grase; 6 bales mdz to J Esterwell.

Schr San Antonio, Lust, from Havana, to Tufts and Clarke; cargo coffee, &c to consignees.

Steamboat Walter Scott, Bradish, from Texas; cargo, cotton to Dart & co; Wilcox & Bean; Stillwell & Kimball; M White; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Fisk, Watt & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Williams & Lee; J Linton; Hagan & co; W Bogart; Stoo & Byrne; Halsted & Beck—5 pas.

Steamboat Governor, from Lafourche Interior—cargo 50 bales cotton 194 hhds sugar, 14 tierces, 85 bbls molasses 10 sundries—12 passengers.

Steamboat Niagara, Doughty; from Opelousas—cargo 28 bales cotton; 36 passengers.

NOTICE, is hereby given to all persons having business to transact with Jacques Saturnin Michon, shopkeeper between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, on the Levee, that the said Jacques Saturnin Michon has been interdicted on account of mental alienation, by a decree of the hon. the court of Probates in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, on the 17th inst. and that, accordingly, all contracts made by him, as well as every other transaction in which he may become a party will be considered null and void, agreeably to law, and that none of the debts by him contracted shall be paid.

jan 30 P D HENRY, Curator.

BRICK.—70,000 Baltimore Brick, just received and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
jan 30 117 Royal street.

SHIP CHANDLERY AND HARDWARE,
Levee Street, No. 42 Faubourg Marigny.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of domestic and foreign hardware. Orders from persons, honoring him with their confidence, will be punctually attended to.

jan 30 F. SAUTON.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, Fauxbourg Lacourse, on the 16th December last, a young negro boy, named HARVY, 5 feet 5 inches tall, pretty stout, speaking a little French, having been 8 1-2 years in this country.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend him, and bring him back to the proprietors or lodge him in the state jail. The captains of ships, steamboats and other crafts, will please take notice not to give passage to said slave, or they would incur the pains and fines prohibited by law.

jan 30 SYLVESTRE & SONS.

NOTICE.—Whereas Valmont Hebert, sheriff of the parish of West Baton Rouge, has applied to me for the cancelling of the four following bonds, to wit: The first as sheriff of five thousand dollars, subscribed by him on the 21st day of January 1830, jointly with J. B. Hebert, J. Urain Landry, his securities. The second as sheriff, of five thousand dollars, subscribed by him on the 24th day of February 1831, jointly with J. B. Hebert and Victor Hebert, his securities; the third as collector of taxes, of four thousand six hundred and twenty three dollars, subscribed by him on the 24th day of February 1831, for the year 1830, jointly with J. B. Hebert and Victor Hebert, his securities and the fourth, as collector of taxes, of five thousand two hundred and forty dollars, subscribed by him on the 19th day of January, 1832, for the year 1831, jointly with J. B. Hebert, J. Victor Hebert, his securities.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein to show cause in writing at the office of the secretary of state, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bonds should not be cancelled, raisen and annulled as also the mortgages resulting therefrom.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, on this 29th day January 1833, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

By the Governor, A. B. ROMAN.
GEORGE EUSTIS, Secretary of State. jan 30

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor of informing the public and their customers that they have just entered into co-partnership under the firm of Barnes & Hill. They hope that the zeal and assiduity, with which orders will be met, will secure the confidence of the patrons. Their stand is No. 135, Chartres street, at R. Barnes's old stand. LOUIS A. BARNES.
JOHN S. HILL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE.—FIRST SESSION.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1833.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Sibley: Ordered, That Mr Ballard be dispensed to attend the sitting of the House on this day on account of sickness.

Mr. Sibley presented the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That ... copies of the whole laws of this State be printed in pamphlet form, and be distributed to each member of the present session, who should furnished with a copy of said laws to any existing statutes or law for that purpose. Which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Legendre presented the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Civil Engineer be requested to make the survey of a public road, together with an estimative statement of the expenses to put said road in good order from the city of Baton Rouge to the limit of the Parish of East Feliciana, known under the name of Comite road, and to examine the actual situation of the bayou known under the name of Wards creek, and to point out the surest means to clean said bayou, in order to leave a free course for the waters, and also to make an estimative statement of the expenses, and to report thereon at the opening of the next session; which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Garland presented to the House the petition of certain inhabitants of the Parish of St. Landry, praying for an additional precinct of election in said parish.

On motion: Ordered, That said petition be referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Carpentier presented to the House the report of the Grand Jury of the Parish of St. Mary, relative to the public schools.

On motion: Ordered, That said report be referred to the committee on public education.

Mr. Porter presented the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Executive be requested to instruct the Civil Engineer to examine the routes by which the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company; and the Lafourche and Terrebonne Navigation Company, have commenced opening communications from the Mississippi to Bouvick's bay, in Attakapas, and make such plans and estimates as may be required of him by said companies, to enable them to carry the said canal and works into effect; and also, that said Civil Engineer be directed to render in his official capacity, to said companies, all the aid in his power. Which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Ducros presented to the House the petition of Alexandrine Lakanal, wife of Henry Germain, praying to be authorized to sell certain slaves.

On motion: Ordered, That said petition be referred to the committee on Judiciary.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Davis their secretary, informing the House that the Senate have rejected the bill entitled "An act to repeal the several sections of the act, approved March 6th, 1830, for the relief of the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Leonard, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. Helena, Washington and St. Tammany, praying for the incorporation of a church, presented the following bill "An act to incorporate a Baptist congregation at Mount Nebo in the parish of Washington;" which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on