THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.

The public in general, and particularly the commercial portion of the community, are invited to give their attention to the locality of the [illegible] stores, in the vicinity of the low cotton press, which will take place this day, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange.

Also will be offered to lease the two stores of Mr. T. Nicolet, situated in the same neighborhood.

The mail came through yesterday, but furnishes us with very few papers, and those not as late as the ones received by the last arrival.

court in the case of Brouillove & Rouselle, plaintiffs in error, vs. Nicolet and Sigg, in error to the district court of the U. States for the eastern district of Louisiana, affirming the judgment of the district court in this case, with costs and five per cent. damages.

John Randolph is in Washington. His eccentricity has hurled him in the midst of the agitations of the capital. Ingenuity has been taxed to come at the object of his visit. It is supposed by some, that he came with the intention of coercing Benton! If so, John must rely on the basilisk qualities of his eyes, his body, as [illegible] ing, John of Roanoke is the thinnest of the thin—an incorporation, if we be allowed the bull, of the sex *et præterea nihil*; and Benton is the burliest of the burly—the Ajax Telamoneus, opposed to the quondam Thersites of the senate. If we mistake *not*, Mr. Randolph took an oath, when he left Washington, never to visit it again; and that, at the time, was assigned as a reason, why the instructions of the department of state, which he was about entering on his mission to Russia, were transmitted to him in Norfolk. Something very important, therefore, must have induced him to break through his pledge; but if merely to control Benton, he will find it a easy task: "Sawed into hermits' staves," the senator of Missouri would make a dozen such as the vavasour of Roanoke

The historical drama, entitled "Shakspeare's early days" was brought forward at the American Theatre on Monday evening, before a respectable and delighted audience. The success which attended the performance throughout, was particularly manifested by the repeated applause which it obtained. The various characters were well personified, particularly those of Wm. Shakspeare by Mr. Caldwell, and Sir Thomas Lucy by Mr. Page.

By the schooner *Topeyne*, captain Fernandez, from Vera Cruz, we have files of the *Censor* up to the 23d of February inclusively. The latter bag, at the post office, also contained files of the Mexican *Minerva* and *Telegrafo*, the official journal of the new administration, forwarded to us from the war and navy department at Mexico. They supply no intelligence of immediate interest. The most grateful information, received from that quarter, is that peace obtains over the whole republic, and that the measures of the new administration meet with general satisfaction. The presidential canvass is still progressing, but confined to centre on Santa Anna, Farias, and Zavala.

We translate the following decree from the *Telegrafo* of Mexico. It was issued on the 12th ultimo, by the president, and is interesting to that portion of our citizens, engaged in the Mexican trade.

1st. The orders or warrants (*libranzas*) given on the custom house, in consequence of the contracts entered into by the late administration, in conformity with the laws of March 29th and August 11th, 1832, will be admitted as part payment of duties on imports, at the rate of forty per cent. in government warrants, and the remaining sixty per cent in cash.

2d. The above orders or warrants which may have been issued on the duties of the first term, or on the duties of the second only, shall be admitted in payment of those duties only, of which mention shall have been made. Those which shall have been issued on any kind of duties, will be receivable for either the first and second term; but all in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing article.

3d. The above articles include credits arising from such sums as government may have received on account of duties, with a discount of fifteen and upwards per cent.

4th. The warrants issued since the month of September of last year, will not be redeemable, unless the treasurer shall, by a special decree, have declared their admissibility.

The *Censor* of the 23d of February, contains advices from Mexico, one day later than the information supplied by our files from the capital. From an article, dated Mexico 16th, we learn that the president, acting in the spirit of one of the articles of the Zavaleta convention, has decided that such generals as have not sent in their adhesion to the plan of pacification, will be deprived of their pay and authority, until the final action of the general congress, who are ultimately to decide on the proceedings of the convention.

Paez, the warlike ex-minister, whom Santa Anna has taught deep lessons of practical strategy, is about emigrating from the Mexican states. The editors of the Minerva, in a train of sarcastic remarks, declare that such as will not abet his project of depatriation, will be looked upon as traitors, by the Mexican people.

In addition to the account of the melancholy suicide, published in yesterday's paper, we glean the following particulars from the Boston papers. Carter, in his letter to Mr. Bradlee, states that he had been unfortunate, was tired of the world, and took this mode of releasing himself from misery. His last request was, that he and his love should be buried together in Mr. Bradlee's vault under the Trinity church. The young lady also left a letter, in her own handwriting, begging her parents' forgiveness for the act of desperation. Verbal rumors were current, in Boston, that Mr. Carter had squandered money not his own in this city. We cannot say whether or not, they be founded in truth. The bodies of Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee, were buried from the dwellings of their respective friends; both funerals reached the graveyard about the same time, and the bodies were laid in the same resting place. There is, in this gloomy catastrophe, much of the harrowing fate of Francesca di Rimini and Paolo Malatesta, without any of their moral guilt. Those will not be wanting, who will raise a Pharisaical eye to heaven, and thank their maker, that they are not like "the rest of men;" while others, in the impulse of a better feeling will absolve their melancholy wanderings.

"And if e'er from their slumbers, the veil be removed,
Will weep o'er them in silence, and close it again!"

Letters from Buenos Ayres of the 28th November, (says the Baltimore Patriot,) mention that general Charles Alvear, has been named envoy extraordinary to the United States. He was to leave that place for this country within a few days, by way of Rio de Janeiro.

The Spy in Washington, intimates in a late letter, that Mr. Bulwer, the author of Pelham, is to be appointed minister from the court of St. James, to the United States.

We learn by the brig Buenos Ayres, (says the New York Gazette,) from the west end of St. Croix, that the island was suffering much from drought, and unless rain fell soon, it was feared the crops would be nearly destroyed. On some of the best estates in the island, from 30 to 40 acres of cane had been cut, which yielded only six or seven hogsheads of sugar.

Appointments made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

George W. Owen to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Mobile in the state of Alabama, from the 1st of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.

P. R. R. Pray to be collector of customs for the district of Pearl river and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pearlington in the state of Mississippi, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.

Samuel Spotts to be surveyor for the district of Mississippi and inspector of the revenue for the port of New Orleans in the state of Louisiana, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.

From Cape de Verde.—The brig Susan Elizabeth from Cape de Verde, arrived at Boston on Saturday 23d ult., having left the Isle of May on the 14th, and St. Jago on the 15th Jan. Mr Geyer, a passenger, states that the provisions sent from the United States for the starving population, had arrived, and would afford but temporary relief, as the great drought with which the Islands had been visited, had been succeeded by an equally disastrous flood of rain, so that the crops were entirely destroyed. The Islanders were in a miserable condition.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE—Thursday, Feb. 21.

RECORDING VOTES.

Mr Bibb requested permission to record his name on the list of members who voted last night on the question of the passage of the bill to provide further for the collection of the duties on imports. He stated that he had been unable to attend the evening session on account of indisposition.

The Chair stated that the rule on this subject was positive, but the leave could be given by the unanimous assent of the Senate.

Mr King stated that he also had been absent when the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill. He had, however, recorded his vote against the engrossment of the bill, and he was indifferent on the subject of any change in the rule on this occasion.

Mr Poindexter said that he had not been in his place to record his vote at large against the bill.

Mr Calhoun said that he had been anxious last evening to postpone the vote on the passage of the bill, in order that it might be taken this morning in a full Senate. He stated to the Senate that four or five Senators opposed to the measure were too unwell to be in their seats in the evening. With the object in view which he had stated, he had moved that the Senate adjourn, but the majority remained inexorable. The only course which remained for him and his friends was to vote the minority, which would not contain the strength of the opposition to the bill, or to leave the Senate; and they determined on the latter as the more correct course, both as the best calculated to convey an accurate expression of the feelings of the Senate. He regretted that the Senate had not indulged the opponents of the bill, with a full Senate, and had adjourned day-light, when both the unwell and absent could have been present to attend. He felt indifference as to the result.

Mr Foot expressed his hope that the unanimous assent of the Senate would be given to allow gentlemen to record their names on a question of such importance. Whenever an application of this nature had been made, it had been customary to grant it.

Mr Buckner said, that he hoped the permission would not be given. He was not present at the passage of the bill, nor did he wish to record his name either against or in favor of its passage. He suggested that there was another course which gentlemen could pursue if they were disposed, and that was for one of the majority to move the reconsideration of the vote of last evening.

Mr Holmes hoped that the gentleman from Missouri would not object to the allowance of this application. If he was careless about his own vote being recorded, he should recollect that his objection would operate as a check on the other Senators who were opposed to the bill. If, however, the privilege was extended to those who were absent last night, he hoped that it would also be extended to those who were now absent, and that these would have the whole of the day to record their names.

Mr Calhoun repeated the expression of his indifference as to the result of the application, leaving the question in the hands of the majority.

Mr Tyler said that he felt a little pride in this matter.—He stood single in his negative to the bill; and he was not desirous to lose this proud position, and to share the honors he now enjoyed alone, with any others.

ON THE QUESTION OF RECESS.

Mr Kane moved that the Senate now rescind the order, passed some weeks since, directing a daily recess from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Mr Moore moved to lay the motion on the table, and asked for the Yeas and Nays; which were ordered.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows: Yeas 19, Nays 20. So the motion to lay on the table was negatived.

Mr Clay then remarked, that he could not be present at these evening sessions, for he had found it impossible to breathe the impure air of the Senate Chamber after dinner. He had been twice compelled to absent himself from the Senate in the evening; and last night he was prevented from giving the vote which he would have given with pleasure, in favor of the bill which had then been passed. But he desired that an experiment should be made to-day, by which it might be tested whether there was any probability of a final action on the Tariff during this session. He would therefore move to postpone the further consideration of this motion until to-morrow. Perhaps by that time, perhaps by three o'clock to-day, it would be seen whether there was any prospect of acting finally on this subject at the present session. He concluded with making his motion to postpone.

In the proceedings in the senate, as reported by the Globe, we note the following:

Mr. Grundy gave way to Mr. Webster, who said he wished to make a single remark upon the allusion made by the senator from Mississippi, to his course in the other house, at a former period. He should not submit to make any explanation to that senator. The gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) was a member of the other house during the whole period referred to, and was perfectly acquainted with the particulars of his conduct. If it was the pleasure of that senator to go into any discussion relating to his course at that time, it would be most cheerfully and respectfully attended to—But he did not feel himself called on to make any notice whatever of the remarks of the senator from Mississippi.

Mr. Poindexter said he felt the most perfect contempt for the senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Poindexter was called to order, and the matter ended.

Some three or four weeks ago, it was our melancholy duty to record the accident which happened to the steamboat Paul Clifford, at the Indian Village, on her way from Opelousas to New Orleans, and which brought some of our fellow-beings to an awful and untimely end. We were informed of the accident by a respectable citizen of this place and as a cause for it, he stated, that the captain of the boat had orders from her owners to run her out of the bayou Plaquemine without the aid of horses, or to burst her boilers. Unfortunately, somebow or other, one or more of the boat's boilers were bursted, which, as we have heretofore stated, caused the death of some four or five individuals.—Taking it for granted, that our information was correct, we give full vent to our indignant feelings on the subject at the time in a short editoral remark, which drew forth a communication in the last Opelousas Gazette, signed by John H. Gordon, master of P. C. To us, capt. Gordon, is a stranger, but we have no doubt now, but that he has, by some mistake or other, been misrepresented. As he has demanded from us our author, we are certainly bound to give him up, however much we may detest bringing the names of private individuals before the public. The respectable citizen to whom we allude, is capt. Peter Smith. It may not be improper to remark, that we are certain there was no intention on the part of capt. Smith to injure capt Gordon, or any other person; and we have no doubt but that he can and will satisfy capt. G. on the subject when called on.—*Franklin Rep.*

Sudden Deaths.—The general reader has, no doubt, for the last few months, painfully noted the fact, that the number of sudden deaths lately occurring in this city, have been frequent and alarming, and that they have usually occurred under the influence of diseases arising from a plethoric state of the blood vessels, such as appoplexy, convulsions and affections of the brain and heart. There can be no doubt that these diseases originate in abuse of those means which nature intended for the sustenance of the body and the prolongation of life; and that their causes can readily be found in an undue indulgence of the delicacies of the table after the wants of nature have been satisfied; the use of artificial stimuli, by which an appetite is kept alive long after the stomach has been stretched beyond its capacity for action, by the impletion of food; late suppers and late hours, and that, though not least, the frequent and unnecessary use of fermented and spirituous liquors, which, though sometimes seasonable and proper, should be confined to the dinner table only. Under these circumstances, the most minute vessels of the body become gorged by a superflux of badly assimilated blood and humors, and in the endeavor, exerted by the animal economy, to maintain the equilibrum of the circulation, some important vessel is ruptured in the struggle, or those parts of the system which may have been weakened by previous disease, or some inherent imperfections in their organic structure give way, and a rush of fluids immediately takes place, speedily involving the whole fabric in ruins.

Light meals and frequent exercise can alone avert these calamitous consequences; and where so many temptations abound, as at the tables of our hotels and rich citizens, the most rigid self-denial is required to abstain from the indulgence of a highly excited, but too often unnatural, appetite. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The following *hit* at nullification is from a late speech of Mr. Clarkson in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

There was, he said, a trait of human nature as conspicuous in the national as the individual character.—It was, the proneness of man to extract from those who were always willing to submit rather than contend. We saw it in the cradle. A child in the arms would cry for one toy, and if he got it he would cry for every thing he saw; he would cry for the moon and beat his nurse, because she couldn't give it to him. An illustration of our peevish sister. She cried for the tariff, and she got it; and then she cried for a modification of the tariff, and she got that too; and now she is crying and threatening to beat us, because we will not throw into her lap, as mere toys, the constitution and laws, and policies of the Union, the sun and the moon and the stars of our political firmament.

STULTS.—The celebrated London tailor, Stultz, lately died at Aixes, in the South of France, on an estate lately bought by him for £103,000; his property besides this exceeds £100,000.

[Stultz was the very prince of European tailors. He would not condescend to cut a coat or make a pair of breeches, for any man but the nobility, or those who brought letters of introduction, and recommendation from persons of distinction, as individuals of decided fashion. It was a rare thing for any American citizen to be able to show *letters* from sources high enough to afford him an opportunity to kneel at the thimble.—*C ad*

LOUISIANA LEGION.—*ORDER of the DAY.* In conformity to an act of the legislature relative to the Louisiana Legion, approved March 9, 1833, on the 19th inst. an election will be held at the office of the adjutant inspector general, under his presidency, from 4 to 7 o'clock, P. M., to appoint a brigadier general for the Legion.

The lieut. colonel commanding.

CHARLES DAUNOY.

The adjt. major of the Legion.

J. ST. ALEXANDRE.

March 12

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

For furnishing the Mounted Chasseurs of New Orleans, and Carabiniers of the Parish of Ascension, with certain arms.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened,* That the Governor be, and is hereby authorized to procure for the use of the Mounted Chasseurs of New Orleans, one hundred cavalry muskets or musquetons, and one hundred pairs of cavalry pistols; and that he be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the amount of the cost of the same, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that this act be in force from and after the passage of the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to procure for the use of the company of Carabiniers of the Parish of Ascension, the arms necessary to arm the same.

[Signed] PIERRE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
[Signed] C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 5th, 1833.
[Signed] A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 1, 1833.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. Charles Derbigny, President, Bayssis Burthe, Dupre, Hiriart, Lecorte, Moore, Nicholas, Turnbull, Claiborne, Simmons, Sloane, Teaney, Thomas and Washersbee.

Mr. Burthe, as chairman of the committee of enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled, the resolution, establishing a library for the use of the senate—taken to the house.

On motion of Mr. Burthe, Mr. Beauvais was appointed in the stead of Mr. Chretien, on the committee to furnish the senate.

Mr. Verloin Degruys, private secretary of the Governor, informed the senate that the Governor had signed the act to authorize the Lafourche and Terrebonne navigation company to unite its capital and powers with those of the Barataria and Lafourche canal company, and an act relative to gas lights.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the senate take each day one hour, in the consideration of local bills.

Carried on motion of Mr. Burthe, the resolution was amended by fixing from 11½ to 12½ o'clock as the hour and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Nicholas of the committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Louisiana Bank, made the following report: The joint committee appointed to examine the bank of Louisiana, having performed the duty assigned them:—

REPORT,

That the bank seems to be in a highly prosperous state, that its capital is ably, prudently and judiciously managed, and with a liberality as to mortgaged loans beyond the requisitions of the Charter. Your committee bring this fact into view, because they think that the conduct of able, experienced and prudent directors in thus extending such loans, not only does them credit, but is a highly honorable testimonial in favor of that species of security.—Deeply interested as the state is, and is likely to become, through her banks, in the extensive loans that have and will be made on such security it is qualifying to have so striking an evidence of the opinion of practical men as to its value.

Your Committee besides their ordinary duties have had to consider various propositions in relation to the payment of the first series of bonds—the sale of the interest of the state in the bank, and some alterations in the Charter.—To this branch of the subject, the best and most mature consideration has been given, of which your committee were capable. With a view to obtain all the light necessary to arriving at a safe opinion, on a subject, so deeply interesting to the state, a detailed report was asked of the treasurer on the different propositions. The propositions of the bank, the letter to the treasurer and his reply, Nos. from 1 to 6 accompany this report, and are respectfully recommended to the consideration of the legislature. So fully and ably has the treasurer discussed the propositions, that very little is left for the committee to add.

The fifth section of the Charter pledges the faith of the state for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds "upon the falling due thereof," the deferring the payment, even at the request of the holders would be one; the face of it a violation of that pledge. It is true that under such circumstances it may be considered justifiable, in the view of such as were not aware of the circumstances, a very unfavorable impression might be produced. Public, like individual credit is of very slow growth, and so desirous in its nature, as to be easily injured—a payment will speak for itself, is susceptible of no misunderstanding or perversion. The deferring, a payment leads to various conjectures, and unless the contrary very strongly appears, is generally ascribed to inability. The high credit of the United States has not a doubt her, not a little fostered, by her rigid adherance to the policy of paying her stock as it fell due.—She too, no doubt for a time, might have obtained handsome *premiums*, for a renewal of her stock, but when the emergency occured requiring the exertion of her credit, to obtain farther loans, she no doubt would have felt the evil consequences of procrastinating her payments, under specious pretexts. Louisiana is placed in the situation, that renders it her most obvious policy to guard most sedulously her character for punctuality. With many pledges such as the one under consideration and with the prospect of many others, if the course of procrastination be one entered on, where will it stop?—The many reasons that may always be offered in favour of delay, if once listened to, will acquire additional force, as to all subsequent series; a precedent will be established, if it be followed, an accumulated debt, will fasten like an incubus on the industry and prosperity of the state;—too weighty to be borne, yet too firmly fixed to be thrown off. Your committee are firmly of opinion that as this is the first of many series of bonds for which the faith of the state is pledged, that it is peculiarly proper, to indicate by the course of conduct towards the holders, that line of policy which will be pursued towards the others, viz:—to redeem the pledge, by punctual payment. Such are the views of the committee in relation to the deferring the payment of the first series of bonds, so far as regards the effect the measure might have on the credit of the state. In other points of view, the measure would seem also to be injudicious. The seventh section of the charter provides that no part of the dividend shall be applied to the current purposes of the state till the first series of bonds be paid. Under such an arrangement the state would derive no benefit for her large responsibilities in behalf of this bank, till the second series became due in '39, and then such reasons as might induce the present proposed postponement, might recommend a similar course as to that. In short, the whole term of the charter might run out before a single cent of the profits would become available. The situation in which the state stands towards these bonds, would render such a result exceedingly injurious to her rights and interests, to guard against a probable, as it was supposed, loss on the sale of these bonds, the state issued them to an amount twenty per cent beyond that of her stock. Such an extraordinary precaution to guard against loss was certainly commendable, and would according to most men's sense of common justice, have entitled her to any profit that might by possibility accrue. It so happened that the sale of the bonds left a handsome profit; and although it would seem so obviously the dictate of common sense, that this should belong to the party that had paid the penalty of a possible loss, yet the bank claims in it a full participation. Looking into the history of the sale of these bonds, there will be found nothing in the husbandry or management of the interest of the state on the part of the bank, to strengthen so extraordinary a claim. The first step in relation to them, was the passage of a resolution, to dispose of them here even at the low limit fixed by the charter. It is true, that yielding to the indignant remonstrance of some of the directors, as it is said this resolution was in a few days rescinded. The next step was to send an agent to New York, who effected a sale at 98; yet there is much reason to believe, that at the passage of the charter, it was contemplated that the sale should have been made in London, where it has been said by the former cashier, that most probably at the time, 10c could have been obtained. There seems then, to have been no common interest in relation to the sale of the bonds, until the question arose as to the division of the profits. Another reason may be found for paying the first series of bonds, in the fact, that this profit on the sale of the bonds, is taxed with the expenses of remitting the annual interest on the bonds, although the sixth section of the charter provides, "that any additional charges, loss on exchange, or other expenses, which may be consequent upon the payment of such interest in any other place than New Orleans, shall be wholly defrayed by the funds of the bank." Your committee are