

which principle has been already recom- mended by the Executive as the true basis of taxation; yet it is very certain that South Carolina alone cannot be permitted to decide what these constitutional purposes are.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. GRUNDY moved that the message of the President and the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that 3000 copies of the former, and 1500 of the latter, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CALHOUN said, that he rose, not to make any remarks on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, and, therefore, what he said might perhaps be considered out of order; but he hoped that the Chief Magistrate in which he was placed, as a Senator from the State of South Carolina, would obtain for him the indulgence of the Senate. It was not his intention, he said, to notice the many erroneous statements, so far as South Carolina was concerned, that were contained in the message just read; but there was one, that he should be permitted to point out, without seizing the first opportunity of giving it his decided reprobation.

He had understood the Chief Magistrate to say that the object of South Carolina, notwithstanding her repeated declarations to the contrary, was hostile to the Union. Am I right? asked Mr. C. Mr. CALHOUN paused, asked, do I state this part of the message correctly? (I do, I meet this assertion with the most unqualified denial. Sir, there is not a member of the confederacy more devoted to the Union than the State I represent.

The President, said Mr. CALHOUN, referred to the organization of the militia of South Carolina, and the message of her Governor on that subject, as proof that the State meditated disunion. Sir, I regret, said Mr. C., that the Chief Magistrate has not stated all the facts in relation to this subject. Before South Carolina took any step to organize a force, the President had concentrated the forces of the United States in the harbor of Charleston and the neighboring city of Augusta, on her southwestern frontier, and had accumulated an unusual quantity of military stores, evidently with an intention to coerce or menace the State, when it could scarcely be mistaken that the object of the State was to protect what she believed to be her constitutional rights, through the civil tribunals, without intending a resort to military force. Being apprised of these facts, and the military preparation to coerce her, she resorted to the measures to which the message refers; not with a view, on her part, to change the issue from the civil process, but simply to repel any unconstitutional or lawless attempt by force, on the part of the Executive.

The President also assigns, as another reason for his inference that force was meditated, that no attempt had been made at redress before the courts of the U. States. Here, again Mr. CALHOUN said, he must express his regret that the President had not stated all the facts. He could not be ignorant that the question, whether the laws annulled by the State were constitutional or not, could not be decided by the courts. The laws, upon their face, purport to be revenue laws; and it was impossible, according to the forms of judicial proceedings, that the question whether they were in reality intended for revenue or protection, could be presented for decision, how- ever clear the fact that protection and not revenue was intended. But facts do not hold out the President in his assertion, that no resort was had to the courts to try the question of constitutionality. A spirited individual (Mr. HOSKINS) actually made an application, with the express view of testing that question before the courts of the United States; and the result was, as might be anticipated, that the court refused to take cognizance of the question of constitutionality.

In this connection, there is another important fact that has immediate bearing on the point which the President sought, in justice, to have stated, before he undertook to impute the motives which he has, to the high-minded and gallant State, which Mr. C. had the honor to represent. It would be remembered by all, that when the bill of abolitionism, as it was justly called by the Senator from Massachusetts, (for a bill of abolitionism it has proved, by bringing us to the very brink of civil war and dissolution)—was before the other House, that a delegate from the State of South Carolina moved to amend the title of the bill, so as to present its protective character with the express view of trying the question of its constitutionality. The motion failed—it was voted down by the said majority—and thus the State was deprived of the opportunity of testing the question before that very tribunal which the President now vainly charges it with not having resorted to. Mr. C. said, that he could not, but remark that there seemed now to be an extraordinary change within the last year, in reference to the powers of the courts. He certainly inferred, from documents laid before Congress, that the President did not consider the Supreme Court as the tribunal of the last resort, in a controversy between a State and the General Government, where a neighboring State was concerned. South Carolina and Georgia are divided by Savannah river. Was he to understand that one rule of construction was to prevail on the east, another on the west side of that stream; or that the opinion of the President had undergone an entire change in so short a time? If so, he might allow, on the same subject, some latitude of opinion to others.

Another reason had also been assigned by the President for imputing the motives of the State; that the State of South Carolina had not applied, for an amendment to the Constitution, in the manner prescribed by it. It is sufficient answer to say that she has made the application;

but it is said, she ought to have applied before she declared the acts in question unconstitutional. The answer to this objection was decisive. It was perfectly hopeless; she was in a fixed minority; the Constitution requires two thirds of the States to authorize the call; and how absurd, with the knowledge of these facts, would an application for a Convention have been, prior to her acting. She was right in waiting until she had acted; and now that she has, she has come forward with an application to bring the whole subject before a General Convention of the States, which has ample power to terminate the controversy by granting or refusing the power in question. She hopes that her act will bring the other States to reflection, so as to induce them to meet her in Convention, and thereby terminate the question which has so long agitated and distracted the country. Mr. C. said he would make no further remarks as to what he conceived to be misrepresentations in the message. After pausing he proceeded.

We have at last, said he, reached a period which has been long approaching, when it must be practically decided whether we are to have a consolidated Government, without limitation, or a confederative system. The decision of the issue presented in the message will determine this question; and on this decision depends the continuance of our Union, our Constitution, and our Liberty. Every created animate existence has, it is said, from its birth, the principle of decay. The same might be said, he feared, of political systems, and that in our case which they were now called upon to act had existed from the origin of our Government. From the beginning, an essential diversity of opinion whether ours was a consolidated or a confederative system of Government, has divided the two great parties of the country; and it was amazing at reflecting that we have succeeded in advancing through forty-four years of our existence, without having settled a question, which, as one or the other side obtained the ascendancy, must necessarily have so powerful a bearing upon the practical operation of the system. That question must now be decided. The message has presented the issue, and the final decision can no longer be delayed. If its recommendation should be sustained and the principles which it inculcates should prevail, ours would in fact become a great consolidated Government, without limitation of powers or constitutional check. He begged the Senators to pause and reflect before they came to so momentous a decision. It would be a gross deception to suppose that there is the least distinction between a Government absolute and of unlimited powers, and one which had the right of deciding at pleasure the extent of its powers, as is maintained in effect by the message. Nor would the delusion be less gross to suppose such a Government could long continue. It must end, and that speedily, in despotism; and that of the most oppressive character. Nothing could argue a more profound ignorance of human nature, and of the history of political institutions, not to see that in a country of such vast extent, and diversity of interests, that a Government of an absolute uncheckered majority must not terminate as he had stated. If proof were wanting, the actual condition in which we now find ourselves in the midst of this great and dangerous crisis, which threatens our very political existence, would furnish ample proof. How have we been brought to it? There has been no exterior difficulty for the last sixteen years; no conflict with any other power, nor any cause, not springing from the practical operation of the system, to disturb our repose; and yet, we find ourselves menaced with extreme danger, as acknowledged by all. No reason can be assigned for our present critical condition, but that we have practically departed from the great principle that ours is a confederative Government of limited powers; a principle which brought Mr. Jefferson into power in 1801, and which checked for a time the disorders which must necessarily grow from an opposite view of our system of government. For the last ten or twelve years these principles have been departed from; and the Government has gradually assumed an unlimited control over the industry and capital of the country. The result has been such as ought to have been anticipated.—The dominant interests has legislated with reference to its own benefit, without consulting the feelings or views of the weaker. It has terminated in producing violent conflicts between the two great sections of the country. That the system which has been pursued by the stronger section, is promotive of its interest in a pecuniary view, he did not doubt. Such was the opinion of the majority, and on that point he would admit that they were the most competent judges. But on the other side, the oppression was as great as the advantage was on the opposite. The whole south felt its pressure. There was scarcely a human being in that section who would not, regarding its particular interests, be in favor of free trade. He had spoken too strongly, there were some, but he was satisfied they did not exceed one in a hundred. The tariff system, then, while it united in its favor the dominant interest, by its advantages, united a resistance to it, by its oppression, with equal firmness, the weaker. In this stage, a presidential election intervenes. What happens? That which has, and ever will in such cases. The stronger interest selects for its candidate him who is considered the most talented, the most efficient, and most capable of serving its views.—The weaker did it impossible to meet the contest, under a candidate identified with its interest. Necessity compels the selection of one in favor of a judicious tariff; that is, of one whose opinions are not well defined, in reference to the protective system. The hopes of the weaker interest concentrate their strength upon him, which

part of the stronger, actuated by motives which he need not state, but which might be easily conceived, by joining the weaker, gave their candidate a majority of the votes; and thus the election is decided in his favor. But the contest between the two sections is not terminated. Each struggles to gain the ascendancy, and waste their strength in the conflict. In the meantime, a powerful party, looking to the patronage of the Government, having no fixed principle, neither for or against the tariff, nor for or against any other measure of national policy, rally around the Executive. In this middle position, between the combatants, they shape their course according to contingencies. If the north gains upon the south, they quietly occupy the ground which it has acquired. On the contrary, if the south gains upon the north, a similar course of policy in reference to it is adopted; and thus the Executive power is left unresisted, except by the excess of the force of the majority over the minor interest. When, in the progress of events, the conflict has reached its highest point, and the weaker interest is compelled to resist oppression no longer tolerable, the Executive will invariably pass him into power to the side of the stronger. It has a natural instinct for force, and will be sure to side with that party which can gratify its appetite. So long as this fatal conflict exists, this state of things must continue. It depends upon no accidental cause, but springs from the nature of things. Even were our country one of small extent and of homogeneous interests, the very same state of things would prevail, provided it be under the rule of an absolute and unchecked majority; and which, must, in the end, lead to the absorption of all power by the Executive Department. He would leave the whole question upon the fact, that there never did exist such a government, without leading, and that speedily, to the result stated. If such be the operation of a government over limited territory and homogeneous interests, how much more violent must it be in one situated as ours is? It is, in fact, rapidly sweeping us up to despotism. The cry is, the Union is in danger. That is not the danger. We are infinitely nearer military despotism than despotism! Let the bayonet be called in as the arbiter to settle great constitutional principles, and the very power which is to decide against South Carolina in this controversy, will as certainly decide in the next, in favor of the despotic will of the Executive against the liberty of the country.

No man was more devoted to the Constitution, union, and liberty of this country, than himself. In his youth, he read with perhaps too much enthusiasm, the noble examples of Grecian and Roman Liberty. This enthusiastic feeling which he had towards them, had been extended to the institutions of our country, which he firmly believed, if properly understood, as a confederated system, of free States, sufficient checked by constitutional limitation, it was the most admirable system to preserve and perpetuate liberty, ever invented. But view in the opposite character, as a consolidated government, virtually without constitutional check, which it would be if the measures recommended in the message be adopted, and enforced, it would be the most odious and oppressive despotism that ever existed. Mr. C. concluded by hoping that the Senate would pardon him for the warmth with which he had spoken, and that, in their opinion, the occasion had justified him.

Mr. GRUNDY having modified his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, the reference was accordingly made, and 3000 copies of each were ordered to be printed.

Debate in the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday the 22nd January.

Mr. Mangum said, as one of the Judiciary Committee he had been opposed to so early a day. He concurred with the gentleman from Tennessee, that this was really the most important question which could be brought forward for discussion at this session. So important was it, 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 another day, as he should do before he resumed his seat, he should do it without reference to the 1st of February. It was impossible that there could be any definitive action on the bill by that time. He deprecated reference, the only effect of which would be to keep up an excitement which it would be wiser to allay. He did not refer to the 1st of February, because he believed that there existed any ground of 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 sufficient time for deliberation upon 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 distinguishing 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 against all the principles of the other. It touched the fundamental character of our institutions, which would ensue, he conscientiously believed—and he would be constrained so to declare, were they the last words he should ever utter—would materially depend the continuance of our admirable institutions in that wholesome, but restricted

vigor, that would perpetuate a well regulated liberty. He concluded with moving to postpone the bill till Monday week.

Mr. Poindexter next addressed 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 himself of the opportunity, to offer some of the views he had taken of the provisions of the bill, not for the purpose of entering into the general discussion of questions so momentous, but as justifying his vote in favor of the motion made by the honorable Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum). He concurred in the suggestions of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) that in fixing a day for the consideration of the bill, no particular examination of its details was either proper or necessary; but it was important to look to the great principles which it embraced full in the face, and to afford ample time to investigate them maturely, before the measure was called up for the final action 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 obvious intention, to the attitude assumed by South Carolina, in reference to the existing system of protection to domestic manufactures.

Mr. President, said he, if the title of this bill corresponded with its provisions, it might, with equal justice and propriety, be called "a bill to repeal the Constitution of the United States, and to vest in the President despotic power." Such is its spirit, and such the import of its words used to carry out the purposes intended by its enactment. No measure had ever been presented to the consideration of Congress, from the close of the Revolution to the present moment, so vitally destructive of public liberty, or so palpably conflicting with the plain and positive provisions of the Constitution.

The first 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 adoption of the Federal Constitution and which now form a component part of 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 press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—Sir, compare the checks interposed by this section to the encroachments of arbitrary power, with the language of the bill. Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or unlawful threats and menaces, against officers of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws, &c; then he is authorized to remove the custom house to a secure place and execute all the high duties and prerogatives with which the bill proposes to invest him. What shall constitute "unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons," is not defined—nor a threat or a menace, consisting of mere words, considered criminal, and it is left exclusively to the judgment of the President, to determine for himself, what is the character and intention of "assemblages of persons," what words amount to a threat or a menace, 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 construed into an unlawful combination to obstruct the execution of the revenue laws, and, in the judgment of the President, authorize the employment of the army to disperse it? Do the people of the several States hold their constitutional 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 act of Great Britain, put it into the hands of one of those myrmidons 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 peacefully to their homes, and in case they refuse to obey to call out an armed force and bring them to submission. This is substantially the powers which it is now proposed to confer on the President as the basis of all the other high prerogatives enumerated in the bill on your table. But this is not the most extravagant feature in this novel and unprecedented transfer of arbitrary power to the executive branch of the Government. An assemblage of people dare not denounce an 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 a threat or menace against officers, 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 a paragraph in a newspaper, denouncing an unconstitutional act of Congress, and complaining of the manner in which it is executed by an officer of the United States. This too, might, in the judgment of the President, be 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 contravention 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 people peaceably to assemble and declare their opinions of public men and measures. All those solemn guarantees are now to be placed in the custody of one man; and to be regulated according to his judgment.

Mr. P. then adverted to the second section of the bill. He said it was not his intention at present to enter minutely into an examination of that scheme to prostrate the sovereignty of the States, and vest the President with extraordinary powers, but he claimed the indulgence of the Senate 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; between 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 Constitution referred to. This bill enlarges the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and extends it to controversies between citizens of the same State! The provision 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 protection of the revenue, or the collection of imposts, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damages therefor, in the circuit court of the United States, in the district 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 U. S., and is to that extent a repeal of the Constitution. An officer of the customs at the port of Boston receives a supposed injury from a citizen of Massachusetts, which in the discharge of his official duties, both being citizens resident in the same State, will any man having the least respect for his character as a statesman, hazard the opinion that the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the district where the injury 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 venture 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 overwhelming of the Executive, and the dominant party in the National Legislature.

Pass this bill, and the very idea of State sovereignty will be treated as a 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 recent State papers under the signature of the Chief Magistrate, of the principles contained in them of which this bill is the continuation, the friends of constitutional liberty have abundant cause of alarm and apprehension. The alternative is presented to us in a manner not to be linked, between our original beautiful system of confederacy composed of separate independent sovereignties, united for the great purposes of common defence and general welfare, under defined and specified powers, and a vast consolidated empire, with a despot to rule and direct its destinies. In such a contest there can be no neutrals—he who is not for us is against us; there is not one inch of neutral ground on which the friends of State rights can stand; no one can wink so hard as not to see, that upon the issue of this struggle must depend the fate of this free and enviable confederacy. Shall the States retain the rights reserved to them by the patriots who framed the Constitution; or shall we throw our liberties at the feet of a military despot, clothed with unlimited powers; throughout this widely extended country, backed by the army and navy, ready, at the sound of the bugle, to rally around their chieftain and execute his mandates! To enable each honorable Senator to deliberate well on the important questions involved in the passage of this bill, and to recur to our political history, from the close of the revolution up to the present time, in order to demonstrate the true character of this Government, by a review of the meaning and intention of its framers, shall vote to postpone the consideration of this subject to the longest time proposed.

Mr. BROWN said, that although he had not anticipated such a discussion as that which had ensued, he would, nevertheless, so far participate in it as to assign the reasons which governed the vote he was about to give. He should give that reference to the merits or demerits of the bill itself, or without, he particularly wished it to be understood, giving a final judgment in relation to it; he reserved to himself the right of expressing his opinion when it should come up in proper order before them. He was in favor of the postponement to a future day, because he considered, on a question of such magnitude and

importance, time ought to be allowed for deliberation on the many subjects which it embraces, and the many interests which it involves. Upon this point he concurred fully in opinion with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay), and he must say that he conceived it to be one of the happiest auguries of the results which might be hoped for, that this agitating subject was to be approached in a dispassionate spirit. Calmness and moderation alone could lead to the satisfactory adjustment of this great question. With this impression upon his mind, he was not in favor of taking it up at once—an early day for its discussion he thought incompatible with a just and harmonizing settlement of the differences of opinion, or of interests which existed.

In the conflict of interest and of feeling in which Congress was called upon to decide, it ought not even to be supposed, that they proceeded with indecent haste and precipitancy; and if from that cause only, he should be in favor of deferring the question to the more distant day, in order, as he had before intimated, that time might be afforded to every member of that body, to consult calmly and deliberately with his own mind, with a view of arriving at a proper judgment. When the question should assume its shape for discussion, they would then be prepared to debate and to vote understandingly. At present, he must confess he could not, under a sense of the duty which he owed to his own State and to our common country, he could not venture upon the question. He had made those remarks, as he had previously mentioned, without the intention of expressing an opinion upon the bill; his sentiments in relation to it might be different from those entertained by others, but whether such should or should not be the case, he was anxious that time should be afforded for the reasons he had stated, and that they should not rush, post haste, to this weighty matter. He must be permitted to say, in conclusion, that his remarks applied not to the question itself, but to the modus operandi in coming to a proper conclusion upon it, he might be so unfortunate as to differ in opinion with others, but in the views he had now submitted, he would say he had been actuated by the regard which he cherished for the high and sacred interests of this confederated republic.

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times.

The last mail brings us the Report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the last message of A. Jackson. We have read it attentively. It gives, or proposes to give all power to the President, to be exercised at his pleasure! It makes him the sole and uncontrollable arbiter of the lives and liberties of the people of the United States. It constitutes him sole MONARCH of the AMERICAN EMPIRE! One step further—let Congress accord this power—let them pass this bill if they dare—and a hundred thousand swords will leap from their scabbards. Liberty is not to perish here without a struggle—a bloody struggle. Such an act on the part of Congress, would announce to the world the end of the Republic!—It will summon TO ARMS. If South Carolina would, under other circumstances, have rescinded her ordinance, let her not do it now. Under this Bill, Liberty must perish. Stand forth then, and let the battle be fought, as did our Fathers, against the Tyrant. In despite of the meetings got up by the Junta here, Virginia will bring you, in 50 days, twenty thousand bayonets, wielded by men, whose cry will be, "LIBERTY OR DEATH." Fourth! The spirit of this ancient Commonwealth is with you.

From The Columbia Telescope.

The following is the additional statement, in regard to the disclosures of a Union Conventionist, which was promised in our last.

"I received a letter from our friend—who writes at the request of— (the person making these confessions). He requests that I shall not publish the disclosures made to myself and— (the person who gave the former statement,)—though he, (the Unionist) would not retract any thing which he had stated; he had reasons why he did not wish to quit the ranks of his party."

"He said, in substance, that the Proclamation was written in Charleston, and carried to Washington, by the President's Secretary." (Breathless, who was there about the time in question, upon some secret mission.) "That he saw a copy of it in manuscript, and read it. That he received it from Mr. Foote. That he also read a letter from Jackson; and there was a perfect understanding between Jackson and the leaders of the Union party. He also stated, that Jackson had the idea of coercing the State by Military force."

"These conversations," (our informant goes on to add) "were, at first, particularly confidential, but gradually became open and public, so that the individual and his declarations became known, generally, without my giving his name. I understood that he will deny these things, but shall be able to establish them, by— and— and some of the— here."

This statement, it will be seen, completely corroborates the former one, in every material point.

We stated, upon our last, that the assistance of these disclosures had been obtained, with an exception as to the Proclamation, by another distinguished member of the same party. We have no doubt that it will be so established. The gentleman who makes this present statement, has omitted to speak to this point, but we have written for exact information in regard to it.

We committed a slight mistake, in