The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 13: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4763

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Papers, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN times, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
Merchants and Traders in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, 50
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 40

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertisers, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let, lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged per square, and at the ordinary rates.

NOTICES OF SUBSCRIPTION, of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

THEATRE and other places of amusement, advertising daily for the season, to be charged $100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards of physicians, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

MARRIAGE NOTICES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the ordinary advertisements.

J. MAGINE & WEISSE.

☞ REMOVAL.—MERLE SEYLLE & CO. have removed to No. 70 Tchoupitoulas street. 131

☞ WM MURE, has removed from No. 29 Camp street, to No. 22 Royal street.

☞ The office of the British Consul, is removed from No. 30 Camp street, to No. 92 Royal street. 61

A. T. BURNLEY & CO.
Have REMOVED from 92 Magazine street to 9 Camp street.
Jan. 6, 1845—w

THE SPANISH CONSULATE.
Has REMOVED from 92 Magazine street to 92 Camp street.
Office hours 9 A M, to 2 P M.
Jan 10, 1845—tf

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., No 30 Old Levee st, will make liberal cash advances on consignments of sugar, cotton, pig iron, &c. 31—tf

W. H. Field, Sugar House, New York, 40 to 46 Field Street. 31—tf

☞ ADVANCES—Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to our friends in Havre.
WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

☞ ADVANCES—Liberal advances made on consignments and Produce to our friends at the North, Charleston, Savannah and Kingston, Jamaica.
WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

☞ The firm of DITTRICH & SHANNON, has been dissolved this day. Mr. Sh. will continue the business at all the liabilities of the concern, and will carry on the business under his name at No. 8 Poydras street.
P. C. SHANNON.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1844.

P. C. SHANNON,
Commission Merchant, General Agent and Broker,
Continues business on his own account,
No. 8 Poydras street.

R. DITTRICH,
Commission Merchant,
No. 8 Poydras street.

NOTICE—The undersigned have changed the name of their firm to W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., from this day. All interests remaining as heretofore.
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co.
Jan. 1, 1845—tf 30 Old Levee

W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 3 Old Levee

EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
108 Tchoupitoulas street.
☞ The business heretofore conducted under the firm of D. EMERSON & Co. will hereafter be conducted under the firm of EMERSON, TOURNE, & Co. 31

I. ROSSI,
Discoverer and Apothecary,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
Has always on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c.
Removed from Tchoupitoulas to the corner of Adele and Tchoupitoulas streets, one square below the Circus.
Fancy 250—tf

PEET & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 17 Chartres street, New Orleans. 321

GARTHWAITE PAYAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No. 2 Camp street,
Between Chartres and Old Levee streets.
37 ly

MORRIS & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 2 Magazine street.
☞ Plantation orders strictly attended to 41—ly

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JOHN PARKISON
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Canal street, New Orleans.

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
New York.
☞ The undersigned give notice to their customers and the public in general that orders for their goods will be received at the store of M. D. B. MACARTY, No. 33 Bourbon street and at Mr. P. S. DUGONNIER's, Drug store, No. 29 Chartres street.
B. & A. SOULIE 4 Conti st. up stairs

SOKTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Magazine Street,
corner of Common, New Orleans.
Formerly 12 Chartres st.

H. DE EDER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
No. 6 Chartres st.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations,
W. De Gess, Paris. J. Riviland, New Orleans.
New Orleans No. 21 Magazine street.

SMITH BRYAN,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 30 Commercial Street,
New Orleans.

HAVANA SUGAR—50 boxes fine yellow for sale by
SEYMOUR & BRO. 32 Camp

SPERM OIL—300 gallons winter strained for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

LINSEED OIL—300 gallons for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. 31 Old Levee

WISH ASSYRIA, Bleaque Liquor,
F. PERRET, 38 Tchoupitoulas

OLD MADEIRA, in bottles and quarter cases, for sale by
F. PERRET, 38 Tchoupitoulas

RICE—Pure from the Steamer Louisiana, for sale by
F. PERRET, 38 Tchoupitoulas

SHOE THREAD—6 cases English shoe thread, for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

CLOTHING—Stores now price clothing, for sale low by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

VANILLA COBLADE—11 1-2 lbs, for sale by
O. GREEN & BRO. 32 Grevier.

PRINCIPE COABA—Genuine in tubes and for sale by
J. M. CABALERO, 32 Old Levee

SUGARS—Brown yellow and white, for sale by
J. M. CABALERO 32 Old Levee

COTTON CARDS—Cotton cards, for sale by
NORCROSS & BOSDICK 40 Grevier

OLIVE Oil, in boxes and bottles, for sale by
EUG. BOUCHEREAU & Co. 17 and 19 St. Louis

BLANKETS—3 point Blankets very heavy, for sale by
EUG. BOUCHEREAU & Co. 17 and 19 St. Louis

RIO COFFEE—300 bags now landing from Victorine for sale by
J. F. DERCIER & Co. 32 Poydras

NAILS—500 kegs assorted nails, Boston brands, for sale
NORCROSS & BOSDICK 40 Grevier

SALERATUS—50 cases Nat. Boston saleratus, for sale by
NORCROSS & BOSDICK 40 Grevier

CHARLESTON RICE—300 casks sending for sale by
MORCROSS & BOSDICK 40 Grevier

TANNERS OIL—9 barrels best quality, Tanners Oil, for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. 31 Old Levee

COFFEE—300 bags fine Rio Coffee, for sale low by
FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st.

CHITTOUADES—25 boxes Mediterranean cottons, for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. 31 Old Levee

ROPE—For sale by
G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 82 Tchoupitoulas

CANDLES—400 boxes Star candles, for sale by
G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 82 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—300 bbls St. Louis brand, for sale by
G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 82 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—300 bales American hemp, for sale by
G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co. 82 Tchoupitoulas

TANNERS OIL—10 barrels Tanners Oil, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

HOLLAND GIN—Pipes and hogsheads, for sale by
FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

CIDER—In tubs Newark cider of choice quality, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

GOSHEN BUTTER—20 firkins choice quality, just received, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

PORK—In drums, half barrels and tierces, for sale by
JOHN A MERCHITT & Co. 32 Camp

SOAP—100 boxes Winchester's No. 1, for sale by
E. TRUSLOW, 32 Old Levee

TANNERS OIL—20 bbls in store and for sale by
HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 80 Camp

BOTTLES—3000 empty claret bottles, for sale by
RAYMOND CABLZAT, 32 Old Levee

HAVANA CIGARS—Regalias, for sale by
RAYMOND CABLZAT, 32 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGAR—Brown yellow, for sale by
RAYMOND CABLZAT, 32 Old Levee

TASSADO—A few cases superior quality, in store and for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 30 Commercial st.

SMOKED BEEF—A superior article, for sale by
R. W. MILBANK & Co. 32 Poydras

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY—30 bbls very superior, for sale by
G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co.
82 Tchoupitoulas

BACON—50 cases Hazard and Kingsbury Bacon, for sale by
G. & R. BUCHANAN & Co.
82 Tchoupitoulas

PORTO—64 cerons Cabanas, of fine quality, 10 to the dollar, for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. 31 Old Levee

SHEETINGS—31 bales Cabot A 4-4 sheetings, brown 4 cases checked 4-4 A. Bleach, for sale by
WM. FROST & Co. 10 Old Levee

OIL—Sperm gallon 4 to 6 quart sperm Oil, 50 gallons refined winter white Oil, for sale by
WM. FROST & Co. 10 Old Levee

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGINE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 22, 1845.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL again failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. Three failures in succession—Mr. WICKLIFFE is certainly a paragon of Post Master Generals, and the community a perfect exemplar of patience and resignation.

THE TARIFF IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In Governor PORTER's late message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, he upholds the present tariff with an ardor which no whig politician could well exceed—He declares emphatically that in the recent Presidential canvass "neither of the candidates could have hoped for a moment to get a majority of the votes of that State, had not his claims been based upon the assurance that he was friendly to the continuance of the present Tariff laws substantially as they stand." This candid statement abundantly confirms the repeated allegations of the whig press that the ignorant democracy of Pennsylvania, were deluded into the support of JAMES K. POLK, by being assured by his partizan chieftains, the President elect was a staunch and steady advocate of protection—a fraud to which that gentleman, we are sorry to say, did not scruple to give countenance, by his famous many meaning letter to Mr. KANE, which read backwards and forwards, up and down, perpendicularly and diagonally, signifying one thing, nothing or various things, just as the reader believed or wished to believe.

Upon the principle that all is fair in politics—as by prescription a man were empowered to discard truth and honesty when electioneering. Such consistent and truth loving "democrats" as BUCHANAN, HORS, KANE and others, went abroad among the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, and persuaded them that JAMES K. POLK, who never gave a Tariff vote in his life, was a thorough going protectionist, and that HENRY CLAY, whose career had been identified with the origin and progress of the American system, was an advocate of Free Trade. We scarcely know which is the most surprising—the impudent effrontery with which such assertions were every where repeated, or the enormous gullibility with which they were swallowed.

After the election, indeed, when confession could do no harm, the locofocos in other States began to acknowledge that their brethren in Pennsylvania, had betrayed rather shabbily—the New York *Plebeian*, for instance, declared that the democratic leaders had deceived *honestly* by the people of Pennsylvania, in imposing upon the orthodoxy of Mr. POLK as a protectionist—Precious confession! Marvellous candor! Astounding honesty! How unfortunate was it for the cause of truth, that the optics of the *Plebeian* from June to November were closed as tight as those of a newly born puppy, rendering the editor utterly unable to discover any of those moral obligations which dawned upon his startled intellect, after the electoral vote of Pennsylvania had been cast for Mr. Polk.

We have, however, not a particle of sympathy to spare for the misguided suffragans of the Key Stone State. They should have examined for themselves, not trusting implicitly to the assurances of political demagogues. Their interests were at stake, and they should have enquired closely into the character and opinions of those to whom it was proposed to entrust those interests. An individual who plunges in a mixed crowd with a well lined wallet, should look vigilantly about him, and keep his hand tight upon his pockets.—If he be robbed, he is certain to get jeers for his imprudence, instead of pity for his misfortune. If the next Congress should repeal the Tariff act, they will we trust begin with the iron and coal of Pennsylvania, so as to exhibit at once to their deuberate supporters in that State, the precise amount of veracity in the declarations of locofocoism during the late canvass, that Mr. Polk was a prodigious Tariff man in general, and a most ardent lover of coal and iron in particular.

THE BULLETIN.—We have until now studiously neglected to notice the change in this establishment. Mr. JAMES BERANGER, for several years the principal proprietor, has parted with his interest to his partner Mr. W. C. JONES, Esq. The paper has become a decided improvement upon what it was when enjoyed the entire attention and ability of Mr. JONES, and can with pleasure echo the eulogium of the Commercial Bulletin for capacity. He is a practical printer, thoroughly conversant with the various branches of his business. As a writer Mr. JONES is terse, pointed and forcible. We are pleased that the paper of which he is the editor will have not a partizan of its prosperity or influence under his management.

☞ The *Republican* of yesterday in the also of its leading article, utters a sentiment worthy of the days when the word "Democrat" was a synonyme for more than a sound vest forth to tickle the ears of groundlings. It says: "Our party is in power, and its success mainly depends and should depend on the wisdom and ability with which its measures are conducted to be by the country and politicians would pressure the nation, but not among the politicians. Rules for the guidance of public opinion, the arena of party, while discussions of its merits and demerits, would be dignified into a struggle for principle between those who, alike pure and honest, only differed as to the measures whereby the common welfare would be most certainly attained. The opposite spectacle of a great contest belittled by a miserable disparity for office, and disgraced by personal vituperation and calumny, would then be unknown. Reason would assume the reins which passion knows not how to guide, and argument would be substituted for invective and fulsome panegyric.

THE WEATHER, though a backwarded theme to paragraphists, certainly merits at this time a passing notice. Though somewhat cold, just wintry enough to add piquancy to the gait of the pedestrian, and enable folks to appreciate the comfort of a blazing hearth, it is unconscionably lovely and fine. The sun shines gloriously from unclouded sky and at night the stars are illuminated by the full radiance of a crescent moon. The only drawback to such delightful weather is the certainty derived from long experience, that it is capricious and changeable as the glances of a coquette. We will wager a prime regalia that it will be uncomfortably warm before the close of the week, and will rain by the commencement of another. Meteorological observations in this latitude are proverbially uncertain.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention was yesterday the theatre of the most vigorous and most interesting discussions which have taken place that body commenced its sittings in this city. After the reading of the Journal, the fourth section was taken up at the suggestion of Mr Sulane, who moved to make the residence in the state, necessary to qualify a person for a representative, one year previous to the election. He remarked that he would make no speech in favor of his proposition, for the reason that he believed members had made up their minds.

Mr Taylor said that yesterday he was disposed to concur with the gentleman from Concordia, in abolishing all qualifications save what the people might deem necessary, but as the Convention had decided that there should be some restrictions, he should cheerfully vote for a residence of five years instead of one only, as proposed by the gentleman from St. Mary.

Mr Lewis followed, in opposition to the one year proposition, in a speech of great power, energy and eloquence. He was opposed to any residence or other qualification save what was requisite to constitute an elector—In support of his views he cited the constitutions of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, and New Hampshire, where he said no qualification was exacted, except such as were common to electors, were demanded. He hesitated not to say that no elector was qualified for any office within the gift of the people.

Mr Dunn, rose not so much to make a speech as a precedent motion. Instead of a residence of one year he was in favor of five, and he should move the amendment in support of his proposition. Mr D. addressed the house at some length, and in a speech of great power and eloquence.

Mr. C. M. Conrad, rose simply to correct the misrepresentation of Mr Rapides, Mr Brent, who was wrong in every view he had cited. Being up, Mr C. spoke for some time in a spirited and energetic strain in opposition to the proposed system.

Mr Sheckell, followed in opposition for several minutes in a somewhat feasible length, when the question being put by ayes and noes, the vote stood ayes 82; noes 39, the requisite number voting in the negative, it was lost.

Four years was next proposed as the proper residence, which was agreed to; ayes 84; noes 31.

This question being settled, Mr Voorhies, moved an amendment which provided that "in case the Governor should be a naturalized citizen, his residence should commence with the date of his naturalization."

Mr. Downs, took the floor in opposition, as well to the amendment as to the residence required of citizens generally. Mr. Downs spoke at considerable length, and with a good deal of ability and plausibility.

Mr. Marigny, followed on the same side and was succeeded by Mr Lewis, in a brief but powerful speech in support of the proviso.

Mr. Freret followed in opposition, at great length, and eloquently, in behalf of John B. Grymes, in one of the haggiest and most conclusive speeches we have yet heard in the Convention.

When Mr. Conrad ended, the question was put on the previous adoption, by a vote of 36 ayes; 32 noes.

The Convention then adjourned at 11 o'clock.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet *John S. M'Kim*, we have received our files of Galveston and other papers to the 18th inst. inclusive.

President Jones has vetoed the bill for the removal of the public offices to Austin immediately after the adjournment of Congress. A proposition has been brought forward to change the Constitution in reference to the naturalization of foreigners.

The Committee of Finance have reported adversely to the measure of free trade; though the subject of a reduction of the Tariff continues to be discussed, and the Finance Committees of both Houses have made a separate report, varying but little in substance and both recommending "a very limited reduction of the Tariff."

Congress would probably adjourn at the close of the present, or beginning of the next month.

The bill to prohibit the further use of Exchequer bills has not become a law at the last accounts—being retarded in its passage by the discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Robinson, of Brazoria, authorizing the re-issue of a certain amount, now in use, under certain circumstances.

The Bill extending the time allowed for the introduction of emigrants to Mr. Fisher and others has passed the House of Representatives, but the impression prevails that it will be defeated in the Senate.

Considerable sickness, in the shape of an epidemic, prevails at Washington. Hon. J. W. Smith, Senator from Bexar, died on the morning of the 12th inst, and Major Donelson, the United States Charge d'Affaires, is reported to be quite unwell, though he was regarded out of danger.

We copy the following from the *Civilian* of the 18th, it is rather excoriating upon the General.

"Some doubt appeared to exist among persons not favorably disposed towards the President, as to the sufficiency of the cause of his course, upon the first appearance of his proclamation revoking the exequatur of Gen. Duff Green, as Consul at this port. The subsequent conduct of Gen. Green, however, coupled with his unfortunate reputation for going into difficulties, has tended very far towards the removal of this impression, and whatever excuse he may have had in the supposition first imputed to him as an offence, his subsequent actions since have certainly afforded the Executive with all the justification he could have desired, if any more were required. The patronizing air which Gen. Green assumed towards the President—his observation about arresting "the progress of British influence upon our western and northwestern frontier," (a thing of the existence of which, our citizens, in their simplicity, know nothing,) "to prevent them [who?] getting possession of the country between the Nueces and the Grande for the purpose of establishing a colony of Indians and runaway negroes;" upon which occasion he says, "I supposed the President fully concurred in my views," are all matters which would excite the astonishment of our citizens, could it once get the better of their incredulity.—But the people of Texas have in and overcome too many real and tangible evils to be startled by such phantoms as are here called up, and look on with an air of indifference and unbelief that would almost put a travelling mountebank to the blush before his audience. When the "important facts," which Gen. Green says he will in his own time and way lay before the public, appear, the whole affair may wear another face, but it does not threaten at present to "upset our two-horse government."

The above remarks are predicted upon a card published by Gen. Green in the *National Register*, in which he employs the language quoted in the article.

The citizens of Galveston held a public meeting, upon learning the horrid murder of Captain Bateman and Matthew Jett, by Shultz at Virginia Point, and raised several hundred dollars to aid in the detection of the dastardly assassin.

FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.—By the arrival on the 15th inst., of the sloop Tom Jack, Capt. Parker, from Corpus Christi, we have received news from the west several days later than brought by the H. L. Kinney.

There is nothing of importance received by this arrival, further, than that a rumor had reached Corpus Christi that Santa Anna had been captured by Paredes, and subsequently shot, this piece of news lacks confirmation.

Our informant states that trade still continues good, and should the difficulties remain unsettled for any length of time, on the northern frontier of Mexico, the Mexican trade in the west will be greatly increased.—*Galveston News, 18th.*

The Hungary *Rifle* contains the following paragraph. Its tone is humorous enough, but we take it for granted that the Chevalier will not be unpleasantly frightened at the threats of the Editor, or particularly laughed at the sneers.

"WAR.—It is reported that an officer on the collection of the revenue on the Rhine, has received orders to shoot into a American vessel suspected of smuggling on that river. There being no treaty between Texas and the United States prohibiting the right of search, the officer is determined to take the responsibility, and compel all American vessels to submit to inspection, and if they have contraband goods on board, they will be liable to forfeiture and sale as the law directs; uncle Sam's vapouring to the contrary notwithstanding. Some persons fear that the high handed measures of this revenue officer may lead to a war with the United States; but there will be little danger of rousing the national pride of Kentucky, while so brave a Tennessee officer is in command."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, JAN. 20th, 1845.

Mr. Carter announced to the Senate that Mr. Bernard was absent on the Committee to visit the Penitentiary.

Mr Shield, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives relative to judicial advertisements, reported that it was inexpedient to change the present law.

Mr Carter, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the memorials of M. Gardner, and M. M. Mason, reported a bill to provide for the same; publication of the discussion of the Supreme Court.

Mr Shield, also submitted a memorial from the Clerk of the Criminal Court in relation to fees; which on motion of Mr. Mason, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Prentiss announced that the Senate had the Judiciary Committee relative to judicial advertisements was taken up for the purpose of the Senate.

The report and bill were taken up.

The Hon. Wendell Phillips, Senator elect from the first district, appeared and took his seat, and, on motion of Mr Carter, was sworn in.

Mr Shield stated the reasons that induced the Committee to make their report adverse to the bill repealing the law providing for the publications of judicial advertisements. He said that he thought the matter before the consideration of the Senate, in order that it might be passed upon, and that the Secretary of State and Treasurer who were empowered by the act of 1843, to make the contract for the printing, should be advised by the publications of the decision of the Legislature, not to change the existing law, and that they might at once make the contract. The mode provided for these publications by the existing law, was not the cheapest, and which would be exacted again, where there are some express stipulations. The law of 1843, had been prepared with a great deal of care by the Committee, and was regarded as a model bill. Speaking as a member of the Bar, as a member of the other House, was a member, and had contributed to its valuable experience.

In reply to Mr. Shield, the contract had not been given out this year, and that there were not two bids, and that he did not know personal, but by the law, the very difficulty was prevented, by requiring the bids to be opened in open session, as he had it in mind the propriety of a newspaper which, in the end, claim of the best guarantee for the proper performance.

Mr Carter, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported his bill for Mr. Hornsby was unanimously adopted.

Mr Carter, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the joint resolution of Charles Lafayette, a soldier of 1812, asking a gratuity to aid and comfort in his old age, and a pension to aid in the support of his family, reported a bill, and asked for its immediate consideration.

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