The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 9. VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4759

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 8

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All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements. J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

☞ WM MCRE has removed from No. 29 Camp street to No. 28 Royal street.

☞ The office of the British Consul is removed from No. 29 Camp street, to No. 28 Royal street.

A T BURNLEY & CO. Have REMOVED from 91 Magazine street, to No. 28 Camp street.

Office hours—9 A M, to 2 P M. Jan. 6, 1845—tf

W F VERDENBURGH & CO. No. 76 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on consignments of sugar, cotton, tobacco, &c. &c. B H Field, Esq. New York or to M. Field, Fowler, Louisiana. 11—tf

☞ ADVANCES—Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton through to Liverpool. WOOD & CONGDON, 80 Magazine st.

☞ ADVANCES—Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce through to the North, Charleston, Savannah and Kingston, Jamaica. WOOD & CONGDON, 80 Magazine st.

☞ The firm of DITTRICH & SHANNON, is dissolved this day; Mr R. Dittrich takes all the outstanding debts of the late firm, and assumes all the liabilities of the concern, and will carry on the business under his name at No. 29 Poydras street.

R DITTRICH
F. C. SHANNON.

New Orleans, 31st December, 1844. 1—1m

F. C. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, General Agent and Broker, Continues business on his own account, 91 Tchoupitoulas st.

R. K. DITTRICH, Commission Merchant, 29 Poydras street.

NOTICE—The undersigned have change the name of their firm to W F VERDENBURGH & CO. from All business of remaining as heretofore. 1—1m W F VERDENBURGH & CO. 76 Old Levee.

☞ The firm of LETTICH & SHANNON, is dissolved this day; Mr R. Dittrich takes all the outstanding debts of the late firm, and assumes all the liabilities of the concern, and will carry on the business under his name at No. 29 Poydras street.

R DITTRICH
F. C. SHANNON.

New Orleans, 31st December, 1844. 1—1m

F. C. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, General Agent and Broker, Continues business on his own account, 91 Tchoupitoulas st.

R. K. DITTRICH, Commission Merchant, 29 Poydras street.

☞ The business heretofore conducted in the name of W. EMERSON, will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of EMERSON, TOURNE, & CO. 1—1m

L. ROSSI, Dentist and Lithotomist, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR, Impetter, Washington and Retail Dentist, Has always on hand a large assortment of Teeth and Medicines, &c. Removed from Tchoupitoulas to the corner of Adelaide and Tchoupitoulas streets, one square below the Market. Entry, 29 Adelaide st. 30—1y

PIRET & MORTON, WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS, No. 1 Chartres street, New Orleans. 1—1y

CARTHARAITE PAYAN & CO. Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store, No 81 Canal street, between Carondelet and Old Levee. 1—1y

MORTON & CO. Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, 81 Canal street.

☞ Plantation orders strictly attended to. 01—1y

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JOHN PARKER.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO. Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 81 Canal street, New Orleans. 30

SAMUEL TODD, Commission Merchant, New Orleans.

☞ The undersigned gives notice to Retail Grocers and the public in general, that only at his Store, 84 Magazine st. receives all the genuine Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Wines, Liquors, &c. &c. Consumers will find it to their interest to patronize the Cheap Cash Store, No. 84 Magazine st. J. DECONICH'S Little Store, No. 84 Magazine street.

☞ The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that his Office is at present in Exchange Passage, between Levee and Commercial Place, and that he will attend to the sales of absent persons, and their interest in expenses of Ships. A. DURAND.

NORTH & BROTHERS, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, 76 Magazine Street, CORNER OF COMMON, NEW ORLEANS. Formerly 48 Chartres st.

B. DEGOER & RIFFLARD, Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods, 76 MAGAZINE STREET. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND ALL KINDS OF NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS, H. De Goer, Pres. J. Riffard, New Orleans. New Orleans, No. 21 Magazine street.

SMITH BRYAN, IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No 10 Commercial Exchange, New Orleans.

ROPE—600 coils for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—50 boxes mould star candles, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co.

FLOUR—300 bbls fresh Louisiana choice brand, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

HEMP—250 bales superior dew rotted, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

TANNERS' OIL—21 bbls in store, for sale by FORDICK & BRO. 82 Camp st.

HOLLAND GIN—4 pipes superior article, for sale by FORDICK & BRO.

CIDER—20 bbls Newark cider of choice quality, for sale by FORDICK & BRO.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 firkins choice quality, received for sale by FORDICK & BRO.

ALE—10 dozen Scotch Ale, for sale by JOHN A MERRITT & Co.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO.

SUGARS—Havana white and brown, for sale by J M CABALLERO.

SOAP—300 boxes Winchester's No 1, for sale by E TRUSHON, 26 Old Levee.

TANNERS' OIL—20 bbls in store and for sale by BULLIN & WOODRUFF.

BOTTLES—10,000 empty claret bottles for sale by RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA COGNAC—Some green year old, for sale by RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—Brown and yellow, for sale by RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

LIBADOS—A very choice superior rum in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN.

SM. RED BEEF—A superior article, for sale by R W MILLAN.

ALMONDS—50 boxes shelled almonds, now landing and for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier st.

RIO COFFEE—3000 bags Rio, the cargoes of the ship Santa Vernon, Mandeville, from Orleans and Hortense, in store, for sale by GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier st.

OLIVE OIL—25 casks received direct from the manufacturers, landing from Oregon, for sale by GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier st.

JAVA COFFEE—300 bags Old Java, superior quality for sale by GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier st.

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY—Which is very superior, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co. 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

BAGGING, assorted, Manchester, Kentucky Bagging, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co.

INDIGO—4 Cerons Caracas, No. 1, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co. 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Charlemagne, from Bordeaux—30 bbls superior white wine vinegar, for sale by DAMAN, GYROUZE & MIGNON, 91 Canal st.

GUNNY BAGS for ship London's cargo, from Pontatoon, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier st.

BLANKETS—2 point Grover Blankets, enabled to the Senate, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier st.

QUININE—1000 ounces, of Peruvian and American, in store for sale by W F VERDENBURGH & Co. 76 Old Levee.

WHISKEY—100 barrels choice Monongahela whiskey, 50 do common, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN.

PORK—6 half bbls prime pork, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN.

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine Ohio flour, 150 do superfine Genesee flour, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN.

LINSEED OIL—30 bbls linseed oil, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN.

MACKEREL—30 bbls No 3 South Market mackerel, for sale by JOHN A MERRITT & Co.

LONDON PORTER AND STOUT—40 cases Barclay Livingston & Co's porter and stout in quarts and pints, for sale by FORDICK & BRO. 82 Camp st.

TEAS—100 bbls best Young Hyson—50 bf chests Gunpowder and 50 packages Souchong and Hyson, for sale by FORDICK & BRO. 82 Camp st.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

The greater portion of the sitting of yesterday was occupied with the discussion of the rules upon which the deliberations of the Convention are to be conducted.

The second article of the Constitution was taken up, on motion of Mr. T. H. Lewis. The first section of the report of the majority, which is nothing more than a repetition of the corresponding section of the old Constitution, and the second, which differs from that of the present Constitution only by a slight change in the phraseology, which were adopted with but little discussion.

The third section, which fixes the period of the State elections on the first Monday of September, occasioned an animated and protracted debate, which was not concluded when the Convention adjourned. Mr. Wisder offered to amend by substituting the words "first Monday in June." This amendment was warmly opposed by Mr Marigny, who declaimed violently against the birds of passage and floating population of New Orleans who ought to be excluded from the polls, and that, according to Mr. Marigny, ought to be allowed to vote until he had received the baptism of the Yellow Fever. He considered that the country members ought to sus tain his views, because if the amendment prevailed, the city would govern the State.

Mr Rosselius supported the amendment. The Convention assembled with the avowed intention of extending the right of suffrage. It would be a singular mode of extending suffrage, to fix upon a period when more than one half of the citizens would be absent, and thus deprive a large number of the right of suffrage. Every citizen ought to vote, who possesses the qualifications, and it would be an act of degradation and injustice to exclude any class of citizens, by a period when business or sickness compelled them to be absent.

Mr. Preston followed on the same side. He could not agree with those who sought to restrict the suffrage in any manner. Our Constitution seems to this right after a limited residence, but we not do the same by others. The members contribute as materially to the prosperity of the State as any other class of citizens. Why should they be deprived of their votes? It would be neither just nor proper. He (Mr. Preston) was neither just nor proper. He (Mr. Preston) was for giving the rights of suffrage to all who resided, enriched the State by their industry.

Mr Marigny replied that if the Convention should grant the right of suffrage, its exercise should be as much as possible. He (Mr. Marigny) would be in favor of the first Monday in June, in the meantime those who are not slave holders in New Orleans and the State, and the country would permit itself to be controlled by the city.

The Convention adjourned.

THE PLAQUEMINE FRAUDS.

The subject of the late fraudulent commotion at the late Presidential election in the Parish of Plaquemine, was brought before the House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr Perkins, a member from East Feliciana, by the introduction of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the manner in which the election was conducted in that parish, and clothing the committee with the power to send for persons and papers, with a view to a fair election. The presentation of this resolution appeared to strike the Locofoco party dumb for a moment. There was an expressive pause, and the locofoco looked at each other as if they did not know what to do. Finally one of the party rose and moved that the resolution should be laid upon the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were called—it appeared that every Whig in the House was against it, and every Locofoco in favor, save two, Messrs. Texada of Rapides and TAYLOR of Natchitoches—both these gentlemen laid the manliness to spurn the dictates of party and sustain the resolution. It is evident enough that if the election in Plaquemine was, as is alleged by the Locofocos, conducted fairly and properly, nothing need be feared from an investigation. We are at some loss to account for the almost unanimous opposition of the Locofocos to the proposed inquiry, except upon the ground that they are a little apprehensive of light being thrown upon the subject.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 7th Mr Barrow presented petitions for a Light House upon the coast of Florida.

The following joint resolution was received from the House, and taken up for consideration:

Resolved, &c. That the issuance of grants, or other evidences of title, upon a Spanish land claim in the State of Louisiana, lying on the Mississippi, above New Orleans, commonly known as the Hermann Claim, be and the same is hereby prohibited until the further action of Congress in relation thereto.

Mr. Johnson of La. advocated the immediate passage of the resolution. He stated that the Secretary of the Treasury had already issued the patents covering part of the land embraced in this claim, and he thought, unless deterred by the passage of this resolution, issue a third patent, covering the whole of the remainder. He wished to prevent the issuing of this patent; it was therefore anxious for the passage of the resolution.

Mr Allen then presented his joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas. They provide in substance that Texas shall be admitted upon certain conditions—1st The people of Texas are to manifest their assent before December 1845; that they are to modify their Constitution so as to make it conform to that of the U. S.; that they are to prescribe the limits of their territory, which must not exceed the largest State of the Union, that annexation shall not affect or impair the private rights or claims of the citizens of Texas; that Texas shall have the representative until the next census; that a territorial government shall be formed to be admitted hereafter into the Union as one or more States, that the terms of the Missouri Compromise shall apply to the Territory of Texas.

In the House Mr. Cave Johnson called the attention of the House to the resolution of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the execution of the law, and offered a joint resolution forbidding the issuing of further patents of land lying on the Mississippi above New Orleans, and commonly called the Houmas Claim. The resolutions were read and passed.

The consideration of the Texas question was then resumed. Mr. Yancey of Ala., made a personal speech in reply to Messrs Schenck and Cunningham, and was very abusive and inflammatory in his remarks. Mr. Bailey followed, arguing the constitutionality of annexation. He was succeeded by Mr. Sims of N. Y. a locofoco member, who contended that Texas being an independent sovereignty, could not be admitted into the Union in any other mode than by the treaty making power.

The floor was then resigned to Mr. Smith of Ind., and the committee rose and reported progress. The House adjourned.

ANTI RENT TROUBLES.—A letter is published in the New York *Evening Post* of the 6th, which does not contain such public news as we had reason to expect. The letter expresses apprehensions of an outbreak, as anti-rent meetings have been called in Gallatin and Hinsdale, and in Germantown and Clermont, which they call "some anti-rent meetings." It is feared this new combination will prevent the apprehension of Hutchins' of Gallatin, a notorious anti-rent lecturer. The *Post* says, that as Mrs. Van Rensselaer, wife of William Van Rensselaer, one of the proprietors of the Rensselaer manor, was riding in her carriage, a party of Indians stopped the horses, unharnessed them, and debated by the roadside whether or not they should carry off the lady. The question was decided in the negative, much to the lady's satisfaction.

MARYLAND.—Gov. Pratt was inaugurated on the 6th inst. In his address he strongly urges immediate provision for the payment of the interest on the state debt, and for the future payment of the principal as it becomes due, and for this purpose he recommends taxation. He further urges the enactment of laws for preserving the purity of the elective franchise, and particularly a general registry law.

TEXAS AND BENTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, writing under date of the 7th says, that Mr. Benton is highly satisfied with the Missouri resolutions. He considers them as endorsing his course on the subject of annexation, and claims that his colleague is bound, by these instructions, to follow his lead. It is certain, therefore, that Mr. Benton and his influence will oppose all other projects of annexation except his own, or some one similar to it.

☞ The widow of Alexander Hamilton, is passing the winter at Washington, and though 90 years of age, she moves about with a vigor that belongs to mature age. All her faculties are preserved, and her society is much sought after.

☞ The subject of the assumption of state debts has been introduced into the Maryland legislature by Wm. Coat Johnson.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STOP THE MURDERER.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived from Galveston, Texas, on board the sloop *Cutter*, that on the night of the 6th instant, Simeon Bateman and Mathew Jett, were murdered by a man named Schultz, about a mile from Virginia Point; the ferry landing on the main land opposite Galveston Island, where this three in company, had encamped for the night. The murderer consumated his bloody purpose whilst his victims were asleep, by standing over them, shooting both at once, one over the right and the other over the left eye. Jett in addition, had his throat cut from ear to ear. Bateman showed signs of life 24 hours after, but was unable to speak. Bateman was a farmer living in Gonzales county and was 71 years old. Jett, served in the army, at the battle of San Jacinto, and had been attached to almost every expedition against the Mexicans and Indians since that time. Schultz was employed as overseer on the plantation of Bateman, and had accompanied them to take their mules back to Bateman's residence. Bateman had about $6,000 in money about his person, which he intended to invest in the purchase of negroes. Jett had $1,000 which he purposed investing in dry goods.

Schultz is described as being about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender built, dark hair, greyish eyes, sharp features, has a quick gait and stoops while walking, and wore a black palatot, with velvet collar and facings, which was also heavily braided. He left Galveston on the steamship *New York*, the morning after he had committed this double murder, (which had not then been discovered) and after remaining a day or two at the St. Charles Hotel, in thirsty, left for Mobile, on route as it is supposed, for his fathers residence near Columbus, Miss.

J. W. Moore, Esq. Justice of the Peace, at Galveston, and J H E Chapman, City Surveyor, were despatched by the citizens of Galveston in pursuit of the murderer on board of the sloop *Cutter* and arrived in this city on Tuesday last. Mr. Chapman immediately left by Mobile. Mr. Moore will leave this morning on a steamer bound up the Mississippi. We understand a heavy reward will be offered by the Executive of Texas and the citizens of Galveston, for the apprehension of the murderer.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Bernard McQuoit, charged with assaulting and beating with an iron bolt, with intent to kill, a watchman, named Noah W Wesson, while walking on his beat, on Triton Walk on the night of the 5th June, 1844, was yesterday put upon trial and found guilty of assault and battery. A new trial it will be prejudiced occurred in this case some months since, in consequence of the jury not being able to agree upon a verdict.

Thomas Reed, charged with purchasing a gun with a knowledge that it was stolen was put upon trial. He was honorably acquitted by the Jury, who returned a verdict of not guilty before leaving their seats.

The cases of Charles Chauvere and Henry Danger for assault and battery, were postponed until Saturday.

The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* to the case of William H. Colvert, charged with assault and battery.

☞ A negro named Joseph, who represented himself to be free, was yesterday arrested by the police of the First Municipality, charged with selling a calf, to a butcher in the market, which had been stolen from a person living in Lafayette.

☞ We understand it is the intention of Recorder Genois, to send the papers in the case of the negress Pauline, before the Criminal Court, without further investigation.

☞ William Campbell, was arrested yesterday by the police of the Second Municipality, charged with stealing a cow, the property of Phillip Pignec.

☞ John Burns and Jackson Baker, were yesterday committed by Recorder Baldwin to the Workhouse for thirty days each, under the vagrant law.

LOST CHILD—A light griffe female child, between 5 and 6 years old, was discovered on Wednesday last wandering about on the Julia street wharf, unable to give any account of herself. She will be restored to her parents or owner, by application at the office of the High Constable of the Second Municipality.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerk of Steamer *Lida* for late Natchez papers.

☞ The Hon. ALLEN A. HALL, United States Charge D'Affaire at Venezuela, arrived in this port last evening from Turks Island.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of steamer Ambassador for late Nickaburg, Natchez and Grand Gulf papers.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to the editors for the January number of this really valuable periodical. It contains several highly judicious and able original articles, and is altogether well worthy the support of the profession.

THE PRINCETON.—The Philadelphia North American says that the steam frigate Princeton, now undergoing orders from that station, goes to England to receive a new big gun in the place of the "Peace Maker." The contract for the construction of the gun has already been sent out.

The Episcopal Seminary.—The Episcopal Recorder published in New York states that an Association has for some time existed among the students of the Episcopal Theological Seminary in that city, of which the objects was to render the institution as far as possible subservient to the principles and policy of the Roman Catholic Church. The offenders were to have been tried on the 7th inst.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Slidell presented a memorial from M. M. Robinson, Esq., relative to the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

A message from the House of Representatives informed the Senate of the concurrence of the House in the resolution fixing the election of State Printer for to-day, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Mr Bovis, agreeably to previous notice, introduced an act to divide the land tax between the parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse.

Mr Downs moved for the dispensation of the rules, which motion prevailed, and said bill underwent its second and third readings and passed.

The hour having arrived for Executive Session, the Senate went into Executive business.

The Senate resumed the public sitting.

Mr Dupre, senator elect from Opelousas appeared, and took his seat, and on motion of Mr. Barnard, the oath of office was administered to him.

A message from the House of Representatives asked the concurrence of the Senate to resolutions recommending the annexation of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Downs, said resolutions were taken up, and underwent the first reading.

Mr Downs asked a further dispensation of the rules that these resolutions be taken up on their second reading.

Mr Kenner objected. The House was at hand for the election of State Printer. These resolutions would come up as the order of the day tomorrow. He had not yet examined them; one day to examine them was surely requisite.

The question was taken upon the dispensation of the rules, and the motion was lost.

Mr Downs moved that the Resolutions be fixed for the Special Order to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

Mr Declouet presented a petition from George P. Brunt, of the

Election of State Printer.

The hour having arrived for the election of State Printer, the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr Gayarré, a representative from the parish of Orleans, presented a letter from Mr Jerome Bayon, proprietor of the Louisiana Courier, offering to do the public printing for one thousand dollars less than the low now allows.

The President said that said letter could not be taken into consideration, inasmuch as both Houses had met in joint assembly for the purpose of proceeding to the election of printer, and it was out of order.

Mr Downs moved that the Senate do withdraw to their chamber to consider said proposition.

The President said that the motion simply for the Senate to withdraw was in order.

The ayes and nays were called upon Mr Down's motion for the Senate to return to their chamber, and it was carried in the affirmative.

The Senate having returned to the hall of their deliberations,

Mr Kenner moved, that the Senate in conformity to the joint resolution, return to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of joining that body in the election of printer. He considered the withdrawal of the Senate irregular. If the compensation of the State Printer be considered too much, let it be reduced, but let the proceedings be regular. He was ready to go so far as any member of this body to reduce all unnecessary compensation.

But, if the State printing is to be put up at the lowest bid, why not introduce a bill for that purpose and open the door wide to all competition. Here we only have one party—Mr Jerome Bayon, and the Legislature is asked at the last moment, just as the election for printer is to be made, to make a contract with him, and to arrest an election ordered in pursuance of law and attended with all the formalities required.—This proceeding was certainly a most extraordinary one. This was the first session he had the honor of a seat in this body, but he had served in the other, and never to his knowledge had such a proceeding as this taken place.

Mr Downs said that when he proposed that the Senate should withdraw to their chamber, he was strongly hit at loss to discover which was the best mode of bringing the subject of Mr Bayon's proposition under consideration, and of submitting the question of reduction, it presented to the action of the Legislature. It struck him that the only plan was the separate action of each body. The question involves an economy of one thousand dollars to the State, with the guarantee that the work will be equally well done. Instead of paying $4000 we shall pay but $3000. The election of printer was fixed, earlier this year than customary and there was no necessity for hastening that election.

By delaying it a few days only a law can pass this body and be sent to the other for their concurrence. This was his motive for making his motion that the Senate withdraw. In order that the Senate should be in possession of the letter of Mr Bayon, directed to both Houses, he would move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to request respectfully of the House to transmit to the Senate the communication addressed to the two Houses by the proprietor of the Courier newspaper.

The President decided the foregoing resolution to be out of order. No communication from Mr Bayon had been placed before this body. The introduction of Mr Bayon's letter in the other House, while the two bodies were in joint session, was irregular.

Mr Kenner insisted on his motion that the Senate return to the House for the purpose of proceeding with the election of state printer.

Mr Downs called for the reading of Mr Bayon's letter. It was certainly before the Senate, being addressed to both bodies of the Legislature, and would consequently be mentioned in the journal of the Senate.

The President said there was no letter before the Senate from Mr Bayon.

Mr Kenner said the mode of introduction of this letter showed at once that it was not communicated to the Senate. It was presented in the other House by a member of the city delegation belonging to that body. There was no letter before the Senate; he (Mr Kenner) did not wish to dodge the question of expense, nor was he actuated by partiality for this or that printer. If the compensation allowed for the state printing be too much, reduce it. But let the election proceed; we cannot do otherwise.

Mr Slidell said, the withdrawal of the Senate had placed it in an unexpected position. It occurred to him when the question was about to be taken on the motion to withdraw, that the assent of the House of Representatives should have been asked to that proceeding, but the ayes and nays had been called, and it was too late for him to make the suggestion. It might be construed into a want of courtesy towards the other house. Such, however, was not the case. The Senate, perhaps, had acted precipitately. The object, however, had such influence upon them as to induce them to withdraw, and to save money to the state. He had no objection to returning to the other House, provided it was understood that the assent of the other House should be asked to the withdrawal of the Senate. He had no doubt that, upon the explanations being made to that body, they would cheerfully and readily accord the courtesy.

Mr Declouet, before consenting to any such pledge, would inquire of the chair whether such a communication as Mr Bayon's could be entertained while both bodies were in joint session for the purpose of proceeding with an election.

The President replied that it could not.

Mr Downs said, although he differed in regard to the point in order, he could not concur in opinion with the president from New Orleans (Mr Slidell) that the assent of the other House was essential to the withdrawal of the Senate and that there was any want of courtesy on the part of the latter in not asking the consent of the former body. It was usual for the Senate upon elections to withdraw when they saw fit, if that could not be done without injury to the public business. He would in the power of the latter to keep the Senate for an indefinite period. The honorable Senator instanced cases where there were several unsuccessful ballotings in joint session, it was within the competency of the Senate to withdraw upon a single motion being made to that effect, and that was frequently done.

Mr Downs offered the following:

Resolved, That the resolution fixing this day for the election of a State Printer be rescinded for the purpose of allowing time to ascertain whether the printing can be done for less than the sum now allowed by law.

He did not wish to "hit the mark." The question was a simple one; shall we have our printing done at $4000 per annum, which can be done equally as well done for $3000. He would ask for a dispensation of the rules, and upon that motion would call for the yeas and nays.

Mr Kenner would detain the Senate but a moment to make a single remark. How had it happened that the Senator from Orleans (Mr Downs) had been for six years in the Senate and had never before discovered that the State Printer was paid too much for his services?

A message was received from the House of Representatives notifying the Senate for the second time that they were ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of electing the State Printer.

Mr Kenner resumed his remarks. Were the Legislature to be instructed by a private individual—the proprietor of a rival public paper, he admitted—that they were paying one thousand dollars more for the printing of the State than he was ready to contract to do it for? He would ask to remain our duties, and are we to be reminded of them by an individual that we cannot recognize in any other than a private capacity? How is it that the Senator from Orleans (Mr Slidell) made the discovery during the five or six years that he has been a member of this body, that the printing was overpaid? But the Senator from Washita had proclaimed not to debate the subject, and he (Mr Kenner) would say nothing further.

Mr Slidell said he had not wish to debate the subject, but he was nonplussed to let the gentleman (Mr Kenner) have all the debate on one side. That gentleman had inquired how it happened that the (Mr Downs) who had been for a series of years a member of this body had never before discovered the extravagance. Mr Presidents, it had happened that the gentleman himself who had been a member of the other House had never proposed to reduce the salary of the Printer? He, (Mr Downs) would tell that gentleman that the progress of retrenchment and economy were progressive. The salaries of the Governor, Judges and other officers of the State, were not reduced until recently. As soon as it is made manifest that a public officer receives more than a fair remuneration for his services, the excess should be reduced. Hence, in this instance, it is apparent that we can have the public printing done for one thousand dollars less than heretofore, and sure we to refuse taking the economy. The proposition comes from a respectable and responsible publisher of a paper, and he (Mr Downs) had no doubt that there were several other printers who would be glad to accept the duty upon the same terms. He would say nothing further; he wished the resolution to appear with the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr Carter said, the motive that influenced him in voting against the motion for the Senate to withdraw, would induce him to vote against the present resolution. The offer of Mr Bayon was a good reason to induce members to vote in his favor, but certainly not a good reason for postponing an election in which both Houses have acquiesced, and to submit a joint resolution to the simple action of one branch. This was his reason for voting against the motion to withdraw, and it would compel him to vote against the resolution.

The question was taken on Mr Downs' motion to dispense with the rules, and the result was 4 yeas—7 nays.

On motion, the Senate returned to the House of Representatives.

The result of the election was that Messrs Magne and Weisse of the Bee were elected.

Whereupon the Senate returned to their Chamber, and, on motion, they adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 16th, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Kenner stated that the absence of Mr Allen, Senator from Lafourche, was occasioned by indisposition.

Mr Bernard, with leave, introduced a joint resolution fixing the adjournment of the Legislature on Monday, 3rd day of February next.

Mr Bernard moved for a dispensation of the rules.

Mr Harmanson objected. He said he did not know that he would make any objection to the day fixed.—He thought it probable he would vote for the resolution he also with his present impressions he conceived that the Legislature could discharge its duties and adjourn by that time. But he would first to satisfy his mind that it could be done without detriment to the interest of the State. We should not act with too great precipitancy. He assured the gentleman that so soon as he had detected upon the subject, and fully satisfied his mind, he would vote for the proposition, if the public business permitted. His object was not to obstruct delay, or to retard the progress of the resolution, but merely for the purpose of satisfying his mind.

Mr Bernard would willingly agree to postpone the 3rd reading of the resolution, in order to afford the gentleman (Mr Harmanson) time to reflect upon the subject, provided it were allowed to pass through its second reading. One reason was he wished the matter to be disposed of was his desire to record his vote in favor of the resolution, and as he had to be absent on the 3rd inst. he was anxious to have it disposed of, if he wished to take his vote before he absented himself.

Mr Harmanson would desire that the gentleman (Mr Bernard) would postpone acting upon the resolution until his return from his mission. It would afford time to determine whether the public business could possibly be completed by that period. He did not know from his attempt to press the resolution could expedite its passage. When the gentleman (Mr Bernard) returned, he assured him that if he (Mr Harmanson) were satisfied, he would readily vote for its passage.

Mr Kenner would inquire whether there would not be some Executive appointments to act upon in the first week of February? He would like to have some information upon that point.

Mr Downs said he could give the Senator from St. James (Mr Kenner) the information he desired. Most of the Executive appointments would be made during the last week of January, those to be made in the beginning of February were few, and he had been informed by the Governor that if the Legislature were disposed to adjourn, his appointments would be sent to the Senate in anticipation of the usual period for making them.

Mr Bernard said he would cheerfully consent to postpone the consideration of the resolution, in order to respond to the wishes of the gentleman, (Mr Harmanson) he not under the conviction that any postponement would give an argument here after against the resolution. If it should be postponed one week, when it would come to be taken up, it might be urged that the time fixed upon was too short, and the object would be defeated. Where as, if it were known at once that the Legislature were to adjourn on the day appointed in the resolution, both Houses would be prepared to accelerate their action, and to dispatch the public business. Hence his desire not to procrastinate action upon it, and to tell, therefore, under the necessity of insisting on his motion, and would call for the ayes and nays.

The question was taken, and the result was 10 ayes, 2 nays—the President voting with the minority, the motion to dispense with the rules did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Declouet, the petition introduced by him yesterday, upon which no action was taken, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Downs, with leave, introduced an act to reduce the compensation of State Printer.

On his further motion, the rules were dispensed with, and said act was taken up on its second reading.

When, on motion of Mr Kenner, it was referred to a special committee for the purpose of inquiry.

The President appointed Messrs. Kenner, Downs and Declouet members of said committee.

On motion of Mr. Slidell, the Senate took up the act making an appropriation for the mounting and equipment of the Native American Artillery.

The several sections being adopted, Mr Bernard introduced an additional section revising the act of the 8th March, 1841, appropriating $250 annually to a company of Artillery in town of the Baton Rouge.

Mr Bernard advocated the passage of said additional section, and moved for its adoption, which motion prevailed.

Mr Carter introduced an additional section granting an appropriation to a Volunteer Company in the Parish of East Feliciana.

Mr C. said that this Company had been organized for six years, and when appropriations had been made to other military companies not one cent had been granted to it. He thought that it was fairly entitled to a small pittance while the loaves and fishes were divided out.

His motion for the adoption of the section prevailed, and the act as amended underwent its final reading and passed.

On motion of Mr Slidell, the Senate took up the act for the relief of Municipality No. One, and passed it.

Orders of the Day.

Resolutions expressing the wish of the people of Louisiana that Texas should be admitted into the Union.

The first section being read, Mr Downs called for its adoption.

Mr Declouet desired to explain the vote he was about to give. He should vote in favor of the resolution, because it specified explicitly that it was the opinion of the Legislature that the people of Louisiana were favorable to the annexation of Texas. As for the principle of annexation itself, he wished it to be understood he was opposed to it in every shape and form. The resolution was restricted to the simple expression of an opinion, and under that form he voted for it.

Mr Downs said as there appeared to be no disposition to dispute the passage of the resolutions, he would not debate the question. He would, however, say one or two words in explanation of his vote, and in order to prevent misconstruction. He was glad to see the unanimity that prevailed in favor of the principle of annexation. Could it be done, he would be pleased to see the proviso stricken out, and were it not for the conviction that a motion for that purpose, might jeopardize the effect of the measure by retarding the passage, he would make a motion to that effect. He, however, indulged in earnest hope that the proviso would not have the serious consequences, it might under certain circumstances exercise. If it were a mere expression of the Legislature, and meant no more than that, the Missouri Compromise should be observed, it was harmless. But if it were intended to indicate that the delegation of the State in the Senate of the United States were not bound to vote for annexation unless the particular proviso was inserted in the act, and they were at liberty to vote for it unless upon the terms of the clause being inserted—then he protested against it. He trusted that the proviso would have no material effect upon the object of the resolution. In his opinion, a simple resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union, leaving it to the full benefits of the provision embodied in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana, of which she formed one a part, would have been preferable; and with that opinion, presuming that body participated in the same view of the subject, he would have moved to strike out the proviso, but as that course might delay the act, he was induced to take the resolution as it was. He hoped the proviso would exercise no deleterious influence, and under that impression and with the apprehension that a delay might be caused, as the question was now pending before Congress, and as his resolution was the only one which was offered to him, he had voted for it, but he protested against any construction that our delegation would be bound to vote against the measure unless the clause were inserted in the act for the acquisition, which would have the tendency of defeating the object he was striving for, and thus the responsibility imposed by the resolution itself.

Mr Downs called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Slidell said, in voting affirmatively for the resolutions, he would have preferred that the proviso had not been inserted. He was apprehensive that it would be construed into a pretext for a refusal to embarrassment. His only motive for taking the resolution with it, was the confident hope that it would not interfere with the attainment of the object and the representation felt by him at the moment he voted for it. He would ask the gentleman if he (Mr Downs) or any of the members of the Senator from Ouachita (Mr Downs) in relation to the necessity for prompt action; this question was pending before Congress, and if Louisiana were silent at this particular conjuncture, it might be adjudged by those inimical to the measure, that she was not in favor of it. He was fearful that the proviso carried more ground than was anticipated by those in favor of it.