The New-Orleans Bee

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, 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 in 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.

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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.	80
Banks, insurance offices, public institutions,	80

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.

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Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, 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 for separately and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGINE & WEISSE.

☞ LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—In compliance with an invitation from gentlemen of the City, C. SILLIMAN is expected here, in a few days, to deliver a course of lectures on the structure of the earth. This important subject, replete with practical applications, will be rendered both intelligible and interesting by numerous illustrations—graphic and pictorial.

A few introductory will present a distinct outline and sketch of the plan, and the terms for subsequent lectures will be made known in due time.

Reference may be made to Messrs. Alex. Gordon, L. C. Duncan, C. Rostkius, Prof. Riddell, Dr. Cenas, B. Janin, J. P. Benjamin.

☞ LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. While course having been currently desired, by many gentlemen in New Orleans, the lectures on that subject will be given by Mr. B. SILLIMAN, Jr. It being impossible that within a reasonable time both courses should be given in a satisfactory manner by the same individual, the plan is adopted to avoid interference.—It is proposed to give the chemical lectures by evenings, on days alternating with the evenings of the lectures on geology, at such an hour as may interfere with domestic engagements or with pursuits of business. Reference as above. 17

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans 30 Feb., 1845.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,
WM R LEVERICH Cashier.
+7 2w

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A fine plantation situated about four miles above the Lake Ponchartrain, in the Parish of Plaquemines, on which there is a high house with 4 apartments and four cabinets. Proposals will be received for the cutting of timber on the aspects fronting the river. Fine orange trees.

MRS. F. FAVER,
corner of Royal and Toulouse streets.
17

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St James—Probate Court.

Sale of the Household furniture, horses and cattle belonging to the succession of the late Michel Bernard Cantrelle.

On Monday, the 17th day of February instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, will be sold, at public auction, the household furniture and effects belonging to the succession of the late Michel Bernard Cantrelle, deceased, in the parish of St James, well then and there to be offered for public sale and auction, by the undersigned, Public Notary, Robert Carter Nicholas, duly authorized in and for said parish of St James, all the moveables left attached to and not employed upon the Sugar Plantation of deceased in said parish, appertaining to his succession as follows, viz. to wit:

All the Household furniture and all such other moveables not dedicated to the use and cultivation of the plantation, viz. 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 milch cows, 1 one old harrow and new riding saddle with its bridle, the sugar crop, consisting of two hundred and eighty hogsheads of sugar, of an inferior quality, of a certain sugar and molasses, to be sold separate, which said sugar crop is insured until the 31st of March next coming.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The purchaser to pay payable cash.

Parish of St James, 6th February, 1845.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEL,
Parish Judge ex-officio Judge of Probate and Public Auctioneer in and for the parish of St James.
17 Wlds

LEECHES!

THE subscriber has lately received from Europe a large assortment of HUNGARIAN & SWEDISH LEECHES, which he offers for sale on moderate terms, hoping that the sole importer the public can always rely upon obtaining good, fresh and genuine article. Also on hand, a large supply of French and American Pictures, Canary Birds, Looking Glasses, &c.

J B RUSCONI, 187 Chartres
X11

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the lowest reduced prices, in his Green House, 1 Palm tree, 3 feet high, 1 large Orange tree, a collection of those rares, Flemish pinks, camellias, azaleas, cactus palms, cycles and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has recently received more than a hundred varieties. Orders promptly attended and sent going to the steamboats.

1 1 4m JOHN M BACH.

NOTICE.—The Legal advertisements in the parish of New Orleans, for the ensuing year, will be published according to "Public advertisements in the Parish of Orleans," approved March 16th, 1843, will be published in the Louisiana Courier, edited by M. Jerome Cuvillier, the contractor, at the rate of two cents per hundred words in each language.

New Orleans, 31st January, 1845.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS,
Recorder of State
WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received from Philadelphia, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. 1 4 1m

COAL at five bits per barrels delivered—4000 bushels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened in the large Boxes, for sale by the cent load and delivered free of charge at five bits per bbl.

WEAR & MURPHY,
Levee.
1 13 133 Old Basin

THE undersigned has just received by late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, which he will sell at moderate prices:

1 case metacolline lame, imitation cambrics at 12½ per yd
1 do do do do at 18 do
1 do do do do at 20 do
1 do do do do at 25 do
1 do French calicoes, extra fine, at 25 do
1 do do do do at 20 do

And a large assortment of silks, Swiss muslins, organdi white jaconets, white and colored percales, black silk and cotton velvet, barege neckerchiefs, French Poplins, assorted cashmeres, Mousseline de Laines, Amoskeags, linen and mousseline linen yearls, embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs, very rich, at $9.00 & $10 00 per piece; Hanover linen, French Marlboro' silk, new style Bonnets, French lisse, extra fine and warranted pure thread; a large assortment of hooks and eyes, French perfumery, &c. The whole for sale at moderate prices.

S DAVID, 74 Canal
1 3 between Royal and Bourbon

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the undersigned—

50 casks red Bordeaux Wine;
250 half casks white Wine;
10 quarter pipes old Cognac Brandy;
10 do do 6th proof, J J Dupuy;
100 casks brandy St Charles;
100 baskets fine and superfine ale-ale;
100 cases Yorkshire & Lecouitre's Abbynth;
75 do do Kirsch, of the same brand;
100 basket Rager's Guignolet; 25 do. Bordeaux Guignolet; assorted cordials; orange flower water in bonne and glass bottles; 250,000 painted corks, ordinary and fine corks in bags of 500; dried prunes in glass jars; empty bottles, &c. &c.

DUDOUIT & TEULADE,
13 Toulouse street

BOOKS—BOOKS—BOOOS!

At very reduced prices.

THE subscriber has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand an universal stock of Miscellaneous, Law, Medical, Scientific Classical and general assortment of School Books which he offers at extremely small advance of the Northern prices—and Blank Books he has an extensive collection of rare, curious and standard works.

In addition to the above, on hand, a general assortment of BLANK BOOKS made up by PATNERY not to be surpassed in quality or workmanship in the city, which he offers as above. Country merchants and others are about purchasing their stock, would do well by calling and examining the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM McKEAN Bookseller and Stationer,
corner Camp and Common
N. B.—A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also, Blank Books bound and ruled in any pattern. f 8

LANDING from ships Talma and Bordeaux Packet from Bordeaux:—150 bris white wine; 5000 half bottles assorted claret; in store—300 cases red wine; 50 half quarter casks red wine, different brands; 35 casks old Cantenac Medoc; 30 cases old wine, Chateau Gieour for sale by

FOUGET, SON, 137 Royal
f 11

RECEIVED by Warsaw Castle from Havre, several pieces of Gingham, Jacconets and Cambrics; White Muslins; also 1 case Embroidered Muslin for curtains, and a fine assortment of embroidered Curtains in pairs, for sale cheap for cash at

FR. PERRET, 88 Toulouse
f 11

SPERM CANDLES, &c.—800 boxes best brand sperm candles, 50 do Boston mustard, 500 do No 1 soap, 10 do toilet soap, 1 do gallons water bitters, sperm oil 1000 lb do lard oil, 1 do do linseed oil, 1 do do tanner oil, for sale by

VELDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

LANDING from brig Bordeaux Packet from Bordeaux: 4 9 bris white wine, Haut Barsac, 12 do Haut Sauterne 12 casks do Julien Medoc, 1 pipe old Malaga wine, 4 quarter pipes brandy, Castillion brand, for sale by

E TALAMON, 76 & 80 St. Louis
f 11

TOWELLING.—The subscriber has just received an assortment of towelling stuff, consisting of Huckaback, assorted qualities; green roller, wrapping paper, blue and red bordered napkins and table cloths, for sale by

SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st
f 11

LANDING ex brig Bordeaux Packet from Bordeaux, 6 Lacka Claret, Barsac, Medoc and Pauillac Medoc; 3 do do Julien and de Malleon; 6 bris white wine, Sauterne and Haut Sauterne; 100 hampers claret bottles; for sale by

DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co.
11 and 13 St Louis
f 11

LONDON PORTER—40 casks Barclay & Perkins superior London porter, in pints and quarts, in store and for sale by

SMITH BRYAN
20 Customhouse
f 11

LEAF TOBACCO—superior Vuelta de Abajo tobacco, in store for sale by

J M CABALERO,
22 Old Levee
f 11

LEAD—25 table prime lead, for sale by

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
92 Tchoupitoulas
f 10

SAMPSON—100 bbls Schuylenburg's brand, for sale by

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
92 Tchoupitoulas
f 10

WHISKEY—40 bbls whiskey, for sale by

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
92 Tchoupitoulas street.
f 10

STAR CANDLES—40 boxes Grace & Dietrich's brand for sale by

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
92 Tchoupitoulas street.
f 10

MADEIRA WINE—T. Oliver's Superior Madeira Wine in pipes and casks for sale by J. ALBERT,
22 St. Louis
f 10

GOSHEN BUTTER—30 firkins prime Goshen butter, in store, for sale by J W STANTON & Co.
corner Magazine and Lafayette
f 10

WINE GLASS—200 box assorted sizes, for sale by

J VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee
f 10 (or below all numbers, for sale by

VEDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 13, 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr Splane, from the committee appointed to examine into the causes of the delay in the publication of the reports, presented a resolution for the appointment of an additional reporter.

Mr. Conrad could not see the necessity of having another reporter.

Mr. Chinn said that the entire blame of the delay in the publication of the reports was ascribed to the former printer, Mr. Kelly, when the Convention was anxious to get rid of him. It was then pretended that the reporters could furnish their copy for publication in proportion to the progress of the discussions, and this circumstance had led to the dismissal of Mr. Kelly. Now an entirely different language was held, and we were told that the reporters could not furnish their reports regularly from day to day. He would vote against the resolution.

The resolution was lost, but immediately reconsidered and postponed till 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Eustis, on behalf of the Committee of Revisal, stated that the committee had revised the 1st article.—After a tedious discussion it was decided that the report of the committee should be printed, to be subsequently considered by the Convention.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of 3d section of the 3d article of the Constitution, which was under discussion at the last adjournment.

Mr. Mayo submitted a substitute for the report of the minority.

Mr. Conrad was opposed to the substitute. The plurality principle might lead to the election of a Governor for whom a minority of the votes polled had been cast. This was contrary to the principle of a popular government which is essentially a government of the majority. It might happen that this high functionary might be chosen by a coterie, by a mere section of the state, and thus consequently his administration would be marked by an exclusive and sectional character.—Without dwelling upon the intrigues to which this mode of election would inevitably give rise, he contended that the liberty of the people might be gravely compromised by it.

Mr. Claiborne spoke in a similar strain. If we confided in the sagacity of the people, we should confide equally in the decision of their representatives, freely chosen by them. What objection then, could there be to leaving to the Legislature the choice between the two highest candidates, when neither had obtained an absolute majority of the votes polled?

Mr. Keuner expressed himself in favor of the minority report. He saw no necessity for leaving the choice to the Legislature. It may be urged that the Legislature will, in every case elect the candidate who has received the highest vote. If so, why not decide beforehand that the candidate having received the largest vote shall be elected? With regard to the intrigues of which so much had been said, he felt certain, that they would occur quite as oft under the system proposed by the majority, as under that offered by the minority.—Again, the Senators were elected for four years, and a certain proportion of them would represent but imperfectly popular opinion in a matter of this kind. He moved that the substitute and report of the minority be laid upon the table, in order to amend the majority report, in accordance with the views presented the day previous by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis said that under all circumstances, whenever the votes were divided between more than two candidates, we should have a minority Governor. But he was unwilling that the Legislature should interfere at all in the matter. They had invariably selected the candidate who had received the highest vote. They would not even have dared to have acted otherwise.—Why not then incorporate the principle in the constitution?

Mr. Hartzog opposed the motion to lay upon the table.

The motion nevertheless prevailed—43 to 24.

Mr. Mayo proposed to strike out all the section reported by the majority, except the first lines. Before the motion could be acted upon, the hour had arrived for the consideration of the resolution for the appointment of an additional reporter. The resolution was adopted—34 to 34, the casting vote of the President being given in its favor.

A resolution by Mr. Vinchise, that the Convention should meet twice a day, was lost.

A resolution to meet every day at ten o'clock was adopted.

The election of an additional reporter resulted as follows:

F. Haley 38 | D. Corcoran 30
Mr. Haley was therefore declared duly elected.

The Convention adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 4th, Mr. Huntington presented a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for a record of magnetic experiments made at the Girard College.

Mr. Barrow reported a bill to establish a port of entry at Lafayette, La.

Mr. Bates reported a bill which was read a third time and passed, restricting the grants of pensions to widows in certain cases.

Mr. Evans, from the Finance Committee to which was referred the Sub-Treasury Bill from the House, reported the same with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

The Oregon Bill from the House was taken up, read twice and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr Pearce presented the credentials of Reverdy Johnson, Senator elect from Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Dayton, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to state whether Duff Green holds any diplomatic station at Texas, and if so, what his instructions are.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the Texas joint resolutions from the House, made a report accompanied by a resolution that the joint resolution be *rejected*. The report and resolution were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Post Office Bill was then taken up, and debated without any final action until the adjournment.

In the House, the joint resolution from the Senate appointing a Committee to count the ballots for President and Vice-President, was taken up and adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill to reduce and graduate the price of Public Lands. A long and dull discussion followed and continued till the committee rose. The question on the passage of the bill was to be taken the next day.

After the presentation of sundry executive communications, in answer to resolutions, and the reference to Senate bills, Mr. Slidell presented resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature relative to Texas. He took this opportunity to repel and deny certain charges relative to alleged frauds at the Louisiana election. He expressed his opinion that nine tenths of the frauds at the elections, were of white origin.

The House then adjourned.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has the following: "Recently there has been considerable stir here relative to some absurd silly attacks on Mr. Williams, the collector of Boston. The charges *anonymously* made, are, I believe, that he has slandered the memory of Mr. Tyler, and that he paid the editor of the Madisonian $2,500 as a bonus for enabling him to get office. An investigation has proved the utter falsity of the charges. I am told that it has been decided by the president that no removals shall be made while he remains in office, except they are rendered absolutely necessary by the bad conduct of the incumbents. So those who have been firing from a masked battery at the collector, have spent their powder to no purpose. His position has been strengthened by these attacks. There is one charge he does not deny, however, which is, that he attempted to bribe a watchman to permit him to run off with the capitol. He and the editor of the Madisonian were to go halves."

THE PAY... OF THE DEBTORS.—The Philadelphia *U. S. Gazette*, of the 4th instant, says:—The State honor was redeemed yesterday—the pledge made good by the payment of the interest due on debt. The Paying Teller of the Pennsylvania Bank stood with a pile of notes behind him, and a counter loaded with coin before him, to meet demands, and those who were entitled to receive, were paid on presentation of their claims.

The packet from New York, which sails on the 6th instant, will no doubt carry out the amount of funds due to foreign bondholders.

A salute of one gun for each member of the Legislature, was fired on Bush Hill at noon, yesterday, in honor of the unanimous passage of the act to pay the interest by both Houses.

☞ An official statement in the *Madisonian* of 2d instant, made by Secretary Bibb, shows that the receipts into the Treasury of the United States for the quarter ending the 31st December, were, as nearly as can now be stated, from customs, $4,100,000; from public lands, $600,000; miscellaneous, $45,000—in all $4,745,380. The expenditures during the same period were $6,857,053 31.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Anderson will appear this evening in the character of Mordant, in the new play of the "Patrician's Daughter and the Citizen's Son."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The beautiful and popular drama of "Norman Leslie," will be repeated this evening.

MORE AMUSEMENTS.—Mr. S. P. Stickney, one of the popular managers of the National Amphitheatre, and Mr. Sutton, the celebrated Ventriloquist and Necromancer, are fitting up a splendid pavilion at the corner of Conde and Hospital streets, which will be opened to the public on to-morrow evening.

We wish them every success in their new undertaking.

☞ Last evening, the Recorder of the First Municipality, assisted by the Constable Ferrari, arrested several persons in the act of playing the Crape game in two houses in St Louis street.

☞ James Martin and John Salfron, were yesterday arrested by Capt. Winter, having in their possession a bolt of new carpeting which had been stolen. Another person named Elisha Williams, was arrested shortly after, charged with being concerned in the theft. They will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

☞ Michael Collins was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality Police, charged with breaking open a trunk, the property of Mr. Lynch.

☞ Charles Cummings, the proprietor of a Junk-shop at the corner of Gravier and Baronne streets, charged with having in his possession a quantity of stolen property, was yesterday committed by Recorder Baldwin, to the Workhouse.

☞ The examination of Mr. F. H. Hatch, will take place this afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, before Recorder Genois.

CRIMINAL COURT.—James Lewis, charged with larceny, was yesterday put upon trial and found guilty.

Patrick Brady, charged with having committed an assault with a dangerous weapon, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Thomas Cooper, Peter Butler and John Aiken, charged with assault and battery, were arraigned and severally pleaded guilty.

William Lecompte and Joseph Simpson, arrested on charges of larceny, were discharged from custody, in consequence of the absence of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution.

Bills of information were filed by the District Attorney against Eliza Halsof and Lawrence Kelly, for larceny.

ARRESTED.—William Johnson, charged with being an accomplice with Bernard McQuoit, in the assault with intent to kill watchman Clark, while on duty upon his beat in Triton Walk, on the 29th January, 1844, was yesterday arrested in virtue of a capias issued by the Criminal Court, and committed to the parish prison. McQuoit it will be recollected, was convicted a short time since for his participation in the assault, and sentenced to one year imprisonment. Johnson has been a fugitive from justice since that time, and only returned to the city a few days previous to his arrest.

☞ Gustavus Cain was yesterday arrested by the police of the First Municipality, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. James Abernathy of a pocket book containing $600 in city bank bills, while on board of the steamer South Western while lying at the levee, on Monday last, and also for swindling another passenger of a dollar in silver. He will be examined this morning before Recorder Genois.

☞ We are requested to notice the sale of Real Estate by C. Canas & J. A. Bump & Co., which will be sold this day, at Banks' Arcade. The property is desirably located and offers good opportunities to the speculator or persons wishing to improve, at the terms are liberal.

☞ The official report of the House of Representatives, in our columns this morning, will be found interesting. The decision of the House in the contested election of Mr. Glass, involves a novel, and to our mind, an unsound and dangerous precedent, but we have no space to day, to give the subject the consideration its importance would require.

ANDERSON AS CLAUDE MELNOTTE.—Anderson has not disappointed us. He has successfully supported the versatile and chivalric character of Claude Melnotte. When in the warmth and beauty of blooming time, Claude, the gardener's son, aspired to the hand of the fair Pauline; when, first, he plays a borrowed part, and getting upon the folly of her vain parents, by high sounding titles, wins for his wife the fair Lady of Lyons. As "Prince of Como," he wore his honors well, and really "deserved to be what he only seemed." His remorse, his heart felt upbraidings of self still ring in our ears, as when in the cottage he seeks the forgiveness of a spirited and spoiled beauty, who yet proved herself possessed of a heart to love, a heart of purest gold. Still admirable, when returning to his peasant's attire, his peasant's respect for the daughter of one in a sphere above him, Anderson was the Claude Melnotte of the dramatist—the true representative of a powerful, though wild conception. Nor, as the hero of Lodi, when returning to claim the fair Pauline as his bride, where he traverses the designs of the vile Beaumont, and takes his beloved to his arms, was Anderson less acceptable to his audience, less true to the part he personated. Well supported by other actors he delighted a large and fashionable audience. Pauline and Beaumont could scarcely have been better played.

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.—Dr. Hoff delivers a lecture this evening, at the People's Lyceum, St. Charles street, on the subject of education as a means of correcting public opinion and of preserving our present political institutions. The ladies are invited to attend.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.—We are indebted to Wm. McKEAN, Camp street, for the January number of this excellent review. It abounds in subjects of the highest interest to the Medical inquirer.

A LAND SLIDE.—A land slip occurred at Kingston, N. Y., on Monday evening, 3d instant, as we learn from the *Journal* of that place. A portion of the hill adjacent to the Steep Rocks on the Hudson river, comprising an area of six or seven acres, and about fifty feet in depth, broke off in three masses at three several times, and slid down to the face of the hill to the beach below, a distance of about 200 yards.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST ANTI-RENTERS.—In the Albany (N. Y.) Circuit Court, last week, Mr. Chauncey Rider, a deputy sheriff of that county, who was assaulted and maltreated by a number of "Indians," while in the discharge of his official duties in 1841, recovered a verdict of *Ten thousand dollars* against four of the individuals, who were present when the outrage was committed, and who, though not actually participating in the assault themselves, yet countenanced and encouraged those who did the deed.

TEXAS—THE CABINET.

The usually well-informed Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, communicates the following information—

"I think I may now terminate all speculations on the probable success of the annexation measure in the Senate, by a confident statement, that there will be thirty-one votes against the joint resolutions from the House. Messrs. Rives, Fairfield, Dix, Archer, and others, who have been considered as doubtful, will certainly not vote for the measure.

There is still a faint prospect that resolutions will be got up, declaring it to be expedient that Texas should be ultimately annexed.

The Senate has nothing to do, and find much difficulty in making a show of business for three hours in the day for four days in the week. They will, however, divert themselves with a discussion of the Oregon and Texas questions. Mr. Polk is here, and, from that moment there will be no disposition to do any thing. The prevalent idea is to leave every thing to the responsibility of the incoming administration—Oregon, Texas, Tariff, Appointments, and everything else.

I think we may new clearly indicate at least two or three members of the new cabinet. Andrew J. Donelson will, in my opinion, be called to the war department. I so think, for the reason, in part, that at the time of Mr. Poinsett's appointment Mr. Van Buren offered it to Mr. Donelson. Mr. D. declined its acceptance at the time, on the ground that it would be injurious to General Jackson, whom it was intended to compliment, do so good to Mr. Van Buren, and he rather unpleasant to Mr. Donelson himself. It has ever since been considered that Mr. Donelson is entitled to some distinguished post from the democratic party. As to Mr. Donelson's qualifications for the duties of the department, there is no doubt. He is moreover a man of elevated mind and accomplishments.

Messrs. Walker, Woodbury and Buchanan, and Elmore, are still talked of as prominent candidates for the other departments. Reuben Chapman, Mr. Calhoun's successor, has been spoken of for the post office department. But that is not of the question, for the Tennessee President can take but one cabinet officer from Tennessee."

MR. POLK AND THE CABINET.—A Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday, writes:—

"Last night's mail brought a letter from the President elect, to a Representative in Congress, in which it was stated explicitly, that no selection of Cabinet officers had yet been made, nor had Col. Polk counselled with any one on the subject. He further remarked, that in choosing his constitutional advisers, it would be his aim to steer clear of all cliques and cabals—that it was his firm determination to act fairly himself with no faction, come from what quarter it might, but to hold himself aloof from each and every connection that could possibly end in involving his administration in the slightest degree with the question of the succession."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, 11th February, 1845.

Mr. Slidell presented a petition from Ambrose Lanier & Co. on the subject of a bill now pending relative to the liquidation of the Citizens Bank; and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Slidell, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill of B. Winchester and J. B. Blondelon. It was taken up and passed.

Order of the Day.

Resolution instructing our delegation in Congress to use their endeavors to procure an amendment of the Naturalization laws so as to prevent the frauds which those laws have hitherto occasioned.

Mr. Slidell moved to amend by striking out the words "the fraud" which these laws have hitherto occasioned" and inserting "guard against the commission of frauds and reduce the expense of naturalization to those who may be justly entitled to naturalization.

Mr. Slidell said he did not desire to make a speech upon this subject. The resolution did not contemplate any change in the naturalization laws, but was so be understood, designed to prevent the commission of frauds upon those laws. At first place he would observe that the phraseology of the resolution was objectionable. It stated that the naturalization laws had occasioned fraud, which was an imputation upon Congress, that fraud had been committed under these laws in force for the last thirty or forty years. He presumed that this was purely accidental. As for the principle itself in the resolution that frauds should be guarded against it, it was correct and proper, and no citizen could object to it: upon that point he desired not, there would be unanimity of sentiment. Upon the second clause, which he had introduced, that the expenses for naturalization should be lessened, he would remark that these expenses were extremely onerous. Ten or twelve dollars have been exacted for naturalization certificates. When a person applying for citizenship established his right to that privilege, he thought, the expense should be more reasonable. It might happen that the person applying was poor and could not afford so much: his qualifications, however, on that account could not be impaired if he were entitled to citizenship and he would make as good a citizen as one whose means of paying the fees were greater.

He thought it proper, therefore, while inviting the Legislation of Congress to the amendment of some statute relative to guard the laws of naturalization from fraud, that the expenses for naturalization should be fixed at some reasonable amount, which would be within the reach of the poor and laborious classes who may possess all the qualifications for citizenship under the present or future laws of Congress. He considered these measures just and proper, and he trusted they would receive the favorable attention of the Senate.

Mr Bernard said he had understood that these fees had been reduced. In Judge Elliott's court they were placed at $5. Certainly $5 afford poor people facilities, and did not require reduction.

Mr Fabiano called for the division of the question.

Mr Slidell would make a few observations, to show that the present was a proper subject for legislation. These were the facts. The United States Court in this city had been in the habit of charging $10 for these certificates—the State Courts charging $5. Judge Elliott, for the purpose of attracting people to his Court, had put the price down to $3. The Legislature from Baton Rouge would find that it was a very delightful subject for legislation, if it was established by law. The Senator would recollect that in the case of Judge Elliott before the Senate, it was seriously contended whether there was any provision by law which authorized the Judge to charge any fees at all, and that he was entitled to $3 under the local act creating the Court, while other counsel argued that there was no law expressly regulating the fees for naturalization, for it was only contended that Judge Elliott had an implied right to demand the fees under the provisions of the law creating the Court. If the State Legislation did however exist, it would occur to the Senator, (Mr Bernard) that it would not apply to the United States Court, which was an independent tribunal, and that fraud should be arrested. But where the person applying to be naturalized really possesses the qualifications, the fees to be paid to the State should be as slender as possible, for they are so onerous, nor beyond the means of the laborious poor. The proposition was simply to reduce the fees of public officers; it was to take no money out of the pocket of the poor, but to put it into that of the State. It was to be hoped that the Senate upon reflection would concur in the second branch of the resolution.

Mr Bernard hoped the subject would be referred to the Judiciary Committee. He would prefer that the resolution be so amended as to restrict the power of naturalizing citizens to the federal courts exclusively.

Mr Morehead presented a petition relative to the boundary line between the parishes of Caddo and De Soto.

Mr Bernard called for the reading of the act to amend the several acts concerning elections, and on his motion, it was read and referred.

The act providing for the payment of the debts proper of the State was also ordered to be printed.

Resolutions requesting an appropriation for the deepening of the pass of the Mississippi. Passed.

On motion, the Senate went into executive session, and the doors being opened, they adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Marshall on behalf of the special committee to whom was referred the petition of certain subpœnas of the Parish Judge Baldwin, for the production of certain papers to the Parish of De Soto, reported a bill and request of the Secretary to read the memorial of the petitioners, which explained more clearly them the object of the bill, the object of which was to establish a public road. Mr. Marshall explained the reasons which render this application of territory desirable.—It was but a small strip of land and but thinly occupied. He was well acquainted with the country, and he considered the demand a proper subject one. Originally it ought to have been incorporated in the limits of De Soto, to which parish it properly belonged, but from some error or other it was attached to the parish of Caddo. The consequence was great inconvenience to the few inhabitants that resided there.

The bill was taken up, and after some further explanations from Mr. Marshall, it passed.

Mr Keuner on behalf of the Committee on Parish Education, to whom was referred the memorial of John H Gaslin, reported a bill to incorporate the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the expense of the State—the members of the State Treasury report that the strictest economy is required to pay the ordinary and current expenses of the State, but that the committee feel constrained to report unanimously to the establishment of such an institution at the expense of the State.

Mr Garcia having called for Mr Carter to the Chair, introduced by request an act for the better measurement of steamboats navigating the waters of the United States. He had carefully examined the bill, and had found its deposition well calculated to effect the purpose designed.

It was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Order of the Day.

Act to amend the several acts creating the City Court of Lafayette;

It was amended on motion of Mr Lewallen, and passed.

Mr Keuner asked the Senate to take up the act for the relief of Roman Montesini, and on his motion, it was laid on the table for the day.

Mr Burns asked the Senate to take up the bill creating the parish of Jackson, and produced several petitions and a correspondence which he desired to have spread on the Journals.

Mr Bernard said he was the author of the amendment of the Senator (Mr Burns) to press the passage of this bill at present. If these documents were important to the question of the creation of this parish, they ought to be placed upon the knowledge of the Senate.

Mr Burns said the documents were presented for the information of the Senate.

On motion of Mr Keuner, the bill was laid over for the present.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the Senate took up the resolution from the House for the adjournment for the 10th of March, and concurred in the same.

Mr. Harmanson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of three persons be appointed to take into consideration the bill of the Insurance Company of Louisiana is now conducted in the city of New Orleans, both by foreign and domestic companies and enquire generally into the conditions of the said Insurance Company, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers and report at the earliest day possible.

Mr. Harmanson presented this resolution, because he conceived it was a matter of the highest importance to the people. The subject of insurance was not well understood by the people of the country, and it was desirable to throw light upon the subject. The Committee could at the same time carry into effect the principle of Mutual Insurance, as adopted in New York.

Resolution for improving the navigation of Bayou Plaquemine.

Mr. Lubanez asked the Senate to proceed to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Downs had understood that a bill was pending before the other House to abolish the office of Civil Engineer.—If the office were to be abolished it would be idle to fill up our statute book with such resolutions.

Mr. Bernard said that it was true that a Committee of the other House had this matter under consideration, but as yet, they had not reported, nor had it was understood that the current of opinion was rather in the direction indicated by the gentleman from Ouachita (Mr Downs)

Mr Marshall would express his opinion upon this subject now that it was before the Senate. Whether the office of State Engineer be abolished or not, he would give notice that in all similar resolutions he would move to strike out the words "Civil Engineer" wherever should be first encountered, before any new work be commenced.

Mr Bernard said that a good navigation was very desirable to the inhabitants of the Bayou Plaquemine and he therefore raised up in the Bayou Plaquemine and other uncertain channels of communication with the city. That something ought to be done was no less true, and of the resolution should be finally passed it would be well to keep every expedient. But he apprehended that no thing effectual could be accomplished unless it was. Perhaps, that the bayou itself be stopped.

Mr Declouet hoped the resolution would pass. It was a matter of great importance that the Bayou Plaquemine should be rendered navigable, and from from personal observation. There was certainly no work in the State of such essential importance.

Mr Keuner would enquire what would be the expense of the work. He could not vote for it until his mind was satisfied on that point.

Mr Harmanson fully concurred in the opinion that this work ought to be done. But he considered the improvement of the navigation of Red River still more important. It could be done without detaching the public funds from that work, and he presumed it could, he would have no objection.

Mr Marshall suggested whether it would not be proper to lay the resolution over until some information was obtained in relation to it.

It was accordingly laid on the table subject to call.

On motion, the Senate went in executive session. The doors being opened, they adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 12th, 1845.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 39 members answered to their names.

The report of the Committee of Elections, on the contested election of J A Glass, came up as the special order of the day immediately after the reading of the journal. The report notices several informalities in the documents submitted for the examination of the committee, and also that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr Gaudet did not design making an argument on the subject. The report was sufficiently clear and explicit, himself. It contained a review of the evidence submitted. Mr. G read the provisions of the constitution in relation to elections, which rendered that they must be determined by law. The Legislature had passed a law in April last, prescribing regulations for the duties of the department, there is no doubt. The committee had strictly adhered to the provisions of the law. In the contested election had examined, with particular care, the papers submitted to them—comparing them with the sections of the law. Some informalities were noticed, on which the committee would come to no conclusion, having no authority to dispense with the law. Mr. G. read the provisions of the law, which rendered it imperative on the Parish Judge to make a certificate of the election, and also that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

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