The New-Orleans Bee

No. 275. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1845. VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO. 275.

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 to the paper an advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued at 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 lines, 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, 50

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 for separately and at the ordinary rates.

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

Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 400 dollars either in such 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 passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies ill be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

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

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

☞ WM. MURE has removed from No. 39 Camp street, to No. 32 Royal street. 6t

☞ The office of the British Consul is removed from No. 30 Camp street, to No. 32 Royal street. 6t

A. T. BURNELY & CO.
Have REMOVED from 92 Magazine street to 89 Camp street.
Jan. 6, 1845—1f

THE SPANISH CONSULATE,
Has REMOVED from 92 Magazine street to 89 Camp street.
Office hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Jan. 6, 1845—1f

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., No. 30 Old Levee st. will make liberal cash advances on consignments of sugar, cotton, pork, lard, &c. to H. Field, Esqr., New York, or to M. Fisk Fowler, Boston. 31—1y

☞ ADVANCES. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton to our friends in Havre. 6m

☞ ADVANCES. Liberal advances made on consignments of 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. R. Dittrich takes all the uncollected accounts of the late firm, and will carry on the business under his name at 28 Poydras street.
R. DITTRICH
F. C. SHANNON.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1844. 31—1m

F. C. SHANNON,
Commission Merchant, General Agent and Broker,
Continues business on Magazine street, 51 Tchoupitoulas street.

R. DITTRICH,
Commission Merchant,
28 Poydras street.

☞ NOTICE.—The undersigned have changed the name of their firm to W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., from this day. All interests remaining as before.
FIELD & CO., 30 Old Levee
31—6m

W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
31—tf No. 30 Old Levee

EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
100 Tchoupitoulas street.

☞ The business heretofore conducted under the name of W. EMERSON & Co. is continued under the firm of EMERSON, TOURNE, & Co. 31

I. ROSSI,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
Has always on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, &c.
Removed from Tchoupitoulas, to the corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets, one square below the Market.
Very 1y 190

PEET & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 17 Chartres street, New Orleans. 231

GARTHWAITE PAYAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,
No. 30 Canal street,
Between Carondelet and Old Levee streets.

MORTON & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 30 Magazine street.

☞ Plantation orders strictly attended to. 51—1y

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, JOHN TARCISON
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Canal street, New Orleans.
190

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
New York. 126

☞ The undersigned give notice to their customers and the public in general that orders for their coal will be received at the store of MESSRS. CLEARY, No. 20 Bienville street and at Mr. F. P. DUCONGE'S, Drug store, No. 39 Chartres street.
B. A. SOULIE, 48 Conti st. opposite

☞ The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that his office is situated in Magazine st. between Old Levee and Conti streets, and that he will attend to the business of absent persons, as the collection of accounts of all kinds. 6t
DUNCAN

NORTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
Magazine Street,
Corner of Common, New Orleans.
Recently in Chartres st.

H. DE ROSIER & SHIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations,
H. De Gosa, Paris. J. Riffland, New Orleans.
1 New Orleans No. 21 Magazine street.

SMITH BRYAN,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 26 Customhouse Street,
New Orleans

WRAPPING PAPER—110 reams large size wrapping paper for sale by FROST & Co., 10 Magazine

BLACKING—100 gross Bell's superior patte blacking for sale by FROST & Co., 10 Magazine

CIDER—40 barrels sweet Northern cider, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH Co, 30 Old Levee

TANNER'S OIL—60 barrels, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

SPERM CANDLES—935 boxes best brands for sale by W F VREDENBURGH Co, 30 Old Levee

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—51 bls for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Havana and Cuba leaf, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

SWEET OIL—Brand and nine assorted, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

ALMONDS—shelled, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

PEPPER—Sacty Sumatra, entitled to debenture, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

CAPS—10 cases fine Nutria, muskrat and hair seal caps, for sale by FROST & Co., 10 Magazine

HAVANA SUGAR—White, yellow and brown, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

COFFEE—Havana coffee, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

JAVA COFFEE—Superior Old Government, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

COCOA—60 bags Guayaquil, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

LARD—150 bbls No. 1 in fine shipping order, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—600 bales superior dew rotted, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY—30 bbls very superior, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co. 92 Tchoupitoulas

SWISS ABSYNTH—Verain & Lecomte's brand, for sale by J. ALBERT, 32 St. Louis st.

PATENT LEATHER—Nye & Co, for sale by J. ALBERT, 32 St. Louis

EXCHANGE—Bills on Havana at short sight for sale by REYNAUD & FAILLON.

SALERATUS—10 casks and 20 bbls in service, landing from ship St. Petersburg, for sale by HERLE, BELL & CO. 30 Old Levee

BAGGING, &c.—500 coils Missouri and Kentucky Bagging, 500 pieces bagging, 150 bales twine, 30 bbls Packing yarn, in store and for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co., 92 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—700 bbls St. Louis choice brand, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

CHAMPAGNE WINE—86 baskets for sale by FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

CHAMPAGNE—400 baskets superior quality for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 30 St. Louis

CHERRY BOUNCE—Augertwaine, for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 30 St. Louis

CASTOR OIL—10 tierces No. 1 for sale by FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

GINGHAMS—20 cases black and coarse, for sale by FORCADE & CO.

CAPS—1 case assorted Nos 41, 42 and 43, for sale by FORCADE & CO. 12 Camp

BRIN—4 bales fine thread Brin, for sale by FORCADE & CO. 12 Camp 424

SALERATUS—100 casks and bbls Boston and New York No 1, for sale by FIELD & Co.
30 Old Levee.

PRINTS—50 cases just received and for sale by the package, by J B RATHBONE & Co.
419—tf 8 Canal

ASSORTED FRUITS IN BRANDY, Prunes, Apricots &c., for sale by G. M. LUCAS,
30 Bienville street

OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 4th proof of J J Dupuy, for sale by G. M. LUCAS,
30 Bienville street

RED WINE—Pauillac Medoc, St Julien Medoc, St Peran Pessac, White Wine Sauterne, for sale by G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville street

CHERRIES IN BRANDY, first quality, Swiss Absynth Kirschwasser, for sale by G. M. LUCAS,
30 Bienville street

HATS—New binding from ship Ceres and in store, 48 Pinkinkoby and found from hats of all kinds for sale at the lowest prices by FROST & Co.
10 Magazine

HATS—New binding from ship Amity and in store, 48 Pinkinkoby and found from hats of all kinds for sale at the lowest prices by FROST & Co.
10 Magazine

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1845.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday beyond Charleston. Sunday was somewhat cloudy and rainy, so as a matter of course the mail was not looked for.—Whenever a speck appears on the horizon, that interesting contrivance for disappointing and deceiving the community, yclept the U. S. Mail, fails to arrive.

MR. HUBBARD.—We learn from last evening's *Courier*, that the Hon. HENRY HUBBARD—the Massachusetts Commissioner—has left the city. Before departing, he wrote a letter to a gentleman of high standing in which he frankly declares that he is fully convinced of the fruitlessness of his mission, and that if persisted in, it will occasion great excitement. He adds, therefore, that he is preparing immediately to leave.

We think MR. HUBBARD has acted wisely and properly in his determination. It was folly in him to come among us on the absurd and impracticable errand of attempting to oversee the police regulations of the State, by judicial decisions—it would have been still more foolish in him to remain among a population as susceptible as ours on the score of such interference, and brave the excitement occasioned by his arrival. Let him return to Massachusetts and inform the Governor of that State that the people of Louisiana are perfectly competent to protect themselves, without the counsel or intermeddling of other members of the confederacy; that the laws of which Massachusetts complains are part and parcel of the municipal enactments of the State, framed with a view to protect her citizens from the danger of servile outbreaks; that such laws originate in the impulse of self preservation, and are paramount to all interpretations of judicial tribunals—and that any and every effort to overthrow them or set them aside, will only create unpleasant, if not serious, collisions between the North and the South, and weaken the ligaments that bind together the several members of our glorious Union. Let Massachusetts think of these things, and let her remember too that she practiseth not what she preaches—that if a slave touches the soil of Massachusetts, he becomes free, that she protects the fugitive and refuses to surrender him to his master. She does not recognize slavery, though the Constitution of the United States does. Why, therefore, should she murmur that we, who possess our domestic institutions guaranteed to us by the organic law, should labor to keep them free from the perilous contact of fanaticism; in short, that we who live in a land where slavery exists, should adopt fitting measures to prevent the mad attempt of fools and knaves to instigate our black population to revolt. The law which prohibits the entrance into our State of free persons of color, is a portion of this salutary code, and it is not likely to be repealed, so long as the people of Louisiana are alive to the instinct of self-protection.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature met yesterday at the State House. A quorum was present in each. The Senate organized by the election of the Hon. FELIX GARCIA, President, and HORATIO DAVIS, Esq., Secretary. In the House, Hon. ANTOINE BOUDOUSQUIE, (w.) was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, and T. LANDRY, Esqr., was elected Clerk. In both Houses the Sergeants-at-Arms and Door Keepers of last year were re-elected.

The only business that came before the Legislature was the appointment of the usual Joint Committees to make preparations for the celebration of the 8th January; to wait upon the Governor, &c.

THE MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor MORTON, will be found in our columns. Its brevity and business like tone render any thing like condensation unnecessary.—The statement relative to the prosperous condition of the finances of Louisiana will be read with gratification. The only point about the message specially deserving of notice is the warm commendation which the annexation project receives.

PRIZE BANNER.—It will be recollected that during the late Presidential canvass, the New Orleans Clay Club offered a splendid prize banner to the parish which should give the heaviest majority to Mr. CLAY in proportion to the whole number of votes cast by each parish. The Banner was won by the new parish of MOREHOUSE, created last year out of Ouachita, Union and Caldwell. Morehouse gave Mr. CLAY 76 majority out of little more than 120 votes polled. The Banner is very beautiful *box*, richly embellished with appropriate devices, mottoes, &c. It will be presented to gallant young Morehouse by HANNIBAL FAULK, Esqr.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Donizetti's new Opera of *Don Pasquale* is to be performed for the first time this evening at the Orleans Theatre. No effort has been spared on the part of the enterprising manager of this popular establishment, to bring out this masterly composition of that most prolific of all composers in a superior style, with all the accompaniments of scenic and artistical effect, and we therefore hope to see a large and fashionable audience on this occasion.

Since the opening of the French Theatre, a constant succession of novel and dazzling attractions have been presented to the public, and we confess our surprise to have seen at times a beautiful Opera performed to a comparatively meagre house. We ought not thus to forfeit our reputation to a superiority of musical taste over that of any other city in the Union.

IMPROVED CANE CUTTER.—We were shown yesterday, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, a cane cutter, the invention of F. G. Henderson, Esq. of this parish. It is much more simple than Mr. Bryan's and possesses an advantage that renders the latter one useless on uneven fields—that of raising or lowering the knives according to the level of the field. It is moved on wheels instead of a sled like Mr. Bryan's, and can be easily moved by one horse or mule and a driver. In fact in our opinion, there can be no doubt that this new invention will answer the desired object of saving a vast deal of labor and expense to the sugar planter. We shall notice it more at length on a future occasion.

SUICIDE.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of Saturday says: We understand that some few days ago, a worthy and industrious planter of West Baton Rouge, named Jean Dominique Lanoux, residing about twelve miles below the Court House, committed suide by blowing out his brains with a shot gun. The embarrassed state of his affairs, through bad crops and overflows, and severe family misfortune, seems to be the cause assigned for this rash act. He was a man universally respected by those who knew him.

☞ We would invite the attention of those who wish to settle in Louisiana to the fine high lands we have in this parish. They are superior, and can be purchased at a much lower rate than the river lands, which are continually subject to overflows and other misfortunes. —*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

We copy the following notice from the Wetumpka (Ala.) Argus, of December, 13:—

To the Public.—We have just had placed in our hands for publication in consecutive numbers in the Argus, a portion of the life and adventures of a convict now in the State prison of Alabama, written by himself. The tale is one of deep interest, the life full of startling events, the scene shifting from St. Louis to St. Augustine, Texas, and Pensacola. It is intended, we are informed by the author, as a beacon to the youth of our country. The publication will be unavoidably delayed a month, and a short matter of accommodation to the public who may wish to read the passages from the diary of a convict, weeder the Argus at $1 00 for three months, $3 00 per annum in advance.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—The shop of Mr. MILLS, at Wheeling, Virginia, having been repeatedly robbed by burglars lately, he a few days since prepared a pistol so that when the door was opened it would go off. Unfortunately he forgot the contrivance, and was himself the first to enter the store, when the contents entered his chest. He lies in a critical condition.

☞ We copy the following from the New York correspondence of the *National Intelligencer:*

"Among the new books received by the Acadia, I find one "On the discovery of the Mississippi, and on the Southwestern, Southern, and Northwestern boundary of the United States; with a translation from the original manuscript of memoirs, &c. relating to the discovery of the Mississippi by Robert Cavelier de la Salle and the Chevalier Henry de Touty; by THOMAS FALCONER. There were some valuable contributions to American history in this work, many of the facts being drawn from documents in the archives of Paris, never before published. Mr. FALCONER labors to show that the boundaries of Louisiana, instead of extending to the Rio Grande del Norte, reached but little beyond the Mississippi—that in the northwest it stopped very far short of Canada—and that in the west they did not extend beyond the Mississippi. He argues consequently that the claim of the United States to Oregon is unfounded; that the clause in the treaty with Napoleon, on which that claim is founded, is unauthorizedly, and that England has as much right to Oregon as the United States, if we found our right on the sale of Louisiana. He then tries to prove that the claim founded on prior discovery is equally untenable. He justifies the revolt of the Texans, and writes temperately and candidly in regard to the United States. It he does not convince he interests and informs."

POPULATION IN CANADA.—In the last thirteen years the population of Lower Canada has increased thirty-three per cent. In 1831 it was 511,919; this year 676,590. It is supposed that the increase would have been much larger but for the cholera in 1832 and '34, and the revolutionary troubles in 1837 and '38, which caused emigration thence and from Europe to flow more rapidly into the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Don Cæsar de Bazan," and the beautiful drama of the "Exile," are the pieces selected for this evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The popular drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," the farce of "My Valet and I," and the petite drama of the "Young Scamp," are the pieces announced for this evening.

CRIMINAL COURT.—George Smith and John Jackson, both of whom had pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, committed at the store of Dudley J. Nelson, No. 6 Old Levee street, on the 27th of Nov. last, were yesterday sentenced to two months imprisonment each, in the Parish Prison.

Peter Canadian, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Hugh Carroll, charged with assault and battery, withdrew the plea of not guilty previously entered and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced by the Court to 48 hours imprisonment in the Parish Prison and to pay the cost of the prosecution.

William M. Porter, charged with assault and battery was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

It appearing that on account of sickness, absence and other good causes, that the number of *jurors*, composing the present panel, was not sufficient for the good and speedy administration of justice, it was ordered by the Court, that an additional drawing of names be made, returnable on Monday the 13th inst.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. HENRY JOHNSON for public documents.

☞ Our thanks are due to officers of the steamboat *Princess*, for late river papers.

☞ On the 6th inst., both Houses of the North Carolina Legislature were to adjourn *sine die*.

☞ We are indebted to the steamboat *Louis Philippe* for late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

LARGE PANTHER.—On Tuesday last there was a Panther killed at Helena plantation, Lake Concordia, measuring six feet from head to the tip of the tail.

NEW WORKS.—*Specimen Number of the United States Exploring Expedition.* Lea and Blanchard, Philadelphia, are about publishing in fine magnificent large imperial octavo volumes, the Narrative of the U. S. Exploring Expedition during the years 1838-'39-'40-'41-'42, by Charles Wilkes, commanding the Expedition. The specimen number before us shows that the work will be a most decided literary triumph. The paper, materials, engravings, &c., are all of the finest and most costly character.

The Christian Year. Thoughts in verse for the Sundays and Holidays throughout the year, by the Rev. Keble, Professor of Poetry, in the University of Oxford. Here is a collection of religious pieces adapted to the inspiration and culture of religious sentiments. They possess considerable merit.

History of the Reformation in Germany. By Leopold Ranke. Part 1st. This is the commencement of Professor Ranke's great work, second only to his admirable History of the Popes. It will be completed in about four parts, at about one tenth the cost of the English edition.

The above works are from the press of Lea & Blanchard. We are indebted for them to J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

The following extract, taken from one of the most trusted of the organs of "the Democracy" of New York, makes a curious revelation, if we may confide in its truth, of the state of things in our Department of Foreign Affairs:

From the New York Morning News.

The following paragraph, from a letter which we find in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, agrees so entirely with the intelligence we have received recently from a well-informed correspondent, that we lay it before our readers:

"The new Cabinet, individually, have condemned Mr. Buchanan's conduct, and were it not for the correspondence of the Department of State, every act would be discussed, if the wishes of Mr. Calhoun could prevail. Mr. Bagby, is committed through the mistake made of a despatch, and the accounts for the effort to varnish over mistakes, to which there happen to be higher parties."

Capt. Bonne, with a company of U. S. Dragoons, after an absence of six weeks, has returned to Fort Gibson. This command was ordered out for the purpose of attending a council which the Texans contemplated holding with the Camanche Indians. The Dragoons did not reach the ground until after the time appointed for holding the council had elapsed. But very few Indians attended and nothing was done. This is the third unavailing effort made by the Government, through its agents or troops, to bring about a treaty between the young Republic and the Camanches.—*Caddo Gazette.*

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, December 27, 1844.

Ex parte.—In the matter of Thomas W. Durr, on petition for a writ of habeas corpus, or a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion of F. C. Treadwell, Esq., in this case.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a new legislature, but lately selected from the mass of the people, and coming, as you do, from the different sections of the State, I entertain no doubt but that you are well prepared to provide, by legislation, for the wants of our common constituents; such measures, therefore, as you may adopt, carrying out that object, will receive with my hearty co-operation, so far as they fall within my powers and duties as prescribed by the constitution.

Taking into consideration that a convention to revise, change or amend our present constitution, has made some progress in their deliberations, and will soon again resume its session, I have thought it quite likely that you would not be disposed to take up at this session any general subject of legislation; but that you would, in all probability, confine your action to such measures as were of an absolute and pressing necessity: whether I have correctly anticipated your disposition in this particular, will depend altogether upon your will.

It strikes me, however, that such a course, would be good policy under present circumstances and certainly, in a financial point of view, it strongly recommends itself to your serious attention.

I have much satisfaction in having it in my power to inform you, that the revenue of the State has been promptly collected and paid into the treasury; and that that branch of the public service, is in the most prosperous state, as will more fully appear by the annual report of the officer at his head.

The public works, with the limited means applicable to them, have, I think, advanced as much as could be expected: the detailed report of the Engineer, which he will submit to you, will show the operations for the past year. Whenever the legislature will take up the subject of internal improvement, with a view of placing it on a permanent footing, I will be found that the present system cannot be continued with success. Desired as it was in reference to the expenditure of the large appropriations heretofore made for internal improvements, it is no longer adapted to the present limited means at the disposition of the State. Either the fund must be enlarged, or a less expensive system adopted.

I am not aware that the Banks, (that heretofore fruitful source of legislation,) will probably occupy much of your time. The present laws, applicable to them, appear to work to the satisfaction of all, for since the adjournment of the last legislature, I have heard no complaint from any quarter.

I have been informed by the Board of Directors of the Union Bank of Louisiana, that the bonds of the state issued in favor of that institution, which matured on the first day of November last, and, amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been redeemed; and will be held subject to my order for cancelling.

It is to be regretted that the last session, contemplating an arrangement with several Banks, could not be carried into effect, for want of the consent of those institutions. Had the object had been, as the Legislature been accomplished, it would have enabled the Treasurer, to extinguish to a considerable amount, the indebtedness of the State, and at the same time put an end to all connection between the State and the institutions, a result desirable on account of both parties. If this subject should be presented for your earnest consideration, is to be pursued any further, it will be for you to decide; what modification to the present law shall be made, to obviate the objections urged against it by the Banks.

A letter lately received from the Principal of the deaf and dumb Asylum of Danville, in the State of Kentucky, informs me that the two subjects sent there by the State, are progressing as well as could be expected in their studies, and that their health is remarkably good.

Under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the 20th day of March last, the Treasurer has effected the sale of the Nashville Railroad, sleeve, &c., attached thereto; also, that of the other property of the State directed thereto to be disposed of, and has obtained, I believe, fully as much as could be expected for the same; so that the proceeds of this property, heretofore useless to the State and a part of which was fast decaying, can now be made available in the discharge of the liabilities of the State, and diminish by so much our debt; and here I must be permitted to say that should the Legislature, contrary to the advice pursued by their immediate predecessors, but a very short time will be necessary to extinguish the whole of our debt, and thereby place the State on the high road of prosperity, to which her locality, and great commercial and agricultural resources entitle her.

Under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the 25th of March, 1844, I have formed out the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, under terms and conditions which I think highly advantageous to the State; for the particulars of said lease I refer you to a copy of the contract herewith annexed. I would also call your attention to the Report of the board of Administrators which shows that for the short time the plan has been in operation it has worked well, and bids fair to be entirely successful.

The Lessees are intelligent and enterprising men, having ample funds at their command to perform all they have engaged to perform; and thus far have acted in perfect harmony with the officers representing the State in the Institution. I feel perfectly confident myself that the experiment now made of leasing the Institution, will prove to be decidedly the best system that can be adopted, and be the means of saving large sums of money, while the Institution will be placed on a footing creditable to the State.

The sale of the lands ordered by the act of the last session has produced $40,701 00 cents.

I cannot close this communication without earnestly calling your attention to a question which during the preceding year has been much discussed by the people of this State, one which I consider of the greatest importance to our welfare and tranquillity, and certainly calculated in its result to affect seriously, for good or for evil, the interest of the whole Union; I allude to the question of the Annexation of Texas to our confederacy. Whatever may have been the division and the causes of that division among us, upon that question, I sincerely believe that late events together with the light that have been thrown upon it by discussions, have caused the great majority of the people, not only of this State, but the necessity of the measure; although of the advantages that may be derived from it, in a pecuniary point of view, more will accrue to that portion of the Union engaged principally in commerce and manufactures than to ourself, yet, in adding to our safety and to our tranquillity it is recommended to us by the most weighty considerations.

Considering the great interest which this subject has excited throughout the State and the important bearing that it must have upon our future prosperity, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of such action on your part as would be expressive of the wishes and feelings of the people of this State as regards this measure.

That the result of your deliberations may tend to increase the happiness of our common constituents and to ensure to them the blessings of our free institutions, is my most sincere prayer.

A. MOUTON.

January, 6th, 1845.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, January 6th, 1844.

In accordance with the Constitution of the State, the Senate of Louisiana assembled this day in the Hall of the Senate sitting.

Present—13 Senators.

On motion the Hon. A. G. Carter, of Feliciana, took the chair as President *pro. tem.*

On motion of Mr. Downs, the oath of office was administered to the Senators elect who were present viz: Messrs. Allen, Dechouet, Edwards, Garcia, Hermann, Livaudais and Kenner.

On motion of Mr. Bernard, the Senate proceeded to the election of President.

Mr. Bernard nominated Mr. Garcia, of the German Coast.

The several ballotings being deposited, on motion, the President *pro tem* appointed Tellers. Messrs. Bernard and Downs were appointed.

The following was the result.

For Felix Garcia, 12 votes.
For Bell, 1 vote.

The President *pro tem* having announced the election of Mr Garcia, the oath of office was administered to that Senator as President, on motion of Mr Bernard.

Whereupon Mr Garcia returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said he was duly sensible of the high distinction conferred upon him in being called upon to preside over the deliberations of the Senate. That his colleagues might rely upon his discharging the high trust reposed in him with impartiality, and that on no occasion would he suffer himself to be influenced by party spirit nor sectional considerations.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate proceeded to the election of Secretary:

Messrs. Bernard and Allen were appointed Tellers:

The result was,

For Horatio Davis, Esq. 13 votes.

The President proclaimed Mr. Davis, unanimously elected, and, on motion of Mr. Dechouet, the oath of office was administered to the Secretary elect.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate proceeded to the election of three translating clerks—the same have been appointed.

Messrs. St. Columbe Davis, Moreau and Emile Willet were unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate proceeded to the election of four enrolling clerks—the same tellers being appointed:

On the first ballot—Messrs. Adolphe Dupré, Lacoste and Richardson were elected.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of the remaining enrolling clerk, and after several ineffectual ballotings, Mr. Pinsonneau was elected.

On motion of Mr. Shiell, the Senate proceeded to the election of Reporter, Sergeant at Arms and Door Keeper—the same tellers being appointed:

R. J. Ker was elected Reporter.

Chas. Lemaire, Sergeant at Arms.

And, Grasser, Door Keeper.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the Secretary informed the House of Representatives that the Senate were duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Downs offered a resolution, that each member of the Senate be furnished with ten copies of any of the city papers for distribution among his constituents the number of each particular paper and the charges per itself to be left at the option of the member.

Mr Downs on submitting the resolution, observed, as there were many new members present, that it was the usual custom to order the city papers in this manner.

The resolution was adopted.

The President submitted a letter of invitation to the members of the Senate to attend the annual examination of the public schools of the 31 Municipality.

On motion of Mr. Shiell the invitation was accepted.

The President appointed on the committee to audit and control the expenses of the Senate, Messrs Edwards, Livaudais and Carter.

By a message from the House, the Senate were informed of the organization of that body, the Hon. A. Boudousquié of the parish of St. John the Baptist have been elected Speaker, and Mr. Theodore T. Landry Clerk.

The concurrence of the Senate was at the same time requested to a resolution appointing a joint committee of the Legislature to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and to inform him that both houses were ready to receive any communication he might choose to make.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the Senate concurred in said resolution, and the President appointed Messrs. Downs and Bernard on the part of the Senate. Messrs. Fluker and Stille being the committee on the part of the House.

On motion, the Secretary informed the House of the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr Bernard on behalf of the joint committee to wait on the Governor, on the part of the Senate, reported, that the committee had discharged the duty devolved on them, and that His Excellency would in a few moments make his annual communication to the Legislature.

Mr. Lubaux, Senator from Iberville, appeared and took his seat.

The Governor's private Secretary, Z. Ledoux, jr. delivered in writing the annual message of his Excellency, which was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the usual number of copies of the Governor's message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Bernard, a joint resolution was adopted for the celebration of the 8th of January 1815.

Messrs Sindell, Kenner and Carter were appointed by the President, the committee on the part of the Senate to make the necessary arrangements, under the resolution.

The concurrence of the House was requested, to said resolution.

Whereupon, on motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 6th, 1845.

At half past 11 o'clock Mr. T. M. Wadsworth called the House to order, and the roll being called, 45 members answered to their names.

Mr. D. F. Burke took the chair for the purpose of organizing.

Mr. Winchester moved to proceed to the election of Speaker. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Winchester nominated Mr. Boudousquié.

Mr. Gayarré stated that his name having been presented in connection with the office of Speaker he begged leave to inform the House that he was not a candidate.

Mr. Marks nominated Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Wadsworth observed he was not a candidate.

Messrs. Stille and Pilié were appointed tellers. On counting the votes, it appeared that of 49 ballots cast, Mr. A. Boudousquié had received 31. Mr. Wadsworth 15; Mr. Newport 1, Mr. Morgan 1; and one blank.—Mr. Boudousquié of St. John the Baptist having received a majority of the votes, was duly elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Boudousquié was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Wadsworth, and having been sworn in, addressed the House in the following words:

My feeling in taking this Chair is that of a heartfelt gratitude for your confidence in me, in electing me to preside over the deliberations of this assembly.—What little I possess of experience, of judgment, of impartiality, of industry and diligence, shall be devoted to the honorable but arduous duties which you have called upon me to perform.

Permit me, therefore, to request your assistance in the discharge of those duties. To some of you our parliamentary rules are familiar. My young colleagues after a few days practice, will find how important they are to expedite promptly and efficiently the business of the House. The practice of suspending the Rules, to observe private interests, tends always to throw the business of the House into confusion and break its order. A strict adherence to the Rules on the other hand, favors the prompt transaction of business, and thereby saves the money of the people. It has been my good fortune, during the several years that I have had the honor to represent, in part, the people of this State, on this floor, to see the kindest feeling prevail among the members. I cherish the hope that these same good feelings will continue to exist in this new House.—I thank you again, gentlemen, for your confidence in me, and I shall endeavor to do my duty fully, firmly and impartially.

On motion of Mr. Fluker, the oath was administered by the Speaker to the several members present.

On motion of Mr. Howell, the House proceeded to the election of chief Clerk. Messrs. Newport and Winchester were appointed tellers. Mr. Landry received 33 votes; Mr. Pilot 11; Mr. Musson 1; blank 1. Mr. Landry was, therefore, duly elected Clerk of the House. Mr. Landry took the oath, and tendered his thanks to the House for their support, declaring his determination to do every thing in his power for the faithful fulfilment of the onerous duties which devolved upon him.

Mr. Fluker offered a resolution directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was now organized.

Mr. Stille offered a resolution appointing a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and receive any communication he may have to make. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Stille and Fluker were appointed on the committee on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Wincester, the House proceeded to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-Keeper, whereupon it appeared that D. Saucier and L. Exnicios received a majority of the votes, and were declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-Keeper.

The House went into recess for a few minutes.

On reassembling, the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the Bar and informed the House that the Senate had appointed Messrs. Downs and Bernard on the committee to wait upon the Governor.

The joint committee, the joint committee, informed the House that the Governor would shortly transmit his message.

Mr. Crouzat offered a resolution appointing a joint committee to make preparations for the celebration of the 8th January. The resolution was read twice and adopted.

Mr. Stille offered a resolution requiring the printing of 400 copies of the Rules of the House.

Mr. Wincheater offered as an amendment a resolution adopting the Rules heretofore observed by the House. The amendment and resolution were adopted.

The Governor's Secretary appeared and presented the annual message of the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Howell, 1000 copies each in French and English of the message were ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Dec 26	London	Dec 3
New-York	Dec 27	Liverpool	Dec 4
Philadelphia	Dec 27	Paris	Dec 1
Washington	Dec 28	Havre	Dec
Baltimore	Dec 28	Mexico	Nov 28
Charleston	Dec 31	Tampico	Nov 30
Cincinnati	Dec 21	Vera Cruz	Dec 2
Louisville	Dec 22	Houston	Dec 23
Havana	Dec 24	Galveston	Dec 28

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT,
JANUARY 6, 1845.

To-day's sales of Cotton comprise fully 5,000 bales, and the market has recovered a portion of the extreme decline consequent on the steamer's advices. Prices are now 1c. lower than before their reception offering. There is but little cotton.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TEXAS AND N. ALA.	
Inferior	3 @ 3½	Texas and Inferior	
Ordinary to Good Ord.	3¾@ 4	Ordinary	
Middling	4 @