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 to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

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

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

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. do. 80
Banks, insurance office, 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.

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 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.

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 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

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

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

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

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

NESTS CANE 5—100 nests—baskets in good order, for sale by 127 J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

COFFEE—300 bags Rio, first quality, landing from ship Cayuga, and for sale by 127 J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

FISH—300 kits mackerel fish in good order, for sale by 127 J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

BEEF HIDES—Our lot, to arrive by 127 DILLAIN & BELLOC 73 St Louis

ATTAKAPAS—1000 hhds sugar, for purchasers, for sale by 127 DILLAIN & BELLOC Q. 73 St Louis

CUBA TOBACCO—1 first quality for cigar makers, for sale by 127 J P LAPEYRE, 73 St Louis

FIRE BRICKS—5000 best quality, for sale by 127 J P LAPEYRE, 73 St Louis

CABLE—6000 cable yarn, for sale by 127 J PERSE, 73 St Louis

CLEAR SUGAR—In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by 127 JOSEPH A B SOTHER, 73 Camp

GLAZED TILES—30 dozen glazed tiles, for sale by 127 FROST & Co. 73 Magazine

RUM—Prime quality, for sale by 127 PRICE & FROST, 73 Gravier

COFFEE—50 sacks fine green, now landing from Havana and for sale by 127 F BERGERON & Co. 73 Old Levee

COAL—50 tons Cannel coal, delivered in any part of the city, for sale by 127 J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls in store and for sale by 127 F BREDENBURGH & Co. 73 Old Levee

BLANKETS—4 point Grazier Blankets, emitled to be beaters, for sale by 127 GEO GREEN & BRO. 81 Grafier

INDIGO, &c.—18 serons prime Caraccas Indigo; 14 casks French and Spanish madder for sale by 127 F BREDENBURGH & Co. 73 Old Levee

WINE—Madeira old wine, very old and superior quality, for sale by 127 DILLAIN & BELLOC Q. 73 St Louis

SUGAR—200 hhds sugar on a plantation near the city, for sale by 127 DILLAIN & BELLOC 73 St Louis

SOLE LEATHER—One bundle leather first quality, for sale by 127 DILLAIN & BELLOC 73 St Louis

ALMONDS—60 bales soft shelled almonds, now landing from ship A—gusta and for sale by 127 GEO GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier

OLIVE OIL—25 baskets received direct from the manufacturers, for sale by 127 G GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier

JAVA COFFEE—100 bags Old Java, superior quality, in store, for sale by 127 GEO GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier

COFFEE—2000 bags Rio, Havana and Laguayra, for sale by 127 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Champion, from the Department of Flower and Vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. 134 lm

COAL at five bits per barrel delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of carting at five bits per bbl. JAMES MURPHY, 1-2 Old Basin

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE.

Office of Recording Clerk, 14 1845.

Resolved, That notice be given in French and English by the Mayor, in two of the newspapers of this city, of the council's intention of opening and extending Kerlerec alley to the river Bayou St. John, and that the Attorney of this Municipality be requested to fulfil all the formalities necessary for carrying into effect the contemplated improvement.

JOS. GENOIS, Recorder.

Approved, January 14th 1845.

(Signed) J. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

A true copy: T. TUBAND, Secretary.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, and with the provisions of the first and second sections of the statute of April, 1832, entitled "An act to regulate the opening, laying out and improving streets and public places in the city of New Orleans, and the Municipalities attached," the Notice is hereby given that the intention of the Council of Municipality No. One is to cause Kerlerec alley to be opened and extended, of the same width as it now is, to the river, as may be most eligible from meadow to meadow.

J. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

jan 14 6

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.—Must lost—Last night, on the evening of the 31st inst., an Ivory headed small walking cane, a Havana Shell, answering to the name of "Pestle Ille." The above reward will be given to the owner will bring her back to F. Fryor, corner of Bayou and Toulouse sts. 31

NOTICE.—Detained in the gaol of Assumption Baptist negro named NERO—Says he belongs to Mr. Vicher, near Bayou La Arche Canal. This negro speaks English only. The proprietor is requested to call and prove property according to law. Parish of St. John the Baptist, 16th January 1845.

123 AN LUMINARS, Sheriff

THE undersigned has just received by late arrivals from the north and Europe a large assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, which he will sell at moderate prices:—

1 case non-colmellaine, imitation cashmere at 75 cts per yd
1 do do do do at 87½ do
1 do do do do at 100 do
1 do do do do at 37½ do
1 do do do do at 50 do
1 do French cambroon, extra fine, do at 25 do
1 do do do do at 31½ do

And a large assortment of silks, Swiss muslin, organdi, white jaconets, white and colored percales, black silk lustring, cotton velvet, lining, neck ruffles, Scotch Hamburgh edging, elastic suspenders of A Arnould, American do, Coalmore, and mousseline de laine scarfs, embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs, very rich, at $2 00 @ $12 00 per piece, linen cambric, French Madras handk's, new styles, plain linen do, Irish linen, extra fine and warranted pure thread; a large assortment of hosiery of French patterns, &c. &c. The whole for sale at moderate prices.

R DAVID, 72 (Arcade) between Royal and Bourbon

328

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has in store and landing, the following splendid goods, to offer for sale at moderate prices:—

1 case non-colmellaine, imitation cashmere at 75 cts per yd
1 do do do do at 87½ do
1 do do do do at 100 do
1 do do do do at 37½ do
1 do do do do at 50 do
1 do French cambroon, extra fine, do at 25 do
1 do do do do at 31½ do

And a large assortment of silks, Swiss muslin, organdi, white jaconets, white and colored percales, black silk lustring, cotton velvet, lining, neck ruffles, Scotch Hamburgh edging, elastic suspenders of A Arnould, American do, Coalmore, and mousseline de laine scarfs, embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs, very rich, at $2 00 @ $12 00 per piece, linen cambric, French Madras handk's, new styles, plain linen do, Irish linen, extra fine and warranted pure thread; a large assortment of hosiery of French patterns, &c. &c. The whole for sale at moderate prices.

R DAVID, 72 (Arcade) between Royal and Bourbon

328

DRY GOODS

FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

(AT VERY LOW PRICES)

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of this great assortment of Goods now landing at the Auctions, is enabled to offer to the Citizens and the Strangers visiting the city, the most extensive Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS at unprecedented low prices. He respectfully requests those in want of Goods to call and examine his stock, which will be shown with pleasure.

Just received by the late arrivals—Calicoes, a splendid assortment, from ½ to 12½ per yard, warranted fast colors; French Calicoes, very rich; Mousseline de laine and Cashmere d'Ecosse, a large assortment, and to which have just been added several cases from the wreck of this steamer, all of which will be sold at about one half the former prices; Rich Cashmere d'Ecosse, from $1 00, $1 50, $2 and $3 00, all of which have been sold at double those prices; fine and good quality Mousseline de Laines 18½ cts per yard; fine do 25 to 75 cts per do; new designs and Chintz, 18½ cts per yard, worth 50 cents, splendid Rose de Laine, very low; Barages and Balzorines, 18¾; Shirts—a splendid assortment of rich chemeline Brocade, Cashmere striped and figured, just opened, full of the newest styles and colors; Hosiery—a large quantity selling off. Just opened—a case of rich Bird Robes.

C M SIMPSON, 86 Chartres st., Corner of Customhouse st.

323

HOSIERY—An assortment of English hosiery, consisting of brown and white hose and half do; cotton under vests and drawers; silk do do., received per ship Chatham, from Liverpool, for sale by

SMITH BRYAN, 90 Customhouse st.

125

RASPBERRY JUICE—10 dozen in glass bottles from Rodius & Co., Strasburg Juice—10 do. do. for sale by LORILLIER & Co. corner of Royal and Conti streets.

COLORED MUSLINS—A fine assortment of colored muslins received from direct importation, for sale by 31 PERRET.

SINGLE CIGARS—Genuine Prime for sale by 127 M CARALP 80 Old Levee

POTATOES—Received by ship Alert, and for sale by the undersigned, 1000 bushels potatoes, first quality. PF ARET 84 Old Levee

VINEGAR—30 barrels of white vinegar, for sale at No. 36 Chartres street. LOBDELL & SILVESTRE.

DRAB PETE—One lot of fine French drab d'été, for sale at No. 36 Chartres st. LOBDELL & SILVESTRE.

WINE—50 cases Dr Ridoma Wine for family use, landing from ship Corinne, for sale by MERCIER & Co 84 Old Levee.

OLD WHISKEY—10 bbls old Rye, in store and for sale by 31 G & H DILLMAN & Co

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBY. 1, 1845.

THE NORTHERN MAIL again failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday, after some slight discussion, the eighth section, which has been the subject of so much interesting debate, was adopted. It provides that in all elections for representatives every free, white, male citizen of the United States, having attained the age of 21 years, and having resided in the state two years next preceding the election, and one year in the parish in which he offers to vote, shall exercise the right of suffrage, &c.

Mr Roman offered an additional section, requiring the General Assembly to pass a law for the Registry of Voters. In a speech distinguished by good sense and sound views, he maintained that, after having adopted the principle of universal suffrage, we were bound to adopt proper measures for preventing the abuses which might arise under it, unless surrounded by suitable precautions. Formerly the assessment roll could be consulted; now that the basis of suffrage is changed, some means must be employed, for keeping illegal votes out of the ballot box.

The discussion of this proposition was postponed to next Wednesday.

Mr Claiborne submitted an additional section requiring that the two years' residence, in the case of naturalized citizens, should date from the period of their naturalization.

Mr Miles Taylor offered another section providing that the residence indicated in the eighth section, shall be considered interrupted by absence from the State, unless the absentee leave his household or family in the State. Laid upon the table subject to call.

After some conversation the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the sixth section, which settles the apportionment of representation.

Mr Navigny attacked the section with considerable vehemence. In his opinion it was a tissue of contradictions and injustice. If adopted, the Convention would do well at once to break up and go home. There would be no Constitution, for the people of Louisiana would never sanction such a great iniquity. The first line of the section said that representation should be equal and uniform. Nothing could be more correct than this; but the principle was abandoned almost immediately after its announcement. The Convention had refused to take property as the basis of representation—Population must therefore be taken—and he would *presume*(continued Mr M., *en passant*), how those members would vote, who had declaimed so strongly against property. Now, out of 72 Representatives given by the constitution to the whole State, 26 (and counting the parish now being formed by the Legislature, 29) members are taken from the 4th Congressional District. Was this just? Was this in proportion to the population? And if we considered that the Florida parishes invariably vote with the Fourth District, from identity of interest, we would have one fourth of the State ruling and tyrannizing over the other three-fourths, and yet this was the section which in the outset declared that representation should be equal and uniform throughout the State.

Again the Fourth District, from its extent of territory, was being continually subdivided into small parishes; and as the section provided that every parish should have at least one representative, in a very short time that portion of the State would alone control and govern the remainder.

Mr. Marigny thought that argument upon the subject was useless. It was not worth while answering those who might defend the plan reported by the committee. It should be rejected with indignation. He moved the rejection of the entire section, with the exception of the provision requiring that representation should be equal and uniform throughout the State.

Mr. Benjamin sustained the views put forth by Mr. Marigny. The injustice and inequality of the section were so apparent as to strike every mind; and he it would be difficult to arrive at any satisfactory result by dint of amendments, when the very foundation was false. He moved to refer the section to a committee of twelve, composed of three members from each Congressional district.

Mr. Conrad believed that the section as it stood would establish an endless system of rotten boroughs. He seconded Mr. Marigny's motion.

Mr. Dawson defended the section. The committee, in the apportionment, had followed the federal principle established by the Convention of the United States — He admitted that certain parishes did not possess many inhabitants, but their territory was extensive; they covered a great deal of space. Mr. D. retaliated upon those members who had attacked the section, by the argument that the country would in its turn, assail the city: would divide her representation, would limit it to a certain number; whatever might be her population &c.—making, as usual, strenuous appeal to party spirit and sectional feelings.

Mr. Benjamin replied that he did not suspect or arraign the motives of the member, but that it was impossible to consider fair and just a provision which give to the 4th district nearly one half of the total representation of the State. With respect to the dangers and covert menaces hinted at by the member, he did not understand them, and begged him to speak clearly and explicitly.

Mr. Dugn thought it unnecessary to refer the section. It might be discussed and modified without any reference.

Mr. Roselius was in favor of referring to a new committee, inasmuch as the report establishes no system of representation which could be properly acted upon. The section before the Convention was a palpable violation of the principle of equality of representation. It would, occasion gross abuses if carried out. Twenty individuals might obtain a representative by being locomotive into a parish. Such a principle would prove a prolific source of injustice and disorder.

Mr. Grymes was of opinion that property constituted the best basis of representation. After property, taxation would be the most equitable principle, but in default of these, population alone remained—and the white population exclusively. Three-fifths of the black population in the slave States were represented according to the Constitution of the United States. This had been done as a means to of compromise and conciliation towards the South. Here no necessity existed for a similar basis. We were all slaveholders in Louisiana, & under such circumstances it would be absurd to select a basis which violated every principle, and which had only been admitted through the necessity of position. It had been said that if we did not follow this basis we would be justifying the abolitionists. It appeared to him that the reverse was the case, for to give even an indirect representation to our slave population, would exhibit a tendency towards abolition. If slaves were to be taken according to an appraisement as property, why not take every other species of property—why make a distinction which not being just, justify.

Moreover, the apportionment made by the section was eminently unjust. The total number of representatives was fixed at 72, and of Senators at 32—total 104. Of this number, the 4th district which did not contain one fifth of the population on of the State will have 29 representatives and 14 Senators—total 43 members. This inequality would continually augment. The Eastern parishes which are not rich, are little disposed to be parcelled out, through reluctance to be over burthened with the increased expenses which would result from such division, while the Western parishes which are able to support these extravagances, would be divided and cut up *ad infinitum*, in order to control and govern the rest of the State.

With respect to the threats that had been held out, he cared not little for them. He confided in the justice of the majority of the Convention. New Orleans contributed three fifths of the entire taxes of the State, and possessed more than a third of the population. Nevertheless she was allowed but 12 Representatives out of 72—that is, one sixth. He trusted the Convention would exhibit a spirit of justice. Mr Grymes sustained the group position to refer the report to a Special Committee.

The Convention adjourned without taking the question.

BAPTISM.—The Feliciana *Whig* gives an interesting account of this ceremony as performed in the village of Clinton a few days ago by the Rev. Mr. Roberds of the Baptist Church. At eleven o'clock, says that paper, an immense throng of people stood on each bank of the beautiful little creek that winds along the western borders of this town, and with solemn interest, witnessed the baptism of fourteen of the above number. It was a scene well calculated to awaken serious and solemn emotions. The preceding services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Roberds, and the ordinance administered by the Rev. J. B. Smith. It is worthy of remark that all of these converts are of the most intelligent and respectable class of our community. This is gratifying as it affords them the means of more extensive influence.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. John Sharbrough, for many years a resident of the Parish of East Feliciana, was found dead in the streets of Clinton on the morning of the 25th inst. He had been for some time under the influence of intoxication.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Marshal Dupart, f. m. c., charged with insulting and assaulting a white person, was yesterday put upon trial. The jury not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged from any further consideration of the case.

William Campbell, charged with larceny, and Francois Evian, charged with harboring a runaway slave, were arraigned, and severally pleaded not guilty.

Francis Finnigan, charged with larceny, was discharged from custody, the witnesses on the part of the prosecution being absent from the State.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Daniel Merrick, arrested for stealing a pair of boots from the store of Mr. Loeds, in St. Charles st., was yesterday brought before the Recorder, and committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

Michael Gallagher, alias Lamb, Wm. Bryan, James Simes, Wm. Thompson and James Fitzsimmons, arrested as dangerous and suspicious characters, were committed to the workhouse.

☞ Manuel, a slave belonging to Mad. Josephine Perrault, was yesterday arrested by the police of the First Municipality, charged with stealing $18 from the cabaret of Mrs. Brown.

☞ A man named Edward Watts, who was arrested while in a state of intoxication and locked up in the Watch House of the First Municipality, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, charged while in the Watch House, with beating in a shocking manner, a fellow prisoner named Louis Piat. The Recorder sent him before the Criminal Court for trial.

☞ Although the northern mail failed yesterday, the *Crescent City* Express, came through, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 17th instant, received by the packet ship *Oxford*, at New York. Commercial Intelligence has been anticipated by the *Windsor Castle*, which arrived last Sunday, bringing dates to corresponding. There are, however, a few items of interest in the political intelligence which we extract:

A Commercial Convention is on the point of being signed between Russia and Great Britain.

Fightful murders disgrace Ireland. Tipperary, Limerick, Sligo and other towns have been the scenes of savage fights, and brutal assassinations.

The steamship *Great Britain* had made her first trial trip with complete success, going eleven knots an hour against a head wind.

STILL LATER.—The ship *Lehigh* arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having left on the 21st. She brought the *Chronicle* of that date. From it we perceive that the demand for cotton continued very active—the sales on the 19th having amounted to 10,000, and those of the 20th to 5,000 bales. Prices were leaning decidedly in favor of sellers, and the quotations for fair Orleans and Mobile had been advanced 1-8d. The London money market on the 20th instant continued easy, without any movement of importance going on.

We could see no news of a general character in the paper worth transferring to our columns.

BRANCH MINT AT DAHLONEGA.—From an official statement in the *Athens Banner*, we perceive that the value of gold coined at this establishment, in 1844, was $489,690.

THE LEGISLATURE of Alabama have passed a law making habitual drunkenness a plea for divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

☞ Wilson, of the *Prairies' Banner*, gives the following list of articles which he says may be profitably raised in Louisiana, and with little capital:

Silk, olive oil, oil of ground nuts, castor oil, wool, rhubarb, tea, bees' wax and honey, madder root, jalap, specacuanha, stores, bericlla, annatto, cumach, orange, cork wood, pimento, ginger, grapes and potash.

☞ A late number of the *Spirit of the Times* contains an erudite disquisition on the gastronomy of lobsters. The writer examines with infinite philosophical acumen the intricate question, whether the flavor of that lusicerous animal is improved by plunging him alive and kicking into boiling water, or whether, in accordance with the late discoveries in the English *cuisine*, he should rather be subjected to the lingering process of drowning in cold water. Our culinary critic after a scrutinising investigation into both methods, prefers the time honored practice of souring your lobster in the seething pot, not only because it improves the taste of the creature, but on the score of humanity. It looks cruel, to be sure, to put a lobster to death under the inquisitorial torture of boiling water, but with a gasp and a flounder it is all over; whereas the custom of drowning him in fresh water, subjects him in reality to a tedious and torturing dissolution. We think there can be no doubt of the correctness of the conclusion to which this profound logician has arrived. It should moreover be remembered, that from time immemorial lobsters have been smothered in water at 212° Fahrenheit, and that consequently, like the fisying of eels, they must by this time "be used to it." *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

☞ It is a curious fact that while Gov. WRIGHT, of New York, in his inaugural message, declared that the late Presidential contest had been one purely of principles and measures of policy which divide the two great parties, he not only omits the slightest allusion as to what those principles and measures of policy were, but absolutely entertains opinions upon two of the most important, altogether at variance with the party for whose success he has toiled so indefatigably. With respect to the annexation question, Gov. WRIGHT, while in the United States Senate, absolutely voted against Mr. Tyler's treaty, and subsequently manifested his vote on the ground of his hostility to the extension of slavery.—With regard to the Tariff, this same SILAS WRIGHT voted in favor of the present Tariff of duties, which is denounced by southern locofocoism as the quintessence of abominations. Now, if Texas and the Tariff were not leading measures of policy dividing the two great parties during the late struggle for the Presidency, we should like to know what were? And yet, SILAS WRIGHT, the very head and front of the locofoco party—he whose influence and exertions gave Mr. POLK the electoral vote of New York, and thereby secured his election, holds opinions on both these subjects entirely opposed to his party, and almost identical with those of a very large number of whigs. Despite this palpable and glaring inconsistency the recent Presidential election is gravely termed a struggle purely for principle!

THE MORMON CHARTERS.—In the Illinois House of Representatives, at the date of our latest intelligence says the Louisville *Journal*, the subject of the repeal of the Mormon charters was under full discussion. The vote of three Mormon members of the House were sufficient to make them secure. One or two test votes left little or no doubt that the infamous charters would be repealed. All the better portion of the locofoco members went for the repeal with scarcely less zeal than the whigs. Mr Benedict, a leading locofoco, declared that no man was more strongly wedded to his party than he, but that, great as was the locofoco majority in the State, he would far prefer defeat, standing by the immutable principles of truth and honesty, to seeing his party longer triumph by truckling to the miserable Mormons.

RACUATTE.—A short time since, says the Planter's (Attakapas) *Banner*, the steamer Spartan, McQuown, master, touched at this place for the purpose of getting a clearance for Texas. We learn that on her way down the Teche, the Captain and crew *stole* a large quantity of fire wood. At one place, they carried off nine cords belonging to some negroes. When one of the negroes went on board for his pay, the boat took him off, and landed him some leagues below. It appears that this boat was "run off" from New Orleans for debt.

THE ALPACA AT NEW YORK.—We think it has been published that one of these animals has been imported into New York. But at all events, it may be of interest to observe that the Alpaca yields a fleece of seventeen pounds of long silky wool. Some of these animals have been carried to England and Scotland. They can live in the hilly climate, but the soft slopes of the Andes, and are said to be very hardy. Their flesh is something between mutton and venison. We should think these animals might do well in the rocky hills of Maine and Vermont. It is said they will live where sheep will starve. As they tread well, they might be summered on the highest mountains all along the Alleghany ridge, and wintered in the valleys, as is done with the Merino sheep in Spain, and they are kept with little or no fodder.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY, January 31, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Bernard, in behalf of the Committee on the Penitentiary, offered a written report, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed.

Mr Sindell, with leave, introduced an act for the incorporation of the Second Presbyterian Church of the City of New Orleans.

The rules were dispensed, and it passed.

Mr Bernard presented an act to amend certain articles of the Civil Code and Code of Practice, which were, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion, the Senate sat with closed doors, and the doors being opened, they adjourned to Monday next, 9 o'clock, A. M.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 31st, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 80 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs Marks, May and Leblanc, on account of sickness.

Mr Lavergne, from the Enrolling Committee, reported several resolutions as duly enrolled.

Mr Gardet asked to be excused from serving on the committee to examine the Treasurer's account. The member was excused, and Mr Gardere substituted in his stead.

Orders of the Day.

The House took up the bill relative to the adjustment of the debt proper of the State.

Mr Winchester stated that it was absolutely certain to receive some sections of the bill more clear and explicit, and to introduce some amendments. As the subject involved great difficulty and the examination of the bill was a long one, he was compelled to submit the truth of the statement of the member from St. Landry, that many of the Legislation originated in the economy of the time with respect to printing, he was induced to ask that the bill might lie on the table for a day or two until he could frame such provisions acceptable to all, and calculated to attain the object for which it was framed, and to which the bill when amended should be observed to be limited.

Mr Fluker concurred most heartily in these views. He was somewhat acquainted with the difficulty that surrounded the subject, and hoped the bill would be permitted to lie on the table.

Mr Winchester said, in answer to an enquiry from Mr Burthe, that the whole subject would be taken up de novo, by virtue of the motion of reconsideration of Mr Texada, and that then he would be enabled to offer the proposed amendments.

At the suggestion of the Speaker, Mr Winchester modified his motion so as to ask for him to be permitted to have the bill with instructions to the Clerk to have the amendments printed which the committee may introduce.

The motion prevailed.

Mr Texada submitted the account of Lewis Zint, for publishing an advertisement of the sales of the Public Lands. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Bell presented a petition of the citizens of Sabine praying a re-division of the tax on the retailers of liquors. Referred to the committee on Privileges and Grievances.

Mr Campbell offered a memorial from A. Rush and others, which was referred to the delegation from St. Landry and Calcasieu.

Mr Bell reported bills from Mr Gaston three of which were concurred with the Senate. One was Legislative. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Gayarre, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of B W. Pugh et and J B Bonneau—an act appropriating $1,000 for certain purposes, and an act for the relief of the Rev Mr Mahon.

Mr Lavergne, from a select committee, reported a bill providing for the publication of the acts of the Legislature. The report gives the preference to the proposals of Mr Kreamer.

Mr Leblanc of Assumption, from a select committee, reported without amendment, the bill relative to Foundlings and levying a tax in the parish of Assumption.

Mr Cruzat, by consent presented a petition from the secretary of the Company of the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, praying for such aid from the Legislature as may be necessary for completing the building now in the course of erection for the asylum, and report thereon.

The committee to consist of Messrs Cruzat, Sindell, Bell, Ridge and Peck.

Mr Bell reported to the House that the bill for the relief of the asylum had passed the House last year, but owing to a press of business in the Senate at the close of the session a period had not been left to have it acted upon, and the institution were pressing applications for the passage of the bill.

Mr Peck gave notice of an act to regulate the duties of sextons and gravediggers.

On motion of Mr Texada, the House dispensed with the rules and allowed him to introduce a bill to authorize Edward Hickey to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, in front of the Parish Prison of Orleans from the State. The bill was read three times and passed, with an amendment requiring the law to become force from and after its passage.

Mr Strawther gave notice of an act to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Covington.

Mr Gayarre gave notice of an act to amend the laws relative to elections in the Parish of Orleans.

Mr Cormay introduced an act to regulate the Treasurer to pay the claims of Marie Celine Nanny. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Peck introduced an act to legalize certain purchases made by the Police Jury of the Parish of Franklin.

Mr Slaughter gave notice of an act to authorize J B Isabelle to establish a ferry.

Mr Cruzat gave notice of an act to incorporate the French Charitable Society of New Orleans.

Mr Morgan introduced an act for the relief of Patrick McMorton.

Mr Ray gave notice of an act to reassess a portion of the territory of the parish of Catahoula, that now constitutes a part of Concordia.

Mr Walsh introduced an act relative to an election precinct in the Parish of Iberville.

Mr Walsh gave notice of an act to attach to the Courts of the Second and Third Judicial Districts.

Mr Winchester asked the House to take up the bill for the relief of B Winchester. Mr Winchester explained the case and Mr Bilalone had been sureties and administrators of the estate of Mr Quigley, deceased some time in 1839 and claims had been made against the estate for $10,000 more than the inventory required by the act of 1839. This was resisted on the ground that the succession had been opened 5 years before the passage of that act. The Sheriff decided against the defendants, but they had appealed, and the sheriff who had collected $3 amount of the judgment to stand the result. This had been decided, and it was now to the Treasurer to refund the amount with the usual interest from the decision of the Probate Court. The bill before the House was simply to authorize the treasurer to pay back the amount, $4,849. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House took up the messages from the Senate.

Mr Winchester called up the message from the Senate on the report of Alexandria, praying for a modification of their charter. Referred to a select committee.

Mr Bell presented a petition of the citizens of Sabine praying a