The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 6; VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4756

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; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN times, charged as a square.

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

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in English and French, $40
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, &c. - 30
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, - 30
Auctioneers in either French or English only, a remission 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 in the yearly advertiser, such as sales, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let or sell, runaway slaves, strayanimals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

Notices or Articles of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

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

Marriage and Obituary Notices.—Announcements the attention of the public to sales of property, carriages, passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

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

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

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

WM MURK, [illegible] Store removed to No. 39 Camp street.

The office of [illegible] Council, is removed to No. 39 Camp street.

A. T. BURNLEY & CO. Magazine Store removed from No. 6 Camp street to No. 39 Camp street.

THE SPANISH CONSULATE. Has REMOVED to Margaret street, to No. 39 Camp street.

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

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. will transact general business in the purchase of sugar, cotton, pig iron 7 a New York, or to M. Reid Fowler.

ADVANCES on cotton [illegible] ments of Cotton to [illegible] 1844—tf

ADVANCES—[illegible] ments of Produce to our friends in Savannah and Kingston, Ja. [illegible]

SIMMONS, 83 Magazine st.

The firm of DITTMAR & SHANNON, has been dissolved this day. Mr. Dittmar continues the business and will liquidate all the liabilities of the late firm.

M. DITTMAR, P. C. SHANNON. New Orleans, 31st December, 1844. 31—3m

P. C. SHANNON, *Commission Merchant, General Agent and Broker for the sale of Cotton*, No. 7 Tchoupitoulas street.

R. DITTMAR, *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 unsettled will be settled by the new firm.

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

EMERSON TURNE & CO. *Commission and Forwarding Merchants*, No. 20 Tchoupitoulas street.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm of W. EMERSON & CO. will hereafter be conducted under the firm of EMERSON TURNE & CO.

L. ROSI, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR, Has always on hand a full assortment of Medicines, &c. Removed from faubourg Marigny to the corner of Adele and Tchoupitoulas streets below Hevry.

PEET & BURTON, *WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS*, No. 17 Chartres street, New Orleans.

GARTHWAITE PAYAN & CO., *Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store*, No. 4 Bienville street, between Chartres and Royal, [illegible]

MORTON & CO., *Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants*, No. 6 Camp street. [illegible]

JOHN PARKINSON, WILLIAM DAVIDSON & SON, *Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants*, No. 9 Canal street. New Orleans.

SAMUEL TOBY, *Commission Merchant*, No. 5 [illegible] York. 1845

The undersigned [illegible] their public business in general, [illegible] received in the store of Messrs. MACAULEY, NASH & Co. Bourbon street and at Mr. F. POLLOCK'S, Drug Store, Chartres street.

B. & A. DELILLE, Coal Depot, corner of Levee and Thalia streets.

The undersigned [illegible] to inform the public that his Office is removed from the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets to the corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets, opposite the Exchange Passage, where he will attend to the collection of all claims, and to the settlement of all matters of account entrusted to his care. A. RAND.

NORTH & BROTHERS, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, Magazine street, corner of Gaiennie, New Orleans.

H. DE GOEZ & RIFFLARD, *Importers of French, Austrian, & German Dry Goods* ALSO DEALERS IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND ALL KINDS OF NEGRO WEARING COTTONS, For Plantations, No. 31 Magazine st. New Orleans.

SMITH BRYAN, *IMPORTER OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT*, No. 20 Commerce street, New Orleans.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO 31 Old Levee

SEGARS—Half and half yellow and brown in store and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO 31 Old Levee

SOAP—300 boxes White Castile in store and for sale by THOMSON & CO. 31 Old Levee

TANNER'S OIL—30 bbls in store and for sale by HULLEN & GORHAM, 39 Camp

BOTTLES—10 gross Claret Bottles in bale by DJOB HAYNES & CABUZAC, 31 Old Levee

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] in store and for sale by HAYNES & CABUZAC, 31 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] and yellow for sale by HAYNES & CABUZAC, 31 Old Levee

CIGARS—A few cases superior Imported Cigars in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Commerce st.

SMOKED BEEF—A superior article for sale by WILLIAMS & CO. 32 Poydras

LINEN CAMBRIC HDFS—A large assortment of Linen cambric Hdkfs, in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st.

LINEN TAPE—A superior article of Linen Tape, assorted sizes in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st.

THREAD—An assortment of Leeds Thread in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st.

MADRAS HDKFS—A few cases of Madras Handkerchiefs in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st.

TALLOW—33 bbls Tallow, landing from brig Hope Bowes, for sale by MERLE, BEVILLE & Co. Old Levee.

RICE COFFEE—[illegible] cargo of ship Gaston, from Rio de Janeiro for sale in lots to suit purchaser, by GEO GREEN & BRO. 33 Gravier, 35

FLOUR—1000 bbls flour [illegible] for sale by NEVILLE, TURNE & Co. 31 Old Levee

WHITE BEANS—[illegible] bushels White Beans for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 30 Tchoupitoulas street.

WHISKEY—40 bbls whiskey for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 30 Tchoupitoulas street.

STAR CANDLES—[illegible] boxes Grape & Dearnley's brand Star Candles for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 30 Tchoupitoulas street.

HERRING—200 kegs Herring, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 30 Tchoupitoulas street.

[illegible] WEEK—Regular Liverpool will clear this day. All those [illegible] to make their export manifests to L. H. GALE, 24 Commerce st.

DEMIJOHNS—300 dozen [illegible] from ship Man chester, from Hull, for sale by NEWMAN, GATE, 1 3 Roya

CLARET—[illegible] Claret wine entitled to debenture for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 31 Tchoupitoulas st.

FLOUR—[illegible] bbls superfine flour from the Mills, on board the boat, for sale by R. W. MILBANK & Co. 33 Poydras

EXTRA MESS BEEF—In half barrels, put up expressly for family use, for sale by NEW MILBANK & Co. 33 Poydras

COLLARS AND [illegible] SHIRTINGS—A few cartoons new and desirable, [illegible] for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

WHITE LEAD—[illegible] Kegs Lemon's No. 1 white lead in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

PEACH BRANDY—In bale superior old peach brandy in store and for sale by SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

IRON SAFE—One fire and dump proof safe of C. Bishop manufacture—warranted—in store for sale by A. T. BURNLEY & Co. 39 Camp

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—Superior quality, Vuelta de Abajo, in store and for sale by M. CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee

COFFEE—[illegible] bags Coffee, landing from brig Motezuma for sale by MERLE, BEVILLE & Co. Old Levee

LANDING on ship Venus, from Bordeaux—6 cases superior Claret, Chateau Lafite; 6 do Leoville, 6 do Chateau Margaux, 6 do Pauillac stock, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 & 13 St Louis.

LANDING ex ship Chateaubriand, from Bordeaux—6 cases superior Claret, Chateau Lafite; 6 do Leoville, 6 do Chateau Margaux, 6 do Pauillac stock, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 & 13 St Louis.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1845.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE CONVENTION.

In conformity with a resolution adopted by the State Convention on its temporary adjournment in August, that body will convene this morning and resume its deliberations, and carry into effect the objects for which the people have called it together. The Committee appointed by the Convention to select a place suitable for its sittings, have been fortunate in securing the spacious and bee autiful apartment known as the St. Louis Ball Room. Its size is such as comfortably to accommodate the members of the Convention, and at the same time permit the presence of a large number of spectators, who may not unreasonably be expected to feel considerable interest in the progress of the discussions which will occur.

One of the chief and most weighty reasons which induced the majority of the Convention to concur in the resolution of adjournment, was the fact that the people at the time selected for its deliberations were thoroughly engrossed by a most heated and exciting political contest, in which the passions of partizans were so mingled up and identified with the principles at stake, that the coolest and ablest experienced members felt some apprehension lest political zeal and party animosities might interfere with and unsuitably control the conduct of the majority. It was thought, and we believe justly, that after the Presidential election, the members would be assemble in a spirit and temper better suited to the momentous labors before them, and that they would then be enabled to frame a Constitution satisfactory to their constituents at large, based upon salutary principles, and utterly unconnected with the fleeting and such ating triumphs of party. We for one, have indulged in this hope, and we are not disposed to relinquish it, imagine the misgivings of many who fear that the Convention will prove a mighty, unscrupulous and irresponsible political junto, wielding its tremendous power with the sordid and selfish purpose of securing in perpetuity the success of the dominant faction.

It would be a bitter reflection to the vast majority of the people of Louisiana, who feeling acutely the inquisitive and defects of the present Constitution, voted without distinction of party in favor of a Convention to amend it, if they were to perceive that the Assembly which had been convoked for a most important and sacred duty, were to be converted into an arena for political gladiatorship, or prostituted to a mere mart where huckstering partizans could bent bargain for an indefinite amount of influence and power. With such an act intentions was the Convention called into existence, and such an such object should it proceed to act. Though, perhaps a glaring error in the present organization of the Convention may, if it so please, become an irresponsible tribunal and dictate for the time being a fundamental charter upon which the people shall not be allowed to decide, and from which there will be no appeal, yet injustice and oppression will not fail to recoil upon the perpetrators. No party can triumph permanently which sanctions such gross perversions of duty as the condition we have alluded to would imply. In politics as in morals, honesty is the best policy, and retribution is certain to overtake crime.

We, however, repeat, that we cherish better and brighter hopes. The majority of the Convention are men of the intelligence, experience, judgment and we believe honesty. Let them go to work, in a spirit of impartiality, toleration and temperance. Let them give to the people the best Constitution which the wisdom can frame, and if they deal by us truly and faithfully there can be no doubt that the people will cheerfully sanction the result of their labors. To this ultimate tribunal as Republicans they cannot object, and they should be eager and willing to obtain the verdict of those who gave them being, and entrusted them with their all important mission.

MEXICO.

By the ship *Hermann*, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received our Mexican files to the 31st ult.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave information on the 14th to the chamber of deputies, that the Department of San Luis de Potosi had participated in the movement against Santa Anna, as well as the garrison of the fortress of Perote. He likewise communicated advices of a similar nature by the assembly of Michoacan.

Don Antonio Dec de Bonilla has been appointed Prefect of the Centre, in place of Don Francisco Ortiz de Zarate. Don Nicolas Bravo has been appointed General in Chief of the Army, charged with the defence of the Government.

Don Pedro Cortazar is appointed Commander of military operations in place of Santa Anna, and the latter on the 7th ult. was notified of the same, being ordered to Mexico at the same time, to give an account of his actions.

At Vera Cruz the portrait of Santa Anna was burnt amid the shouts of the multitude.

The *Siglo XIX* says that on the 19th December at 5 A. M. the mint at Guanajuato was attacked by a body of cavalry, acting under the orders of Santa Anna.—One hundred and thirty five thousand dollars was carried off belonging to different Mexicans. This order expressly prohibits the removal of specie belonging to foreigners. It adds that the ex-minister Haro, and General Pacheco had taken the route to Lagos, in order to despatch without loss of time, by way of Silao, the pitunds they had levied, together with some fifty thousand dollars of contributions wrung from the inhabitants at the fair. The same paper says that the *Contra pronunciamiento* of which Santa Anna speaks in his intercepted letter to Canalizo, did not take place at Zacatecas.

It was said at Vera Cruz that all communication with Mexico had been suspended. The news there consisted of little more than rumors well or ill founded. It was regarded that Santa Anna was between Puebla and Mexico at the head of about 3000 men, and that he was preparing to march against the city of Mexico, according to some, and against Vera Cruz, according to others. In the interim Vera Cruz had adopted measures for an obstinate and vigorous resistance.

Letters have been received from Mexico to the 26th ult. They announce nothing decisive. The papers are filled with official documents of an exclusively local interest.

We are assured that Echeverria has not yet taken possession of the office as Minister of Finance. It is doubtful whether he will even accept the place. In the meanwhile M. Reva Palacios fulfils the duties of [illegible] terior.

From all this it appears that the cause of Santa Anna is grossly compromised,—we cannot yet say whether it be entirely lost.

TEXAS.

The official report of the proceedings of the House contains a portion of a highly interesting debate upon the resolutions relative to annexation, presented by Mr. Gayarré, and which were made the special order of the Day for Monday. The upshot of the discussion is somewhat difficult to predict. Our present impression is that the resolutions, either in their present shape, or with but little essential modification, will pass. They will receive the vote of every locofoco, and of some Whigs, as the discussion proves.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 4th inst., the Senate did not sit, having adjourned over to Monday.

In the House Mr. Phœnix presented a memorial from the Society of Friends remonstrating against the annexation of Texas. It turned out to be an abolition petition, and was laid on the table by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Bailey of Va., spoke for some time in favor of Annexation. After him, no one showing a disposition to speak, loud calls of "question, question," were heard from the whig side of the Hall. After some discussion, Mr. Douglass agreed to withdraw the preamble to his resolution and suffer the simple proposition to annex Texas to come before the House, unconnected with any details. The vote was about to be put, when Mr. J. R. Ingersoll said he was unwilling that the House should come to a decision on the question without a word being said in opposition, and proceeded to address the House.

Mr. Payne of Ala., followed in favor of Annexation, and Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts succeeded him, but the committee immediately rose and the House adjourned.

Louisiana Agricultural Association.—Owing to the session of the Court, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, the meeting which was to have been held on the 9th instant is postponed till the 25th, when it is expected that all those who feel an interest in the prosperity of the Society will deem it their duty to be present. The time for holding the fair is drawing nigh, and arrangements ought to be entered into to render that occasion as honorable to the State of Louisiana.

The Hon. Silas Wright has entered upon the duties of his office as Governor of the State of New York

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

American Theatre.—This evening's entertainments are not apart for the benefit of Mr. Wells, the ballet master, whose irresistible grotesque, and pantomimic powers, have added largely to the amusements of this highly popular establishment. The pieces selected for the occasion are the magnificent drama of the *Tiger Horde*, the equestrian drama of *Dick Turpin*, and a new ballet divertissement, entitled the "Devil or the Ambassadors Ball," in which Mr Wells, Mr Bennie and the charming little "Ocean" assisted by the corps de ballet will execute a number of new and popular dances.

St Charles Theatre.—Two beautiful dramas are announced for this evening—Hou Cæsar de Bazan and Faustus.' Attraction sufficient to ensure a crowded house.

Commerce of New Orleans.—At present, there are fifty three steamboats and steamships lying at the Levee, a larger number we believe, than was ever congregated here, at any previous time.

Sporting Intelligence.—Col. Bingaman's fine 3 years old filly *Jeanetteau*, by imp. *Leviathan* dam by Stockholder, arrived yesterday morning from Natchez in charge of Pryor. It is rumored that she has been purchased at a high price by Messrs Tenbroeck and Kirkman. She will, in company with *Sirdar*, go into the string of Mr. Van Leer, at present at Mobile, which, during the coming campaign, will consist in addition to the above, of Peyton, his sister Sarah, Sarah, Jerry Lancaster, and Cracovienne. We are led to believe that something will soon be stirred up, to awaken the attention of the Northerners, in relation to turf matters.

Burning of the Theatre des Variétés.—The building on Dauphin street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, under rental to the French American Vaudeville Company, was totally destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock. The loss we understand will be between three and four thousand dollars, not covered by insurance. As adjoining one story double tenement, the property of Mlle Eugenie Ardouin, was considerably injured by the flames—damage about $1,000, fully covered by insurance.

Criminal Court.—J. McCleery and Thomas Read, charged with receiving stolen property; P. M. Baughan, charged with larceny; and Mary alias Carey Scott, f. w. c., charged with assault and battery, were yesterday arraigned for trial and severally pleaded not guilty.

The District Attorney entered *nolle prosequi* in the cases of Thomas Lyons and T. G. Mackay, charged with assault and battery.

A bill of information was filed in the case of Francisco Ragusto, charged with assault and battery.

John Bradford alias Fagan, against whom there were three bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury, wherein he is charged with wounding with intent to kill, three officers of the Third Municipality Police, while in the discharge of their duty on the 31st of October, was brought into Court and being ready for trial, a Jury was impannelled, who proceeded to try him on the indictment wherein he was charged with the wounding with intent to kill Rosamond Schramkyder. The Jury after a few moments deliberation returned a verdict of guilty.

Fagan was immediately put upon trial, on the second indictment, wherein he is charged with wounding with intent to kill O. Bertin, an officer of the Third Municipality Police, and again found guilty.

Recorder Buchner's Court.—John Crockett, arrested for stealing $150 in gold from S. F. Parker, was examined before the Honor and honorably acquitted.

John A. Palmer, arrested for having in his possession a number of slaves supposed to be stolen, was brought before the Recorder. After an examination of the case, testimony being introduced to shew the manner in which the accused came in possession of the slaves, he was honorably discharged from custody.

Bridget Reynolds, charged with stealing a silk dress pattern from Mary Haxton, was sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

Barney Kane, arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character, was committed for three months to the workhouse.

☞ Jeandie Cruz and Catherine Etoline, f. p. c. arrested for disturbing the peace, were yesterday brought before Recorder Genella and committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

Coroner Ramos, yesterday held an inquest at a house in St. Peter between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, upon the body of a white female, aged 90 years who died suddenly the preceding night. Verdict—died of old age.

☞ It is remarked by all the Northern papers that the weather on New Year's day was never milder, lovelier or brighter at that season. In this city it is so delightful it reminds one of a May day.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

FROM NEW GRENADA:

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

Cartagena, (N. G.) 25th Nov. 1844.

It may perhaps be interesting to you to know, that Mr. Blackford, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, has just succeeded in settling with the Government of New Grenada, the 1833 Marine claim, which has been pending for upwards of twenty years. It is settled, too, in the most satisfactory manner, and after a great deal of trouble.

Mr. Blackford has settled also, the claim of the Bolivar, and several others which had been pending for years.

The U. S. ship Oregon, arrived here the 14th ultimo, bringing Com. Cloat, for Panama, on his way to take command of the Squadron in the Pacific. She landed here Mr. E. Dixon, bearer of despatches for the Capital, who left on the 18th of the same month, and must be now near Bogota. The Oregon will wait the arrival of Mr. Blackford, who will return on leave to the United States, and will probably sail for Norfolk about the 20th December.

We are anxiously looking for the arrival of the brig Charles from New York, as she brings out Mr. Totten and family, who engineered with the necessary machinery and implements, to proceed to the opening of the canal, which is to form a communication between our harbor and the river Magdelena.

The Presidential election is now agitating every Granadian bosom. The contest will be between Generals Mosquera, Director, and Dr. Chavez. The former will, in all probability, be the successful candidate.

Accounts from Peru are to October 30th. Political affairs had undergone no material change since the date of our advices. The usurper General Cassilla was still marching upon Lima. Congress were to meet in December, and it was doubted whether they would risk a revolutionary proposition by electing him President.

Bishop Onderdonk.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *U. S. Gazette* writes under date of the 3d inst as follows:

New York, Friday P. M.

The trial of Bishop Onderdonk has been brought to a close, the presentment has been obtained, and the Bishop found guilty by the following votes:

Guilty—Messrs. Chew, Cheesebrough, Hopkins, Smith, McIlvaine, Polk, Lee, Johns, Eastburn, Henshaw, Freeman—11. Add the three presenting Bishops, Meade, Otey and Elliott—14.

Not Guilty—Iees. Hoane, Kemper, De Lancey and Whittingham.

The Court reassembled to day to pass sentence, agreeably to the ordinance of the canons.

The vote was first taken by ballot on the higher penalty of deposition. The vote was lost by one.

The vote was next taken on suspension, which was carried by 9 to 8, the five Bishops in the minority voting for suspension.

At half past one the question was enoted as to time, or whether the suspension should be for ever indefinite.

The final vote was on the indefinite suspension from all the offices of the Church, and carried by the same vote for suspension and 8 for deposition.

In relation to the same subject the *North American* says:

Notwithstanding the high character of the tribunal, the people of the Diocese are far from satisfied, and the public mind will remain undecided until the publication of the evidence, which must now be brought out. The Bishop complains that he has been hardly treated, and will relinquish not an inch of ground until driven from it. The charges against the Bishop are a too great freedom with the ladies of his parish, the most recent case of which is two and a half years since, ranging from that to seven years; all of the cases being while the husbands or parents of the ladies were present.

The three Bishops who presented Bishop O. voted together, and there is nothing to warrant a doubt of the guilt of the Bishop, and his degradation cannot be viewed in any other light than the proper punishment of his crimes, which are rendered the more odious from the high rank of the offender.

P. S.—The vote has just been taken in the House as to the sentence of the Bishop, which is suspension.

☞ We copy the following table from the New York *Tribune*:—

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States.	*Governors.*	*Sal.*	*yrs.*	*Term. expires.*
Maine,	H J Anderson,	$1500	1	Jan. 1846
New Hampshire,	J H Steel,	1000	1	June 1845
Vermont,	W Slade,	750	1	Oct. 1845
Massachusetts,	G N Briggs,	4000	1	Jan. 1846
Rhode Island,	J Fenner,	400	1	May 1845
Connecticut,	H S Baldwin,	1100	1	May 1845
New York,	Silas Wright,	4000	3	Jan. 1847
New Jersey,	C C Stratton,	2000	3	Jan. 1848
Pennsylvania,	Francis R Shunk,	4000	3	Jan. 1848
Delaware,	D W Stockton,	1333	3	Jan. 1848
Maryland,	T G Pratt,	6000	3	Jan. 1848
Virginia,	J McDowell,	8333	3	Jan. 1846
North Carolina,	W A Graham,	2000	3	Jan. 1847
South Carolina,	W Aiken,	3500	2	Dec. 1846
Georgia,	G W Crawford,	3000	3	Nov. 1847
Alabama,	B Mitchell,	2500	2	Dec. 1845
Mississippi,	Albert G Brown,	2000	4	Jan. 1848
Louisiana,	A Mouton,	6000	4	Jan. 1847
Arkansas,	T S Dew,	1500	2	Nov. 1846
Tennessee,	J C Jones,	3000	2	Oct. 1845
Kentucky,	W Owsley,	3500	4	Sept. 1848
Ohio,	M Bard,	1500	2	Dec. 1846
Michigan,	J Barry,	1000	2	Jan. 1846
Indiana,	John B Dowling,	1500	3	Dec. 1846
Illinois,	Joseph Duncan,	1000	4	Dec. 1846
Missouri,	Thomas Ford,	1000	4	Nov. 1848
	J Edwards,			
Florida,	John Branch,	2500	2	Aug. 1845
Wisconsin,	Nelson Dewey,	2000	2	Jan. 1848
Iowa,	James Chambers,	2000	2	July 1848

Territories.

Whigs.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT BY THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Monday, 13th Jan'y, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Secretary reported to the House of Representatives for their concurrence, the bill relative to notices of judgments in the First Judicial District Court.

On motion, a resolution from the House granting leave of absence to the Hon. F. W. Brewer, Judge of Rapides, was taken up and concurred in.

Mr Downs gave notice that he would introduce an act to divide the land tax between the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans.

Mr Lebeaux, agreeably to previous notice, introduced an act granting to Mr. E. B. Nyons, the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry at Supreme Court Orleans, on the Mississippi river.

On motion of Mr. Siddell, the Senate took up the resolution favoring the Democratic Juntos of the Parish of Plaquemines, with the Judicial powers of the Parish Judge of that parish, during the attendance of the latter functionary in the Convention for remodelling the State Constitution; and they concurred there in.

Mr. Siddell, with leave, introduced a resolution fixing the meeting of the Senate at 5 o'clock, P. M. daily, whenever the Convention be in session.

On motion, said resolution was taken up.

Mr Ledoux moved to amend it by fixing the hour at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the meeting of the Senate.

Mr Ledoux's amendment was carried and the resolution passed.

On motion, the Secretary reported to the House the concurrence of the Senate in the resolution granting leave of absence to Judge Brewer, and, on motion, conferring certain powers on the Senior Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Plaquemines.

The Senate, on motion, then adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Jan. 13, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Being called 41 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Gaudet, the roll of absentees was then proceeded to and the following absentees noted on the seat.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the State Treasurer, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Fluker submitted a resolution requiring the Committee on Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce to report some plan by which the planters of Louisiana may avoid the imposition of frauds in the sale of Bagging, the bales always containing a certain number of pounds specified, and likewise instructing the Committee on the Penitentiary to enquire whether the interests of the State require the manufacture of bagging from the institution. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr Duvigneaud presented a petition from [illegible] ley, principals of a seminary of learning in St. [illegible] asking for a charter to enable him to confer degrees of Bachelor of Arts on those persons who may be found worthy the distinction. Referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr Ray presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Ouachita, praying the [illegible] parish. The memorial was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr Benham offered a resolution appointing an act granting to Mr. E. B. Nyons, the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry at Supreme Court Orleans, on the Mississippi river.

Mr Gayarré introduced a resolution requiring the appointment of a Committee of five members from the city delegations, to enquire into the true state of the First and Second Municipalities, and after proper examination, to report by bill or otherwise such reforms as was required.

Mr Watterston offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to enquire into the necessity of abolishing the office of State Engineer, and selling the perishable property of the State. Adopted.

Mr Peck offered a petition from sundry citizens of Carrollton, Rapides and Natchitoches, desiring the [illegible] of a new parish.

Mr Texada moved to lay it on the table.

The call of the House, in consequence of the absence of the member from Carrollton, Rapides and Natchitoches. A petition asking for the improvement of Lafitte's Bayou, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and the rest laid on the table subject to call.

Mr Gayarré presented a resolution, requiring in the most emphatic manner in which the mail is transported by our Senators and Representatives to use their best exertions to obtain redress. The resolution states that a large amount contributed by Louisiana to the Post Office Department, and the very small sum expended by the Government in the State. Read and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Watterston, Wadsworth, Winchester, Herbert and Griffin on the committee to report upon the limits of the 1st and 2d districts.

Mr Kilgore presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to enquire into the expediency of making twenty nine feet the minimum depth of water in the parish of Avoyelles. Adopted.

Mr Peck submitted a resolution requesting the State Engineer to furnish the House with the number of [illegible] printed by the Board of Public Works, and other statistical information connected with his department. Adopted.

Mr Benjamin from the Committee on unfinished business, reported a bill for the relief of John Vousses, Captain of the First Municipality Guard; which after the solution requesting information in relation thereto, was indefinitely postponed.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr Fluker offered a resolution inviting the members of the Convention to be present at the deliberations of the House, within the bar whenever they desire to propose

Mr Claiborne offered a resolution requesting the Convention to consider the propriety of [illegible] the Governor to sell the unlocated lands of the State—an act for the relief of Gustave Delamar.

Mr Bush—An act to amend the act to prevent slaves from obtaining spirituous liquors without consent of their masters.

Mr Deblanc—An act to appropriate one half of the proceeds of the State tax on Marinewiller to the Police Jury of the Parish; and to set apart a certain sum to the erection of a ——— Lafevre, a soldier of Orleans.

Mr May—An act to amend the Revenue laws of the State.

Mr Blount—An act for the relief of Dupuy & Co. of the Parish of Lafayette.

Mr Gardere—A bill to facilitate the collecting of taxe in the Parish of New Orleans.

After a brief recess of a few minutes, the order of the Day was called for.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House took up the reports of the majority and minority of the committee on the Annexation of Texas.

The report of the minority was first taken into consideration.

Mr Walsworth moved to adopt the report of the minority.

Mr Gayarré wished to call the attention of the House to the peculiar phraseology which he has used in framing these resolutions. He had intentionally omitted not only the word "instruct," but even "request," and because he had considered those expressions unsuppliant, and because he wished to consult the members generally, as well as the people at large, in relation to what might object to the use of the words alluded to.—Our Senators and Representatives in Congress are by these resolutions neither instructed nor requested to vote for the annexation of Texas. They are merely informed that it is the anxious wish of the people of Louisiana that Texas should be annexed by all lawful constitutional means. Let then, the question be well understood. Mr. G. called not on the House to employ the language either of instruction or request.—The resolutions left our Senators and Representatives untrammelled and unfettered—free to vote as their sense of duty and responsibility might prompt them to do. All he wished the House to decide was, whether it was or was not the wish of the people of Louisiana that Texas should be annexed. That was the question, and he wished it determined frankly and openly.—Let us, said he, as Representatives of the people of Louisiana, declare whether we believe our constituents are or are not in favor of annexation. Wishing to touch the substance of the matter, and anxious to avoid all extraneous discussion, he had taken good care to frame his resolutions in the most concise, mild and soft language. It was more mild and water sweetened with the honey of compromise. His object was to conciliate those amongst the whigs who were in favor of annexation, but who might object to any attempt to instruct or request our Senators how to act. Let, therefore, the opposite party not refuse the right hand of fellowship thus freely tendered them.

In a government like ours, continued Mr Gayarré, it was impossible that party spirit should not be more or less wedded to public life, and it was frequently invoked either for the purpose of retarding, modifying, or defeating measures presented to public men. Politicians however pure and patriotic [illegible] motives, could not defeat the one [illegible] from the latter of party spirit—[illegible] reciprocally vote, against measures advocated by their adversaries. Some did so because such measures appeared to them to org state in suspicious quarters; others, because they feared for their success might injure the party. But in the course of human events, circumstances sometimes occur which in the interest and common country induce all men to rise superior to party; when the interests are so [illegible] as to require the sacrifice of party feelings to loudly for strict cohesion and union of all citizens, that the banners of party become blended and diffused under a single standard, and all unite in obtaining an object valuable to the prosperity and welfare of the country. We [illegible] to rejoice in rising above party [illegible] upon such occasions, and in proving that when the interests of the country are at stake, they no longer hesitate to consolidate in one compact and terrible [illegible] mass. The question of annexation would operate as a crucible in which the patriotism of the people would be tested, and the test by which it would spring pure as the first and second Massachusetts, and after the [illegible] proper examination, the report by bill be otherwise [illegible] as was designed.

Mr Watterston said that as a part of the minority in the Committee on Internal Improvements he had no report to make, but promised hereafter to show the House that the pilotage could not be safely reduced. Pilots were necessary as unnecessary. If necessary, they must be paid.

Mr Gayarré, from a select committee appointed on that part of the Governor's message relating to certain arrangements with the Banks, reported a bill to revise and amend the several acts of the Legislature connected with the adjustment of the debts proper of the State, [illegible] to the public [illegible] The following bills were [illegible]

Bills [illegible]

Mr Lavergne—A bill to facilitate the recovery of bonds furnished in criminal cases.

Mr Fluker—An act for the sale of the furniture purchased for the Convention at Jackson.

Mr Stille—An act to change an election precinct in the Parish of Sabine.

Mr Hyde—An act to provide for the punishment of crimes therein mentioned, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Winchester—An act for the relief of Messrs. Winchester and Bloudslone, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Parson—An act to amend the several acts authorizing the Governor to sell the unlocated lands, together with several other acts of a local or general nature.

Mr. Cruzat—An act to amend the several acts relative to the celebration of marriage.

Mr Duvigneaud—An act to amend sections 2833 and 2834 of the Civil Code—An act to amend the act relative to public schools in the Municipalities of New Orleans.

Mr Ray introduced an act to provide for the trial of certain cases before justices of the peace—An act to reduce the fee bills of Clerks, Sheriffs and Notaries Public—An act to amend certain articles of the Code of Practice. They were all referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Van Winkle—An act to incorporate the Roman Catholic church in St Francois in Pointe Coupée—an act to amend the 4th section of an act authorizing the Governor to sell the unlocated lands of the State—an act for the relief of Gustave Delamar.

Mr Bush—An act to amend the act to prevent slaves from obtaining spirituous liquors without consent of their masters.

Mr Deblanc—An act to appropriate one half of the proceeds of the State tax on Marinewiller to the Police Jury of the Parish; and to set apart a certain sum to the erection of a ——— Lafevre, a soldier of Orleans.

Mr May—An act to amend the Revenue laws of the State.

DIED—In this city on the 13th inst. Mrs. Ann C. Peyton, wife of the late Bailie Peyton.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence at No. 81 Dauphine street, 31 door from Canal street, this day, at 4 P. M.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Jan 3	London	Dec 7
N Y'k	Jan 4	Liverpool	Dec 4
Philada	Jan 4	Paris	Dec 1
Washn	Jan 4	Bremen	Dec 1
Baltim	Jan 4	Mexico	Dec 1