...LEANS BEE
OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.
...ULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
...ITORS.
...ONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1840.

Commercial.

HAVRE, DECEMBER 7, 1840

COTTON.—Since our last repo t there has been a great improvement effected by the packet ship sailing, and the last fortnight has been pretty general. The purchases the week ending have been daily to a large extent, and most of them have been taken for transit, the high estimate of cotton having caused a considerable reluctance to dealers, and hindered them to operate largely; in order to supply the trade, which during the last month had been almost entirely bare. Prices have advanced 1 to 1½ centimes per kilogramme, and the market is now rather animated, and closes firmly, and showing a willing inclination for further improvement. The sales of the week are estimated at 4,000 bales, of which about one-fourth is for speculation.

QUOTATIONS.

New Orleans,	
Bas & Ord ordinaire,	65 @ 70
Bon Ord & petit courant,	75 @ 87
Courant & bon courant,	92 @ 95
Bonne & belle marchandise,	97 @ 100

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Neptune—630 bales cotton;
Gulf ports—Per steam ship Savannah—75 bbls flour, 15 do sugar and mdse;
Havana—Per brig Desperado—400 bales cotton, 1000 pipe staves.
Per schooner Venus—500 bales cotton, 1000 pipe staves.
Per do acre Escuchа—300 bales cotton, 1000 pipe staves.
Matanzas—Per schr Caleb—500 bbls flour.
Newbury port—Per schr Judge Hitchcock—170 bbls whiskey, 100 do flour, 50 do molasses, 131 pcs bagging, 36 kegs butter and sundries.

IMPORTS

Rio Janeiro—Per steam ship Virginius—Sundries.
Turks Island—Per brig J Cohen, Jr—4000 bushels salt—to order.
Newbury port—Per schr Lodi—4000 bushels salt—to C J Wheeler.
Matanzas—Per schr Iowa—Lime—to master.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Panama from Louisville—12 bbls bones 1 keg do wool;
Per do from Cincinnati—1 bbl do;
Per do from Louisville—200 bags corn, 1 bbl do, 1 do whiskey;
Per steamboat Wright & co; 207 d, 400 bbls pork, 9 bbls lard, 3 do hams and shoulders, 1 do sausages, 1 box books Griffith & Parkers, 9 bbls whiskey W M Fontaine.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Mogul—Cordesville & Lucotte; L Denelle; P Lanata & co; Bonnecaze & Hart; Pinard; Fossetti; Mather; Pilie; Chauvin & Levels; Wiotte & Sallie; G Thomas; G Soniat & bro; Binache freres; Delamare; Stevens & Slocomb; P Forstall; Mudge & Rollins; Bonn; D Barbe; D F Burke; Cotrin & Dumas; V Vignaud; Barbarin; Lambert; Seixas; Hart; Lee; Hyde & Frois; Montgomery; Mallus; Turner and Muat r.

Per steam ship Neptune—W Frahn; Jarvis & Andrews; B Coenaar.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Neva, Bunting, for Liverpool, W. Mure.
Steam ship Savannah, Wade, for Galveston, Bogert & Hawthorn
Brig Desperado, (Sp) Pages, for Havana, J. Pratt.
Do Venus, (Sp) Ferro, for Do, J. Pratt.
Schooner Caleb, (Sp) Font, for Havana, J. Pratt.
Do Echo, Anderson, for Newburyport, Wright & Davenport.
Do Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, for Mobile, C. J. Wheeler.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mount a nee, Munsikes, from the Passes, with 6 bags 17 bales, 3 bbls and 1 box sundries.
Steam ship Neptune, Rollins, 30 hours from Galveston—to J Reed & co.
Brig Conen, Jr, Moore, 12 days from Turks Island—to master.
Schr Lode, Jordan, 19 days from Turks Island—to master.
Schr Iowa (new), 30 days from Trinidad—to master.
Schr Swan, Gee, Thomas, Bayou Sara, with 1 bale cotton.
Steamboat Pawnee, Gilyms, from Louisville.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship America, Nashville, Paris and 2 other shi, s in Balize ground Reach.
Ship Mary, 3 other ship, brigs Lucy Ann, Champion and 1 schr ton at Johnson's.
1 ship on S W Bar, 1 do and a brig inside.
Unknown other vessels in the river.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Cleared at Charleston for this port, Jan 9th, ship Arcadia, Lincoln.
Cleared at Savannah for this port, Jan 7th, ship Cincinnati, Bradley.
Cleared at New York for this port, Jan 8th, ship Arkansas, Dennis.
Hence at Boston Jan 3d, ship Talleyrand, [illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

For ship Somerset, [illegible] Liverpool.
Masters Brower and Bunker, [illegible] Havre.
Per ship Mogul—Mr Daughtery, [illegible]
Per ship Neptune—Mrs A Formans, Miss Matthews, Mrs Theileman and child, Mrs Bonner, Mrs Rutter and two children, Mrs Triplett, Mrs Pinchard, Messrs Oliver Weeks, Graham, Dr Rose, Bonnecaze, J W Duncan, Judge Hockley, Judge Lockett, A P Waldon, Capt Hon k, Thurston, Merriman, Smythe, Riddell, Cuts, Minor, Mellen, Hulbert, Capt Perrett, Butler, McCrary, Tupper, R J Henry, A Withers, Hurlbut son, Goodwin, T R Withers, Hurley, Vincent, G Gravert, Cooper, B Packard, Capt Lane, W W Lane Boston.
Per steamboat Ben Gaines—Hill and lady, Capt A Washington, Dr A Bernard, Lawrence, P Kelly, D P Harris, E B Dyer, E B Tew, W M Fontaine, B D Hempstead.

PHILIPPE HILLERN,

from Feddersarden, grand-duchy of Oldenburg, is in Orleans, and all persons who can give any information respecting him, are requested to call at
SCHMIDT & CO, 60 Bienville st.

☞NOTICE—The steam ship SAVANNAH, Captain Wade, having been detained by the ice in the river, will positively leave for Galveston this morning, at 10 o'clock.
BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
63 Gravier street.

CHARLES DOANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL PODUCE DEALER
60 Poydras street

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON.
Bank Note Engravers, New Orleans.
BANK NOTES, Bonds for Loans, Bills of Exchange, Deposite and Stock Certificate, Checks, Seals, &c, promptly executed, in the same style as at their office in New York, and on the most liberal terms.
Office corner of Royal and Canal streets.
New Orleans, 1st November, 1840. 1y

BEEF TONGUES—6 half bbls in store and for sale by C DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

CRANBERRIES—40 half bbls and 20 kegs for sale by C DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

BUCKING AND ROPE—5 r sales by the quantity by C DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

AMERICAN BRANDY—20 bbls pure vine and for sale by C DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

BRANDY—20 bbls Otard Dupuy & co pale and for sale by C DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

WINE—20 bbls Muscat wine and for sale by C DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

WHITE LEAD—100 kegs Ox Lead white lead, for sale by C DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

COGNAC AND WESTERN BUTTER—200 kegs for sale by C DOANE, 60 Poydras st.

HAVANA COFFEE AND SEGARS—700 kegs prime green coffee, 300,000 Regalias and Concharo segars, for sale by J ROBERT & Co, 8 Magazine st.

COMMON BUTTER—80 kegs Goshen butter, a cheap article for family use, for sale by W C TOMPKINS & Co, 29 Gravier st.

CHERRY BOUNCE—25 casks cherry bounce, of su erior quality, just received, for sale by W C TOMPKINS & Co, 29 Gravier st.

SEGARS—A large assortment of Regalias, Imperials, Trabuco, Canoros, &c, always on hand, and for sale by M GUILLERO, 29 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on HAVANA—At sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by CUCULLU, LAFEVRE & Co, 45 Old Levee.

PANAMA HATS. The subscribers have received and offer for sale a few of the above HATS.
BENCHER & LABADENS, 131 Chartres st.

RICE—30 pieces fresh new rice, landing from brig Atlantic and for sale by ROGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

MESS BEEF—200 bbls Missouri mess beef, at Bozant's inspection stores, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

PORK—60 bbls mess, prime and plantation pork, at inspection stores, for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

MESS BEEF—50 bbls navy mess beef, 50 do prime do, in store and for sale by DAVIS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

FULTON MARKET BEEF—50 half bbls Parmly beef, in store and for sale by DAVIS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

SUNDRIES—100 bosses stench; 100 do chamberlains; 100 do tureens; 200 bags loaf sugar, for sale by DAVIS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

COAL—supplied from depot, landing and for sale by ALEX. FARR, of Chartres st, up stairs

GLASS—French window glass, a late of assorted sizes, for sale by CLARION & VLEE, 67 Chartres st, up stairs

Mr. Hunt moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Phelps rose to ask a question. He noticed the absence of the senator from New York, Mr. Livingston, and wished to take advantage of that absence to say that if the bill for the reduction of the salaries of public officers, (including the salary of the senator from Louisiana) should have the effect of depriving his colleague of the services of the ablest lawyer in the state of the weather, it blowing an acts i gale, she is probably be a total wreck. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the passengers. Her day of sailing for Liverpool was the 1st inst, and of course she had on board letters and letters of [illegible] days later date. Nothing the ship is consigned to, and [illegible] Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
Subject to the decision of the State Convention
OF LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JAN 31, 1841.

☞On our first page will be found the Journal of the House and Senate.

We have noticed a disposition upon some of our citizens to invite legislative action upon the gambling table. It has been contended that public gaming is not so injurious to the morals of the people as the existence of private hells; and that the publicity of gambling in licensed establishments would deter many from resorting to faro banks, who now frequent the secret resorts of the gamester. These reasons, though specious, are not satisfactory, and are based more upon speculation than ascertained facts. The legislature should be well assured before giving protection and countenance to crime, that a much greater evil is to be obviated in the encouragement of a lesser. Even then it is a questionable mode of doing good. The law should always approach vice with an uplifted scourge So long as it denounces penalties against money-doers it is upon the safe side. No one can ascribe their misfortune to the encouragement given to plunderers.

There are persons who cannot be restrained by any severity of the penal code from gambling—they have the propensity so strongly engrafted in their natures as to encounter any punishment in its gratification—the giving publicity to gaming will do them no good. Those are others who are only attached to the faro table by the allurements held out to their cupidity in the display of gold, bank notes, &c. by the high-priests of the gaming house —Such will be the victims of a change in the law. The latent desire to game will be developed by temptation; whilst the sense of shame will be diminished by the legislation of the practice.

Whilst the penalty against gaming remained, there only will haunt secret establishments who are incorrigible. To license gambling houses, and every one will gamble,who has not the firmness to resist the fascination of cards, continually kept before their eyes. The secrecy maintained in gambling now, deters many from the sense of criminality it awakens.

CONVENTION.

The important bill to take the sense of the people of Louisiana, on the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution, passed yesterday, in the house of representatives, by a vote of 58 to 18—being two more than the majority required by the constitution. In its present form the bill will be sent to the senate, and must receive the sanction of that body, before it becomes a law, as in its progress through the house, it was divested of all the ultra radical features that distinguished it when first introduced. We consider its fate in the senate decidedly doubtful.

We invite attention to a very interesting letter from C. G. Forshey, Esq., a name known to the scientific world, upon the geology of the lower valley of the Mississippi. Professor Riddell, to whom we are indebted for the manuscript, has promised to give us the result of some experiments he has himself made in analyzing a number of formations, which will no doubt throw light upon the mineral resources of the state. Would it not be well for the legislature to cause a geological survey of Louisiana to be made? Those states that have adopted such a course have been greatly benefited thereby

The hopes inspired by the appearance of the sun on Monday, of fair weather was of short duration. It rained, to use a very classical comparison of *Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler*, "cats and dogs" on Tuesday night, and the greater part of yesterday was a sample of same piece.

Interesting Trial.—Our readers doubtless remember the celebrated *mandamus* which issued from the Supreme Court of the United States, ordering the late Post Master General to enter on the books of the department a credit of $122,000 in favor of the mail contractors, Stockton, Stokes & Co. Obedience to the writ was refused by Mr. Kendall, and an action on the case for damages, the amount being laid at $110,000, has been commenced against him by the surviving partners of the firm, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

By the National Intelligencer of the 1st instant, we learn that the case was still pending.

It is said that Governor McDonald of Georgia, has refused his assent to the Quarantine bill against the citizens of Maine, which passed the legislature of that state at the last session

The steam frigate now being constructed at Philadelphia, is to be called the *"Mississippi"*—a terrible name, says the *Chronicle*, to pronounce in a gale of wind.

Extensive Robbery.—The sum of $6,000 was lately stolen from the wagon of Isaac Goodin, at Pittsburgh. Upwards of $4,000 were in notes of the U. S. Bank.

By the legislature of Georgia have adopted resolutions asserting the expediency and constitutionality of a national bank.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Neptune*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 16th instant, inclusive.

The Austin correspondent of the Galveston *Courier* states that from 1,200 to 1,500 Mexicans under the command of Vasquez, Rodriguez and Bradburn, were concentrated at San Patricio, on the Nueces. This intelligence is confirmatory of the statement of Col. Seguin, who saw the order of Canales, before his escape from Mexico. They have already surprised and driven off about two hundred head of cattle, thirty miles from Bexar. The writer of the letter adds—

"The most sceptical on the probability of another, Mexican invasion, are now giving up their doubts.—There will probably be an order issued immediately for a draft of militia. Further delay would be madness and ruin—especially ruin to the West."

Generals Rusk and Johnson are spoken of in Austin as candidates for the next presidency.

News from Matamoras to the 29th ult. gives no indications of the raising of troops for the invasion of Texas. On the contrary, the Federalists were returning to their homes to resume the occupations of civil life.

Our latest newspaper dates from New York, by yesterday's mail, were to the 5th instant; letters, however were received in town to the 7th. We invite the attention of our readers to the subjoined correspondence of the *Evening Native American*, which briefly comprises the most important items.

New York, January 6th, 1841.

Our stock operations have been large to-day, with a general decline on all descriptions, especially in U. S. Bank, which fell 2 per cent. from the sales of yesterday, and shares at that stock were sold from 97 to 96, closing at the latter price. This is a serious depression, and grows out of the recent *vague* and *indefinite* intimation, and certain other coincidences connected with the election of officers who have just taken place. Mr. Biddle, the former president, is mentioned in some emphasis. More, it is unnecessary to say at present.

Cotton, flour, and other primary staples remain the same no change can be noted. Money is very scarce, and very sensitive, and almost *impracticable*. Of course no business can be done in such weather. No alteration in exchanges, domestic or foreign.

New York, January 7, 1841.

A rarity occurred to us last night, in the arrival of a packet ship with later news from Europe. This has not often happened since the establishment of the lines of steamers. The ship Liverpool, Waite, came up during the tremendous rain storm, with London and Liverpool papers to the 8th and 9th. This is several days later, and the news is very interesting to our merchants.

The most important peace of Europe is no longer doubtful.—The vote in the French chambers, on the pacific address in answer to the king's speech, was carried by an immense majority—a majority, which fully fortifies the government in the wise and just course it has adopted, and thoroughly crushes Thiers and his mad war party. The address was carried by a majority of eighty-six.

The Egyptian question may be considered as definitively put to rest. Mohemet Ali has acceded to the demands of the allied powers, and is submissive. He gives up the Turkish fleet, evacuates Syria upon the terms and in the mode therein specified by them by Napier—a mode which he strenuously resisted as long as he could—and only retains his sovereignty (hereditary to his family) in Egypt. Another hereditable sovereignty, that in Acre, soon after that town was taken in possession of by the allies. Between two and three hundred lives were lost by this unfortunate accident, and we have not yet learned the history or thirty British seamen and marines. The commander's name is not recollected at present.

Later news from China were received in England by the overland mail. The island of Chusan, on the eastern coast, had been captured by the British, with no loss on their side, and very little on the part of the Chinese. The Celestials made but very little resistance. The blockade of Canton was continued, and the great complaints were made (not, I believe, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer) of Britons and John Bull's *wanton & undeserved*. Lin has issued another specimen of his talent for scurrility in the shape of a proclamation ranging the Chinese on to "kill the English." He says they shall be well paid for it, and tells them that poor devils as they are, they had better cut into their provisions and make themselves rich. They will probably be in the predicament of the operative, who got more kicks than coppers. The only attempt to do business in this behalf, by the British fleet on the Indus have been rather prosperous. They have beaten the native chieftains in Afghanistan. Dost Mohammed himself was dangerously wounded in the thigh, and was otherwise much reported to be dead.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, January 7, 1841.

The debates in the senate, on the bill for establishing a permanent prospective pre-emption system continue to be highly animated and interesting.

Mr. Clay's—that is Henry Clay's—the Mr. Clay's great speech yesterday against the policy was followed to-day, by Mr. Huntington of Connecticut, a very clear-headed and sound-thinking man, who went into a very full examination of the subject; and opposed the bill, as making an entire change in the good, old established and beneficial land system under which our states had prospered, and the national treasury flourished.

Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire and Mr. Young of Illinois—both of the federal locofoco set—advocated the bill of course, Benton having got the president to make it a ministerial measure.

Mr. Graham of North Carolina, made his debut to-day, and a most promising one it was. His speech against the bill was neat, vigorous, and effective. There was one point on which he dwelt with particular force. That proposition set up on the part of some senators, that foreigners may, *without being naturalized*, exercise the elective franchise! He thought this a most important matter in view of the distribution of power that is soon to take place among the states. If such a pretension should be admitted, no one can doubt that the new states will, by making citizens of all persons whatsoever resident there for 30 days, be soon able to overshadow the obstacles altogether.

Mr. Preston made an eloquent speech also against the principles of the bill. But he took the ground that the state had the right if they chose to exercise it, to bestow the elective franchise as they chose; and that the general government could not constitutionally interfere in the matter. At the same time, the eloquent senator battled strongly against the pre-emption policy itself.

No question was taken on the bill to-day; and it is likely the debate will be continued for some time.

Mr. Wright introduced into the senate to-day, a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to extend further delay to certain deposite banks.

In the house, the Pennsylvania contested election case was postponed to Monday next, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Naylor, who was entitled to the floor, and was expected to reply to Mr. Ingersoll.

After passing a bill for the benefit of the lunatics of Washington, the remainder of the sitting was spent in the consideration of the private bills.

D.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1841.

The senate to-day resumed the consideration of the bill for establishing a permanent prospective pre-emption system.

Mr. Anderson of Tenn. addressed the senate at length in opposition to the substitute offered by Mr. Benton of Vermont, which goes to re-establish the old system of administration.

Mr. Mangum expressed a wish to speak on the bill; but, owing to indisposition, he desired to have further consideration of the subject made the postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Crittenden then submitted a resolution, which he said he would move when the matter next came up for discussion. It was to re-commit the bill to the committee that reported it, with instructions to report provisions, for distributing the proceeds of the land sales among the several states in just and equitable proportions, and for granting to actual *bona fide* settlers the right of pre-emption to any quantity thereof, not exceeding one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres, at the minimum government price—but limiting those privileges to actual *bona fide* settlers, who, at the time of settlement, shall not exceed the value of $1000; and furthermore, such provisions as shall effectually secure under the swindling speculations which are now under the law, and shall prevent them from interfering with, or participating in the privilege and right of settlement and pre-emption, which shall be granted exclusively and intended for the sole advantage of the needy and honest settlers and cultivators of the soil.

Mr. Linn gave notice that when the proposition should be considered, he would move to amend, by a proposal to devote the whole proceeds of the land sales to erasing from the national debenture, the whole of the debt which would be defective—but he felt bound to offer his if that of Mr. Crittenden should be insisted on.

Mr. Benton next rose, and with a vehemence of language and gesture quite unusual for him, denounced Mr. Crittenden's resolution as a proposal to establish a public debt—to create a new tariff—to add to the expenditures—to produce extravagance, waving, and reckless, and maddening, on those topics in the most approved demagogue style for a quarter of an hour. He said Mr. Crittenden's plan was long opened up to the whole policy of the coming administration; and he effectually bowed his thanks to Mr. C. for having done so.

Mr. Crittenden made a few remarks in reply, and his chaste and parliamentary deportment presented as fine a contrast to the unmannerly and violent conduct of the senator from New York as could be imagined. At one moment to that person's rude and empty declamation. The Missouri senator, he said, was not to be driven from the path of decorum by the rash invectives of any one. Public declarations on these questions, he said, were not to be made by him or by any other subjects. He spoke his sentiments openly, and was ready to maintain them, and to defend them, before the people; he should not place them before the country even without argument. We would go further: He was not only for a distribution of the proceeds of the land sales, but we would go for laying taxes on luxuries, to raise a revenue to meet the wants of the government.

Mr. Crittenden commented with his usual remarkable power of sarcasm and irony on the pretension of the principals who have expended so much, to come forward now and lecture us about economy.

Mr. Clay rose briefly, and said that as the whole policy of the public lands would be opened up for discussion, he would, when Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were regularly before the senate, ask for the consideration of his *project* to cede the public lands to the states in which they lie, on certain conditions.

Mr. Buckner moved to postpone the unfinishable order of the day, and to proceed to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Sparrow opposed that motion, saying he was willing to take the bill to the senate and engrossed, if not, he would have to call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Buckner withdrew his motion, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Sparrow then moved that the house resume from their amendment to the resolution from the senate, so that the salaries of the officers of the house should confirm with those of the senate.

Some discussion followed on the propositions, Messrs. Sevier and Spencer speaking in opposition, and Mr. Pickens and Mr. Fillmore speaking in favor of Mr. Morse. Mr. Boulounguié succeeded, and defended at some length, the original resolution of the house and his motives in presenting it, he concluded by moving to lay Mr. Morse's motion on the table, and to appoint a committee of conference.

Mr. Thomas moved to reject the amendment from the senate, and to recede from the resolution of the house, so as to fix the salaries of the officers of the house at the same rates as last year.

Mr. Bayliss proposed to concur in the amendments of the senate.

Mr. Thomas' motion being withdrawn, Mr. Boulounguié quie first moved to disagree to the amendments, but finally carried, on motion to that effect, a committee of conference was appointed consisting of Messrs. Boulounguié, Pickett and Morse.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The committee on the judiciary reported an act to create two additional sheriffs for the parish of Orleans. A motion to dispense with the rules and proceed to a second reading was lost.

From the committee on enrolment—the resolution recommending the passage of a mondtion law by congress.

Bills and notices of Bills.

We noticed none of importance, except a bill by Mr. Declouet to change the place of holding the sessions of the supreme court of the 4th judicial district from the town of Opelousas to that of St. Martinsville, an act by Mr. Pichot, for the relief of the battalion of artillery of New Orleans; and a bill by Mr. Lacaze to grant to the banks to resume specie payment. This bill was referred to the committee on finance.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A large number of bills, resolutions &c., from the senate, were read by the title, and laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

The resolutions of the house relative to the post at Baton Rouge, were reported as such, single-handed in the senate.

Mr. Declouet moved that the house should resist from the consideration of bills on the private calendar, which, from their private nature, could not be acted on at present.

Mr. Chatham said he would agree to persist, if from no other reasons, on account of the language employed in the senate touching the resolutions of the house.

Mr. Castanedo said that the resolutions had been worded in accordance with party spirit. He disclaimed any such intention. He reported the resolutions as a matter of form on occasion, that frequent remonstrances had been made to the government, couched in the most respectful terms, that promises had been often made, and as often been broken. The sovereign state of Louisiana was asking no boon of the government. He was astonished that such a doctrine should be entertained. At the stage of proceeding Mr. Conrad was called to order, as a bill was not before the house for consideration. A debate arose as to whether Mr. C. was or was not in order, and after much discussion by Messrs. Conrad, Mr. Morse moved that the house proceed to the call of the house, which motion prevailed, by a vote of 72 to 21.

THE BILL TO CALL A CONVENTION.

The Morning Star read a third time, Mr. Morse moved the final passage, and the yeas and nays being called for, were taken, 58 yeas, 18 nays. 18.

The motion was, therefore, carried.

Mr. Boulounguié observed that he voted against the bill because he considered the specific amount it contained as inadequate to the object in view. He had no objection to it being opened to any amendment—to any alteration of the constitution. The only aim of the convention was, in his opinion, a fair, equal, and liberal suffrage. This he was sorry to say the country was divided into two great parties, actuated almost each other, and this was not the proper time for holding a convention. The present constitution was the result of a calm and tranquil state of the public mind.

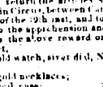
Many other members specified their reasons for voting against the bill. Mr. Pickett had last voted for the first section of the bill, but would vote against the final passage. He wished the subject postponed until the settlement of the boundary of the parish of Avoyelles. From this point Mr. Pugh to the Red river, at no great distance from its southern bank, except at two or three places round to north of Lake Bodcau and Bayou Bartholomew.

Continuing the range of hills south of Red river, they pass down the western side of the Washita, forming a point at the junction of four miles above Chenevville, then break of to the Cocodrie, and pass down its western side.

My second sheet of now hills commences to break off from the river, for another interval of examination of the character of this diluvium—what it consists of conventional rubble and what that is interesting to science—and then to the secondary region, which likewise, and notices its products as known, and such others as we may rationally expect to find.

"It is, perhaps, well to qualify this remark, by alluding to the continual advance made by the alluvial region, which, under the Gulf, There is probably no positive evidence of a recession of the level of the Gulf, though I incline to the opinion that such is the fact.

C. F. FORSHEY.



PROCLAMATION
BY
A. B. ROMAN,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

WHEREAS official information has been given by the Governor of the State of Mississippi, that the citizens of this State, that one J. B. Faure was lately murdered in the parish of Natchitoches, by one Samuel F. Lackett, who has fled from justice, and have therefore thought proper to issue this Proclamation, offering a reward of five hundred dollars, to any person or persons who shall apprehend said Samuel F. Lackett, and him deliver to the Sheriff of the parish of Natchitoches, so that he may be prosecuted for said offence according to law.

Said Samuel Lackett is described to be about twenty-five or thirty year of age, about high, thick set, has grey eyes, a dark bushy head. Speaks the English, French and Spanish languages, and when last seen, had a snarling smile on his countenance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at New Orleans, this 1st day of January, eighteen hundred and forty, and in the year of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-fifth.

By the Governor,
A. B. ROMAN.
A. B. theGovernor,
Secretary of State.

A WOMAN, washer and cook, will find a permanent good and easy situation in a small family by applying at the office of the Bee.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Any person who will return the negro boy named Jerry, about 18 years of age, to the subscriber, or safely lodge him in jail and communicate the same to me, shall receive the above reward on application at No. 96 Gravier street.
JAMES HOLLAND.

Specimens of vessels and steamboats are constructed to give passage to any person, on condition of prevention to the utmost rate of 1 cent.
P. DUBERTRAND.

Mrs Eveline B. Young, wife of J. C. Treadwell, of Jackson, Miss.

PARISH COURT—No 12,961—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Parish Court of the parish and city of New Orleans, I do hereby give notice that on Thursday, the eleventh day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

There will be a Zemon, a black man, aged about 25 years, seized in the above writ.
M CRUZAT, Coroner.
Acting Sheriff.

Terms—cash.

For information apply to Jean Michaux and Jean Bernard.

PARISH COURT—No 12,991