NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA

NEW-ORLEANS,

THURSDAY MORNING, JANY. 16, 1840.

STATE PRINTER.

The people of this State were yesterday the witnesses of an exhibition of evidence which will turn our political tanks, and shall endeavor to prove that the conduct of the legislature has not been unworthily testimed. It is the first instance, for many years, that a whig paper has been selected as the official journal of the state, and in so far as the election may be considered a party move, we congratulate our friends upon our success, and inform them that they alight not have any cause to complain of our exertions or fidelity.

We cannot conclude this short paragraph, without saying, that our joy at the reception of a newspaper, is our congratulation of the True American.

The *Bulletin* of this city has floated the Harrison and Tyler flag, and accompanies this act of manly defiance to the wall of the convention, and departure from its usually neutral character, by some very sensible and appropriate observations. It is perfectly true that of the extraordinary crisis under which the American people labor, and to which they have been reduced by the intrigueity, and corruption of their rulers, no paper of standing and influence in the community has a right to abstain from the political contest. The period is at hand when the most desperate—perhaps the last struggle will be made, to rid the country of the selfish, unprincipled and indecisive clique that has so long misgoverned it, depressing and destroying its energies, infusing turpitude into the moral sense of the nation, and crouting the scorn and loathing of every honest mind. It is an epoch of vital moment, and its issue will most probably determine the destinies of the people of this union for many years. Those journals which appreciate the importance of the crisis, and feel sincerely opposed to the abuses that distinguish the ascendancy of power by the present executive, and the various doctrines advanced by his party, which sustain him cannot hesitate longer, but warmly and actively join the ranks of those real friends to our republican institutions, who strive to counteract the designs of the party now in power. Patriotic reality is now nearly unpardonable, and in journals which exert a marked influence over the public mind, should be unqualifiedly reprobated. Thus feeling we have to express our unmingled gratification at the bold and straightforward course pursued by the *Bulletin*, and to congratulate that journal and the whigs upon finding in it a colaborer and ally in a cause which we regard as little less than sacred.

The rejection by the senate, in *secret session*, of the nomination of LUCIEN HERMANN, as notary public for the city of New-Orleans, has given rise to much speculation as to the cases which have produced so unexpected a result. This nomination, it was thought, would be acceptable to the senate upon many accounts.

He is a creole of the state, and enjoys a character for honesty, probity and fidelity, which under ordinary circumstances, would have ensured his confirmation. What has caused his rejection? is a question asked from many quarters; and is a question which ought to be satisfactorily answered. It is usual in legislative bodies, when they go into secret session, to take off the injunction of secrecy after the session is over and publish to the world the causes that influenced the rejection of any nomination. The nominee has a right to know why he has been rejected. It operates as a clear upon his character or capacity, and it may be in his ambition, to be made cognizant of the facts that he may explain or refute them.

Among other reasons assigned for this act of the senate it is asserted that a number of the members of the Senate are under the influence of some intriguer who working by unseen agents and in direct opposition controls their movements and shapes their actions. This we are not prepared to believe; but inasmuch as the rumor has gone forth, it becomes the senate, as a matter of self-respect, to give the community an opportunity to judge for themselves in the premises.—Should such a suspicion generally obtain few men of character and standing will allow their names to be sent to its fate for any office. When the higher branch of the legislative department is contributing to a result, when in minutiae is so nearly with a vitiating effect, and not in the regard to the capacity of the nominee, it becomes a duty, right to state and a duty to the public to receive their sanction and approval. Under such circumstances the interests of the state must ultimately suffer. The governor in the exercise of the duty enjoined upon him by the constitution, sends to the senate such names, as are in his opinion, entitled to confidence. From this point the senators differ with the executive there can be no question of their right and duty to withhold their sanction. But when consideration is revived in caucus, unconnected with either the office or the nomination, sway the decision of the senate, it is in a sense for the governor either to ascertain the motives of senators or accommodate his actions to them, should they be founded in the soundest policy, or to reach a line of conduct the country has already adopted. The frequent rejection of judicial nominations and the refusal of the senate to act upon some that were sent to them have left the supreme court for a time without a quorum, or dissolved upon the executive the humiliating task of soliciting members of the court to take *for a time* the most elevated law office in the state that the business of the court might not be altogether suspended.

The office of judge of the supreme court has gone a begging for the last twelve months. Such would not have been the case, had not an impression gone forth that the senate would not decide upon a nomination with reference to the qualifications and fitness of the nominee, but that any name sent to the senate would have to pass through the ordeal of a party caucus before it could be confirmed. A report of this sort is derogatory to the judicial dignity, and calculated to weaken the popular respect for that body. We are advocates for the proper independence of the senate. But when that body and the executive come in collision it is certainly right that the people should be made acquainted with the causes of difference, that they may judge fairly between them. If the senate has adopted a rule of action in relation to nominations which is not contemplated by the constitution, the fact should be made public. And in case the executive should hold out against such rule, the parties should go before the country upon a fair statement of the case.

LOUISIANA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this society will be held this evening in the *Hall of the House of Representatives* at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Breckenridge and Rev. William Winans.

Subscribers to the KNICKERBOCKER, are requested to call on the agent, Mr. RAYNAL, at the Merchants' Exchange, for the latter number which has just been received.

The story going the rounds of the papers respecting the capture of the schooner *Teresita*, from Havana, with a cargo of Cuba doubloons, beer so palpably the impression of a hoax, that we were surprised to see it published in one of the morning papers of yesterday. The name of the vessel—the place where the capture which is stated to have occurred—all the detailed array of appalling circumstances detailed, go to prove it a very perfect mystification.

CHEROKEE PRISONERS.—The Little Rock *Gazette* of the 25th ult says—Major E. Rector, the U. S. marshal, arrived here on Saturday, with five prisoners, of the Cherokee nation. Their names are Jack Nicholson, George Waters, Moses Terrell, and two Indians Newnan and Shrub. They have been lodged in jail under a guard.

ROBT. J. WALKER has been re-elected to the U. S. senate, by the Mississippi legislature. His majority over all others was 25.

The Richmond *Whig* denounces the infamous coalition between Calhoun and Van Buren, in terms of withering indignation. His sarcasm and rebukes must sink deeply into the heart of the traitorous Carolinian if he possesses such an organ. The *Whig* was long a champion of Calhoun, and adhered to his views with fidelity through every mutation of fortune.

Mr. SHERRY—Luther S. Cushing has been elected clerk, and Robert C. Winthrop, speaker of the house of representatives—in the whigs. Baker, says the *Express*, is positively elected in the sixth district.

KENTUCKY.

Large and enthusiastic HARRISON meetings have been held at Louisville and Frankfort. At the former place the Hon. Brent, an original Jackson man, presided. At Frankfort, the assembly consisted of the whig members of the legislature. The following resolutions were presented by T. F. MARSHALL, Esq:

Resolved, by the whig party of both houses of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the present position of the whig party in Kentucky requires that they should respond promptly to the nomination of the democratic convention at Harrisburg, and ratify and accept the nominees.

Resolved, That Thomas F. Marshall, John L. Helm, Squire Turner, Archibald Dixon, Robert Wickliffe, G. Clinton Saunder, Percival Butler and Robert L. Ward, be and they are hereby appointed a committee, upon the part of the whigs, to prepare resolutions expressive of their determination to support the nomination of general William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, for the office of president of the United States, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as vice president, and report the same to this body for their examination at some future day.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Commonwealth, Louisville Journal, Lexington Reporter, Louisville City Gazette, and other papers, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the United States, favorable to the whig cause, and that the same be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary.

SAMUEL HANSON, Chairman

JAMES C. WELLER, Secretary.

SHIPWRECK.—The British barque *John Anderson*, Miller, from Liverpool, with part of a cargo of salt, went ashore during Tuesday night, on the South Breakers—the wind yesterday morning. Her company, Messrs. J. Robertson & Co. immediately on hearing of the disaster, despatched the steam packet *Southerner* to her assistance.—*Charleston Courier of 9th instant.*

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1840.

The senate did not sit to-day.

In the house of representatives a bill making appropriation in part for the support of the government—being the appropriation bill for the payment of members of congress was introduced; read—sent to the committee of the whole—passed through it—and by unanimous consent taken up and acted on by the house, and passed to the senate—all in half an hour.

Mr. Ramsay of Pennsylvania presented what is called "the Ingersoll petition" being the memorial of an old citizen of the third congressional district of Pennsylvania in favor of the claims of Charles J. Ingersoll to a seat in the house, as representative of that district, and against the right of Mr. Naylor—asking investigation of the case by a committee of the house. The presentation was out of order, at the time, and Mr. Ramsay moved a suspension of the rule, which the house refused to grant. Mr. Naylor rose with the world to vote for receiving the petition but hesitating, gazed off with another accord or he could have seated all.

The speaker announced that the first business in order was the bill of Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, to reconsider the vote of Monday by ordering the printing of 5000 maps of the seat of war in Florida.

Mr. Thompson made an able and eloquent speech in support of this motion, in the course of which he strongly and severely reflected upon the professions of economy put forth by this administration with their practices; and pronounced this matter of map printing a job for the benefit of a periodical devoted to the support of the administration. A desultory discussion followed, in which Messrs. Cushing and Cary participated, touching the questions of comparative expenditures by the two great political parties on printing.

In the course of the discussion, one remarkable fact was made known—that the contract for printing these maps, and for all articles of stationary required for the use of the house, has been given to the clerk to the editor and proprietor of the "Democratic Review." Mr. Van Buren's more decent and deliberate official organ. This gentleman has abt as much to do with stationary, or maps, or bibography, as a tailoress, or any other quiet literature sitting in his study, and a-more. The giving him the contract is a rank job, to bolster up the Democratic Review. For the credit of the house, Mr. Thompson's motion prevailed; the question for printing the maps was reconsidered and laid on the table.

Mr. Jamieson, of Missouri, announced the death of Mr. Harrison of that state, which took place during the recess. The customary resolutions for going into mourning were adopted, and from respect to the memory of the deceased, the house immediately adjourned.

UPPER CANADA.

The governor general is to proceed immediately to Lower Canada, having effected the object of his visit to the upper province. Sir George Arthur, of course resumes the government.

It is whispered, says the Kingston *Chronicle of the* 2nd December, that the governor general will embark at an early day for England, returning in the spring to open the legislature of the United Province.

An explosion of fire works occurred at New York on the evening of the 1st instant, by which Peter Hustad, a fire-work maker, was instantly killed.

From the Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

MAZATLAN, Oct. 20, 1839.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC AND FROM CHINA.

We have received, by this land conveyance, advices from Mazatlan to the 30th of October, from Valparaiso to September 9th, from Canton, China, to August 6th, and from Macao to the 16th. We have Mazatlan papers to August 31, and Valparaiso to September 7th.

We find nothing in the Valparaiso papers of interest to our readers, except the arrival there, August 22d, of the United States corvette Lexington, captain Clark, last we believe, from Callao. Extracts from the Canton papers are subjoined. Some of them indeed are of vital importance on the part of the British authorities, as to the consequences of the recent measures. They are afraid of a visit from the leviathans of the red brained barbarians.

The United States ship Falmouth was to sail on the first of November from Canton for Manila.

Macao, July 20—We hear from Canton that the nation is there at length listened to the representations of the outside dealers, and allow them in future as be are to occupy their shipping new and old Chinstreet, subject, however, to some new regulations, one of which is that such other shipping as may lean against the foreign factories are to be separated from them by a wall, leaving an intermediate space of three cubits, and bamboo palisadoes to be put up at the top, so as to prevent any one from that side to have access to the factories. No outside dealers are to be allowed in future to enter the foreign hongs at all, but foreign-outside dealings with them are to go to their shops—Hoglaise, which was blocked up during our imprisonment at Canton, so as to prevent egress from thence into the square, has been opened again.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 2d

AFFRAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

There was an unfortunate affair occurred, attended with the loss of life, in the upper part of the city on New Year's Eve. Some Gentlemen, in conversation at a public house, in Elizabeth street, a few doors from Grand street. They were disturbed by a number of persons in the early part of the evening, who were repulsed, and left the premises, but subsequently return with increased numbers, and commenced another attack. One of the assailed, John Armstrong, a native of Ireland 21 years and 7 months, began to break in the front door. While thus engaged, some of the assailants opened the centre window of the house and discharged at him two pistols balls, one of which lodged on his body. One entered his breast, and passing through the heart, and a cellar entered the right side of the heart, producing instant death. Several other guns were discharged, and it was ascertained that a number of persons were wounded, but we have only learned the fact from rumor, and some other being hurt, a young man, who received a charge of shot in his back. The deceased was a single man, and has left a widowed mother, who has four other children, residing at 393 Cherry street—He is to be buried this afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1840.

Most interesting debate in the senate—Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun—Mr. Calhoun's public declaration of alliance with the republicans.

The senate's session, to-day, was the scene of the first great debate that has taken place in it during this session. There was an encounter between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, in which the latter was most completely beaten, vanquished, and humbled, in the estimation of all honorable men who witnessed his miserable, ineffective attempt at explanation and defence.

The discussion arose thus: The bill, introduced by Mr. Calhoun some days since, to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions, had been referred to the Committee on Public Lands. To-day, Mr. Clay took occasion to express his regret that, in consequence of indisposition, he was not present when the bill was referred, as he wished to make some suggestions to the committee. Mr. Southard then moved to reconsider the vote on the reference, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Clay to do his remarks.

Mr. Calhoun expressed in rather a petulant tone his disapprobation of the motion. He feit, mutters, that it indicated with ministerial arrangements to which he had become a party.

Mr. Clay urged the motion to reconsider. He said the bill was neithermore nor less than a proposition to give the patrimony of the United States to the new states; and this measure was to be referred to a committee, composed of five of those states, from which are to be made recipients of this munificent donation!

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay asked whether this was an executive measure? or whether it had received the sanction of the executive? Mr. Calhoun, in a tone of indignant reproach, replied that he would not have put the query, had not reason spoken of certain friendly and confidential relations between the senator from South Carolina and the president, and had of this bill been one of those upon the announcement of those sacred relations.

These allusions threw Mr. Calhoun into a perfect passion, and after several flourishes about the indecorum of any inquiry into his private relations with the president, and on his self being a friend to Slab-Rights, he began to argue that the fact of no many members from the new states being on that committee was one of the strongest reasons why it should be sent thither.

Mr. Clay in reply, repeated his wish that the bill should be referred to some committee composed of members from the old as well as the new states. In division, also, to his former remarks, he insisted that it was of importance to know whether the measure had the sanction or countenance of the administration—because, in fact, it was an executive measure—Rumor did not limit the union between the executive and South Carolina senator to *private* friendship.

Mr. Calhoun, in despair of forting himself, began an attack on the policy and the measures of Mr. Clay from the moment that statesman took a lead in politics. He turned his coquinery, particularly, against the compromise and the American system.

Mr. Clay defended his political course with all his admirable powers of argument and eloquence. I will refer to some of his passages hereafter. They are worthy of particular note.

With regard to the compromise bill, he said most truly, and emphatically, that no man ought to be more indebted to it than the senator from South Carolina—John C. Calhoun. Had it not been for that bill, the nullifier nullifier might not have been present and alive this day.

Mr. Calhoun again rejoined, and in the worst possible temper and taste. He commenced with a sneering perversion of Mr. Clay's allusion to the incidents of the compromise. He represented Mr. Clay as saying that it was the bill for the benefit of the South—how he himself had given it the first blow, which had the effect, more than all other things combined, to bring both the government to its original principles. But it is needless to follow this fellow man through all his vagaries and vain boastings. He made, on the whole, such an exhibition, that it were a charitable idea to entertain that he is half crazed—that his vaulting ambition has overset his mind.

The reply of Mr. Clay was worthy of his best days of oratory. He said must truly that he had made no allusion to the compromise at first—no reference to the events of 1825—nor to Nullification. He thought it extraordinary that Mr. Calhoun had alluded to the last mentioned subject especially, since he had gone over to the authors and associates of the Proclamation, Force bill, and all.

Mr. Clay kept the Senate and the galleries and reporters in a roar of laughter, when he took notice of Calhoun's gasconade about him (Mr. Clay) being flat on his back, &c. &c. "The senator says he was my master—continued Mr. Clay—really, sir, I would not own him as my slave!" Mr. Clay made an hit after this remark, as if expecting some answer on the instant—but there was none. He turned round to the senators on all sides, successively, and, with a look and gesture more expressive than any words could be, said, slowly and scornfully, as if he would hiss the very thought—"*He my master!*"

Now, to those who was not present can imagine the effect of this simple expression. The illustrious statesman and orator of Kentucky introduced with all his power of withering sarcasm, the laughable position of Calhoun, in saying that he had *compelled* Mr. Clay to introduce the compromise, and had written it into a letter declaration of fact. But, when he noticed the remark that he had acted under *necessity*, he rose to a height of truly heavy, impressive, and commanding eloquence, which I have never known to be surpassed, in all my acquaintance with congressional oratory.

He said he did indeed act from a necessity, but not of a personal nature; no, no, as far from that as possible. He saw the situation of the senator from South Carolina and his friends. He saw the condition to which they had brought the State of South Carolina, by their unwise and intemperate counsel. He saw the nation on the eve of a civil war. He wished to prevent it. He wished to extend the olive branch of the ideal of brothers and countrymen. He had another object: the preservation of the great interests of domestic industry. He wished to save them. He saw that, at the next session, the whole system would be swept by the board. Those were the motives which actuated him. He was forced to do it by necessity; but it was the necessity of advancing the interests of the whole country, and averting distress and ruin from a brave, gallant, but misguided state.

One of the most powerful passages in this speech of Mr. Clay, was that in which he repelled the attempt of Calhoun to speak for the whole south, and to pronounce sentence on Henry Clay in the name of the whole South. It was a rebuke which Mr. Calhoun will never forget. Mr. Clay's manner and tone were such as to become a great statesman, addressing, from his elevation of purity and dignity, a person sunk below the common level of men of honor, a being who has prostituted all principle, and private credit, for the ignoble purpose of gratifying his ambition.

Well might Mr. Clay ask, "What right has Mr. Calhoun to speak for the whole south, or even for South Carolina?" It was only a few instances—it was only another example of the presumptuousness of the nullifier. Well did Mr. Clay add that, if we may not say anything from the past—if history is to be forgotten—if teaching any thing—if any recollection of the past that are gone by, survive in the bosoms of the present generation—the day will soon arrive when John Calhoun will not dare to rise and speak, as he presumed to do, for the south; no, not even for the gallant, and chivalric, and enlightened state of South Carolina, which he assumes to represent.

This was a truth which came home to the bosom of every man in that present. John C. Calhoun does not speak for the south. He will be disclaimed by the south. He is the greatest traitor to the south that has ever lived; because he has had more influence in that region than his character for principle ever entitled him to. I write as a southern man; born on the soil of South Carolina; I cannot but feel, and be indignant in a far distant land, informed of the sentiments and opinions which invested the southern character with honor and dignity, and made it respected throughout the world. John C. Calhoun has done as much as any single man could do, to break the spell—to destroy the charm—to lower the character in the estimation of southern high-minedness and chivalry. He has done his best to deprive the south—to take away from southern gentlemen one of the strongest arguments that can prevail there, against Benton, Rendall & Co.; namely, *that they are not gentlemen.*

Mr. Clay closed his remarks in a manner which his friends will long remember and rejoice in. Justly, gracefully, and gracefully, did he express the sentiment that he had always looking out for what might enure to the own interest of his country. The reader will remember at Mr Calhoun's reason, given in the famous Edgefield letter, for not continuing to act with the opposition to Van Buren, was that the *world enure to somebody other than himself!*

"Of course," continued Mr. Clay, in conclusion, "it is nearly run—by nature—by political events. I have nothing to ask for from the senator from South Carolina—nothing from his state—nothing from the south—nothing from the country. When I retire from public life, I shall go with a few friends, that during a long series of years, *I have served my country*—and that consciousness I can never be deprived.

Mr. Calhoun could make no reply to Mr. Clay, that would have any effect, and, with more than usual deference, he moved to lay the bill for a while until he obtained information.—Adopted.

Meanwhile, the bill, previously introduced by the senator (Mr. Hoa) to grant a pension of fifteen dollars per month, or two years, to Achille Decuze Lafayette, the infirm soldier of the revolution, was read a second time, and passed to its third reading with an amendment, substituting for the words "during two years" the words "during life."

Mr. HOA said he had examined the bill to continue in force the act of incorporation of St. Paul Church, and that he would make no objection if the senator from St James would adhere to an amendment which he would introduce, for the purpose of avoiding all misunderstanding.

The amendment consisted in adding to the first section *provided* that the congregation of the church shall not receive any legacy or property whatever, and that the charter of incorporation shall expire in 25 years.

The senator from St. James agreed to the amendment and the bill was adopted.

Mr. Downes introduced a resolution authorizing the different editors of newspapers to sit within the hall of the senate, either in person or by their representatives, to report the debates—adopted.

Mr. DENNONT, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill to continue in force the corporation of the city of Lafayette.

The honorable senator preceded the reading of the bill by some preliminary remarks. He said, in 1833 the individuals residents of a part of the parish of Jefferson petitioned for the incorporation of the city of Lafayette. Last year a bill was presented to the house of representatives on the subject of this incorporation, to render the charter perpetual, and to grant additional powers to the city council. The advanced period at which the bill was introduced in the senate had not allowed him leisure to consult his constituents, so as to ascertain if it was their intention to obtain a perpetual charter and additional powers. He had learned, however, from several of them that opposition existed to these measures. Under these circumstances, and in order to give to the citizens of Lafayette the necessary time to examine into what would be more beneficial to them, and to make known their intentions, he had thought best at the time to demand a delay in the charter for one year.

Now, in order to accomplish this object the member moved that the bill should order the publication in the rules of the debates, of the bill which had just been printed by him, so that the citizens of the Parish of Jefferson, and all other persons interested therein, might receive information of the same and be enabled to make known their objections or approval.

M. DERBIGNY before concluding his remarks which he had abridged, as the senate was about to enter into the election of a state printer, observed that if he was satisfied positively that the bill in question was not opposed by a majority of his constituents, he should consider it his duty to support it in the senate and to move its adoption; and in assuming this position he would treat with contempt the calumnious reports which a small coterie of intriguers in his parish had circulated at the time, relative to the bill sent from the house of representatives.

The bill was ordered to be published which we subjoin.

In Act to continue in force the incorporation of the city of Lafayette.

Be it enacted by the senate and house, of representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened.

Sec. 1st. That the inhabitants of the faubourg Nouvelle Lafayette and Lisondais shall continue as heretofore a corporation, and body politic.

Sec. 2d. That the board of council of the city of Lafayette shall consist of the same number of members as provided for in the original act incorporating said city, and the annual election for members of said board shall be held at the time specified in said act.

That no person shall be eligible as a member of said board unless a male white citizen of the United States, over the age of 21 years, of residence in said city 12 months previous to the election, and owner of landed property, situated in said city of the value of 500 dollars agreeably to the last city tax list, and no person holding a lucrative office under the authority of the council shall be a member thereof.

The persons entitled to vote for members of said council, shall possess the same qualifications, as voters of the general assembly of this state as now prescribed by law.

Sec. 3d. That it shall be the duty of the said board of council, at some convenient time previous to each annual election, for members of said board, to appoint three suitable persons, inhabitants of said city, as commissioners to hold said election; and the said board shall prescribe the mode, time and place of holding all elections, whether annual or for the purpose of filling vacancies in said board, caused by death, resignation or otherwise, and 10 days notice of all elections must be previously published. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of election to preside at the same and to certify in writing, under their signatures, the result thereof, and within 24 hours after the closing of the polls to file such certificates with the secretary or clerk of the said board of council, who shall forthwith notify the members elected.

Sec. 4th. That all such parts of the original act of incorporation of the city of Lafayette, approved on the first day of April, 1833, and of the several acts amendatory to the same, which are not inconsistent with this act, shall continue in force, and such parts of said acts as are contrary to the provisions hereof shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Be it further enacted, &c. That this law may be repealed, altered and amended, whenever the legislature may deem it advisable.

ELECTION OF A STATE PRINTER.

The clerk of the house of representatives having given notice to the senate that the house was ready to receive it, in order to proceed to the election of a state printer, the senate, preceded by their president, met the house of representatives in joint ballot.

The candidates were announced by different members—Messrs. Bullitt Magne & Co., editors of the Bee; Mr. J. C. de St. Romes, editor of the Courier; and Messrs. McFarlane & Hise, editors of the Native American. Mr. Brashear announced that Mr. Gibson, editor of the True American, was not a candidate.

Sixty-two votes were deposited in the ballot box—thirty-two votes contributed the requisite majority. On counting the votes it appeared that

Messrs. Bullitt, Magne & Co. had received 32 votes,
Mr. J. C. de St. Romes " 22 "
Messrs. McFarlane & Hise " 8 "
Total 62 votes.

Messrs. Bullitt, Magne & co., having obtained the majority of all the votes, were proclaimed duly elected state printers for the ensuing year.

The senate then withdrew to the senate chamber, and sat with closed doors, on executive business. After which the senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 15th, 1840.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Lewis offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee, to ascertain by what authority the Record of the City of New Orleans commit persons to jail as vagabonds and suspicious characters; also, giving the committee power to demand papers and evidence. Read for the first time.

Mr. Renner offered a resolution, to adjourn the general assembly on the first Monday in February. Read for the first time.

Mr. C. M. Conrad presented a resolution to appoint a joint committee to examine into the duties of the police jury of Orleans, and for other purposes; and on motion, it was referred to the delegation of Orleans.

Mr. Phelps offered a resolution, authorizing the treasurer of the state to pay an annual sum of one thousand dollars, according to the 18th section of an act, approved 13th March, 1837. Read for the first time.

Mr. Thomas presented a resolution, granting to the Louisiana Colonization Society the privilege of the use of the hall of representatives.

Mr. Preston, on behalf of the standing committee of revisals and unfinished business, reported twelve bills—which were read by title, for the first time.

Mr. Dunbar, on behalf of the judiciary committee, reported two bills—one in relation to the lawson community of acquits and gains; the other relative to evicition. On motion, the bill on acquits and gains was ordered to be printed; the other underwent its first reading.

Mr. Phelps, on behalf of the committee on education, reported a bill to make appropriations for the Pine Grove Academy, in the parish of Caldwell, read for the first time.

Mr. Conrad, on behalf of the Select Committee to which the petition of the Eagle Insurance Company was referred, reported a bill for the relief of said company; read for the first time.

Mr. Gaiennie, on behalf of the Select Committee to which the petition of the Mississippi and Mexico Navigation Company, No. 7 was referred, reported a bill to extend their charter 10 years; read for the first time.

Mr. Phelps introduced a bill to change the time of holding the sessions of the parish court in the parish of Catahoula; read for the first time.

Mr. Kelsh introduced a bill amending the act supplemental to an act for the taking of testimony by commissioners, approved March 16th, 1838; read by title for the first time.

Mr. Dunbar introduced a bill for the relief of F. Mormon and W. E. English; read for the first time.

Mr. Gelpmie introduced a bill orderi g the leasing of certain buildings belonging to the state of Louisiana; read by title.

On motion of Mr. Dunbar, the house dispensed with its rules, and then he offered a resolution giving the force of law to two bills lately vetoed by the governor, and which the governor neglected to return to the house within the time prescribed in the constitution. Mr. Dunbar observed that, as this was a matter of great importance, involving a constitutional question which would be of great interest to the members, he moved that the resolution be printed, and made the order of the day for Friday, which was carried; and, on motion, the reading was dispensed with.

On motion leave of absence was given to Mr Muse.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill relative to roads and levees in the parish of Plaquemines; read by title. Also, a bill to allow additional compensation to the sheriff of Plaquemines; also, a bill to authorise the state treasurer to pay certain monies therein mentioned to the parish of Plaquemines, read by title.

The speaker appointed Messrs. C. M. Conrad, G. S. Guion, D. Kerr, J. Baker, P. A. Morse, A. W. Pichot and B. Winchester on the general committee relative to the banks.

The speaker laid before the house the petition of the catholic church of St Patrick being elected in Camp street, praying for an amendment of its charter, and authorizing the trustees to sue and be sued; which was referred to a committee, on which Messrs. Gaiennie, Pichot and Claiborne were appointed.

A communication was received from the treasurer, enclosing his annual account.

After a short recess, the house was authorized to inform the senate that the house was ready to receive them, and go into an election for state printer, when in a few moments the senate repaired to the house, and after a call of the members, Mr. Brashears gave notice that Mr. Julius Gibson had authorized him to withdraw his name as a candidate; and the editors of the Bee, the Courier and the Native American having been announced as candidates, the assembly proceeded to an election, when it resulted as follows:—The editors of the Bee received 32 vote; the Courier 22, and the Native American 8—consequently the Bee was declared duly elected.

ORDER OF THE DAY

The new bill of Mr. Gaiennie, prohibiting the amendment of any bill as taken into the third reading after some discussion on the subject, by Messrs Conrad, Lewis and Ratliff, Mr. Lewis proposed an amendment which made the bill read as follows: that no bills shall be taken up for the third reading, shall be received by way of rider in any bill, and Mr. Ratliff moved the rule should read thus: that no motion or amendment different from the subject, shall be admitted in any bill—there being no objection it was adopted.

A resolution on its second reading, authorizing the state treasurer to pay 1500 dollars to the police jury of the parish of Point Coupee, being the balance of the monies previously appropriated, for the construction of levees in said parish. Mr. Ratliff said he thought it a most meritorious bill, and that its appropriation was justified many of the western parishes. On motion of Mr. Lewis it was referred to the committee on internal improvement. Referred.

A bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to open a road, underwent its second reading; also, an act to incorporate a hospital in the parish of Natchitoches; also, a bill for the relief of Mr. Sowell; also a bill for the construction of a bridge on Old River; also, a bill to incorporate the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Railroad Company; also, a bill for the relief of Puydras college; also, a bill for the relief of the Springfield Institute; also, an act to appoint a notary public in the town of Washington, for the parish of ——; also, a bill to amend the 19th section of an act, approved in 1837; also, a bill to fix the time and place holding the parish court of Caldwell for the parish of Avoyelles; also, a bill amending the criminal laws of Louisiana; also, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; also, a bill to repeal an act for the relief of public roads in this state, approved March 16th, 1838. Read by title. As far as the East Feliciana is concerned; also, a bill to further secure the rights of undertakers and workmen; also, a bill to increase the compensation of jurors and abolish taxes on suits; also, several other bills of a local nature.

A bill underwent the third reading, relative to the three municipalities of New Orleans, referred to the committee of delegation of Orleans, also an act granting compensation to jurors: referred to judiciary committee. Also a bill giving Mr. Boyay the exclusive privilege of establishing a ferry across the river Calcasse in the Parish of St Landry. On motion this bill was postponed until Monday next. Also a bill, specifying alterations and amendements intended to be made to the constitution of Louisiana and for taking the sense of the people of this state, as to the necessity of calling a convention, and then Mr. Ratliff moved the house to adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, a. m.; there being no objection the house adjourned.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

1 Liverpool—Per ship Fairfield—3309 bales cotton
Havre—Per ship Tuscany—1098 bales cotton
Frankfort—Per ship Nestor—1000 bales cotton
Richmond—Per ship Currency—10 hhds sugar, 10 puncheons rum, 140 bbls molasses
St Marks—Per schr Rio Grande—17 barrels and provisions.

IMPORTS.

Bath, (Me.)—Per ship United States—254 bbls potatoes, 297 empty casks, 481 bales hay, 220 tons paving stone, 10 bbls apples, 60 bbls cider, 1 bbl vinegar
Boston—Per ship Regulus—275 tons paving stone, to J. Minturn.
St. Pierre, Mart—Per brig Felonird—small ks coal and molasses to order
Rio de Janeiro—Per brig Anna & Charles—2,223 bags coffee to W. Fischer
North Kingston, R. I.—Per schr Convert—800 bbls potatoes, 1,000 bbls turnips, small ks cheese and 10 bbls cider, to order
Havana—Per schr Delaware—601 bags coffee, 41 bags sugar, 81 casks honey and 50 firkins
Pensacola—Per ship Rodney—22 m. feet lumber—to order

Mobile—Per schr Rio—400 casks nails—to A Park

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Per schr. Belmontine Wainwright, from Franklin, Ati.—381 hhds sugar to Barker & Lynch and mr Pavy
Per steamboat Rio Grande, from Donaldsonville.—30 bales cotton to A & J Bennetsch & co; 59 J. Montagut; 7 Gaudet & Bernard; 3 J Marrero & co; 78 A Rivardi & co; 26 do. 34 hhds. sugar, W. Bogert & co; 5 hhds. do., 11 bbls molasses, order; 10 hhds. do., 14 hhds. sugar, 4 bales cotton, order; 10 hhds. sugar, 10 bbls. pork Conzon & co; 10 bbls molasses Prescibo
Per steamboat Baton Rouge, from Port Hudson—40 bales cotton, 1 bale skins, 1 bbl tallow, 1 bbl beeswax, 1 box do, Caslin & Hickey; 46 A Ledoux & co; 26 G M Lee, 31 R J Smith, 1 bale skins, 1 bbl tallow, 1 box do, Bemis; 10 Taylor, Gardner & co; 2 Pennick & Voorhees; 26 H. Clothier; 3 Bryan & Richardson; 30 Freeman & co; 18 Conner, Gruttes & co; 15 Gaudet & Bernard; 15 Fisher & co; 2 Fisher & Bernard; 5 Wharton & Rack; 6 M. Walter; 10 Franklin & Hendersons; 2 Prescot, Jones & co; 1 P A Hardy; 28 bbls syrup 1 bbl molasses, order; 1 bale skins, order
Per steamboat Genl. Brown, from mouth Ohio—120 bales cotton, 3 bbls. apples, 1 box cider, cheese, butter, &c., owners on board
Per steamboat Diana from mouth Ohio—600 bbls flour, 1265 do apples and less have stock, onions, pickles, &c. to owners on board
Per steamboat from Shreveport—11 bales cotton to T B Lee; 2 Taylor, Gardner & co; 100 J B Planche & co; 10 Blair & Sneerbell; 14 Gardown, Sublette & Nye; 26 A & J Bennetsch & co; 19 Peyroux, Arcenal & co; 40 do, 10 bales cotton order; 8 Labbe & co
Per steamboat Agnes from Natchitoches—62 bale cotton J B Planche & co; 22 Peyroux Arcenal & co; 4 J Case & co; 34 W M Best; 7 C Tolentino; 140 A Rivardi & co; 27 L Lecarpentier; 10 Lambert & Thompson
Per steamboat Magnolia from mouth Arkansas—27 bales cotton to Adams & Whitehill; 18 Rosser & Antier; 115 W M Best; 59 Bailey, Beck & co; 44 Burke, Watt & co; 50 A & J Bennetsch & co; 10 Franklin & Henderson; 27 Goodwyn, Sublette & Nye; 36 J Goodin; 26 Lockart, Fearn & Hunter; 10 Merrill & Co; 10 Stephens & Johnson, Abernathy & Burns, 143 Conley, Payne & Hawkins; 70 Lyons, Berry & co; 52 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 120 Williams & Johnson & co; 52 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 120 Williams & co; 50 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 160 casks cotton seed, M White & co; 508 sks corn owner on board.
Per steamboat Southerner, from Shreveport—11 bales cotton, 1 box do, M White & co; 11 B Lee; 2 Taylor, Gardner & co; 3 Thomson; 77 Ward, Moffett & co; 38 A & J Bennetsch; 77 A H Walton & co; 67 W Bogert & co; 102 R Story; 22 R. W. Chilton; 10 Forsyth & Lancaster; 77 Burke, Watt & co; 6 C Follin; 10 R. B. Thompson; 28 Bennett, Peebles & co; 34 Lockart, Fearn & Hunter; 20 W M A Best; 38 A Falconer; 22 J B Leverich & co; 40 Price, Johnson & co; 50 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 72 Lyons, Harris & co; 14 C Harris; 24 sacks specie W. Fischer; 2 sacks specie owners on board.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship D Iawers—F de Lizardi & co; E. A J Andrews; A P Gray & co; J Collins & co; J E Sumner; J Sumrend; Sumner and order
Per schr. Convert—Godfrey, Lawrie & Scull; Bennett, Peebles & co; and owner.

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the French ship PAULINE, will be answerable for any debts contracted by her crew.

BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co.
26 Bienville st.