The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

NO. 1109, VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6160. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1850. { MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 65 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
CONTRACT PAPER, semi weekly: (one year, in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, Feb. 11, 1850.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday, but brought along a legion of back papers.

ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION.

Our Baton Rouge correspondent informs us that a bill to take the sense of the people of the State on the propriety of calling a Convention to alter and amend the Constitution, will be presented, and will pass both branches of the Legislature. We for some time anticipated this result as the only rational means of carrying into effect the numerous radical changes which the popular will seems disposed to engraft upon our organic law. This work of making and unmaking Constitutions bids fair to go on in Louisiana with a rapidity that almost takes away the breath from those sober, conservative citizens who have been wont to look upon the fundamental charter of a State as an instrument too sacred to be touched. But such notions are deemed antiquated and absurd by the present generation. We live in a progressive age. Experiments in self-government have recently proved successful, that but a few years ago, were considered as the rash and Utopian dreams of moon struck reformists. The ability of a people—especially an educated, moral and thinking people—to carry the principle of democratic rule to its extreme ramifications, is now regarded as *res judicata*—an accomplished fact; and the RIP VAN WINCKLES who would idly seek to protest against sweeping change, are themselves lost and submerged in the overwhelming current of public opinion.

For ourselves, we rather like this idea of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. True, that instrument is but four years old. It might as well be 100, if we are to judge from its decrepitude and inefficiency. It was born lame and halting, and has ever been a rickety and unhealthy bantling. It was the offspring of men who stood paralyzed between the stationary policy of the past and the advancing zeal of the present. It is an anomaly that belongs distinctly to neither period, but resembles in some respects to both. It needs extensive modification, and the Legislature is now absolutely bored with the number and diversity of the amendments proposed. If the changes contemplated were limited, they might take the usual course, and be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection by a direct vote. But they are too multitarious and complicated, and embrace too many separate objects to justify this disposition of them. The better plan is to place them all before a Convention of the people, by which the entire Constitution may be carefully revised, its several component parts, made to fit harmoniously, and all the obnoxious and unpopular clauses that yet mark it, may be stricken out. Perhaps a Convention may be ultimately enabled to give the people of Louisiana a Constitution that will please them during an entire decade. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished.

☞ Our subscribers must bear with us awhile. The pressure on our columns from an enormous quantity of Legislative business is so great that we are frequently compelled to omit much original matter, and are sometimes constrained to leave out many advertisements.

THE RECEIPTS OF COTTON are falling off rapidly. At Mobile, there is already a decrease of 112,000 bales compared with last year, and here we are falling off at the rate of 12,000 to 15,000 bales per week. The next ten weeks will exhibit a further discrepancy of 100,000 bales, at this point. It will be found in the end that we have been singularly accurate in our estimates of the crop, formed already in October last.

COTTON GROWN IN SPAIN.—The editor of a Barcelona newspaper says he has had an opportunity of seeing some samples of cotton which was cultivated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, the superior quality of which can compete with the best that is imported from the American continent. He recommends that the cultivation of that useful article be extended to every part of the peninsula of Spain; the soil and temperature of which, he says, are calculated to give rich results. The editor flatters himself that an intelligent speech lately made by Don Felix Rivas before the agricultural society at Madrid, may produce the effect of extending the cultivation of cotton.

NEW OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS.—The commencement of the operations of Mr. Collins's Mail Steamers to Liverpool is announced for the 6th of April, when the "Atlantic" will make the opening trip. The other steamers will sail from New York and Liverpool every fortnight, on days intermediate from the Cunard line, thus giving every other week, two steamers from England. It is fair to infer, from the time occupied in the construction of these steamers, and the amount of expense lavished upon them and their engines that they will equal, in speed and accommodation, anything which floats upon the ocean.

POISONED.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* says: Mr. Murphy and family, of this city, several days since, were suddenly prostrated by severe and alarming illness, and which from its nature, led to the suspicion that poison had been administered to them in their food. An investigation of the matter has fixed the suspicion strongly on the negro cook who has been committed to prison to await further examination. One member of the family (a young lady aged fourteen years) died the next day, and another child has since died,—the father still survives, but there is no hope of his recovery.

The poison was a very powerful irritant—its peculiar nature has not, we believe, been ascertained.

MISS KIMBELY.—The complimentary benefit to this accomplished lady takes place to-night, when we trust that an overflowing may attest the taste of our citizens, and their appreciation of genuine talent.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry.*—James McAuley, convicted of having committed a rape on the person of a young girl, was sentenced on Saturday to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. S. Sacrison, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the parish jail.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—There is every hope again that this embarrassing and dangerous subject of controversy will adjusted on amicable and equitable grounds during the present session of Congress. The people of the North and West are getting alarmed at the aspect of the question, and seem resolved that it shall be settled peacefully. So mote it be.

FROM VENEZUELA.—An arrival at Boston brings dates from Puerto Cabello to the second instant. The captain of the vessel makes a verbal report—for the reason that the only paper in that whole section of country had been discontinued. The *Traveller* states his news in substance as follows:

"The low civil wars in that country have given the inhabitants a perfect surfeit of politics, and they now show a disposition to attend to their own affairs. The signs of prosperity are more apparent than for two years past, and the crop of coffee is large. General Paez is still a close prisoner, and will probably remain so as long as Monagas holds the reins of government. The election for President takes place in about a year. Whether the military party can retain power will be able to retain the ascendancy, is somewhat doubtful."

MR. [illegible].—This distinguished gentleman, of the last expedition, was decidedly better, but still very feeble.

MR. HUNTER, of Louisiana, who has been dangerously ill at Washington, and will soon resume his seat in the Senate.

☞ Thanks to the Officers of the Pontiac, for late Brazilian papers.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(By the Southern Line.)

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

New York Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8, 1850.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Cotton market is quiet, parties awaiting the arrival of the steamer. Flour has advanced. Corn 60 @ 62c. Pork has declined, new mess $19 87; prime $9 50. Lard firm. Tobacco improving. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Coffee has declined a quarter cent. Sterling Exchange 9¾. The Money Market is easier. Sixty dead bodies have been found. Six-o'clock, P. M. No signs of the steamer.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the SENATE, on the 31st ult., Mr. Smith called upon the Senator from Maine, Mr. Bradbury, to state when he and others should have an opportunity of replying to his remarks on his resolution relative to removals from office. The discussion of this question was interrupted by a message from the House communicating the proceedings of that body upon the announcement of the death of the Hon. Rudolphus Dickerson. The Senate declined adjourning, but went on with its business.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with a report in relation to the alleged interference of the authorities of Santa Fe with the jurisdiction of Texas, and stating that the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico was one that belonged to the Legislative rather than the Executive branch of the government.

The Senate took up the special order of the day, which was the resolution of the Senator from Michigan. (Mr. Cass,) in favor of suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Foote replied, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the death of Mr. Dickerson was announced in appropriate terms by Mr. Wood of Ohio, and the usual resolutions were adopted.

On the 1st instant, the SENATE, was not in session.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hammond reported a resolution in favor of engraving and printing the maps and views accompanying the President's message, and also appropriating $18,000 for that purpose. The resolution was adopted after some debate.

The House then proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and on the 3d vote, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, having received 110 out of 184 votes' was declared duly elected.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

BATON ROUGE, February 8, 1850.

Messrs. Editors: The accidental entrance in the House to-day of Mr. Lurue, during the pendency of the bill authorizing the liquidation of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, precaused its passage. The finance committee had reported on it unfavorably, but during a thin house and near the hour of adjournment yesterday, a motion was made and carried that the House disagree in said report. This morning, under the same circumstance, with barely a quorum present, a motion was made by Mr. Jamison to take it up, the rules were dispensed, and all the sections adopted *nem con*, but the last, when Mr. Larue entered, pale with indignation and burning with passion, he made an attack upon the house, for attempting during absence of nearly all its members, to take up a bill of so much importance, stating that it was cooking more not less than actually rechartering the Institution for five years, and that it was the same in principle and nearly similar to the application of the City Bank last year. I have never heard Mr. Larue on many occasions, but I really never witnessed him, when he exhibited so much indignation in looks and language as he did this morning. The spirit of a man that he is, it was made the order of the day for Wednesday. I should think it will not pass in its present form. The most important measures of the Session have not yet come up; one of them, the calling of a Convention, will elicit much debate, although I believe the Legislature in a body will vote it through. The slavery resolutions in connection with the Nashville Convention will be an exciting topic. Look out for Bunkum speeches that will occupy a large portion of the Session; a great diversity of opinion exists, both with the Whigs and Democrats on the subject. Much will depend upon the report of Gov. Walker to the call for information on this subject. Another and certainly a question of vital importance to the City, is the subject of recommendations of the three Municipalities; as yet, no petitions on either side have been presented, but there is evidently a disposition to pass such a law.

It has been rumored in this city for some time to furnish you with a night sketch of some of the members, but business and other matters has prevented me. I do not intend, moreover, to abandon the idea, but I can assure you there is an ample field, and the first lenten morning shall be set apart for that especial object. In connection with this subject, I will only say at present, that the party have able men at the head of several of the most important committees. The Whigs should be proud of such leaders, particularly, as I have understood, that several of them have made heavy sacrifices to attend the session of the Legislature. As far as N. Orleans is concerned, our friend J. G. Sever does his duty well and manfully; shrinks from nothing when the interests of either his party or constituents is at stake. Would that I could say as much for all the Whig members of the House, for there is certainly a want of unity of action amongst them, when matters of party interest are at stake on the floor, which is a thing deeply to be deplored. The leadership, as far as Democracy is concerned, lies between Lafue and Moise. The latter, I think, carries more weight than the former; although the former is certainly the hard working man, and devotes his entire attention and time to the general business of the House. It is generally conceded that he cannot now receive the appointment of Attorney General.

I noticed the letter of Senator Tarman in the Bee of the 7th. I am indeed gratified that you made the explanation, for certainly I did not believe for a moment any such idea as the Senator appears to imagine. I am pleased to add, that since I have become acquainted with the Honorable Senator, had I entertained any such notion, it would be entirely obliterated by the extreme pleasure I have enjoyed in such real bona fide Whig Company. MORE ANON.

LATER FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*The Colonists Almost in Rebellion*—By an arrival at Boston, from the Cape of Good Hope, we have dates to November 21. The convict question still continued to convulse the colony. The convicts sent from Bermuda, (including Mitchel, the Irishman,) in the Neptune, were still in port, awaiting the result of the contest between the people and the English Government. The Cape papers are filled with the matter. The Cape Gazette of Nov. 10, says—

"As it is understood that the Government has now, at great expense of money and character, obtained supplies sufficient to last for several weeks, it is probable that the convicts will remain in the colony until these supplies are exhausted. The present deplorable state of affairs will therefore continue for several weeks longer."

The plan of the inhabitants of the Cape was to starve the Government into sending the convicts away by refusing to furnish the authorities with any supplies whatever.

A number of the most influential inhabitants had presented a memorial to the Gov., praying him to do away with the present excitement by sending the convicts to some other place. The rumors that still further numbers were on their way to the Cape, had tended to increase the excitement, and the private letters to the middle of November, state that in consequence business of all kinds was complete'y at a stand. At one of the meetings of the Anti-Convict Association, a letter from a district called Parl, was read, in which the whole of the inhabitants save one, (1,032 out of 1,033,) spiritedly renounce against making the Cape a penal colony, and solemnly determine to resist it to the last.

A scene somewhat resembling that of throwing the chests of tea overboard in Boston Harbor, has been acted at the Cape. The inhabitants having determined to place the Government in a "state of siege" until they had given up the point, on a certain day, when the convictions for government were to furnish provisions for the soldiers, all the stores in the place were by previous agreement closed, business was suspended, and a general air of gloom pervaded the town.

The Free Soil Convention of the State of Connecticut met at Hartford, on Wednesday last, and made the following nominations for State officers, to be voted for at the next election in that State:

For Governor—John Boyd, of Winchester.
Lieutenant Governor—Julius Clarn, of Lebanon.
Treasurer—Geo. Reed, of Saybrook.
Secretary—Joseph W. White, of Hebron.
Comptroller—Wm. Alexander of Killingly.

TROUBLE IN THE WISCONSIN FINERIES.—The Milwaukie Sentinel publishes an extract from a letter dated Stronsville, January 7th, which says:

"News has just reached us of the death of young Oshkosh, (Lodes son of Oshkosh, the head chief of the Menomine tribe. He was killed by a lumberman, in the Wisconsin pinery. Oshkosh was to have called a council war. If so, we may have trouble."

THOMAS MOORE.—Thomas Moore, the poet, is in the enjoyment of good zeal, physical and intellectual, at his cottage at Sloperton, takes his daily walks along the terrace which borders his pretty garden, and drives, as usual, each day in a small carriage. He is not living in state, but enjoys the ordinary retirement in which he has spent the last seven or eight years of his life.—Morning Post, August.

[illegible]

The House [illegible] forty-three [illegible]

Mr. Henry—petition [illegible] tin against the division of [illegible]

Mr. Connelly, from the [illegible] ment Committee, reported [illegible] the House.

Resolution instructing the State Engineer to repair the Grand River and begin to remove the obstructions.

An act to make further provision for the completion of Barataria and Lafourche canal.

An act making an appropriation to improve the falls in Red River.

Resolution requiring the State Engineer to examine and report upon the practicability and utility of making an outlet for the waters of the Lafourche, in the vicinity of Lockport or Wilde's Lake, so as to prevent the inundation on lower portion of said bayou.

Bills introduced—

Mr. Pugh—An act to repeal part of section 7 of an act relative to roads and levees in the parishes of Assumption and Lafourche Interior.

Mr. Gaudet—An act in relation to the printing of the laws.

Mr. Dever—An act entitled an act to provide the mode of giving notice to the parties and interveners in cases in which steamboats or other vessels are attached, forcibly seized or sequestered.

Mr. Scarborough—An act to create an additional notary for the parish of Ouachita.

Mr. Preston—An act providing for certain modifications in the charter of the Carrollton Railroad.

The House then took up the bill to authorize the liquidation of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. This bill, with a substitute, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday.

The report of the Finance Committee on the City Bank' made last year, was also ordered to be printed in connection.

On motion, the resolution appointing a joint Committee to visit the Insane Asylum at Jackson, was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Richardson, Marks, Caruth, Lewis and Lumsden.

The House passed the bills for the relief of Auguste Cherny and the bill to aid the Mechanics' Institute of the city of New Orleans. (This bill gives the Institute a portion of the State House lot to build upon.)

On motion, the House adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

FROM TEXAS.—By an arrival from Texas last evening we have received Galveston papers to the 7th inst.

A severe frost occurred at Houston on the 3d inst. At Galveston the gardens present the appearance of advanced spring, and green peas are daily brought to market, as well as many other kinds of green vegetables.

The Legislature will probably continue its session until the 15th inst. Nothing of particular interest has transpired in that body since the last advices.

Mr. Stephens's proposition to divide Texas into two States, by the line of the Colorado, does not meet with much favor among the citizens of Texas, so far as expressions have reached us. In the past and present indications, we are satisfied that a large majority of the people are decidedly opposed to a division of the State.

The report of the Auditor and Comptroller of the State, recently made to the Legislature of Texas, is the ablest, and, we may add, the most full and detailed description of the character and value of the outstanding liabilities of the late Republic of Texas, from which it appears that the external debt, including interest, is $11,055,000 72 cents, and the par value of the same $5,600,696. This includes the total debt, that not presented for settlement, as well as that which has not been filed.

The schr. Newton, Captain Smith, while lying at anchor inside the Brazos Bar, in a fresh east blowing fresh from the Northward parted her chain and drifted on the South Point, about midnight on the 28th ult., and was wrecked.

The amount of cargo on board the Newton, about $5,000 in value was insured. It consisted principally, we believe, of sugar and molasses, with, perhaps, a small quantity of cotton. The vessel and cargo, we understand, will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

FROM ST. LOUIS.—We have received the St. Louis papers of the 2nd inst., from which, we extract the following:

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Grand Jury has indicted both the brothers Monterquenie for murder in the first degree. This, we believe, was anticipated by everyone. The duty of the Grand Jury is of a very different kind from that of the petit jury. They are not permitted to scrutinize very closely, if at all, the question of insanity, but leave that matter for the decision of the petit jury, before which, both the State and the defendants introduce testimony and have the benefit of counsel. No day, we believe, has as yet been assigned for the trial, which next to that of Professor Webster, will be one of the most interesting that has taken place in this country for many years.

FIRE IN PEORIA.—We are gratified to learn from an abridged edition of the Peoria *Champion*, that Thos. J. Pickett, the senior editor, was not killed during the conflagration, as was at first reported. It was his brother, Wm. Pickett, who lost his life while endeavoring to save the books of the office.

FROM CHIHUAHUA.—Mr. R. B. Dallam, Jr, formerly of this city, arrived yesterday from Chihuahua, having left that place on the 5th of December last. Mr. D. descended the Rio Grande to ipe mouth, and from thence proceeded direct to this city. He reports every thing quiet at Chihuahua, and along the Rio Grande, and met with nothing of interest on the route. Goods were selling very low at Chihuahua, when he left, and at ruinous rates to the merchants. The large quantities of goods sold to the Mexicans, by the American traders, in the territory of the United States, and by the Mexicans smuggled into the city of Chihuahua, was the only topic of public interest agitated at the time Mr. Dallam was at that place. The merchant is certainly the hard working man, and devotes his entire attention and time to the general business of the House. It is generally conceded that he cannot now receive the appointment of Attorney General.

I noticed the letter of Senator Tarman in the Bee of the 7th. I am indeed gratified that you made the explanation, for certainly I did not believe for a moment any such idea as the Senator appears to imagine. I am pleased to add, that since I have become acquainted with the Honorable Senator, had I entertained any such notion, it would be entirely obliterated by the extreme pleasure I have enjoyed in such real bona fide Whig Company. MORE ANON.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Fr. R. O.

[illegible] Thatcher Lendry, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, City of New Orleans.

Be it known, that this day, before me, [illegible] Notary Public, in and for the City and parishes of New Orleans, Slave of Louisiana, [illegible] Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana, and herein acting in their said respective capacities—parties hereto of the first part; Thomas Theard, and Fortune Louis Cenin Nicomede, both of the city; parties hereto of the second part; and Jerome Bayon, Fortune Generreaux Duclerc and Charles Tallaire, also of this city; parties hereto of the third part—which appearers severally, provided that, whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State approved on the sixteenth day of March, 1843, it was made the duty of the said State Treasurer and Secretary of State, to publish, in the month of October in each year, an advertisement to be inserted in the newspaper of the State printer, calling for sealed proposals for the publication, during the calendar year then next ensuing, of all advertisements which are required to be published in the parish of Orleans, by virtue of any law, order of court, or municipal ordinance. The said advertisements to be published in a newspaper which shall be printed and published in English and French, and at least three times per week. And, whereas, after due compliance with all the formalities in the above recited act prescribed, the said Thomas Theard and Fortune Louis Cenin Nicomede, as proprietors of a daily newspaper, and printed and published in this city, in English and French, and entitled the Louisiana Courier, have made a proposal to perform the printing required by act aforesaid, and publish the same in their newspaper in English and French, for and in consideration of the price of one thousand dollars and one cent per hundred words. And, whereas, the price in the said proposal mentioned is the lowest which has been offered for said printing, and consequently, after due consideration, has been accepted by the said State Treasurer and Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the said Thomas Theard and Fortune Louis Cenin Nicomede do, by these presents, contract, agree and covenant with the said State Treasurer and Secretary of State, to execute and perform the above mentioned printing, and publish the same in French and English in their said newspaper, the "Louisiana Courier," or "Courier de la Louisiane," for the number of times and for the period required by existing laws, for and in consideration of the price of one thousand dollars and one cent per hundred words, so printed and published. Which contract is to be in full force and operation for and during the space and term of one calendar year, to commence and be computed from the first day of January next, eighteen hundred and fifty. And the said Thomas Theard and Fortune L. C. Nicomede, do moreover, by these presents, mutually obligate themselves unto the said State Treasurer and Secretary of State, to faithfully to comply with all the clauses, conditions and requisitions and stipulations generally, without any exception or reservation whatsoever, contained in and comprehended in the act of Legislature of the State, approved on the sixteenth day of March, 1843, as aforesaid, hereby acknowledging to have taken full cognizance of the same, and to be well acquainted with all its provisions, and binding themselves to submit thereto in every respect and particular.

And in order to secure the faithful execution and performance of the foregoing contract, the said Thomas Theard, and Fortune Louis Cenin Nicomede, as principals, and the said Jerome Bayon, Fortune Generreaux Duclerc and Charles Tallaire, respectively, as securities, do jointly and severally bind and oblige themselves in solido unto the said State Treasurer and Secretary of State, in the full sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) to be well and truly paid, and for which amount they hold themselves bound and liable as security by the above recited act, and according to the true intent and spirit thereof. Thus done and passed in my office, at the said city of New Orleans, in the presence of Jean Baptiste Comminges and Joseph Grandi, witnesses of lawful age and domiciled in this city, who hereunto subscribe their names, together with the said parties and me, Notary, on the day, month and year first above written, and in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Nine.

Original signed: Thos Theard, F. L. Nicomede, Joseph Walker, State Treasurer; Charles Gayarre, Secretary of State; Jerome Bayon, Tallaire Duclerc, A Commandeur; Grandi, H. B. Cenas, Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

In faith whereof I grant these presents under my signature and seal of office at New Orleans on this 4 h day of January, A. D. 1850.

H. B. CENAS, Notary Public.

The President also submitted the Annual Report of the State Engineer on the Internal Improvements of the State.

Mr. Moore obtained leave to introduce the following resolution which was read for the first time:

Resolved, That a Joint Standing Committee, of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, be appointed (on Printing) to take into consideration the necessity of printing any bills, resolutions or documents, from time to time, in addition, and to determine the number to be printed when not otherwise ordered."

On motion the rules were suspended, and the foregoing resolution taken up at its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, said resolution was amended by striking out the word "*Joint*," and inserting "*And three members of the House of Representatives*"

Mr. Peck moved to amend said resolution by striking out the word "*two*" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "*Five*."

This motion was lost.

And on motion of Mr. Drew the resolution was amended by striking out the word "*Two*," and substituting in its place the word "*Three*."

On motion, said resolution was adopted as thus amended.

The President appointed Messrs. Moore Phillips and Drew of said Committee.

Mr. Layet, Clerk of the House, informed the Senate that this day at 12 o'clock M., the members of the House of Representatives were ready to receive those of the Senate, in the Hall of the House, for the purpose of counting the votes cast for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Auditor of Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Boudousquie, the Secretary informed the House that the Senate would meet the members of the House, in their Hall, for the purpose of counting the votes aforenamed, at 12 o'clock M.

NOTICES.

Mr. Ray gave notice he would introduce,

"An Act changing and fixing the time of electing Representatives from this State to the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Bryce gave notice he would introduce,

"An Act to establish the Supreme Court as a Court of Errors—to create a special court analogous to that of the other States. Experience has shown that system to be of great utility. He was opposed to constitutional change in the Constitution—the organic law—but when these changes were demonstrated to be necessary, he was not for nearing them. He would be satisfied with the provisions in the Constitution which we could not repeal, so that no fissure may be seen. He considered that a reasonable time should be allowed for the people to consider the proposed amendments, and