New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF THE—

CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at the hour appointed, and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCoy, proceeded to business.

Present: Hon. A. Moulton, President, and one hundred and one delegates.

During the roll call Mr. Benvenu explained the reason of the absence of his colleague, Mr. Clark, stating it to be on account of a sudden and dangerous illness.

Pending the reading of the journal of yesterday, it was, on motion by Mr. Moore, corrected by the insertion of Mr. Herron's motion to substitute, in the 1st section 4th line of the ordinance reported by the Committee on the "Formation of a Southern Confederacy," the words "*nisi nocet*," instead of the words "by ballot," which had been agreed to by unanimous consent.

After which the journal was approved.

Mr. Provosty, as chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, submitted the following as his report, viz:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

The Duties and Rights of the President.—1. He shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the Convention shall have adjourned on the preceding day, and immediately call the members to order. If a quorum should be in attendance, he shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to members, rising from his seat for that purpose; he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Convention made by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Convention.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it while sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many of you as are of opinion that (as the question may be) say *Aye*;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed—"As many as are of contrary opinion say *No*." If the President doubt, or if a division be called for, the Convention shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. The President shall then rise and state the decision of the Convention.

5. The President shall have the right to examine and correct the journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

6. In all cases of election by the Convention, the President shall vote; in other cases he shall not vote, unless the Convention be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise especially directed by the Convention, in which case they shall be elected by the Convention; and, if upon such vote, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the Convention shall proceed to a second vote, in which a plurality shall prevail; and in case a greater number than are required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the Convention shall take another vote.

8. All acts, addresses, and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the President; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas, issued by order of the Convention, shall be under his hand and attested by the Secretary.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the gallery or lobby, the President (or Chairman) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

Rules of Decorum and Debate.—10. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Convention, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President."

11. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Convention, the President shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case, the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Convention shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if the decision be against him, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Convention.

12. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President shall name the one who is first to speak.

13. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than half an hour on each occasion, without leave of the Convention, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. But the mover of any proposition shall have the right to open and close the debate; and in case the proposition comes from any committee, then the member making the report from the committee shall have the right to open and close the debate in like manner.

14. Whilst the yeas and nays are being called, or votes are being counted, no member shall visit the Secretary's desk.

15. No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he has a separate and distinct interest, nor in any case when he was not within the bar of the Convention when the question was put. And when any member shall ask leave to vote, the President shall propound to him the question: *Were you within the bar when the question was put?* But when the yeas and nays are taken, and any member asks leave to vote, the President shall inquire of him whether he was within the bar *when his name was called?*

16. Upon a division and count of the Convention upon any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

17. Every member who shall be in the Convention when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Convention, for reasons assigned, shall excuse him. No member shall be allowed to make any explanation of a vote he is about to give, or ask to be excused from voting, after the Secretary, under order of the Convention, shall have commenced calling the yeas and nays.

18. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the Secretary, before debated.

19. Every motion should be reduced to writing, if the President or any member desire it.

20. No person shall be admitted within the bar but members of the Convention, officers of the State Government, and such other persons as the President may think proper to invite to a seat in the Convention.

21. After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Convention, but may be withdrawn by the mover with the consent of the member who may have seconded the proposition.

22. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; 2d, to lie on the table; 3d, for the previous question; 4th, to postpone to a certain day; 5th, to commit; 6th, to amend; or 7th, to postpone indefinitely—which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the motion or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a motion shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

23. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when seconded by a majority of the members present, and, when carried, its effects shall be to put an end to all debate, and to bring the Convention to a direct vote—1st, upon the pending amendment, and so on back to the first amendment offered; 2d, upon amendments reported by a committee, if any; and 3d, upon the main question.

On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the Convention shall be in order; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question. On a motion for the previous question there shall be no debate.

All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate. After a call for the previous question has been sustained by the Convention, the question shall be put and determined in order as above, without debate on either amendments or the main question.

24. Any member may call for a division of a question, when the same will admit of it.

25. No new motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, or as a substitute for the motion or proposition under debate.

26. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; provided it is made on the same day or the next sitting day, before the order of the day is taken up. And a motion for immediate reconsideration shall supersede a notice that a reconsideration will be moved.

27. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, the Convention shall determine whether said paper shall be read or not.

28. If a pending question be not disposed of, owing to an adjournment of the Convention, and be revived on the succeeding day, no member who has spoken twice on the day preceding, shall be allowed to speak again without leave.

29. When motions are made for the reference of a subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question for the reference to a standing committee shall be first put.

Order of Business for the Day.—30. As soon as the journal is read and the names of the members called, the President shall ask if there are any petitions, memorials or resolutions to be presented. The petitions, memorials and resolutions having been presented and disposed of, reports, first from standing and then from select committees, shall be called for; after which the President shall dispose of the messages, communications, resolutions and ordinances on his table, and then proceed to call the order of the day, which shall always be taken up at 12 o'clock M.

31. The unfinished business in which the Convention was engaged at the time of the last adjournment, shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion, or any other business, shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion, or any other business, shall be received without special leave of the Convention, until the former is disposed of. The order of the day shall be as follows:

1st. The unfinished business in which the Convention was engaged at its last adjournment.

2d. Special orders of the day.

3d. Ordinances and resolutions, in the order in which they have been presented to the Convention.

32. Petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the Convention, shall be presented by the President or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the member introducing the same.

33. Any ten members, after organization of the Convention, are authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

34. Upon calls of the Convention, and in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

35. All questions relating to the propriety of business shall be decided without debate.

36. A motion to adjourn, and a motion to fix the day to which the Convention shall adjourn, shall always be in order, except when the yeas and nays are being called, and when the question has just previously been put and negatived; those motions, and the motion to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate.

37. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Convention unless he have leave, or be unable from sickness to attend.

38. No committee shall have the right to appoint a clerk without the consent of the Convention being first obtained, except the Committee on Enrollment.

39. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrollment to report at any time.

40. No committee shall sit during the time the Convention is in session without special leave being first granted, except the Committee on Enrollment.

41. All ordinances before the Convention shall be taken up and acted upon in the order in which they are numbered, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to number every ordinance in its regular order, upon its first reading.

42. No standing rule or order of the Convention shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion thereof. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the Convention, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

43. After a resolution shall have been adopted by the Convention, it shall be engrossed in a fair hand, and after examination and report by the Committee on Enrollment, shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

44. The proceedings of the Convention shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings.

45. Every vote of the Convention shall be entered on the journal, with a concise statement of the question; and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial or paper presented to the Convention, shall be also inserted on the journal.

46. In case any Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, or Doorkeeper of the Convention fail to perform his duty, the Secretary shall make a report thereof to the Convention without delay.

47. The Secretary shall read the journal daily from the sheet on which the minutes are written; and after being so read and corrected, the said minutes shall be recorded in the journal, and copies in both languages, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary, shall be prepared for delivery at his desk to the printer by 10 o'clock on the day following that on which it shall have been read.

48. The Secretary shall be responsible to the Convention for the accuracy of the journals in both languages, and for the fidelity and prompt execution of all work ordered by the Convention; he shall keep the bill book in his own handwriting; he shall endorse all bills, joint resolutions, and all documents proper to be endorsed; he shall keep in his charge all bills and documents in the custody of the Convention, and keep them in proper order.

49. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Convention. It shall be his duty to attend the Convention during its sitting, to have the charge of the chamber of the Convention, and the committee rooms and offices belonging thereto, to keep the same in order, and execute the commands of the Convention from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the President.

50. The Secretary or Assistant Secretary shall rise and remain standing whilst reading any document to the Convention.

51. The Assistant Secretary of the Convention shall, in the event of the absence, resignation or death of the Secretary, take charge of and attend to all the duties of his office until his successor shall be elected. It shall also be his duty to write with his own hand the English part of the journal of the Convention, when not acting as Secretary.

52. The Doorkeeper shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Convention. His duty shall be to keep the door of the lobby, announce messages and perform such other duties as the President may require.

53. On any question of order or parliamentary practice, when these rules are silent or inexplicit, Jefferson's Manual, or Cushing's work on Parliamentary Law, shall be considered as authority.

Mr. Kidd submitted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That rules and regulations prepared by the Committee on Rules, etc., be and the same are hereby adopted for the government of this Convention.

Mr. Estlin offered the following amendment, viz:

Resolved, That the 20th Rule of this Convention be amended by striking out the words "or members."

Mr. Walker offered the following additional amendment:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Convention in secret session separate from the minutes of the other proceedings; that such minutes shall only be read in secret session, and shall not be given to the Printer of the Convention until the injunction of secrecy is removed by resolution of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Convention shall go into secret session, whenever, on motion of a member, it shall be so determined by the Convention; that such motion shall be a privileged motion, and shall always be in order.

Both of which amendments being accepted, the foregoing report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Rozier submitted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be and is hereby authorized to appoint an additional Assistant Secretary.

Which was, on motion of Mr. Elam, referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Rozier, Elam and Richardson.

Mr. Griffin submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Postmaster for this Convention.

Mr. Johnston then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention elect a reporter exclusively for the purpose of reporting the debates of this body.

Mr. Stocker moved to lay this resolution on the table, and Mr. Johnston demanded the yeas and nays thereon, which resulted as follows:

Messrs. Anderson, Barbin, Barrow, Bermudez, Bienvenu, Bonford, Bonner, Breton, Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Conner of Concordia, Conner of St. Tammany, Davidson of Sabine, Declonet, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Duffel, Dupré, Elam, Fusellier, Gardère, Gaudet, Girard, Graves, Gray, Griffin, Herron, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Kennedy, Labatut, Lagrone, LeBourgeois, Lewis of Claiborne, Lewis of Orleans, Manning, Marks of Caddo, Martin of Assumption, McCloskey, McMollom, McNeely, Miles, Perkins of Lafourche, Sommes, Sparrow, Swayze, Tappan, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tucker, Walker, Williamson and York—29.

Yeas: 81; nays, 29.

Therefore Mr. Johnson's resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Semmes submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report, as soon as possible, on the expediency and necessity of sending reinforcements from Louisiana to Pensacola to aid the troops of the Republic of Florida before Fort Pickens.

Which resolution, on motion by Mr. Perkins of Madison, was laid on the table.

Mr. Taylor, of St. Charles, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Military Board created by the General Assembly at its late extra session, be requested to report to this Convention such action as they have already taken, and such recommendations, looking to the organization of a military force, as in their opinion the interests of the State demand, and that the Secretary forward a copy of this resolution to the president of the board.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Barbin submitted the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE to alter the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, in reference to the officers of the State.

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the one hundred and twenty-sixth article of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be and the same is hereby repealed.

Which ordinance, on motion, was referred to the Committee on State Constitution and Protection of Private Rights.

Mr. Stewart submitted the following resolution, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance and Contingent Expenses:

Resolved, That the exclusive right and privilege of this Convention be and the same are hereby granted to Edwin L. Jewell, to have engraved, lithographed or otherwise copied, the Ordinance of Secession, lately adopted by this Convention.

Mr. Norton then offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the delegates from the State of Louisiana to the Convention of seceded States, to be held at Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th day of February, 1861, be and they are hereby instructed to resist every and any attempt to reopen the African Slave Trade, under the authority of any Government, Confederacy, or Provisional Government which shall be established by said Convention of seceded States, and to protest, in the name of the State of Louisiana, against any Constitution which shall leave the subject of reopening the said trade a question for popular agitation and party strife.

Resolved, That our delegates aforesaid be further instructed to have a clause inserted in the Constitution of any Government which may be ordained and established by said Convention of seceded States, forever prohibiting the introduction of slaves from any foreign country, province or State, after the 1st day of January, 1863.

Mr. Miles moved to lay the foregoing resolutions on the table, on which motion Mr. Norton demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. Anderson, Barbin, Barrow, Bermudez, Bienvenu, Bonford, Bonner, Briscoe, Barton, Butler, Caldwell, Cannon, Cook, Conner of Concordia, Conner of St. Tammany, Davidson of Livingston, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Duffel, Dupré, Elam, Fusellier, Gaudet, Gladden, Gill, Girard, Gray, Herron, Hough, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Johnson, Kennedy, Kidd, Labatut, Lagrone, LeBourgeois, Lewis of Claiborne, Lewis of Orleans, Manning, Marks of Caddo, Martin of Assumption, McCloskey, McMollom, McNeely, Melançon, Meredith, Miles, Michel, Miller, Moore, O'Bryan, Patterson, Perkins of Lafourche, Perkins of Madison, Pemberton, Pierson of Winn, Polk, Pugh, Roman, Roselius, Rozier, Scott of Claiborne, Sommes, Slawson, Smith, Sompayrac, Sparrow, Stocker, Swayze, Tappan, Talbot, Taylor of St. Landry, Texada, Thomasson, Todd, Towles, Tucker, Walker, Williamson and York—82.

Nays: Messrs. Carr, Davidson of Sabine, Elgee, Estlin, Fuqua, Gardère, Graves, Griffin, Hernandez, Hodge, Lawrence, Marks of Orleans, McCloskey, Norton, Olivier, Pierson of Natchitoches, Pike, Provosty, Richardson, Scott of East Feliciana, Smart, Stewart, Taliaferro, Taylor of St. Charles, Thomasson, Walker, Williams of East Baton Rouge, and Williams of St. Helena—28.

Yeas, 81; nays, 28. Consequently Mr. Norton's resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Walker submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in voting to lay upon the table the resolutions offered by Mr. M. O. H. Norton, the Delegate from New Orleans, relative to the slave trade, this Convention does not mean to express any opinion on the subject of said resolutions, but declines to give any instructions, touching that or other subjects, to the Delegates elected to the Montgomery Convention.

Pending the debate that ensued on the foregoing resolution, Mr. Lawrence called for the previous question, which, upon being put to the Convention, was carried.

Mr. Polk moved to reconsider the vote just taken, which was carried.

Mr. Thomasson then offered the following resolution as a substitute for Mr. Walker's resolution:

A RESOLUTION instructing the Delegates from Louisiana to the Montgomery Convention in regard to the reopening of the African Slave Trade.

Resolved, That the Delegates from the State of Louisiana to the Convention of Seceding States, to be convened at Montgomery in the State of Alabama, on the 4th day of February, 1861, be and they are hereby instructed to use all their influence to inhibit by Constitutional provisions any reopening of the African slave trade.

Mr. Valentine moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

On which motion Mr. Polk demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

The yeas were Messrs. Barbin, Bienvenu, Bonner, Briscoe, Burton, Butler, Cannon, Carr, Cook, Declonet, DeBlanc, Duffel, Dupré, Gill, Girard, Gray, Griffin, Hernandez, Herron, Hough, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Johnston, Kidd, Labatut, Lagrone, Lewis of Claiborne, Lewis of Orleans, Marks of Caddo, Meredith, Miles, Miller, O'Bryan, Perkins, Pemberton, Pierson of Winn, Roselius, Rozier, Slawson, Sompayrac, Sparrow, Stocker, Swayze, Taylor of St. Landry, Valentine, Verret, Warren, Williamson and Wilkinson—49.

The nays were Messrs. Anderson, Barrow, Bermudez, Bonford, Caldwell, Connelly, Conner of Concordia, Conner of St. Tammany, Cottman, Davidson of Livingston, Davidson of Sabine, Dorsey, Elam, Fusellier, Fuqua, Gardère, Gaudet, Gladden, Graves, Hodge, Kennedy, Lawrence, LeBourgeois, Manning, Marks of Orleans, Martin of Assumption, McCloskey, McMollom, McFarland, McNeely, Moore, Norton, Olivier, Patterson, Perkins of Lafourche, Pierson of Natchitoches, Pike, Polk, Pugh, Richardson, Roman, Scott of Claiborne, Scott of East Feliciana, Sommes, Smith, Smart, Stewart, Tappan, Taliaferro, Taylor of St. Charles, Texada, Thomasson, Todd, Towles, Tucker, Walker, Williams of East Baton Rouge, and York—38.

Yeas, 49; nays, 38.

Mr. Valentine's motion to lay on the table was, therefore, refused.

The question occurring on Mr. Thomasson's substitute, Mr. ——— demanded the yeas and nays thereupon, which resulted as follows, viz:

The yeas were Messrs. Carr, Conner of St. Tammany, Davidson of Sabine, Fuqua, Gardère, Griffin, Hodge, Kidd, Norton, Perkins of Lafourche, Pierson of Natchitoches, Pike, Polk, Richardson, Rozier, Scott of Claiborne, Scott of East Feliciana, Sommes, Smith, Smart, Stewart, Tappan, Taliaferro, Taylor of St. Charles, Thomasson, Tucker, Williams of East Baton Rouge—25.

The nays were Messrs. Anderson, Barrow, Barbin, Bermudez, Bienvenu, Bonner, Briscoe, Burton, Butler, Caldwell, Cannon, Cook, Conner of Concordia, Cottman, Davidson of Livingston, Declonet, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Duffel, Dupré, Elam, Fusellier, Gaudet, Gladden, Gill, Girard, Graves, Gray, Hernandez, Herron, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Johnston, Kennedy, Labatut, Lawrence, Lagrone, LeBourgeois, Lewis of Claiborne, Lewis of Orleans, Manning, Marks of Caddo, Marks of Orleans, Martin of Assumption, McCloskey, McCollom, McFarland, McNeely, Melançon, Meredith, Miles, O'Bryan, Olivier, Perkins of Madison, Pierson of Winn, Pugh, Roman, Sommes, Slawson, Smith, Sompayrac, Sparrow, Swayze, Tappan, Talbot, Taylor of St. Landry, Texada, Todd, Towles, Valentine, Verret, Warren, Walker, Williamson, Wilkinson and York—59.

Yeas, 25; nays, 82.

Mr. Fuqua then submitted the following resolution as a substitute for Mr. Walker's resolution:

Resolved, That although in the opinion of this Convention the people of Louisiana are unanimously opposed to reopening the African slave trade, they are unwilling to instruct their delegates to the Montgomery Convention upon this or any other subject.

Mr. Sommes moved to lay Mr. Fuqua's resolution on the table, on which motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows:

The yeas were Messrs. Anderson, Barbin, Barrow, Bermudez, Bienvenu, Bonner, Briscoe, Burton, Butler Caldwell, Cannon, Cook, Conner of Concordia, Conner of St. Tammany, Davidson of Livingston, Declonet, DeBlanc, Dorsey, Elam, Fusellier, Gladden, Gill, Gray, Hernandez, Herron, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Kennedy, Lawrence, Lagrone, LeBourgeois, Lewis of Claiborne, Lewis of Orleans, Marks of Caddo, Martin of Assumption, McFarland, Melançon, Meredith, Miles, Michel, Miller, O'Bryan, Olivier, Perkins of Madison, Pierson of Winn, Roman, Roselius, Sommes, Smith, Swayze, Talbot, Taylor of St. Landry, Valentine, Verret, Warren, Walker, Williamson, Wilkinson and Wiltz—49.

The nays were Messrs. Anderson, Barrow, Bermudez, Bonford, Caldwell, Connelly, Conner of Concordia, Conner of St. Tammany, Cottman, Davidson of Livingston, Davidson of Sabine, Dorsey, Elam, Fusellier, Fuqua, Gardère, Gaudet, Gladden, Graves, Hodge, Kennedy, Lawrence, LeBourgeois, Manning, Marks of Orleans, Martin of Assumption, McCloskey, McCollom, McFarland, McNeely, Moore, Norton, Olivier, Patterson, Perkins of Lafourche, Perkins of Madison, Pierson of Winn, Pike, Polk, Pugh, Roman, Roselius, Rozier, Scott of Claiborne, Scott of East Feliciana, Smart, Sompayrac, Stewart, Stocker, Tappan, Taliaferro, Taylor of St. Charles, Texada, Thomasson, Tucker, Williams of East Baton Rouge and Wiltz—49.

Yeas, 49; nays, 49.

Consequently Mr. Hodges' substitute was laid on the table.

Mr. Olivier then moved the previous question, which was carried, and on motion by Mr. Olivier, Mr. Walker's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Roselius offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention is hereby instructed to furnish to the Delegates to the Convention to be held in Montgomery, their credentials in proper form.

On motion by Mr. Olivier, the ordinance reported by the Committee on State Constitution and Protection of Private Rights, was ordered to be printed and made the special order of 12 o'clock M., tomorrow, 1st February.

The President then announced that in compliance with a resolution heretofore adopted, with regard to Commissioners to be sent to other States, he had appointed Mr. Williamson of Caddo, in behalf of Louisiana, Commissioner to the State of Texas.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

J. T. WHEAT, Sec'y.

At Monroe, in the new sovereign State of Alabama, some years ago, a game of poker was being played. Jim C—— was in it, and during the game contrived to steal the four aces and lay them on his knee to be played at the proper time. The player who sat next to him saw the move, and slipping the aces from their hiding-place, put four other cards in their stead. When Jim's turn came to deal he called on all hands to go it blind. "I'll go over all of you." When all were in deep enough to suit him he reached for his aces, and brought up something else. Throwing his cards on the table, in a tone of indignation he exclaimed, "By G——, gentlemen, I can't play in this game; there's cheating going on!"

Mr. Snub perceived that the milk he was pouring into his coffee was none of the richest. On this he said to his hostess: "Have'nt you any milk that is more *cheerful* than this?" "Sir," said the landlady, "I don't understand what you mean." "Why," said he, looking as grave as a mustard pot, "this milk seems overpowered by the *blues*."

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It strengthens the Digestive Organs, improving the Appetite and Purifying the Blood.

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It imparts a healthy action to the GLANDS, KIDNEYS, and URINARY ORGANS—very beneficial in DROPSY, GOUT, Eruptic and Rheumatic Affections.

As a Sudorific,
It acts upon the Skin, opening the pores and expelling all impurities by insensible perspiration, thereby driving off Eruptions and cleansing the surface, giving tone and vigor to the whole system, and a BLOOMING, SOFT and HEALTHY condition of the SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

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Have long used the Blossom and Fruit of the Elder as one of their most valuable remedies.

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Is pure from the juice of cultivated Elder, recommended by PHYSICIANS and CHEMISTS, as possessing remarkable medicinal properties, SUPERIOR to any other Wines in common use, and an excellent article for all WEAK and DEBILITATED PERSONS, and the AGED and INFIRM, removing ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, improving the APPETITE and benefitting LADIES and CHILDREN.

A Ladies' Wine,
Because it will not intoxicate, as it contains no admixture of spirits and other liquors, and no dose for its rich, peculiar flavor and restorative properties; imparting a healthy tone to the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

☞A wine-glass full or more may be used with meals, or at any time through the day, as desired.

We will only ask your indulgence to make one trial of this Wine.

For sale in New Orleans by E. J. HART & CO., JOHN WRIGHT & CO., JAMES SYME, Canal street, and by all the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

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THEBAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
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COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 83, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby st.

☞These Tables are in use and may be seen at "Miller's Southern Billiard Saloon," 105 Chartres street, also at the Louisiana, Pelican and Boston Clubs, and can be obtained from M. M. MILLER, Sole Agent for this city, who also sells all articles in the Billiard line, as follows: Billiard Cloths, Cues, Leathers, Chalk, etc.

He has also on hand and for sale, several fine second-hand Billiard Tables. my21 1y

☞ MINER & STEVENS, ☜
Manufacturers of
FINE CARRIAGES AND BUGGY WAGONS,
Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin and 77 White streets, first door east of Broadway, NEW YORK.

Having removed from their old stand, 566 Broadway, to their new and more extensive establishment, have on hand and are manufacturing to order, every description of Fashionable Carriages and Light Road and Trotting Wagons, from the best selected materials and workmanship, and for beauty of design, finish and durability, are equal, if not superior, to any other house in this country. 6eM 1yAW

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY JEWELRY, STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BUTTONS, THREADS, etc.,
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THE OLDEST CANDY MANUFACTORY IN AMERICA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1806.
Ridley & Co.,
CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS
(Opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot,)
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CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, LOZENGES, etc., etc., in all their endless variety, made exclusively from truly refined Loaf Sugar without adulteration or admixture of deleterious substances of any kind.

Those wishing to purchase a pure article are requested to call and examine our stock, and contrast them with those offered elsewhere.

☞ Boxes of ASSORTED CANDIES, for families, put up to order, at prices ranging from 25c upwards.

☞ Candies, etc., etc., packed in boxes of 25, 50 and 100 lbs., suitable for the Southern trade, and shipped to order.

☞ Orders by mail promptly executed.

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Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, Ribbons and
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Notice to Merchants, Planters, Traders and Slave Owners—Having made extensive alterations and accommodations on my old stand, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate from two to three hundred slaves for sale on Commission. I can also accommodate the owners with good board and comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.

Those having business in my line would do well to call and see for themselves before looking elsewhere, as the inducements I offer are unequaled.

A good stock of Negroes for sale will be kept constantly on hand, consisting of Field Hands, Mechanics, House Servants, Seamstresses, Nurses, Hair Dressers, etc.

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Slaves, and Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana Lands bought and sold.
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ON HAND AND FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED McOlloney Patent Washing Machines—Southern to be seen at J. Whitemore & Bro., at the corner of Magazine and Common streets, and at the Southern and Dudney Exchange, No. 19, St. Charles street, and at my shop, corner of Lafayette and Basin street, New Orleans.
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FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, SEVERAL very fine properties on Esplanade street, improved and unimproved. Also several very large properties close to Esplanade street and the various parts of the city. For particulars inquire at
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☞ R. MARSH, DENMAN & CO., ☜
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
CORNER OF CARONDELET AND GRAVIER STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS,
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of CARRIAGES, from their manufactory, in New Jersey, which they offer for sale on very reasonable terms.
Exclusive sale of Dexterburg & Van Doozen and Douglas & Poole, of Newark, New Jersey, LIGHT BUGGIES. n28 6m

SAZERAC BRANDIES—WE HAVE A GOOD Change on hand and are receiving by direct importations from France, addition to our stock of this celebrated and highly flavored brand. We have 1846, 1848, 1853, 1858 in eighth and quarter pipes, 1852 do, 1851, 1846 in half, quarter and eighth pipes. We invite the attention of the trade and connoisseurs generally, as this article is a great and unadulterated. For sale on New York terms and prices by
WM. E. LEVERICH & CO., 34 Old Levee st.,
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HOLLAND GIN—
10 cases Nolet's Imperial,
10 cases Henkes's Quaker,
For sale by S. D. GRAFTIA & CO.,
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PORTER—50 cases Gilbert's London Stout, landing ex ship Roger, and for sale by
S. WOLFF,
e20 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

ALE AND PORTER—Landing ex ship Roger, from London:
250 cases Marsett's East India Pale.
100 " Hibbert's " " "
60 " Base' " " "
50 " Allsopp's " " "
300 " Hibbert's London Stout.
200 " Marsett's " " "
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e20 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

J. WRIGHT & CO.

MEDICAL.....MEDICAL.....MEDICAL.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

SAVES THE CHILDREN.

This is the only sure remedy against Worms in the human frame—things that are so fatal and destructive to children.

Save the Children!

Let mothers be timely warned, and not allow these child murderers to remain in the systems of their offspring. Remember that

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

will at once and for ever banish the reptiles, and the young will be saved. Think of this.

Colonel Vasser, of Mississippi, in a letter to J. W. Vasey, Esq., of the Aberdeen Conservative, thus winds up his communication on the value of this medicine to his own family: "My experience has convinced me that, in the experiment I have made with Winer's Canadian Vermifuge, it is due to suffering humanity, as well as to the manufacturer of the medicine, to make public the result of my observations.

"[Signed] W. H. VASSER."

The Vermifuge is for sale, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
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THE CHIEF AMONG TEN THOUSAND.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

Has universally supplanted all other ointments and healing applications, in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, wherever introduced; and its intrinsic merit is the true secret of its success in all cutaneous affections, whether the cause be accident or disease.

Burns and Scalds

Are instantly relieved of their anguish, pain and inflammation by a timely application of this marvelous healer, and the flesh is renewed as if by a charm, no blemish or scar remaining.

The Friend of the Nursery.

Children are frequent sufferers from external injuries, especially from fluid and camphene explosions, therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It heals sore breasts, and quickly removes the Tetter, or Ringworm, so prevalent in children.

To Travelers by Sea and Land.

The catchword, the traveler, and every other individual whose lot in life throws him within the chances of accident from explosion, fire or collision, should bear in mind that this Magic Extractor is his best and only friend. In its both portable and cheap, and should ever be his companion, as a