

A bill to be entitled an act to change the name of Levy county was read a second time, the rule waived, read a third time, and on the question of its passage the vote was as follows:

Yeas—messrs. Austin, Bradley, Kelly, Lorimer, and McMillan—5.

Nays—messrs. President, Bird, Broward, Carter, Fairbanks and Johnson—6.

So the bill was lost.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Key West, was read the second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Archibald Patterson, was read the second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

Resolution in favor of B. G. Thornton, was read a second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, January 5, 1847.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, a quorum being present, and, on motion, the reading of yesterday's journal of proceedings was dispensed with.

Mr. Fairbanks, from the committee on claims and accounts, to whom the preamble and resolutions in favor of the claims of P. A. Hayward for binding books for Executive Department, and Dr. B. S. Seriven for medical services to prisoners in the jail of Leon county, were referred; reported back said resolutions, and recommended that they be paid: which report was received, and the resolutions placed among the orders for to day.

Mr. Fairbanks, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to adopt a Seal for the Supreme Court of this State, which was read the first time, the rule waived, read a second and third times, and put upon its passage—the vote thereon was as follows:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Austin, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Carter, Fairbanks, Floyd, Johnson, Kelly, Lorimer, McLean, McMillan, Priest, Tabor: 15.

Nays—0.

So the bill passed; title as stated.

Mr. Lorimer, from the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations, obtained leave to present the following report:

The undersigned, constituting the minority of the committee on Federal Relations, dissenting from the views and sentiments set forth in the report of the majority of said committee "on the state of our Federal relations, and that portion of the annual message of his Excellency the Governor referred especially to them," deem it his right and duty in a counter report to present to this Legislature most respectfully, but firmly, the opposite views and opinions entertained by him.

The minority fully concurs with the majority of the committee in the value and importance attached to the late peaceful settlement by treaty of the Oregon

controversy. He yields to none in heartfelt gratification at this honorable termination of a dispute which threatened at one time, however needlessly, to produce war between kindred nations, bound by their nearest and dearest relations, and by the obligations of humanity and civilization, to cultivate the blessings of peace. He recognizes in that treaty, the triumph of reason over passion...of humanity over brute violence...and he willingly concurs in ascribing honor and praise to those of both nations, who were instrumental in effecting that benign consummation.

But stern truth forbids the undersigned to concur in the ascription of that honor and that praise, to the persons or functionaries upon whom it has been most particularly and unjustly bestowed, by the majority of the committee; the administration of the Federal Government. With wonder...with amazement...does he regard the utter oblivion or perversion of historical truth, which has led that committee to so mistaken a conclusion. Are not the facts too recent and too notorious for denial, that the President of the United States, and the leaders of the party whose views he represented, were pledged by repeated solemn declarations, before the people of the United States and the world, to a settlement upon another, and a totally different basis? a basis, upon which no Temple to Peace ever could have been erected...that he had repeatedly and solemnly adopted the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, "that our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable"...that while this declaration, and the pledge which it involved, preceded his entry upon his official duties, it remained unrevoked and unchanged up to the period of the settlement of the controversy. Is it needful for us to recall the language of indignant denial and reprobation, with which some of the influential leaders of the dominant party in Congress repelled the suggestion, that the President would, or could promote or recommend a settlement on any other basis than the line of 54° 40'...that he could advise the surrender of territory, to which he had declared "our title clear and unquestionable." The President, it is true, through his constitutional advisers, negotiated and framed the Treaty and submitted it to the Senate, because there was no other authority competent to that task; but he neither advised nor recommended its ratification by the Senate; and, in the very act of submitting it, declared, anew, his opposition to the terms of the settlement.

In ascribing, then, the "credit" of this treaty to the President, and thence deducing that the "administration" is therefore entitled to our support and confidence, the committee not only violate historical truth, but in their mistaken zeal to laud the President, convict him of the greatest inconsistency and dereliction of duty, in promoting by his influence the surrender of territory, to which he had solemnly declared "our title to be clear and unquestionable." The true defence of the administration rests upon the ground, that as he could not and dare not promote the consummation arrived at by any active influential agency, he did not therefore interpose any official obstacle; but let the responsibility rest on others; and such is the position assumed by himself. Most truly, then, for the above reasons, may the minority concur in the justice of the laudatory sentiment; (so far, at least, as regards its application to the people;) with which the majority of the committee conclude on this point; when they point to the approval of this treaty by the people of the United States; as indicating "a sound and healthy public opinion," and as "repelling the injurious assertions of foreign nations, ascribing to our people a spirit of ambition and a thirst for war." For here was a case in which the sound, sober, enlightened sense of the people, resisted all the allurements of ambition, and incentives to war; although the crusade was preached with all the fervor and zeal, if not with the unction and sincerity of the original apostle of the Crusaders. Let, then, the praise and honor of this treaty, now the sentiment in its favor is admitted by the committee to be "unanimous," be ascribed to the virtue and intelligence of the people; and to those patriotic Senators and Representatives of both parties who nobly stood to the rescue of their country, and gave the first impulse to the resistance of the unwise, passionate, and reckless schemes

of the administration, and its equally reckless followers. And let it not be forgotten, that what is now declared to be a "unanimous" sentiment, once met with contumely and reproach in those who advocated the adoption of that very basis of settlement.

Nor can the minority concur with the majority of the committee in their report upon another act of the federal administration, the so-called Sub-Treasury. The undersigned, still entertaining the opposition to this project, which once influenced the great body of the nation, and which in former years sealed its condemnation, after a brief and abortive existence, has seen nothing to remove the radical and fatal evils with which the system is fraught. On the contrary, another short experiment of its practical operation, has greatly added to the proofs of its being an unwise, mischievous, and impracticable system.

That it is more inconvenient and costly than any of the previous systems of Treasury finance, is a matter of undoubted proof; for now the Treasury has to transmit at great cost, and subject to great risk and certain delay, large amounts of specie, which could formerly be safely and without charge transferred by a scrap of a pen; that it has served to disconnect the Treasury from banks, as was promised, has failed to be realized, for nearly all the important negotiations of the Treasury, respecting loans and the transmission of funds, are compelled by circumstances to be yet made by and through the agency of the banks. For bank notes, in spite of the specie clause, are the Treasury, and the people willing to exchange Treasury notes and Treasury drafts; and we have lately seen, that after trying the dilatory and costly experiment of transporting specie to New Orleans, near the seat of war, the officers of the Treasury have been obliged, in direct violation of the law, to send larger sums by drafts and by bank drafts. Thus this much lauded system is admittedly defective and impracticable; and if the same rigid responsibility was exacted from our public officers, to which they are made subject in England, an act of indemnity would have to be asked for at the hands of Congress to save them from the consequences of their delinquency.

The above presents a true picture of the effects of this Sub-Treasury taken from the life, while the one to which it is opposed is the 'fancy sketch' of its projectors—made in anticipation of its creation, stereotyped and multiplied, but never subjected to a comparison of the sketch with the actual object, so as to test its likeness; and when the further tissue of losses of funds and of credit by the Treasury, and of derangements, both in the fiscal concerns of the Government and people, which must inevitably ensue, shall have been realized, again will this rash, and precipitate, and unwise act of legislation, sink under the popular condemnation. Most willingly would the minority of this committee have awaited the result of further experience to test the efficiency and merit of the scheme. Better, too, would it have been for the majority to withhold their opinion for this final decisive test. But then, alas! the season for panegyric might have passed forever, and a large fund of encomiastic zeal lack an object for its application!

Next in order in the report of the majority of the committee comes the repealed tariff act of 1842, and its successor, that of 1846—one the object of unmitigated abuse—the other the object of equal commendation. The minority of the committee begs leave respectfully, briefly, but decidedly to state his entire dissent from the views expressed on these important measures. Here again, at the very outset of the operations of the act of 1846, before any true test of its value or efficiency can have been manifested, the report to which this is an answer, hails it as a measure fraught with blessings to the nation and to the people. Now it is apparent that all this praise is yet gratuitous and unmerited by any actual result, a mere iteration of the stereotyped commendations lavished in advance upon this party measure.

The undersigned on the other hand, could present the reverse of this picture in colors of more truth at least, if not equally bright and glowing. He could appeal to the history of the past for the best comment on, and commendation of,

the act which has been repealed. He could give a summary of its beneficent results, not however in a few words, for so varied and extensive were its relations, so manifold its blessed results, that a brief enumeration of them would swell this counter report to an inordinate volume. So instead of the advantages anticipated by its supporters for the act of 1846, his picture of the future would be dark indeed. He should have to present our workshops deserted, and American laborers subjected to precarious and ill paid labors, the fields of agricultural labor surcharged by the enforced tributes of capital and labor from the deserted factories, while for want of an animated home market, and the precariousness of foreign demand for, and consequent reduction of, the value of agricultural products, every class in our social system would languish and suffer. As a consequence, after a fitful excitement from the impulse first given to foreign imports and to foreign labor, commerce, the sister and handmaid of agriculture and of home labor will in her turn partake of the depression. Then in turn must follow diminished revenues from imports—an embarrassed treasury and deeply indebted Government, and bankruptcies and insolvencies throughout the land. That this dark prospect be not realized to the extent of our fears, we devoutly pray. That we shall escape entirely from the anticipated evils, if this perilous experiment be persisted in, we scarcely hope. Our best reliance rests upon the good sense of the people, whose sober judgment and unbiassed will never sanctioned this dangerous change, into the support of which they have been only in appearance beguiled, and in the recuperative energies of a nation whose sound condition repels the poison of political charlatanism, and furnishes an antidote to its virus, in the hardy resistance and vital resources of its system.

If we do not claim entire credence in our prophecies of evil from the tariff act of 1846, we submit them as at least entitled to more regard than the opposite anticipations of our opponents, for the reason that while the country flourished beyond contradiction under the act of 1842, the act of 1846 being a departure from, and antagonistic in its provisions, justifies the fears of an opposite result from an opposite system of measures. At best our adversaries can only deal in speculation and experiment for the future, having nothing in our past history to justify their schemes; and in a word we hold as sufficient to the present argument, that the present time of war is not the fitting season for new and experimental essays in finance and political economy.

In adverting to the last topic of the Report of the majority, viz., the Mexican War; the undersigned would have been gratified, if the Committee, instead of converting that topic, also, into a theme for the adulation of the Federal Executive, had limited itself to the expression of those patriotic views contained in the Report, in which the undersigned, and every other good citizen, would readily have concurred.

But, while he admits the existence, and long endurance of most serious wrongs from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, he yet maintains, that the war was rashly and precipitately, and without adequate cause, provoked and urged on by the Executive of the United States, and that by a system of measures of a harsh and hostile character towards a weak and distracted sister Republic; the President of the United States, in fact, virtually made the war; forestalled the action of Congress, to which alone by the Constitution of the United States, the power of declaring war belongs; and thus usurped one of the most sacred and delicate functions of the representatives of the people. After marching his armies in hostile array into the debateable territory, wherein Mexico had always before maintained uninterrupted sway....after provoking hostilities, he rendered the subsequent declaration of war by Congress, the mere declaration of a "foregone conclusion"....an unavoidable act. And with the undersigned, and with many other patriotic citizens, it is not the least matter of concern against the President of the United States, that, by this course of measures, the patriotic feelings of the citizens and of their representatives, were enlisted against their better judgments, and against their duty; and that they were

entrapped and forced into the ratification of an act of usurped authority. And if, in the origin of the war, the undersigned can find no cause of approval in the conduct of the President, still less in his mode of conducting it, can he find reasons for praise or approval.

It is manifest to all military men, that the campaigns, as planned by the Cabinet at Washington, evince neither prudence nor foresight; and that it is to their execution alone, by our valiant officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and volunteers, that success and victory were achieved. Have we not known that Gen. Taylor was precipitated by his orders into an advance and perilous position, without adequate numbers or material, in which all calculation of chances, in a military point of view, foreboded to his army only defeat and destruction? In that awful pause, which preceded the news of the gallant actions of "Pala Alto" and "Resaca de la Palmas," who could fail to observe in the perturbed counsels, and speeches, and actions of the conductors of the war in Washington, the extent of their alarm. Already, by distant insinuations, and by the "giving out" of apologies for anticipated failure, could be discerned the certain sacrifice of the gallant Chief, in the event of defeat and failure. Fortunately for the country, for the cause of truth and justice, the profound skill, the manly energies, and the unparalleled courage of our gallant Chief and his army, wrought their deliverance, as well from the greatly superior force and power of their enemy, as from meditated oppression of their government. In those, and all other actions, down to the decisive victory of Monterey, the skill and valor, and energy of the armies of the field, more than compensated for the want of intelligence and foresight in the councils at Washington, and snatched victories beyond the scope of ordinary calculations.

The undersigned can discover nothing but vacillation and indecision in the war measures of our Executive; and the most reckless improvidence and extravagance in its disbursements...and he will not, therefore, join in lauding the President of the United States for the mode of conducting it.

In ascribing all possible honor and praise to the gallant army and volunteers who have so lavishly shed their blood in its prosecution, he will not exhibit less zeal than the majority of the committee. Nor will he hesitate in lending his best exertions by word and deed toward its successful prosecution, despite of his objections to its origin.

But he is not to be deterred by threats or denunciation from any quarter, from expressing his deep convictions of the wrongful and unwise policy of provoking and urging on the war, nor from laying the blame where it properly belongs. In this he but imitates the noble candor of Mr. Calhoun, who in the Senate of the United States on the 12th May last, in the last debate of the war bill, declared "that it was as much impossible for him to vote for the bill before the Senate, as it would be for him to plunge a dagger into his own bosom, and more so." "That he would not agree to make war on the constitution, by making war on Mexico." That he "would neither vote for the bill nor against the bill." Not less strong was the declaration of the experienced and sagacious senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) who on an earlier occasion introduced into the Senate a resolution "That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would be an act of direct aggression on Mexico, for all of the consequence of which the United States would stand responsible."

It was this "direct aggression" which the President of the United States ordered. This produced the war...and thus stands the President of the U. States responsible for its origin.

In presenting this counter report, the undersigned has no other object than to vindicate himself and his party from the censure cast upon those who have sustained the policy, the opposite of that recommended by the majority of the committee. He exercises a clear parliamentary right in presenting his views, and

he but asks that his report be published with that of a majority of the committee. He desires that they may both go side by side into the house of every free man of Florida. For the past, as presented in the respective reports, let the people of Florida search the history of the country to see which is true...as regards the speculations of the future, let the events be awaited, and then let it be seen which are the true prophets.

In accordance with the course of a majority of the committee, and with the views entertained by him, the undersigned begs leave to submit the following Resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, 1st. That the settlement of the differences between this country and Great Britain in relation to the Oregon boundary by treaty, meets with their concurrence and approbation, and is most honorable to those patriotic men of both countries by whose influence it was effected.

2. *Be it further resolved,* That the repeal of the tariff act of 1842, under which the country flourished and all its essential interests were fostered and promoted, and the substitution of the tariff act of 1846, which makes no adequate provision for the protection of American industry, but which will tend to the promotion of foreign by the sacrifice of American labor, are measures injurious to the United States.

3. That while we deprecate the existence of the present war with Mexico, as induced by Executive usurpation upon the constitutional functions of Congress and its unnecessary origin, we concur in recommending its energetic prosecution by all proper measures, so as the sooner to arrive at the desired result, of an honorable peace.

JAMES H. T. LORIMER.

Which was read.

Mr. Austin moved that five hundred copies be printed. On which motion the yeas and nays were called by messrs. Fairbanks and Broward, and were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Austin, Kelly, Lorimer, McLean, McMillan—5.

Nays—Messrs. President, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Carter, Fairbanks, Johnson, Priest, Tabor—9.

So the motion failed.

A committee from the house informed the senate, that the house had agreed to suspend and rescind the sixth joint rule of the two houses, and asked the concurrence of the Senate.

On the question of concurring in the resolution of the House to rescind said joint rule, the yeas and noes were called by messrs. Kelly and Austin, and were as follows:

Yeas—messrs. Bird, Broward, Carter, Fairbanks, Floyd, Johnson, Priest—7.

Nays—messrs. President, Austin, Kelly, Lorimer, McLean—5.

The President decided that the rule was suspended.

Mr. Kelly appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that it required four-fifths of the Senate to suspend a joint rule.—On which question, the yeas and nays were called by messrs. Kelly and Lorimer, and were as follows:

Yeas—messrs. Austin, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Carter, Fairbanks, Floyd, Johnson, McLean, McMillan, and Priest—11.

Nays—messrs. Kelly and Lorimer—2.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Messrs. Fairbanks, Floyd, and McLean, were appointed a committee to inform the House of the concurrence of the Senate to the suspension of the 6th joint rule; which committee informed the Senate that they had performed the duty assigned them.

The House returned a Senate bill to be entitled an act to re-organize the sixth regiment of Florida militia, as lost in the House.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, January 4, 1847.

To the Hon. PRESIDENT of the Senate.

Sir: Messrs. Towle, Aldrich, and Russell, have been appointed a committee of conference on the part of the House, on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the sale of the lands granted to the State for purposes of internal improvement; also, on the bill to be entitled an act for the protection of fisheries on the coast of Florida. Respectfully, your obedient servant, M. D. PAPY,

Clerk Ho. Reprs.

Which was read, and Messrs. Fairbanks, Carter, and Kelly, appointed a committee of conference on the part of the Senate. Also, the following:

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, 4th January, 1847.

Hon. PRESIDENT of the Senate:

I am directed by the House to transmit to the Senate, the enclosed copy of a bill heretofore passed by the House.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. PAPY,

Clerk Ho. Reprs.

Which was read, and the bill sent read the 1st, 2d, and 3d times, the rules being waived therefor; and on the question of the passage of the bill, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Austin, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Carter, Fairbanks, Floyd, Johnson, Lorimer, McMillan, Priest, Tabor—12.

Nays—None. So the bill passed; title as stated; and ordered to be certified to the House.

His Excellency the Governor transmitted to the Senate the following message, viz:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 4, 1847. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to transmit a communication from the commissioners on the part of this state, in relation to the boundary line between the states of Georgia and Florida.

It affords me pleasure to assure you that the position assumed by those to whom this matter has been entrusted, as Florida's representatives, meets with my entire approbation. Nor can I feel myself at liberty, without renewed authority, accompanied with instructions of greater latitude, to enter upon further negotiations upon a controversy, deemed more important from the principle, than from the extent or value of territory involved in its decision.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your obt. servt.,

W. D. MOSELEY.

Which was read, and the same referred to the Committee on

the State of the Commonwealth. On motion, Mr. Carter was added to that committee. Also, the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 4, 1847.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have approved the following act: An act giving a lien to steamboat men and others navigating the river and bay of Apalachicola.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

W. D. MOSELEY.

Which was read.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Resolution in relation to the safe keeping and preservation of the public arms, was read as amended the third time and adopted. Ordered that it be certified to the House.

A bill to be entitled an act concerning grand and petit jurors, came up on its second reading, and on motion, the Senate in committee of the whole; Mr. McLean in the chair, took up the consideration of said bill; after some time the committee rose, reported the bill back with sundry amendments, and asked to be discharged from its farther consideration; which report was received, the amendments concurred in and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for holding extra terms of the circuit courts, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish a tariff of fees, was read a third time and passed with the following vote, title as stated:

Yeas—messrs. President, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Fairbanks, Kelly, Lorimer, McLean, McMillan, Walker.—10.

Nays—messrs. Austin and Johnson.—2.

Resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase three copies of Kaufman's compendium of modern civil law, was read the third time and adopted.

Preamble and resolutions relative to certain lots of Henry M. Breckenridge, were read a third time and adopted.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Archibald Patterson was read the third time; on the passage of the bill the vote was as follows,

Yeas—messrs. Bird, Lorimer, McLean, McMillan and Walker.—5.

Nays—messrs. President, Austin, Bradley, Broward, Fairbanks, Johnson and Kelly.—7.

So the bill was lost.

Resolution appropriating the taxes of Calhoun county for the purpose of building a jail in said county, was read a third time; messrs. Kelly and Broward called for the yeas and noes on the passage of the same, which were as follows:

Yeas...messrs. Kelly, Tabor, Walker...4.

Nays...messrs. President, Austin, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Fairbanks, Johnson, Lorimer, McLean and McMillan...10.

So the resolution was rejected.

The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, p. m.

3 o'clock, P. M.

A quorum being present, the Senate proceeded with the orders.

Mr. Johnson (the rules being waived) reported back from the committee on Militia, a bill to be entitled an act to organize the militia of the State of Florida, approved December 27, 1845, without amendment.

The Senate in committee of the whole, Mr. Austin in the chair resumed the consideration of a bill to be entitled an act to establish trustees of seminary and school funds, and for other purposes; after some time, the committee rose, reported the bill back with amendments, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration—which report was received, the committee discharged, the amendments concurred in, and the bill ordered for to-morrow.

Mr. McLean from the committee on Enrolled Bills reported as follows:

The committee on Enrolled Bills have instructed me to report as correctly enrolled, an act to amend the act relative to elections in this state; also an act to authorize the payment of Jurors; also an act concerning divorces; also an act to authorize Eliza A. Crews and J. M. Crews administrators of James Niblack deceased to sell certain real estate; also an act in respect to the keeping United States prisoners in the jails of this state.

D. G. McLEAN, Chairman.

The following resolution was received from the House, viz:

Resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase treatises on the Orange tree, &c.; which was read, the rule waived, read the second and third times and adopted. Ordered that the same be certified to the House.

The House returned a bill entitled an act entitled a general law in respect to corporations, with the following amendments, viz: In the 3d section, 4th line, strike out "viva voce," and insert, "ballot."

In the 5th section, 5th line after "shows," insert "bars and restaurats, billiard tables and nine and ten pin alleys."

Strike out all of the 21st section down to the word "whatever," including said word in the 5th line and change the word "and" immediately following "whatever" in said line to "that." To which the concurrence of the Senate was requested.

The first and second amendments agreed to, the third disagreed to, and the same certified to the House.

The House also informed the Senate that the House refuses to concur in the amendments of the Senate to a resolution charging the Quarter-Master with the safe keeping and preservation of the public arms.

Which message was received. The Senate insisted on their amendment and ordered the same certified to the House.

The House informed the Senate that they had concurred in the amendments by the Senate to the bill to be entitled an act to establish a tariff of fees.

The House returned a bill originating in the Senate to be entitled an act to adopt a seal for the Supreme Court of this State as passed by the House without amendment.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to raise a revenue for the State of Florida, and defining the duties of the assessors and collectors thereof, approved July 24, 1845, which was read the first time, the rules waived, read a second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

The following message was received from the House, viz :
Hon. President of the Senate :

Sir—The House have passed Senate bill to be entitled an act amendatory to the several acts incorporating the city of Apalachicola, with the following amendments : In the 1st section, 4th line after the word "salary," insert "unless the city council shall vote him a salary, in which case he shall not be allowed more than \$250 per annum. In the 2d section, 3d line, strike out "two," before months, and insert "three." In the 4th section, 7th line, after the word "be" and before "Provided," insert, "Provided that the said one quarter of one per cent. be sufficient to pay the taxes necessary to defray the current expenses of said city and the interest on the debt due by said corporation. The concurrence of the Senate is requested. . . . Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

M. D. PAPY, Clerk Ho. Rep.

Which was read—the first amendment in 4th section concurred in, the other amendments disagreed to, and certified to the House.

The House returned a Senate bill to be entitled an act to regulate patrols in this State; passed with the following amendment, to wit : Insert the words "open doors" between the words "break" and "windows," in the 9th line of the 9th section; which amendment was concurred in, and the same certified to the House; also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts concerning limitations of actions, passed by the House without amendment.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts relative to proceedings in chancery, passed by the House without amendment.

The House transmitted to the Senate a bill to be entitled an act amendatory to the criminal laws in force in this State; which bill was read the first time and ordered for to-morrow; also,

A bill entitled an act to amend an act to organize the circuit courts of the State of Florida, approved July 22, 1845.

Mr. Fairbanks from the committee on conference, made the following report :

The Committee of Conference, upon the bill entitled an act to amend an act for the protection of fisheries on the coast of Florida, approved December 27, 1845,

REPORT: That they recommend that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House, and that the first section of the Senate amended bill be stricken out after the enacting clause, and that the enacting clause of the second section be stricken out, and the remainder of the said section be the first section.

G. R. FAIRBANKS, Chairman.

Also the following :

The Committee of Conference, on the part of the Senate, upon the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the sale of the lands granted to the State for the purpose of internal improvement,

REPORT:

That they recommend the Senate recede from its non-concurrence in the amendments proposed by the House to the 4th section, 7th line, after the word "instalment," inserting "for the space of sixty days after the same shall become due," and that the committee, on the part of the House, have recommended that the House recede from its amendment, inserting in the second section the words Jacksonville and Apalachicola; and, also, that the House recede from amendment striking out the 3d section, and substituting in lieu thereof,

G. R. FAIRBANKS, Chairman.

Which reports were received :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the fourteenth article of the constitution of this State, was read a second time and ordered for to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Key West, was read a third time; Mr. Floyd moved the following as an amendment, to wit :

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That the election under this act shall be held in the city of Key West on the first Monday in May next, and after that time, as is provided for under this act; which amendment was adopted. On the question "shall this bill pass?" the vote was as follows :

Yeas—messrs. President, Austin, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Carter, Floyd, Johnson, Kelly, Lorimer, McLean, McMillan, Priest, Tabor and Walker.—15.

Nays, none.

So the bill passed as amended—title as stated.

A bill to be entitled an act to organize the county of Holmes, was read the second time and ordered for to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act organizing the circuit courts of this State; was read the second time and ordered for to-morrow.

The House informed the Senate that the House insist on their amendment to the Senate bill entitled a general law in respect to corporations, disagreed to by the Senate, to wit: the 21st section thereof. Which message was received, the disagreement of the

Senate receded from, and the amendments of the House concurred in.

The following message was received from the House—

Hon. President of the Senate :

Sir—I am directed by the House to transmit the enclosed bill to the Senate. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. PAPY, Clerk Ho. Rep.

Which was read, and the bill received, to wit :

An act directing the late sheriff of St. Lucie county to collect arrears of taxes assessed for the years 1845 and 1846, which bill was laid on the table.

A bill to be entitled an act so to alter the constitution of the State of Florida, as to have Judges of Probate elected, was read as amended the second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to organize the office of Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Florida, was read the second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to organize the office of Treasurer of the State of Florida, was read the second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed relative to the migration of free persons of color into this State, so far as relates to the island of Key West, was read the third time; and on the question of its passage, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Austin, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Fairbanks, Floyd, Johnson, Kelly, Lorimer, McLean, McMillan, Priest, Tabor, and Walker—15.

Nays—None. So the bill passed, title as stated.

Preamble and resolution relative to the establishment of a light house at Indian river bar, was read the third time, and adopted.

Preamble and resolution in favor of B. G. Thornton, was read a second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the time of holding courts in the eastern circuit of Florida, was read the third time. On the question of its passage, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Austin, Bird, Bradley, Broward, Carter, Fairbanks, Floyd, Johnson, Kelly, Lorimer, McLean, McMillan, Priest, Tabor, Walker—16.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to provide for the appointment of weighers of cotton, and other produce, and inspectors of wood, lumber, and tobacco, in and for the county of Franklin, which was read the third time; and on the question of its passage, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Bird, Broward, Carter, Fairbanks, Floyd, Johnson, McMillan, Priest, Tabor—10.

Nays—Messrs. Austin, Kelly, Walker—3.

So the bill passed, with the title as stated.

Resolution authorizing the Comptroller to audit a certain account of Dr. R. E. Little, was read the second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

Preamble and resolution in relation to P. A. Hayward, for bidding for Executive Department, was read the second time, and ordered for to-morrow.

His Excellency the Governor transmitted to the Senate the following message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 5, 1847. }

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

I have approved the following acts, to wit:

An act to amend an act relative to elections in this State.

An act concerning divorces.

An act to authorize Eliza A. Crews and J. M. Crews, administrators of James Niblack deceased, to sell certain real estate.

An act in respect to keeping U. S. Prisoners in the jails of this State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. MOSELEY.

Which was read,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to organize the militia of the State of Florida, approved December 29, 1845, came up on its second reading. On motion the Senate in committee of the whole, Mr. McLean in the chair, went into the consideration of said bill; after some time the committee rose, reported the bill to the Senate, with amendments, which report was received, the amendments concurred in, and the bill ordered for to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish Trustees of Seminary and School funds and for other purposes, ordered for a third reading on to-morrow, was on motion taken up, the vote to read on to-morrow reconsidered, the rule then waived read a third time, when on motion the Senate took a recess until half past 7 o'clock p. m.

Half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

There being a quorum, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to be entitled an act to establish Trustees of Seminary and School funds, and for other purposes. On the question of the passage of the bill, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—messrs. Bird, Bradley, Carter, Fairbanks, Johnson, Priest and Walker—7.

Nays—messrs. President, Austin, Broward, Floyd, Kelly, Lorimer, McLean, McMillan and Tabor—9.

So the bill was lost.

The following message was received from the House, viz:
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 5th, 1847.

Hon. President of the Senate:

Sir—The House have concurred in the reports of the committee of conference on House bill to amend an act for the protection of fisheries, and on Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the sale of lands granted to the State for the purpose of internal improvement.

The House adheres to its original resolution charging the Quarter Master General with the safe keeping of the public arms, &c.

The House also adheres to its amendments to the Senate bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the several acts incorporating the city of Apalachicola, which have been disagreed to by the Senate.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

M. D. PAPY, Clk. Ho. Reps.

Which was read, and the Senate insisted on their amendment to the resolution, charging the Quarter Master General with the safe keeping and preservation of the public arms.

The Senate adhered to their disagreement to the amendments of the House to the bill entitled an act, amendatory of the several acts incorporating the city of Apalachicola—which was ordered to be certified to the House.

A Committee from the House, informed the Senate, that they were appointed to request the Senate to return a bill, to be entitled an act requiring the former Sheriff of St. Lucie to collect the arrears of taxes for the years 1845 and 1846; which Committee were received; and Messrs. Kelly, Austin and McLean appointed a Committee to return said bill, which Committee shortly after reported that they had performed the duty assigned them.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1847.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and a quorum being present, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Carter the messenger of the Senate was excused from attendance for the balance of the session.

A committee from the House informed the Senate that they had been appointed by the House to request the return of a bill, lost in the House entitled an act for the relief of the administrators of Nehemiah Brush deceased, which request was complied with, and the bill returned.

A committee from the House also requested the return of a bill, lost in the House entitled an act to re-organize the sixth Regiment Florida Militia, which bill was also returned by a committee from the Senate.

Mr. McLean made the following report:

The committee on enrolled bills have instructed me to report as correctly enrolled—