

the Senate would postpone said election until 3 o'clock, P. M., Monday next.

Committee from the House informed the Senate that the House would not concur.

Whereupon, on motion, a committee of conference was appointed, which met a similar committee on the part of the House, and reported that the committee of conference had agreed to postpone said election until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday next;

Which report was concurred in.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday next.

MONDAY, January 20, 1851.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Rev. Mr. Pratt officiated as Chaplain.

A quorum being present, the reading of the proceedings of last Saturday was dispensed with.

Mr. Finley moved that he be permitted to introduce a bill without previous notice;

Which was carried; and he introduced a bill to be entitled, An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to organize the Supreme Court of the State of Florida;

Which was ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled, An act providing for the increase of the School Fund from the State Treasury, and who, by a subsequent resolution of the Senate, were instructed, when they returned said bill to the Senate, to give their views of the constitutionality of its provisions, ask leave to

REPORT:

The bill under consideration provides, "that should there not be enough money arising from the interest of the School Fund, to allow two dollars to be given annually for the education of each child returned as required by law to the State Superintendent, then the said Superintendent shall notify the Comptroller of the amount of said deficiency, and also of the amount required by each County Superintendent to make up the deficiency in his County; and the Treasurer shall, on the warrant of the Comptroller, pay from the State Treasury, of funds accruing from the general revenue, to the several County Superintendents, the amount of said deficiency."

Had not Senators expressed the opinion that the provisions of this bill conflicted with that clause of the Constitution which declares "no other or greater amount of tax or revenue shall at any time be levied

than may be required by the *necessary expenses* of government," and avowed that this opinion had influenced their action in opposition to the measure proposed, your committee would not have considered it possible that such a construction could be placed upon this clause of the Constitution.

That republican governments cannot long exist without a general diffusion of that amount of information which will enable *those who have the control* of government, to fully understand their rights and the means by which those rights may be maintained, has long since passed into an axiom.

That which is said of governments denominated republican, may also be said of those that are not of that character—of aristocracies, limited monarchies, or despotisms.

That *these* governments may be maintained, education is confined in a great measure to the privileged class. Those whom they rule are prevented from possessing the means of informing themselves of their rights, or of the way by which those rights could be successfully vindicated.

In these last mentioned forms of government, the right of the masses to control the government is denied. The natural right of these masses to control cannot be successfully asserted and maintained from their ignorance—first, of the extent of their rights—and second, from their inability, on account of ignorance, to devise, adopt, and carry into effect those measures which are necessary to the successful vindication of these rights.

Had our constitution or form of government confined the right of suffrage to a few or to a particular class of citizens, it could have been urged, with some show of reason, that it was not *necessary* for the government to see to it that education of the character proposed was generally diffused. The privileged few, or the particular class, alive to the importance of the powers which they possessed, and fully aware of the means to be employed to retain this power in their own hands, would take good care of the education of those to whom this power was to be entrusted.

But our Constitution has not confined the right of suffrage to a few or to a particular class of citizens.

"Every free white male person of the age of 21 years and upwards," with few exceptions, and those of a character which even those excepted must acknowledge just, is "deemed a qualified elector."

Mediately or immediately the ballot box determines the fate of the offices and officers of every department of the government.

The exercise of the elective franchise is governed by the intelligence, the judgment and the character of the elector. If he is ignorant, his judgment cannot be relied upon, his character is more likely to be bad than if he could partake of the pure pleasures which knowledge furnishes.

If experience has shown, to the satisfaction of the General Assem-

bly, that without further legislative action, without in fact an appropriation of money from the Treasury, in aid of the School Fund, many of those who will soon claim the privilege of electors, will be unfit to exercise that high prerogative, then to make that appropriation, becomes *necessary* in the sense of the Constitution—becomes, in fact, an imperative duty.

By a report made to the Senate, it appears that there were in the State, two years since, between the ages of 6 and 18 years, 1,814 children who could read only, 2,942 who could read and write, and 5,210 who could neither read nor write.

No member of the Senate, it is presumed, will say that this mass of ignorance has in the least diminished. On the contrary, your Committee believe that it has increased, and that the increase has kept pace with the increase of population.

This fact undisputed, shows conclusively, that action should be had at once to arrest the tide of ignorance with which we are being overwhelmed.

The fund already devoted to the cause of Common Schools will doubtless do something towards remedying the evil; it is not, however, sufficient for the work that ought to be accomplished.

To set the School system in motion and carry it forward with efficiency, your Committee think *it is necessary* that aid should be received from some source, and where can we look for this aid except to the State Treasury?

This being the case, your Committee cannot think that it will be a violation of the Constitution to make the appropriation asked for in the bill.

In the report made by the Committee on Schools and Colleges on the 11th ult., it was estimated that \$7,800 would be required from the Treasury, to make up the amount necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this bill; but should the amendment, offered in the Senate on the 18th inst., to the House bill entitled, An act to incorporate a bank in the city of Tallahassee, be adopted by the House, from two to four thousand dollars per annum (according to the business of the Bank), will be received by the School Fund, and thus by this amount will the sum to be taken from the State Treasury be reduced.

Respectfully submitted.

O. M. AVERY, *Chairman pro tem.*

Which was received, and said bill ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Engrossed Bills report, as correctly engrossed—

An act to extend the provisions of the first section of an act giving a lien to steamboat men and others navigating the bay and river of Apalachicola, approved January 4, 1847, and also of an act to

amend an act approved 4 January, 1847, giving a lien to steamboat men and others navigating the bay and river of Apalachicola, approved January 11th, 1849, over the County of Hillsborough;

An act for the relief of Nathaniel P. Bemis;

Amendments to House bill to be entitled, An act to Incorporate a Bank in the City of Tallahassee;

Amendments to House bill to be entitled, An act to establish a Circuit Court in Levy County.

JOHN P. BALDWIN, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said bills ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Maxwell from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled, An act to amend the laws now in force in this State relative to the foreclosure of mortgages, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report in favor of its passage.

A. E. MAXWELL, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said bill ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled, An act to amend the laws now in force in relation to the establishment of lost papers, have considered the same, and have directed me to recommend its passage.

They have also considered the bill to be entitled, An act to provide for the more effectual administration of justice in the Courts of this State, and deem it expedient that said bill should become a law. They therefore recommend its passage.

A. E. MAXWELL, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said bills ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Maxwell further reported:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled, An act to regulate the offices of Clerks of the Circuit Courts for this State, and for other purposes, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back with a recommendation that it be passed.

A. E. MAXWELL, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said bill ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Finley, from the Committee on Revisions and Amendments of the Constitution, made the following report:

The Committee on Revisions and Amendments of the Constitution, to whom was referred a bill entitled, An act so to amend the second clause of the eleventh article of the Constitution of this State, as to allow the proceeds of the five hundred thousand acres of land

donated to the State of Florida by the United States for Internal Improvements, to be appropriated to the use of Common Schools, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to me, as their Chairman, to report the same back to the Senate without amendment, and recommend its passage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. FINLEY, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said bill ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Brown of Hillsborough, from the Committee on Claims and Accounts, made the following report:

The Committee on Claims and Accounts, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of Doctors Franklin Hart and J. F. Roscoe, ask leave to report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to return the same back to the Senate, and recommended its passage. Which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. BROWN, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said bill ordered to be placed among the orders of day.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made the following report:

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled, An act making an appropriation of money from the Internal Improvement Fund to remove Shoals and other obstructions in the Suwannee river, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to make the following

REPORT:

That they approve the objects of the bill. The Suwannee is one of the most important rivers in Florida, and flows across the entire breadth of the State, bordering on the Counties of Levy, Alachua, Columbia, Madison and Hamilton, which have a large, increasing, enterprising and industrious population, producing annually not less than twenty-five thousand bales of cotton, besides tobacco, sugar, turpentine, naval timber and sawed lumber, with a corresponding import, all of which should be transported on this river.

Were the obstructions removed, or proper improvements made at the Shoals, it would be navigable at all seasons of the year, and be a source of great convenience in transporting the valuable productions of these Counties to the sea-board and a market.

Your Committee are aware that objections are made to the expenditure of any portion of the Internal Improvement Fund to objects of this character, until a general system or policy for State action is digested, but there seems to be no sufficient reason why this river, from its importance and the amount asked to be expended for its improvement, should not be an exception to this salutary policy.

Should this stream remain in its present unimproved condition until the meeting of another General Assembly, it will not only be inconvenient, but a great loss to the citizens in that portion of the State.

The Committee recommend the passage of the bill without amendment, and ask to be discharged.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said bill ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Baldwin, from a Joint Select Committee, made the following Report :

The Joint Committee, appointed to examine the Office of Register of Public Lands, ask leave to

REPORT :

The Committee have examined the Office of the Register, and find the Report made to the Governor, dated 26th November, 1849, and also the Report dated November 9th, 1850, correct.

Your Committee will refer for further information respecting the transactions of said Office, to the statement now being prepared by the Register under the Resolution offered in the Senate on the 13th instant.

Your Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

JOHN P. BALDWIN,
Chairman Senate Committee.
JOHN FINLAYSON,
Chairman House Committee.

Which was received.

Mr. Baldwin, from a Joint Select Committee, made the following Report :

Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Climate, Soil and Products of South Florida.

The Committee have approached this subject with a high sense of its importance, not only to the people of Florida, but to the entire nation, contemplating as the principal object of the report a survey or review of our only Tropical Territory, in which is embraced all the elements that are necessary to build up and sustain a powerful State.

The prospect of a speedy removal of that scourge to Florida, the Seminoles, will remove the last obstacle to settlement and immigration, when we shall hope to see our young and vigorous State throw wide her portals, and with extended hand invite the man of capital, the mechanic and the laborer to embrace the many and numerous opportunities of profitable enterprise everywhere presented in this Southern region.

The greatest drawback now existing to the more rapid settlement of this interesting portion of our State, is to be found in the want of facilities for more speedy and ready communication with other States

and with other parts of the State; and it is suggested to our citizens of the seaboard, that the establishment of steamboat routes on either shore from Jacksonville to Pensacola, is what the prosperity of all the small settlements on the bays and rivers loudly call for. Many intermediate routes could be made profitable at once, and with the necessary business which must follow the establishment of such a communication, connected with a contract for carrying the United States mails, there would appear to be sufficient inducement for some enterprising citizen, or citizens, to embark capital in what the wants of the people and the general good, so eminently call for. A route from Miami, in Dade County, to Key West, and thence to Charlotte Harbor, Tampa, Cedar Keys, St. Marks and Apalachicola, is suggested as one that would prove a source of profit to a small steamer of light draft of water; whilst the stimulant thereby given to business and immigration would no doubt be very great.

In treating of a region of which the geography and peculiar local features are so little known, would not the public interests be subserved by taking a somewhat wider range than originally contemplated, and exhibit some of the opportunities for enterprise in connection with its numerous waterfalls, bays, towns and cities, steamboat routes, &c.; it being obvious that a region so little in contact with the emigration and travel of the country, must necessarily remain comparatively a sealed book, unless some little effort is made to unfold its pages.

The climate of South Florida may be at once set down as the most desirable winter climate in the United States, presenting to the invalid of the North a desirable retreat from the rude blast peculiar to that region. The Miami, on Key Biscayne Bay, and Key West, may be considered as most desirable points for establishing the necessary facilities for the encouragement of visitors of that class, numbers of whom annually go on to Cuba, and other West India Islands, but who would be induced to stop in Florida, were there proper accommodations. No places possess greater advantages for fishing, boating, &c., than those mentioned. At Miami, on Key Biscayne Bay, has been stationed, during the past eighteen months, a company of United States troops, and it has been a matter of surprise to the surgeon that he has had no case of sickness among the soldiers during all that time. The inhabitants, some of whom have resided there for many years, are all grateful witnesses of the remarkable healthfulness of that vicinity; and although the summers are warm, the air during the entire day, is fanned by the easterly winds prevailing in that season, and rendering it comfortable for the laborers to pursue their vocations at all times. The writer would here remark, that this class of men, of whom he employs many, are universally more healthy and robust than in any other region he has any acquaintance with. This, in connection with other and peculiar advantages, make it emphatically the home of the man of slender means and enterprising disposition.

Dade County, stretching along the Atlantic seaboard between lat. 25 and 26 degrees, possesses an excellent harbor for vessels drawing 9 feet water, with a light house at its entrance, on Cape Florida, marking the channel into the bay, (Key Biscayne), which extends for a distance of thirty miles in a northerly and southerly direction. Numerous streams discharge into it from the Everglades, on all of which is water-power, controlled generally at no great expense, with a fall of about five feet, which may be employed for Arrow Root or Lumber Mills. The necessary supplies for running either, are to be found directly on the banks of the streams. The land on the West side of the bay is gently elevated, commanding a delightful view in many places. An opening directly through the Keys to the Gulf, enables vessels to be seen in their course north or south.— These points are desirable places for building, and in the immediate vicinity is found a spontaneous growth of Arrow Root, inviting the man of enterprise to avail himself of the water-power so abundant, or of a small steam engine or horse-power, with which he may with little difficulty or expense, prepare for market an article yielding one hundred dollars to the acre. This may create a sensation of doubt in the minds of some, and may suggest the enquiry, if such be the case, why has it so long remained unknown, and the country comparatively unoccupied? To this the writer will attempt no reply, further than to allude to the neighborhood of that curse of Florida, the Seminole Indians, and that Dade County has been the scene of bloody encounter and massacre.

The Southern portion of this County comprises numerous Keys, stretching along the Florida Reefs and terminating at Tortugas, in Monroe County; and it may not be amiss here to remark, that the reservation of these Keys by the General Government is calculated greatly to retard the growth of that portion of our State. They should be open to settlement and be subject to pre-emption claims as all other public lands, and soon a hardy enterprising people will occupy them producing plants peculiarly adapted to their light vegetable soil.— Those plants are clearly pointed out by nature's unerring hand, wherever the original growth is cleared away, by the spontaneous growth of the Bird Pepper and the Gherkin in the greatest profusion, both extensively in demand for Pickling. On these Keys alone may be raised a sufficient quantity to supply our entire home market, for which large quantities are annually imported from Africa, South America, &c. They are in bearing the entire year, and yield a perpetual harvest.

The Palm of Christie, the plant from which Castor Oil is made, peculiarly adapted to this kind of soil and climate grows continuously for about four years, and becomes a large tree, in constant bearing, ripening its rich clusters of beans in such profusion, that from some experiments made by the writer, he is satisfied that one hundred bushels may be made annually from an acre, and their product of Oil ten gallons per bushel. An enterprising citizen of Key West, is about to

establish machinery for engaging in the business, and it may be safely predicted that Castor Oil will become an important staple product of South Florida, its climate securing to the cultivator so great an advantage over regions where the plant is merely an annual.

The Sisal Hemp plant is growing throughout these Counties, and is natural to the whole southern part of the Peninsula. With the aid of labor saving Machinery, in dressing out the fibre, and manufacturing the hemp, there is no doubt it could be made a profitable pursuit even in competition with the native labor of Mexico.

The Florida Keys furnish an immense field for the manufacture of that great necessary of life, Salt, which is now made upon a large scale by an estimable citizen of Key West, superior in quality to Turk's Island. The plan of evaporation is by solar heat, in large basins, from whence it is pumped by wind mills into elevated vats, with temporary covers, where it is granulated and made ready for market. Large quantities are annually shipped from Key West to New Orleans and other Southern markets, where a constant demand exists for all that is made, and at a price that has enabled the proprietor to establish it as a permanent business, that may be largely extended. Many of the Keys in the vicinity present the same advantages as the one referred to, and with the necessary capital, any man of enterprise and perseverance would here find a chance for investment that could not fail of securing a just reward for his efforts, while to the State the results are of immense importance in view of the great consumption of an article which may be produced to an extent so unlimited within our borders.

The entire region of pine woods from Cape Sable to near Indian River, presents a bountiful growth of Comptz, the root from which the Arrow Root is made, and it may be claimed that its importance to the State of Florida is second to no other plant adapted to her soil and climate. One of its peculiar characteristics is that of re-production, without care of planting, as the scattered seeds and the parts of roots left in the earth in the process of digging, shoot forth, and in two years, without any care, present a more bountiful growth than the original. Doubtless the quality and amount of the roots would be improved by cultivation, and as the plant is susceptible of introduction in all the pine lands South of twenty-eight and perhaps thirty degrees, experiments are recommended, with the view to extend and secure to Florida, at the earliest day, the great advantages promised by the growth of this plant. It is proposed to forward to the Agricultural Board at Tallahassee, for distribution, a sufficient quantity of seed that each of the Middle and Southern Counties may make the trial, and in the month of April they may be expected, when they may be planted at any period of the summer. The manufacture of Arrow Root at Miami has now become an established business, yielding to the conductor, with the aid of necessary machinery, three dollars per day as the result of each man's labor, with a ready market for all that is made; and as the production and consumption has

greatly increased during the past year, we hazard nothing in predicting that they will continue to do so until this shall become one of the most important products of the State. Its quality as starch is well ascertained to be superior to that produced from either wheat, corn or potatoes, vast quantities of all of which are yearly consumed in the manufacture of that necessary article; and when it shall become known that an acre of our poor pine land will produce as much starch from this plant as can be obtained from a similar surface from either wheat, corn, or potatoes, the growth of the best lands of the North, it will be clearly seen that capital and labor must always find a certain and profitable investment in this branch of industry so peculiar to our climate.

In connection with this portion of the Peninsula, the important fact should not be overlooked that a large portion of the Everglades are within its border, and as that extensive region of swamp land is now the property of the State, it is confidently hoped that measures will soon be taken to redeem from overflow so valuable a portion of tropical territory; and the writer would here remark, that an extensive observation of that region during a long residence at Miami, has convinced him of the perfect feasibility of the project, and that it is only a question of time and money. The Everglade region is of vast importance to our State, covering as it does an area of about one hundred and sixty miles long by sixty broad, and should be at once examined and surveyed with reference to draining. All former reports on that subject have been decidedly favorable, and in view of reclaiming so much tropical territory, early action is very desirable. The writer would suggest that deepening and enlarging the natural outlets, with the opening of some additional ones at favorable points, would, at no very large cost, as compared with the immense advantage, be the means of preventing any large accumulation of water, as the overflow is believed to be caused entirely by the rains, and so vast is the surface confined to almost a dead level, that the natural outlets are insufficient to drain it off.

Much valuable timber for ship building and cabinet work is growing in South Florida, such as the Live Oak, Dogwood, &c., much of which is annually used at Key West, where many small vessels have been built during the past year. Mangrove is an abundant growth, and furnishes excellent timber for constructing foundations in water for wharves and other structures, whilst the bark is an excellent substance for tanning leather or for dyeing. Box Wood, Mastic, Satin Wood, Crab Wood, and Lignumvitæ, are all found in quantities throughout the Keys and the Southern part of the State generally.

Indigo, of spontaneous growth, is found throughout a large portion of the State, and is extensively manufactured and used in families, but there does not appear to have been any effort made to introduce it as an article of commerce. As the plant is peculiar to our pine woods soil, its importance deserves some experiment, to ascertain if it

may be profitably cultivated and manufactured. Will not some enterprising citizen give the subject the necessary attention?

The various tropical fruits are all adapted to this southern portion of Florida, and many of them can be made profitable for export—such as the Lime, Gauva, Citron, Lemon and Cocoa-nut. The Lime is now an abundant crop, and shipments of them to Charleston and Savannah have netted twenty dollars to the barrel. The product per acre may safely be estimated at thirty barrels. Preserves made from the three first named fruits are always in demand, and may be prepared for market extensively. The Pine-apple is successfully cultivated at Indian River and other places, but as it requires a peculiar soil, it is confined to certain localities. Many points of this region are adapted to the Plantain, Banana, Orange, &c., where future efforts, governed by experience and discretion, will doubtless cause them to become established products.

The Committee would refer to the efforts and statements of a lamented citizen of Florida, murdered at Indian Key by the Seminoles, and was rewarded by Congress for his zeal in introducing tropical plants. From his great skill and experience, he should be considered the best authority as to the future prospect of our State in the production of all these luxuries of life. From long observation, the writer is convinced, that while abundant opportunity exists for employment in producing some of the great staples of commerce, nature, with a bountiful hand, has also provided a sufficiency of soil, from which to obtain all the necessaries requisite for the wants of the settlement. Gentlemen of worth, who have been long residents of Florida, are well aware that previous to the Indian war, by which our Southern Counties were depopulated, the sweet orange tree was found in many of those Counties, as Orange, St. Lucie, Dade, and Hillsborough, in vigorous growth, and bearing bountifully their peculiarly rich and luscious fruit. These trees were mostly destroyed during that memorable period, and the great uncertainty as to the safety of life and property, has since prevented much attention to that or any other branch of cultivation. There is now, however, in progress of growth, several young and thrifty orange groves at Indian River, Tampa, Manatee, and other places, proving the soil and climate adapted to the production of that most profitable and always desirable luxury.

It is only requisite that citizens should enter the land, clear it and plant their trees, keeping them clear of all other growth for a space of about six years, and they may enjoy a harvest as rich as a choice vein in California. But it will be asked what will enable persons to live through these six years without capital? The answer is, that in none of these Southern Counties is there a spot where the spontaneous products of the earth and water do not afford a very comfortable livelihood, without what may be called labor in obtaining them, and we need not point out to the man of industry and enterprise, the advantage thus conferred while he, with system and energy, applies

himself to some of the various opportunities holding forth a ready and profitable reward for his labor.

The Banana, the Plantain, and various other fruits are being successfully cultivated at various points, and when we take into consideration the fact that the soil of South Florida is so various, presenting here a black vegetable mould, there a yellow clay soil, and again light sandy loam, or clear sand, it will at once be seen that where so large a portion of the surface remains untried, it is difficult to attach to separate localities of this great and extended field, the importance which they may justly claim. Your Committee will state, however, that where this luscious fruit, the Banana, has succeeded best, at New River, Indian River, Miami, Key West, and other places, it has always been a deep, rich vegetable soil, not too dry, and in all such soils, in any Counties south of 28 deg., it will undoubtedly become a profitable article of cultivation. In view of the large quantity of this fruit annually imported, it is recommended that more strenuous efforts be made to introduce and extend it wherever it may be done. Too rich a soil cannot be had, and cultivators should look well to manuring wherever there is any deficiency of strength in the soil. The Everglades, whenever drained, will furnish a large amount of soil adapted to the plant, and may we not confidently look forward to the period when so great a luxury shall be furnished to the neighboring cities from our own State.

Officers of the army, employed during the Indian war in the Everglades, report having visited a large Island known as San Jones, on which was a large and beautiful growth of Banana and Coconuts, of the correctness of which there is no room for doubt, and may this not be taken as a test of the importance we should attach to that extensive region, now the property of Florida?

Cocoa-nuts are found to be adapted to nearly all our varieties of soil, and may be raised in the greatest abundance with the necessary care of planting. This article has been sadly overlooked, for the reason that the plant requires some nine years growth before it yields any fruit. But this should never be considered as a reason why it should be neglected. Let every person who clears a piece of ground put into it a few of these valuable plants, and in a few years we shall find them important as a source of revenue to the State. Neighborhoods near the salt water are found most desirable for them, and in these locations they will soon, by the rapid unfolding of their elegant fan-like leaves, add beauty to the scene, and at the proper time, a never failing, and almost never ending source of profit will be the result.

In regard to the culture of Sugar in South Florida, it is well known that the seasons are at least from four to six weeks longer, than in the best sugar lands of Louisiana and Mississippi, which had been considered the best in the United States, but owing to the liability of frosts it has been conceded that they lose at least one crop out of every four, for in what they consider a favorable season, they are compell-

ed to commence grinding their cane early in October, and before the cane matures. In the Counties of Levy, Hernando, Orange and Hillsborough, (to say nothing of the Counties further South where the season is still later,) they do not commence grinding until the last part of November, and at the last season the planters on the Manatee did not finish until the middle of February, giving them three months to gather their Sugar Crops in. A planter last year made on the Manatee 30,000 lbs. of sugar from 10½ acres. The cane matures and tassels there every season, which is conclusive proof, that no other part of the United States possesses the same advantages for the culture of cane. There is beyond a doubt in the Counties of Levy, Hernando, Orange and Hillsborough, at least 170,000 acres of the best sugar lands in the United States, entirely uncultivated.

Your committee feel that they have already made this communication of a somewhat lengthy character, yet they are constrained, in justice to two other branches of employment, in prosecution of which South Florida has a large interest, to devote some further space to a cursory glance at their respective merits and advantages. The first is the great interest of Cattle raising. Already has this branch become of great importance, and may be greatly extended, for which there is abundant range in the lower Counties. In some of these Counties there are no cattle at all, as in Dade, although the range is of the freshest kind during the entire year. A most desirable market for large numbers can be had at the Bahamas, and West India Islands, and at Key West. The proximity of Miami (with an excellent harbor,) to these places, would give a very great advantage in supplying those markets with beef, not only on account of the distance and expense, but the beef would be in much better condition than after the long passage now made from Tampa, Pensacola, New Orleans, and other places, from which their supply is now obtained. The committee make the suggestion in the hope that persons who now have large stocks in the Northern part of the State and in Georgia, may profit thereby, as the price of cattle in those Island markets may be estimated at twenty dollars per head for two year old steers, and thirty to forty dollars for those three years and upwards. It is presumed by the committee that at the present session of the General Assembly an appropriation will be made to open a road from Indian River to that point, when all the difficulties now existing will be removed, and cattle will doubtless soon be driven there, very many of which would find a ready sale to persons settled at that place, who are now entirely without any, owing to the great difficulty of penetrating the hammocks and crossing the streams which intersect the entire region from the Miami to Hillsborough River.

In a country where the best of pine timber is growing in such abundance, and whose geographical features present such great advantages for transporting it to market, it would be superfluous for this committee to dwell upon its importance as furnishing a ready and certain reward for the investment of capital and labor, either in con-

verting it into lumber, or in the production of Turpentine. It is remarked, with some degree of pride, that our State is exporting considerable lumber and turpentine, but where one is engaged in either of these branches of business, there should be at least twenty. There is ample room and scope for this increase, and with our ready access to the coast, this should be the greatest exporting State for these two important articles of commerce in the Union. There has never been devoted to these important branches of industry any thing like the attention they demand, and our State is still sadly in want of saw-mills throughout her length and breadth, save perhaps at one or two points, as at Pensacola and Jacksonville. With the abundant supply of timber, we hope soon to see enterprising men engage in reaping the harvest that is presented every where throughout South Florida, where there is not at this day, within the knowledge of this committee, a solitary saw-mill.

Turpentine making is receiving some attention in the Western part of the State, where its profits are so large as to draw off attention from the culture of cotton, even at present high prices, and when we consider the enormous consumption of Rosin and Turpentine, and the large extent to which they may be produced in South Florida alone, we need only look to an accession of laborers in this productive field, for it to become a most valuable and important resource of the State.

Your committee have made industrious researches after some authentic tabular statements in regard to the heat and cold of South Florida, and the only one within their access is a series of observations made by the late Dr. Perrine at Indian Key, during several years following 1830. At that place, in latitude about 25 degrees North, the average range of the thermometer, during a series of years, was found to be seventy-six degrees, and never descending to a freezing point. The entire region, embracing all South of latitude 28 degrees, may be claimed as entirely exempt from frost. Persons now living at Key West, Miami, Tampa, and other places, and who have been many years in Florida, have never known a sufficient degree of cold to injure the most delicate plants. With such mildness of climate, and a widely extended primitive soil, may we not expect, as we have certainly every reason for hope, that South Florida will soon become, what Providence in its wisdom seems so emphatically to have designed it to be, the Garden of America.

In glancing over this view of South Florida, your committee are forced to the one conviction, that with such great and important advantages of climate—such varieties of soil, covered with a spontaneous growth of products of greater value than many that are now being cultivated in other States—with her streams and bays, abounding with every variety of fish and turtle—her forests enlivened by all the varieties of game common to the South;—with these and other advantages, we look to the future history of Florida with conscious pride, believing that her course is onward, and that it is only

necessary that she arise in her youthful might, and put forth her energies, to show to the world that within her borders exists that which will make her one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of States. Our citizens have only to employ the means with which they are abundantly provided, for the construction of Rail Road and steam-boat routes within and around our borders, by which they will remove one of the great obstacles to immigration, and soon we shall find our promising State the recipient of a thrifty and prosperous people. Other States well understand the importance of creating facilities for travel, and knowing its influence in extending to thinly populated regions the benefits of emigration, have made it a prominent policy to encourage all such enterprises; and shall we not profit by their numerous examples? There is much capital now within our State that could be thus very profitably employed. And this committee would suggest a liberal policy towards the encouragement of all capitalists who, with the laudable desire to shorten the route between our great Northern cities and the Mexican Gulf, propose to construct Rail Roads across our State for that object. The speedy accomplishment of such enterprises cannot but result greatly to the prosperity of our State.

Your committee notice with pleasure the liberality of the Post Office Department, in inviting proposals for transporting the United States Mails on new routes within our borders and on the coast of our State, and we trust the liberal policy of that Department will be met with a corresponding spirit that shall result in accomplishing all that is designed thereby.

All which is respectfully submitted, and your committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

JNO. P. BALDWIN, *Chairman,*

M. C. BROWN,

W. A. FORWARD,

Committee of the Senate.

G. W. FERGUSON, *Chairman,*

JAMES T. MAGBEE,

MILLS O. BURNHAM,

G. E. HAWES,

AUGUSTUS STEELE,

ROBT. D. BRADLEY,

W. S. DILWORTH,

Committee of the House of Representatives.

Which was received, and 75 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made the following Report:

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the House bill for opening a Road from Miami, in Dade County, to Indian River, in St. Lucie County, have instructed me to report the bill back to the Senate, and ask to be discharged from the further

consideration thereof—having reported favorably upon the subject some time since.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said bill ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1851.

Honorable President of the Senate :

Sir: The House have passed the following bills, viz :

Bill to be entitled, An act in relation to taxes upon agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies, and other subjects therein named ;

Bill to be entitled, An act to authorize Julia Ann Fenell to sell certain real estate belonging to the estate of Nicholas G. Fenell, deceased.

Senate bill to be entitled, An act providing for the investment of a portion of the Seminary and Common School Fund, without amendment.

Senate bill to be entitled, An act to amend an act entitled an act to exempt Homesteads from Execution, Attachment and Distress, approved March 11, 1845 ; with the enclosed amendments, in which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully,

H. ARCHER,

Speaker House of Representatives.

Which was read, and said House bills ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

Said amendments concurred in, and said Senate bills ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Forward, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report :

The Committee on Enrolled Bills report, as correctly enrolled :

An act to regulate Camp Hunting in the counties of Escambia and Santa Rosa ;

An act to Incorporate the Apalachicola Mutual Insurance Company ;

An act for the relief of J. L. Wyman ;

An act providing for the investment of a portion of the Seminary and Common School Fund ;

An act to enable Executors, Administrators and Guardians to sell the real estate of infants ;

(An act to tax slaves brought into this State for hire ;

Preamble and resolution for the relief of Henry C. Wilson.

W. A. FORWARD, *Chairman.*

Which was received.

The following communication was transmitted to his Excellency the Governor :

SENATE CHAMBER, January 20, 1851.

His Excellency THOMAS BROWN,
Governor of Florida :

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the approval of your Excellency, the following acts, viz :

An act to amend the seventeenth clause of the fifth article of the Constitution of this State ;

An act in relation to Naturalized Citizens voting in this State ;
Passed by both Houses of the General Assembly, and signed by the respective officers thereof.

NEILL McPHERSON,
Secretary of the Senate.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Engrossed bill to be entitled, An act for the relief of Nathaniel P. Bemis ;

Was read the third time, and on the question of its passage, the yeas and nays were :

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Baldwin, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, Stewart—9.

Nays—Messrs. Avery, Brown of Columbia, McMillan, Moseley, Smith, Taylor—6.

Said bill passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

House Resolution relative to Printing the Laws ;

Was taken up for a second reading.

Mr. Avery offered the following substitute :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That the Printing of the Laws and Resolutions passed and adopted by the present General Assembly, be let out on contract to the lowest bidder, upon the party obtaining said contract giving bond in the sum of \$1,000, payable to the Governor of the State, conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract.

Which substitute was adopted, read a first and second times, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Bill to be entitled, An act providing for the establishment of two Seminaries of Learning ;

Was read the third time, and on the question of its passage, the yeas and nays were :

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, McMillan, Moseley, Smith, Taylor—12.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Finley, Stewart—3.

Said bill passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

House resolution for the relief of Thomas Langford ;

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time, and passed.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

House bill to be entitled, An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of Albert C. McBride, deceased ;

Was read the second time, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

House bill to be entitled, An act for the payment of Coroner's Juries, and for other purposes ;

Was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House bill to be entitled, An act to change the time of holding the Circuit Courts of the Middle Circuit ;

Was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House bill to be entitled, An act repealing sections first and second, and amending section third, of an act in relation to trading with slaves, approved February 11, 1839 ;

Was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House bill to be entitled, An act to amend proceedings in Chancery in certain cases ;

Was read the second, rule waived, read the third time ; on the question of its passage the yeas and nays were :

Yeas—Messrs. Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, Taylor—7.

Nays—Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Buddington, McMillan, Moseley, Smith, Stewart—9.

Said bill was lost.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

Bill to be entitled, An act to require the original accounts and vouchers and evidence, upon which warrants are drawn by the Comptroller of Public accounts, to be filed in his office and not in that of the Treasurer ;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill to be entitled, An act amendatory of the laws now in force in this State relative to Judicial Proceedings ;

Was read the second time.

On motion, said bill was indefinitely postponed.

Bill to be entitled, An act to amend the laws now in force in this State, relative to the foreclosure of mortgages ;

Was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Bill to be entitled, An act to extend the provisions of the first

section of an act giving a lien to steam boat men and others navigating the Bay and River of Apalachicola, approved January 4th, 1847, and also of an act to amend an act approved January 4th, 1847, giving a lien to steam boat men and others navigating the Bay and River of Apalachicola, approved January 11th, 1849, over the County of Hillsborough;

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time by title, and on the question of its passage, the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Forward, Johnson, McMillan, Moseley, Stewart, Taylor—13.

Nay—Mr. Smith—1.

Said bill passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

House bill to be entitled, An act to establish a Circuit Court in Levy County,

Came up on its second reading.

The substitute proposed by the Committee on the Judiciary was adopted;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third time, and on the question of its passage the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, Moseley, Smith, Stewart, Taylor—14.

Nays—None.

Said substitute passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

Bill to be entitled, An act to provide for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Courts of this State;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title, and on the question of its passage the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, McMillan, Moseley, Smith, Stewart, Taylor—14.

Nays—None.

Said bill passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

Bill to be entitled, An act so to amend the second clause of the constitution of this State, as to allow the proceeds of the five hundred thousand acres of land, donated to the State of Florida by the United States for Internal Improvements, to be appropriated to the use of Common Schools;

Was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Bill to be entitled, An act supplemental to an act entitled an act

to regulate Camp Hunting in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, passed the present session of the General Assembly;

Was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Bill to entitled, An act providing for the increase of the School Fund from the State Treasury:

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Bill to be entitled, An act making an appropriation of money from the Internal Improvement Fund, to remove shoals and other obstructions in the Suwannee river;

Was read the second time.

Mr. Avery offered the following as the fifth section, viz:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That one thousand dollars be and the same are hereby appropriated from the Internal Improvement Fund for the purpose of clearing out the obstructions in the Escambia river, said money to be expended under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners of Escambia County.

Mr. Floyd offered as amendment to the sixth section, the following, viz:

"And that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated out of said Fund for clearing out the Apalachicola river in such manner as is before provided;"

Mr. Johnson moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "twenty."

Which was carried.

Mr. Finley offered the following as a sixth section, viz:

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter, when a general system of Internal Improvements may be adopted by the Legislature of this State, and a distribution of the Internal Improvement Fund may be provided for by law, the amount appropriated by the first section of this act shall be deducted from the amount which would be distributable to the Counties bordering on said river;

Which was adopted, and said bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

House bill to be entitled, An act to provide for the opening of a road from Miami, in Dade County, to Indian River in St. Lucie County;

Was read the second time.

Mr. Johnson offered the following amendment, viz:

Section 4. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter, when a general system of Internal Improvements may be adopted by the Legislature of this State, and a distribution of the Internal Improvement Fund may be provided for by law, the amount appropriated by the first section of this act shall be deducted from the amount which would be distributed to the Counties of Dade and St. Lucie;

Which was adopted, and said amendment ordered to be engrossed, and said bill as amended ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Bill to be entitled, An act to establish the Records of the County of Gadsden;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times; on the question of its passage the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Austin, Avery, Baldwin, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, McMillan, Moseley, Smith, Stewart, Taylor—16.

Nays—None.

Said bill passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

Bill to be entitled, An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to organize the Supreme Court of the State of Florida;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times, and on the question of its passage, the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Austin, Avery, Baldwin, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, McMillan, Moseley, Smith, Stewart, Taylor—15.

Nays—None.

Said bill passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

House bill to be entitled, An act in relation to the taxes upon Agencies of foreign Insurance Companies and other subjects therein named;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Taxation and Revenue.

Bill to be entitled, An act to authorize Julia Ann Ferrell to sell certain real estate belonging to the estate of Michael D. Ferrell, deceased;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times, and on the question of its passage, the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, McMillan, Moseley, Smith, Stewart, Taylor—15.

Nays—None.

Said bill passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

Bill to be entitled, An act for the relief of Doctors Franklin Hart and J. G. Roscoe;

Was read the second time:

Mr. Johnson moved to amend said bill by striking out the words "and fifty," in the first section;

Which was adopted, and said bill read the third time, rule waived; on the question of its passage the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Austin, Avery, Baldwin, Brown of

Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Maxwell, McMillan, Moseley, Smith, Stewart, Taylor—16.

Nays—None.

Said bill passed. Title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, January 20, 1851.

To the Honorable R. J. FLOYD,

President of the Senate:

SIR:—I have approved and signed, An act in relation to Naturalized Citizens voting in this State, which I have caused to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Also, an act to amend the seventeenth clause of the fifth article of the Constitution of this State, which I have caused to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State without signing.

THO. BROWN.

Which was read.

Mr. Maxwell, from a Committee of Conference, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the House in reference to the disagreement of the two Houses upon the resolutions asking Congress to appropriate alternate sections of land, to aid in the construction of the Alligator and Jacksonville Plank Road Company, have conferred with said Committee of the House, and I am instructed to recommend that the Senate recede from its substitute, and pass the original resolution from the House.

A. E. MAXWELL, *Chairman.*

Which was received, and said resolution taken up, read a first time, rule waived, and read the second time;

Mr. Maxwell offered the following as the title to said resolution: "Resolution asking an appropriation of land by Congress to aid in the construction of any Plank or Rail Road in this State;"

Which was adopted, and said resolution read the third time, as amended, and passed.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

Bill to be entitled, An act to provide for the collection of Taxes and highway dues against free persons of color;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate, met quorum present.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 20, 1851.

Honorable President of the Senate :

Sir:—The House have passed the following bills and resolutions, viz :

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;

Bill to be entitled, An act providing for the liquidation of defaulting Banks;

Resolution relative to a change of the Mail Route between Tallahassee and Madison; and

Resolution relative to the payment of certain Companies of Florida Volunteers.

Respectfully,

H. ARCHER,

Speaker House of Representatives.

Which was read, and said bills and resolutions ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

House resolutions relative to the payment of Certain Companies of Florida Volunteers;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and time and passed.

Ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives.

House bill to be entitled, An act providing for the liquidation of defaulting Banks;

Was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on said bill, Mr. Smith in the Chair. After some time spent in consideration of said bill, the Committee rose, reported progress and ask leave to set again.

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;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, said bill was indefinitely postponed.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 20, 1851.

Honorable President of the Senate :

Sir:—The Committee on Finance and Public Accounts have been instructed to act as a Committee on the part of the House in

grafting a bill to provide for the expenses of the present General Assembly.

Respectfully,
H. ARCHER,
Speaker House Representatives.

Which, on motion, was read.

Also the following :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 20, 1851.

Hon. President of the Senate :

SIR:—The House have passed the enclosed bill to be entitled, An act regulating the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts of the Western Circuit.

Respectfully,
H. ARCHER,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Which, on motion, was read, and said bill ordered to be placed among the orders of the day.

On motion, a bill to be entitled, An act to raise a revenue for the State of Florida, and defining the duties of Assessors and collectors thereof.

Was re-considered.

On the question of reconsideration of said bill, the yeas and nays were called for, by Messrs. Baldwin and Johnson, and were :

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Austin, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Finley, Forward, Johnson, Moseley, Stewart—9.

Nays—Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Baddington, McMillan, Smith, Taylor—6.

Said bill was reconsidered, and on motion laid on the table.

Mr. Smith moved that the Senate adjourn until half-past ten o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

On this question, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Forward and Moseley, and were :

Yeas—Messrs. Austin, Baldwin, Brown of Hillsborough, Finley, McMillan, Smith—6.

Nays—Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Brown of Columbia, Baddington, Forward, Johnson, Moseley, Stewart—9.

Said motion was lost.

House bill to be entitled, An act regulating the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts of the Western Circuit ;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House Preamble and Resolution relative to a change of the Mail route between Tallahassee and Madison ;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title.

Mr. Johnson offered the following amendment, viz :

And to the first section, after the word "Madison," "From Madison to Jasper, from Jasper to Mineral Springs, thence to Alligator."

Which was adopted, said amendment ordered to be engrossed, and said bill, as amended, ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Forward, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following Report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills report as correctly enrolled,

An act to amend an act entitled an act to exempt Homesteads from Execution, Attachment, and Distress, approved March 11, 1845;

W. A. FORWARD, *Chairman.*

Which was received.

Mr. Brown of Columbia moved that Mr. Perry have leave of absence for the balance of the session;

Which was carried.

Mr. Austin moved that the Senate adjourn until half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

On this question, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Baldwin and Smith, and were:

Yeas—Messrs. Austin, Stewart, Taylor—3.

Nays—Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Forward, Johnson, McMillan, Moseley, Smith—12.

Said motion was lost.

Mr. Moseley moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On this question the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Baldwin and Smith, and were:

Yeas—Messrs. Austin, Brown of Columbia, Forward, McMillan, Moseley, Stewart, Taylor—7.

Nays—Messrs. Mr. President, Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Johnson, Smith—8.

Said motion was lost.

Mr. Baldwin moved to take from the table and place among the orders of the day, a bill to be entitled, An act to amend an act entitled an act to raise a revenue for the State of Florida, and define the duties of the Assessors and Collectors thereof:

Which was carried, and said bill made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Columbia, to adjourn until five minutes past 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow;

The yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Brown, of Columbia and Smith, and were:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Austin, Avery, Brown of Columbia, Brown of Hillsborough, Buddington, Finley, Forward, Johnson, McMillan, Moseley, Stewart—12.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Smith—2.

The Senate adjourned until five minutes past 10 o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

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