The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 80 CHARTRES ST. — NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1856. — VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8060.

[illegible] C. P. WEBER & CO. [illegible]

DAILY PAPER, [illegible] per year in advance.....$10 00 [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.—The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE MAIL failed again yesterday from beyond Augusta. Several of the back mails came through.

[illegible] BUDGET FOR 1856.

We publish this morning the Report and Budget presented by the Finance Committee at the sitting of the Council, on Tuesday evening last, and take great pleasure in directing public attention to this luminous and satisfactory exposé. It will be perceived that the current expenses of the city and her floating liabilities have largely decreased, and that the budget for the year presents a considerable reduction of the tax levied on real estate. This marked financial improvement has been attained by a system of rigid economy, and by a close adherence to the principle of withholding recommendations for all general appropriations by which the indebtedness of the city might have been enhanced.

The estimated expenditures for the year 1856 are $1,272,230 60, and the estimated receipts from sources other than taxation are $1,083,576 44, which will leave a deficit of $188,654 16. To meet this deficit the committee propose a rate of taxes on real estate and slaves at three-tenths of one per cent. or thirty cents on one hundred dollars, which will produce on the amount inscribed on the assessment rolls, $211,290, the excess over the sum required to be applied to cover a deficiency in the consolidated Loan Fund occasioned by its application by former Councils to the current expenses of the city.

The valuation of property in the several municipal districts exhibits an aggregate of $70,430,000. The committee then point out the material reduction in the rate of taxation for this, compared with last year, and we cannot do better than quote their own facts and figures:

For the demand of the city government, say Consolidated Loan tax, railroad taxes, and city tax, the result will be on every one hundred dollars valuation, for 1856:

	1st Dis.	2d Dis.	3d Dis.	4th Dis.
Consolidated tax......	97	85	1 80	73
Railroad tax.........	34	34	34	34
City tax..........	30	30	30	30
	1 61	1 49	2 14	1 37

Comparing this estimate with that of the year 1855, it will be perceived a material reduction in the result, viz:

1855 ASSESSMENT FOR $100.

	1st Dis.	2d Dis.	3d Dis.	4th Dis.
Consolidated tax......	97	86	1 30	73
Railroad tax.........	50	50	50	50
City tax..........	100	100	100	100
	2 47	2 36	2 80	2 23

The reduction from last year is seventy per cent. in the city tax, thirty-two per cent. in the railroad tax, and a slight increase in the consolidated tax, say within a fraction of eight per cent. in the Third District, and a decrease of two and three-fourths for the Fourth District, and no change in the Second and First Districts.

This clear and cogent statement is the best answer to the vague and reckless charges of extravagance urged against the Council, and the most convincing evidence that its efforts have been steadily and successfully directed to the diminution of the burden of taxation under which our community is suffering. We congratulate the Council upon this auspicious result, although it has been reached by painful sacrifices. Yet far better is it that improvements should be temporarily suspended than that they should be maintained at a ruinous cost to the property holders of New Orleans. Let this honorable and just course be steadfastly pursued until taxation has been lowered to a rate at which no good citizen can reasonably complain.

The farming of the wharves has proved a highly judicious measure, ensuring a gain to the city of one hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars per annum for three years, instead of, as previously, either resulting in scarcely any gain whatever, or in a positive loss, as in 1853, when the expense of keeping the wharves and landings in repair exceeded the revenue from that source by over three thousand dollars. In view of the manifest improvement which has followed the farming system the committee express the opinion that a similar disposition of other sources of revenue will be productive of like results, by the abolishment of many offices, and the prevention of much corruption.

The reorganization of the Fire Department will, it is believed, relieve the Treasury of a yearly increasing expenditure, and will save the city a large amount.

On the 1st January, 1855, there was a deficit in the Treasury of $566,546 41. Thanks to the prudent administration of our municipal affairs, the undeviating observance of economy, and the sagacity and judgment of the Council every dollar of this debt has been redeemed, with the exception of about $16,000 which has never been presented for payment.

The committee remark in conclusion, that the policy respecting appropriations and expenditures, which was recommended in their report of the 29th May, is adhered to. We conceive this determination eminently wise and equitable in the existing state of our finances. We are glad to learn that the interest on the consolidated debt of the city will be promptly paid, at the time and place of payment, when due; and we may close this epitome by saying that the report in our columns is by far the ablest and most satisfactory of any that has emanated from the Council for several years.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

We have only room to-day briefly to advert to the able report of JOHN PEMBERTON, Vice President of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital. From this lucid document we learn that the income of the Hospital for the past year was $65,389 14, which added to the balance on hand constituted a total amount of $97,141 29; expenses, $77,552 14—leaving a balance of $19,589 15. During the year there were admitted 12,192 patients. Of this number 1288 were born in the United States, and 10,861 in foreign countries—Ireland contributing 4,786, Germany 2,846, and France 1,150. Of the total admissions, 9,406 were males, and 2,786 females; 9,701 were discharged, and 2,391 died.

The report complains of the inefficiency of the law regulating the passengers' tax. Compared with the year 1854, the income of last year, through that channel, has diminished nearly one-half. The amendment proposed by the report is, that the sums due to the Hospital in commutation of the bonds required to be given by immigrants, shall in all cases be levied upon the ship or vessel in which those immigrants are imported.

The several departments of the Hospital have been conducted in an entirely satisfactory manner, and the Sisters of Charity have, as heretofore, evinced unrelaxed devotion and zeal in their philanthropic mission.

THE ADDRESS OF MESSRS. BURKE, BURTHE AND MICHEL.—Our columns are so crowded this morning, that we can do little more than invite the serious attention of every citizen to the perspicuous, cogent, and, we believe, unanswerable address of Messrs. GLENDY BURKE, L. BURTHE and J. J. MICHEL to the people of New Orleans, setting forth the act of flagrant tyranny by which a ruthless partisan majority of the Senate of Louisiana deprived them of the seats to which they were legally chosen at the November election, and placed the three defeated candidates in their stead. We are much mistaken if this exposition of facts does not convince every true-hearted citizen that the rights and immunities of the electors of New Orleans have been ruthlessly invaded, and lawlessly disregarded and violated.

RICE.—A. TITUS, 75 Old Levee street, has just received a lot of excellent rice, which he offers for sale. Let our Creole families try it.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA.—Capt. Leverest, of the ship St. Petersburg, from Havre, reports: On Thursday, 13th December, at 7 o'clock, P. M., when in lat. 47 degs. 00 mins. North, long. 17 degs. 36 mins. West, saw a large ship (apparently American) on fire, hove down to her, made signal lights, and lay near her for some time; could discover nothing of her crew. Same day saw several sail of vessels, some one of which, it is to be hoped, rescued the crew. When first seen the ship was a mass of flames fore and aft.

OUACHITA RIVER.—The officers of the steamboat J. M. Reif, which arrived yesterday from Trenton, report, [illegible] on the 26th inst., the bayous D'Arbonne and Bartholomew rising fast; the river at Trenton had risen several feet, and was rising from Bartholomew down; weather clear and moderating; heavy rains had fallen on the lower Ouachita and its tributaries. On the 24th, met steamer W. W. Farmer at Carter's Landing; 26th, the Wm. C. Young in Cold river. The J. M. Reif towed the steamer R. L. Cobb (bound for Ouachita) from up the coast to this city, she having lost one of her wheels while on her trip up.

THE [illegible].—The Rhode Island Patriot says that the late cold weather has been very destructive to the birds. Great numbers of quails, partridges, and other birds have been found dead in the woods. [illegible] be [illegible] in Maryland and Western Virginia, we presume, except such as have been taken and protected through the present [illegible] winter.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia, AT HALIFAX.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

HALIFAX, Jan. 31.—The Royal mail steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult., arrived at this port, en route for Boston, at half-past nine o'clock this evening.

The Arabia brings one hundred and seven passengers.

The Baltic arrived out at Liverpool on the 12th, and the Baltic on the 17th.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

We have no news of importance from the armies in the Crimea.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The news brought by the Arabia is very important, as indicative of an early and favorable consummation of the peace negotiations.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of Jan. 16, telegraphs that Russia accepts the propositions of the Allies unconditionally.

The above, being repeated as authentic news, caused an immense sensation, and funds rose three per cent., and cotton experienced an advance of one farthing. A panic ensued in the other markets.

The next day the English government published a despatch from Minister Seymour, at St. Petersburg, as follows:

"Russia agrees to accept the Allies propositions, provided the basis of negotiations is qualified."

This announcement curbed the excitement, and the alarmists begin to fear that Russia merely wants to gain time by deceptive negotiations. In the meantime, funds remain steady as previous to the above announcement.

The actual facts are that Count Nesselrode, upon being handed the Austrian Allied note, and informed by Esterhazy that he (Esterhazy) was not authorized to enter into discussion, but that if said note was not accepted unconditionally before the 18th, that himself and all the Austrian embassy must leave St. Petersburg. To prevent this, Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct, and Prince Gortschakoff had a talk with Count Buol, in which the former produced a memorandum expressing the general inclination of Russia to negotiate, but proposing certain alterations in the propositions submitted by the Allies.

Count Buol answered, that as Russia did not unconditionally accept the proposition of Austria, he could not reply without the concurrence of France and England.

The ambassadors of those Powers accordingly sent to London and Paris for instructions, and received for reply that the Western Powers had no motive to change the decision already carefully considered, and further, that if Russia did not accept the note by or before the 18th, it was certain that Esterhazy and the whole Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg, and that Austria would seek to obtain the armed co-operation of the German Diet.

The Vienna papers represent affairs as in a most serious and alarming state, and say that all persons connected with the Austrian Embassy have received orders to quit St. Petersburg, and that the Russian Embassy will leave Vienna during the week elapsing between Russia's first and second reply.

Intense apprehension existed in Vienna on the 16th, but subsided on the announcement stating that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.

Liverpool Markets.

COTTON.

The Cotton market was very active. The sales of the week amounted to 58,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000 and speculators 9,500. The estimated sales of the 19th were 12,000 bales. The whole stock in port was 350,000 bales. Owing to the prospects of a speedy termination of the war, the market had experienced an advance of ⅛d to ¼d. Orleans fair, 6¼; middling, 5⅝; Uplands fair, 5¾; middling 5⅜.

BREADSTUFFS.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular quotes Breadstuffs as having considerably declined, the market closing unsettled.

They quote Western Canal Flour, 40s; Ohio, 42s. Wheat and Corn declined—the latter dull, with a downward tendency.

Brown & Shipley quote Western Canal Flour, 40s 6d to 41s; Ohio, 42s to 43s 6d; Corn as showing a decline of 4d, with a downward tendency. B. & S. quote white Wheat, 11s 9d; red, 10s 6d; white Corn, 44s 6d to 45s 6d; mixed, 41s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular shows a considerable decline in Provisions, though the market is generally quiet.

Western Prime Mess 9s. 6d; Western Bacon, 54s. a 58s.

Lard has declined and is quoted at 67s. a 6s.

Sugar has advanced 11c.

Rice has declined 3s.

MONEY MARKET—ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, 18.—Money is active and unchanged. Consols have advanced and are quoted at 89 a 89¼. All European Stocks have participated in the advance.

American Stocks are dull and unchanged.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 1st.—Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow after a very short session, and without transacting any business worth telegraphing.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 1.—The Antelope passed down at 9, and the H. R. W. Hill at 10½ o'clock last night.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—The new and unoccupied East wing of the Louisville Hotel fell this morning, killing a laborer and a boy, and crushing to ruins over thirty rooms.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Evening.—Flour.—The Arabia's news caused a decline. State is quoted at $8; Ohio, $8 75; Southern, $8 87—showing a decline in the market of 2s to 3s. Mess Pork, $16 25. Whisky, 22c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Our market has been so unsettled by the steamer's news, that we can give no quotations this evening.

There is no change in the river above Louisville.

Mr. Soulé.

Mr. Soulé, the late minister of the United States at Madrid, has been in retirement since his return from his mission, engaged, it has been reported, in the composition of his work. But in Spain they have not forgotten the ex-minister. From a letter dated Madrid, December 19th, which we find in a late number of the Brussels Indépendance Belge, we translate the following paragraph:

"Lovers of scandal will soon be fully satisfied. In the session of December 1st, as well as in that of December 24, on the occasion of the violent attacks of the Democrats on Marshal O'Donnell, M. Orense, in order to vindicate himself from some allusions that had been addressed to him in regard to the understanding established between the Spanish Democrats and Mr. Soulé, declared that a man who was at the Saladero at the time of the revolution of July had falsified signatures and forged documents designed to make it appear that negotiations had been concluded between the late minister of the United States and the Spanish Democrats on the subject of the sale of the Island of Cuba. M. de Lasen (the person accused of the forgeries by M. Orense) has resolved, in view of this public accusation, to publish a pamphlet which will reveal everything on this grave question, and to make known the names of all the principal Democrats who were pledged, in case they came into power, to sell the Island of Cuba to the United States."

These revelations of M. de Lasen will be interesting in the United States as well as in Cuba. It is to be hoped that the full history of this memorable mission to Spain will one day be published.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Our Relations with England.

[From the Washington Union.]

MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRESENTATIONS.—It ought not to be expected that we should give a formal contradiction to the various rumors which are originated here and transmitted by telegraph, either with the view of affecting the Administration or of promoting the pecuniary interests of the papers to which they are sent. Occasionally, however, these rumors assume a character or are repeated with a degree of persistency which renders a contradiction necessary. Of this kind are the late reports as to the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from England, and as to the intention of the President to send to the Senate a special message in regard to pending difficulties with that government. For example, a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, on the 19th instant, that "the President will, as he stated yesterday, send a special message to the Senate in its Executive character next Monday, or some day soon, in relation to our controversy with Great Britain." And, again, the same correspondent, on the next day, said: "The President has assured several Senators that he will, after some further consultation with the Cabinet, send to that body a message informing them concerning the condition of our difficulties with England, and submitting the same for their advice and consideration." The effect, if not the design, of all rumors of this kind is to excite apprehensions as to a rupture between our government and that of Great Britain. To avoid any such consequences, it is only necessary for us to say that the whole batch of reports of the character alluded to are entirely without foundation, and deserve no sort of attention from the readers of the journals to which they are sent. They not only do great injustice to the President, but they are calculated to affect the interests of commercial men, who are kept in a state of suspense by the repetition of these mischievous inventions.

WHAT IS [illegible]. [illegible]

[Finance Committee Report]

[illegible] Tuesday, January 29, 1856.

Mr. Bailey, on behalf of the Finance Committee, submitted the following yearly Report and Budget for the [illegible] of the city [illegible] for the [illegible] year 1856, which was read and adopted:

In conforming to usage and the requirements annually made regarding the financial condition of the city, the Finance Committee of the Council have now the pleasure of presenting the yearly exhibit of the general fiscal affairs up to and ending on the 31st December, 1855. In approaching this subject [illegible], and [illegible] at all times an apparently thankless task, your committee feel gratified in being able to state that the current expenses of the city, as also her floating liabilities, have largely decreased; and in view of the present financial position, much satisfaction is felt in announcing that a reduction of imposts on real estate can now be realized. In passing through the ordeal of the past year your committee has to remark on the general promptness and punctuality with which a large majority of real estate proprietors complied with the ordinances; also the commendable manner and fidelity which marked the payment of the usual taxes by the commercial community; and, in fine, there is much to applaud in the efficient manner in which all good citizens have complied with the ordinances, though many evil disposed parties have been dilatory to the city's demands; yet where coercive measures have been forced on the fiduciary officers, the last resort has sustained the several enactments of the Council, and which, it is believed, will ultimately bring into the treasury various sums which have been and are unjustly withheld.

Under the steady application of rules laid down for the guidance of your committee on entering on the duties assigned, it has refrained during its administration from recommending any appropriations for general improvement, such as the paving of streets, the opening of streets, the laying of banquettes, and generally discarding all applications whereby the indebtedness of the city might be enhanced; and although inconveniences may have arisen in consequence of the adoption of this rule, no sufficient causes have transpired to induce your committee to depart from it.

The gross amount of the indebtedness of the city on the 31st of December last was..........	$11,622,309 96
The estimated resources for the current year, from other sources than taxation on real estate, are placed, according to the following statement A, at..........	1,083,576 44
The estimated expenditures for the year are, according to statement B..........	1,272,230 60

[Statement A.]

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

From Licenses..........	$460,000 00
" Markets..........	230,000 00
" Notes receivable..........	124,608 96
" Mortgage notes..........	50,000 00
" Collections by Attorneys..........	60,000 00
" Taxes and other assets of late Municipalities..........	12,000 00
" Ground rents..........	3,000 00
" Paving reimbursements..........	10,000 00
" Harbor-masters..........	10,000 00
" Ferries..........	6,000 00
" Powder magazine..........	2,500 00
" State appropriation public schools..........	60,000 00
" Fines..........	10,000 00
" Commercial Water-works, 3 years, 1855 and 1856..........	40,000 00
" Workhouse..........	2,500 00
" Cemeteries..........	4,000 00
" Insane Asylum..........	700 00
Cash in the Treasury January 1st..........	80,367 48
Total receipts..........	$1,083,576 44
Probable deficit..........	188,654 16
	$1,272,230 60

[Statement B.]

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Police..........	$300,000 00
Public Schools..........	200,000 00
Salaries..........	100,000 00
Street Commissioners' Department..........	222,500 00
Surveyor's Department..........	145,000 00
Workhouse Supplies..........	18,000 00
Workhouse Salaries..........	8,300 00
House Refuge Supplies..........	15,000 00
House Refuge Salaries..........	5,300 00
Fire Department..........	70,000 00
City Prison..........	40,000 00
Insane Asylum..........	6,000 00
Inquests..........	10,000 00
Charity..........	18,000 00
Printing..........	10,000 00
Law Charges..........	20,000 00
Judgments..........	30,000 00
Stationery..........	3,000 00
Office Expenses..........	6,000 00
Elections..........	4,000 00
Compensation of Assessors..........	9,000 00
Interest..........	10,000 00
Secret Police..........	500 00
Artesian Well..........	1,500 00
Public Ceremonies..........	3,000 00
Military Companies..........	1,000 00
Assumed Obligations..........	1,500 00
Contingent, city at large..........	40,000 00
Outstanding Warrants, 1852..........	1,658 37
" " 1853..........	2,246 60
" " 1854..........	3,972 65
" " 1855..........	3,476 47

Deficiency in the Trust Funds used by the Treasury for the current expenses of the city, viz:

Of 1852..........	$26,307 73	
Of 1853..........	23,217 38	
		$49,525 11
Settlement with old Fire Department, including time of disbandment..........		10,000 00
		$1,272,230 60

Expenditures for 1856..........	$1,272,230 60
Receipts for 1856..........	1,083,576 44
Estimated deficit for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1856..........	$188,654 16

To meet this deficiency, it is proposed to make the rate of taxes on Real Estate and Slaves for the year at three-tenths of one per cent., or thirty cents on one hundred dollars on the amount of the assessment rolls.

Say assessed rolls..........	$71,128,145
Less am't to unknown owners..........	698,145
Leaving..........	$70, 430,000
Which, at 30 cts., will produce..........	$211,290
From which it will be necessary to reserve for collections not made during the current year..........	$22,636 84
To cover the estimated deficiency..........	$188,654 16

It was contemplated to make the imposts this year at twenty-five cents per one hundred dollars, but in consequence of some deficiency in the Consolidated Loan Fund, which has been used by former Councils for the current expenses of the city, say of the

Tax of 1852..........	$26,307 73
Tax of 1853..........	23,217 38
Total..........	$49,525 11

This sum being required, the tax has to be increased to thirty cents per one hundred dollars; at the same time it is proper to remark, that the sum of twenty-three cents per one hundred dollars would have covered all the regular appropriations for the current year.

Your committee regret the necessity of this increase in their proposed rate of taxation, but as this deficiency is in a sacred trust fund, it is incumbent upon them to make provision for it without further delay.

While it is congratulatory to the committee to be enabled to recommend a much lower rate of taxation than for some years past, yet it is done at the withholding all appropriations for general improvements.

The estimates of the City Surveyor for general repairs will be found under statement F, and which amounts to the sum of $145,689 25, and to which reference is made.

The estimates for indispensable expenses of this department for the last year were $626,[illegible], and for projected improvements, $530,[illegible].

The estimates for Street Commissioner's department will be found under statement G, to which reference is made.

According to statement G the following is the valuation of property in the several municipal districts:

First Dist.,	real estate and slaves,		$34,602,000
Second do	do	do	21,709,000
Third do	do	do	6,769,000
Fourth do	do	do	7,430,000
			$70,430,000

For the demand of the city government, say consolidated loan tax, railroad taxes and city tax, the result will be on every one hundred dollars valuation, for 1856:

	1st Dist.	2d D.	3d D.	4th D.
Consolidated tax,	97	85	1 50	73
Railroad tax,	34	34	34	34
City tax,	30	30	30	30
	1 61	1 49	2 14	1 37

Comparing this estimate with that of the year 1855, it will be perceived a material reduction in the result, viz:

1855 ASSESSMENT FOR $100.

	1st Dist.	2d D.	3d D.	4th D.
Consolidated tax,	97	86	1 30	73
Railroad tax,	50	50	50	50
City tax,	100	100	100	100
	2 47	2 36	2 80	2 23

The reduction from last year is seventy per cent. in the city tax, thirty-two per cent. in the railroad tax, and a slight increase in the consolidated tax, say within a fraction of eight per cent. in the Third District, and a decrease of 2¾ for the Fourth District, and no change in the Second and First Districts.

The very defective and partial manner in which our assessment laws operate, has attracted much attention. Measures are now being taken to remedy the evil, which, it is hoped, will be successful, and relieve in part some of the onerous burdens under which many kinds of property labor over others.

The wharves and landings having proved to have been an interminable source of perplexity and expenditure, your committee, during the past summer, deemed it advisable to recommend the leasing out the same for a term of years.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the wharves [illegible] for three years:

[illegible]	$60,000 25	$74,164 00	$79,244 36		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	$50,000 25	$5,856 74	$3,365 30		

In the estimate of your committee no movement [illegible] of the administration of this Council will furnish causes for more satisfactory reduction than the farming of the wharves. It is believed that a like disposition of other sources of revenue will be productive of like results, by the abolishment of many offices, and the avoidance of much corruption.

The re-organization of the Fire Department has, in the opinion of your committee, relieved the Treasury of a yearly increasing expenditure, which was incubus-like hanging over its portals, and the belief is entertained that long before the expiration of the present contract, its good effects will be fully realized, and a large sum saved to the city.

In allowing forty thousand dollars for contingent expenses of the city at large, it is believed this sum will be amply sufficient under the views of economy which govern your committee.

The total expenditures of the past year were under ordinances passed previous to 1st January, 1855..........	$1,163,487 40
Under ordinances from January 1st to 12th April..........	351,049 36
Under ordinances passed by the present Council..........	462,249 82
Total..........	$1,976,786 57

On the 1st January, 1855, the following warrants on the Treasury were floating in the market, viz:

Issued in the year 1852....	1,688 37	
1853....	2,646 05	
Do. 1854....	377,210 99	$381,546 41
And there were held over from the previous year matured liabilities for which warrants had not been issued..........		185,000 00
Making a total deficit on the 1st January, 1855, of..........		$566,546 41

By reference to statement B, there is now outstanding of these warrants the sum of $10,305 48. Thus it will be seen that of the $566,546 outstanding on the 1st of January, 1855, the entire sum, excepting the foregoing $10,305 48, has been liquidated. It is proper to remark that the latter amount has never been presented for payment.

The estimate of $200,000 for the public schools, is based on the report of the Committee of Education with the Board of Directors of the schools. The increase of scholars for the past year has been very large. With the economy and discretion practiced by the several Boards of Directors, it is believed the amount of $200,000 will be amply sufficient.

The estimates of the Street Commissioner's Department are $222,500, which is an increase of twenty-five hundred dollars over last year.

Of the consolidated Loan Tax there are remaining unpaid, for the several years since 1852, the sum of $157,367. This sum will undoubtedly be realized out of property assessed, and for which suits are now in progress.

The gradual reduction of the general debt of the city has attracted much time and attention of your committee.

To obviate the repetition of complaints and remove, if possible, all causes of dissatisfaction, your committee refrain from recommending any improvements to be undertaken at the expense of the city, and, notwithstanding the great increase in the receipts of produce at our port—being a large excess over any former year, with prospects of the most flattering nature for the successful termination of the year in general commercial pursuits—your committee feel constrained to the adherence of that policy regarding appropriations and expenditures, which it was incumbent to recommend in its report on the 29th May last. The result of that policy has been in relieving the city from all its floating debt, creating a system for the general reduction of taxation, and maintaining the general credit of the city's obligations.

The consolidated debt of the city, the Municipalities and the city of Lafayette, all being under the management of Commissioners, and the fiscal agency of the city being constituted the custodian of the funds as collected for the payment of interest, it comes not within the duties of your committee more than to remark, that the laws concerning the same have been duly complied with, and for the information of bondholders, the interest for the present year will be promptly paid, at the time and places of payment, when due.

So many reports regarding the present and future prospects of the city, its resources, its credit, its ability to meet promptly its funded debt, and other general interesting details, have emanated from the various committees of the Council, that this committee refrain from offering any remarks, or going into lengthy and voluminous statistics to sustain the high opinion it entertains of the great eminence which its credit and standing are destined to attain.

Respectfully submitting this report, the following resolution is recommended:

N. E. BAILEY,
Chairman Finance Com., Board Ald.,
J. EAGER,
Chairman Finance Com., Board Ass't Ald.,
A. DUPRE,
J. GILMORE,
ADAM GIFFEN,
A. CHIAPELLA,
I. BRIDGE,
R. W. HERRARD.

The following resolution accompanying the above report was read, the rules being suspended, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Banister, Bartlette, Beuit, Bridge, Chiapella, Ducros, Eager, Fabre, Giffin, Guyol, Howell, Kelly, Rusha, Stith, Thayer, Violette and Wiltz—17.

Nay—Mr. Chambers—1.

Resolved, That the annual tax for the year 1856 upon the real estate and slaves situated or owned in this city, is hereby fixed at thirty cents on every one hundred dollars of assessed value, according to the tableaux of the State Assessors. Said tax to be due and collected according to the city charter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CHARTER.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—There was a meeting of this body last evening.

Mr. Durell, on behalf of the special committee appointed to draft an amended Charter for the city of New Orleans, to be submitted with the approbation of the Board of Aldermen, to the consideration of the Legislature, now in session, offered a report, which was adopted.

The bill was then taken up section by section and adopted, with a few unimportant amendments. The provisions of the Charter we have already given at large. The salaries of the chief city officers were recommended to be as follows: Mayor, $6,000; Recorders, $3,500 each; Comptroller, $4,000; Surveyor, $4,000; City Attorney, $4,000; Street Commissioner, $3,000; and the Chairman of the Finance Committees of both Boards $3,000 each.

The Board was engaged in discussing the bill until a late hour of the night.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The drama of Azael, or the Child of Israel, in which the poetic Scriptural story of the Prodigal Son is so beautifully paraphrased, will be played for the fifteenth time to-night at Mr. Bourcicault's admirably managed little theatre.—What with the play, the songs with which it is interspersed, and the grand life-like mythological and Christian tableaux by Mr. Keller and troupe, we know not how an evening may be spent more pleasantly and improvingly than by a visit to the Gaiety. This will be the last evening but one of the performance of Azael.

A CHANGE.—A soft, warm, sunny day was yesterday—a most agreeable change from the almost uninterrupted cold weather of the past six weeks, and one which everybody appreciated. The streets were thronged with ladies and children, and, during the middle hours of the day, presented a very animated appearance. This state of the weather it is much to be hoped will continue.

CANAL CARONDELET.—The work of deepening and widening this important Canal is now going rapidly forward, and will be completed, it is expected, in the course of two months. The Canal will be enlarged sufficiently to allow of the passage up it of steamboats and large size schooners. The old basin at the foot of Toulouse street promises to become an important business locality, and property in that neighborhood will doubtless be greatly enhanced by these improvements.

CONVICTION FOR HORSE STEALING.—James Guile and Thomas McCoy were tried a day or two since at Carrollton, on an indictment for horse stealing, and convicted. They were sentenced by the Court to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The accused stole a horse from a Frenchman at Jefferson City in June last.

BREACHES OF TRUST.—W. S. Upton, attorney at law, was yesterday sent by Recorder Bright before the First District Court on a charge of having committed a breach of trust, by illegally retaining $47, part of the proceeds of a succession sale for the benefit of Mrs. Henry Mahoney, widow of William Mahoney, deceased. The accused gave bonds in the sum of $500.

John Stewart was yesterday arrested in the Fourth District, charged with having embezzled $200 of money which he had collected for his employer, John Beiler, who keeps a bakery. He was sent to prison to await examination.

IN WANT OF A TIME-PIECE.—Samuel Thomas being in want of a time-piece, thought fit yesterday to steal a five-dollar clock belonging to H. Green, of No. 127 St. Charles street. He was caught, however, with the clock under his shirt, and was taken before the Recorder, who ordered him to be sent to prison to await trial before the First District Court.

BEATING A WOMAN.—An individual named Henry Warder was yesterday arrested for having beaten Josephine Lafont, who lives at the corner of Jackson and Chartres streets. He was locked up to await examination.

ROBBING A ROOM MATE.—Victor Girand, who was accused of having robbed his room mate, Auguste Lecompte, with whom he lived in Royal street, of $160, and the proof of his guilt being positive, he was sent before the First District Court for trial. In default of $2000 bonds, he was sent to prison. Most of the stolen money has been recovered by Lecompte.

FINED FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.—Recorder Bright yesterday imposed a fine of $10 upon Thomas Harrington, a drayman, for driving his mules at a [illegible] rate down St. Charles street.

BEATING A SLAVE.—William Martin was yesterday taken into custody for having violently beaten Tom, a slave boy belonging to the city. He gave bonds of $500 to answer.

THE [illegible] COFFEE-HOUSE [illegible].—The examination before Recorder Bright of the parties charged with having murdered James Dressey, at Ranier's coffee-house, New Levee street, on the 20th of December, was continued yesterday, and resulted in their all being discharged. There seems to have been a general fight, in which some twenty Irishmen engaged, and during the melee Dressey was stabbed. Who it was that inflicted the blow could not be ascertained.

COMMITTED.—The following persons were yesterday sent by Recorder Bright before the First District Court for trial:

[illegible]

[illegible]

A CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE

Of New Orleans and State of Louisiana.

The undersigned, having been forcibly and lawlessly ejected from their seats in the Senate of Louisiana, to which they were elected by a majority of the suffrages of New Orleans, deem it their duty to lay before their constituents the facts of this extraordinary disregard of law, justice and popular sovereignty. They do so with chagrin and mortification, not on their own account, but on account of the good name and dignity of the State, and the respect and veneration which have heretofore attached to the name and office of Senator. The darkest pages of judicial and legislative partisanship, partiality and injustice, do not present a parallel to the conduct of the Senate of Louisiana in their mode of disposing of the grave question, which of two classes of claimants are entitled to represent the people in that body, who have been duly and lawfully elected by the people. If, in the ordinary contests of life, involving the smallest considerations and the most insignificant rights, there can be no decent trial or judgment without hearing both sides—without receiving testimony from both sides, and allowing the fullest liberty of examination and cross-examination, surely in a controversy involving the sacred rights of popular representation, the right of self-government, these wise and just rules of all fair and honest tribunals should always faithfully be observed. We lament to say that a small majority, a majority obtained in part by excluding the representation from New Orleans in the Senate of Louisiana, have inflicted upon the reputation of that body the stigma which must ever adhere to the tribunal that disregards the plain rules of right, justice and equity. A broader burlesque can scarcely be imagined than that which is presented by a body arrogating to itself the title of Democratic, and exercising the powers and pursuing the modes of procedure of a Star Chamber Inquisition.

After the return of the undersigned as Senators elect from New Orleans, several ineffectual attempts were made by their opponents to have testimony taken before the District Courts of New Orleans to sustain their pretensions and enable them to set aside the declared will of the people. We resisted these attempts, because we considered them illegal, unauthorized, and in derogation of the rights of the body to which we had been elected.

The Constitution of Louisiana provides—

"Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law."

A law was passed in 1814 providing for the taking of depositions before District Judges of testimony to be used in contested elections for Senators and Representatives. It was under this law the parties contesting the seats of the undersigned pretended to conduct their investigation. But this law, it was clearly shown, was repealed by the general election law of 1855, which, in section 49 provides that—

"In all contested elections for members of the General Assembly, each House shall have the power to determine which of the parties is entitled to the seat, and to award it accordingly."

The concluding section of this Act of 1855 is as follows:

"Be it enacted, that all laws contrary to the provisions of this act, and all other laws on the same subject-matter, are repealed."

As Senators elect, as law-abiding citizens, we deemed it our duty to sustain the privileges of the body to which we were elected, and which, by the constitution and laws, had exclusive cognizance of the election returns and qualifications of its members, and to refuse to submit to the attempt to transfer the investigation to another tribunal in violation of law. Our opponents thereupon prosecuted their proceedings before Judge Kennedy; we filed our exception, taking the ground that the law of 1814 was repealed. The Court sustained our exception, and decided that the law of 1814 was repealed by the law of 1855. Recourse was then had to Judge Cotton. The case was fully argued before that Court also, and a similar decision was pronounced. Judge Augustin likewise pronounced a similar decision in the case of Seuzeneau vs. Morgan, contesting the latter's seat in the House of Representatives. When, finally, it was found that Judge Reynolds would take testimony which the other Judges had pronounced unwarranted by law, we regarded it our duty to abstain from all connection with it. It was on this testimony, thus illegally taken, collected by one of the contesting parties, and chiefly by witnesses unknown, and, in case they were needed, undiscoverable by the most vigilant detectives—it was on such testimony that a majority of a committee of the Senate reported, and a well drilled majority of the body ratified, the decision that the undersigned were not entitled to their seats.—Without scarcely an argument, an enquiry, or even a decent deliberation, this majority reversed the decisions of three of our district judges, and set aside a law, in the enactment of which most of them had participated, in order to give effect to an old law which was more favorable to the party designs of that majority. And yet they were studious to overlook a provision of their favorite law of 1814, which requires that in cases of contested elections of members of the General Assembly, "the judgment thereon shall confirm or vacate the seat." When they had resolved to receive the illegal testimony presented by the contestants, the proposition was made to vacate or confirm the seats of the undersigned in conformity with the law of 1814. It was rejected by the same majority that had declared the law of 1814 to be still in force. Such contradictions expose the purely partisan spirit and utter contempt for law which characterized the conduct of the majority throughout this controversy. They usurped the rights of the people, and proceeded to elect the Senators from New Orleans.

We should have proved unworthy of the trust confided to us if we had tamely acquiesced in such high-handed and unjust proceedings. We claimed the protection of the law, asked for a committee to send for persons and papers, and ascertain the right of the Senate to inquire into and determine the contest after a full and fair investigation.

The following resolutions were offered in the Senate, and were voted down by the Democratic majority. We also insert the report of the minority of the committee:

No. 1—By Mr. LAVERGNE:

Whereas, The committee appointed to consider the petition of Messrs. St. Paul et al., against Messrs. Burke et al., have no other testimony before them than that of an ex-parte character, and taken without any authority of law, and against which Messrs. Burke and others have protested, and offer to produce in the matter of the contested election, testimony to the effect that they have not been allowed to have an opportunity to adduce said testimony; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, with the view of taking testimony in the matter and report in each particular.

No. 2—By Mr. LAVERGNE:

Resolved, That ——— Justice of the Peace of the city of New Orleans, be appointed a Commissioner to take testimony in the matter of the contested election of Messrs. St. Paul and others vs. Burke and others.

No. 3—By Mr. GARDERE:

Resolved, That the contested seats of Messrs. Burke, Burthe and Michel, Senators elect from New Orleans, be and are hereby vacated; and that the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation ordering a new election for three Senators for the city of New Orleans, to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

No. 4—By Mr. KENNER:

Resolved, That the special committee to whom was referred the contested election of the Senators from New Orleans, be and they are hereby instructed to add to the number of votes returned by the several Commissioners of the city of New Orleans, for each of the candidates of the State Senate, the votes received by each of said candidates at the Precincts No. Seven and No. Nine, where the ballot-boxes had been broken—and in order to arrive at a correct estimate, the committee shall take for the Seventh Precinct the number of votes returned by Mr. Locke, one of the Commissioners for said precinct, as having been cast for the candidates on the said ticket.

And for the Ninth Precinct the committee shall take the average majorities for the Democratic State ticket, received in the box of that precinct, as the majorities for the Democratic candidates for the Senate—said majorities to be determined by evidence before the committee; and after these additions shall have been made, the committee shall return the names of the candidates having the highest number of votes as duly elected Senators from the city of New Orleans.

No. 5—MINORITY REPORT:

The undersigned, members of the committee appointed by the Senate, and to whom was referred the petition of Henry St. Paul et al., contesting the election of Glendy Burke et al., hereby report to the Senate, that, considering the only evidence produced by said Henry St. Paul et al., being of an ex-parte character and unauthorized by law, they have considered it their duty to permit the parties to have the benefit of said evidence and to disregard the evidence of said St. Paul et al., in the premises, said proceedings being contrary to law and equity.

The undersigned also report that the majority of the committee having written a long and elaborate report which they read to the undersigned without giving them a chance to examine the same, and although courteously requested to leave said report in the hands of the minority a few hours that they might have the time to make an answer to the same, the majority have peremptorily refused, stating that the report would immediately be made.

The majority, however, invited the minority, in refusing to allow the said report to be placed in their hands to be examined and replied to, that it was not intended as a personal discourtesy, but from political motives.

J. LAVERGNE.
T. J. [illegible].

Under the foregoing resolutions, if the opportunity had been afforded us, we would have shown that after deducting the majorities claimed by our opponents in the Seventh and Ninth Precincts, there would still have been a decided majority for us. This was a liberal, a large concession, for it had been shown on the trial of the case of Bell vs. Hufty that at the Seventh Precinct the names of the Senators were not called off and tallied, but the tickets were only numbered by their headings. It was never definitely ascertained by Mr. Locke, or any one else, how the votes for Senator stood. It was only inferred from the general designation of the tickets.

At the Ninth Precinct it was proved in the same case that the names had been called off from only one hundred and thirty-eight tickets. These were all American tickets and contained the names of the undersigned. The other tickets were destroyed before the names were counted off. We were, however, willing to concede them a majority of sixty, the usual Democratic majority in that ward, and then with the reported or estimated majority of Mr. Locke at the Seventh Precinct, we have still the majority on the total vote.

Driven from the ground first assumed by them, that our return was due to the destruction of the ballot-boxes, the contestants were left to the single resource and pretext that a large number of voters, who would have voted for them, were robbed of their opportunity or were frightened from appearing at the polls. It was gravely proposed to count all these votes for the candidates. The partisans of the city were invited to bring up all persons whose votes had been rejected, and subsequently flew through the suburbs and into the darkest recesses in pursuit of the ragged and timid sufferers, whose names would encounter the rough [illegible] of the election-booths. The good [illegible] upon which they would be sworn seems to have [illegible] those who could be [illegible] like the air-drawn dagger which unnerved [illegible] [illegible]. They were not so timid, however, in responding to the tempting invitation of the contestants to collect their votes and have them recorded, that they might be counted and made to [illegible] the majority of the constituents into a majority. Such an idea is really without precedent. For the rejection of a vote is a question between the inspector and the applicant. If the rejection is an illegal one, it will be good ground for an action of damages. But the idea that the rejected voters should be counted; that certain parties should be permitted to vote after the election is over; that whenever, by an error of judgment of the inspector, or by the timidity or neglect of the suffragist, his ballot is not received, he shall have the right of going before a court and giving his ex-parte testimony to have his vote placed among those which had been regularly received according to the mode provided by law, is really too absurd to justify a formal discussion and refutation.

But, even if such uncertain and unsatisfactory evidence could be entertained, it would, at most, only justify the sending the election back to the people, in order to amend the error of inspectors and afford the timid another chance of exercising their suffrages. Such a proposition, however, did not accord with the sense of justice and regard for right of a majority of the Senate. They were determined not only to return the contestants who pleased them to represent the city of New Orleans, but to give the usurpation an appearance of fairness, they superseded the inspectors; performed their duties for them; received the votes, and virtually held the election in the town of Baton Rouge, two months after it was held in New Orleans according to law. They determined, too, for the voters, how they would vote for each individual Senator, without the formality of receiving his ballot, though the voters themselves only said that they would have voted the Democratic ticket, or the one headed Democratic, which might just as well have had the names of the undersigned as of their opponents, for all the witnesses knew.

It was on such grounds, fellow-citizens, that we were removed from our seats, to which we had been regularly returned as Senators from New Orleans.

We appeal, therefore, from this decision of a body in which party spirit appears to have supplanted all ideas of justice, all regard for law and equity, to that higher tribunal whose sober judgments are never perverted by those passions which demagogues and partisans too often allow to direct their decisions.

The pretext for all these illegal acts is that the last election in our city was marked by scenes of violence. Such occurrences are greatly to be lamented by all good citizens, and by none more than by the great mass of the American party. The native sons of this land are trained from infancy to respect and obey the law. It is the characteristic of the true American—it is what distinguishes him from the foreigner. A participant in the enactment of the laws, he is taught to regard them as obligations of honor voluntarily assumed by him as a part of his faith and religion. It is not so with those who, from their birth are taught to hate, to curse, and whenever they can, to evade and trample upon the laws enforced upon them without their consent, by rulers not chosen by themselves. Hence the recklessness and violence which so frequently characterize elections in communities where there is a large foreign vote; and the quiet and peaceful aspect of all such contests in communities where the natives predominate. There may be some bad and violent men in the American party, and acts of a criminal character may have been committed by them; but these bear no proportion to the excesses of foreigners. The records of our police stations are filled with abundant proof of this, and show, especially since the first of November last, how immeasurably greater is the number of offenses committed by that class of our population in the city of New Orleans.

But what distinguishes the American party from that which, for so many years, has countenanced and profited by election frauds and excesses, is that the authorized committees and prominent leaders of our party never have given their sanction and approval to any outrages. The recent disorders can be clearly traced to the long train of systematized frauds and violences, projected and encouraged at the polls in this city by the so-called Democratic party. The Plaquemine fraud was the first of the series. It was quickly followed by the wholesale fraudulent naturalization of every adult foreigner in the city, though he had just landed on the levee. The attempt, in too many cases successful, to neutralize and destroy the Native American vote with this mass of foreign ignorance, thrown upon our shores by the social convulsions of the old world, and put in motion by demagogues and place hunters, has provoked ebullitions of temper and scenes of violence that are greatly to be deplored. This course of systematic insult and persecution of the native voters by the foreigners, instigated by demagogues, reached its climax two years ago, when in our city election the rights of the voters were passed upon by inspectors selected exclusively from the foreign party; in many cases, foreigners themselves; who sought by the most active frauds to augment the foreign vote, and to overcome that of the native citizens. These frauds provoked, though we do not pretend to say that they justified, the violence which followed, and which unfortunately has been repeated. Remove the cause and you destroy the effect. Let the elections of New Orleans be what the law intended them to be—the fair expression of the legal vote of the city—and our polls will again present the same peaceful aspect they once bore.

The undersigned have been led to these observations by the declamation and tumult about violence at the polls, which, in default of argument and facts, have been employed to justify their ejection from the Senate to which they were elected by a majority of the legal voters of New Orleans. They who have been loudest in their philippics against illegal and violent acts, have shown themselves to be very indifferent exemplars of the doctrines they teach. They have trampled upon the law and the rights of the people. They have repudiated all the acknowledged rules of justice, of fair legal investigation and trial. They have usurped powers which belonged to others. They have disfranchised the lawful electors of the city of New Orleans, and have substituted the suffrages of fifteen non-residents of the parish for those of five thousand lawful voters and citizens of New Orleans. Our opponents are welcome to all the honor, fame and pride of a success obtained by such means. We are content to have received the votes of a majority of the citizens of New Orleans, and being illegally and wrongfully excluded from the functions to which we were elected, we submit to the judgment of the people to determine whether the views we have presented accord with their sense of right and justice; whether the majority of the Senate of Louisiana has not in this matter displayed a partisan violence and despotic injustice utterly unworthy of their position, and a contemptuous disregard of the rights of the people, unparalleled in our political history.

G. BURKE,
J. J. MICHEL,
L. BURTHE.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans will proceed to-day to the sale of twenty-five lots of ground in the square bounded by Miro, Jackson, Galvez and Palmyra streets, First District. The sale will take place at the City Exchange, at 12 o'clock, M. See advertisement.

SIX MEN TO BE HUNG IN ONE COUNTY.—From the Yazoo Democrat we learn that the Circuit Court of that county recently adjourned, after a protracted session of four weeks. The criminal docket occupied nearly half of the term, there being a large amount of business on hand, the most of which was of the worst of crime. Six men, three white and three black, were found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of this month, and one sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The names of the condemned criminals are: John Cotton for the murder of Smith; Jack Lynch, for the murder of Wright; and Young O. Bovard for the murder of his wife. The three negroes, for the murder of their master, Theophilus Pritchard.

One of the murders above alluded to was very terrible, as will be seen from the following:

"The annals of most infernal crimes will hardly furnish a parallel to a recent murder in Yazoo county, the details of which we find recorded in the Democrat. "In point of monstrous enormity it has few parallels in the history of sin. The act was committed on Tuesday night, the 25th inst. Young O. Bovard, residing near Benton, in that county, on the evening of the night alluded to, for some cause or other, probably without any cause at all, forcibly turned his wife out of his house with the view of keeping her out all night in the cold. During the night, when she supposed her inhuman husband was asleep, she crept into the house and laid herself down on a sheep-skin before the fire. Bovard was awake, however, and saw her enter; and after she laid quietly down he arose, and taking in his hand a heavy maul, deliberately beat her brains out. Bovard was apprehended next day and lodged in jail at that place. It is supposed by some that he was laboring under some sort of mental aberration at the time, and the atrocity of the act seems to justify the supposition in some degree."

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western RAILROAD COMPANY.

BE IT KNOWN, that on this thirtieth day of January, (1856) eighteen hundred and fifty-six, we, the undersigned, Commissioners to hold an election for eighteen Directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, to serve for one year from the first Monday of February next, opened the polls at ten o'clock, A. M., and closed the same at the hour of four, P. M., of said day; that the whole number of shares voted on, and votes polled was seven thousand one hundred and four.

That the following named Stockholders of the Company received votes as follows:
William G. Hewes, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
A. B. Sager, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
Ambrose Lanfear, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
E. B. Summers, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
Henry Renshaw, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
Robert Geddes, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
Lafayette Folger, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
P. Maspero, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
J. W. Stanton, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
F. Camerden, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
A. C. Tremoulet, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
F. W. Tilton, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
L. L. Barnard, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
P. Lobit, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
A. Chiapella, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
John H. Overton, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
John Moore, seventy-one hundred and four votes.
Alex. Bertichet, seventy-one hundred and four votes.

From all of which it appeared and is hereby declared, that Messrs. William G. Hewes, A. B. Sager, Ambrose Lanfear, E. B. Summers, Henry Renshaw, Robert Geddes, Lafayette Folger, P. Maspero, J. W. Stanton, F. Camerden, A. C. Tremoulet, F. W. Tilton, L. L. Barnard, P. Lobit, A. Chiapella, J. H. Overton, John Moore, and Alexander Bertichet, were, and are elected Directors, unanimously, as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed our names this day and year above written.
JOHN G. GAINES, N. C. FOLGER, AUGUSTIN FABY, } Commissioners.
jan31 3t

STEAM APPARATUS.
DR. LEFEVRE begs leave to inform Physicians that he will, on SATURDAY next, February 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Charity Hospital, make an experiment with his steam apparatus. They are invited to attend. feb1 2t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, JANUARY 4th, 1856.
AN Annual Election of seven Directors by the stockholders of this Bank will be held at this office, in conformity to the charter, on MONDAY, 4th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. jan5-2aw-1m E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana. JANUARY 4, 1856.
AN Annual Election of three Directors by the stockholders of this institution will be held on MONDAY, the 4th of February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Banking House, No 79 Toulouse street. jan5-2aw1m H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

CREOLE RICE.
100 BBLS. CREOLE RICE. In store and for sale by A. TITUS, feb2 No. 75 Old Levee st.

HAVANA CIGARS—1,000,000 Havana Cigars of all descriptions and sizes, of the most reputed brands, such as: Perfection, Sultana, Ital, Cabanas, Partagas, Intimidad, Nicotiana, San Roman, Urca, Washington, Rosa, Buena Vista, Menzore, Ingenuidad, Reyero, Nine, &c., warranted genuine and of direct importation. In store and for sale by feb2 MORENO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st

HAVANA CIGARS—113,000 Regalias, Londres, Conchas, Prensados and Media Regalias, of Cabanas, Intimidad, Nicotiana, Ingenuidad, Partagas, &c. Landing ex brig Adams Gray, from Havana, and for sale by feb2 MORENO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier street

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—40 bales Vuelta Abajo wrappers and fillers, of superior quality. In store and for sale by feb2 MORENO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st

BOIS D'ARC OR OSAGE. ORANGE SEED FOR HEDGES. CROP OF 1855.
A FEW bushels, warranted fresh. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by jan1 D. MAUPAY, 62 Gravier st

X. LAMBERT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN French Brandy, Wine, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cordials, &c. No. 62 Magazine street. ja21 New Orleans.

A NOVEL AND INTERESTING WORK. Ten Years Among the Mail Bags, Or, Notes from the Diary of a Special Agent of the Post Office Department. BY J. HOLBROOK. One Volume, 12mo, with illustrations, by Darley. Sold by LELIEVRE, feb1 Bookseller, 210 Royal street.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans. WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT, February 1st, 1856.
THE annual election of Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, 3d March next, between ten and two o'clock, at the office No. 22 Carondelet street. feb1 1m1aw S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

NOTICE. J. MAGNE, HAS REMOVED HIS LAW OFFICE TO No. 100 Chartres Street, feb1 1m UP STAIRS.

Runaway.
A GRIFF GIRL, SARAH, aged twenty-eight years, size middling, eyes small, with her two children—William, aged two and a half years, and an infant about one year old. (The boy has a big head and weak legs.) She is supposed to have been enticed away by her husband, John, a free mulatto man, employed on the river, and living, when at home, somewhere on or about Washington Avenue, in Lafayette. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will lodge her in the Parish jail and giving notice thereof at No. 169 ROYAL STREET. jan31tf

IN STORE—116 casks good ordinary claret; 40 do family do; 25 casks old family claret; 65 bbls white wine, Haut Sauterne; 348 boxes claret, various brands; 110 do white wine, Haut Sauterne; 46 do Absynth, Suisse, Brandy, Brunelon & Co; 25 do brandy fruit; 70 do 144 empty boules; 15 bales, 30,000 pointed corks; 4 pipes Rellard gin, steamboat brand; 2 puncheons old Jamaica rum; 50 qr pipes brandy, 1st and 2d proof, various brands. For sale by fe1 X. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine street.

CRUSHED CHARCOAL—In store and for sale by the undersigned, 15 casks crushed charcoal, lately landed from schooner J. J. Spencer, from Philadelphia. For sale by fe1 X. LAMBERT, 62 Magazine street

CHOCOLATE—50 cases, Eagle and French. For sale by fe1 E J HART & CO, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SWEET Malaga Wine. In bbls and for sale by fe1 E J HART & CO, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

DOUBLE HEAD AND SPANISH PLAYING CARDS. Landing and for sale by fe1 E J HART & CO, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

PERFUMERY—A large assortment, fancy oils, powders, &c. For sale by fe1 E J HART & CO, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS—3000 bushels Barley Malt; 150 bales fresh Hops, for sale by fe1 E J HART & CO, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CLARET IN CASKS—20 casks Claret, Pauillac Medoc; 16 do do Deyrie Margaux; landing ex ship Grays, from Bordeaux, for sale by feb1 St EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

BRANDY—20 ¼ pipes Brandy, A. Seignette 4ts; 10 ¼ do do Lagrange; 10 ¼ do do Castillon 1825; landing ex ship Grays, from Bordeaux, for sale by feb1 St EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

MUSHROOMS—5 cases Mushrooms, in whole and half boxes, for sale by feb1 St EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

CLARET IN CASES—800 cases St. Julien Claret, 12 bottles; 650 do do superior quality, sundry brands, for sale by feb1 St EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

VERMOUTH AND ABSYNTH—40 bxs Cureaçoa, superior quality; 300 do Vermouth, L. Neilly; 200 do do, Turin; 30 do Absynth, Yenin & Lecoultre; for sale by jan26 ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st

Forty Dollars Reward
WILL be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension and lodging in the Police jail in this city, of the slave named OCTAVE, a negro man, belonging to Mrs. Widow Louis Labranche. Octave is aged about 36 years, small size, but strong. He has run away from the plantation of Mrs. Louis Labranche, and has been seen frequently in New Orleans, where he hires himself as a day laborer, but has no pass. F. GRIMA, 424 tf 34 Royal street.

A. HERNANDEZ. NE PLUS ULTRA SEGAR STORE, No. 38 St. Charles Street, corner of Gravier, New Orleans. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Direct Importation of Havana Cigars.
ALWAYS on hand a large and well-selected stock of the most favorite brands of Havana Cigars, Paper Cigars, Virginia fine cut, Perrique chewing Tobacco, Turkish, Cigarral, and Maryland smoking Tobacco and Pipes, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Brands: Figaro, Partagas, Cabarga, Uguez, Intimidad, Sol, Washington, Cervantes, Ingenuidad, Nicotiana, Flor de la Habana, Cazadora, Monte Cristo, Nueva Empresa, Dentgale, &c. of all descriptions and sizes. dec21-3m

Notice to the Ladies.
THE undersigned respectfully announces to the ladies that he has just received from Paris sixty dozen of BALL SHOES, such as: WHITE SATIN BOOTS, extra strong; WHITE SATIN SHOES, extra strong; KID SHOES; And a large assortment of Walking Shoes, &c. The ball season being so far advanced, the White Shoes will be sold at or under cost price. L. GIROUX, 142 Canal street, jan29-6t between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

CHAMPAGNE—Landing ex ship Union, from New York, 50 baskets, quarts and pints, of the old brand Heidsieck & Co., and for sale by jan30 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 13 and 15 St Louis st

PICKLES, from Marseilles, Cheese, &c.—300 boxes Olives; 75 do Tarragon Pickles; 75 do Capers; 25 do pickled Anchovies; 100 do Fruits in Vinegar; 25 Blue Mountain Cheese, superior quality. For sale by jan26 ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee.

HAVANA SWEETMEATS—A fresh lot just received, half and quarter boxes, and for sale by jan26 2w MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Millar and Camderas, of celebrated brands. Landing ex brig Wild Pigeon, from Havana, and for sale by dec19 MORENO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st

HAVANA SUGAR—White, in store and for sale by jan26 MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime Green, in store and for sale by jan26 MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—HAVANA CIGARS!! DIRECT IMPORTATION. The undersigned have just received by recent arrivals a splendid assortment of Cigars, [illegible] MORENO BROTHERS. 34 Old Levee.

Lyon's Kathairon, FOR THE HAIR, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND TOILET USE.
It is put up in large and handsome bottles, perfectly clean, and exhales the perfume of the most delightful flowers. Ladies, try it. Price 25 cents, and is far superior to any Tricopherous, Lustral, or Invigorator. Sold at manufacturer's prices, by jan28-6t-2dp J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos 22 and 151 Chartres street.

Wanted.
A SITUATION by a cook, in a family. Apply to Mrs. SIMONIN, Chartres street, No. 83.

PAPER-HANGINGS. Corner Bourbon and St. Louis streets.
THE undersigned has received by late arrivals from Havre, an extensive assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS from the best Parisian manufacturers, and superior pattern. Purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock, which will be disposed of at very reasonable terms. He will attend personally to the fixing up of rooms. feb2 E. GRESSMAN.

IN STORE—50 casks Bergasse; 25 do St. Julien; 200 baskets Oil, Fenael, Jr; 150 do do, J. Pienson; 50 boxes olives; 25 do pickles; 25 do anchovies in oil; 10 do pickled turkey. For sale by feb2 F. D. SEGOND & COUTURE, 18 Bienville street.

LANDING ex ship Mortimer Livingston from Havre, 25 boxes Absynth, Yenin & Lecoultre; 25 do Kirschenwasser, do; 20 do Absynth, fil Pernod; 20 do Kirschenwasser, do; 12 tons, 3 Gruyere Cheese; 2 cases, 40 dozen [illegible]. For sale by F. D. SEGOND & COUTURE, feb2 18 Bienville street.

VERMOUTH AND BITTERS—[illegible] boxes Vermouth, Neilly; [illegible] For sale by F. D. SEGOND & COUTURE, 18 Bienville street.

D[illegible] Landing ex ship Mortimer Livingston, from Havre, and for sale by SEGOND & COUTURE, [illegible]

SWEET ALMONDS—[illegible] landing ex ship Mortimer Livingston, from Havre, for sale by SEGOND & COUTURE, 18 and 30 Gravier st.

Notice of Election.
PURSUANT to a writ of election bearing date the 29th of January, 1856, to me directed by His Excellency P. O. Hebert, governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Third Representative District of the city of New Orleans are hereby informed that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 11th of February next, 1856, for Constable of the Second Justice's Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John A. Aguilar, late Constable of said Second Justice's Court. The limits of said Third Representative District extend from the lower line of Julia street, to the Upper line of Canal street, and from the river Mississippi back to the Lake. The polls will be opened from nine o'clock, A. M., till six o'clock, P. M., at the precincts to be established, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law; the proceedings to be conducted, and the returns made in accordance to law.
JOSEPH HUFTY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, parish of Orleans, New Orleans, January 29th, 1856. jan29

NEW YORK, BREMEN & SOUTHAMPTON. United States Mail Steamers.
THE ships comprising this line are the WASHINGTON, Capt. E. CAVENDY, HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS. These steamers stop at Southampton, both going and returning.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING—1856.

	From New York. Saturday.		From Bremen. Saturday.		From Southampton for New York. Wednesday.	
HERMANN	Jan.	26	Feb.	26	Feb.	27
WASHINGTON	Feb.	23	March	22	March	26
HERMANN	March	22	April	19	April	23
WASHINGTON	April	19	May	17	May	21
HERMANN	May	17	June	14	June	18
WASHINGTON	June	14	July	12	July	16
HERMANN	July	12	Aug.	9	Aug.	13
WASHINGTON	Aug.	9	Sept.	6	Sept.	10
HERMANN	Sept.	6	Oct.	4	Oct.	8
WASHINGTON	Oct.	4	Nov.	1	Nov.	5
HERMANN	Nov.	1	Nov.	29	Dec.	3
WASHINGTON	Nov.	29	Dec.	27	Dec.	31

Stopping at Southampton, both going and returning, they offer passengers proceeding to London and Havre, advantages over any other route, for the economy of time and money.
PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. First Cabin, main saloon, $120; First Cabin, lower saloon, $110; Second do., $60.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post Office.
No bills of lading will be signed or parcels received on the day of sailing.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, 11 South William street, New York, C. A. HEINEKEN & CO., Bremen, CROSSLEY & CO., Southampton, WM. ISELIN, Havre. jan26 1y

For New York via Havana.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The new and elegant steamship GRANADA, Capt. S. F. Griffin, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson Square, for New York, via Havana, on TUESDAY, 5th February, 1856, at 8, A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 72 Magazine street. jan24 JENNINGS, LAUGHLAND & CO., Agents.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
FOR CALIFORNIA, via HAVANA, ASPINWALL and PANAMA—The U. S. Mail Steamship Company's fine steamer GRANADA, S. F. Griffin, commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson Square, on TUESDAY, 5th February, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers, connecting with the U. S. mail steamship PHILADELPHIA at Havana, and the Pacific Mail steamship at Panama.
THE PANAMA RAILROAD IS NOW OPEN FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN and the transit is made in four hours.
The days of sailing will hereafter be the 5th and 20th of each month from this port, via Havana.
Through tickets can now be obtained at the office of jan24 ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & CO., 42 Natchez st., near Camp.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
THE dealer who once deceives the public, cannot reasonably expect to enjoy their confidence. As thousands of persons can testify as to the low terms on which our Goods have heretofore been disposed of, and as we have always fulfilled what had been promised, we are satisfied that from Monday next, and the following days, our store will not be large enough to accommodate purchasers who will call for the purchase of the remainder of the rare opportunities offered.
The season being far advanced, and as we wish to reduce our stock, from Monday, January 28th, the same will be offered at prices so low that purchasers will be surprised.
Prints, various qualities, 6¼, 10 and 12½ cts.
Muslins de Laine, 15, 20 and 25 cts.
English Merinos, all qualities.
English Hose and Half Hose, every description. $2, 2 50, 3, 3 50, 4, 5.
Muslins de Laine, Alpacas, Merinos, and black Bombazine.
Fine Calicoes, Jaconets, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslin, Mull Muslin, 10 to 40 cts.
Quilts, $1 75, 2, 2 50, 3, and $5.
An assortment of Curtainings, 6¼, 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cts.
White Drilling, for vests.
Silk, black and colored Velvet.
Embroidered Collars.
Ladies' black and colored Cloth, $1, 1 50, and $2.
Flannels, all qualities and colors.
The attention of buyers is called to our SILKS, TARLATANS for ball dresses; White Muslins, with flowers and bouquets; bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, at 6¼, 8, 10 and 12½ cts; Laces of all sorts; Bed Ticks; Curtain Damasks; Half Parasols; Cassimeres and Cloths; and our splendid RED PRINTS, &c., &c.
Received lately per ships St. Paul from Havre, and Clara Wheeler from Liverpool:
Mosquito Bar and Curtain Muslins, $1, 2, 2 50, 3 50, and $4.
Brooches, Gauze Muslins, (an extraordinary article) at 25 cts.
An extensive assortment of Flounced Bareges and Organdie Dresses, $5 00 to $7.
White Crape Shawls.
200 pieces plain and figured Bareges, 15, 20, and 25 cts.
Fresh Linens, all qualities, $6, 7, 8, 10 and $12.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5, 6¼, 8, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cts.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Plastilla, Toile de Paris, Linen Sheetings.
Brilliantes and Alpaca Checks.
Bleached and brown Towels, at 50c, $1, 1 50, and $2 per dozen.
Damask Towels, at $2 25, 2 50 and $3.
Damask Napkins, at $1 50, 1 75, and $2.
The above at extremely moderate prices.
jan26 M. BARRIERE & CO., Corner St. Ann and Burgundy sts.

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE, Corner of Orleans and Robertson streets.
THE subscriber having received his spring stock of Muslins and Jaconets, and Bareges, will sell the balance of his Fall and Winter stock even below cost.
Also received per North Star an invoice of the very latest styles of embroidered Sets, Chemisettes and Collars, a lot of colored Tarletan for Ball Dresses. jan26 THEODOR DANZIGER.

LESTER'S IRON WORKS, FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF Woodworth's Planing Machines and STEAM ENGINES, 57 Pearl st., Brooklyn, opposite N. York City.
THE subscriber having been engaged for the last fifteen years in the almost exclusive manufacture of the most important invention, WOODWORTH'S PLANING, GROOVING AND TONGUING MACHINE, has recently completed the large addition to his already extensive Iron Works, and will execute with despatch all orders in the above line to an extent of double their former capacity. The universally acknowledged superiority of Woodworth's Planing Machines, manufactured by him, over all others, requires no reiteration.
In the manufacture of STEAM ENGINES, we claim a superiority for power and speed, beauty of construction and finish; and also guarantee the Engines to consume 100 per cent. more power for the same money than can be furnished by any other manufacturer, and more than 100 per cent. saving in wear and tear, as well as a large saving in the consumption of fuel.
References to Parties having the Steam Engine now in use.
Bardeo & Morgan, New Haven, Ct.; S. W. Slocum, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Timothy Dabol, Astoria, L. I.; Lyons & Curtis, Bridgeport, Ct.; Standard Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Ct.; John C. Sanford, New Haven, Ct.; Rollin Sanby, New York City; Chas. F. Lacey, Austrian Consul General.
References to Parties having the Woodworth Planing Machine now in use.
G. B. Sloat, Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kidder & Martin, Wilmington, N. C.; A. L. Clapp & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; G. A. Sanford, New Orleans, La.; Hinkle, Guild & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Ransom, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Foss & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Smith, Milwaukie, Wis.; P. B. & L. L. Eaton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Foward & Smith, Oswego, N. Y.; John Barr, Toronto, C. W.
Orders and proposals received by mail or otherwise, from all parts of the United States, Canada, South America, and Europe, will be promptly attended to by agents who are travelling in all sections of the country. Letters by mail, address
jan28 1m JOHN H. LESTER, 57 Pearl street, Brooklyn, New York.

UNITED STATES RESTAURANT, Common street, No. 89, between St. Charles and Camp streets.
MESSRS. PINO & LEVEQUE respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Restaurant at the above place, on the PARISIAN STYLE.—Nothing will be left undone to insure public patronage, and amateurs may rest assured that the finest and best dishes and most exquisite wines will constantly be found at the establishment. Terms, very moderate.
The RESTAURANT will be opened on SATURDAY NEXT, January 12th.
P. S. Besides the large hall, there are private saloons for families or friends. ja12 1m

Notice.
THE undersigned, owner of schooner NEW PLAN, of Bayou Lacombe, will not be responsible for any debts contracted for said schooner.
New Orleans, Jan. 29, 1856. FELIX BOUQUENTZ. jan29-1w

Wanted.
A SERVANT, creole preferred, to cook, wash, and iron, for a small family. Apply at No. 21 Crescent Row, Canal st., between Roman and Prieur streets. jan31tf

To Gardeners and Planters.
THE undersigned offer, at the lowest market price, to suit purchasers, WHITE AND RED DWARF BEANS. jan23-tf FASNACHT & SON, 23 Old Levee.

WANTED.—Six able-bodied NEGROES to drive double teams. Apply to QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

Wanted.
A FIRST-RATE Washer and Ironer; also a good Child's Nurse. Apply at No. 21 Piety street, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. jan29 1w

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, [illegible] Canal street.
NEW CLASSES begin this week in Penmanship, Book-keeping, English, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics, Phonography. Special [illegible] for each.
There are also apartments [illegible] for visitors so that pupils are never interrupted. RUFUS DOLBEAR.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
JUST LANDED from bark Robert, from Havre—One case of plain colored fancy RIBBONS. [illegible] For sale at low prices by [illegible] J. PERRIN, No. [illegible] Chartres street.

NOTICE—[illegible] the consignee of the ship [illegible] GRAYS, [illegible] will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said [illegible].

H. L. ROCKE & CO., Chartres street, No. [illegible], corner of [illegible].
RECEIVED per ship [illegible] an extensive assortment of [illegible] Velvets, [illegible] which are offered wholesale.
H. L. ROCKE & CO.

GREEN [illegible] landing and in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., jan29 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

C[illegible] in Bordeaux, [illegible] for sale by [illegible] & COUTURE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.

M[illegible] for sale by [illegible] & COUTURE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.

C[illegible] ex ship Gray, from Bordeaux—[illegible] boxes St. Julien Claret. For sale by HENRY VALENCON, 90 St. Louis st

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS. Corner, No. 8 St. Peter street, (Pontalba's Buildings.)
NOTICE is hereby given to the tax payers of the Second District of New Orleans, that my office will be open from and after the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, and that there, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M., I shall be ready to receive the State Taxes, levied according to law, on Real Estate, Slaves, Capital, &c., for the year 1855. I also notify all persons or corporations following a trade, profession, or occupation requiring a license, to call at my office, and provide themselves with the necessary licenses, in order to pursue or carry on their respective trade, profession, or occupation, for the year 1856, in default of which they will incur the penalty of the law. J. FERNANDEZ, jan11 1m State Tax Collector, Second District.

Wanted.
A COMPETENT DRUGGIST, speaking English and French, and having a slight knowledge of German, will hear of a good situation by applying by letter, box D., No. 128, Post Office. Good references required. ja30 3t

Louisiana State Bank, 29th January, 1856.
THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that the annual election of directors will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 11th February next, between 11 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M. jan29 3w RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana. NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1856.
A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent of the profits will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after Monday, 4th February next. By order of the Board: jan29-1w R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for the Stock of this Company will be opened on TUESDAY, the 1st day of January, 1856, at No. 79 Gravier street, under the supervision of the undersigned:
S. W. OAKEY, JOHN R. SHAW, SAMUEL SMITH, R. O. VISSAUD, JOHN A. DOUGHERTY, GEORGE MAY, SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT. } Commissioners. d14-tf

FACTS FOR THE MILLION!
WE guaranty 60 cents in Sylvic Oil to equal $2 50 in Sperm Oil; 60 cents in Sylvic Oil to equal $2 07 in Lard Oil; 60 cents in Sylvic Oil to equal $2 20 in Burning Fluid; 60 cents in Sylvic Oil to burn as long as $1 20 in Camphene.
We guaranty Sylvic Oil to be a pure oil, and as free from explosion as Sperm, Lard, or any other oil, and to illuminate equal to the best Sperm Oil.
The Sylvic Oil and Lamps are sold at No 60 Commerce street, the Oil at 60 cents per gallon, and the Lamps at prices varying from $2 25 to $15 each.
jan8 3m W. P. KIRKLAND, & Co, Agent.

Notice.
THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans have this day commenced operations, and are prepared to take Fire, Marine and River Risks, at the usual rates.
—Directors—
F. J. Hart, J. Y. de Egana,
Jas. D. Denegre, A. C. Tremoulet,
Alex D. Kelly, E. A. Rawlins,
H. T. Lonsdale, Henry Renshaw,
Hugh Wilson, J. H. Stauffer,
J. C. Ricks, Jno. G. Gaines.
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary. ja3 1m

Notice.
THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership, to commence this day, under the style of CABALLERO & BASUALDO, as per act, passed before T. Guyol, Notary Public.
The affairs of J. M. CABALLERO will be liquidated and settled by the new firm.
J. M. CABALLERO, J. M. BASUALDO.
New Orleans, January 1, 1856.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE commercial partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CAVELIER & MAXENT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. L. F. Maxent is alone entrusted with the liquidation of the affairs of said firm.
ADE. Z. CAVELIER, L. F. MAXENT.
New Orleans, July 7, 1855—jy9 1y

Notice.
The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally that he will continue the Commission and Brokerage business on his own account, at the same place and in his same name, as of the old stand, No. 36 Toulouse street.
jy—1y L. F. MAXENT.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of CHOUTEAU & VALLE is dissolved by the death of Mr. HENRY CHOUTEAU. The name of the firm will only be used in liquidation.
NEREE VALLE, Surviving Partner.
The Commission business of CHOUTEAU & VALLE will be continued by the undersigned at the same place. NEREE VALLE.
St. Louis, November 20, 1855. n30 6m

NEREE VALLE, (Successor to Chouteau & Valle,) Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 24 Levee, St. Louis, Mo. t.f.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, For the First District, 128 JULIA STREET 128
Opened from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. n30 2m

Copartnership Notice.
BY virtue of an act deposited in the office of the Commercial Tribunal of Antwerp, (Belgium) Joseph Devroodt, of New Orleans, and Marius Verhaegenhem, of Antwerp, have entered into a copartnership. The two houses are united and responsible to all the debts, but the distinctive commercial titles of each is preserved.
JOSEPH DEVROODT, New Orleans.
d2 2m MARIUS VERHAEGENHEM, Antwerp.

Wanted,
IN a private family, two French or German GIRLS—one to do the house work, and the other to do the cooking and washing. They need not apply without a good recommendation, at No. 6 Chartres street. dec18 tf

Sugar Plantation and Slaves for Sale.
WE will sell, on reasonable terms, a sugar plantation, situate on the right bank of the Mississippi river, three miles above the city of New Orleans, containing about eleven hundred arpents, together with twenty-eight slaves attached thereto, and the stock of mules, oxen, carts, and farming utensils. The improvements on the premises consist of a fine dwelling-house, and all necessary outbuildings, brick sugar house, with a Rillieux apparatus, a set of kettles, steam engine, &c., and a draining machine. Apply to either of the undersigned.
jy15 1md LOGAN HUNTON, E. A. BRADFORD.

CRANE'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKET.
P. COOK & CO., proprietors of and wholesale dealers in Crane's Metallic Burial Casket, for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi.
Office and sample rooms No. 49 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. d29 tf

DR. DE LACY. TREATMENT BY GALVANISM.
PERSONS suffering from RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, SPINAL WEAKNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, and in general all affections arising from an impaired or debilitated state of the nervous system, are informed of the arrival in New Orleans of Dr. De Lacy, of Paris, who has exclusively devoted himself to the treatment of nervous and chronic diseases by Galvanism.
He brings with him his celebrated apparatus, by means of which he has effected such brilliant cures both in Europe and in this country, and which the Paris papers have signalized as one of the most important discoveries of the age.
Dr. De Lacy returns to Paris in March next. He takes this opportunity of announcing to persons wishing to avail themselves of his short stay in this city, that he may be consulted at No. 10 Rampart street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, every day from 10 till 4 o'clock. jan14-3m

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid to the person who will deliver at No. 74 Canal street, or lodge in one of the city jails, the negro man PITCHON, aged 45 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout, and well known in New Orleans as having belonged to Mrs. Leopold Guichard, f. w. c., of the parish of St Bernard. An additional reward of $150 will be paid on conviction of the person or persons harboring him. He is a cooper, and runaway on the 22d of December last.
jan26 tf THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO., 74 Canal street.

Gas Fixtures. OEHMICHEN & LOEFFLER, No. 148 Chartres Street,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have and are constantly receiving large invoices of the latest patterns of Gas Chandeliers and Fixtures, of all descriptions.
They will guarantee to fulfill all work entrusted to their care in the best and neatest manner.
Particular attention given to fitting up Gas Fixtures in private dwellings.
They are also agents for Kidder's Gas Regulators. dec7 1y

A LA COQUETTE, 100 Royal Street.
MADAM FLANDRAIN, from Paris, Corset-maker to the artists of the Orleans Theatre, invites the ladies, before their party and ball dresses are completed, to order one of her splendid Corsets, known as [illegible] [illegible] Corsets, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Madam Flandrain manufactures to order silk wedding corsets, &c. for ladies in family-way, children's shoulder braces, and every article in the corset-making line. All goods from Mrs. F.'s store bear the stamp of the house, in order to prevent counterfeits. ja4 1m

Cheap Store. MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. Corner of [illegible] and Chartres [illegible].
MRS. FABIO has the honor to inform her customers and the public in general, that she has received per [illegible] Chase and [illegible] [illegible] of FALL AND WINTER FANCY GOODS, consisting of Ladies' and Misses' Silk Bonnets, Infants' Caps, Velvet Bonnets, [illegible] and Ball Wreaths, Velvet Capes, [illegible] French Lace Veils, Silk Mantillas, Bridal Veils.
As well as a complete assortment of all other articles connected with this line.
Mrs. Fabio feels satisfied that her selection of goods, and the moderate prices at which they will be sold, [illegible] will secure her a liberal share of public patronage.
Mrs. Fabio respectfully invites ladies to call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere. She will offer any inducements to purchasers.
CLOAKS and MANTILLAS made to order at the shortest notice.
Remember, corner of Hospital and Chartres streets.
Cheap Articles.
Genuine French Black Veils | $2 to $4.
Jouvin's and 6th Seide Gloves | 50 to 65
Guipure and Black Guipure Collars | $1 to $1 75
Rich Embroidered [illegible] Bands | $1 to $1 50
An assortment of black and colored Fringes, [illegible] for sale at the lowest prices by MRS. FABIO, [illegible] Corner Hospital and Chartres [illegible]

[illegible] to Let.
ON the first floor, No. 129 Royal street, above Mrs. [illegible] Store. Apply on the premises. jan26 1w

Direct Importation.
M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO. IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS, No. 160 Canal street, and No. 8 Royal street.
THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is respectfully called to an examination of the following Goods, just received per ships St. W. Brown, Wm. Robert and Malhouse, from Havre, Clara Wheeler, from Liverpool:
Flounced Bareges; Flounced Organdies; Printed Jaconets and Organdies, latest styles; Plain, Printed and Silk Plaid Bareges; Ambriennes; Tissue; Mozambique Bareges; [illegible] white and colored; Black [illegible] Bareges.
Valenciennes and Guipure Edgings, Valenciennes and Guipure Laces;
Black Real Lace Veils; L. G. Bijou Kid Gloves and Gauntlets;
English Embroideries; Muslin Bands; Collars and Sleeves;
[illegible] Linen Sheetings; Pillow Case Linens; [illegible] Napkins; Irish Linens, made expressly for our sales; [illegible]
[illegible] White, pink and blue [illegible]
[illegible] Hose; Parasols and [illegible] Ginghams, Checks, [illegible] Goods, &c., &c., at prime cost of importation.
M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
MANAGERS, B. DeBAR—STAGE MANAGER, S. B. DUFFIELD.
NINTH NIGHT OF THE PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE. FOURTH NIGHT OF CINDERELLA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st.—The performance will commence with THE OLD GUARD—Haversack, Mr Mark Smith; Lord Renville, Mr Hind, Melanie, Mrs Mark Smith ...... CINDERELLA—Prince, Mr Harrison; Dandini, Mr Stretton; Baron, Mr Horncastle; Pedro, Mr DeBar; Alidoro, Mr Dodfield; Cinderella, Miss Louisa Pyne; Clorinda, Miss Pyne; Fairy Queen, Miss Macarthy; Thisbe, Mrs Booth; Fairy Sunbeam, M'lle Vallee...... NIX, THE CABMAN—Nix, with song, Mr. V. Bowers; Frank, Mr. Wright.
To-morrow—Mr. and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS for one night.
Monday—Benefit of Mr HARRISON.
feb2 C. G. CHESNEY, Treasurer.

GAIETY THEATRE. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DION BOURCICAULT.
Last week of Mr. and Mad. KELLER.
Last week of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
THIS EVENING, Saturday, February 2—AZAEL, with its usual cast.
In rehearsal and will speedily be produced a new grand Biblical drama entitled UNA, in which M and Madame Keller and their troupe of twenty performers will give their Realization of the celebrated CHRISTIAN TABLEAUX, arousing the deepest and most devotional feelings that encircle the mind. The scene is laid in JERUSALEM during the pre-eminence of Herod. feb2

PROCLAMATION.
YANKUCH'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, No. 127 St. Charles Street.
THIS great centre of attraction, among other wonderful living curiosities, has now on exhibition the INFANT PRODIGY, a child of 18 months old, weighing 87 pounds; an OURANG-OUTANG, one of the most extraordinary specimens now in existence of that semi-human species; MONS. ADONIS, the wonderful French Magician, &c. &c. Also, SEVENTY WAX FIGURES of distinguished characters; COSMORAMAS, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.
Tickets can be procured during the day, with a printed number, without extra charge.
Doors open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M.; and from 8 P. M. to 9 P. M.
PERFORMANCES of the Magician commence every evening, at 7½ o'clock.
A grand performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, in order to enable families to attend. feb1

PELICAN THEATRE.
OPEN ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS ONLY.
EXTRA ATTRACTION, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF SENOR DONETTI'S wonderful Parisian Canine Troupe of Acting Monkeys, Dogs and Goats, To which will be added his beautiful and marvellous DIORAMIC DISSOLVING VIEWS, consisting of all the principal places of romantic interest, Castles, Waterfalls, Ruins, Moonlight Spectacles, and concluding with a TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF MT. VESUVIUS. HERR VON SPINGALEN.
The Rotary Wonder, will astonish all lovers of the marvellous by Threading a Needle while Blindfold and turning with the velocity of lightning.
For particulars, see small bills.
The doors will open at 7, and performance will commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Children under 12 years, to Dress Circle, 50 cents.
Seats may be secured at the Box Office, daily in advance, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
A Grand Day Performance on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 2, commencing at 1 o'clock. jan28

G. COLLIGNON'S CLASSICAL CONCERTS.
MR. G. COLLIGNON begs leave to announce that at the request of a large number of subscribers, he has postponed the SECOND CONCERT of the series to FRIDAY EVENING, 8th of February next, and that instead of the Lyceum he has secured the ODD FELLOWS' HALL for the remaining Concerts.
Programmes will be published in due time.
Copies of subscription [illegible] entitling each subscriber to seven Tickets for each Concert.
Subscribers desiring additional Tickets, may obtain them by applying to Mr. RUFFIER, at the Box Office of the Orleans Theatre, or at the Hall on the evening of the Concert.
A plan of the rooms is deposited at Mr. H. D. HEWITT's Music Store, No. 26 Camp street, and subscribers wishing to secure seats can do so, by applying to Mr. Hewitt, on the day before the Concert. jan24d

Col. Wood's Museum of Living Wonders Is Now Open at the Splendid Room, 16 ST. CHARLES STREET, Opposite the Southern Bank, New Orleans.
THE INFANT ESAU AND HIS MOTHER, Mme. Clofulia, the Greatest Curiosity of the Century, and is a subject of admiration and wonderment to all persons who have seen her in Switzerland, France, England and the United States, is to be seen in this Museum.
THE AMERICAN GIANTESS, Miss Sylva Hardy, from Wilton, Franklin county, Maine, who is nearly 8 feet high, weighs 281 pounds, and requires 13½ yards of ordinary dry goods for a complete dress.
THE SWISS WARBLER—A young gentleman possessing a great power of mimicry.
Doors open from 9½ A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 to 9½ P. M.
Admission—25 cents. Children and servants half price. jan10

HOPPE'S GYMNASIUM, Fencing Gallery and Bath Rooms, 10 PERDIDO STREET.
WILL be opened on Monday, October 22d. Hours of instruction from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Each Department in separate portions of the building.
Teacher of Gymnastics, Prof. HILDEN, of the Berlin Gymnasium.

LANDING ex ship Grays, from Bordeaux—300 boxes claret wine, Pauillac; 50 do do do St. Julien; 50 cs white wine, Margaux de Lur Saluces; 1000 boxes claret wine; 27 tierces white vinegar; and for sale by jan31 C. CAVAROC & CO., 109 Royal street

WHITE WINE—50 boxes white wine, Haut Sauterne; 50 cs do Lur Saluces, for sale by feb1 tf EUG ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

WASH-BOARDS—100 dozen, for sale by H. M. BARLOW & CO., jan31 2w 18 Canal street.

TUBS—500 nests, painted, for sale by H. M. BARLOW & CO., jan31 1w 18 Canal street.

BUCKETS—300 dozen, landing ex ship Franconia and in store, for sale by jan31 1w H. M. BARLOW & CO., 18 Canal st

WRAPPING PAPER—5000 reams assorted, good qualities and sizes, for sale by H. M. BARLOW & CO. jan31 1w 18 Canal street.

TOY PAILS—200 dozen wooden, in store, for sale by H. M. BARLOW & CO., jan31 1w 18 Canal st.

Imperiales and Regalias.
IMPERIALES—25 boxes 4-4 superfine Imperiales; 15 do do Regalias, do; 10 do Printed Londres, do; 5 cases do Heads. Landing and for sale by jan31 2w G. B. GRAHAM, 66 Gravier st.

CARPET WAREHOUSE. 19 ...... CHARTRES STREET 19
WE are receiving by daily arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, fresh supplies of new patterns of Wilton, Velvet and Brussels Tapestry; Brussels, Three-plys, Ingrains, Venetian, Hemp and other Carpetings.
Also—Floor Oil Cloth, of various widths and qualities, cut to suit all sizes of apartments; Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers; Hair Cloth; Stair Rods; Window Shades; Cocoa and China Matting, &c. All of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
oc26 1w A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

50 Dollars Reward.
STRAYED OR STOLEN—A bright bay or HORSE, about 15 hands high, had no shoes on; has been gone since November [illegible]. The above reward will be paid for his return to jan31 1w H. M. BARLOW & CO., 18 Canal st.

NEW BALL DRESSES.
THE undersigned have just received per ship Robert, from Havre, an assortment of new style DRESSES for balls and soirees, which they offer for sale at moderate prices.
They also have in store a variety of handsome SILK DRESSES suitable for soirees and for street wear, which they are desirous to sell out before the season closes. C. A. HAMBURGER & BROTHER, jan26 St 29 Chartres st.

Important to those using STAR CANDLES.
THE attention of the public is invited to the fact that most of the Star Candles offered for sale are DEFICIENT IN WEIGHT, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] PROCTOR & GAMBLE, Cincinnati.
The undersigned are agents for the above brand of Candles. J. LANDIS & CO., jan16 2m 29 Tchoupitoulas st.

First Class Blank Books.
Merchants and others about opening new sets of Books are invited to examine our large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, Consisting of LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY and CASH BOOKS, INVOICE BOOKS, GROCERS' ORDER BOOKS, &c.
In this branch of our business we have spared no pains in getting up Books of the Finest Class, Made of the best English and American Laid and Wove Paper, bound and paged in the best manner.
We have also a large assortment of COPYING LETTER BOOKS, Made of the best English Paper, and the Patent Parchment, Patent Cotton Stamping Paper, all sizes.
EVERYTHING IN THE STATIONERY LINE that is required for Counting-House use. BLANK BOOKS made to order, of any pattern of Ruling and Binding.
jan16 1m E. R. STEVENS & CO., 58 and 60 Common street.

For Sale at Private Sale and on a Long Credit.
A PROPERTY in the Second District of this city, forming the corner of Bayou Road and Prieur street, in the square bounded by [illegible] and Prieur streets, measuring 100 feet 3 inches and 4 lines front on Bayou Road, 166 feet in the rear, 75 feet 11 inches on Prieur street, and 93 feet 10 inches on the other end; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story brick dwelling house, with a kitchen in the rear, stable, coach house, pigeon house, room, stable, poultry [illegible], privies and other outbuildings, a large yard, well, watering-place, a market garden, with fruit trees. The whole suitable for a store, grocery, or bakery.
Apply on the premises. jan4 1m

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags prime Havana Coffee landing ex brig Elizabeth, from Havana, for sale by jan16 R. CAHUZAC & Co., 50 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE—50 boxes Haut Sauterne; 25 do old Chablis. For sale by ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee.

WINES IN CASES—300 cases Bordeaux Wine; 50 do Marseilles [illegible] Wine; 25 do [illegible] White [illegible]; [illegible] Catalonia Wine; 30 barrels White Wine, Marsala. For sale by ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee.

50 FIRKINS Goshen Butter, 250 boxes Western Cheese, landing and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., jan17 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

T[illegible]—[illegible] superior [illegible] in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO, jan17 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

TO MANUFACTURERS [illegible] Paper, 25 cases colored, elephant size, of different colours, in store and for sale by ANT COSTA, dec26—1m 24 Customhouse st