THE DAILY BEE.
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G. P. WEBSTER & CO.
G. P. WEBSTER, R. BAILEY,
E. DOWNEMAN, R. DONOHOE.

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In all cases (whether by mail or otherwise) where a discontinuance is desired, notice must be given to that effect in writing before any one be discontinued in favor of the Ally paper receiving the paper intended to be discontinued; otherwise, will be considered a subscription for the time such paper is sent, to pay, unless the numbers be given of the first and last issues.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBY 1, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Bache & Lessmont, at 10 o'clock, at 77 Chartres street, Lawns, Skirts, and other Dry Goods; also, at same time and place, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Drawers, &c.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 33 Customhouse street, Sarcops, Hosiery and Dry Goods; also, Boots, Shoes and Brogans

By O. Calcagno, constable, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Julia and Delord, the contents and fixtures of a Cigar Store.

By Bache & Lessmont, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, 39 Chartres street, Damaged Vanilla Handkerchiefs.

GEN. HOUSTON ON THE UNION.

The conservative principles cherished by Gov. HOUSTON, of Texas, are well known. On no occasion, however, has he given more valid and satisfactory evidence of their predominance than in a special message transmitted by him to the Texas Legislature a few days ago, in response to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of South Carolina proposing an immediate meeting of the slave States for the purpose of concerting measures for a dissolution of the Union. Gov. HOUSTON enters his solemn and unqualified protest against the views and recommendations embodied in those resolutions. The first objection to them is that they affirm the ordinance of 1852, declaring the right of South Carolina to secede from the Union. Now this declaration followed the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850, which were satisfactory to a vast majority of the Southern people, and were particularly and emphatically endorsed by Texas at the ballot box. South Carolina wanted to secede then, just as she wishes to secede now, and with equally little reason.

The Governor, waiving the constitutional objections to the course indicated by the resolutions, argues pointedly against the expediency of dissolving the Union, alleging that the same evils and assaults as are now complained of would continue, while no Constitution would guarantee our rights. He refers to the incessant efforts made by Southern fanatics to disseminate the doctrines of disunion and secession, and to endeavor greatly to exaggerate individual and isolated cases of hostility to the South, magnifying them into such intolerable evils as are only to be removed by the desperate remedy of the nation. The following passages from the message are extremely apposite:

It is not to be supposed that the people of the South regard the institution of slavery as possessing so little moral strength as to be injured by the assaults of fanatics. It is a fanatical element of Northern population, who, so long as they stay at home do us no harm, and incessantly pray for their ignorance and contempt for their wrongs. So long as a government exists ready and willing to maintain the Constitution and to guard every citizen in the enjoyment of his individual rights, the States and the citizens of the States may rest secure. Unprincipled and unchristable as are the assaults made by a class of the North upon the peculiar institutions of the South, they would exist from like passions and like feelings under any government, and it is to the Constitution alone, and the Union possessing strength under it, that we are indebted for the preservation of those separate rights which we see fit to exercise. no matter to what extent these passions may act, the Federal arm is to be stretched forth as a barrier against all attempts to impair them.

It is to be presumed that the rule upon that people's Percy, by Brown and his miserable associates, has been one of the causes which have induced these resolutions by the Legislature of South Carolina. In my opinion, the present stances attending that act have furnished abundant proofs of the utility of our present system of government, in the fact that the Federal powers have given an evidence of their regard for the constitutional rights of the States, and stood ready to defend them. It has been exercised forth the sentiments of the mighty masses of the people, too long held in check by sectional appeals from selfish demagogues, and the world has the assurance of their devotion to liberty. The fanatical outrage was rebuked and the offenders punished. It is for this that the South are called upon to dissolve the Federal Union of the Union, and to abandon all the benefits they enjoy under its sway, and enter upon experiments in violation of the Constitution and all the safeguards of liberty under which we have existed as a nation for nearly a century. In the history of nations, no people ever enjoyed so much national character and glory or such individual happiness, as do to day the people of the United States. All this is owing to our free Government. It is alone upheld the Union of all States acting harmoniously together in their spheres under the Constitution, that our present exemplary position has been achieved. Without it, these results never would have been consummated, and the States would have been subject to continual distractions and petty wars. Whenever we cease to remember the Constitution as the only means of securing free government, we hope remains for the advocates of regulated liberty.

Suppose the Southern States were to break up the Union, and establish a Confederacy, where would be the guarantees of its duration? Could they frame a better Constitution than that which now governs us? Whence are to come the elements of "a more perfect Union" than the one formed by the men of the Revolution? Again, under the doctrines proclaimed by South Carolina she might at any time, and for any alleged pretext, secede from the new Confederacy. The same doctrines would justify the Northern States in withdrawing from the present Union, whenever they are dissatisfied with the legislation of Congress. Grant the assumption of the right of secession, and why should not Massachusetts violate the fugitive slave law by virtue of her right as a sovereign State, and when required to obey the Constitution which she would thus violate, might she not quietly avail herself of the South Carolina theory, and go out of the Union?

Gov. HOUSTON cites the convictions and sentiments of the Fathers of the Republic, such as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, all of whom denounced the doctrine of secession in unqualified terms. He likewise quotes the memorable language of ANDREW JACKSON, DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY, and terminates his message as follows:

I have been an indifferent spectator of the agitation which has distracted our country, and caused many patriots to despair of the life public. But I am yet hopeful and have no abiding confidence in the success of the people. I cannot believe that they will suffer scheming, designing and unqualified politicians to endanger the pallidiums of our liberties. The world is interested in the experiment of this Government. There is no new continent on the earth to rear such another fabric. It is impossible that our union be broken, without becoming fragmentary, chaotic and anarchical. I know of no Confederacy with other States which could join our separate interests with as strong or bonds of fraternity than were extended to us in 1788. The people of Texas are satisfied with the Constitution and the Union as they are. They are even willing to enlarge it by further wise, peaceful and honorable acquisitions. If there is a section and dangerous element alluded to in the land, let us endeavor to allay it, by teaching and cultivating a more fraternal feeling.

I would therefore recommend the adoption of resolutions dissenting from the assertion of the abstract right of secession, and refusing to send deputies, for any present or future cause, and upon the people of all the States, North and south, the necessity of cultivating brotherly feeling, observing justice and attending to their own affairs.

We notice that some of the Texas journals style the message "as bid for the Presidency." Of course. Whenever a public man utters the conclusions of wisdom and the inspirations of patriotism, the jaundiced slanderers of purity, in their incompetence to appreciate more elevated motives, forthwith consider him as basely seeking to bribe public sentiment. They did the same thing with CLAY, with CALHOUN, with WEBSTER, and with most of the great men of the past generation, and they do the same now with DOUGLAS and HOUSTON, and BUTLER, and every other prominent statesman who stands up for the Union. Nothing better is to be expected from them.

CREDIT SALE—PRINTED LAWNS, SPRING SKIRTS AND DRY GOODS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Lessmont's auction rooms, No. 39 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the unreserved sale of three hundred and thirty packages of seasonable and desirable dry goods, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 33 Customhouse street. See advertisement.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots, shoes, &c., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Lessmont's auction rooms, No. 39 Chartres street.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A correspondent suggesting at Austin, who is deeply interested in the progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad, writes us that the Company will be able to obtain all the auxiliary legislation it may desire. The best feeling prevails at Austin with respect to the Company. Texas will maintain her liberal feeling towards her railroad enterprises.

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have received Texas papers to the 28th ult. We copy the following items from the Houston *Telegraph*:

The Huntsville *Item* says that Gen. Sam Houston is to give up his office in the Penitentiary to-day. We do not know his reasons, but will give it. What that is in debt. There is no more correct financier than Gen. Houston.

The *Item* says that about four hundred bales of cotton were destroyed in the late Penitentiary fire. On Sunday night the editor of the *Item* states, was being burned out. A servant's room on his premises caught fire, but it was extinguished without serious damage.

The San Antonio *Ledger* mentions the arrival of Col. Forbes Britton at that place from the Rio Grande. He brings a rumor that Cortinas has got together a considerable number of men in attack Brownsville.

The Liberty *Gazette* reports eleven bales of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad in running order.

COTTON VESSEL BURNT.—Apalachicola, January 25.—The American bark Gleaner, Capt. Chandler, loading at this dock, fire on Monday night, and was scorched and sank. She had on board 1,270 bales of Upland Cotton, of which only 350 bales, which were on deck, were saved.

By Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 31.—The steamer Natchez passed down at 9 o'clock this evening.

CONNECTICUT.—The Black Republican State Convention have nominated Wm. A. Buckingham for Governor, and Julius Catlin for Lieut. Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, January 26.—The Senate Harper's Ferry Committee has modified Mr. Iverll so squeeze from day to day, as he may be wanted to testify again.

The intelligence of the disastrous defeat of the Liberals in Mexico, by Miramon, has damaged the prospects of Mr. McLane's treaty, it being manifest that Juarez has no fast hold on side of Vera Cruz, and that even there his tenure is frail. A detachment of mounted riflemen under Lieutenant Maxy is ordered to Fort Craig, and another under Lieutenant Jackson to Fort Stanton. Company K of mounted rifleman had been ordered from Fort Union to Fort Bliss.

Mr. Coverly, Secretary of the American Legation at Lima, has come home on the Baltic, believing the peremptory refusal of the Peruvian Government to liquidate American claims against it.

Mrs. Tilly, who was injured in the recent accident on the Hudson River Road, died in this city last evening.

FROM NEW YORK.—New York, January 25. The National Executive Committee of the Union Georgia have resolved to issue a proclamation in compliance with the provision of the Association, calling for a National Convention to be held at New York, July 10th, 1860, for the purpose of considering the propriety of supporting any one of the Presidential candidates put in nomination by the several political parties, or in case it is deemed inexpedient to support any such candidate, then to nominate a candidate who will represent the opinions expressed in the preamble and declaration of the principle of the Union League.

The Blessings of the North.

We extract from the New York *Sun* the following lovely picture of the poverty stricken condition of the laboring classes in the Northern States:

The more value should be attached to the artless and pathetic tale of wrong and wretchedness, from the fact that it is the spontaneous outburst of a heart well nigh broken by the supers ities and brutality of the servile system under which the white slaves of the North eke out their scanty subsistence:

A SEWING GIRL'S APPEAL FOR SEWING GIRLS.—*To the public*: We, of the many oppressed and low-waged, underpaid, and neglected seamstresses of New York, and to hundreds of others, by employers in the city, at last determined to raise our voice of complaint, in the hearing of the people of humanity.

Most of the fur dealers and manufacturers of furs in New York employ hundreds of poor girls to prepare the skins for sale, by basting and stamming them in various styles, and promise to pay certain prices per piece for certain kinds of work. These are all miserably underpaid in the making both cape and hoop skirts, whilst weekly obtained out of a part of their earnings, who, no doubt, are compelled to rob them of a part of their food in order to obtain our rights. are often insulted by replies in coarse language and are not unfrequently told to leave if we don't like our pay. We pay for our own copy of the exhausted brain, his fading life, his premature death! Literature was, perhaps, a passion of his boyhood, and her has pursued the wicked phantom from year to year, finding in the gratification of a refined taste some small reward for his painful infatuation.—*Richmond Whig.*

A MERCHANT OF CINCINNATI ARRESTED IN NEW ORLEANS.—A merchant of Cincinnati, Mr. Joseph Schoenberg, late partner in the pecantile firm of Cohnert & Schoenberg, who is now traveling in Europe, has been arrested in New Orleans by Deputy Sheriff Ellsworth, on a charge of swindling Lehnberg, Germany, upon the claim that he, although an American citizen, owes that Duchy military service.

Schoenberg left for Europe in the steamship of a foreign State, hence the State of Nicaragua, against the statute and peace and dignity of the United States.

It may be recalled that the vessel was seized in this port by the United States Marshal, on the charge that she was fitted out for the purpose of carrying men and munitions of war to Nicaragua, and was released on the payment of the McKinstry claim, but subsequently libelled by the Government, and finally released on bail.

Up in the garrets, in out of the way places—sometimes furnished like a parlor, sometimes worse than a pig pen—in the center or somewhere, the boss of bullies. Are you partial to frowns? Do you wish to hear a growl? Disregard the notices of an "Editor's Room," "Private," "No Admittance," and enter the den you observe the contracting brow; you do not know whether you are saluted or insulted by the tempestuous growl to speak, or your legs incline you to run away; a hand lifts itself, a worn pen and inked fingers point you to a seat, which before you can resist to reach, but ere you have done so, the monster has the clutches so deeply in an idea that he has forgotten your existence, and you have time to count the pyramids of newspapers, and wonder if to be an editor it is necessary to be a savage. You are bored and weary, but you would be sort of familiar with the feels of a bear in anything in which the willdrink before you has an interest. Delegations of "devils" from the composition room for "copy," and a great many things are going on which are strange to you. Other entry rouse to, who glance contemptuously at yourself. They look like bloodhounds, and have nothing but scratch, scratch, with gold pens, steel pens, and goose quills; they pull at their whiskers, they bite their nails, they scratch their heads, yelling, they help each other when their noses run aground; they write and write; they expunge and write more; they scratch and write, and throw some phrase them, and century if they do not. Now, remember that this mental toil must go on day and night, when the fire is low; it may be called by some "intellectual," "valuable," etc., these are others who bluntly pronounce it "scurrilous" and "poor."

Swimming upon floods of excitement, battling, chatting, arguing, consenting, exalting friends and crushing foes, thinking, working in the sun and substance of the editor's corner. At home, he writes with his wife at his elbow and his child on his knee; in the street he weaves out man half been ordered from Fort Union to Fort Bliss.

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An Editor's Life.

It does not require a master hand to sketch with fidelity that poor and abused class known as editors. Temporary remarks, he may be the "responsible," the "foreign," the "literary," the "local," the "commercial"—in either department he is the subject of laudation, abuse, trials and triumphs. He must have a ready pen, remarkable versatility of knowledge, a correct judgment, and considerable nerve. If you intrude upon him, you discover his writing, reading, scissoring. He will talk, but his pen does not stop; he spatters the ink; he fumbles over books; he hunts among newspapers; he grows savage in a "header, or learned in a "review;" politicians try to buy him; needy artists ask for favored notice; inventors have models to show him; he is addressed on more subjects than it was ever intended a single mind should comprehend; and while his journal is called by some "influential," "valuable," etc., there are others who bluntly pronounce it "scurrilous" and "poor."

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☞ At the close of the demonstration of sympathy for His Holiness Pope Pius IX., which took place on Jackson Square, on Sunday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That although the late illness of our beloved Archbishop, which has confined him to his room, has prevented him from being present at the most poignant regret, and his second visit only drew back to our delight—in this moment of sorrow, we behold him among us, to console the afflicted and wake, and as usual dispensing happiness and consolation to the unfortunate, the widow and the orphan children.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five persons to prepare a plan of arrangements for a Father's Home, for the orphan children of the Battalion of Artillery, who fired the salute at the close of the meeting.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to report at as early a day as possible before the close of the present week.

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to His Honor Gerard Stith, Mayor of this city, for his kindness in placing Jackson Square at the disposal of the public, meeting held therein, and for the efficient services of the police in preserving order.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the noble manner in which the Chief of the Louisiana Guards, in erecting by their presence the monument to be erected to-day, did honor to himself, to the Battalion of Artillery, who fired the salute at the close of the meeting.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Thomas E. Adams, Esq., Chief of the Lieutenant Sheriffs, and the Parish and City District police and officers under his directions, rendered such valuable services in preserving order during the meeting, and the day of the procession.

The Chair appointed the following persons in the committee under the first resolution:

C. E. GERARDEY,
J. BOURK,
VICTOR SEAE,
JAMES CARTER,
And Rev. Father Hamel.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

C. E. DINNIES, Chairman.
E. A. BOURK, Secretary.

New Orleans, January 29th, 1860.

The Committee requested to assemble at the office of the *Catholic Standard* Wednesday, February 1st, a 7½ o'clock P. M.

E. A. BOURK, Secretary. 31

☞ COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician announcing the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various severe ills that arise from derangement of these portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world.

jan31 6t.

FILOUR.—200 barrels Superfine and Extra, for sale by GALLOWAY & PASCAL, at 66 & 68 Old Levee st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—At the St. Charles—"the Robbers" and "The Welsh Girl."

At the Varieties—"Our American Cousin."

At the Amphitheatre—The grand fairy extravaganza of "The Sprite of the Silver Shower" and a host of equestrian feats, &c.

At Vaucouble's Museum—The Ohio Mammoth Fat Boy, the American Giantess, Old Brown and his Associates, and an immense collection of curiosities.

Board of Aldermen.—This Board met last night, Mr. Morrison in the chair.

The minutes as approved and amended by the lower Board, was passed. The amount to be supplied by taxes is $1,462,630.

The resolution to approve the contract with S. H. Jelks, for supplying the Workhouse with meat, was concurred in.

A resolution to subvert the Mid-princess Canal was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Whitney thought the Treasury would not be able to stand such a demand.

A resolution from the lower Board approving the City Railroad contract with J. B. Shawan & Co., was concurred in.

A resolution to grade and ditch the Gentilly road to Mitchell's plantation was concurred in.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This Board met last night, a quorum present and Mr. Monroe in the chair.

A resolution from the Finance Committee to approve the contract with J. B. Shawan & Co., was concurred in.

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United States Court in Admiralty—Judge Pollock Presiding.—The libel of the master against the Philadelphia came up for trial in this Court yesterday. United States District Attorney Miller for the Government, and Mr. W. A. Hall for the owners of the vessel. It was alleged in the libel that the steamboat Robert P. Griffin, and others in the Attorney statements, did fit out and arm, or attempted to fit out and arm, or were knowingly concerned in the fitting out and arming of the steamboat Robert P. Griffin, the object and intent whereof should be employed in the service of certain people, to-wit: Harry Maury, Frank P., Anderson, Callender J. Fayssoux, William W. Scott and others, to cruel piratically and feloniously depredate upon the ships of a foreign State, to-wit: the State of Nicaragua, against the statute and peace and dignity of the United States.

It may be recalled that the vessel was seized in this port by the United States Marshal, on the charge that she was fitted out for the purpose of carrying men and munitions of war to Nicaragua, was released on the payment of the McKinstry claim, but subsequently libelled by the Government, and finally released on bail.

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Fire Amongst Cotton.—About eleven o'clock yesterday fire was discovered in a large lot of cotton lying on the levee in front of Kess street. It was extinguished without much damage being done. At 12 o'clock it broke out again, but was not observed until it had gained headway. The firemen were on the ground as soon as possible, but despite their efforts the flames raged about 300 bales of cotton were destroyed. The cotton was in the hands of Messrs. Carroll, Hoy & Co., and belonged to different grades, was not easy of sale, which was the chief cause of its being on the levee. The factors were insured for $35,000 in the Crescent office. Their loss is estimated at about $45,000. The way in which the fire broke out has induced the belief that villainy was at work.

It appears that the attempt to fire cotton in that part of the city was not confined to yesterday, for on Saturday three bales were destroyed at the Orleans Press and on Monday, and both times incendiarism must have been at work.

Newspapers Sued for Damages.—Mr. and Mrs. Bescoll, who keep an exhibition on St. Charles street, has entered suits against the True Delta and Picayune newspapers for $10,000 each, on account of certain paragraphs in those journals reflecting on "Negro Shows." Mayor Stith is made a defendant in each suit.

Burglar Committed for Trial.—Ben Benson was yesterday examined before Recorder Wilts on a charge of entering Mr. Brierley's residence, on Race street, on the night three, armed with a dangerous weapon, and committing a robbery. Mr. Richardy's testimony was to the effect that while sitting in his room with two friends one of them, a slight, he heard a noise, which induced him to go into the hall and then to open his street door. On looking out he observed two persons standing on the sidewalk, whom he concluded to relax. He caught hold, but one broke from his grasp. He succeeded in securing the other, after a hard struggle, until a police officer arrived to his assistance. As he was to catch the thieves, Benson threw away some silver ware, but four table-cloths were found upon him. All the articles were identified by Mr. Richardy as his property. Benson was committed for trial to the Criminal Court. The above statement was that he found the things on the sidewalk.

Charges Dismissed.—The charge made against Mr. Mation by Philip Tary of harboring and concealing a runaway slave, belonging to Mrs. Hide, was examined yesterday and dismissed, the charge not being sustained.

Joseph Rigan, charged with assault and battery on Jesse Farrell, was also dismissed.

ATTENTION.

The stockholders of the Carrollton Railroad are required to attend a meeting on Thursday, the 2d February, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the interests of this Company. It is equally important to the present and future prosperity of this corporation that the stockholders should attend, as the result of their deliberations will exercise a material influence on the value of the stock, the future progress of Carrollton, and the prosperity of the parish of Jefferson. The city of New Orleans will likewise feel the effects of their decision.

They will be called upon to examine and investigate the last financial statement submitted by the President, on the 7th December, 1859, to base their calculations on solid facts, and not on hypothetical presumptions.

From the report of the President it appears that the net profits of the Company, deduction being made for current expenses, amounted to the sum of $29,656—the highest figure hitherto attained.

Without having recourse to elaborate calculations, or to suppositions based upon circumstances depending on events entirely beyond our control, permit me as a stockholder, deeply interested in the prosperity of this corporation and the places traversed by the railroad, to offer you my individual views and ideas. They may aid you in your deliberations.

Accepting as the basis the annual revenue, all charges deducted, as stated in the report of the President, and conceding that the same amount, viz: $29,656, will be yielded for ten years, we shall be compelled with this income to meet the following items of expense:

Bonds issued by the Company bearing interest, and due in 1867. Interest at 6 per cent. payable half yearly	$156,000
Notes payable due in 1864-'65-'66-'67	34,000
Coal. Indispensable repairs to the Jefferson Railroad, in order to strengthen it, and obtain a depot in the Fauxbourg Marigny	100,000
Other repairs and buildings mentioned in the President's report, exclusive of current expenses	20,000
Total	$309,000

So that with an annual revenue of $29,656 it is proposed to pay $309,460, and during ten years to renounce all idea of a dividend!

The capital, or stock, is covered by the railroad, and the property belonging to the Company is realized in the event of liquidation it would not produce anything beyond the value of the capital. Observe that the revenue of the Company is derived exclusively from this source.

This exposé is incontrovertible. The statement which we have been induced to make is worse than, but is not absolutely unreasonable. The board will accept the foregoing facts as favorable. What is wanted is a new administration, with different views. With a sound judgment and a fruitful imagination the present condition of affairs would be speedily changed. Let some person of capacity and energy be selected, imbued with the principle that commerce always attracts population, and that the two create wealth, that a good understanding with the municipality of Carrollton will conduce to the prosperity of both corporations; let the voters understand that their choice should be governed not by politics, but by considerations connected with the progress and welfare of the enterprise. Such is the desire and such the aim of

A STOCKHOLDER
OF THE CARROLLTON RAILROAD CO.
jan27cd

New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

COMMUNICATED.

A communication appeared in the *Bee* newspaper on Friday last, signed by a stockholder of the Carrollton Railroad Company. Its object is to invite attention to a general meeting of the Stockholders on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, convoked for the purpose of annulling or of ratifying, as they may deem expedient, the late election of Directors of that Company.

The subject assumes at this moment an important influence, for good or evil, on the future prosperity of the Company. I venture to make a few remarks on the communication referred to, in order to expose its fallacies, for as I regard them, as well of facts as of conclusions. The author assumes that the affairs of the Company have been badly administered, and that it is necessary to place at its head "a person of capacity and energy," in order to imagine a new policy and liberty to invest new interests from impending ruin. And, to fortify his position, he quotes from the last report of the President, that the debt of the Company is really due, or to be incurred for necessary buildings and repairs, amounts to very nearly $300,000, while it is his own opinion a further sum of $100,000 will be required to put the Jefferson branch in an efficient condition.

It thus appears, according to the showing of a Stockholder, that $400,000 are now actually due, and that the further sum of $100,000 must be expended during the year, in addition to the current expenses of the Company.

If I believed in the correctness of this statement, I would unite cordially with its author, even if I were conscious that I was responsible for the future disbursements he compiles with.

My own opinion is less despondent. According to the report of the President to the Directors, there are due, on Company $160, and $574 54, less available assets of $265,000, so that the actual debt is $141,874 54.

To this amount, added the sum of $25,000, to be expended during the year beyond the current outlay, in order to put the road, with its appendages, in an efficient condition.

Having thus, in a few sentences, have been unusually heavy for repairs—collecting materials for general use and for building new cars—all necessary to give increased efficiency to the road; and yet the net proceeds of the year, notwithstanding these extraordinary disbursements, will exhibit the above $29,656, equal to a dividend of 5 per cent.

In 1844 the gross receipts of the lines then in operation were $14,956. Last year the same lines yielded $34,573, showing a net increase of about ten per cent. per annum on each preceding year. There is every reason to believe that in 1860 the net profits will be largely augmented, or even augmented. It thus seems that the old lines have been doing a profitable business for the last sixteen years, with a fair prospect of increased improvement. It then, there have not been regular dividends for several years past, the failure cannot be charged to the old lines.

But there is another and an obvious cause. In 1846 the Carrollton Railroad Company determined to construct a line to the Lake Pontchartrain, and that line cost the Company $300,000. As no subscription was paid in, the entire expense devolved on the Carrollton Company, for up to this time the Jefferson Branch has not received its own expenses. Is it surprising then that the Carrollton Company has issued its bonds for $150,000, or to that amount, and that the interest has been omitted to pay any dividends? Perhaps a Stockholder, *deeply interested in the prosperity of this Corporation, and the places to be traversed by the railroad,* can give a different explanation, since it may be presumed that one having a deep interest in the Company, has not been indifferent to its management.

The same Stockholder may enlighten other stockholders, having an interest only in the Corporation, how he proposes to expend $100,000 for the improvement of the Jefferson Branch? or why he sympathizes so acutely "in the future progress of Carrollton, or the prosperity of Jefferson?"

My own notions may have become obsolete in this age of progress. Heretofore, I have supposed that the duty of Directors of any Corporation is to promote and subserve its interests, so far as is consistent with the paramount obligations—which form a part of the oath they have taken—to the general interests of society; and that he should disregard local influences and personal convenience when in conflict with his duties to the stockholders whose trustee he is. These opinions, I believe, are held in common by the Directors who were expelled at the late election. The conduct of the Directors may be wrong, but that no suspicion of it was entertained by any one, not even by several gentlemen who were elected.

In conclusion, I will merely add that at the approaching general meeting, the stockholders will decide whether they approve the sentiments of the Stockholder, on whose communications I have been commenting, and on the means by which the revolution in the Board has been accomplished, or on the conservative policy of the former Board.

ANOTHER STOCKHOLDER.

P. S.—The requisition for the meeting on Thursday next is signed by ten stockholders representing 1,246 shares of stock. It is in conformity with the charter, and its object is to supersede the Board recently elected by the following gentlemen: G. Currie Duncan, President, W. Newton Mercer, Carl Kohn, Charles Bienvie, A. Hewie, N. S. Jennings, Edward Kirk, W. T. Hopp.

DIED,

At Boalingy, on the 30th inst., Henry, aged 26 years, Mrs. WILLIAM KUE, born Aspasia Sandier, of this city.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

BY the death of Mr. Jean Baptiste Plauche, the partnership heretofore existing between Mr. J. B. PLAUCHE & CO., between the deceased and his sons Jean Baptiste Plauche, Jr., and Barthelemy Ovide Plauche, is dissolved since the 31st of January last, and the liquidation of the estate will be conducted by the surviving partners.

J. B. PLAUCHE,
B. O. PLAUCHE.

New Orleans, February 1, 1860.

Notice of Copartnership.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of J. B. PLAUCHE & CO. and will carry on the same business as the above firm, the dissolution of which is announced.

J. B. PLAUCHE, Jr.,
B. O. PLAUCHE.

feb1 1m

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing in this city under the style of NUMA LACOSTE & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, but not before Alexander Ducatel, notary public, called January 24th, 1860.

NUMA LACOSTE,
CAMILE F. LACOSTE,
L. E. DELUZAIN.

New Orleans, February 1st, 1860.

The undersigned will always retain the Recordation of the late firm of NUMA LACOSTE & CO., and carry on the same business as heretofore at the old stand, 67 Bienville street, No. 119.

feb1 12t L. E. DELUZAIN.

Notice.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, and on account of the departure for Europe, the partnership existing between Mrs. OLYMPE BOISSY and Mr. G. DUCATEL, Jr., is this day dissolved.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will settle all the affairs of the late firm.

OLYMPE BOISSY,
GERMAIN DUCATEL, Jr.

New Orleans, Jan. 31, 1860. feb1 1m

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of CUCULLE & JULIAN, for the purpose of conducting the Commission and Forwarding Produce business, as successors to A. Chappel & Co.

CUCULLE & JULIAN,
A. G. JULIAN.

New Orleans, February 1st, 1860. feb1 1m

Notice.

THE ship CALLENDER, Patton master, from Boston, is now discharging at Bienville wharf. All parties having requested to attend to the delivery of their goods on the levee will please send orders to the consignees. All goods not permitted within five days from this notice will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

C. CAVAROC & CO.
1 16 Royal street.

ATTENTION

The stockholders of the Carrollton Railroad are requested to attend a meeting on Thursday, the 2d February, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the interests of this Company. It is equally important to the present and future prosperity of this corporation that the stockholders should attend, as the result of their deliberations will exercise a material influence on the value of the stock, the future progress of Carrollton, and the prosperity of the parish of Jefferson. The city of New Orleans will likewise feel the effects of their decision.

They will be called upon to examine and investigate the last financial statement submitted by the President, on the 7th December, 1859, to base their calculations on solid facts, and not on hypothetical presumptions.

From the report of the President it appears that the net profits of the Company, deduction being made for current expenses, amounted to the sum of $29,656—the highest figure hitherto attained.

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