The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1855. [Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII.—Whole No. 7504.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 13th, 1855.

NORTHERN MAIL failed again yesterday at Mobile.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS.

Tuesday last Alderman DURELL, on the Finance Committee, submitted a report upon the commerce and finances of the city of New Orleans which, on careful perusal, we conceive to be the most and clearest exposition of the financial condition of our city yet presented to the public. Such a full and luminous a document should be in circulation, and we have accordingly transferred all of it to our columns. The statements, the abstracts and the comments impressed within the report deserve the serious attention of all interested in the progress of New Orleans. It is the elaborate and thorough review of the subject. Its perusal will render that whole in general the prosperity of New Orleans has advanced more rapidly for the last ten years than the Great West has in the same period. The receipts of cotton, sugar and tobacco, for the period, show a marked increase over those of the preceding years from 1845, bacon, lard, beef, lead, pork have been less than the average per centage. It is true that the great Western business partially accounts for the increase, but it is but a partial one, and a check therein the only consequence. They must be looked upon in the augmented facilities of transportation afforded by the railroads of Western railroads; in the reconstruct the shipment of the agricultural Mississippi Valley to our ways of the river, and in which perpetually intervene. Farmer who knows corn to a bushel in New York, rather by railroad to that time it would take the river and ocean navigation. But part of it may be a little larger but it would be more than the cost of getting his corn to market by railroad rates; whereas to New Orleans, might be a little remain several days for want of transhipment. New York prices may be a deduction from manufacturer's anticipated profits. This is a matter of your business in the Great West has fallen off, and forever, in consequence of proximity of the Lakes affected by railroad. But part of it may be the real remedy is not in railroads, which are of a nature that cannot compete with the rivers established but in proportionately transportable articles, and more to the ship. Bulky goods, early for returns. This can be accomplished by the merchants of New Orleans, if their slumbers to the same energy and public spirited a line of steam-propelling freight alone—let the substantial, without [illegible] exclusively the staple goods. The Western will send his flour, corn, New Orleans for transhipment. They then enjoy all the [illegible] to him from railroad other drawbacks. [illegible] less from handling, [illegible] smaller. [illegible] transhipment. [illegible] steamboat, and New York—thus they will [illegible] the same time [illegible] transportation, with less [illegible] and less expense. [illegible] wishing to depreciate [illegible] in progress of commerce, proved their value. [illegible] and safe arrival of [illegible] of Louisiana; [illegible] rather to open [illegible] to restore us [illegible] through our fully. [illegible] to regain [illegible] and increasing [illegible] West, we must provide [illegible] navigation such as do [illegible] The practical means of [illegible] been pointed out by [illegible] the subject and have [illegible] We have done little [illegible] suggestions.

[illegible] report as exhibits the [illegible] trade with the interior [illegible] upon which our [illegible] the ample guarantees [illegible] investment of our debt, our [illegible] resources we recommend [illegible] brokers who [illegible] offering doleful [illegible] of New Orleans. [illegible] perceive that a special [illegible] appointed by the Board [illegible] pipe into and report [illegible] this decline in our commerce [illegible] Northwest; and we anticipate [illegible] and suggestive [illegible] Mr. DURELL, an [illegible] to our knowledge [illegible] important topic, and such [illegible] recommendations as [illegible] case would seem to eli[illegible]

THE ELECTION.

[illegible] yesterday from the [illegible] Ouachita, Union, Morehouse, Winn and Franklin, not only a majority for Wickliffe is elected [illegible] that he has received a [illegible] that will probably exceed [illegible] both branches of the Legislature [illegible] a paradox. In [illegible] has been thoroughly [illegible] in attempting to pal[illegible] the correction of the vote [illegible] the exact returns shows that Davidson [illegible] votes in advance of Pope. To Texas and son precinct in Livingston is reported to have given thirty [illegible] which Davidson has the majority. The result is uncertain. It is well to [illegible] that should we have only the [illegible] that Davidson runs away [illegible]

[illegible] captains and housekeepers [illegible] advertisement of L. A. Levy, [illegible] the sale of chandeliers and [illegible] goods, which will take place [illegible] No. 72 Gravier street, this [illegible]

We publish correspondent of the [illegible] the following: Important [illegible] which contain instructions from [illegible] relative to the three [illegible] state usury. It is understood that Mississippi [illegible] against the payment of American [illegible]

[illegible] the difficulty between Dr. [illegible] Consul at Matamoras, and the [illegible] authorities, it has been discovered by the State Department that the Consuls of all countries, except our own, within Her [illegible] Majesty's dominions, have the [illegible] agreement, to take possession [illegible] effects of their deceased countrymen, and [illegible] their heirs thereof; but it will be recollected that Dr. Worrel was not allowed to perform a similar office, or rather an attempt to [illegible] was not respected by the Spanish authorities. In view of these facts, it is said [illegible] will be soon officially brought to the attention [illegible] Spanish Government, in order that our [illegible] may be secured the privileges.

[illegible] in the Fourth Congressional District, in Mississippi, Wm. A. LAKE, the American candidate, is probably elected. We fancy, though we do not know, that the form opinion [illegible] for the Democrats.

Finance Report.

TUESDAY, November 6, 1855.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Durell, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Finance offer the following report upon matters referred, and upon matters which the committee believe to be of large interest to the city of New Orleans:

Your Committee are happy to be enabled to announce the fact that the floating debt of the city, given in the report of your committee of the 9th of August ult., has been almost wholly cancelled by payment; and that the treasury is now in a condition to satisfy all proper claims upon presentation thereof. If this ability has been reached through a sale of the revenues of the city otherwise, it may be truly said that the difference of yield between $81,940 and $181,000 per year, is the creation of this Council; and that the result of its financial labor could not be better applied than to the redemption of a credit whose best interests it is our chief duty to forward and protect.

In connection with the immediately preceding matter of this report, and the consideration of the various statements offered with regard to the commercial prosperity of New Orleans, your committee have deemed it proper to lay before your honorable body a succinct review of the commercial statistics of our city, during a period of ten years; and it is to be hoped that an impartial examination of the same will justify the faith of those of our fellow citizens who still believe in our city's prosperity, and are willing to labor for its further advancement. Your committee also furnish for the consideration of your honorable body, a comparative statement of the wealth, internal resources and indebtedness of the cities of New Orleans and New York, in illustration of the financial capacity of our city; and in order to base thereupon suggestions for certain statute changes in our municipal organization.

The statistical tables which accompany this report, were compiled from the annual statements given in "Young's New Orleans Price Current," and may consequently be relied upon for accuracy and truth.

Table marked (A) gives the yearly arrival, at the port of New Orleans, of ships, barks, brigs, schooners, steamships and steamboats, for four years, commencing with Sept. 1st, 1845.

This table, taken in connection with a "Statement of tonnage of vessels and steamships arriving at the port of New Orleans from 1st September, 1845, to 1st September, 1855," obtained from the Customhouse, and marked (B), shows that the tonnage of ships, barks, schooners and steamships arriving at the port of New Orleans for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceeds that of 1845 by nearly 29 per cent.

The average tonnage of ships, boats, &c., arriving at the port of New Orleans for the last ten years, amounts to 865,403 tons per year, showing that the tonnage ships arriving for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceeds the average by nearly 11¼ per cent.

The arrival of steamboats for the year ending September 1st, 1855, are less than those of 1845, by about ¼ of one per cent. The average arrivals of steamboats for the past ten years, amount to 9,261 per year; and the total arrivals for the year ending September 1st, 1855, are less than the average by about 5¼ per cent. But as the size of steamboats visiting the port of New Orleans has increased in equal ratio with the size of ships visiting said port, we arrive at the conclusion that, although the per centage of arrivals has decreased, yet the per centage of tonnage has increased during the past ten years.

In the year ending September 1st, 1845, the average tonnage of all vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans was 359 tons per vessel.

In the year ending September 1st, 1855, the average tonnage of all vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans was 550 tons per vessel, or nearly 48 per cent.

Now, it is be true that an equal per centage of increase has been made in the tonnage capacity, of steamboats visiting New Orleans, then we infer, that, while the arrivals of river boats for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, are less by seven tenths the arrivals of 1845, yet the per centage of increase in the size of said boats requires that there should have been 4006 arrivals in the year 1855, to make the arrivals be an equal value to the arrivals of 1855. In other words, the arrivals of steamboats in 1855, from increase of size, are equal to 4006 arrivals of steamboat of the capacity of those employed upon the Mississippi in 1845; being an increase over the arrivals in 1845 of 41½ per cent, or an average increase for the past ten years, of nearly 37 1-7 per cent.

The table marked (C) gives the "Exports of Sugar and Molasses from the port of New Orleans, for the past ten years, ending September 1st, 1855."

The exports of sugar in hogsheads, for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1855, exceed those of 1845 by 55¾ per cent; and the exports in barrels are less by 9 7-10 per cent.

The average exports of sugar for the last ten years amounts to 90,787 hogsheads, and 9,078 barrels per year, showing that the exports of sugar for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1855, exceed the average by over 42 2-3 per cent, in hogsheads, and over 1 2-10 per cent in barrels.

The exports of molasses in barrels for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed those of 1845 by 236½ per cent.

The average exports of molasses for the last ten years amount to 3,209,596 gallons, showing that the exports of molasses, for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed the average by 102 2-3 per cent.

The table marked (D) gives the exports of cotton and tobacco during the same period of ten years.

The exports of cotton for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed those of 1845 by 20 ¾ per cent.

The average number of bales per year exported for the last ten years amounts to 1,176,495, showing that the number of bales of cotton exported from the port of New Orleans, for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceeds the average by nearly 8 per cent.

The exports of tobacco, for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed those of 1845 by nearly 3 1-7 per cent.

The average number of hogsheads of tobacco exported per year, for the past ten years, from the port of New Orleans, amounts to 61,207, showing that the exports for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed the average by nearly 6¾ per cent.

The table marked (E) gives the exports of flour, pork, bacon, lard, beef, lead, whisky and corn, from the port of New Orleans for ten years last past.

Taking the average exports per year, of flour, pork, bacon, lard, beef, lead, whisky and corn, for the past ten years, and comparing the same with the exports of the year ending September 1st, 1855, we arrive at the following results:

1855—Exportation of Flour, less than the average by nearly 42¾ per cent.

1855—Exportation of Pork, less than the average by nearly 57¾ per cent.

1855—Exportation of Bacon, less than the average by nearly 7¾ per cent.

1855—Exportation of Lard, less than the average by nearly 23 1-7 per cent.

1855—Exportation of Beef, less than the average by nearly 4¾ per cent.

1855—Exportation of Lead, less than the average by nearly 23 1-7 per cent.

1855—Exportation of Whisky, less than the average by nearly 44¾ per cent.

1855—Exportation of Lead, less by 323,130 pigs.

1855—Exportation of Corn, less by 830,609 sacks.

These are the chief staples of what is called our up-country commerce, being the commerce of the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and their tributaries. Much of the falling off of this portion of the commerce of New Orleans for the year ending September 1, 1855, may be well attributed to the low stage of the great water courses of the West, during the whole period of the past business season; but other reasons all due allowance for the seaward condition of these main thoroughfares of communication, it must be confessed that the facts exhibited by the table marked E, contrast strongly with the otherwise cheering progress of our commercial prosperity. And your committee have deemed it proper, in consideration of the important interests involved, to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the cause of the decline in our commerce with the West, and to report thereupon, with such suggestions relative to the remedy thereof as to said committee may appear fit.

The table marked (F) gives the value of the exports of all trade from New Orleans for the past eight years.

The value of the exports from New Orleans to foreign countries in American vessels, during the past eight years, average $35,630,457 per year—showing that said exports for the year ending September 1, 1855, exceed the average by $6,986,407, or nearly 20 per cent.

The value of said exports in foreign vessels, during the past eight years, average $15,298,809 per year—showing that said exports in foreign vessels, for the year ending September 1st, 1855, are less than the average by $3,986,476, or more than 311 per cent.

The value of the exports from New Orleans coastwise, during the past eight years, average $28,293,429 per year—showing that said exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, are less than the average by $692,038, or near 1 1-24 per cent.

The total value of all exports from New Orleans during the past eight years, averaged $79,222,721 per year—showing that said exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, exceed the average by $4,767,497, or 16 40-100 per cent.

The table marked (G) is a "Statement of duties paid on goods imported into the District of New Orleans, for consumption only, from 1844 to 1854, being ten years."

This statement, obtained from the Customhouse, shows that the duties paid at New Orleans in goods, imported for consumption only, in the year 1854, exceed those paid in 1845 by $989,491 46, or 60 17-600 per cent.

The average duties paid on goods imported, for consumption only, for the ten years, amounts to $1,166,372 54—showing that the duties paid in the year 1854 exceed the average by $656,708 92, or 56 88-100 per cent.

Since the tariff of 1846, the amount of warehouse and transportation goods, imported for the cities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis, the duties on which are remitted by bonds, and are payable at those cities, do not enter into the calculation of duties paid in the District of New Orleans. The duties thus received by bond are estimated at one-fourth of the duties paid at New Orleans.

The table marked (H) gives the value of produce received at New Orleans from the interior, during the past ten years.

The receipts of produce of the interior for the year ending September 1, 1855, are greater than the average by 1848, by nearly 24 3-7 per cent.

The average value of produce received from the interior for the last ten years amounts to $100,754,958 per year, then showing that the value of the receipts for the year ending September 1, 1855, exceed the average by more than 16 1-6 per cent.

The result of the foregoing analysis of the tables, as exhibited by your committee, in regards the commercial prosperity of our city, is, to say, highly satisfactory. It stands in direct contradiction of the representations rife on to the decline of our city; and shows that for the past ten years, covering the period during which it has been alleged that our commerce has declined, New Orleans has advanced steadily and healthfully in the chief elements of a commercial prosperity.

A comparison of table (H) with table (E) exhibits the extraordinary fact that although our trade with the Northwest has greatly lessened, yet the annual value of the produce received from the interior has increased within ten years more than 24 per cent, thereby proving that those sections of country which did have immediately our own, of which New Orleans is necessarily the mart, have, within the period specified, been greatly opened to cultivation, and holding out to us large promise in the future, when Texas shall have been penetrated by railroads, which will make her as tributary to our own wealth as are the sugar lands of the Attakapas.

In preparing the following comparative statement of the wealth, internal resources, and indebtedness of the cities of New Orleans and New York, your committee have based their calculations upon the numerical population of these cities, and have drawn their data from the last annual report of their respective Comptrollers.

New York has a population of 650,000; New Orleans has a population of 150,000. New Orleans is, then, to New York, as 15 to 65.

The total receipts, from all sources, received into the Treasury of New York for the year ending July 1st, 1855, amounted to $19,439,595 66.

The total receipts, from all sources, received into the Treasury of New Orleans for the year ending January 1st, 1855, amounted to $3,319,515 06.

Taking the ratio of population as our basis, New Orleans, to have equaled New York in her receipts, should have received for the year ending January 1st, 1855, $3,870,299 27—being $551,184 21 more than she did receive, and thus falling behind New York 19 5-36 per cent.

New York taxes personal property.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the city of New York, for the year ending July 1st, 1855, was $486,996,778. Of this amount, $150,922,478 represent personal property, being in value equal to 45 per cent. of the real estate, which was assessed at $336,975,866.

The total assessed value of real estate in the city of New Orleans, for the year ending January 1st 1855, was $72,247,430. If to this we add 45 per cent., or $32,511,339, as representing the personal property of New Orleans, we have a total of $104,758,769.

Again: there is in New Orleans assessable real estate which does not appear at all upon the rolls, to an amount of at least $15,000,000. If we add to this 45 per cent., being $6,750,000, we have a total of real and personal property equal to $126,508,769. Now, taking the ratio of population between New Orleans and New York to be as 15 is to 65, the difference as to wealth, in favor of New Orleans, is $14,124,341, or 12½ per cent.

The department of assessors of property and of supervisors of assessments, for the city of New York, is more complete. New Orleans has nothing of the kind. We are compelled to base our taxation upon assessment rolls made out by the Assessors for the State; men, for the most part, elected for their party predilections; and who labor, as far as the city is concerned, without accountability. Nothing can be more fatal than a system of finance resting upon so crude a foundation. If New Orleans is to become, in the future, what her geographical position claims for her, the present system of taxation must first undergo a radical change. The State should grant to the city the right to appoint assessors of property; and the base of taxation should be so enlarged as to increase the receipts, while greatly lessening the burden upon the individual tax payer. The feudal idea that land and houses, only, are property, must be done away with in our legislation. There can be no honest reason why a man who has goods to the value of $500,000 stored in the heart of our city, and for which the city stands security against all loss from fire, or from the violence of a mob, should be exempt from taxation therefrom, while the owner of real property suffers under the burden of $6 45 upon the $100. In view of the importance of the matters here referred to, and as one step towards reformation, your committee offer the accompanying resolution.

The total expenditures of New York for the year ending July 1, 1855, amounted to $11,795,799 06.

The total expenditures of New Orleans for the year ending January 1, 1855, amounted to $2,687,307 75.

Thus, taking the ratio of population as the basis for comparisons, New Orleans expended $34,799 86, or 1 7-27 per cent. less than New York.

The total ordinary expenditures of the city of New York for the year ending July 1, 1855, were $8,449,892 83.

The total ordinary expenditures of the city of New Orleans for the year ending January 1, 1855, were $1,947,830 60.

The ordinary expenditures, therefore, of New Orleans, when compared with those of New York, as per ratio of population, were $94,152 22, or 4⅞ per cent. less than those of New York.

The total receipts of New York for the year ending July 1, 1855, amounted to $19,439,595 66. She raised by taxation $5,466,051 31; leaving a balance obtained from other sources of $13,973,543 35.

The total receipts of New Orleans for the year ending January 1, 1855, amounted to $3,319,515 06. She raised by taxation $1,719,765 44; leaving a balance obtained from other sources of $1,599,749 62.

The total receipts of New Orleans from taxation, when compared with those of New York, as per ratio of population, show an excess in favor of the New Orleans of $456,368, or 26½ per cent. When we consider that New Orleans takes real estate alone, while New York takes equally real and personal property, this exhibit shows evident the superiority of our system of taxation. We raise in ratio of population, from real estate alone, more than New York raised from the combined capital of her real and personal property. What stronger argument can be urged in favor of enlarging our basis of taxation, and, by enforcing therein personal property, distribute equally upon the shoulders of all a burden which is now borne wholly by a few.

The total receipts of New Orleans, obtained from sources other than taxation, when compared, as per ratio of population, with those similarly received by Tarran York, show a deficit against New Orleans of $1,009,553 29, or 164 1-3 per cent.

This deficit arises mainly: 1st From the defective construction of our ordinances relating to the licensing of trades, and the various diversions of business and amusement in our city; and, secondly, from the wholly inadequate and defective execution of such ordinances, touching the matter, as we now possess. New Orleans, to have equaled New York, as per ratio of population, should have raised, from sources other than taxation, for the year ending January 1, 1855, the sum of $1,009,553 29; whereas, she actually thus raised only $709,746 71. It is unnecessary to add that our license system requires, both in its construction and in its execution, a thorough reformation.

Were New Orleans to tax, equally, both real and personal property, we should, in order to raise the sum of $1,719,765 44, being the amount raised by taxation for the year ending January 1st, 1855, and taking $709,908,759 as our basis, levy a tax of one dollar and thirty six cents on the hundred; but were our ordinances, touching the granting of licenses, also duly enforced, thus yielding the additional revenue of $1,009,553 30, we might raise the sum requisite for the year ending January 1st, 1855, and yet levy a tax of only fifty-six cents on the hundred dollars; thus close at hand has our city the means, with a greatly reduced rate of taxation, not only of meeting its current expenses, with the interest annually accruing upon its permanent debt, but of paying off, within a few years, the permanent debt itself.

The permanent debt of N. York is $13,904,856 67. The permanent debt of N. Orleans is $11,623,909 97.

The permanent debt, therefore, of New Orleans, when compared with that of New York, as per ratio of population, exceeds that of New York by 221 per cent.

New York has a sinking fund, to the extent of $5,370,473 39, to meet a portion of her permanent debt, unprovided for, of $8,834,383 60.

New Orleans may deduct from her permanent debt the sum of $300,000, to be refunded by the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, for the loss in railroad stocks, the sum of $3,500,000, and in stocks of the Commercial Water-works the sum of $500,000, leaving a balance of $7,323,909 96.

But, unlike New York, the whole of the permanent debt of New Orleans is payable at, and most stringently provided for. Not only is the entire mass of the real property legally pledged for its redemption, but the State statutes of the 23d of February, 1852, and the present charter of our city, provide that "the Common Council shall annually, in the month of January, pass an ordinance to raise the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars by a special tax on real estate and slaves, to be called the consolidated loan tax; and the rate per cent. of said tax to be calculated upon the ratio in proportion to the taxable goods of each. All ordinances, resolutions or other acts, passed by said Council, after the first day of January in each year, shall be null and void, unless the ordinance imposing the consolidation loan tax shall have been previously passed." This law, together with the laws enforcing the tax for payment of the interest annually accruing upon our railroad bonds, makes the whole permanent debt of New Orleans. The city's creditor may well rest satisfied with such security.

The total value of the real estate owned by the city of New Orleans, as estimated by the Comptroller, A. C. Flagg, Esq., is $31,091,850. See tabular statement marked (I.)

The total value of real estate owned by the city of New Orleans, as estimated by Messrs. J. A. Beard, Sculptor Turner and C. Lee, gentlemen whose knowledge of the value of real estate in our city will not be questioned, is $19,861,700. See tabular statement mark ed (K.)

New Orleans, then, compared with New York, as per ratio of population, owns as values of real estate to an amount equal in value to $3,014,565 36, or $1 519 per cent. In other words, New Orleans is, in this respect, 43 5-10 per cent richer than New York.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWD. H. DURELL,
N. E. BAILEY,
THOS. K. PRIOR,
JESSE GILLMORE.

☞ Tom Scottsbo (Sheriffee) Sentinel says: An unfortunate occurrence happened Saturday last, Village, in this parish on Monday last the deadly violence of a good citizen.

From what we can learn, Mr. A. Robert, the deceased, was blindfolded by Sabe by a mock trial, in a place where there had been a grand dance, from the profit, but he had said to go away and let him (Robert) alone. They finally obeyed however, when Robert was pulled down off of his mare, when Sappe immediately drew a knife and plunged it into his side, killing him in about twenty minutes, we believe. Sappe was in jail.

The deceased leaves a young wife and seven children to mourn his untimely end. He was respected and beloved by a large number of friends and relatives, who deeply sympathize with his family in their severe affliction.

☞ Childhood is like a mirror; catching and reflecting images around it. Remember that an impulse, or perhaps thought idlently uttered, may cause on the young heart like a careless throw of water thrown on polished steel, stains it with rust that no after scouring can efface.

By Telegraph!

Recommitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8th.—The majority for the whole American State ticket in this city is about 800. Davis (American) majority over Gray (Democrat) for Congress, is 800; and it is believed that Hamilt (American) majority over Van Sant, (Democrat) also for Congress, is about 800.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, Nov 8.—The mails by the Asia bring a few items of additional intelligence:

The Bank of France has arranged for a loan of several millions of silver from the Bank of Amsterdam.

The cholera was increasing its ravages in Tuscany.

It was rumored that the government of Naples had committed a gross outrage on some American citizens. No particulars are given.

CHARLESTON ELECTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8th.—Miles, anti-Know Nothing, has been elected Mayor of this city by upward of 400 majority.

[By the National Line.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—The river is now falling, with 8 feet water in the canal. The steamer Antipodes arrived yesterday from New Orleans. The Isaac Bell departed Saturday, and the Gulnare and Swan yesterday for that port.

The Eastern lines are all down.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MEXICO, November 5th, 1855.

I have little to communicate that is worth the labor of writing. After the resignation of Melchior Ocampo, the portfolio of the Minister of Relations was offered successively to six gentlemen, all of whom declined the office. It was at length accepted by Senor Arizaga. Don Ponciano Arriaga, who has been appointed Minister of the Interior in on his way from San Luis to enter upon the duties of his station and Santos Degollado, Minister of Improvements, left Guadalajara a few days ago with the same object. Consequently, before long, the Cabinet will be complete, but a new crisis may be shortly expected—irreconcilable differences of opinion exist between the moderates and the puros, and these differences have produced the difficulty experienced in obtaining a competent and proper Minister of Relations. Every one of the candidates lays down as a condition sine qua non, that Guillermo Prieto, Minister of Finance, should resign. Comonfort himself is determined to have the Cabinet if Prieto remains. The mutterings of the storm have been heard for some time. Be assured, it will soon burst forth with terrible fury.

Otherwise, there is nothing new. Comonfort is gradually reducing the strength of the army, by fusing certain regiments with others, and pensioning off officers. Prieto, the Minister of Finance, has issued a large batch of decrees, and created infinite dissatisfaction. He has suspended the payment of the Spanish convention, and delayed that of the English. These acts have given rise to diplomatic representations. A deal of complaint is alleged against the clergy, but nothing then far has been ventured against them, nor will any thing be attempted.

Frankfort Alvarez arrived last evening, at Tu'ckoh, at San Augustin, a small town situated about five leagues from Mexico, which he has selected as his place of residence, in preference to the capital.

The troops of the Federal District have been given rise to a note from the Mexican Government addressed to Mr. Gadsden, who has not yet replied. A few days ago, a rumor was circulated of the death of the American Minister. It is untrue, notwithstanding the report has caused serious indisposition of that gentleman. He is still sick.

In my next letter I shall probably have interesting intelligence to communicate.

The Cabinet officers in Mexico left today during August.

☞ The Hon. Isaac P. Walker, late a Democratic United States Senator, from the State of Wisconsin, has declared for the Republican party, and become a candidate for a seat in the State Senate on the Republican ticket.

☞ The census returns of the State of Illinois, though not yet full, indicate a population of one million three hundred thousand. The population of 1830 was only eight hundred and fifty thousand.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election in the Seventh Precinct.—WRIT OF MANDAMUS GRANTED.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT—Hon. J. B. Colton.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock a large crowd had assembled in the Sixth District Court room, it being been announced that Judge Colton, Judge Colton would deliver his decision upon the application of John H. Bell, Democrat, candidate for Sheriff, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioners of election in the 7th precinct to make returns to the Sheriff of the election which had been conducted by them in the breaking of the ballot-box on the night of the election, shortly after taking his seat on the bench, Judge Colton called the attention of the court to the question, and then proceeded to read the following decision:

The State of Louisiana on the relation of John H. Bell, praying for a writ of mandamus, vs. Wm. Christy, &c.

This is a rule taken on Wm. Christy, Hugh Locke and C. H. Hinton, commissioners of the election held in the 7th precinct, in the combined capital of New Orleans, on the 5th day of November current, to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue, directing them to make their duty in making a return to the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans of the number of votes polled for the candidates at said election precinct, and also commanding the Sheriff, the returning officer for this parish, to make itself a return to the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, and Hinton in that they did on the 7th of this month make their return to the Sheriff, and that Locke, the other commissioner, refused to sign the same. Locke, the other commissioner, alleges in his answer, that he has made a return of the votes polled at said precinct because of his inability to agree with the other two commissioners, and he has filed with his answer a full and perfect statement of the votes polled, which he asks to be adopted, and considered by the Court as the true return of the election. The so called return made by Christy and Hinton is in these words—"The undersigned, commissioners of the election held in the 7th precinct, respectfully are unable to make an official return as required by law, because the ballot-box of the 7th ward was broken and rifled on the night of the election, and the ballots had been received, were forcibly seized upon by a mob, and carried away before the commencement of counting the votes, and carried away or destroyed."

H. Locke's return made to the Court shows that the arrangement made by the Sheriff, for the return of the votes in the box should be separated. These votes included all the votes of the 7th Ward, including its District, were passed together; these heads of Democratic tickets, Third Representative District, were in like manner placed together, excluding from each division those tickets from which any names were scratched. The same upon the tickets these Democratic and American tickets, respectively, were identical with those hereto annexed and made a part of this answer. These tickets contain the names of all the candidates of both parties for State and parish offices. The votes thus begats of show 509. There were 63 tickets found which the scissors of several candidates were shared. These tickets were scratched but had been rifled up except for Governor, Sheriff and Removal of Capital. The vote on these as stated follows, for Governor, Wood, John Ray 3, Wickliffe 41; Derbigny 38, and 3 vote the Governor's name erased. These votes being added to those which had not been scratched, the vote for Governor stood thus—Wickliffe 260; Derbigny 238; and John Ray 3—in all 501.

The vote for Sheriff stood thus: Bell 347, Huffy 318; Fribel 3—in all 667. For Removal 82; against Removal, there were scratched 3 votes, and the votes reports that all the other candidates on the tickets received, Democratic 3; 9, American 239, and on the 63 tickets found, 3 votes were scratched, as shown, known, and conclude, "while taking the votes for the remaining several candidates, and before footing up the aggregate, we find the exact number of votes for Governor and Sheriff as aforesaid, the erased votes without a return, and the votes for Governor and Sheriff, and the votes for Governor and Sheriff, and the votes for Governor and Sheriff