THE DAILY BEE.
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OFFICE, 82 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 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 NORTHERN MAIL again failed yesterday. One of the best mails due came through.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

In all the rumors relative to propositions for peace which have come to us from the other side of the Atlantic, we may be noticed that England is invariably spoken of as one seeking "reluctantly" to treat. The explanation of this phrase must be sought in the disasters which have fallen heavily upon the British army, in the loss of thirty thousand men by mismanagement and neglect during the winter of 1854-5, and by its terrible slaughter and decided repulse experienced by them in the attempt to storm the Redan. The troops are a brave and gallant nation always, and nearly and keenly that their share in the war has hitherto been somewhat inglorious, that the laurels they fondly hoped to gather have been wrested from them by their Gallic allies. They pant for an opportunity to exhibit their ancient prowess, and to win triumphs on new fields which will efface the remembrance of previous reverses. Hence they are exceedingly unwilling to make peace with Russia, conscious as they are that if the war should end before the opening of the spring campaign, all its glory will cease to France, while England will be unable to point to a single splendid achievement in honor of her arms.

Yet if peace be not concluded, there are signs and indications that the close and intimate alliance hitherto subsisting between France and England may be interrupted, and replaced by coldness and distrust. Our readers are aware that the London press, and especially the Thunderer of the Times, has been latterly engaged in the unpleasant labor of critically commenting upon Marshal Pelissier's movements in the Crimea, and the Times has censured the French commander with probably more of justice than die cretion, for his inertness since the fall of Sebastopol. The diatribes of the Times have been received in France with strong manifestations of displeasure, and the replies of the Paris journals are seasoned with pungent repartee and sarcasm. One of them—the *Assemblée Nationale*—asks: "Who was it that entered the Malakoff and covered them selves with glory, and reaped all the fruits of it that obtained everlasting ignominy at the Redan?" The *Constitutionnel*—a semi-official and influential sheet—applied the terms "ingratitude" to the British nation, "for the signal service France—which alone took Sebastopol—rendered to it." These are hard words for British pride and prejudice to digest and nothing but the paramount importance of union, in view of the strength and resources of the foe, would deter England from responding to such insulting reproaches in commensurate terms. Even as it is, the *Times* is too much galled to receive the sage saw in silence, and without directly replying, it introduces in its article on the peace rumors the following significant paragraph:—

"Happily for us, we have within ourselves sources of hope and confidence which the alliance of an ally cannot give, and which *no* alliance of an ally take away. We may say it with pride, though we trust not with arrogance, that England is so emphatically the land of the *European system*, shines by no borrowed light, and moves on in a course little perturbed or affected by the attraction of other bodies. What we are to-day we were yesterday, and shall be to-morrow—a nation laying no claim, indeed, to the character of a military power, but a power whose vast resources begin to develop themselves just at the time when those of her *rivals, sic:* (not enemies) are exhausted."

Those who have reflected on the hostile relations between France and England existing for centuries, have frequently expressed the opinion that the *entente cordiale* of the two nations brought about by the exigencies of the present war, would not be of long duration, and was not likely to survive an unequal distribution of glory in the field of battle. It seems as if these impressions were founded in truth, and that already England chafed by defeat and France spurt by triumph are disposed to renew their former feuds. How far the necessity of prudence may subdue the rankling jealousy of both nations, cannot yet be known, but it begins to be perceived that the question of peace or war may depend quite as much upon those popular manifestations as upon the terms which Russia is willing to accept.

THE WEATHER has been most execrable of late. In the first place it has been unprecedentedly cold, and in the next place it has been abominably wet. We have now had severely cold weather uninterruptedly for sixteen or seventeen days—a phenomenon to which the experience of the oldest inhabitant can offer no parallel. For the last fortnight hours the cold and rain have struggled for predominance, and at the present writing the signs are that the rain will prove victorious. Our streets are in a liquefying condition, and present a splendid superfetation of mud.

DENTISTRY.—It will be perceived by a card in our columns that Dr. Izu, dentist, has returned to our city, after an absence of eight years in Mexico and Cuba, and has now permanently resumed professional the profession in New Orleans. His office and residence are at No. 56 St. Charles street. Dr. Izu bears with him ample testimonials of his skill, from the highest sources.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS COMPANY.—We call the attention of the public to the clear and satisfactory exhibit made by this company, and are gratified to perceive that although only about five months in operation, it numbers already 818 depositors, and has received over $64,000 on deposit. We have no doubt the Louisiana Savings Company will continue in a career of prosperity. It is one of those institutions which are admirably adapted to wants of the community.

VALUABLE SUGAR PLANTATION AND HANDS FOR SALE.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sale, by R. Vanzay, auctioneer, which will take place on the 14th, at 11 o'clock, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, of a large and valuable plantation, situated at Terre-aux-Boeufs, in the Parish of St. Bernard, a few miles below the city. This plantation consists of several hundred acres of cultivated ground. It belonged formerly to the late Jacques Toutant, and yielded very fine crops of sugar. Upon it are likewise immense forests, the wood of which is becoming more scarce and valuable every day. Together with the plantation will be sold 49 field hands, accustomed to labor, a large stock of cattle, mules, horses, steam engine, saw mills, &c., &c. A first-rate opportunity is here presented for the investment of capital on the sugar culture. For further particulars we refer to the advertisement in our columns.

COLLECTOR OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—J. Hernandez, Collector of State Taxes for the Second District, gives notice through our columns, that from and after the 1st February next, he will be ready to receive the State Taxes levied according to law, and to issue the licenses required by all persons or corporations following a trade or profession. See advertisement.

Julius Levy, of San Francisco, convicted of smuggling cigars, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars, has been pardoned by the President.—He has been in jail about three months. One reason for his pardon, was that the government had no suitable prison in San Francisco in which to confine him.

Colonel Parker H. French made his appearance on the 3d inst. in the lobby of the House, and was sorrounded by members, who expressed the warmest sympathy for the Walker government. He will remain in Washington during the winter.

It is stated in a letter from London, from an unusually responsible source, that the British government, anticipating a demand from our government for the recall of Mr. Crampton, meditate transferring him to some other diplomatic station, on the life-time of Sir Henry Bulwer.

Sir Gore Ouseley is named for Mr. Crampton's successor.

PAY YOUR PRESENT YEAR'S SHARE.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 3d says: The public generally should know, or bear in their minds the fact that on and after to-day all postage must be prepaid by postage stamps or stamped envelopes. After the 15th of the day, all letters must have a postage stamp on them—money will not be received in payment for postage at the window, as heretofore—and those mailing letters must previously purchase a stamp or stamped envelope.

Robinson Troubles.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—Letters from Fort Leavenworth say that the Administration prepares was crowded and long types thrown in the river. A lot of paper was also burned. The mob was competent principally of Missourians.

The Free States party made a demonstration on the 1st, in Lawrence, Governor, R. J. Roberts, Chairman, L. C. Bailey, the double-headed piece on the third Thursday in January.

Continuation of the Bee.

Northern Light—Parker H. French—Nicaragua—Walker—Cuba—Spain—New Year's Day—Shipping—High Prices—Turkey—President's Message, &c.

New York, Jan. 2, 1856.

There has been an unusual calmness in business during the past two weeks. The upwreck of the holidays; the meeting of Congress, and the "fuss" there about Speaker; the affairs of Central America; the arrest of the Northern Light; and, above all, the latest all of about six inches of snow. Now, all here, following so closely as to tread upon each other's heels, have kept us in a most delightful state of fermentation. The affair of the *Northern Light* is already too familiar to the public to enlarge upon it here. Parker H. French, the Nicaraguan Minister, has been ordered out of the country; but he refuses to leave—before he gets ready. He states, however, that before he received his admonition to depart, he was about to go to England. The Administration will not, I am afraid, make much capital out of the Nicaraguan mission. French has been ordered off because he was suspected of infringing upon the Neutrality laws; Crampton, the British Minister, has been proved to have violated them, and yet remains unmolested; but, then, Crampton is the representative of a powerful nation, while Nicaragua is yet in swaddling clothes. Wm. Walker, who now holds the reins of the government of Central America, is an Englishman, of a desperate adventurer from any foreign nation of respectability, his government would be treated with considerance, and his envoy with dignity; but, unfortunately for himself, Walker is an American, and therefore must not be recognized.

Laury Keene's Variétes opened on Thursday under the most favorable circumstances. The play chosen for the occasion was "Old Heads and Young Hearts," written by Beurlot. The great war the result to see Lania, that the house was filled almost to suffocation before the curtain was raised, and many persons, unable to effect an entrance, were obliged to go away. The performance gave satisfaction, the people were pleased, and we may consider the "Variétes" as a fixed institution. The Broadway continues to present "King Charming." At Wallack's, Po-ca-hon-tas—an Indian Queen with a "sweet German accent"—saves the life every night of a Captain Smith, whose brogue is as broad as from Dublin to Cork. The Italian Opera has closed a sickly season of forty nights. The manager lost money from the beginning. In order to recruit his finances, the musical constructor published a book—"Crotchets and Quavers"—which, although full of gossip and scandal, turned out but a poor financial speculation. A Southern climate may prove more genial to these birds of song. The performances of the Ravels, at Niblo's, are very popular. As may be supposed, every place of amusement has been during the past fortnight well patronized.

New Year's Day was a carnival. The sun shone clearly, the air was dry and bracing, and the mercury indicated just the appetite of those who made it a point to "take something" in every house at which they called. With such an exhilarating atmosphere, and not inches of snow upon the ground, we had not been everything in the shape of a sleigh put into active service. The price of a horse and cutter for the day ranged from ten to fifteen dollars; a two-horse team and double-seated sleigh, from twelve dollars up to twenty-five.

On Broadway, sleighs as long as the "Ship of Lake Superior" took the place of the regular omnibuses. In New York, snow abolishes all distinctions. Sleighs are the most democratic institution we have. Everybody, with his wife and children, piled in. The millionaire had the washerwoman in his lap, and when a mischievous boy broke one of his gold pens, he sat there with a smile that made the crowd in laughing at the joke. The daily papers were delivered to subscribers on New Year's morning with alarming punctuality, and with them came the carriers' addresses. I don't know of any business as profitable as delivering carriers' addresses at New Year's; as a general thing, spirituous liquors were not offered to those who made calls. This custom is being abolished, and in its place coffee is substituted. In the general enjoyment of the day, a person would be most painfully reminded of suffering somewhere, by meeting almost every corner with a poor wretch with a child in her arms, who, with a pitious tone, would "wish you a happy New Year, sir, and will you give a poor woman something to buy a dinner." On the last day of last Sa, turkeys became scarce, and brought high prices. Some were selling at twenty pounds sold readily for $3. In some instances food ones sold as high as from five to seven dollars. The President's message was published in the papers on New Year's morning.

L'HOMME.

On Christmas morning the streets of Alexandria (La.) were covered with snow.

The Democratic State Convention of Alabama has nominated a full set of delegates to the National Democratic Convention. They go without instructions.

Abstracts of Annual Reports.

We have already given a meagre telegraphic outline of the contents of several of the reports of the Departments. The following summaries, which we find in the New York *Times*, are far more explicit and comprehensive.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Davis makes a long Report.

The actual strength of the army is 15,757 officers and men. The authorized force is 17,867. The recruiting service is progressing satisfactorily, and it is believed that in a few months the disparity will be overcome. Enlistments to the number of 16,546 were made during the year ending Sept. 30, but this was not the whole number who desired to join the fighting ranks, for many thousands of Uncle Sam—for there were upwards of 20,000 persons who offered to enlist, and were refused, in consequence of minority and general unfitness for service. Casualties amounted to 3,500.

It is lamented, as a growing evil, that applications for the *discharge of minors* are so frequent; the infants who are released subject the Government to a loss of time and expense. The Secretary recommends that the enlistment should be made binding in every case where deception has been employed, and a modification of the existing law to effect this.

The troops retain the same general distribution; four additional regiments have been planned, and the Mounted Rifles and Infantry were sent against the Sioux have gone into winter quarters at Fort Leavenworth, and will be in position for operations in the spring. The 6th Infantry checks the Indians on the Oregon route.

All intercourse with the Florida Seminoles has been strictly prohibited. Efforts are in progress for their removal from the Florida country. The troops have explored the region, have opened roads, and have arrived at sources of accurate information respecting the territory now in possession of the Indians, so that future operations will be greatly facilitated. The propriety of levying volunteer reinforcements in the Pacific Department, for the purpose of chastising the savages on that coast, is a question which the Secretary defers to Congress, preferring to leave to the military commander in the Department. The gallantry of the troops in the Indian campaigns of the year is spoken of in terms of high praise; but the unusual extent of operations has caused large expenditures, which have exceeded the appropriations.

In order to preserve the efficiency of the Army, several measures are suggested, viz.:

1. It is essential that there be a revision of the laws regulating rank and command. The right of command should follow rank by one certain rule; officers holding general commissions should not be placed at once upon the staff, but have opportunity to acquire practical military knowledge; troops equipped for the active service should not be divided, nor should foot be subdivided into artillery and infantry, or mounted men into dragoons and cavalry.

2. Officers no longer capable of performing active duty should be retired from the service, but the rates of commutation should be increased, and the laws respecting allowances undergo revision.

3. The provisions of the act of August 4, 1854, increasing pay of rank and file, should be extended to all enlisted men.

4. An increase of the Medical Corps is recommended.

5. Five more military storekeepers are needed in the Quartermaster-General's Department.

6. The prohibition of the purchase of lands for military posts causes embarrassment, and should be repealed. Useless military sites require to be sold.

The Secretary enlarges upon these points, and presents, generally, a considerable proportion of these are his recommendations of last year.

The anticipations entertained, at the time of the establishment of the *Military Academy*, have not been fulfilled. The average cost of maintaining each pupil is $500. It is too much; a reduction is necessary. The number of graduates, in four years, is 267; cost, so far, $871,457. The new buildings near Washington will accommodate 150 men. The branch of the Asylum at East Pascagoula, Miss., is discontinued, and similar action is recommended in reference to the branch at Harrisburg.

The camels and dromedaries which were ordered from the East will arrive in February. These animals have been found useful in the Crimea, and will be employed in military service here.

A new Professorship of Ethics, and sundry other improvements at West Point, are recommended.

Proper attention to the coast defences is very important, particularly the fortifications of Ship Island, as connected with the defence of the approaches to New Orleans, and the control of the inner channel of communication between the Mississippi River and Mobile Harbor. The entrance of Mobile Harbor should also be fortified. Appropriations are asked for the erection of arsenals in Texas, New Mexico, and on the North Pacific Coast. Extensive and small arms have been adopted, embracing the late improvements. A new pistol, with increased length of barrel, is under trial. The recent changes take effect, in particularly noticed.

The work upon the Military Road had made satisfactory progress. The number of the Military Academy has been increased. The same basis as at the present time is recommended.

The *Pacific* is sold. Expenditures have been necessarily diminished. It is recommended that of the 20 steam frigates, 12 be kept in Ordinary, and 8 be put into commission. The Secretary is not unmindful of economy. The propriety of abolishing the navy yard at Pensacola, which costs $100,000 annually, is left to Congress. The expenditures for the year have been $14,000,000, and the estimates for the next year are $14,000,000. The Secretary recommends that the current law be modified, so as to allow the Navy Department to use money for the purchase of lands, and for the erection of buildings, without the intervention of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary recommends the adoption of the Chinese treaty. The steamer *San Antonio* sailed from New York in October to relieve the *Macedonian*, whose time abroad had expired. The survey of Behring's Straits and the North Pacific, under command of Commander Rogers, has been carried on with satisfactory results. The account of this expedition is the most interesting part of the message.

The Pacific squadron is composed of the frigate *Independence*, the sloops *Merry John Adams*, and *Decatur*, and the steamer *Massachusetts*, the sloop *Warren*, and the ship *Preble*. The squadron is under the command of Captain Mervine.

The *Michigan* steamer has been usefully employed in the upper lakes.

Like all of his predecessors, the Secretary earnestly recommends an increase of the Navy, and particularly an additional force of ships of a lighter draft of water. A great Naval force, the Secretary thinks, cannot be improvised by the tap of the drum, like a great army. He considers our Navy as a powerful tree to contend with that of any respectable power, and too feeble to protect even our own harbors. The aggregate tonnage of the United States in 1812, was 1,249,997 tons. For the year ending June 30, 1855, it was 5,212,080 19-95, and our navy, in the meantime, has decreased in extent, and the damage which might be effected by a respectable enemy in six months, would greatly exceed the cost of a Navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the Navy, the Secretary regards as one of peace rather than of war.

The Secretary enlarges at great length upon the apprenticeship system, which he has adopted as a means for furnishing a reliable body of seamen for the Navy, and gives the testimony of officers in its favor. But we look in vain for any original idea or suggestion in Mr. Dobbin's report; it is entirely destitute of anything of the sort, and exhibits no special knowledge of the service, beyond the figure which are furnished by the heads of bureaus. The old aristocratic plan, which has resulted in the state of affairs which rendered the action of the Navy Retiring Board necessary, is to be continued, and the Secretary adopts the old plan (which has worked so badly) of educating men to be commanders, sailors, without the hope or prospect of betterling their condition by good behavior.

The estimated expenditures of the Department for the ensuing year are $13,574,865 37, which is less, by nearly $3,000,000, than the estimates of the last fiscal year.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Report shows a net increase of 862 Post Offices during the year ending 30th of June, 1855,—the whole number of offices at that date being 24,410, and on the 30th of November, 25,776. On the 30th of June last there were 7,053 mail routes, at an estimated length of 277,906 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 67,401,164 miles, costing $5,345,338. Compared with the service of the year previous, there is an increase of 4,397,025 miles of transportation, or about 7 per cent, and of $675,721 cost, or about 14 1-100 per cent. The increase by railroad service is 1,435,737 miles, by steamboat 1,088,645, by stages 1,175,643 miles, while the transportation by coaches is less by 2,325,628 miles, and by steamboat 1,335,656. This changes result mainly from the lapsing of contracts in many of the Southern and Western States and Territories. On the 30th of June last there were in service 219 routes against 214 in 1854. The compensation of $235,119 66-100; 29 local agents at $19,328; and 961 mail messengers at $106,471, 83, making a total of $345,970 30 to be added to the cost of transportation. This makes the total amount for the current year $5,924,989 30, which will probably be increased to $6,000,000 by new services and routes. The cost of foreign mail service not included here, amounts to $611,467. The Postmaster states that on the 3d of April last, he concluded a contract with Mr. James F. Joy, to convey the mails from Cairo to New Orleans and back, daily, he having full powers to negociate such contract on behalf of the Illinois Central Railroad, but though the latter used every exertion to comply with their engagement, they failed to do so from the high price demanded of them by the owners of the boats on the line, and the route was accordingly advertised for relet-ting.

The new distribution schemes have been completed, and each distributing office has now alphabetical lists of all the Counties in all the States, except California. In accordance with the late act of Congress, suitable measures have been adopted to put in operation the law of 3 March, prohibiting scandalous letters, but it has not been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of the plan. The Postmaster has, however, found abundant proofs of its usefulness, and of the necessity of bringing it to perfection.

The expenditures of the Department for the last fiscal year amount to $9,968,342, and the gross revenue derived from postages (inland and foreign) are $8,641,136 15, which, adding the annual appropriations made in compensation of mail service to the Government, by the acts of Mar. 3, 1845, and 3 March, 1851, amount to $7,343,136 12. Deducting the balance against the United States, due to Foreign Powers, for postal accounts, from the above the gross revenue of the Post Department for the year ending 30th June, 1855, will be $7,335,177. The gross revenue of 1854, after deducting foreign balances, amounted to $6,916,651 91, making a difference in favor of 1855 of $418,519 18. *The excess of expenditure for 1855 over that of 1854 is $1,026,364 14.* This excess is attributed partly to the increase in compensation to Postmasters and Clerks of offices, and partly to the increase of expenditures for transportation owing to the great extension of Railroad service. The condition of the Department goes to show that the trade Ex-Ch. by the act of 3d March, 1851, *will not enable the Department to sustain itself by its own resources.*

Another cause of this excess of expenditure is attributed to the letters and documents carried free of charge for members of Congress and others, and the immense amount of printed matter conveyed at low rates. The Postmaster-General thinks that the reduction of fifty per cent in the rate of postage on newspapers is wholly without justification. He also recommends that pre-payment by stamps be made compulsory on all kind of matter. The expenditure of the Department for 1856 is estimated at $10,190,624, and the means available for the same year $9,010,673, leaving a deficiency of $1,186,151 to be provided for.

Reference is again made to the fact that the Collins line of steamers receive from Government $858,000 for twenty-six trips, while the British Government paid the Cunard line $858,750 for fifty-two trips which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, is amply sufficient. Measures have been recently taken to lay before the Mexican Government proposals on the subject of a Postal Convention. The Report alludes at some length to the last Report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and concludes by deprecating the denunciation of the Department for mistakes, carelessness or neglect instead of advising a remedy for wrong committed and leaving it to apply the remedy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Although we have heretofore given at considerable length, and in total results in detail, the reports of the Chief of the Bureaus, the tables of the Foreign Trade and Commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855, we deem it not unnecessary to present the following abstract of the Secretary's Report, now issued. It has appeared in regular course, in the tables on Foreign trade show that the increase on dutiable goods imported during the year ending June 30, 1855, over the year ending June 30, 1854, is $138,166,882 dls. of foreign goods, and a decrease of goods free of duty, $11,146; decrease of specie, $1,000,000; total increase of imports, $137,155,736.

The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States (including of course, those from the Pacific) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were $261,332,000, against $205,000,000, the preceding year, showing an increase of $56,332,000. The total value of the exports from the United States to foreign ports for the year ending June 30, 1855, were $275,000,000, against $256,000,000 in 1854, showing an increase of $19,000,000.

The following table shows the number of steamboats accidents which occurred on the rivers, lakes and bays of this country, and which have been attended with loss of life and injury to persons during the year 1855 as compared with the year 1854, as filled and wounded. We also give a comparative table of like accidents, 1854:

	1855			1854		
	No. of Fires.	Lives.	Loss.	No. of Fires.	Lives.	Loss.
January	19	81,000,000	26	$6,364,000		
February	20	1,195,000	21	1,000,000		
March	22	1,470,000	32	1,000,000		
April	19	1,440,000	22	1,910,000		
May	21	1,445,000	8	300,000		
June	16	1,280,000	14	900,000		
July	13	1,217,000	24	3,270,000		
August	8	800,000	27	4,412,000		
September	16	1,162,000	15	700,000		
October	14	900,000	14	1,000,000		
November	10	650,000	10	500,000		
December	14	750,000	20	1,000,000		
Total	192	$12,949,000	233	$20,978,000		

To which must be added the amount of property destroyed by fires where the loss was less than twenty thousand dollars, which would probably increase the aggregate to at least twenty-five millions in 1854, and to about eighteen millions in 1855, which shows a decrease in the amount of property destroyed by fire during the past year, compared with 1854, of seven millions of dollars. The number of lives lost by fires during the year was 171.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POSTPONEMENT OF MLLE PARODI'S CONCERT. We regret to learn that Mlle Parodi was so seriously indisposed last evening as to be unable to sing at the Odd Fellows' Hall, as the bills had announced to do. This was no great disappointment, we imagine, to any of the audience who had come out, expecting to hear, could have indeed anybody to leave a cheerful fireside, such was the doubtful state of the weather. It was generally hoped that the indisposition would be so serious as Mlle Parodi's postponement. At all events it will not occur before Monday evening.

DEATHS FROM SUFFOCATION FROM COLD.—Yesterday morning about day light, the body of an Irishman, named John Mahon, was found lying in Rampart street, near Trisco Walk. He had been seen the night before in a state of intoxication, and whilst in this condition had probably fallen down, and perished from exposure to the "pitiless of the pitiless storm." The Inquest was held, and a verdict of "death from intemperance and exposure," rendered. The deceased was only 22 years of age.

The body of a disrobed woman, named Sarah Kenney, who has often been in the watchhouse, was also found yesterday morning under an out-door water-tap, in front of a grocery store, whilst the inquest was held on her body, and a verdict similar to the above rendered. The deceased was 35 years of age.

SUFFERING A TAILOR.—F. Bruner, a tailor, in Conde street, yesterday complained to Recorder Genella that some ruffians had entered his house, and had sounded him out of clothes to the value of $45, by cutting them from his person with a knife. A warrant was issued for the ruffians, but they escaped.

BURNT UP.—Sheriff Shelton, when they left, and 27 and Lyons in third street, yesterday morning, found a fire of 22 by and one of three logs—the 27 and 22 were burned up, and two other logs. Part of the siding property was burnt in the premises.

[illegible]—The following arrests for the month of December, 1855, were made by the Chief of Police, and published officially, at the request of the Recorder and Conference Board, in the Bee, Delta, Picayune, and Crescent:—Drunkenness, 1,000; Fighting, 1,000; Vagrancy, 1,000; Disorderly Conduct, 1,000; Assault and Battery, 1,000; Larceny, 1,000; Burglary, 1,000; Robbery, 1,000; Murder, 1,000; Total, 10,000.

[illegible]—Yesterday morning, a man, from Lafayette, 15 bbls Old Monongahela superior quality, for sale by HENRY VALETON, 90 St Louis st.

	1855				1854			
	Ac'ts.	Kill'd.	Wo'nd.	Ac'ts.	Kill'd.	Wo'nd.	Ac'ts.	Kill'd.
January	10	9	20	12	26	12	26	
February	10	2	20	10	11	27		
March	12	2	15	13	13	16		
April	7	2	19	13	5	9		
May	7	1	20	9	5	6		
June	7	1	15	8	11	24		
July	13	9	45	11	44	86		
August	10	10	26	17	26	31		
September	14	14	47	9	11	21		
October	21	13	60	16	12	41		
November	12	20	21	20	37	65		
December	7	4	12	14	11	27		
Total	148	110	339	163	186	360		

Included in the above, there have been killed during the year, of the employés on railroads:

Passengers	20	Conductors	6
Firemen	19	Brakesmen	16

Steamboat Accidents in 1855.

The following table embraces the number of steamboats accidents which occurred on the rivers, lakes and bays of this country, and which have been attended with loss of life and injury to persons during the year 1855 as filled and wounded. We also give a comparative table of like accidents, 1854:

	1855			1854		
	Ac'ts.	Kill'd.	Wo'nd.	Ac'ts.	Kill'd.	Wo'nd.
January	8	39	2	8	150	30
February	7	7	6	7	67	20
March	4	25	5	5	165	36
April	15	12	5	6	37	8
May	7	7	3	3	24	4
June	7	17	22	3	1	1
July	3	23	6			
August	2	10	6	4	22	14
September	1	7	2	4	22	6
October	1	2	4	3	46	5
November	2	2	1	2	24	65
December	1	11	2	2	27	1
Total	57	156	107	46	557	225

Destructive Fires in 1855.

The following table shows the losses by fires which have occurred in the United States during the year just closed, where the amount of property destroyed has been estimated equal to and upwards of twenty thousand dollars:

	1855.		1854.	
	No. of Fires.	Loss.	No. of Fires.	Loss.
January	19	$1,000,000	26	$6,364,000
February	20	1,195,000	21	1,000,000
March	22	1,470,000	32	1,000,000
April	19	1,440,000	22	1,910,000
May	21	1,445,000	8	300,000
June	16	1,280,000	14	900,000
July	13	1,217,000	24	3,270,000
August	8	800,000	27	4,412,000
September	16	1,162,000	15	700,000
October	14	900,000	14	1,000,000
November	10	650,000	10	500,000
December	14	750,000	20	1,000,000
Total	192	$12,949,000	233	$20,978,000

To which must be added the amount of property destroyed by fires where the loss was less than twenty thousand dollars, which would probably increase the aggregate to at least twenty-five millions in 1854, and to about eighteen millions in 1855, which shows a decrease in the amount of property destroyed by fire during the past year, compared with 1854, of seven millions of dollars. The number of lives lost by fires during the year was 171.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POSTPONEMENT OF MLLE PARODI'S CONCERT. We regret to learn that Mlle Parodi was so seriously indisposed last evening as to be unable to sing at the Odd Fellows' Hall, as the bills had announced to do. This was no great disappointment, we imagine, to any of the audience who had come out, expecting to hear, could have indeed anybody to leave a cheerful fireside, such was the doubtful state of the weather. It was generally hoped that the indisposition would be so serious as Mlle Parodi's postponement. At all events it will not occur before Monday evening.

DEATHS FROM SUFFOCATION FROM COLD.—Yesterday morning about day light, the body of an Irishman, named John Mahon, was found lying in Rampart street, near Trisco Walk. He had been seen the night before in a state of intoxication, and whilst in this condition had probably fallen down, and perished from exposure to the "pitiless of the pitiless storm." An Inquest was held, and a verdict of "death from intemperance and exposure," rendered. The deceased was only 22 years of age.

The body of a disrobed woman, named Sarah Kenney, who has often been in the watchhouse, was also found yesterday morning under an out-door water-tap, in front of a grocery store, whilst the inquest was held on her body, and a verdict similar to the above rendered. The deceased was 35 years of age.

SUFFERING A TAILOR.—F. Bruner, a tailor, in Conde street, yesterday complained to Recorder Genella that some ruffians had entered his house, and had sounded him out of clothes to the value of $45, by cutting them from his person with a knife. A warrant was issued for the ruffians, but they escaped.

BURNT UP.—Sheriff Shelton, when they left, and 27 and Lyons in third street, yesterday morning, found a fire of 22 by and one of three logs—the 27 and 22 were burned up, and two other logs. Part of the siding property was burnt in the premises.

[illegible]—The following arrests for the month of December, 1855, were made by the Chief of Police, and published officially, at the request of the Recorder and Conference Board, in the Bee, Delta, Picayune, and Crescent:—Drunkenness, 1,000; Fighting, 1,000; Vagrancy, 1,000; Disorderly Conduct, 1,000; Assault and Battery, 1,000; Larceny, 1,000; Burglary, 1,000; Robbery, 1,000; Murder, 1,000; Total, 10,000.

[illegible]—Yesterday morning, a man, from Lafayette, 15 bbls Old Monongahela superior quality, for sale by HENRY VALETON, 90 St Louis st.

B I G C I S D T

SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND FLOWERS.
CHARTRES STREET, No. 88,
(Opposite Mr. Pelit's exports store.)
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Lubin's Extracts, Flowers, Pomade, and Bouquet of Marechale, Rose, Violet, Jasmin, Orange, Cedrat, &c., for the year 1856. I also notify all persons or corporations having a large or small number of flowers and fruit trees, Ornamental trees, Rose bushes, Grapes, Pomegranates, Fig trees, Peaches arbores, and the richest pear, apple, plum and cherry trees, pomegranates, Quinces, Medlars and other fruit, melon seeds, balloon flower roses, flower and garden seeds, and other plants too numerous to be mentioned. Purchasers remain full to be satisfied. Packing up attended to gratis, and catalogues to be had at No. 8, Chartres street. jan10 1m

New Brilliant Bouquet.
To the person who will deliver at No. 76 Canal street, or lodge in one of the city offices, the negro boy STRIKER, about 18 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout, and well known in New Orleans as having belonged to Mrs. Lizzie Guichard, I w. c., of the Mobile Bar, a reward of additional reward of $150 will be paid on conviction of the person or persons harbouring him. He is a cooper, and ran away on the 23d of December last.
THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO.
jan10 10t 94 Canal street.

Notice.
THE Acting French Consul in New Orleans informs all ship builders, that a law has lately been received for repairs to the French ship LUCON, Master, so that said ship may go safely to sea. Certifications deposited at the Marine Office, No. 102 Royal street.
The proposals will be opened on the 19th of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M. jan10 3d

UNITED STATES RESTAURANT,
Common street, No. 89, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.
MESSRS. FINO & LEVEQUE respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Restaurant at the above place, on the Famous system. Nothing will be left undone to insure public patronage and customers 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. jan9 1m

JUST landing from ship Agamemnon, from Marseilles—75 bales Algerine, from Lazarus, 50 bales Vermouth, of Barnesa, Chappay & Co., 25 do Absyth, do. For sale by
jan10 B. TALAMON, 181 Royal street.

JUST landing from ships Oceana and Protector, from Bordeaux—60 boxes assorted Fruits, in 1 lb. of Lafourcade & Co. Bordeaux, 50 boxes Prunes; 50 do Brandy Fruits, assorted; 10 half pipes Cognac, H y Barnes, 1840 and 1832; 40 half pipes do, do, 200 boxes Red Wine, St Julien, 1847 do Claret Wine, Blanc Pessac, 46 barrels do, dec 1847 claret and White, various brands; 20 barrels Vinegar. For sale by
jan10 B. TALAMON, 181 Royal street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA:
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 9th January, 1856 before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of New Orleans, appeared Mr. J. J. Garland, President; R. L. Robertson, Vice President; and I. N. Phillips, Treasurer, of the Louisiana Building Association, and declared, that being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above and foregoing statements are true, and correct extract from the books of the said Company.
W. H. GARLAND, President.
R. L. ROBERTSON, Vice President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1856.
J. N. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.
jan12-1w C. M. BRADFORD, J. P.

Sir The ship J. W. BRYNE, Lincoln, master, from Havre, is now ready to receive freight at the office of the undersigned. All goods not signed for previously to 12 o'clock, to-day, will be transferred to a small for further arrangement.
J. SPEKER & CO.,
jan12-6t 90 Gravier street.

BEDWARD TEO,
DENTIST,
AFTER an absence of eight years, spent in Mexico and Cuba, has returned to this city to resume professional duty, and will continue the practice of DENTISTRY. References can be made to persons in this city, who have received the benefit of his skill in New York and the above place.
Sign Office and residence, 56 ST. CHARLES street, St. Charles Hotel.

BRIDGE—100 dozen steamboat Brooms, in store and for sale by H. M. BARLOW & CO.,
jan12 tf 76 Canal st.

MUSTARD—500 dozen Kentucky, in store, and for sale by H. M. BARLOW & CO., 76 Canal st.
jan12 tf

HOPS—10 bales prime East