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The Daily Delta.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1856.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 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 failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

THE LEVEE RAILROAD.

The ordinance authorizing the construction of a double-track railroad along the entire line of our levee has passed the Board of Aldermen, and will probably be definitively acted upon by the Assistants at their regular session to-morrow evening. We are somewhat surprised to notice that the project encounters strong opposition in the lower Board. The advantages of the proposed road will not, we presume, be controverted. It is conceded that the levee, during the business season, is rendered nearly impassable on account of the immense accumulation of boxes, bales, barrels, hogsheads and packages of every description of merchandise: that innumerable drays are constantly engaged in the labor of transporting these goods; that the tumult, bustle, noise and confusion are indescribable, and almost intolerable, and that the sheer impossibility of removing many perishable articles within a given time exposes them to damage, and the consignees to loss. It is likewise certain that the cost of transportation, by the comparatively limited means of conveyance afforded, becomes very serious, and to that extent diminishes the profit of the owner, or adds to the price paid by the consumer.

With a view of obviating all these evils; of ensuring the safe and expeditious transfer of merchandise from the levee to the warehouses of the consignees, and of relieving that densely thronged thoroughfare from the masses of freight which encumber it during winter and spring; with a view, likewise, of economizing expenses, and thus inviting produce to our shores, and of saving a considerable annual outlay for repairing our streets, which are torn up and injured by the continual passage of heavily laden drays, this scheme of a levee railroad has been devised. The idea, as most of our readers know, is to build a double track road extending from the upper to the lower line of the city. The estimated expense of the road would not exceed, if it reaches, $300,000, including locomotives, cars, &c.—the use and profits of the road for a period less than 35 years to be given to the party or parties who will contract to build it. At the expiration of the term of contract the road is to revert to the city.*

It would seem that an enterprise so feasible, so necessary, so advantageous, and which would not abstract a dollar from the city treasury, ought to receive the unanimous and ready assent of the Council. Nevertheless objections have been raised. A project of this sort will naturally enough be regarded with disfavor by the only class which has possibly suffer from it. We mean the hack drayment. The idea that any thing tending to which threatens to diminish their gains, just as thirty or forty years ago the operatives in cloth factories viewed with the warmest indignation the introduction of machinery. The partial evil, however, which was temporarily accrue to the draymen is the merest trifle compared with the thousands upon thousands which will be saved to the mercantile community and to the city. Indeed, such an argument is not worth the trouble of refuting. The inventor of the steel mouse trap, with equal justice, be interdicted from selling his wares, because this improvement, vastly beneficial as it is, necessarily crippled, if it did not destroy, the trade in mouse quills.

An objection of a more hard raised is, that the proposed railway cannot effect the speedy removal of goods, and will not clear the levee any faster than is now accomplished by drays. If this argument were sound, it would certainly prove fatal to the scheme. We think, however, we can demonstrate its fallacy. In the transportation of cotton—the chief and bulkiest article—on the road, platform cars would be used, similar in dimensions and construction to those employed on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and which are 30 feet in length, and carry 45 bales of cotton. Let us suppose that 20,000 bales of cotton arrive and are landed on the levee in a single day. Their removal would require 444 loads of 45 bales each. Say that six small locomotives are employed, each capable of propelling four platform cars. These six trains would be employed to remove the 20,000 bales by making 18 trips. How many drays would be needed to effect the same amount of labor in the same number of trips? Just two hundred and twenty-two! The difference, we should imagine, is sufficiently obvious. Which would most obstruct locomotion—six trains making 18 trips, and moving with a velocity of many miles an hour along a regular, defined road, or 222 drays a coursing all over the levee in every possible direction?

But take another comparison of the two modes of conveyance. The length of a locomotive, tender and four cars is 150 feet. Four cars will transport 180 bales of cotton. It takes 36 drays to carry 180 bales. A dray and two horses measure 8 feet by 20 feet—nine feet apart, and we have 40 feet in length. Hence 36 drays will occupy 1440 feet, against 150 feet occupied by four platform cars—a small difference of only 1290 feet. If instead of steam power, the cars are propelled by two horses to each car, the train carrying 180 bales of cotton will measure 240 feet in length, against 1440 feet occupied by drays. This entirely invalidates the principal objection started. If there are any others we shall be happy to consider them.

HELIOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.—Every dabbler in the beautiful and delicate art of painting with sunbeams has flattered himself prominently; but those who may visit the rooms of Messrs. GIROUX & HIRSCH, No. 142 Canal street, and who may take the trouble to examine their specimens, will soon be convinced that photography is an art in which not merely long experience and exquisite taste are required, but in which thorough chemical knowledge and high artistic qualities are indispensable to complete success. The absence of the necessary professional attainments accounts for the vast number of portraits we see that are not much better than daubs—good likeness beyond a doubt, as the sun is unerring, but poor in design, harmony of tone, beauty of detail and minute finish. The photographs taken by Messrs. GIROUX & HIRSCH are unquestionably among the finest we have ever beheld. Mr. GIROUX is the operator, and is a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business, and pursues it with the enthusiasm of an amateur. He has studied photography seriously and scientifically, and is constantly engaged in efforts to perfect the instruments or chemical agents in use, so as to render his operations either more speedy, or more certain. Mr. HIRSCH, his associate, is an artist of considerable merit, whose cultivated taste and skill are advantageously employed in coloring and completing the pictures taken by Mr. GIROUX. We advise those who like to contemplate the beauty of the photographic art, when practiced by well trained and observant operators, to call at No. 142 Canal street, and satisfy themselves.

SALE TO EFFECT A PARTITION.—We are requested to invite public attention to a sale of slaves which will be made at 12 o'clock to-day, March 3d, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, by virtue of an order from the Third Judicial District Court. The object of the sale is to effect a partition. Of the four slaves who will be adjudicated, one is a washwoman; another a washerwoman and seamstress; the third and fourth are house servants, and have each a child. The terms of the sale are particularly advantageous. Purchasers will be required to pay one-third cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, in notes secured by vendor's privilege and mortgage. The sale will be effected by PANTALIS LABARRE, Sheriff of the Parish of Jefferson.

EMBALMING THE DEAD.—It will be seen by the announcement in our business columns that P. CASANAVE, No. 37 Marais street, has purchased of Dr. HOLMES a right to use his celebrated process for embalming the dead. By this recent discovery, the bodies of deceased persons may be preserved from decomposition and transported any distance, without exhibiting a sign of decay, or exhaling the slightest unpleasant odor. The operation is performed in a few minutes, with no inconvenience or trouble to the family of the deceased. Of its efficacy in arresting decomposition and in preserving the natural appearance of the body for an indefinite period, there are hundreds of proofs, and certificates from the most respectable sources. See advertisement.

THE NEW ORLEANS MEDICO-LEGAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to Dr. DOWLER, the accomplished editor, for the March number of this able and interesting periodical. It is well filled with articles of value to the profession.

It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. F. Hourigan, druggist, has just received a supply of Reynold's Specific, for gout and rheumatism.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.—*Another Triumph of the South.*—Despatches from Philadelphia, of the 26th ult., state that the National American Convention on that day a resolution was offered to the effect that the National Council has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for the Convention; and that we will nominate no candidate for President or Vice-President who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, and was carried, 141 to 59.

The telegraph, with its wonted accuracy, gave precisely an opposite version, leading to the belief that the resolution tabled was anti-freesoil.

On the same day the Convention laid on the table, by nearly one hundred majority a platform, offered by Mr. Small, of Pennsylvania, and which was purely of Northern manufacture. The Southern men who had seceded on the twenty-third, meet returned to the Convention, and a better feeling prevailed. The despatch adds pithily: "Republican stock falling."

The steam frigate *Niagara*, built by George Steers, and the largest of the six steamships ordered to be constructed by the last Congress, was launched on the morning of the 25th ult., from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the most successful manner. Not the slightest accident occurred.

The Chillicothe (Ohio) papers announce to us the death of the venerable Judge Thos. Scott, who died at his residence in that city on the 15th instant, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was Secretary of the first Constitutional Convention, which met at Chillicothe in 1802, and was the last survivor of that able body of men.

D. T. Jenks has been appointed or detailed to sign land warrants, in accordance with the act recently passed by Congress to relieve the Commissioner of Pensions from that duty, owing to the urgency of his other business engagements. The number of bounty land warrants which have accumulated unsigned is nearly 7,000.

National Republican Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—The Convention adjourned sine die after the passage of the resolution to meet at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

*Is not this a mistake? Can it be possible that South Carolina is represented in a Black Republican Convention?

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The letters by the *Asia* arrived yesterday, but the paper mail failed as usual. We copy a few items from the telegraphic accounts.

As regards the position of the relations between Great Britain and United States, the news by the *Asia* is important.

The London Morning Advertiser states that Sir Henry Bulwer has intimated that he would like to act as mediator between the British government and Mr. Buchanan. This movement is said to be at the desire of Lord Palmerston. An interview was sought and had at the Embassy, when Sir Henry would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise which he is prepared to recommend.

All the other papers maintain a profound silence on the subject.

The Plenipotentiaries of the five great powers were beginning to assemble at Paris to attend the Peace Conference.

Disaster on the English Coast.

A severe storm occurred on the English coast on the night of the 7th. Many American vessels were damaged. The ship *Ocean Rover*, from Charleston, went ashore at Crosby Point, and blended badly. The ship *Edward Everett*, from Baltimore, arrived at Cork, leaking badly, having lost her spars and been compelled to throw overboard 700 barrels of flour at sea. The ship *Henry Pratt*, from Mobile, went ashore at Port Nigel, and had to cut away her masts. The bark *Nassau*, from Philadelphia, had put into Pilgard in distress, with loss of part of her cargo.

The British steam frigate Pelgrim was totally lost on the Northwest coast of Jutland.

The Central American Question.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in answer to an enquiry from Mr. Cobden, said that the correspondence with the American government on Central American affairs would, when completed, be laid before Parliament.

Mr. Baillie remarked that he would postpone the motion which he had given notice of, relative to the enlistment difficulty with the United States, until after the correspondence had been made public.

FLIGHT OF A NEGRO WENCH WITH A WHITE MAN.—Mr. Field Kitchen, of Capitoline *Varlen Jugged*. Early yesterday morning a negro woman belonging to Mr. Joseph New-land, a merchant well and favorably known in this city, decamped from the premises of her master, and, by a previous understanding, met a miscreant Abolitionist by the name of Elisha Myler, from New York, on Main street, at the Portland Railroad depot, and the twain took passage and repaired to Portland, and thence passed to New Albany.

The woman was most gorgeously attired, being dressed in a rich black silk robe, hanging with innumerable flashing ornaments; a magnificent set of furs, graced her shoulders and neck; white lover her interesting physiognomy hung a thick green veil. Thus equipped, no one ever suspected her of being of Ethiopian extraction; but the pair were foiled in their endeavors to escape by a slight indiscretion on the part of the black man. After the boat had reached the Indiana side, and when the passengers had gone ashore, the party in question was about to leave also, when the New York gent discovered that he would steal a delectable kiss from her ruby lips; and, in order to do the, the black veil was raised, which displayed to the view of the conductor on the boat the color of the woman's face. Newspaper he called upon her for her free papers, and they not being forthcoming, he instantly brought her back to Kentucky, and put her in possession of an officer, who brought her up to the city to the office of Theodore Mathews, who, after a fee had changed hands, ordered her conveyed to jail to await an order from her master. Mr. Newland, upon being informed, was not aware that she had left his premises.

At the opening puncture when the woman was found on the cars, the valiant and conquered knight, Mr. Field Kitchen, of Capitoline, was disappointed, but quite relieved, when upon close inspection he found no trace of him, who, after a short but spirited struggle, had fled in New Albany, and brought back the lost and fatigued lady in jail, where she will remain until the next course of events, which will go to Pandemonium to serve the fiend for a little space.—*Louisville Courier, 24th.*

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 1.—There being no quorum in the House last night, it adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. McDonald gave notice of a bill to repeal the Quarantine laws.

Also, notice given of a bill to repeal the Board of Internal Improvements.

The Charter of the city of New Orleans came up. Mr. Sennett, of New Orleans, made a forcible speech against it, on the ground of its re-districting the city for party purposes, and because it reduces the number of Councilmen.

He made some hard thrusts at the present Council, relative to the Mobile Railroad Charter.

The bill was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—The river has risen sixteen feet, and is still rising. The ice from the Missouri is coming down very thick and heavy, but much broken.

The Illinois is reported rising, but the Mississippi is still gorged above the mouth of the Missouri.

Boats are arriving here to-day, from below, and the ferry boats have resumed their regular trips.

Advices received at Boston from Hayti state that the Haytiens had abandoned the invasion of Dominica.

TEXAS.—By the steamer *Louisiana* we have received Texas papers to the 28th ult. Mr. Bell is probably elected Judge of the Eighteenth District. Five candidates had been put in nomination.

Navigation is fairly open both in the Trinity and Brazos, and probably in most of the rivers in the interior.

A terrible affray occurred at Buena Vista, Shelby county, which is thus described in a letter in the Palestine *American*:

"On yesterday, in Buena Vista, Wm. Thermann, M. Wheeler, John Yarborough and Bob McCoy went to the house of Sam H. Cooper, for the purpose of raising a row with Stephen S. Runnels, who was at the time in Cooper's house, but Cooper was across the street opposite the house, in the grocery. Runnels got up and walked out in the piazza, when Thorman drew a five-shooter and fired at him. Runnels then returned the fire without effect upon either party. John Yarborough next shot Runnels from behind (which shot killed him—he only lived three hours.) Runnels then shot Yarborough in the thigh, and the next fire he shot Wheeler, breaking his arm; during which time Thermann was beating Runnels over the head with a pistol. Runnels then drew another pistol, when Thermann retreated, but not in time to have beating Runnels over the head with the pistol, for Runnels shot him just above the hip. I heard to-day that Thermann was dead, and I reckon it is so. During the fight, Cooper ran over and exchanged several shots on the side of Runnels, and wounded some of the party. Mrs. Cooper was in the fight also, charging around, and would doubtless have done execution, had not the parties retreated. Stephen Runnels fought like a soldier to the last, he never fell at all, but made all of the opposite party retreat after he was mortally wounded. I saw him just before he bid me an affectionate farewell, and was not heard to sigh or groan, because he was too manly. The Wheelers and their company are now in search of Sam Cooper, and they are very vengeance against him. They are here to-day, drinking and swearing around.

THE WISCONSIN GOVERNORSHIP.—We have been favored with a copy of the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Wisconsin Senate, in relation to the contest for governor, made in the case of Barstow, the incumbent of the Gubernatorial seat, and his contestant, Bashford. The report is elaborate, and the examination of witnesses thorough, but the detail of course does not particularly interest our readers. The conclusion to which the committee arrive is that Mr. Bashford is entitled to his seat, he having received 35,872 legal votes, while Mr. Barstow received 35,523.—*Cleveland Herald.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF WILLIAM H. GARLAND, CITY TREASURER.

HIS SUPPOSED FLIGHT.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Much excitement was occasioned on Saturday morning, by the Finance Committee of the Council taking possession of the books and papers in the Treasurer's office, and placing a guard in charge of the Comptroller, Mr. Ovide DeBuys. The Finance Committee, it seems, in examining the Treasurer's accounts, had found certain discrepancies to the extent of upwards of $45,000, which, Mr. Garland being unable to explain, led to the above proceedings. At the request of the Mayor, a meeting of both branches of the Council convened at 6 o'clock in the evening, and after the doors of the private the doors of the Lower Board were thrown open, and a long and stormy discussion ensued, the charging Wm. H. Garland, the Treasurer of the city, with gross malfeasance in office, and impeaching him of high crimes and misdemeanors, and stating that the Lower Board would in due time prepare articles of impeachment against him, and asking the Board of Aldermen to secure his attendance of Mr. Garland before that body, to answer to these charges. The resolution was presented to the Upper Board by a committee consisting of Messrs. Stith, Bartlette, Howard, McKnight and Chambers.

Mr. Bailey, of the Board of Aldermen, presented a resolution that the Board would take the necessary measures and duly notify the Board of Assistants. It was adopted.

The following is the report of the Finance Committee, upon which the above resolutions were based:

Report.—The Finance Committee deem it their duty to lay before the Council the following statement in regard to the Treasurer's department:

On the 15th January the Comptroller reported to this Council his annual statement, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year 1855.

In investigating this report your committee found that from the showing there was a large deficiency in the receipts from various sources, more particularly in the State appropriation for school purposes, and from the Commercial Water works.

By the Comptroller's report there had been received but $41,854 from the State. Upon bringing the matter to the notice of the Treasurer, he reported at once upon his books the sum of $87,864, as having been paid to him on the 26th January, 1856. Subsequent investigation has proved to your committee that the sum was paid to the Treasurer on the 11th of April, 1855.

Finding this discrepancy, your committee obtained from the State Auditor of Public Accounts, a full statement of all moneys paid to the City from this fund, which, upon examination, shows that the December apportionment for 1854, of $15,940, has never been credited to the city. A statement of his account, together with that of the Treasurer, is herewith enclosed. These discrepancies show that there has been gross malfeasance in the Treasury Department.

The next matter which attracted the attention of your committee was the absence of every report on the books of the city of moneys received from the Commercial Water-works for dividends on the stock. In bringing this matter to the notice of the Treasurer, he immediately reported a balance of $41,000 on the 26th of January, 1856, the sum of $56,400. Upon examination of the books of the Water-works, we find that the amount, the sum of $41,700 was paid to the Treasurer on the 17th of March, 1855, and not reported to the Comptroller until January 26th, 1856. Upon further investigation, we find that the semi-annual dividends of December, 1852, and June, 1853, amounting to $18,200, were paid to the Treasurer on the 15th December, 1853, which amount has never been credited to the city or charged to the Treasurer on the books of the city.

We deem it our duty to state that the receipt given for this amount was regularly audited and endorsed by the Comptroller, but, strange to some neglect, was never entered upon his books.

In making connection with the Commissioners of the "Street Funds" department, of which Mr. Garland has been Treasurer, we find there is a wide discrepancy between the books of the Commissioners and the accounts rendered by the Union Bank of New York and others, showing a balance against the Treasurer of about $36,000. For this amount Mr. Garland claims to have vouchers, but up to this time we have been unable to procure them.

It is proper to remark that these discrepancies are in the accounts of 1854, previous to the creation of the Street Agent.

We would also direct the attention of the Council to the report of the Treasurer made up to the 23d February, showing a balance in the Treasury on that day of $142,965.

Under existing ordinances, this fund is required to be deposited in the State Bank elected for that purpose. Upon examining the books of the Bank, we find to the credit of the Treasurer on that day the sum of $63,861—leaving balance in his hands of $81,231 01.

On the 25th February the committee addressed Mr. Garland the following letter, asking full information concerning the foregoing statements, (No. 1,) and receiving no answer on the 26th, we again addressed him as follows, (No. 2,) and in answer received the following reply (No. 3.):

FINANCE COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb 28, 1856.

WM. H. Garland, Esq., Treasurer:

Dear Sir: We have before us the State Auditor's report of moneys paid to the city of New Orleans from the School Fund, beginning in 1854 and ending February, 1855.

Upon comparing this statement with the Comptroller's reports, we find that the December apportionment for 1854 for $15,940, and reported as paid on the 26th December of that year, is not reported as having been received. Will you be kind enough to inform the Committee whether the said amount has been credited on your books, and whether it has been paid into the State Treasury.

We also find that the March, 1855, apportionment, $27,986, reported as paid on the 7th of April, 1855, is not reported on the Comptroller's books until the January, 1856. As the difference in time is so great, we should be pleased to receive such information as will enable us to understand the matter more fully.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) J. RAGIN,
N. E. BAILEY,
Committee.

(Copy) Room on the Finance Committee, Feb 28, 1856.

Dear Sir: On the 26th, we had the pleasure of addressing you a note, asking for information on various subjects, more particularly concerning the difference between the State Auditor's report of moneys paid to the city of New Orleans from the school appropriations and the Comptroller's reports, showing no such payments.

As the committee are to have a meeting on Friday evening, we would ask a reply, that we may be in possession of the facts.

We will further ask you to report the sums of the difference between the amount of the Comptroller's report on the School Fund, viz:

1854 ..... $15,940 00
1855 ..... 27,986 00
The amount to hand, viz: 43,926 00

And to enable the monthly sums duly credited, we ask you to report the amount of cash on hand tomorrow, the 29th, and where the same is deposited.

With much respect, your ob't servants,

(Signed) J. RAGIN,
N. E. BAILEY,
Members J. Ragin and N. E. Bailey, Committee of Finance Committee.

New Orleans, Feb. 29, 1856.

Messrs. J. Ragin and N. E. Bailey, Committee of Finance Committee:

Gentlemen: I have before me your letters of the 26th and 28 instants, and beg leave to state that I am now preparing a report for the Council, not only in reference to the matters referred to in your letters, but to the entire business of my office, connected with the revenue. No partial statement can place the matters of this office properly before you and the Council, and that is why I have not responded to your first letter of the 26th instant. I deem it proper to lay all these matters before the Council. I shall be ready for this on last Tuesday, but I deemed it best to wait until the end of the month. It closes to-day, and on Tuesday next I shall lay before the Council a full and explained statement of the condition of this office. Before I have committed, but I feel assured that my statement will exonerate me from intentional wrong. Unwilling to remain in this office longer with the present existing state of feeling on the part of a portion of the Council, I deem it proper to inform you that on Tuesday I shall tender my resignation as treasurer, and trust you will be prepared at once to elect my successor.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. GARLAND.

In examining Mr. Garland's report to the Comptroller, made up to last evening, of the receipts and expenditures of the city, we find that he reports as having received, from the 23d to the 28th, inclusive, the number of $80 for bills, and about $150 collected in the number last.

Upon examination at the bank, we find there had been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer during this time the sum of $3000.

It is proper to remark that during the same time in the previous month the Treasurer was delinquent something over $50,000.

Finding the collections, if any there were, not being either reported to the Comptroller or deposited in bank, the committee deemed it their duty to address the following letter to the Comptroller, which they delivered to him this morning, and urged his immediate action.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29, 1856.

To O. DeBuys, Esq., Comptroller:

Dear Sir—On account of certain facts which have come to the knowledge of the Finance Committee, we deem it our duty, after due reflection, to request you, and as far as is in our power, instruct you to retain in your possession the bills due on and after the 1st day of March, 1856, and not to hand the same over to the Treasurer.

We will also request, and as far as is in our power, instruct you to demand of and to receive from the Treasurer all the loose bills now in the hands of the Treasurer, and to retain the same in your hands until further orders from the Common Council; and we would further request, and as far as is in our power, instruct you to prevent, as far as possible, any moneys belonging to the city going into the hands of the Treasurer. We would also request you to render us all the assistance in your power to prevent any further drafts upon the funds now in the Treasury.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) N. E. BAILEY,
J. RAGIN,
Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOM.—The following parties were examined for trial before the Criminal Court yesterday, by Recorder Bright and Bailey:

Daniel Carroll, for an assault and battery on Mary Ann Hamilton, on the 29th ult. He was fined $50 from Mary Carroll's trunk at No. 69 Rue Levee street; Lewis Pierce, for larceny, in having stolen a silver watch from Joseph Bigot; Thomas Mallory, Master before Recorder Bright on the 24 ult.; Domingo Buscaccia, coffee-house keeper, Rue New Levee, for a battery on Joseph Bigot, a boy, by injuring his eye; Michael Redgrave, for having exploded some $500, belonging to Messrs. J. D. W. Donaldson and Andrew Lizzet, for breaking a window in which he was acting as agent in this city in selling watches; John Harris and Andrew Lizzet, for breaking a window in the house of Mr. J. David, 31 Gravier street, on the night of the 13th ult., and stealing various goods, valued at $110. Mr. Laughlin, Recorder, has charged the gaoler with, but the others were sent to prison.

SERENADE.—Judge Robertson, of the First District Court, on Saturday passed sentence as follows: P. Gallot, Adam Hilbrom, Rudolph Rosenbaum, Ignatz Bierle and Victor Gaarll, a fine of $100, or imprisonment for two months in the parish prison, for having serenaded Judge Robertson at his residence, in Camp street, on the night of the 12th ult., and stealing various goodies, valued at $110. Mr. Laughlin, Recorder, has charged the gaoler with, but the others were sent to prison.

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A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth whiter, alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that friends will not mention it. Ladies, a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the hand well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by FERNANDEZ & CO., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

f11 2aw dlw 1y

SAVE THE CHILDREN!—Of the multitudes of children that die before they reach their twelfth year, three fourths are destroyed by the victims of internal worms, or of diseases arising from that cause. A medicine like Wright's Canada Vermifuge, which will infallibly and rapidly cure the disease, is therefore of immense importance to every family. It is extolled in the highest terms by the Medical Press at this time, when the mortality among children is greater than was ever before known. It is not safe or prudent to trust to any other than a tried and tried medicine, when the fearfully increase of deaths among children is mainly attributable to the diseases and the destroyers, which we recommend this specific to all who have charge of young families.

Sold by druggists generally, and by the sole agents,

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres st.

We are accosted a day or two since by a familiar voice, and a gentleman we did not remember to have seen before stood in our presence. A comic smile played around his mouth, and his eyes told of mischief, and not until an explanation did it occur to us that we had seen the same face at some time, was as gray as a rat, but now, by the magic power of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, he hair is as black as a coal and soft as silk.—*Louisville Times.*

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Astonishing effects of one bottle in an aggravated case of Dyspepsia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR—During the last five years I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit therefrom, every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I have exhausted the entire materia medica, on many occasions I was to *great danger of dying from sufferings*, in consequence of the violent purging which attended all my efforts for relief were in vain. I was at last induced, through the recommendation of a friend, to try Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Imprimis, I assure you the amount of relief I have received, from the use of only one bottle, is astonishing, and cannot but be gratifying to you, when I state that I was enabled to go in public, but none could be found save one of Messrs. Harris & Morgan's Texas hats, which I purchased, for $5, and the waiter and the Mayor did not feel authorized to expend so much money without the order of the Council. The Saint-Louis hat, which I purchased in 1848 or 1849 in the afternoon, when it was learned that the Jane Elizabeth had gone by, by head of the Passes, at 8 o'clock, in the morning, having clearance papers for Havana. &c.

The Chief of Police, on the reception of this intelligence, sent back a despatch requesting the authorities at the Balize to send a vessel after the Elizabeth, and by the evening the Mayor received a despatch, that he had gone in pursuit of her. There seem to be little probabilities of her being overtaken.

The mind has caused intense excitement, and was the only subject talked of throughout the city yesterday, and it was rumored that the defalcations would turn out to be much more extensive than they had been at first alleged to be. There can be little doubt but that Garland sailed for Havana in the Elizabeth, yet there are many persons of opinion that he is still in this city.

APPOINTMENTS.—At the Orleans to-night, Metropolitan Hall opens. The Prophet will be given for the second time this season, with a strong cast.

At the Gaiety, this evening, "Ella of the Ocean" takes place. Bulwer's fine comedy of "Money," in which Mr. Gladstone, of the St. Charles, and Messrs. Fenno and Brown, of the Gaiety, will appear, and the burlesque entitled "Rachel Is Coming," in which Agnes Robertson personates Rachel with a marvellous accuracy, and with a song, and Sam with a dance, will be performed. Mr. S. H. Duffield, of the St. Charles, Theatre, will sing Albert Smith's amusing song, "The Old Arkansas Gentleman," to the tune of "Fine Old English Gentleman."

Report.—The Finance Committee deem it their duty to lay before the Council the following statement in regard to the Treasurer's department:

On the 15th January the Comptroller reported to this Council his annual statement, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year 1855.

In investigating this report your committee found that from the showing there was a large deficiency in the receipts from various sources, more particularly in the State appropriation for school purposes, and from the Commercial Water-works.

By the Comptroller's report there had been received but $41,854 from the State. Upon bringing the matter to the notice of the Treasurer, he reported at once upon his books the sum of $87,864, as having been paid to him on the 26th January, 1856. Subsequent investigation has proved to your committee that the sum was paid to the Treasurer on the 11th of April, 1855.

Finding this discrepancy, your committee obtained from the State Auditor of Public Accounts, a full statement of all moneys paid to the City from this fund, which, upon examination, shows that the December apportionment for 1854, of $15,940, has never been credited to the city. A statement of his account, together with that of the Treasurer, is herewith enclosed. These discrepancies show that there has been gross malfeasance in the Treasury Department.

The next matter which attracted the attention of your committee was the absence of every report on the books of the city of moneys received from the Commercial Water-works for dividends on the stock. In bringing this matter to the notice of the Treasurer, he immediately reported a balance of $41,000 on the 26th of January, 1856, the sum of $56,400. Upon examination of the books of the Water-works, we find that the amount, the sum of $41,700 was paid to the Treasurer on the 17th of March, 1855, and not reported to the Comptroller until January 26th, 1856. Upon further investigation, we find that the semi-annual dividends of December, 1852, and June, 1853, amounting to $18,200, were paid to the Treasurer on the 15th December, 1853, which amount has never been credited to the city or charged to the Treasurer on the books of the city.

We deem it our duty to state that the receipt given for this amount was regularly audited and endorsed by the Comptroller, but, strange to some neglect, was never entered upon his books.

In making connection with the Commissioners of the "Street Funds" department, of which Mr. Garland has been Treasurer, we find there is a wide discrepancy between the books of the Commissioners and the accounts rendered by the Union Bank of New York and others, showing a balance against the Treasurer of about $36,000. For this amount Mr. Garland claims to have vouchers, but up to this time we have been unable to procure them.

It is proper to remark that these discrepancies are in the accounts of 1854, previous to the creation of the Street Agent.

We would also direct the attention of the Council to the report of the Treasurer made up to the 23d February, showing a balance in the Treasury on that day of $142,965.

Under existing ordinances, this fund is required to be deposited in the State Bank elected for that purpose. Upon examining the books of the Bank, we find to the credit of the Treasurer on that day the sum of $63,861—leaving balance in his hands of $81,231 01.

On the 25th February the committee addressed Mr. Garland the following letter, asking full information concerning the foregoing statements, (No. 1,) and receiving no answer on the 26th, we again addressed him as follows, (No. 2,) and in answer received the following reply (No. 3.):

FINANCE COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb 28, 1856.

WM. H. Garland, Esq., Treasurer:

Dear Sir: We have before us the State Auditor's report of moneys paid to the city of New Orleans from the School Fund, beginning in 1854 and ending February, 1855.

Upon comparing this statement with the Comptroller's reports, we find that the December apportionment for 1854 for $15,940, and reported as paid on the 26th December of that year, is not reported as having been received. Will you be kind enough to inform the Committee whether the said amount has been credited on your books, and whether it has been paid into the State Treasury.

We also find that the March, 1855, apportionment, $27,986, reported as paid on the 7th of April, 1855, is not reported on the Comptroller's books until the January, 1856. As the difference in time is so great, we should be pleased to receive such information as will enable us to understand the matter more fully.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) J. RAGIN,
N. E. BAILEY,
Committee.

(Copy) Room on the Finance Committee, Feb 28, 1856.

Dear Sir: On the 26th, we had the pleasure of addressing you a note, asking for information on various subjects, more particularly concerning the difference between the State Auditor's report of moneys paid to the city of New Orleans from the school appropriations and the Comptroller's reports, showing no such payments.

As the committee are to have a meeting on Friday evening, we would ask a reply, that we may be in possession of the facts.

We will further ask you to report the sums of the difference between the amount of the Comptroller's report on the School Fund, viz:

1854 ..... $15,940 00
1855 ..... 27,986 00
The amount to hand, viz: 43,926 00

And to enable the monthly sums duly credited, we ask you to report the amount of cash on hand tomorrow, the 29th, and where the same is deposited.

With much respect, your ob't servants,

(Signed) J. RAGIN,
N. E. BAILEY,
Members J. Ragin and N. E. Bailey, Committee of Finance Committee.

New Orleans, Feb. 29, 1856.

Messrs. J. Ragin and N. E. Bailey, Committee of Finance Committee:

Gentlemen: I have before me your letters of the 26th and 28 instants, and beg leave to state that I am now preparing a report for the Council, not only in reference to the matters referred to in your letters, but to the entire business of my office, connected with the revenue. No partial statement can place the matters of this office properly before you and the Council, and that is why I have not responded to your first letter of the 26th instant. I deem it proper to lay all these matters before the Council. I shall be ready for this on last Tuesday, but I deemed it best to wait until the end of the month. It closes to-day, and on Tuesday next I shall lay before the Council a full and explained statement of the condition of this office. Before I have committed, but I feel assured that my statement will exonerate me from intentional wrong. Unwilling to remain in this office longer with the present existing state of feeling on the part of a portion of the Council, I deem it proper to inform you that on Tuesday I shall tender my resignation as treasurer, and trust you will be prepared at once to elect my successor.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. GARLAND.

In examining Mr. Garland's report to the Comptroller, made up to last evening, of the receipts and expenditures of the city, we find that he reports as having received, from the 23d to the 28th, inclusive, the number of $80 for bills, and about $150 collected in the number last.

Upon examination at the bank, we find there had been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer during this time the sum of $3000.

It is proper to remark that during the same time in the previous month the Treasurer was delinquent something over $50,000.

Finding the collections, if any there were, not being either reported to the Comptroller or deposited in bank, the committee deemed it their duty to address the following letter to the Comptroller, which they delivered to him this morning, and urged his immediate action.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29, 1856.

To O. DeBuys, Esq., Comptroller:

Dear Sir—On account of certain facts which have come to the knowledge of the Finance Committee, we deem it our duty, after due reflection, to request you, and as far as is in our power, instruct you to retain in your possession the bills due on and after the 1st day of March, 1856, and not to hand the same over to the Treasurer.

We will also request, and as far as is in our power, instruct you to demand of and to receive from the Treasurer all the loose bills now in the hands of the Treasurer, and to retain the same in your hands until further orders from the Common Council; and we would further request, and as far as is in our power, instruct you to prevent, as far as possible, any moneys belonging to the city going into the hands of the Treasurer. We would also request you to render us all the assistance in your power to prevent any further drafts upon the funds now in the Treasury.

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) N. E. BAILEY,
J. RAGIN,
Committee.

FOUR BURGLARS IN ONE NIGHT.—On Friday night the store of Mr. J. Jackson, on the Bayou Road, was robbed of jewelry to the value of nearly $100. It is supposed that the burglars were secreted in the house during the evening, and after all the family had gone to sleep, stole forth, broke open the armor by which the premises were fastened, and fled.

The same night the store in St. Charles street, near Commercial Place, devoted to the sale