The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
The Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX.

OFFICE.....No. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.

The New Orleans Daily Crescent,
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at six cents per week every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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All advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 25, 1851.

Foreign News.

By yesterday morning's mail we have the news, in detail, brought by the steamers Humboldt, America and Niagara. We make copious extracts:

ENGLAND.

A deputation waited on Lord Palmerston, on the 15th ultimo, to present an address from the borough of Finsbury and other places, thanking him for his humane and patriotic conduct in demanding the release of Kossuth. His lordship replied to these demonstrations in a speech favorable to the Hungarian cause, although couched in cautious and moderate terms. The deputation withdrew from the presence of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, highly gratified with the warm reception they had received.

The departure of Kossuth from the shores of England was marked by a demonstration at Southampton equal to that which attended his landing. Nearly the whole population turned out to bid him God speed, and the affectionate expressions of esteem that were extended, exhibited the strong impression his virtues and talents had made upon the minds of the English people. The splendid steamship belonging to the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was placed at his disposal to convey Kossuth from Southampton to Cowes. All the shipping in the docks were dressed with flags, Hungarian colors predominating. The Southampton battery thundered forth a national salute of 21 guns, significant of their recognition of Hungarian nationality; and as the illustrious visiter stepped from English soil to embark for the United States, the most enthusiastic and profound cheers burst from the assembled thousands. During his stay at Southampton, Kossuth and his party were guests of J. R. Croskey, the U. S. Consul.

The Mayor and corporation of Southampton embarked on the steamer which conveyed Kossuth to Cowes, and a magnificent *dejeunier* was served up in honor of the distinguished exiles. Several toasts were drunk, including the health of Kossuth and that of J. R. Croskey, the latter being proposed by M. Kossuth himself. When the hour of parting arrived, Kossuth was powerfully effected, and in accents broken with emotion, he expressed his warm thanks for the kindness he had experienced from his Southampton friends.

The Humboldt finally got under weigh, bearing with her the illustrious Hungarian liberator, for whose welfare and safety multitudes offered up their prayers.

The London Morning Post says that Sir Henry Bulwer is expected to embark for New York, at the end of the week, to resume his functions at Washington.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

It was rumored that Dr. Newman had been appointed President of the Catholic University of Ireland.

Baron Rothschild is said to have received a commission from Russia, to negotiate a loan in England of 21,000,000 rubles.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker had been tendered a public dinner at Manchester.

The schooner Emma, Captain John Steers, from Newfoundland for Liverpool, was wrecked on Burton Bank on the 21st instant. The captain, a pilot and ten men were drowned, the mate being the only one who escaped.

The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Carew have been invested with the Order of Saint Patrick.

FRANCE.

The news from France is of a most exciting character. The stormiest debate ever known before in French parliamentary annals had taken place in the Legislative Assembly, upon a proposition for appointing an armed force to protect the Assembly. The project, if carried, would have had the effect of exciting civil war, the end of which could not have been foreseen.

The measure was, however, rejected by a majority of 108 votes, and thus Louis Napoleon and his Ministry completely triumphed. The National Assembly has lost ground by its abortive intrigues against the President, that his position is now pronounced by his bitterest foes to be for the moment stronger than ever before.

All important commercial operations in Paris appear to have been suspended in consequence of the uncertainty which exists relative to the differences between the Executive and Legislative powers. Affairs are somewhat better at Lyons, where cargo orders had been received from the United States.

The French funds had risen very considerably, and there appears to be great confidence on the Paris Bourse, that the political crisis, now postponed, may hereafter be surmounted without popular disturbances.

The bullion in the Bank of France has fallen 4,000,000 for Paris alone; the discounts have increased 3,000 000; the whole metallic reserve 600,000,000; notes in circulation 552,000,000.

Several American ships have been lost in the Eastern Archipelago.

A bill drawn up by Louis Napoleon, for the suppression of octroi duties, was likely to be presented in a few days.

We find the annexed in the London Herald, dated Marseilles, Nov. 17, 1851:

"A most frightful accident happened last night, almost within sight of our port. The steamer La Ville de Grasse, going into Cannes, was run down by La Ville de Marseille, coming from Italy. La Ville de Grasse had a great many passengers, nearly the whole of whom perished. Among them was the Russian Count Haag, with his family of seven persons—all are lost.

"8 A. M.—I have this instant received the following from Hyeres: The captain, an English gentleman, (name unknown,) and a child, have been saved. The lives lost are more considerable than was at first anticipated."

The *Constitutionnel* states that there is a flagrant conspiracy in the Assembly against the President. The editor of *La Presse*, a Socialist journal, had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs, for an article offensive to the President of the Republic.

The Government was about to bestow the decoration of Legion of Honor on the French exhibitors who had obtained medals at the great exhibition.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

From Vienna we learn that two hundred respectable brokers and dealers on the Bourse of that city had been ordered to quit the Austrian capital, for "bearing" the exchange market. This arbitrary measure had excited deep discontent, and did not materially tend to allay the financial crisis which prevailed.

The Emperor of Austria, on account of the low state of his finances, is making large reductions of the military.

A treaty of commerce has been completed between Austria and Sardinia, giving many advantages to the latter.

The correspondent of the Constitutionnel at Constantinople states that private letters from Tarajoc bring the news of a hard and terrible defeat sustained by the Russians in Circassia. No dates are given, but all agree in stating that a Russian *corps d'armée* was completely beaten in the neighborhood of Derbent, and lost all its guns, in number twenty-eight.

SPAIN.

The Globe confirms the report that the Queen of Spain has pardoned twenty-three British subjects taken in Cuba. They are chiefly young lads inveigled by the plotter of the expedition to join it under false representations.

The Chamber of Deputies was still occupied in discussing electoral questions.

At the sitting of the 11th the Marquis de Miraflores said that he regretted not to be able to explain to the House the important negotiations now pending with the United States, relative to Cuba, and in which other powers took part. But the gov-

ernment, conscious of the justice of its cause, and strong in its duty, would support, with energy, the rights of Spain.

Narvaez has been recalled from Paris by the Queen of Spain. His Aids were presented to Napoleon, and decorated before leaving.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government had notified the various States of the Zollverein that the union would terminate in December, 1853, and invited the plenipotentiaries of these States to meet at Berlin, early in the ensuing year, to consult as to the renewal of the union.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 7th ult. announce that the brigand chief has been executed at Missolonghi; and that on the 4th ultimo the notorious brigand Tomaropoulos was executed in the capital.

Revolution in Morocco.—The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 16th ult. gives the subjoined information relative to a revolution which has broken out in Morocco:

"For the last two or three days it has been reported in the garrison that a revolution had broken out in Morocco, at a place near Tafilat, headed by a nephew of the present Emperor, who has called upon the people of the empire to assist him in dethroning Abderralman, whom he denounces as a usurper of the throne, which, as the son of the late Emperor, he claims as belonging to him by right. His party, according to the report, has gathered such strength that, having laid siege to Tafilat, it has succeeded in carrying off the treasure of the Emperor Abderrahman which was deposited there."

DALMATIA.

The Dalmatian papers are teeming with accounts of earthquakes along the Albanian and Dalmatian coasts. A violent shock occurred at Stagno Picolo, on the 19th ult., accompanied with subterranean detonations; another detonation ensued, some time after, on the same day; and these phenomena were repeated on the 29th, with still greater intensity. Fortunately, no disaster of a serious nature has to be lamented there. Further particulars of the terrific earthquake at Vallona have reached the *Osservatore Dalmato*. It was preceded by violent detonations, to which succeeded a series of intermittent shocks, which lasted, in the aggregate, about a quarter of an hour. The waters of the rivers Voiussa, six miles from Vallona, rose two feet above the ordinary level, and many houses fell in the town itself. The town of Beratii, about thirty miles from Vallona, is a heap of ruins; its castle has also been destroyed. Some villages have literally disappeared, leaving scarce a vestige of their former existence. The shocks, though weaker, continued to be felt up to the latest date, being the 26th ult.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail has arrived from the East Indies, bringing dates from Bombay to the 17th of October, Hong Kong to the 25th of September, and Canton to the 7th of October.

Dost Mahomed was still busy in his operations against the British, annoying them. The Punjaub, Sunde and other provinces west of the Allahdad, had been formed into a Presidency, called Lapore. The remainder of the Agrie provinces would be annexed to the Presidency.

At Bengal the tea duty question between Sir G. Bonham and Leu, the Chinese Viceroy, was still unsettled.

A large amount of business was doing at Canton and Shanghai.

Sickness is beginning to show itself in some places to a fearful extent, chiefly putrid fever.

ITALY.

It is announced that the Grand Duke Leopold, of Tuscany, intends to abdicate.

List of American Vessels at Havre.—Harvest, Fuller, of Baltimore, destination unknown; Statesman, Anderson, of Warren, unknown; Duchesne d'Orleans, Hutton, for NewYork, 25th November; Beatrice, Rogers, of Boston, for NewOrleans; Manlius, Baker, of Boston, for NewYork, 24th November; Elizabeth Hamilton, Tarlton, of Portsmouth, for NewOrleans, 20th November.

Gen. Belknap.—We announced, a few days since, the death of Brevet Brigadier General W. G. Belknap, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth United States Infantry, near Presidio, Texas, November 10, 1851. An old friend of the General has been kind enough to furnish us with a brief account of the military career of this distinguished officer, for which we are pleased to find space in our columns.

General Belknap entered the service as a Third Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, in April, 1813, and accompanied the expedition of that year down the St. Lawrence, under General Wilkinson. He served during the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, with great distinction, and especially on the attack of the British army on Fort Erie, on the 15th of August, of that year.

Lieutenant Belknap commanded a picket guard of one hundred men on that night, which was thrown out one mile or more in the direction of the enemy. He was met at that point with a heavy assaulting column of two thousand men, under the command of Lieutenant General Drummond, and although obliged to retreat before this large force, kept up a constant and unremitted fire, until they arrived at the defences of Fort Erie. Lieutenant Belknap received a severe wound on this occasion. At the peace establishment in 1815, he was retained in the Second Regiment United States Infantry, (Colonel Brady,) where he continued till the reduction of the army, in 1831, when he was transferred as senior First Lieutenant of the Third United States Infantry, in which regiment he continued as Lieutenant and Captain more than twenty years, and was promoted to a majority in the Eighth Infantry, in 1842.

He was brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel in 1842, for his services in Florida. In the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he commanded a brigade with much gallantry and distinction, and received the brevet of Colonel. At the siege and capture of Monterey, he was Acting Inspector General of General Taylor's army, and at the battle of Buena Vista, was brevetted a Brigadier General, having served under General Taylor in every battle fought by him during the Mexican war. [St. Louis Republican.

False Packing of Cotton.—We mentioned some time since that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Association, and the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool had appointed committees to draw up resolutions relative to the return of falsely packed cotton. We perceive, from the advices brought by the Humboldt, that the following rules in reference thereto have been adopted:

1. That cotton returned as falsely or irregularly packed be paid for at the price which the cotton, if regularly packed, would be worth on the day on which it would be received back at Liverpool.

2. That no allowances for expenses to transmit beyond the limits of Great Britain be made on returned cotton.

3. That all claims for falsely or irregularly packed cotton be accompanied by the declaration of the planter's mark or certificate, where there is any such mark, and, if required, the entire canvas in which the cotton was packed to be returned.

A fourth proposal by the Liverpool Committee to reduce the time within which cotton could be returned as falsely packed from twelve to six months, was rejected by the Manchester deputation.

From Santa Fe.—A dispatch of the 4th, from Independence, Mo., to the St. Louis Republican, says:

"The Santa Fe mail reached here to day. The trip has been a difficult one. They encountered a snow storm at Cedar Spring, which lasted for four days and nights. Fourteen of the mules were lost in the severity of the weather. The snow was two feet deep on the plains to Fort Atkinson. Mr. Proctor and his wife came in as passengers.

"Reynolds's party, consisting of himself, Judge Houghton, Richard Owens, Major Pillans and wife and two children, and others, were overtaken by the mail at Fort Atkinson, and will be here in five or six days.

"Aubrey was on the Arkansas, going the new route. No intelligence is received from El Paso.

"The news from Santa Fe is not of much importance."

Riot in Cincinnati.—Quite a riot occurred in Cincinnati week before last. It appears that Messrs. Clawson & Mudge, bedstead manufacturers, had determined to reduce the wages of their hands, most of whom quit in consequence. On Monday those not at work mobbed those who were, declaring that they should not continue unless under the old prices. The building was much damaged, and the rioters expelled the others from the premises. Order was finally restored by the Mayor and police. Fire-arms were used, and several persons were wounded.

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness his physician observing in the morning that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, "that's somewhat surprising, as I have been practicing all night."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 11.

In the House this morning, Mr. Disney introduced a bill regulating tolls on the Louisville canal, and authorizing the purchase by the Government of all individual rights to the canal, in view of making the passage free.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

In the Senate, a call on the President for proceedings in the case of the sailors on board the brig Somers was refused, as also was a call for the proceedings of the recent court-martial at Portsmouth.

December 12.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Cass called up his resolution, calling on the President for information relative to the steamer Prometheus at Nicaragua. He made a lengthy and eloquent speech in support of the call, condemning the course taken by the British officials and the right of search throughout. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution respecting Kossuth was then taken up, and is yet under debate.

December 13.

In the Senate yesterday the resolutions respecting Kossuth were debated by Messrs. Mallory, Badger, Seward and others, after which the question was taken on Mr. Berrien's amendment, welcoming Kossuth and his companions. This amendment was lost, and the second branch came up, declaring that by this welcome to Kossuth, Congress did not intend to intimate a disposition to depart from the policy of non-intervention. This also was lost by a vote of 15 yeas against 26 nays. Two substitutes were offered and both rejected. Mr. Seward's original resolution was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of thirty-three yeas against six nays. This resolution reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Congress, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United States, gives Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capital of the country."

The resolution was finally passed and the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The Republic and the National Intelligencer this morning both contain lengthy editorials relative to Kossuth, cautioning the people to beware of the temper.

Prosecution of Christians Rioters Abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

Upon the acquittal of Hanway for participation in the Christiana riots, all the other indictments were abandoned.

NEW YORK, December 12.

The Banquet given to Kossuth last night at the Irving House was a grand affair. Kossuth's speech on the occasion was very eloquent. It was proposed that a committee be organized to get up a national Hungarian loan.

The steamer Humboldt sailed to-day from this port, taking out half a million of dollars in specie. The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived at Boston this morning, and her mails left for the South at an early hour.

LOUISVILLE, December 13.

The Legislature to-day elected John B. Thompson Senator from this State in Congress.

PITTSBURGH, December 13.

The river is stationary this evening at this place, and a rise is now expected. There are seven feet six inches in the channel.

CINCINNATI, December 13.

The river here is now falling slowly, and has receded about 6 inches during the last 24 hours.

Cut meats are steady. Green hams are selling at 6¼ cents for the trade. Hogs have continued to bring $4 50 a 4 60 per 100 lb. Whisky has sold at easier rates, and prices now range at 15 a 15½c. per gallon.

NEW YORK, December 13.

There has been a fair demand to-day in the cotton market at full prices. The quotation for middling Orleans is 8⅞ cents per lb. Flour has been firm with sales of 9000 bbls. at $4 37½ a 4 50 per barrel. Corn has sold at an improvement, and 12,000 bushels mixed Western have brought 63c. per bushel. Mess pork has sold in moderate parcels at $15 25 per barrel. Other articles are unchanged in price. [Yesterday's papers.

Negro Thief.—A man was lately detected tampering with slaves about Natchez. The Free Trader says:

His game was to sell them free passes, which would carry them out of the State to free soil, for ten dollars each. A great effort was observed among negroes lately to raise money, which excited suspicion, and his frequent private interviews with negroes excited more. On Sunday morning, it became so apparent that a certain negro was preparing to decamp, and his master threw him in jail, and thus the doings of this agent of the abolitionists were exposed. He was taken in custody, and as nothing but negro testimony could be brought against him, there was a disposition to give him summary punishment. To save him from this, the officers were bearing him away to jail, when the crowd "gathered" him, took him to the bluff, stripped and gave him between three and four hundred lashes, as his hide will testify to the day of his death. He made many confessions under the lash, and showed that the rich planter who had tried to save his life the crowd hurried him down to a boat, the steamer R. W. Winslow, which was descending the river.

We warn all the towns and cities below us to be on the lookout for him. His name is said to be Atkins; he is of slender make, five feet eight or nine inches in height, light complexion, reddish or auburn hair, hanging down long in curling locks, and apparently much cherished by him when not engaged in conniving secretly with slaves of both sexes.

The Chinese Language.—A correspondent of the Ohio Observer says that a Chinese has written a geography in his native tongue, in which he astonishes the natives by introducing them to the habits and customs of civilized nations, all of which they had thought hopelessly sunk in darkness and barbarism. They could not be more astonished if they received information concerning the enlightened circles in the moon. Speaking of this country, he thus descants on the character of Washington:

"It is evident that Washington was a remarkable man. In devising plans he was more decided than Chin Shing or Wu Kwang; in winning a country he was braver than Tsan Tsan or Liu-Pi. Wielding his four footed falchion, he extended the frontiers thousands of miles, and then refused to usurp the regal dignity, or transmit it to his posterity, but first established rules for an elective administration. Where in the world can be found such a public spirit!"

Melancholy.—Last Monday, a German lady, about sixty years of age, direct from Germany, arrived at the canal landing on La Salle street, in a place on the packet. Her health was feeble, and she desired to stop here; she was assisted in getting off the boat and conducted to Mr. Fick's hotel. On entering the sitting room she suddenly and quite unexpectedly found herself face to face with her only daughter, whom she had not seen for a number of years, and to see whom she had made the journey to this country. Each recognized the other, and with ecstatic joy, folded each other in their arms. The mother gave utterance to a few expressions of love and affection for her child, and then swooned away. She was placed upon a bed and all possible means were used to restore her to consciousness, but all in vain. The spirit had departed—she was dead! Next day her remains were conveyed to the cemetery, below town, accompanied by a number of her countrymen, and decently interred. We have not been able to ascertain her name. [Ottawa Free Trader.

Lola Montes and her Agent.—Lola Montes and M. Roux, a theatrical agent, entered some time ago into an agreement by which the latter bound himself to accompany her in the visits she proposed to make as *danseuse*, to the different cities in Europe, to the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Chili, Peru and Africa, and to make engagements for her at different theatres, in receiving 25 per cent. on all receipts; whilst Lola, on her part, bound herself to dance at all the places M. Roux might designate. A sum of 100,000 francs was to be paid by that one of the two parties who should violate the engagement. After having accompanied M'lle. Lola to some of the principal towns of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Prussia, M. Roux arrived with her in Paris, and negotiated for her appearance at the Theatre du Vaudeville and at the Theatre National. But, as he alleges, Lola refused to dance, and shortly after the President of the Civil Tribunal, declared that it was no breach of agreement she did him great injury, and having also stated that she was about to leave for America without him, contrary to her agreement, he obtained authorization to effect a seizure of her furniture, costumes and jewels. The seizure was duly made, but M'lle Lola put in an opposition to it. Her advocate, having appeared before the President of the Civil Tribunal, declared that it was not true that she had refused to dance, and that she had always been ready to appear in any theatre which M. Roux might indicate. On this the President ordered the seizure to be annulled, and the proceedings connected with it to be discontinued. [Galignani's Messenger.

Our "Indian summer" is owing to the heat shed upon the earth by falling stars—says the astronomer Petit, in a report to the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

OFFICIAL.

Council of Municipality No. Two.

TUESDAY, December 9, 1851.

Report of E. R. Maxwell, Collector of Taxes on Coffee Houses, Merchants, etc., for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1851.

			Cash.
P Paquett	Coffee-house	balance	$12 50
Elizabeth Smith	do	account	10 00
S Galewan	do	balance	125 00
Turzola & Angello	do	account	50 00
Samuel Weir	do	do	56 37
J Mauret	Cabaret	do	24 50
Henry Richer	Half License	do	10 00
Patrick Brennan	do	do	40 00
C Herman	do	do	75 00
Mrs R A Smith	do	do	37 50
G A Benner	Beer-house	do	10 00
P Stockton	do	do	12 00
Geo Nathan	Merchant	do	40 00
R S Frazier & co	do	1850	20 00
W W Peyton	do	do	15 00
J B Py Ber	do	do	15 00
Brewster & Sohn	do	do	10 00
J McDermott	do	do	15 00
Skipwith, Taylor & co	do	do	40 00
F A Conant	do	do	50 00
Geo Deinemer	do	do	40 00
Fernbach & Kastner	do	do	20 00
			$745 87

Recapitulation.

Coffee Houses.....Cash.....$513 87
Merchants.....do.....232 00 — $745 87

New Orleans, November 25, 1851.
E. R. MAXWELL, Collector,
Per H. MAXWELL.

Report of E. R. Maxwell, Collector of Taxes on Coffee-Houses, Merchants, etc., for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1851.

	Obligations.	Cash.	Total.
Jacob Young, coffee-house..bal.	25 00	25 00	
R Rothwell & co, do.....acc't	65 00	65 00	
G Ketzel, do.....acc't	55 00	55 00	
James Healy, do.....bal.	42 00	42 00	
A Oster do.....acc't	30 00	30 00	
Bogey & Frazer, do.....do	42 75	42 75	
Wm Cassidy, restaurant and bar	45 00	45 00	
Carl Tuffs, hotel and bar.....	227 27	227 27	
J Cazeau, cabaret.....	75 00	75 00	
Paul Berger, do.....acc't	25 00	25 00	
L Fessel, do.....bal.	28 00	28 00	
Mrs Bowen, lat'l license.....bal.	26 74	26 74	
Andrew Mock, do.....acc't	20 00	20 00	
Mrs Seldons, beer license.....bal.	10 00	10 00	
J Turner, do.....do	16 00	16 00	
Cohen & co, merchants.....	31 25	31 25	
	$627 27		
Returned change.....	1 57		
	$626 00	$561 74	$787 74

Recapitulation.

Coffee-houses.....$756 49
Merchants.....31 25 — 787 74

New Orleans, November 19, 1851.
E. R. MAXWELL, Collector.

Report of E. R. Maxwell, Collector of Taxes on Coffee Houses, Merchants, etc., for the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1851.

			Cash.
John Vinde	Coffee-house		$25 00
A Rocca	do	balance	1 00
Richard Derbies	do	do	42 50
Wm Reddington	Hall License		75 00
N Benedict	Restaurant	do	25 00
G A Banner	Beer License	do	10 00
A McDonald	Oyster License		15 00
G Meyer	Merchant		15 00
Dupuis & co	do		31 25
F D Gay	do		15 00
P F Bellson	do		40 00
J S Shaw	do		40 00
			$338 75

Recapitulation.

Coffee-houses.....$302 50
Oyster-houses.....15 00
Merchants.....21 25 — 338 75
Cash.....302 17
Salary Warrant.....36 58 — 338 75

New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1851.
E. R. MAXWELL, Collector.

Report of E. R. Maxwell, Collector of Taxes on Coffee-houses, Merchants, etc., for the week ending, Tuesday, December 9, 1851.

	Obligations.	Cash.	Total.
J Yzarro, coffee-house..acc't		25 00	25 00
A Mock, do	45 00		45 00
G Ketzel, do	45 00		45 00
J Cassidy, restaurant & bar, acc't	45 00	100 00	145 00
Turzola & Angello, do.....bal.		38 50	38 50
R Weyer, cabaret.....acc't		60 00	60 00
P Berger, do.....bal.	50 00		50 00
J Bottom, do		75 00	75 00
F Farrel, do		75 00	75 00
Wm Peacocker, hall license	110 62	70 38	181 00
M Fergunick, do		75 00	75 00
Jesse Ferry, do.....bal.		35 00	35 00
John Paskell, oyster license		15 00	15 00
E Febre, do		15 00	15 00
A Bailly, do		15 00	15 00
Peter Yancey, do		15 00	15 00
Andrew Lenz do		15 00	15 00
John Farrell, cabaret.....acc't		50 00	50 00
James Dunn, hotel.....acc't		100 00	100 00
H Holewell & co, ten-pins		121 00	121 00
Jacob Barker, merchant	93 09		93 09
	$355 62		
Returned change	27 50		
	$328 12	$934 88	$1263 00

Recapitulation.

Coffee-houses, cabarets, etc.....$1095 50
Merchants.....93 50
Oyster-house.....75 00 — $1263 00

New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1851.
E. R. MAXWELL, Coll.
Per H. M.

Report of Collections from Steamboats in the Part of the Second Municipality, from Nov. 10 to 24, 1851:

Ohio	52 27	Atlantic	90 00
Iowa	68 10	Pearl	27 00
California	43 25	Wave	39 00
Isabel	49 05	Uncle Sam	111 15
Columbus	51 3	Trinity	25 88
Pride of the West	43 12	Lexington	46 25
Fanny Smith	42 75	Swallow	50 55
Alock Scott	106 35	Swallow	10 55
Bulletin No 2	38 50	Pacific	83 50
Hernando Fox	42 15	St Louis	140 55
Memphis	25 40	Star State	39 75
Chancellor	55 95		
Total			$1,447 25

NewOrleans, November 24, 1851.
C. W. LYTLE, Collector.

Levee Dues on Steamboats, Dec. 9, 1851.

Mexico, steamship	$100 98	Western World	30 10
Louisiana, do	101 61	Patrick Henry	44 70
Mexico, do	100 9	Amazonia	95 85
Metzer, do	91 12	Anson	42 60
Louisiana, do	101 61	J M Clendennin	41 85
Metzer, do	95 02	R H Winslow	30 70
Brooklyn	53 27	Alabama	30 70
J H Rabur, do (2 days)	3 00	Southern Belle	18 75
Dove	35 53	Ambassador	47 60
Brooklyn	54 67	Wm Penn	29 10
Harry Hill	49 80	Empire State	4 35
Georgetown	39 4	Frank Lion	67 05
Gomez	64 20	Sachemweich	29 10
Magnolia	10 41	Georgia	46 90
J Morrisette	58 65	Conover	34 40
Crescent	82 05	W B Clifton	31 50
Hannibal	69 45	Martha Washington	44 85
Avon	57 15	Joe ab Lawrence	86 25
Crescent City	103 20	Banker Hill	79 70
H D Bacon	86 40	Alex Scott	82 80
Resaak No 2	44 25	Isabel	65 25
St Paul	83 70	Metzer, steamship	104 03
Gem (1 day)	2 00		
Total			$2,837 08

Report of Sea Going Vessels arrived in the port of the Second Municipality, for which the dues have been paid, from the 12th to the 18th of November.

Name.	Master.	Whence.	Duty.
Ship Metoka	Eldridge	New York	$190 95
Ship The Humboldt	Nason	Antwerp	370 00
Bark Gibraltar	Jordan	Bremen	73 75
Ship Geo Dunlop	Scofield	New York	236 50
Ship Gulenburg	Paulson	Houlton	157 75
Ship Fox	Philbrook	Philadelphia	157 50
Ship Sam'l Lawrence	Patten	Boston	357 00
Ship Clarissa Currier	Knapp	New York	239 75
Bark Dunscaic	Yates	Charleston	61 00
Ship Bay State	Harding	Boston	148 00
			$1805 00

Recapitulation.

Obligations.....$1637 66
Cash.....167 34 — $1805 00

J. NEVILLE, Collector.

Report of Sea Going Vessels arrived in the port of the Second Municipality, for which the dues have been paid, from the 18th to the 24th of November, 1851.

	Master.	Whence.	Duty.
Brig Jessuhua	Anderson	Savannah	$75 50
Ship Muskongus	Mason	Bath	167 25
Ship Washington	Beer	New York	169 15
Ship Rhone	Scofield	Philadelphia	152 50
Ship Annette	Deegan	New York	273 00
Brig Lola	Davis	New York	45 00
Ship Osborne	Newell	Liverpool	148 00
Ship G W Bourne	Hodong	Boston	105 75
Ship Ann Foster	Billingham	Liverpool	284 00
Brig Brother	Leavett	Charleston	35 50
Brig Telegraph	Rich	Charleston	55 75
Ship Wm. Nelson	Observit	Point	273 75
Ship Arlon	Leland	New York	193 75
Ship Delaware	Patten	Assinichoils	165 25
Ship Leviathan	Knapp	New York	289 00
Ship Zenobia	Baker	Boston	174 75
Ship Ocean Queen	Matthews	Boston	346 00
Ship Columbo	Harris	New York	144 25
Ship E F. Sage	Robinson	New York	279 00
Ship Oswego	Cursell	New York	161 75
Ship Java	Jackson	New York	178 75
			$2,285 00

Recapitulation.

Obligations.....$2,741 03
Cash.....543 97 — $3,285 00

J. NEVILLE, Collector.

Report of Sea Going Vessels arrived in the port of the Second Municipality, for which the dues have been paid from the 26th November to the 2d of December, 1851.

Name.	Master.	Whence.	Duty.
Ship Sculptorer	Sullivan	New York	$167 50
Ship Chase	Dun an	Savannah	194 00
Ship Trumbull	Smith	New York	273 75
Ship Union	Davis	New York	136 00
Ship Kossuth	Percy	Boston	146 75
Ship Hudson	White	Malaga	155 75
Ship Mozart	Pugh	Havana	116 00
Bark Alvarado	Sleeper	Thomaston	74 75
Ship Old England	Lowell	Boston	179 75
Ship Mecklenian	Snow	Portland	193 50
Ship Mary Ward	Wood	New York	148 50
Ship Josephus	Payne	Liverpool	188 50
			$1,712 75

Amount in obligations.....$1,249 75
Amount in cash.....463 00 — $1,712 75

J. NEVILLE, Collector.

Report of Sea Going Vessels arrived in the port of the Second Municipality, for which the dues have been paid, from the 3d to the 9th of December, 1851.

Name.	Master.	Whence.	Duty.
Ship Washington	Hewes	New York	$169 15
Ship Ann Maria	Crowell	Philadelphia	152 50
Ship Ontario	Bunker	New York	273 00
Ship Ann Parker	Lincoln	Liverpool	284 00
Ship Ann Gilmore	Hall	Charleston	55 75
Ship Ann Louisa	Tilton	Charleston	55 75
Ship Ann Louisa	Tilton	Charleston	55 75
Ship Ann Louisa	Tilton