# OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

## THE COMMON COUNCIL.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TUESDAY, November 6, 1855.

*(Concluded from Yesterday.)*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

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

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

Upon the petition of A. Fardo, praying to be relieved from the payment of costs incurred in suits instituted by the city against said Fardo for the recovery of taxes, your committee report adversely.

Upon the petition of Andrew Miller, praying that he may be allowed to transfer his license, No. 83, for the keeping of a coffee-house, in the Fourth District, to Jacob Schellang, your committee report favorably, and offer the necessary resolution.

Upon a resolution to pay sundry persons, adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Oct. 16th, 1855, your committee recommend concurrence.

Your committee also offers a resolution to pay several bills, included in a resolution to pay sundry persons, adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Oct. 9, 1855; action upon the same having been deferred by your committee until after presentation, for examination of the requisite vouchers.

The Committee on Finance have, under resolution of the 6th of October, and since the last sitting of this honorable Board, discounted a further amount of $225,528 17 of the notes received from the purchasers of the revenues of the city wharves, leaving in the City Treasury $156,481 22. There remain upon hand $87,231 86 of the notes received from the purchaser of the revenues of the wharves of the Fourth Section.

Your committee are happy to be enabled to announce the fact that the floating debt of the city, given in the report of your committee of the 9th of August ult., has been since wholly cancelled by payment; and that the treasury is now in a condition to satisfy all current claims upon presentation thereof. If this ability has been realized through a sale of the revenues of the city wharves, it may be truly said that the difference of yield between $31,000 and $131,000 per year, is the creation of this Council, and that the result of its financial labor could not be better applied than to the redemption of a credit whose best interests it is your chief duty to forward and protect.

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

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

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

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

The average tonnage of ships, boats, &c., arriving at the port of New Orleans for the last ten years, amounts to 866,403 tons per year, showing that the tonnage thus arriving for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceeds the average by nearly 11 per cent.

The arrival of steamboats for the year ending September 1st, 1855, are less than those of 1845, by about ¼ of one per cent. The average arrivals of steamboats for the past ten years, amount to 2,921 per year; showing that the arrivals for the year ending September 1st, 1855, are less than the average by about 5¾ per cent. But as the size of steamboats visiting the port of New Orleans have increased in equal ratio with the size of ships visiting said ports, we arrive at the conclusion that, although the per centage of arrivals has decreased, yet the per centage of tonnage has increased during the past ten years.

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

In the year ending September 1st, 1855, the average tonnage of all vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans was 391 tons per vessel; being an average increase of 172 tons per vessel, or nearly 48 per cent.

Now, if it be true that an equal per centage of increase has been made in the tonnage, or capacity, of steamboats visiting New Orleans, then it is true, that, while the arrivals of river boats for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, are less by seven than the arrivals of 1845, yet the per centage of increase in the size of said boats requires that there should have been 4006 arrivals in the year 1855 to make the arrivals in said year equal to the arrivals of 1845. In other words, the arrivals of steamboats in 1855, from increase of size, are equivalent to 4006 arrivals of steamboats of the capacity of those employed upon the Mississippi in 1845; being an increase over the arrivals of 1845 of 44⅔ per cent, or an average increase, for the past ten years, of nearly 37 1-7 per cent.

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

The exports of sugar in hogsheads, for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1855, exceed those of 1845 by 55¼ per cent; the exports in barrels are less by 9 7-10 per cent.

The average exports of sugar, for the last ten years amount to 10,742 hogsheads, and 9,078 barrels per year, showing that the exports of sugar for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1855, exceed the average by over 42¾ per cent in hogsheads, and over 15 4-9 per cent. in barrels.

The exports of molasses in barrels, for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed those of 1845 by 230⅔ per cent.

The average exports of molasses for the last ten years amount to 3,059,389 gallons, showing that the exports of molasses, for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed the average by 103¾ per cent.

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

The exports of cotton for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed those of 1845 by 21 3-8 per cent.

The average number of bales per year exported for the last ten years, amounts to 1,376,488, showing that the number of bales of cotton exported from the port of New Orleans for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceeds the average by nearly 6 per cent.

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

The average number of hogsheads of tobacco exported per year, for the past ten years, from the port of New Orleans, amount to 61,307; showing that the exports for the year ending September 1st, 1855, exceed the average by nearly 4½ per cent.

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

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

1855—Exportation of Flour, less than the average by nearly 34¾ per cent.
1855—Exportation of Pork, less than the average by nearly 57¼ per cent.
1855—Exportation of Bacon, less than the average by nearly 7¼ per cent.
1855—Exportation of Lard, less than the average by nearly 23 1-7 per cent.
1855—Exportation of Beef, less than the average by nearly 40 1-6 per cent.
1855—Exportation of Whisky, less than the average by nearly 44½ per cent.
1855—Exportation of Lead, less by 322,130 pigs.
1855—Exportation of Corn, less by 530,609 sacks.

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

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

The value of the exports from New Orleans to foreign countries in American vessels, during the past eight years, average $34,630,457 per year—showing that said exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, exceed the average by $5,090,907, or nearly 26 per cent.

The value of said exports in foreign vessels, during the past eight years, average $15,998,809 per year—showing that said exports, in foreign vessels, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, are less than the average by $3,926,476, or more than 24½ per cent.

The value of the exports from New Orleans coastwise, during the past eight years, average $48,323,429 per year—showing that said exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, are less than the average by $392,[illegible], or nearly 1 1-28 per cent.

The total value of all exports from New Orleans during the past eight years, average $78,952,721 per year—showing that said exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1855, exceed the average by $4,767,197, or 16 40-100 per cent.

The Table marked (G) is a "Statement of duties paid on goods imported into the District of New Orleans, for consumption only, from 1844 to 1855, being ten years."

This statement, obtained from the Custom-House, shows that the duties paid at New Orleans in goods, imported for consumption only, in the year 1854, exceed those paid in 1845 by $989,401 48, or 60 27-100 per cent.

The average duties paid on goods imported, for consumption only, for the ten years, amounts to $1,960,296 96—showing that the duties paid in the year 1854 exceed the average by $660,708 65, or 22 86-100 per cent.

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

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

The receipts of produce of the interior for the year ending September 1, 1855, are greater than the receipts for 1845, or nearly 31 5-7 per cent.

The average value of produce received from the interior for the last ten years, amounts to $100,754,658 per year; thus showing that the value of the receipts for the year ending September 1, 1855, exceed the average by more than 10 1-5 per cent.

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

A comparison of Table (H) with Table (E) exhibits the extraordinary fact that although our trade with the North-west has greatly lessened, yet the annual value of the produce received from the interior has increased within ten years more than 51 per cent, thereby proving that those sections of country which are more immediately our own, of which New Orleans is necessarily the mart, have, within the period specified, been greatly opened to cultivation, and holding out to us large promises in the future, when Texas, which has been penetrated by railroads, which will make her as tributary to our own wealth as are the sugar lands of the Attakapas.

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

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

The total receipts, from all sources, received into the Treasury of New York for the year ending July 1st, 1855, amounted to $12,439,096 86.

The total receipts, from all sources, received into the Treasury of New Orleans for the year ending January 1st, 1855, amounted to $2,319,515 46.

Taking the ratio of population as our basis, New Orleans, to have equalled New York in her receipts, should have received, for the year ending January 1st, 1855, $2,870,369 27—being $551,184 21 more than she did receive, and thus falling behind New York 19 5-28 per cent.

New York taxes personal property.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the city of New York, for the year ending July 1st, 1855, was $485,096,275. Of this amount, $150,622,412 represent personal property, being in value equal to 45 per cent of the real estate, which was assessed at $335,975,863.

The total assessed value of real estate in the city of New Orleans, for the year ending January 1st, 1855, was $72,247,420. If to this sum we add 45 per cent, or $32,511,339, as representing the personal property of New Orleans, we have a total of $104,758,759.

Again: there is in New Orleans tax-assessable real estate which does not appear at all upon the rolls, to an amount of at least $15,000,000. If we add to this 45 per cent, being $6,750,000, we have a total of real and personal property equal to $126,508,759. Now, taking the ratio of population between New Orleans and New York to be as 15 is to 65, the difference as to wealth, in favor of New Orleans, is $14,124,541, or 12⅔ per cent.

The department of assessors of property and of supervisors of assessments, for the city of New York, is most complete. New Orleans has nothing of the kind. We are compelled to base our taxation upon assessment rolls made out by the Assessors for the State; men, for the most part, elected for their party predilections, and who labor, as far as the city is concerned, without accountability. Nothing can be more lejune than a system of finance resting upon so crude a foundation. If New Orleans is to become, in the future, what her geographical position claims for her, the present system of taxation must first undergo a radical change. The State should grant to the City the right to appoint assessors of property; and the basis of taxation should be so enlarged as to increase the receipts, while greatly lessening the burden upon the individual tax-payer. The feudal idea that land and houses, only, are property, must be done away with in our legislation. There can be no honest reason why a man who has goods to the value of $200,000 stored in the heart of our city, and for which the city stands security against all loss proceeding from the violence of a mob, should be exempt from taxation therupon, while the owner of real property staggers under the burden of $2 44 on one the $100. In view of the importance of the matters here referred to, and as one step towards reformation, your committee offer the accompanying resolution.

The total expenditures of New York for the year ending July 1, 1855, amounted to $11,795,799 64.

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

Thus, taking the ratio of population as the basis for expending said ports, we arrive at the conclusion that, although the per centage of arrivals has decreased, yet the per centage of tonnage has increased during the past ten years.

The total ordinary expenditures of the city of New York for the year ending July 1, 1855, were $8,849,892 23.

The total ordinary expenditures of the city of New Orleans for the year ending January 1, 1855, were $1,947,310 60.

The ordinary expenditures, therefore, of New Orleans, when compared with those of New York, as per ratio of population, are $902,452 22, or 4⅔ per cent less than those of New York.

The total receipts of New York for the year ending July 1, 1855, amounted to $12,439,096 86. She raised by taxation $8,468,661 71; leaving a balance obtained from other resources of $6,972,647 65.

The total receipts of New Orleans for the year ending January 1, 1855, amounted to $2,319,515 46. She raised by taxation $1,719,765 44; leaving a balance obtained from other sources of $599,750 02.

The total receipts of New Orleans from taxation, when compared with those of New York, as per ratio of population, show an excess in favor of New Orleans of $468,369, or 38½ per cent. When we consider that New Orleans taxes real estate alone, while New York taxes equally real and personal property, this exhibit makes patent the monstrous injustice of our system of taxation. We raise in ratio of population, from real estate alone, more than New York raised from the combined capital of her real and personal property. What stronger argument can be urged in favor of enlarging our basis of taxation, and, by embracing therein personal property, distribute equally upon the shoulders of all a burden which is now borne wholly by a few.

The total receipts of New Orleans, obtained from sources other than taxation, when compared, as per ratio of population, with those similarly received by New York, show a deficit against New Orleans of $1,019,653 36, or 108 1-5 per cent.

This deficit arises mainly: 1st. From the defective construction of our ordinances relating to the licensing of trades, and the various divisions of business and amusement in our city; and, secondly, from the wholly inefficient executive execution of such ordinances, including those we now possess. New Orleans, to have equaled New York, as per ratio of population, should have raised, from sources other than taxation for the year ending January 1, 1855, the sum of $1,609,302 32; whereas, she actually thus raised only $589,749 02. It is unnecessary to add that our license system requires, both in its construction and in its execution, a most thorough reform.

Were New Orleans to tax, equally, both real and personal property, we should, in order to raise the sum of $1,719,765 44, being the amount raised by taxation for the year ending January 1st, 1855, and taking $126,508,759 as our basis, levy a tax of one dollar and thirty-six cents on the hundred; but were our ordinances, touching the granting of licenses, also duly enforced, thus yielding the additional revenue of $1,009,536 32, we might raise the same requisite to make up $2,319,515 69, being the total receipts from all sources for the year ending January 1st, 1855, by a tax of only fifty-six cents and two mills on the hundred dollars. In this close at hand has our city the means, with a greatly reduced rate of taxation, not only of meeting its current expenses, with the interest annually accruing upon its permanent debt, but of paying off, within a few years, the permanent debt itself.

The permanent debt of New York is ....$16,261,236 60
The permanent debt of New Orleans is ..$11,623,999 96

The permanent debt, therefore, of New Orleans, when compared with that of New York, as per ratio of population, exceeds that of New York by 231 per cent.

New York has a sinking fund, in stocks and bonds, of $3,372,471 93, leaving a permanent debt, unprovided for, of $9,834,382 65.

New Orleans may deduct from her permanent debt the sum of $300,000, to be refunded by the Pontchartrain Railroad Company; and she has, in railroad stocks, the sum of $3,500,000, and in stocks of the Commercial Water-works the sum of $350,000, making a total of $4,050,000, and leaving a permanent debt of $7,323,999 96.

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

The total value of real estate owned by the city of New Orleans, as estimated by the Comptroller, A. C. Flagg, Esq., is $37,904,259. (See tabular statement marked (I).)

The total value of real estate owned by the City of New Orleans, as estimated by Messrs. J. A. Beard, Sumpter Turner and C. Lee, gentlemen whose knowledge of the value of real estate in our city will not be questioned, is $12,561,700. See tabular statement marked (K.)

New Orleans, then, compared with New York, as per ratio of population, owns an excess of real estate to an amount equal in value to $3,341,356 35, or 43 6-10 per cent. In other words, New Orleans is, in this respect, 43 6-10 per cent richer than New York.

Respectfully submitted.

EWD H DURELL,
N. E. BAILEY,
THOS. K. PRICE,
JESSE GILLMORE.

[ A ]

Yearly arrival of Ships, Barks, Brigs, Schooners, Steamships and Steamboats, for ten years from September 1st, 1845.

| | Ships. | Barks. | Brigs. | Schooners. | Steamships. | Steamboats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-6 | 143 | 317 | 447 | 518 | none | 2,682 |
| 1846-7 | 169 | 451 | 683 | 969 | 109 | 2,991 |
| 1847-8 | 155 | 509 | 452 | 795 | 276 | 2,977 |
| 1848-9 | 757 | 462 | 375 | 456 | 136 | 2,186 |
| 1849-50 | 454 | 383 | 362 | 775 | 147 | 2,192 |
| 1850-1 | 616 | 320 | 315 | 704 | 190 | 2,144 |
| 1851-2 | 867 | 371 | 287 | 673 | 213 | 2,231 |
| 1852-3 | 782 | 447 | 295 | 908 | 244 | 2,364 |
| 1853-4 | 713 | 336 | 317 | 478 | 294 | 1,948 |
| 1854-5 | 731 | 255 | 180 | 428 | 226 | 1,817 |
| Total, | 7,326 | 3,891 | 3,603 | 6,901 | 1,874 | 22,966 |

[ B ]

Statement of Tonnage of Vessels and Steamships arriving at the port of New Orleans, from 1st Sept. 1845, to 16th Sept., 1855:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 742,673 | from 1st Sept. | '45, | to 6th Sept. | '46 | |
| 828,998 | " | 1846, | " | " | 1847 |
| 910,086 | " | 1847, | " | " | 1848 |
| 820,983 | " | 1848, | " | " | 1849 |
| 785,959 | " | 1849, | " | " | 1850 |
| 791,686 | " | 1850, | " | " | 1851 |
| 924,104 | " | 1851, | " | " | 1852 |
| 963,950 | " | 1852, | " | " | 1853 |
| 920,007 | " | 1853, | " | " | 1854 |
| 904,164 | " | 1854, | " | " | 1855 |
| 8,664,034 | | | | | |

[ C ]

Exports of Sugar and Molasses, for ten years from 1st September, 1855:

| | Sugar. Hhds. | Sugar. Bbls. | Molasses. Hhds. | Molasses. Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-6 | 69,208 | 11,493 | 41,703 | 67,314 |
| 1846-7 | 50,113 | 5,451 | 4,051 | 43,269 |
| 1847-8 | 80,194 | 11,842 | 11,690 | 99,535 |
| 1848-9 | 94,490 | 11,351 | 2,659 | 93,721 |
| 1849-50 | 92,720 | 13,042 | 2,742 | 112,674 |
| 1850-1 | 44,147 | 8,644 | 636 | 57,024 |
| 1851-2 | 50,702 | 6,434 | 583 | 94,107 |
| 1852-3 | 93,732 | 4,912 | 213 | 121,875 |
| 1853-4 | 179,406 | 6,716 | 857 | 269,345 |
| 1854-5 | 129,497 | 10,406 | 266 | 257,444 |
| Total | 807,279 | 90,781 | 28,569 | 1,269,309 |

[ D ]

Exports of Cotton and Tobacco for ten years.

| | Cotton, bales. | Tobacco, hhds. |
|---|---|---|
| 1845-6 | 1,054,857 | 92,045 |
| 1846-7 | 1,254,568 | 59,976 |
| 1847-8 | 1,021,897 | 60,364 |
| 1848-9 | 1,167,303 | 52,896 |
| 1849-50 | 833,201 | 57,955 |
| 1850-1 | 907,438 | 54,501 |
| 1851-2 | 1,435,815 | 63,715 |
| 1852-3 | 1,644,971 | 64,075 |
| 1853-4 | 1,429,180 | 53,943 |
| 1854-5 | 1,270,204 | 64,100 |
| Total | 11,761,254 | 613,076 |

[ E ]

Exports of Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Lead, Whisky and Corn, for 10 years.

| | Number of bbls. flour. | Number of bbls. pork. | Number of bbls. bacon. | Number of tcs. lard. | Number of bbls. beef. | Number of pigs lead. | Number of bbls. whisky. | Number of sacks corn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-6 | 271,104 | 276,160 | 21,664 | 20,604 | 15,769 | 715,506 | 23,358 | 1,323,456 |
| 1846-7 | 272,812 | 318,363 | 37,571 | 31,877 | 13,856 | 594,326 | 23,811 | 1,305,496 |
| 1847-8 | 472,810 | 338,853 | 60,455 | 44,964 | 11,831 | 594,441 | 41,583 | 1,365,405 |
| 1848-9 | 518,365 | 349,641 | 72,663 | 51,183 | 12,663 | 594,124 | 45,174 | 1,365,405 |
| 1849-50 | 543,248 | 364,127 | 80,650 | 56,241 | 13,830 | 594,124 | 45,174 | 1,365,405 |
| 1850-1 | 572,757 | 364,127 | 80,650 | 56,241 | 13,830 | 594,124 | 45,174 | 1,365,405 |
| 1851-2 | 572,757 | 364,127 | 80,650 | 56,241 | 13,830 | 594,124 | 45,174 | 1,365,405 |
| 1852-3 | 572,757 | 364,127 | 80,650 | 56,241 | 13,830 | 594,124 | 45,174 | 1,365,405 |
| 1853-4 | 572,757 | 364,127 | 80,650 | 56,241 | 13,830 | 594,124 | 45,174 | 1,365,405 |
| 1854-5 | 572,757 | 364,127 | 80,650 | 56,241 | 13,830 | 594,124 | 45,174 | 1,365,405 |
| Total, | 5,485,506 | 2,487,056 | 455,144 | 426,248 | 134,377 | 6,234,547 | 481,553 | 2,731,702 |

[ F ]

Value of Exports from New Orleans for eight years, ending on the 1st September, 1855:

| | Amount in American vessels to foreign countries. | Amount in foreign vessels to foreign countries. | Foreign exports. | Coastwise. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-6 | The Price Current does not furnish statements for 1845 and 1846. | | | |
| 1846-7 | $27,641,590 | $11,707,151 | $39,348,741 | $37,833,001 |
| 1847-8 | 22,309,521 | 14,600,997 | 36,910,518 | 28,358,753 |
| 1848-9 | 20,927,751 | 16,709,526 | 37,637,277 | 33,151,279 |
| 1850-1 | 38,022,600 | 15,965,404 | 53,988,004 | 27,928,912 |
| 1851-2 | 34,460,189 | 14,607,009 | 49,067,198 | 28,268,372 |
| 1852-3 | 47,625,919 | 20,141,797 | 67,767,716 | 39,624,526 |
| 1853-4 | 43,425,745 | 17,229,040 | 60,654,785 | 42,994,268 |
| 1854-5 | 43,616,494 | 11,372,833 | 54,989,327 | 28,031,391 |
| | $277,013,890 | $122,390,469 | $399,404,359 | $226,657,432 |

[ G ]

Statement of Duties paid on Goods imported into the District of New Orleans, for consumption only, from 1844 to 1855, being ten years.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1845 | $1,641,622 54 |
| 1846 | 1,361,359 54 |
| 1847 | 1,924,138 26 |
| 1848 | 1,695,652 79 |
| 1849 | 1,229,171 81 |
| 1850 | 2,012,224 42 |
| 1851 | 2,200,700 73 |
| 1852 | 2,140,554 45 |
| 1853 | 2,353,891 27 |
| 1854 | 2,631,064 02 |
| Total | $19,802,965 94 |

[ H ]

Value of Produce received from the Interior for 10 years, from 1st Sept. 1845.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1845-6 | $77,192,464 |
| 1846-7 | 90,033,256 |
| 1847-8 | 99,779,151 |
| 1848-9 | 1,024,128 26 |
| 1849-50 | 98,897,873 |
| 1850-1 | 106,024,063 |
| 1851-2 | 108,024,483 |
| 1852-3 | 134,233,735 |
| 1853-4 | 115,338,798 |
| 1854-5 | 117,106,622 |
| Total for 10 years | $1,007,456,583 |

[ I ]

Real Estate of the city of New York—Buildings used for the Fire and Police Departments and other public buildings, piers and slips, water grants, etc.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate under lease | $900,500 |
| Sundry lots and gores | 628,300 |
| Lots at Brooklyn | 41,000 |
| Croton Aqueduct Department | 15,474,000 |
| Police Department | 136,200 |
| Alms-House Department | 1,700,000 |
| Fire Department | 295,000 |
| Markets | 1,176,000 |
| Public Parks | 9,000,000 |
| Board of Education | 1,571,500 |
| Common lands | 912,400 |
| Parade-ground, Sam'l | 1,607,000 |
| Bulkheads, wharves and piers | 4,933,000 |
| Uncommuted quit rents and land under water not granted | 460,750 |
| Total | $37,904,259 |

[ K ]

Real Estate of the city of New Orleans—Public squares, buildings used for the Fire Department, Public Schools and other public buildings, markets, wharves, etc.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lafayette Square | $200,000 |
| Annunciation Square | 150,000 |
| Jackson Square | 150,000 |
| Congo Square | 80,000 |
| Washington Square | 50,000 |
| Circoll Circle | 20,000 |
| Public Park | 100,000 |
| Coliseum Place | 30,000 |
| Clay Square | 30,000 |
| Square No. 224, in part | 1,200 |
| Square No. 609, entire | 2,500 |
| City Hall | 350,000 |
| City Hall No. 2 | 30,000 |
| Work-House and House of Refuge | 15,000 |
| Markets | 4,000,000 |
| Wharves, etc | 1,000,000 |
| Engine Houses | 200,000 |
| Parish Prison | 300,000 |
| Public School Houses | 200,000 |
| Powder Magazine | 5,000 |
| Courts | 55,000 |
| Property appropriated by the city for the opening of streets | 175,000 |
| McDonogh estate | 2,000,000 |
| Commercial Water-works, (stock) | 300,000 |
| Total | $12,561,700 |

The following resolutions, accompanying the foregoing report of the Finance Committee, were read twice and adopted, the rules being suspended:

*Resolved*, That Adam Miller be authorized to transfer the unexpired term of his license for keeping a coffee-house, corner of Magazine and Fourth streets, Fourth District, to Jacob Schellang, upon said transfer being regularly countersigned by the Treasurer.

*Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to enquire into and to report upon the causes of the decline in our commerce with the North-west.

Messrs. Durell, Tompkins and Price were appointed on the above committee.

*Resolved*, That a special committee of four be appointed by the Chair to draft an amended charter for the city of New Orleans, and report the same to this body.

Messrs. Durell, Tompkins, Denegre and Culbertson were appointed on the above committee.

The following resolution, adopted by the Assistant Board, was concurred in, as recommended in the foregoing report of the Finance Committee.

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Durell, Denegre, Culbertson, Price, Pride and Tompkins—7.

A resolution to pay sundry persons. (Adopted Oct. 16th, 1855.)

**Mr. Pride, on behalf of the Committee on Streets and Landings, offered the following report, which was adopted, and the resolution accompanying the same was read twice and adopted, the rules being suspended:**

The Committee on Streets and Landings have the honor to report on the communication of the Surveyor of the 23d inst., regarding resolution No. 2267, which requests the Surveyor to cause the nuisance-wharf to be removed from the foot of Esplanade street to some more secluded spot. The Surveyor sets forth that said resolution does not state the amount to be expended; and recommends that a contract be sold for the execution of said work, which your committee approve of, together with the site selected by said officer—"opposite Independence Square, being entirely out of the way of the shipping and far removed from residences." Your committee, therefore, offer the following resolution for your adoption, instructing the Comptroller to sell at public auction a contract for the construction of said nuisance-wharf, after the usual notice in the Official Journal.

CHAS. PRIDE,
W. O. DENEGRE.

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to sell at public auction, to the lowest bidder, after ten days' notice in the Official Journal, a contract for the reconstruction of a nuisance-wharf opposite Independence Square, Third District—the work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the Surveyor's Office.

The adjudication of said contract to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Common Council.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

**Mr. Pride, on behalf of the Committee on the Artesian Well, offered the following report and resolution, which were read and laid over:**

The Committee on Artesian Well beg leave to report in favor of paying the following bill, and offer the following resolution:

CHAS. PRIDE,
EDW'D R. DURELL,
S. HOWELL.

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller warrant on the Treasurer for the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, in favor of B. Crow, for labor performed on the Artesian Well, up to October 14th, 1855.

Mr. Durell offered his resignation as Chairman and also as member of the Finance Committee. Accepted.

Mr. Price was, on motion, continued as member of the Finance Committee.

The Board, on motion, adjourned.

CHARLES OLAIBORNE, Secretary.

## OFFICIAL LIST.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
**Second Justice's Court for the Parish of Orleans.**

The following named delinquent tax-payers for taxes on real estate and slaves, due the city of New Orleans for the years 1853 and 1854, are hereby cited to appear before the Hon. C. V. Jonte, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this citation in the official journal of said city, to answer to the demand of the said city of New Orleans for the amount placed opposite their respective names, together with interest and commission thereon as allowed by law.

Witness my hand, at the city of New Orleans, this —day of October, 1855.

C. V. JONTE, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

B
Blanchard, Mrs M E $28 20

C
Caronave, P 47 00 Charbonne, C 2 89

D
Durell, E H and D S Darre, Mrs J Emile 26 25
Bryan 28 20 Desdunes, Mrs 31 79

E
Eustis Geo 49 00 Enderle, Mrs 49 10

F
Fernandez, J, J 17 50

G
Gustine, Dr 9 35 Garoner, Mrs 24 81

H
Hawkins, G S 19 76 Haber, N 6 60

J
Jear, Jean, f m c 22 05

K
Kennedy, Mrs Chas 44 56 Kennedy, Widow 11 56

L
Lathrop, C C 18 70 Laster, Thos W 81 50
Laciotte, Celeste 11 75

M
McDonough, J and H W Palfrey 12 25 Monteith, R 32 11

N
Nolan, Mathew 22 44

R
Rice, Jacob 20 25 Rosellus, C 46 24
Rawle, Mrs A 12 35 Rosellus, C, agent, for Tompkins, Daniel 14 82 & 8 67

T

W
Williams, C C 14 45

C. V. JONTE, Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.
New Orleans, October 31, 1855. [nol

## OFFICIAL LIST.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
PARISH OF ORLEANS—CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
**Sixth District Court of New Orleans**

The following named delinquent tax-payers for taxes on real estate and slaves, due the city of New Orleans for the year of 1853 and 1854, are hereby cited to appear before the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this citation in the official journal of said city, to answer to the demand of the said city of New Orleans for the amount placed opposite their respective names, together with interest and commissions as thereon allowed by law.

Witness the Hon. J. B. Cotton, Judge of our said Court, this 20th of October, 1855.

JOHN E. HOLLAND, Clerk.

A
Arrowsmith, John $72 84 Adams, B C $123 50
Aguisse, J A 38 90

B
Bienvenu, Emile 51 70 Baglin, John 57 80
Bienvenu, A E 193 63

C
Cummings, Pat 266 15 Cenas, H B & P 65 10
Claiborne, F O 35 10 Rion

D
Desenbourg, W H 74 80 Durell, E H 190 02

F
Finch, Michael 165 49 Fitzsimmons, N 635 25

G
German Lodge Gelpit, Mrs 82 25 Grass, Wm J L 56 35
32 40

M
Muddox, J H 56 25 McConnell, Geo P 226 40
McMurdo, J R 266 32 Mayo, Archibald M 72 00

N
N. O. Canal and Navigation Co. 89 30 New Orleans Planing Company, 432 25

P
Perseverance Lodge No 4, 164 50 Pooley, Nicol & co $288 99
Polar Star Lodge, 115 60 Pooley, Jno C 785 46
Perfect Union Lodge, 235 06 Presbyterian Institution, Board of Trustees of 491 00

R
Rawls, Mrs Jas 111 15 Rodriguez, Benj. 2,073 72

S
Steckhouse, W & H 160 55 Santos, Taloy & Santos, Bernard 202 45 Dorocourt 55 78
Sampson A H 102 67 Smith, Charles 86 70
Stute, Theo 54 00 Seichsnaydre, A 104 04
Stewart, James 85 20 Scott, Sam'l
Semlist, Miss 54 05 A (Mrs Wilson) 56 25
St Paul, Henry, 94 00 Soutamayd F R 55 45

W
Willy, E Valcour 96 35 Wolf, Jno 165 61
Walker A W 1,347 51 Wasson, D J 98 80

JOHN E. HOLLAND, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1855. [o27

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have formed a Partnership in the PRACTICE OF LAW. Office, No. 8 Commercial Place.

L. K. SIMONIS,
CHAS. E. FENNER.
c20tm

DISSOLUTION—The interest of JOSHUA JACKSON, in the firm of S. H. KENNEDY & CO., ceases this day by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

S. H. KENNEDY,
JOSHUA JACKSON.

MR. JASON F. KENNEDY will have an interest, and become a partner in the firm of S. H. KENNEDY & CO., on the first January, 1856.

SAMPL H KENNEDY.
New Orleans, September 24, 1855. [o24 1m

NOTICE—Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Fetlon, in the Copartnership of CHIN & BOLTON, on the 1st of July last, I will continue business in my own name and street.

RICHARD H. CHINN,
St. Charles street, corner of Union.
New Orleans, 1st September, 1855.

RICHARD H. CHINN, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, St. Charles street, corner of Union, offers a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, a large variety of fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils and Window Glass; also, fine Fancy Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps and Perfumeries; all the rare English and French Chemicals.

His articles will be so marked and packed as to inform the requisite quantity of physicians and their assistants. sept 20

NEW FURNITURE STORE, Nos. 171 and 173 CANAL STREET—The undersigned, having opened a store and selected a complete stock of

NEW NORTHERN FURNITURE,

is prepared to supply the trade and families on the most liberal terms. They beg the city and country merchants to call and examine their advantages to call and examine the goods and learn the prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

Will keep constantly on hand—

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT BEDSTEADS.
" " " ARMOIRS.
" " " TABLES.
" " " BUREAUS.
" " " CHAIRS.
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS and FEATHERS, together with a great variety of every article usually found in a Furniture Warehouse.

CHARLES A. STEWART.
o3 daWim

JOHN HALLER & BROTH