THE DAILY BEE,
CLAY, PRESTON & CO.,
Corner of Carondelet and Poydras streets.
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The Daily Picayune.

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OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO 100

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1856.

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the *Bee*, we take pleasure in recommending the firm of H. D. Ferrenti & Co., 23 Rockman street, New York. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

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 came through yesterday with the latest dates.

ANOTHER SIGN.

The [illegible] election offers yet another [illegible] of the poverty of the Black Republicans. We have at length the full vote of the [illegible] before us, and dull but, in round numbers, the Democratic candidate for Governor received 29,000 votes, the American candidate 23,000, the Whig candidate 1,500, and the Republican candidate 4,000. This showing is so disastrous for the prospects of the Nigger worshipers, that the *Tribune* and other papers in their interest sedulously exclude it from their columns.

In commenting on the Rhode Island election we demonstrated that the Black Republicans had cast just one-eighth of the entire vote, thus establishing the fact that in that State they are in a hopeless minority. The vote of Connecticut is 66,000; so the Black Republicans have succeeded, after extraordinary exertion, in actually polling one-eleventh of the votes. What earthly chance has this besotted faction to carry either Connecticut or Rhode Island, at the Presidential election? And if it is so contemptibly feeble in two of the New England States, where abolition has made considerable headway, will it have strength enough to stand alone in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey? We doubt it. The only reasonable deduction to be drawn from the vote of Rhode Island and Connecticut is, that the candidate of the American party will have a plurality in the open, and the nominee of the Democratic convention in the other. In neither will Abolitionism receive even a respectable support.

It must not be supposed that the Black Republicans are blind and insensible to these evidences of popular feeling. On the contrary, they appreciate them at their full value, and are already prepared at the manifest destiny which they portend. But for this silent, though powerful rebuker of treason—the ballot-box—does any one imagine that the Black Republicans would have already held out the olive branch to every other element of opposition to the Democratic party, and would have consented in their recent proclamation to suppress the most odious features in their sectional creed: to strike out all mention of slavery in the District of Columbia, or of the slave trade between the States, and, in short, to extend an invitation to unite with them, to all who were in favor of the Missouri Compromise, opposed to its repeal, and in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State. It is perfectly apparent that the Black Republicans are convinced that alone, they are utterly incapable of accomplishing anything, and that they can only hope for even partial success by fusing with Know Nothings, Whigs, disaffected Democrats, and all other elements occupying a hostile attitude towards the present Administration.

The trick is transparent enough, and is unlikely to succeed. In some few States where anti-slavery is most rampant, such as Ohio and Wisconsin, and Vermont, they may form leagues offensive and defensive for the Presidential election, and nominate the best Presidential ticket to be voted for by all opponents of Democracy. But elsewhere such propositions will be spurned. The Nigger-worshipers will have to maintain themselves as they best may, and in our opinion will be worse beaten in 1856 than were our old friends the Whigs in 1852. Every recent political contest is significant of this event.

BLACKWOOD FOR MARCH.—Morgan, of Exchange Place, has sent us the March number of Blackwood. It is first-rate in quality, the articles being generally of a graver character than usually, fill the pages of Old Maeve. Every contribution to this number is either literary, or critical.

Taxing Personal Property.

The official journal has published Act No. 134, authorizing the Corporation of the city of New Orleans to tax real and personal property. The bill provides in substance that all the real and personal property within the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans shall be subject to taxation. By real property are meant land, slaves and buildings, machinery and structures of every kind. Personal property includes household furniture, plate, goods, capital, incomes, stocks, and generally all property which is not real. Section 5 excepts from taxation all property exempted by the Constitution of the United States; the property of the State or city, except such as is held by the city in trust; colleges, seminaries, churches, &c., possesses, cemeteries, houses of industry, the halls or edifices of Masons and Odd Fellows, and public libraries; all incomes not exceeding $2,500 per annum, and furniture not exceeding $500 in value—the excess of such incomes and furniture only to be taxed—all bonds of the city of New Orleans issued in favor of the several railroads.

It is a curious circumstance that while this special act exempts all incomes from taxation, when they do not exceed $2,500, the amended charter passed by the same Legislature at the same session limits the exemption to incomes less than $1,000. Which of the two laws is to be obeyed? The last which was passed, we presume, as it repeals it clause contrary to the provisions contained therein. The charter, we believe, was adopted at nearly the close of the session, and its provisions on the subject of taxation must be enforced in preference to those of Act No. 134, which was passed at an earlier day.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due P. Phillips, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

Silver Spring, by Wm. Mason. An elaborate and brilliant morceau, which none but a pianist should attempt, since it requires careful execution, as well as taste and expression, to give it effect.

Marche de Nuit, by L. M. Gottschalk. One of the finest of the great pianist's compositions, but not easy, and only to be performed by those who possess taste and skill.

Fanny Roe, song by White's serenaders. Rather pretty.

Come Willie Dear. A charming Scotch ballad. Music by Tucker.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *H. R. W. Hill* for late Memphis papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *T. H. Larkin* for late St. Louis papers.

The officers of the steamer *P. M. Kimball* have our thanks for late Cuba papers.

MR. STRAUSER'S new paper, *The Irish News*, has appeared. It is a sheet of sixteen pages, filled with a variety of interesting matter.

According to the latest accounts from Australia, the gold exports of the year 1855, up to the 10th December, have amounted to £9,836,488. The total of the year may therefore be taken in round numbers at £10,000,000.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION on Monday in Boston there resulted as follows:

Mayor—E. Lect, (Dem.) no opposition.
Treasurer—R. Hills, (Am.)
Clerk—W. W. Packle, (Dem.) no opposition.
Councilmen—John H. Renshaw, J. P. Irving, J. Barkelu, J. Whitman C. Holman—three Americans and two Antis.
Constable—Lewis E. Turner, (Am.) no opposition.

THE ALBANY CRISIS IN BOSTON, on the 8th, resulted in the choice of an American Mayor by a small majority—the Republican candidate being, as usual, hindmost in the race. The Know-Nothing (Black Republican) ma[illegible]

The Democrats will have a clear working majority in the Common Council. The Antis [illegible] Democrats, and therefore, [illegible] Let us hope a liberal City will be in Republican where the spoils are to be distributed.

The Washington City Union, the Boston Courier and Gov. Wise, will please note the fact, of the Democracy is already balancing with the "nigger-in-the-fence."

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Senator from Louisiana, delivered a lecture at Petersburg, Virginia, on Saturday night last. The Intelligencer of that city then speaked of it:

"The subject was one which possessed the attraction of novelty, and elicited a charming and instructive narrative, to which the audience listened with the most fond attention. Law is presented in Rome in the days of Cicero and Horten, and later, in the third century, in the days of Papinian and Ulpian, [illegible] a preaching to [illegible] with the profound learning, [illegible] and a few [illegible] which, though not based, [illegible] the Roman Law, [illegible] the Martial [illegible] made on lower pavements [illegible] the modern [illegible] and many, John [illegible] bowed himself to the [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Benjamin [illegible] the Roman Law [illegible] Rome [illegible] the Roman Law [illegible] Rome [illegible] the Roman Law [illegible] Rome