THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS,

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE, NO. 76 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at the early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—Insertion, in all cases, $1; for every succeeding insertion, 75 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1.50 every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, with a specified time, or number of times, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which proves it a desirable medium for advertisers, as a family paper. It circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, economically enables the family man may be advantageously published in this column.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning, at $5 a year, invariably in advance, having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 7, 1856.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE. ☜

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the mammoth John Simonds for a Memphis paper.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation from Capt. R. G. Darden, to attend a party that will be given in the Bank building in the town of Thibodaux, this evening. We doubt not the occasion will be gay and pleasant one, and regret the impossibility of those who may be unable to attend. From avocations possibly permit, we shall avail ourselves of the invitation with which we have been honored; and, whether or not, we think our friend Capt. D. for this token of kindly remembrance.

☞ The telegraph lines are still out of order. We are, however, getting along pretty well and we do not perceive that if the telegraph suspends entirely but what business will move on as usual. Cotton continues to arrive, the Mississippi follows its usual course, the sun revolves on its axis, our mercantile community saving a heavy expense, and we editors are having a glorious time in making up matter.

THE MAILS.—The notice at the Post-Office on yesterday was that the mail had failed from Beyond Mobile. The Gulf City and Alabama are becoming as renowned as the point of stoppages of Mr. Campbell's vehicles. We received yesterday the balance of the mails due on Thursday last, the other part having come through on Sunday last. There will be seven full mails due at the Post-Office this morning.

BUSINESS.—The drying weather of yesterday had a favorable influence, and the large stocks of produce on the steamboat landings are largely reduced, and one or two more days will clear the levee. The price of drayage has fallen materially; from a dollar per load last week, it is now reduced one-half. Great activity continues among the shipping in the receiving of cargo. The cotton presses and warehouses are full of business, and likely to be for some time. In the meantime, the receipts of cotton continue to fall off. There were no arrivals from the West yesterday, nor can many be expected before a general thaw takes place.

The stock of Western produce is diminishing. There is about four weeks' supply of flour in market. All purchasers of this article for foreign export must, however, cease, from the advance in prices, which is about one dollar per barrel within the past eight days. The weather was moderating fast last evening, and it will not be long before we hear of a breaking up above.

COTTON.—The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were, by the John Simonds, from Memphis, 4,101 bales; Compromise, from Shreveport, 903; Cuba, from Mobile, 290; John Strader, from Lecture, 733; Jackson Railroad, 58. Total, 6,115 bales. Sugar 63 hds. and molasses, 377 barrels.

MADEMOISELLE PARODI'S CONCERT.—The very marked success which has attended Mademoiselle Parodi, during the present series of concerts with which she has favored us; the amount of commendation she has received from those who are proficient in music; the crowded state of the great hall in which she sang, like a broken kaleidoscope, reflecting a thousand different pictures of the same object, brings back very forcibly the triumph of the other great songstresses who have in times past visited our city and made it vocal with the sweetest melody the world has ever heard. Such audiences, either as concerns their talent and capability of criticism, or their size and the loveliness they embody, can hardly be congregated out of our own civic bounds. That they can be collected here, not once only, but repeatedly, when the legitimate amusements of the season are in full flower, when business is crowding every avenue and every channel, filling up the inlets and choking the outlets, is an all-sufficient proof, or should be, of the talent of the great enchantress who possesses such powers of magnetism.

It cannot be denied that Mademoiselle Parodi has won the approbation of those whose praise, like that of Sir Hubert, is praise indeed; and, that her claims have been recognized, in their broadest scope, as legitimate and deserving. She stands confessedly at the apex and topmost height of her profession; eminently fitted, both by nature and education, to translate into song those sublime thoughts and ideas of harmony which the great composers have left as the product of their lives. There is in her singing something beyond the mere correctness of vocalization which sustains the claims of many artists; a spirit, a fire, life and significance that is rarely attained, and which clearly conveys the idea, though the language in which it is clothed may be strange and unfamiliar. She sings as the birds sing, because the melody is there and needs to be expressed; and, like them, her pure outpourings have in their naturalness a merit which art very feebly imitates. Those who have heard her need no praise of her performances to attend again. Those who have not heard her will be our debtors, if by means of the notice which catches their attention, they are induced to attend the concert which will be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall this evening, when, aside from Parodi herself, Madame Strakosch, Sig. Leonardi, and M. Maurice Strakosch will contribute to the pleasure that will make the evening as musically memorable as any we have had since Jenny Lind and Sontag took their departure.

The particulars and programme of the concert may be seen in the advertisement.

NEAFIE, the tragedian, who has been acting in Mobile for the past two weeks, has arrived in this city. The press of Mobile has been uniformly loud in its commendations of his powerful rendering of "Jack Cade," and his unique and touching impersonation of "The Corsican Brothers." Each of these plays had a successful run of several nights to full and fashionable audiences. The New Orleans public will be glad to learn that manager DeBar has secured Mr. Neafie for a few nights previous to his departure for his Northern circuit, and he will commence on Monday next. This is decidedly a good move on the part of Mr. DeBar, and he will be sure to meet with a liberal response from the lovers of the legitimate drama.

GAIETY THEATRE.—We invite the attention of our readers to the programme of the performances this evening at the Gaiety. M. Louis Keller will introduce his Religious and Mythological Tableaux to the New Orleans public, in Mr. Bourdicault's new Biblical drama, of "Azael, or the Child of the Desert." These tableaux have met with remarkable success wherever they have been presented, and we have no doubt but that their novelty will recommend them to such of our population as are in search of something new. The programme explains the character of the performances.

NEW ORLEANS UNION MARINE ASSOCIATION.—As will be seen by the notice elsewhere, the owners and officers of the steamers now in the port of New Orleans who are members of or favorable to the objects of the Association, are requested to assemble on board the steamer Crystal Palace, at 7 o'clock this evening. The object is to consider and adopt the rules and regulations indispensable to the proper government of the Association, and to arrange other business of moment. It is to be hoped the attendance will be large.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The snap of cold weather that is now giving us a touch of the Iceberg architecture of the north, reminds every one of the need of warm and durable protections against it. The flow of fortivities renders it imperative that ornament should be added to comfort and that elegance should accompany usefulness in regard to the outer casements of humanity. Such needs and desires can be realized under the usual cost by calling upon Messrs. Leighton & Barbot, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, whose stock of winter clothing is not surpassed by that of any other establishment in the city. Full particulars may be gathered from the advertisement in another column.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The magnificent steamer John Simonds, Capt. C. B. Church, having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave this afternoon at 5 o'clock punctually, for Memphis and all intermediate landings.—For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Messrs. John E. Hyde & Co., agents, No. 66 Poydras street.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The essence of the famous "Monroe doctrine," so much talked of now-a-days, and which stump orators always advert to when they desire to raise a furor of enthusiasm among their hearers, may, we imagine, be found in the following paragraph from Mr. Monroe's celebrated message:

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the Minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. *In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.*

The doctrine of non-interference is here clearly set forth, and it has been pretty effectually maintained ever since. True, Great Britain has acquired, or pretends to have acquired, by purchase, bargain, sale or indirection, or all combined, which is most likely, claims or titles to certain territory in Central America and to some unimportant islands; but these claims are in process of settlement, and will be finally settled, ere twelve months pass over, by parties not connected with either of the governments of the United States or Great Britain. The adventurous Anglo-Saxon, with his rifle, axe, plow, and printing press, has taken the matter under advisement, on both sides of the territory washed by the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, and will very speedily render a decision from which no appeal will be allowed. Old diplomatists may juggle and argue through interminable pages of lofty-sounding phrases respecting obsolete trestles, impracticable theories, rights of nations, etc., each winding up to the other with "assurances of my most distinguished consideration," but all will be of no practical avail. While the old fogies are writing, "Young America" is acting vigorously and efficiently. While Mr. Marcy and the British government are deluding themselves with the idea that they can arrange the question with goose-quills, ink and foolscap, hundreds of hardy, industrious young men, are wending their way to the new land of promise, for such Central America may be justly termed. And we are told that Sharp's rifles are quite as abundant as agricultural instruments in that favored region!

In the long run Great Britain will quietly, and we hope gracefully, relinquish her pretended rights to portions of Central America, and allow the country to go into the hands of those whom "manifest destiny" obviously designs for its redeemers. It would be a losing game to attempt to put down the movement by force, for two very simple and forcible reasons: In the first place England has lost so much, and is daily losing so much more in her unfortunate Russian speculation, that she has no stomach for another of a doubtful character. In the second place, the chances are ten to one that if the British Lion sought to place his huge claws upon the persons of Americans in Central America, the ire of the American Eagle would become fearfully excited, and the aforesaid Lion would soon feel the terrific talons of the aforesaid Eagle about his head and shoulders. And as the Lion well remembers the might of the Eagle, he will probably look upon some old scars upon his body, and conclude that the Central American question is a confounded bore, not tolerable nor even to be endured.

Then, again, the interests of England are comparatively slight—altogether too slight, to induce her, according to our judgment, to employ any instruments in the settlement of the matter save diplomatic instruments. Hostile demonstrations would not pay. Hence, we opine that "Young America" will not be seriously interrupted in his projects; and if not, he will soon become strong enough to take care of himself without assistance from abroad.

The "Monroe doctrine," it seems to us, has never been rightly read. The true reading, according to the *practice* of these latter days, would sound after this fashion. Just suppose "Uncle Sam" standing on the top of the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and telling the Governments of Europe:

"No part of this continent is for sale;
But the whole boundless continent is ours!"

and the scope and meaning of the doctrine flashes upon the mind instantly.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This convention assembles in Richmond on the 20th of this month. As it was deemed important that New Orleans should be represented, his honor, Mayor Lewis, has appointed the following gentlemen to represent the city, and will cheerfully make other appointments if suitable persons signify a desire or a willingness to be present on the occasion: Senators Slidell and Benjamin, and Representatives Eustis, Taylor, Sandidge and Davidson, are the gentlemen named thus far.

We think it would be well enough if a larger delegation went from New Orleans, although the probabilities are they could do little or nothing for the city, except to defend her. In this connection it strikes us it would be eminently proper for the Chamber of Commerce to take the matter under consideration. At all events, we throw out the suggestion, and are willing to let it go for what it is worth.

Letter From the Kinney Colony.

The following letter is from Major Higley, of Mobile, who belonged to one of the parties sent out a few weeks ago to join Col. Kinney's Colony in the Mosquito country. It will be found interesting.

GREYTOWN, January 4, 1856.

GEN. R. H. GRANT—*Dear Sir:* According to promise I hasten to write to you as soon after my arrival in Greytown as possible. The party, myself included, are in excellent health. The accounts we got of Central America in New Orleans were not exaggerated, but on the contrary, the last was not told. Three gentlemen who have been prospecting in the mines, have just returned, and report most favorably. They say that judging from the specimens taken out by them, that the mines of this country are far superior to those of California. The yield of gold dust to the pan was twenty cents. At that rate a man can, by proper attention to his work, make one hundred dollars per day. The three gentlemen are experienced miners. Col. Kinney is in fine health, and never was more sanguine of success. In approves of every thing you have done, and will attend to the taking up of such lots as you wish. Our company was organized on the 21 inst. Oliver was elected Captain. We occupy very good quarters, provided for us by Col. Kinney. Owing to the scarcity of boats (the only conveyance to the interior) the whole of our party will not be able to go up Indian river it has been arranged that Captain Oliver, with a party of ten men, will go and select a proper location. I will remain with the balance where we are until boats can be provided for us; in the meantime we will open a garden, for even here, where the s it is sandy and barren compared to the soil of Indian river, we can raise any kind of vegetables, so that I hope by the time you arrive I will be able to treat you to green corn and water melons What do you think of that in January. Greytown at this time is healthy. A doctor from the United States who came out to practise, owing to the false reports he got of the health of this country has gone back, in disgust, not being able to beat of a single case of sickness in town There is no mistake about the soil producing the tropical fruits in a wild state. Plantains, bananas, oranges, etc, can be found anywhere. I never saw a set of better pleased men than the boys are with Central America. There is not a man of us who would take five thousand dollars for his chance. However, in a few days, you can see for yourself.

Captain Churchill, of the Prometheus, was very kind to us, as was also the purser. I find that we made a mistake in not bringing ploughs with us. You had better bring some when you come down, as they will be very much of service. The common Scooter plough is the kind that well answer best. Oliver Lee and the boys beg to be remembered to you. Hoping to see you shortly, I remain

Your friend and servant,
C. H. HIGLEY.

It is understood from the most reliable information from Mexico that a movement is on foot there to call Gen. Almonte to the head of affairs, and instead of his proceeding at once to England it is expected he will shortly have for Mexico, to place himself at the disposal of his friends in that republic.

Recent Publications.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF GOETHE: with sketches of his age and contemporaries, from published and unpublished sources. By G. H. Lewis. In two volumes. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Prominent among the intellects of the world—among the earnest and sincere thinkers and discoverers who have worked through less resolutely and nobly; with an object in view and a practical purpose to stimulate them in their labors, the name of Goethe must always stand. He has been compared to many, but successfully to none. He was his own best parallel and only type. Equal to Shakespeare in many things, he was Shakespeare's superior in others. Subtle as Descartes or Spinoza—his philosophy covered a ground of which their's had no knowledge. Broad and manful as old Ben Johnson, at some times, he was as gentle as Keats, and as tender as Lamb at others. He was one of those strange many-sided minds, which sometimes but rarely have birth; which astonish all but are comprehended by few. The study of such men's minds and lives is one of those pleasures which gratify all who are fond of following out and tracing up to its cause that in which they are interested. Mr. Lewis is very evidently of this order. The work of editing the life of Goethe has been to him a pleasure. He has sought after the minutest matters pertaining to the subject, and with such skill, patience and intelligence as deserved the reward they have received. Those who, having some knowledge of Goethe and his works, wish an intimate and more familiar comprehension of his life and genius will be greatly pleased to obtain and peruse this work, which supplies what was wanting in its predecessors.

The edition of which we have received a copy is handsomely printed, and a very great honor to the house by whom it is issued.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. From the accession of James II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Volumes II and III. New York: Harper & Brothers.

We have received from the publishers another copy of Macaulay's History of England—the great work and most important publication of the age, embracing the period of time from the beginning of the reign of William and Mary to the culminating period of the reign of William the Third. It is very handsomely printed, and uniform with the two volumes issued by the same house some years since.

MEN AND WOMEN. By Robert Browning. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

Browning, one of the marked minds, one of the earnest and honest writers of modern England, has given to the world another volume of poetry, of very uneven excellence; some stanzas being continent of much strong thought, well uttered; others being weak, washy and nerveless. In the lesser poems there are sometimes lines so curiously embodying quaint thought as to astonish the reader and excite an expectation sure to melt in the word-deluge of the more labored efforts. The trouble of the verse is, that in its aims towards profundity it becomes obscure, and in its efforts towards lightness silly. There are some passages and poems which well repay perusal, and maintain the reputation that Browning won for himself in years past; some which will heighten his reputation, but, also, much twaddle and twaddle, as if the Maud of Tennyson, and the Hiawatha of Longfellow must be imitated by all other writers of verse—called poets.

The book is beautifully printed and bound, uniform with the other poetical works issued by the same house.

We are under obligations to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post Office, for copies of the above mentioned works.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ORLEANS THEATER.—Meyerbeer's grand opera of "The Star of the North."

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Mr. Hackett in Shakspeare's "King Henry IV." favorite dance and farce of "Phenomenon in a Smock Frock."

GAIETY THEATER.—First night of the New Biblical drama "Azael, or the Son of Israel," and "The Dromios."

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—M'lle Teresa Parodi's grand concert, assisted by Mad. Strakosch, Sig. Leonardi and Maurice Strakosch.

PELICAN THEATER.—Signor Donetti's great troupe of trained animals, monkeys, dogs and goats. Herr Von Spingalen.

PEEL'S SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—West and Peel's celebrated Campbell Minstrels, with burlesques songs, dances and farces.

FLOATING PALACE BUSEUM.—Menagerie, automaton circus, ancient relics, cosmoramic views and performances on the tight rope.

VAENUCHI'S MUSEUM.—Wax statuary and Grand Soirce Magique every evening. A living curang outang.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS COMPANY.—Corner of St. Louis and Bourbon streets. Performance this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES THIS DAY.

YAZOO RIVER.

Cora No. 3, Mosby, master, 5 o'clock. T. B. Smith, 12 New Levee, agent.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Southern Belle, Broadwell, master, 5 o'clock. L. Snapp & Co., 37 Front; Pilcher, Goodrich & Co., 48 Carondelet, Carroll, Pritchard & Co., 52 Carondelet streets, agents T. P. Leathers, Bennett, master, 5 o'clock. Lewis Snapp & Co., agents.

John Simonds, Church, master, 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

RED RIVER.

Storm, Rubb, master, at 5 o'clock Lewis Snapp & Co., 37 Front street, and T. B. Smith, 12 New street, agents.

Hope, Moore, master, at 5 o'clock. Agents on board.

OUACHITA RIVER.

Atlanta, Briggs, master, at 5 o'clock. L. Snapp & Co., 37 Front street, agents.

WHITE AND BLACK RIVER.

National, McManus, master, at 5 o'clock. Lewis Snapp & Co., 37 Front street agents.

OHIO RIVER.

Persia, Robinson, master, at 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

YAZOO AND YALLABUSHA RIVERS.

Yazoo Belle, Capt. Rives, 5 o'clock. L. Snapp & Co., 37 Front street, agents.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN WEST FELICIANA.—We understand, from passengers down the river last evening, that at the special election held in the parish of West Feliciana, on Monday last, Mr. B Harrison was elected Senator, and Mr. Hagaman Representative, to the State Legislature. These elections were to supply vacancies, and both of the gentlemen are Democrats. The result was looked for as a matter of course. West Feliciana having been for years largely democratic. Had the defeated party won, it would have made no difference in the political complexion of the Legislature.

MARRIED:

At Woodlawn, in Ouachita Parish, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. John McGuire, Mr. THOMAS O. BENTON to Miss THANKFUL WILSON, eldest daughter of Dr. J. R. Wilson, deceased.

OBITUARY.

(Communicated.)

Died, at his residence in Claiborne county, Mississippi, on the evening of the 4th inst., of a lingering and painful disease, "hemorrhage of the lungs," THOMAS FREELAND, Esq.

In the death of Mr. Freeland the good old county of Claiborne, and the State at large, has sustained an irreparable loss, for such men seldom live in this our present day and generation, and never ought to die. Death, we are told, closes a man's reputation, and determines it as good or bad. This, among other motives, may be our reason why the world is naturally averse to praising a man till his head is laid in the dust.

It has been the good fortune of but few men to live out the long life allotted by the Psalmist, and die so much honored, loved and esteemed, as the subject of this obituary. He was a native of Mississippi, and as fine a specimen of the Southern gentleman, as was ever produced on Southern soil. Reared a planter, he followed with great success that noble profession to the end of his life. Although no politician, no office-seeker, he always took an active part in political affairs, and was for several years a member of the Senate of his State. Possessing a strong mind and high order of intelligence, elegant in his manners, and of a commanding person, he was decidedly a man of mark, and prominent in everything he undertook. He never knew doubt. His position on every subject on all occasions was known. He did nothing by halves. To friend or foe he never faltered.

"Lefty and your to them that loved him not,
But to those that sought him, sweet as summer."

Possessing a princely fortune, he was generous and even liberal to every object of charity that came within his reach. Oakland College, "an excellent in art and still so rising," will mourn his loss and ever speak his virtues. As a father, he was fond and affectionate; as a master, kind; as a friend, true as the needle to the pole. In high-toned honor and unswerving integrity, he had no superior. In moral and physical courage combined, I never saw his equal. To him who now performs the melancholy task of tracing these lines an humble tribute, he was more than kind.

Farewell, departed friend! Many tears will below thy grave. Many hearts will mourn thy loss, and thy disconsolate children will often visit thy tomb, and kneeling around the sacred pile, will commune with thy departed sainted spirit. H. W. A.

ALLENDALE, WEST BATON ROUGE, Jan. 12, 1856.

☞ Port Gibson and Natchez papers please copy.

☞ Among diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to pronounce a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure (it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

jan4 1md & W

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 76 Camp street, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 16, 1856.

The intensity of the cold weather for this climate is having a marked effect on the general trade of the city. Receipts of produce are falling off at a rapid rate. The river are all low and falling; the produce on the levee, which had caused so much trouble for a month past, is fast being removed, and if this dry weather, low water and slackness of receipts continues for a few days more the levees and the landings will look bare so far as the steamboat interest is concerned. It will, however, take weeks yet to reduce the heavy stock of cotton to something within controlling limits.

We have no change to notice in the general features of the Money Market. There were only two banks discounting to-day; the offerings in one, this State, were heavy for the income—in the Canal they done all that was offered with some slight exceptions. The general tone of the money market is good, and for negotiations in paper there is no falling off, and the supply of paper continues within the limits of lenders' ability to buy.

There were increased offerings in Exchange to-day. The supply on all points is in excess of the demand, though we have no material variation to note. The Banks were selling checks on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount; outside the rates ruled from ⅜ to ⅝ dis.; time bills were plenty and at various rates; bankers' 60 day bills at 2 to 2¾; produce bills 2½ to 2⅞ and 2¾; thirty days sight 1½ to 1¾, and short sight at all rates that could be arranged between parties, and no regular quotations can be reached this evening, though some three days sight were placed at ⅜ to 1 per cent. discount.

The supply of Sterling is large and rates are still tending downward. Clear bills were placed at 8¾ to 9¼; bills with shipping documents at 6 to 6¼ and 6½. In France we did not learn of any transactions. The Banks are well up in the Exchange line, and the outside Bears are pressing for lower rates, which of course when produce is the basis of transactions, must operate towards the depression of prices.

We heard of no sales in Stocks to-day.

We published in our last an extract from a communication, written by a sugar planter of the parish of St. Mary. As it has been considered by some of our friends as editorial, and reflecting on the general character and usages of our moneyed institutions, we in no way nor manner agree with the views as conveyed in the paragraph. We learn that during the last year the several insurance companies of our city paid over four hundred thousand dollars in cash on sugar-houses and their contents destroyed by fire on proof of loss without taking the privilege of requiring the insured to wait sixty days, and all the premiums received on sugar-houses and sugar for the same time did not exceed $250,000. The planting interest has no cause of complaint against our Banks and insurance companies. No insurance can be effected in New York on sugar-houses only to a very limited amount, while with most solvent companies, and particularly in Boston, sugar risks are altogether declined. We think our insurance companies entitled to the highest commendation for the security they give and guarantee to the planting interest, particularly the sugar portion, and for their general fidelity and compliance with their obligations. We are satisfied from many attempts made in several parts of the country to organize insurance companies that they cannot be carried out, and that the interests of the city and country are one and undivided, and the aspersions so freely made against the city have nothing whatever to sustain them. The extract was as follows:

Systematic discounting of the banks and insurance offices, by which they are required to furnish the name of a city house in all cases of credit, and the custom of the sugar merchants of appropriating the "returned premiums" of the insurance offices to their own use, deserve notice.

Why cannot the planters of Louisiana form among themselves a mutual insurance company, covering their special risks of fire, sea and river navigation, even to the extent of limited insurance against loss of slaves by epidemics?

Nothing appears to me more practical than this plan, or more called for by a sound economy.

Let an association of planters likewise establish a sugar mart at Algiers, Gretna, or Lafayette. Let them buy and sell through well paid and competent agencies. The bank credits would follow them, as they do now follow any one who will stick up a sign proclaiming himself a merchant of New Orleans. Enough the entire responsibility of said merchant may rest on the capital of the planter placed in his hands.

The monthly statement of coinage at the Branch Mint in this city, shows only limited operations. Since the 2d of this month the purchase and coinage of silver and bullion has been resumed, and the business of the present month will show a large increase. In the meantime all these desirous of silver coinage and change can be accommodated in any amount from one million and a half dollars to one hundred dollars, for which gold only or bullion, at the standard price, will be received in payment. The Assistant Treasurer has on hand drafts on the Assistant Treasurer of St. Louis, for sale at par in sums of $10,000 and upwards.

Statement of the Deposits and Coinage of the United States Branch Mint of New Orleans during December, 1855:

GOLD DEPOSITS.

California gold	$23,155 43	
Gold from other sources	1,385 78	
Total gold deposits		$27,574 16
SILVER DEPOSITS.		
Silver parted from California gold	2,230 67	
From other sources	201,029 51	$203,259 18
Total gold and silver deposited		$228,833 34
GOLD COINAGE.		
9,600 half eagles		$247,500
SILVER COINAGE.		
200,000 half dimes	$15,000	
24,000 half dollars	12,000	
Total silver coinage		$27,000
Total gold and silver coinage		$274,500

To keep up the record of the financial condition of the United States Government. We give the following from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress through the President.

Finances of the Government of the United States.

The balance in the Public Treasury, July 1, 1854, was $20,196,049
Revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855 58,000,000
Total resources $78,196,049
Expenditures for support of Government $36,038,393
Support of Public Debt, including redemption of principal and premiums 9,849,528
..... 45,888,921
Balance in Public Treasury, July 1, 1855 ..... $18,281,128
Revenue for fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, Secretary's estimate 67,000,000
Total resources $85,281,128
Expenditures for support of Government, Secretary's estimate $46,150,000
Redemption of Texas indemnity, principal and interest prior 1850 1,750,000
Loan to Mexico on the Treaty of 1854 3,000,000
..... 51,000,000
Estimated balance in Public Treasury, July 1, 1856 ..... $34,281,128

Public Debt of the United States.

Funded Debt of the Government, 1849 ..... $44,704,607
Texas Indemnity voted by Congress in 1850 10,000,000
Total $54,704,607
Principal redeemed by Administration of Mr. Fillmore 9,574,256
Total outstanding 4th March, 1853 ..... $45,130,351
Redeemed by Administration of Mr. Pierce, viz: to 1st July, 1854 ..... $20,249,341
To 1st July, 1855 9,849,528
..... 30,098,869
Total outstanding July 1, 1855 ..... $15,031,482

The President, in his annual Message of Jan. 1, 1855, says that the redemptions since 1st July, although not large, reduce the present public debt of the United States below $40,000,000.

Our latest dates from New York are not very encouraging regarding money affairs. Here is what the Journal of Commerce of the 4th inst. says, which is the latest intelligence from the financial metropolis:

The money market shows no signs of relief, the demand being active as ever, at full rates of interest. As some of the large sums of money, which had to be moved about the 1st inst., shall have settled into their original position, a relaxation of the stringency may be expected. The Sub-Treasury paid into the street yesterday $1,172,000, part on account of Ocean Mail service, and the payments to-day are also very large.

The Stock market is heavy and lower, being affected by the pressure in the money market.

Foreign Exchange is irregular, and rates are not yet fixed. The general anticipation is that firmer rates will soon rule, but if capital be in no better supply to-morrow, rates for Saturday's steamer must show a decline.

NEW ORLEANS

Union Marine Association.

Owners and officers of steamers now in the port of New Orleans, who are members of, or favorable to the objects of the Association, are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Cabin of the Steamer CRYSTAL PALACE at 7 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 17th, for the purpose of adopting Rules and Regulations for the government of the Association, and attending to other important business.

RICHARD PHILLIPS, Chairman.

☞ Citizens and members of the Press, and merchants generally, are respectfully requested to attend. jan17 1t

Winter Clothing,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Leighton & Barbot,

Corner St. Charles and Canal Streets.

Will offer from this date, at reduced prices, their large stock of WINTER CLOTHING, to make room for Spring Goods. Our friends and customers and the public in general are invited to call and examine our overcoats, business coats and heavy cassimere pantaloons, at great bargains.

LEIGHTON & BARBOT,

jan11 2p4 Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

Harney House, Baton Rouge.

This well known Hotel has undergone, during the past two months, very extensive alterations and repairs, various improvements have been made in different parts of the establishment, the rooms are fitted with fire-places, and nothing overlooked that would be likely to add to the comfort and convenience of its patrons.

☞ The Furniture and everything pertaining to the house has been thoroughly overhauled, and put in perfect order, and it is now open for the reception of guests.

jan16 2p1m WM. MARKHAM.

Macaulay's History of England;

VOLS. 3 AND 4;

RECEIVED AT

J. C. MORGAN'S,

EXCHANGE PLACE,

jan15 2p3d&1W Adjoining the Post Office.

One Price Store.

UNIFORMLY LOW.

NO DEVIATION FROM MARKED PRICES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

34 MAGAZINE STREET, 34

Are now exhibiting to their customers an unusually extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers. Annexed is a partial list:

Black and Colored Cloth Dress and Frock COATS;
BUSINESS COATS, suits to match, variety of colors;
BEAVER OVER FROCKS, very fine;
PILOT CLOTH COATS, in every style and quality;
CATELONIANS, TALMAS, CLOAKS, and
MONTE CHRISTOS;
BOULEVARDS of Filed Cloth and SHORT SACKS;
Five thousand pairs of PANTALOONS, all the various kinds.
VESTS, Black and Colored, of the following goods:
SATIN, SILK,
CASHIMERE,
VELVET and CASSIMERES.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

And we would ask particular attention to our stock of SHIRTS Keeping always a choice large assortment, we can confident to fit all, sizes of neck and length of arms.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

In all the different variety of goods manufactured for them, and it is well known fact that the Boy Clothing manufactured by us are the best to be found, in every particular, in New Orleans.

A. M. & Co. are the only AGENTS in New Orleans of the UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, for the sale of their Vulcanized INDIA RUBBER GOODS, manufactured under Goodyear's Patent, among the goods are Aprons, Cloths Packing Cloth, Aprons, Caps, and Cloth to make the same; Beds, Pillows, Cushions, Caps, Carriage and Hospital Cloth, Leggins and all descriptions of COATS made by them.

Clerks, speaking the French and Spanish languages, always in attendance.

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

jan16 2p3t 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

Little Red Riding Hood.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
TOM THUMB.
JACK, THE GIANT KILLER, and
CINDERELLA.

Together with a large assortment of Books suitable for Young People.

HARPER'S STORY BOOK FOR JANUARY.

CONTENTS:

THE STORY OF ENGLISH HISTORY, from the Earliest Periods to the American Revolution. Just received at

J. C. MORGAN'S,

EXCHANGE PLACE,

jan16 2p1d ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

HEWITT'S

Illuminated Household Stories,

FOR LITTLE FOLKS,

Illustrations by the best Artists. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale at

J. C. Morgan's,

EXCHANGE PLACE,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

jan16 2p2d

J. G. Drentlap,

NOTE, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

79 GRAVIER STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Business solicited, and prompt attention given. jan4 3p1m

Cost Price—Cost Price.

POSITIVE LIQUIDATION FOR CASH.

The undersigned, wishing to dissolve his splendid stock before the opening of the spring season, offers it at cost price for cash.

☞ He invites families and the public to call and examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

P. A. HEBRARD,

d27 2p1d 118 Canal street.

151 AND 21 CHARTRES STREET.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are infallible in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. The genuine are only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious imitations offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box.

Sold by dealers generally.

J. BRYAN & CO., Rochester, N. Y., Proprietors.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

jan14 2p4d 151 and 21 Chartres street.

New and Valuable Discovery.

DR. HAM'S

AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This delicious beverage is superior to all invigorating Cordials, Sarsaparilla, Vermifuge, etc., in use for the cure of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heartburn, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Melancholy, Debilitating Fevers, Intemperance, etc., as it will invigorate and strengthen but it will not intoxicate or stupify.

Persons who have become addicted to the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium and Spirituous Liquors, will find a speedy and permanent relief from the desire to use these destroying agents, by trying a bottle of the Aromatic Spirit.

DELICIOUS MEDICAL BEVERAGE.

Weak and sickly families will find Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirits a quick and sure cure for all female difficulties—it being a Regulator to set in a Strengthener of the human system. Each one phial of the Aromatic Invigorating Cordial is calculated to cure, in connection with the wrappers accompanying each bottle, and full directions for use are clearly printed given. Price, $1 per bottle.

Prepared by Dr. DARIUS HAM.

Principal office, No. 4 Liberty street, New York, where wholesale orders should be addressed. Sold by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

jan14 2p1d No. 151 and 21 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Bachelor's Hair Dye.

Beautiful Brown and Black not Red Dye Hair is produced in five minutes, gives the grayest, reddiest or most frowsy head or whiskers, without the least injury to the hair or skin. It never fails, fades or disappoints.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

jan14 2p1d 151 and 21 Chartres street, New Orleans.

New Goods—New Goods,

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. LEVOIS & CO.'S.

A splendid assortment of EVENING AND BALL DRESSES, viz:

FLOUNCED BROCHE GRENADINE;
Do do MUSLIN;
Do EMBROIDERED SWISS