THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE, NO. 79 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at ten cents here every evening, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers.

As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes in the city here, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be a thousand times read by those who peruse its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning, at $4 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 at $1 per square, each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 24, 1856.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE. ☜

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure yesterday of a call from our friend Col. H. W. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, who is here as a delegate to the Sugar Planters' Convention. Col. Allen is in fine health and spirits, and does not appear any the worse for his arduous and gallant labors in the cause of Americanism during the late canvass.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—Four days' later advices were received last night from Europe over the telegraph from Halifax, brought to that place by the Cunard steamer Africa. As they are of little or no interest, they might as well have been retained and come by the next dispatches to be received of the arrival of the Baltic at New York, with dates from Liverpool of the 12th inst., now fully due, as we received a miserable quantity of news on Tuesday, which with our legislative movements, will keep us moving for the present week.

BUSINESS.—A meagre report constitutes our marine register this morning. Up to 6 o'clock last evening only one boat had been reported at this office as having arrived yesterday.

The levee is pretty well cleared. Cotton presses and warehouses will soon be in a situation to receive the largest parcels of cotton. The stock will show a large reduction at the close of this week. Sugar and molasses also exhibit a large falling off. In fine, our worthy conservative friend will find ample room on that great thoroughfare, the levee. He can dodge along there now with almost the facility one can on the Boulevards, Paris.

There are daily accessions to the limited stocks of flour, corn, and other provender, by the arrival of many flat-boats, which made their way out of the Ohio before the late cold weather. If any of our citizens desire to see specimens of the Great West they must take a tour on the levee, from the Fourth District to the town of Carrollton.

THE WEATHER.—Such of our Northern papers as have come to hand are mostly filled with accounts and records of the very severe cold weather which has been prevailing for three weeks past. We may consider ourselves very fortunate in having only three or four freezing nights. It was tolerably cold on Tuesday, yet the ice did not congeal so thick as on the nights of Sunday and Monday. Yesterday, in the early part of the day, the north wind was cutting; towards night the weather moderated and is still moderating at the present writing. There has been as cold weather here several times during the present century, and it may occur again, so it is unnecessary to proclaim, the like was never before experienced in this latitude.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mails via Mobile, due yesterday, failed from beyond that city yesterday. We received yesterday a pack or two of old papers, part of which Mr. Campbell's contractors agreed to deliver in ten days ago. We also received one New York paper, of the 15th inst. There will be due on this morning, papers of the 16th, 18th, 17th and 18th, from New York.

From the West we have Cincinnati dates of the 9th, Louisville of the 10th, and St. Louis of the 12th.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. H. Parsons, No. 13 Camp street, has favored us with a copy of a new piece of music composed by Samuel Myers of this city, and called "Old Aunty Neal," the venerable relict of poor "Uncle Ned," who laid down the shovel and the hoe some time since. It is very creditably composed and will doubtless find favor in musical circles.

SECURED SEATS.—The card of Mr. Thayer, acting manager of the Gaiety Theater, which appears elsewhere, informs the public of the fact that seats can be secured at the Gaiety Theater for three nights in advance—a fact we have no doubt that will meet with the approval of parties wishing to secure some particular location.

DR. W. MILLER, THE RHEUMATISM DOCTOR.—We learn that this gentleman has made some astonishing cures since he has been in the city. One case which has come under our immediate observation, certainly is miraculous. One of the employees of this office has been for some time suffering with rheumatism in the back and shoulders, and was instantaneously relieved after the first application of the Doctor's remedy.

AMERICAN ALMANAC.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has favored us with a copy of the American Almanac for the present year. There is no work of the kind so rich in useful statistics concerning the national and State governments, and it should be purchased by all who have need for a work of the kind.

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION.—Mr. Lovell has arrived here with his great performing bear from Australia, and is exhibiting him daily at No. 95 St. Charles street, from nine in the morning until the same hour of the evening. The animal is said to be the largest ever conquered, and is well worthy of being seen.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Neafie closed his short engagement last night at the St. Charles, appearing as *Brutus* in the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," and as *Ruy Gomez* in the comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." The attendance was very good, and the whole performance went off to the apparent satisfaction of the audience.

Mr. Neafie's personation of Brutus was an admirable performance, both in conception and execution. Mr. Pope, although suffering from recent illness, done full justice to the character of *Marc Antony*.

In the comedy following, Mr. Neafie as Ruy Gomez, and Mrs. Gladstone as the *Duchess*, fairly carried the house by storm. Miss Macarthy, as *Charles the Second*, received her share of approbation.

THE MAN BORN WITHOUT ARMS.—Mr. Nellis, who makes his first appearance at the Floating Palace today, is pronounced a remarkable genius in his role of feats with his toes. Deprived by nature of the usual organs upon which man depends for the performance of his daily avocations, his feet and toes seem to have aggrandized the skill and dexterity of the hands and fingers of other people—cutting out valentines and profiles with the scissors; shooting at a mark with great precision with a bow and arrow; writing legibly and with facility with a pen; playing upon the violoncello and accordeon; opening, taking apart and winding up watches; and many other ordinary operations as deftly as most people do with a complete organization.

Mr. Nellis is said to be an intelligent and polished man, and to render these performances doubly entertaining by the description of countries through which he has passed, and distinguished persons he has met. The crowneheads and nobility of Europe have presented him with many testimonials of their interest, and he has every where received marked attention.

Mme Olinza, the daring light rope performer, and the varied attractions of the menagerie, museum and machine circus, will be exhibited at the same time. Visitors should bear in mind that although the Palace is open all day, performances take place at 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. only.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The museum of living wonders, under the control of Col. Wood, No. 18 St. Charles street, is remarkably rich in curiosities. Among them are the infant Esau and his Mother, the American giantess and the Swiss warbler, whose peculiarities are such as to richly reward all who visit them. The museum is open from half-past nine to three in the day, and from six to half past nine in the evening. See the advertisement.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—From the Vermilionville (La.) Echo of Saturday last we learn that on the previous Tuesday, while Rosston's Crescent City Circus was performing in that town, the stable of Mr. Rigues was destroyed by fire, and fifteen horses belonging to the circus, together with a large quantity of harness gear, etc., were consumed. Several other horses were severely burned.

THE SOUND DUES.

Among the many topics of the day, of grave interest to us, both politically and commercially, is the one generally referred to as the Sound Dues; by the exercise and levying of which Denmark undertakes to render the waters beyond the Cattegat unnavigable to the vessels of all nations not paying the toll fixed by her. The United States, endeavoring to remove as many restrictions from commercial freedom as is possible, has been for a long time engaged in an endeavor to remove the hindrance, either by paying a certain sum, *in solido*, to Denmark, or by so diminishing the rates as to render our commerce with Northern Russia, with Sweden and Prussia, as unshackled as it now is with Liverpool, Canton or Bombay.

The establishment of the toll now referred to as the Sound Dues, runs back to the period of old Viking supremacy; when the Norsemen were the lords of the deep; when in their forays they invaded England, under Hengist and Horsa, and sent their light-haired warriors up to the very gate of Paris; when they passed the pillars of Hercules, and in their sword; won kingdom of Britany established a reign of purest romance, before Arthur and his round table knights, or Charlemagne with his paladins were heard of. The toll was made a tribute of the weaker to the stronger, and was as much an evidence and acknowledgment of inferiority and dependence as was the passing under the yoke in the age of the Jugerthine war. Now that, in the passage of centuries, and the developments of other countries, Denmark has become a fourth-rate nation, that which was originally founded upon power is endeavored to be defended by prescription; as though the age of a wrong could nullify its primary character and translate it into a right.

The treaty of 1826 between the United States and Denmark, will expire in April next, and our government has already given notice that an effort will be made by her, at the period of its expiration, to remove this enormous burden; the income derived from which, instead of contributing to the real welfare of that country, goes into the pockets of sundry fat officials who enjoy its collection. At the inception of this movement Denmark was requested to enter into a Congress of Nations with the United States, to discuss the rights of the question and abide by the decision which should be rendered. This she refused to do, if her right to the collection of the tribute was to be brought in question, and, we believe, it was the desire of France and Great Britain that the matter should not be opened so long as they were embroiled in the Russian war. The commercial and maritime interests of both those nations are affected precisely like our own, however, and there can be no doubt that they would both be rejoiced to see the abolition of a custom which so materially fetters the freedom of commerce. Aside from this at Elsinore, there are no taxes of a like character levied in any portion of the globe, and we certainly have as much right to levy a toll upon vessels passing Key West, or England a right to levy taxes at Gibralter, as Denmark has in the Sound. The great idea of the day is the necessity of the greatest freedom for trade, the abolition of whatever is calculated to clog its progress, and the use of everything intended to aid it. The world is widening with its advancement in knowledge, and national and individual interests are being so closely intertwined as to render it desirable they should have as free and smooth a channel as possible.

At present, matters between the United States and Denmark are in abeyance, waiting for some fuller development. It is a question of so much importance that we may hereafter refer to it at greater length.

LOSS OF THE BRIG SAMUEL J. PETERS.—The ship James Hovey, Capt. Robbins, from Waldsboro', (Me.) arrived last evening, having on board Capt. Smith, three seamen and a boy belonging to the brig Samuel J. Peters, which brig cleared at the custom-house on the 16th inst. for Havana, with a full cargo of lard and provisions; went to sea on the 18th, and at five o'clock Saturday morning came in collision with the ship James Hovey (a dense fog prevailing at the time) and was sunk in three minutes. The ship struck her amid-ships, and went completely over her. Alex. Hanson, the mate, and five men were drowned. The Hovey lay by the scene of the disaster until noon, when the weather became clear, but not a vestige of the vessel could be seen. The Hovey sustained damage by the collision to the amount, it is supposed, of $4,000.

The Samuel J. Peters was built at Baltimore about two years since, was owned by Messrs S. De Visser & Co. of this city, and was in every respect a splendid craft of her class, and was valued at $14,000.

The vessel was insured in the Sun Mutual, and the cargo in the Orleans Insurance Company.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.—The Washington Star gives an account of the President's levee, held at the White House on the evening of the 11th, from which we extract the following:

The evening was cold, and the streets were like the celebrated Jordan road, yet on arriving at the spacious portico of the White House, we found a crowd entering the portal. *Les grandes dames* were handed from their carriages by domestics in livery; the *Bourgeoise* alighted on the avenue from the *equipages de Vanderteerken*, and the people, independent and happy, came on foot. Hail Columbia!—Side by side with a bell of the upper X, belonging to a double-F-V., in rustling silk and glistening with diamonds, there walked in a pretty lass who sells taffy in a candy-shop, clad in book-muslin and wearing a fifty cent breastpin. Are we not a "free and equal" people?

Entering the "crimson parlor," the guests passed into the oval blue-room, where the President and his lady receive their guests. Some Jonny Verdants evidently think, as they enter, that it is an awful thing to be presented to the Chief Magistrate, and give their name to District Marshal Hoover, as though they were to do hung, drawn and quartered by that most gentlemanly of officials. But the President, with a cordial shake of the hand, puts them at ease in a moment, and chats with each new comer until another claims his attention. Mrs. Pearce, further in the center of the saloon, is equally pleasing in her reception of the ladies as they are introduced.

Towering above the assembled wisdom was the Secretary of the Treasury, an impersonation of incorruptible Democracy, while the Secretary of War, keen as a Damascus blade, was ever surrounded by his host of admirers. With these Cabinet officers there was every grade of subordinates, in every department, from the Auditorial watch-dogs who watch the Treasury, down to the lowest clerks, who lead a chrysalis life in dismal offices by day, but burst forth at the levees in the full glories of patent leather pegged bootees and well-cleaned kid gloves.

Prominent statesmen, too, were there. Mr. Crittenden, with his fascinating lady; Mr. Seward, who is a most attentive gallant; the Republican candidate for the Speaker's chair, who is ever devoted to the fair sex; and, strange to say, even the Senator from New Hampshire, who has so recently and so bitterly abused the President, was now among his visitors.

Mais, les Demoiselles? Ah, it must have been a bad heart which did not pay homage to that galaxy of loveliness. Every style of beauty, every style of dress was represented, and there was a capital exhibition of coquetry and fascination.

Dr. Wakeley, Coroner of London, has decided that the late Russian Emperor did not die of paralysis of the lungs and bronchitis, but that he committed suicide—poisoned himself. English opinions upon anything relating to Russia are now at a discount.

SUGAR PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

This convention assembled yesterday in Lyceum Hall, pursuant to adjournment; Judge Moore presiding.

Mr. Williams, of Lafourche, from the committee appointed to draw up a report on the subject matter of the convention, read the following:

"The committee to whom was referred the subject matter for which this convention was called, beg leave through their chairman, to report—

"That, whereas the evils complained of, and set forth in a circular address issued by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Convention of Sugar Planters held in New Orleans on the 26th of November last, are not imaginary, but real, and that the space afforded for the exhibition and sale of sugar and molasses in the city of New Orleans is insufficient, and not likely to be extended, except for a limited time only, if at all;

"The committee are therefore unanimous in opinion that another sugar market is necessary, and recommend the appointing of a committee of ——— members to be composed of planters and merchants, to select a proper location for the same, where ample space and time may be afforded for the better protection of the sugar interest of Louisiana.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, Chairman."

Mr. Chinn, of West Baton Rouge, moved so to amend the report as not to select another market until it shall be ascertained from the city authorities that it will be impossible to extend the limits of the present market.

Dr. B. H. Payne explained that it would be impossible for the city to extend the limits of the present market.

Mr. Chinn thought that the city might, in view of the loss likely to ensue upon a removal of the market, be willing to make some sacrifice in order to prevent such a removal.

Judge Cage rose to a personal explanation. He had been reported by one of the papers as having on the previous day used the expression "heartless speculators" in reference to merchants of this city. If he had used such an expression, he would retract it; but he was strongly of opinion that he had never used the expression. The Judge then addressed the convention upon the subject matter before it, and expressed his desire that the merchants of the city, and all others interested in the sugar trade, should join with the Convention, in a friendly way, in the consideration of the measures before it.

Dr. Rushner addressed the Convention upon the advantages to be derived from the measure proposed, and deprecated the excitement and heart-burning that seemed to exist in the mercantile community in reference to the said measure.

Mr. Chinn withdrew his amendment, and then, on motion, the report was adopted.

On motion, the number of the committee authorised by the report was fixed at ten, to be composed of six planters and four city merchants. The President thereupon named the following gentlemen to serve upon the committee:

Planters.—J. S. Williams, S. Roman, Dr. G. W. Campbell, Wm. J. Minor, J. J. Hanna and L. G. Compton.

Merchants.—M. O. H. Norton, S. O. Nelson, P. A. Foley and J. A. Broard.

Mr. Chinn offered a resolution, for not taking final action until it shall be known whether the city has any favorable proposition to make or not.

Mr. Minor offered a substitute for calling upon the city authorities to erect suitable shelters for sugar and molasses coming to the city, to be used for such a length of time as the committee may deem proper.

Various members opposed both the resolution and the substitute, on the ground that expectations from as well as appeals to the city would be useless. Upon which the resolution and substitute were withdrawn.

Mr. Minor offered a resolution for instructing the committee to examine the various localities on both sides of the river, and select the one most eligible for a sugar market; and that, so soon as the committee shall be ready to report, the chairman call another convention of the sugar planters at thirty days notice. The resolution was so amended as to reduce the notice to twenty days, and adopted.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution authorizing the committee to apply to the Legislature for a charter for a Sugar Planters' Association, with power to buy land, erect warehouses, etc., provided Algiers should not be selected as the market. It was amended so as to provide for the exception of New Orleans, as well as Algiers, and adopted.

Mr. Hanna made a short address, urging upon the members of the convention the propriety of treating the city authorities, merchants and others, whose interests might be antagonistical to the planting interest, with all due courtesy and respect.

Col. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, urged more brotherhood and unanimity of action among the members of the Convention from different parts of the State; some desiring that the proposed sugar market should be on one side of the river and others contending for the other side.

The committee appointed to select a sugar market was empowered to fill whatever vacancies might occur in that committee; and then, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ORLEANS THEATER.—Rossini's grand opera "Le Comte Ory" and the vaudeville "Une Femme Qui Mord."

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe. "The Crown Diamonds" and "Nix the Cabman."

GAIETY THEATER.—"Azael; or, The Child of Israel," introducing Mr. Keller's Tableaux.

PELICAN THEATRE.—Signor Donetti's wonderful troupe of educated animals in a variety of performances.

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

OLYMPIC CIRCUS COMPANY.—Corner of St. Louis and Basin streets.

VANNOUH'S MUSEUM.—Wax statuary and Grand Soiree Magique every evening. A living curiosity.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The Infant Esau, American Giantess and Swiss Warbler. No. 18 St. Charles street.

THE GREAT BEAR.—No. 95 St. Charles street. The largest bear ever exhibited.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES THIS DAY.

RED RIVER.

Pilot, Parker, master, at 5 o'clock. H. M. Robinson & Co., 100 Gravier street, agents.

OHIO RIVER.

Nick Thomas, Irvin, master, 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Southern Belle, Broadwell, master, 5 o'clock. L. Snapp Co., 37 Front; Pfisher, Goodrich & Co., 45 Carondelet, Carroll, Pritchard & Co., 43 Carondelet streets, agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

W. H. Denny, Lyon, master, 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

IMPORTANT FROM ANTIGUA.—We sometime since published an account of the rescue of a colored seaman (supposed to be a fugitive slave) from the American brig Loango, by the authorities of Antigua. The affair, which took place on the 8th of November last, has since assumed no little importance. The Bermuda Gazette, of December 25, contains the following:

We hear from St. Thomas that the little frigate at Antigua threatens to assume an importance not due to so trivial an occurrence. It seems that the American government on receipt of the complaint of the captain, whose vessel was invaded by the officials of Governor Hamilton, immediately dispatched the sloop-of-war Cyane, (24 guns,) of Nicaragua renown, to the scene of the disturbance, intending to present them with the pleasing alternative of complying with the demands of General Pierce's Cabinet, whatever they might be, or of suffering the fate of Greytown. But, luckily, on her arrival at the English Harbor, the Cyane found, much to her surprise, H. M. sloop-of-war Medea on the ground before her. One of the officers of the latter ship being sent on board the Cyane, Commander Fairfax is reported to have informed him that he was most happy to see the Englishman as a private gentleman, but could have nothing to say to him in his official capacity, and furthermore, that he (Commander F.) would not salute the English flag until reparation was made to the American government for the insult offered to the stars and stripes.

The Cyane, on entering the harbor, had taken a very menacing position in regard to the Medea and forts, but the M., as soon as she had finished coaling, managed to place herself so as to put the Cyane in what would have been a very uncomfortable fix, had they come to blows. Both parties, however, we believe, transformed themselves into diplomatists, with what success we have not been able to ascertain, but have understood that the quarrel has been transferred to a higher court. The Cyane left Antigua on the 15th or 16th of December, and the Medea some twenty-four hours after. Perhaps it may be considered as on the whole a fortunate coincidence that H. M. ship Medea was present when the Cyane reached Antigua.

It has been ascertained that the colored seaman taken from the American vessel at Antigua was not a slave as he first represented himself to be.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 23, 1856.

Another cold and raw day, not at all congenial to the clime or to the feelings of this community, is recorded among the events of the past twenty-four hours. There was some little movement in financial affairs in the early part of the day. Towards noon, the advices by the Africa from Liverpool to the 9th inst. were received, which caused a general suspension, and nothing more was done than confirmation of negotiations previously astir.

The offerings in Bank to-day were with one heavy and with the other quite moderate, denoting, however, that the suspension of intercourse with the interior of our own State and the West is causing its effects to be developed. Outside of Bank there is a good amount of capital still seeking employment. Our insurance companies are all, in the parlance of the day, flush, and as the Banks are full, and some more than full in loans and exchange, together, long dated paper finds its way on the streets in greater abundance, and affords the several insurance companies an opportunity of placing a share of their surplus to the advantage of both borrowers and themselves. Private lenders feel inclined to advance their rates, but as the community generally has a liberal amount of resources coming within short time of the Banks, A 1 paper is still taken at 9 per cent., though second-class is not so freely placed as last week.

Exchange opened languidly to-day. The Banks are full, some of them to repletion, yet from their regular and respective customers they take regular amounts. The last Saturday of the month coming this week, most of the Banks are preparing for the monthly settlement, and do not feel disposed to operate to any extent. Sight on New York was offered more freely outside to-day than yesterday. Sales were made at 15-16 discount, and $60,000 in one parcel at 60 days was placed at 2¼ per cent. dis. The Banks were holding at ¼ and ⅜ dis. for checks, and the general run of 60 day bills ranged from 2¼ to 2⅜ and 2½ dis. In Sterling we heard of some sales of clear bills at 8⅞, and some favored names with bills lading at 9¼ and 9½. The general quotations for bills of lading may be placed at 8¾ to 9¼, and favorite signatures 9⅛ to 9½. There were sales of Francs at 5.32½, and 5.35 The general range is from 5.40 to 5.30, with a fraction higher for strictly prime bills for direct remittance.

There were sales to-day of two hundred shares of Louisiana State Bank, 100 shares at 130 and 100 shares at 131, the latter with loan, and a sale made yesterday of 25 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at 101.

The annual election for Directors of the St. Charles Hotel, was held on Monday last. The old Board was reelected, as the Stockholders are well satisfied with the general management of the affairs of the company.

The yearly statement of the affairs up to the 31st of December, 1855, exhibits that the stock is worth more than the price it is now selling for in the market. The statement before us shows the following—

Liabilities of the St. Charles Hotel Company on the 31st day of December, 1855.

By Capital Stock	$99,375 00
By sinks payable due to the Company	9,296 87
By 7 per cent. Bondsdue in 1856 for ground purchase	14,000 00
By 7 per cent. Bonds due in 1859	250,000 00
By Suspense Account Notes for furniture to mortgage	8,245 00
By sundry Accounts	1,012 98
By Profit and Loss Account	14,595 65
	$393,515 47

ASSETS.

To Hotel Account or Construction Account	316,224 12
To Bills receivable	3,941 14
To Bar Account	1,287 12
To balance due for Rents	1,764 36
To Jackson Railroad Stock	150 00
To Opelousas Railroad Stock	10,000 — $332,516 47

The following receipts and disbursements are estimated for the present year, 1856.

RECEIPTS.

Rent from Lessee of the Hotel proper	40,000
Rents for Stores underneath the Hotel	14,000
	$54,000

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest on Mortgage Bonds	$28,000
Interest on Light Company Debt	500
Taxes for year 1856	2,600
Insurance for 1856	600
Repairs for 1856	2,000
Salaries Secretary	1,200 — $35,400
Net revenue on capital of $393,515 equal to 6¾ per cent.	$19,200

The present indebtedness of the company is as follows:

Bonds issued by the present Company in 1856, given for ground bought of W. W. Montgomery	14,000 00
Bonds of 7 per cent. interest due in 1859	250,000 00
To the Light Company	9,500 00
To sundries for Repairs	2,659 63
Total indebtedness	$276,159 63

The bonds issued by the old Exchange Company for the purchase of the ground in 1835 for $94,000, matured on the 1st of May last and were paid. All interest coupons have been paid at maturity. The floating debt of the company is only $11,659—this will be liquidated at an early day.

The general affairs of the company appear to be in a favorable condition, and the receipts will warrant a dividend to the Stockholders, the present season of six per cent. per annum; but casting aside the estimates of cent. per cents, are there not some feelings of pride and exultation in our community to have a hotel of the style and magnificence which marks the management of the St. Charles? To the Stockholders it ought certainly to be considered the *esprit de corps*, and we are somewhat surprised that the stock of the association has been selling for the past year at the very low figures of 103½ to 11 and 11¼; though under an improved feeling towards it, sales have been made at 12¼ per share. We give the general statements of the company and if stockholders do not deem it worth over fifty per cent., they have not so high an estimation as ourselves and many others have of its security.

We have some mails due days since at hand. We take the last weekly statement of the Banks of the city of New York for our thermometer. One paper has the following, of the exhibit of the 19th inst.:

The Bank statement of the week shows a much more favorable result in regard to specie than was anticipated. The street generally looked for $500,000 to $750,000 decease, while the result shows a gain of about $50,000. The movement outward in specie has been less active than during the previous week, and about one-half the $955,000 paid by the State of Illinois on its debt in gold was received here early in the week. There were also other receipts from the West during the last days of the week. On the other hand, we have lost a quarter of a million to the Sub-Treasury, and something to the South. The two millions at hand from California will affect the next week's statement. They were received too late to appear in the present figures. The loans still show an expansion, but not to any important extent. The deposits show nominally a falling off of $5,000,000, but a portion of this is due to the decrease in the clearing-house transactions, and much of the remainder to the distribution of money by the payment of interest and dividends.

The comparison with last week is:

	Loans and Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 5	$99,867,200	$11,667,209	$7,005,658	$93,554,803
Jan. 12	99,145,401	11,717,711	7,012,807	77,931,425
Inc.....	$322,018	$50,502	.....	.....
Dec.....	.....	.....	294,155	5,003,265

The following is from a money circular forwarded to Europe by the steamship on the 15th inst., from Boston, or which was to have sailed on that day, but the long passage from Liverpool will occasion a delay:

Messrs. Denny & Co., say:

"NEW YORK, Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

"Our Stock market has been subjected to various fluctuations since our advices of 4th inst. After experiencing some activity, with an upward tendency during a few days subsequent to that date, the market has again relapsed into more quiet. The activity which existed was directed mostly upon speculation Stocks, Railroad Shares, and others, while the demand for substantial investments remained quite limited. Thence we noticed a marked decline in several of the State Stocks. The Railroad Bonds and Shares have variously fluctuated, showing at the close higher and lower quotations. A great scarcity of money, which has not been limited to stock operators, but extends to commerce in general, has had a marked bearing upon these movements. This scarcity of money, which is lessened since a couple of days, was partly caused by a heavy fall of snow, which, in interfering with the regularity of the mails, deprived our city for several days of the remittances from various quarters. The European news of the 20th and 31st December, arrived at three days' interval, and considered as little encouraging, has also contributed to the flatness just noticed.

The more active State stocks have sensibly declined. Transactions in Missouri 6s have been large, and moderate in Indiana bond Virginia 6s. Some parcels of New York 6s, 1871, have been taken for banking purposes. Without transactions of any note, there is a decline of 2 in Tennessee 6s and a rise of about 2 in Ohio 6s, 1875.

THE BLACK SEA.—Surprise has been expressed that vessels which go direct to Sebastopol take a smaller cargo than if they were only to go to Constantinople, or that they diminish their cargo in the latter port before entering the Black Sea. The reason is this: The density of the water of different seas is more or less considerable, and the vessels which sail in them sink in the water more or less, according to that density. The density arises from the quantity of salt contained in the water, and consequently the salter the sea is, the less a vessel enters it. As, too, the more sail a vessel carries, the deeper she penetrates the water, it follows that the more water is salt the greater is the quantity of sail that can be carried. Now, the Black Sea being sixteen times less salt than the Mediterranean, a vessel which leaves Toulon or Marseilles for Sebastopol must take a smaller cargo than that which only goes to Constantinople, and a still smaller one if it is to enter the Sea of Azoff, which is eighteen times less salt than the Mediterranean. It is known that the Mediterranean is twice as salt as the Atlantic, once more than the Adriatic, five times more than the Caspian Sea, twelve times more than the Ionian Sea, and seventeen times more than the Sea of Marmora. The Dead Sea contains more salt than any other sea; it is asserted that two tons of its water yield 689 pounds of salt and magnesia.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements at the same prices and on the same terms as he receipts will be rendered for payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. E. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. 6 tf

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRD DAY.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 23.—*Senate.*—The President decided that the members whose seats are contested, are not entitled to a vote. The decision was appealed from, but was sustained.

An act giving the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in New Orleans for a Marine Hospital, passed both Houses, as did also an appropriation bill for the contingent expenses of the Legislature, to the amount of $90,000.

House.—Mr. Brice, of New Orleans, asked and obtained leave of the House to enter a protest against the testimony laid before the Committee on Contested Elections, affecting the seats of himself and Mr. Shields. His protest was afterwards embodied in a resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Seames, was laid on the table.

A joint resolution appointing Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, for the counting the votes cast at the last election for State officers, was adopted.

A resolution granting the use of the Hall of Representatives to Parodi for a concert on Tuesday evening next, also passed.

Notice of numerous bills presented, and the House adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened.

The memorial of the undersigned, real estate and slave-holders within the city of New Orleans, respectfully represents, that the tendency of the legislation of the State in relation to this city, for some years past, has been to throw more and more upon property in real estate and slaves, an undue proportion of the burden and expenditures attendant upon this city government, whilst on the other hand, the defective system of collecting the revenues from other sources, contained under the act of consolidation of 1852, has materially reduced those revenues in some of their most important branches, as compared with the same under the previously existing municipal governments.

To illustrate the above representations, the undersigned would call the attention of your honorable body to the following facts and statements:

By the act of division of the city of New Orleans into the three distinct municipalities, in 1836, and by subsequent acts, a large amount of assets and funds had been assigned and set apart as a sinking fund, to meet the existing debt of the city previous to the said act of division; but under the interpretations of the acts of consolidation and annexation in 1852, made by the subsequent city government the funds and assets so assigned, have been used and absorbed in the current expenditures of the consolidated and annexed cities, and the whole weight of the debt of the old city, has thus been made to bear exclusively upon real estate and slaves within the three former municipalities of New Orleans, now the First, Second and Third Districts.

By the act of May, 1847, the revenues derived from the markets and harbors of the different municipalities, had been assigned and set apart to meet the additional heavy debts contracted respectively by the several municipalities; but by the act of consolidation of 1852, these revenues were released from their assignments, and the whole weight of the new municipal debts exclusively thrown upon real estate and slaves, within each former municipality, respectively.

Again, by the acts of 1852 and 1853, providing for the city subscriptions to stupendous works of internal improvements, extending to the farthest most limits of the state, and, from their general character, equally beneficial, if successful, to the State at large, and in every interest in society; it was ordained that the whole weight of city subscriptions should rest upon real estate and slaves in the consolidated cities of New Orleans and Lafayette.

Whilst laboring under these accumulated burdens, the holders of real estate and slaves in New Orleans have been exempted by the new city charter, from a heavy taxation for ordinary and current expenditures of police, administration and public works, and for any and every object which the folly or wastefulness of municipal government may inflict upon them. The restriction alone of the unlimited powers of taxation thus vested in the city authorities over our homes, and the roofs and firesides of our families, has brought city taxation to the present enormous rates, to wit:

In the First District	$2 47	per cent.
In the Second District	2 35	do
In the Third District	2 89	do
In the Fourth District	2 88	do

When it is considered that in addition to the above, real estate in this city is subjected to an annually increasing State taxation; that under existing special laws, the adjoining proprietors bear nearly the whole expense for the construction of improvements of streets and sidewalks; that improved property is subjected, besides, to heavy ruling rates of insurance, to the destruction and waste and tear and to the frequent losses of rent, it cannot be a subject of astonishment that nearly all confidence in the property of the soil in this city, has been destroyed—that the march of improvement is checked—that many large and small property holders have been ruined—that others who are poor are suffering bitterly under the existing exactions—that many who are otherwise thriving in our midst are deterred from investments in real estate, and from permanent establishment here; and that the wealthy fly and seek more favored spots, where they may establish their homesteads, expend their wealth and adorn their abodes, without being subjected to such extortions, under the name of city government.

Under this aspect the present condition of New Orleans, which the undersigned have not sought to exaggerate, the future advancement of this city is most seriously endangered and the resources which the State itself, in cases of emergency, might look to derive from it, are equally jeopardized, unless a prompt remedy be applied. The undersigned, therefore, having no judicial control in the premises, since the formation of the city government in every branch of its administration is left entirely to popular election by universal suffrage, are compelled to seek relief from your honorable body. They humbly pray that a law be passed, restricting the municipal authorities of New Orleans to such taxation on real estate and slaves as may be necessary to meet the existing debts of the city, and no more; to that effect the undersigned further represent that the present total debt of the city, amounting to nearly twenty millions of dollars, represents about one-sixth of the whole assessed value of real estate and slaves within its limits. That to meet the interest of this debt, and the gradual reduction of the capital under existing provisions of law, would require an annual tax of about $1 50 per centum. That although this would still be a heavy burden, they would willingly submit to it in consideration of the guarantee and security it would give them for the future.

The undersigned would also represent, that the reliable annual revenue of the city, from other sources than real estate and slaves, amount to about one million of dollars under the present rates of charges. That from the rapid diminution, however, which has occurred from year to year since consolidation, in the revenues derived from the licensing of certain trades and professions, and from the great falling off therein, below the revenues previously made as exhibited by official statements, it is reasonable to suppose, that by a better system of collections, under officers specially appointed to that effect, subject to a strict accountability, and something to be lost or gained by their commissions in realizing the greatest possible returns, those revenues might be materially increased. Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully submit that, under a city government, practising a moderate degree of economy, and confined to the proper and legitimate sphere of action, the ordinary administration of the city might well be conducted out of these other various and abundant revenues.

In praying for this limitation in their own behalf, or for any equivalent measure of relief which your honorable body may devise, the undersigned are far from desiring that any other interests in society should be oppressively taxed—they would be happy that similar limitations should be granted to all—they are too well aware that excessive taxation, wherever applied, defeats in the end its own object, by destroying or exhausting the substance on which it feeds. It is, therefore, as they humbly deem, for the common good that they protest against the despotism in exercise, exercised by municipal authority, and that they appeal for protection to the only legitimate sovereign—the State itself.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, etc., etc.

Jan 24 2 p 11

MARRIED:

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Hardman, WARREN S. GRUGE, Esq., to Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of S. G. Moseley, Esq., all of this city.

DIED:

On Tuesday night, 22d inst., MARY FRANCES DAMERON, aged 22 years, a native of Norfolk, Va.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, This Day, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, J. D. DAMERON, Dauphine street, between Conti and Common streets.

☞ IMPORTANT ARRIVAL FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.—The great Reformation Doctor, W. MILLER, that has been traveling through the North, and the Rapids at Louisville, for relief, FREE OF CHARGE, all that call on him, in the application of Rheumatism, Pains, Swellings, Sprains, Contracted or Paralyzed Muscles or Joints