New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & Co.,

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $20 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 30 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, in all cases, $1; subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

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

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be charged 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 renders 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, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 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.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1856.

☞ A number of original articles, including an interesting letter from the Capital, will be found on reference to the first page.

The Crescent—Ourselves.

The Crescent, this morning, appears in an entire new suit of type, from the celebrated establishment of Conner & Sons, New York. Of course, it does not become us to descant upon its better appearance—a fashion more honored in the breach than the observance and which is altogether too common now-a-days—still we may be permitted to say that if the improvement pleases our readers half as much as it pleases us, we shall be vastly gratified. The materials have been selected with a view to neatness rather than display, and to clearness and distinctness rather than typographical ornament.

It is meet and proper, on such an occasion, however, to allude to our own business and prospects. This we consider due to numbers of friends whose good offices have never flagged; and as it is the first time, and as we shall be brief, we trust to be pardoned, if pardon be necessary.

Since the Crescent came under the control of its present proprietors, its course has been steadily onward and upward. The last month's business has even been better than that which preceded it, both in subscription and advertising patronage; and the increase as a general rule, has been of that solid and permanent character which gives assurance of a vitality not to be extinguished by outside pressure. To say we are not gratified at such substantial evidences of public consideration would be the height of supercilious. We are gratified and satisfied both in heart and pocket; and, as the best return we can make for favors heaped upon us, shall strive to make our paper more valuable, in all its departments, aiming at a point of perfection in journalism never yet reached in New Orleans. This will be a labor of time, and requires money—a great deal of money: hence we must have time—but we will succeed in the long run.

One remark as to our circulation. A great deal is said by some of our contemporaries about the superiority of their circulation over that of other papers in the city. The one contradicts the other in point blank terms, leaving the public in doubt as to which is correct in its statement, or whether either, or neither, or both, are to be believed. We have nothing to do with the controversy, and do not intend to be drawn into it; we only allude to it for the purpose of remarking that, making no pretensions at all, from our knowledge of our own business, we would not exchange our circulation for that of any other paper in the city. This may sound strange to the uninitiated, but it is, nevertheless, an undoubted business fact, so far as we are concerned. We make the statement in all sincerity and truth, and from it the public may judge of our ideas of the value of the Crescent as an advertising medium.

As heretofore, the Crescent will be conducted on strictly independent principles—will reflect the views of its editors, and no one else. We expect to commit errors in the future, as we are very conscious we have in the past; but as all of us are liable to err, make false steps and slip down occasionally, we presume we shall be forgiven along with the rest. If not, let those who are dissatisfied make the most out of us they can. And here we will conclude, wishing our friends and patrons as full a measure of success as has been bestowed upon us.

☞ Congressional Documents.—We are under obligations to Hon. J. Slidell for a copy of the reports of explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

The Mails.—There was an entire failure of the mail via Mobile yesterday. The mail due on Friday last was received on Saturday; that due on Saturday is coming. There will be due this morning the mails from New York of the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d inst. Of the grand Cairo daily mail, the least said about it the better for the Government, contractors and all. There ought to have been twenty-seven mails received since the first of this month, but we believe there have been six.

Bank of Louisiana.—An election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House to-day, between the hours of 12 M., and 2 P. M.

1st Regt. Company Washington Artillery.—We are under the pleasant necessity of making our acknowledgments to our gallant young friends of the Washington Artillery, for a polite invitation to attend their Anniversary Ball, which is to take place on Thursday next, 31st inst., at the Odd Fellows' Hall. We run no risk in predicting that it will be one of the most agreeable balls of the season, as it is in the hands of gentlemen who understand how to manage such matters so as to make them both pleasant and satisfactory to all. We hope to be able to evidence our appreciation of the compliment paid us by attendance at the Hall on Thursday night.

St. Charles Theater—*English Opera.*—Balfe's favorite opera, the Bohemian Girl, was rendered on Saturday evening to a large and fashionable audience by the Pyne and Harrison Troupe. Its production was a great success, nor could it be otherwise with such exponents of the great English composer's music. Miss Louisa Pyne is far in advance of any English vocalist we have ever heard, and fully up to the standard of excellence as compared with any Italian artiste that has appeared in our city; her intonation is as perfect as the finest toned instrument, and her execution is marvellously brilliant; no roulade or cadenza is out of her reach, and she warbles with the ease of her own native skylark. As an actress, Miss Louisa Pyne is superior to all the prima donnas of the present day, being naive, piquant and brilliant, whilst, at all times, she maintains a quiet repose which gives assurance of the possession of such qualities as constitute the true artiste.

Mr. Harrison, for whom the music and role of Thaddeus was written, and who, on the season of its first representation, performed the character over two hundred nights, sung and acted admirably, although suffering from a severe hoarseness. He manfully contested with the *contretemps*, and received and richly deserved the encores and general approbation of the large audience.

Miss Susan Pyne and the other characters in the opera were ably represented.

At the end of the opera, Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison were called before the curtain. The announcement of the repetition of the opera for this evening was received with evident pleasure by the largest house of the season.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. It is to be hoped every stockholder will be present in person or represented by proxy. Important business is to be transacted. The office is at the corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

DISOBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

While we hear a great deal said about the rowdyism and violence that have unfortunately characterized the past few months, in which there is some truth and a great amount of falsehood; while Governors refer to this subject in State documents; while Senators and Representatives talk and act as though the salvation of the whole earth depended upon their broad shoulders; and while newspapers descant upon the matter in ponderous leaders, it seems to us the true cause of the evil has been entirely overlooked by the high discussing parties.

The proposition has never been controverted, and probably never will be, that children acquire their habits of life from their parents—the source of their being. If the parents be sober, industrious and moral, if they continually set a good example to their offspring, the chances are ten to one that the latter will grow up sober, industrious and moral. If the parents be dissolute, idle and depraved, the chances are a hundred to one that the children will turn out faithful counterparts of their progenitors. And it is equally undeniable that this innate, natural feeling, influence or principle—no matter what it is termed—holds sway and controls to a greater or less extent, either for good or for bad, in all the multifarious relations of life, private, political, legislative, judicial or governmental. A government that respects the rights of others, enacts wise and just laws, and faithfully, impartially, and efficiently carries them into execution, instils into the minds of the people living under it habits of order, peace and quiet, combined with a reverence for, and attachment to, the law and officers of the law, just as sure as a sober and moral father induces his son to habits of sobriety and morality. And, as a necessary consequence, a government, or any portion of it, that ruthlessly tramples upon the rights of others, that obeys or disobeys the laws of its own making, when a temporary or permanent advantage is to be gained, superinduces a general distrust of, and contempt for, the law and the officers of the law throughout the community. These feelings very naturally lead to occurrences as alarming as deplorable.

For nineteen-twentieths of the election outrages that have taken place within twelve months, we believe it can be demonstrated the government of Louisiana is responsible! We mean that branch from which, under the constitution, all laws must emanate—the legislative branch. For three or four sessions of the Legislature the constitutional law-makers of the commonwealth have systematically refused to carry out or obey the unmistakable mandate of one of the articles of the supreme organic law of the land, which each Senator and Representative had to take a solemn oath, sworn on God's Holy Book, to abide by and enforce with loyalty and truth, before they were allowed to occupy the seats to which they had been elected by the sovereign people.

We pen these words in sorrow, not in anger. We have no desire to bring up disagreeable reminiscences, or cast implied or direct reproach upon any party, or any set of political leaders. We only wish, by referring to the neglects of the past, and pointing out the mournful consequences that have flowed therefrom, to awaken in the minds of our legislators a full sense of the necessity which devolves upon *them* to obey the supreme law, in letter and in spirit, before they bring their session to a close. If *they* laugh to scorn the constitution, or any portion of it, honored as they have been with responsible positions by trusting constituencies, how can it be expected that the people generally, and the floating population particularly, will not follow the pernicious examples thus set, and trample upon laws which *they* enact, when inclination and interest hold out temptation.

Viewing the question in this light, which is strictly fair, logical and legitimate, the conclusion is irresistible that a vast majority of the outbreaks spoken of by us, are directly traceable to a disregard of the supreme law by the very law-makers themselves. The evil seed sown in high places has brought forth a baleful crop. If legislators would have statutes passed by them obeyed and respected by the masses of the community, who have taken no oaths in the premises, they too, must respect and obey the law which is superior to them, and which they have taken a solemn oath to respect and obey.

The neglect of past legislation to enact a Registry Law according to the requirements of the 11th Article of the Constitution, has done more to demoralize the people of this State, to bring the law into contempt, and to cause violations of the law to be looked upon in the light of venial offences, than any or all other causes combined. To show that the Constitution is imperative on the subject, and that there is no ambiguity, whatever, we quote the 11th Article entire;

Art. 11. The Legislature shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors of the City of New Orleans shall be registered, in order to enable them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

The meaning of the foregoing it is impossible to misunderstand, misinterpret, or miscomprehend. It is plain and positive. The English language is incapable of giving a more explicit order—a more imperative order—or a more arbitrary order. The Legislature "*shall*" provide by law for a specified registration. Thus reads the paramount law of the State of Louisiana, under which it exists as a sovereignty, and without which it would not be known to the glorious family of States comprising the North American Republic. But the Legislature refused to obey that paramount law, session after session, although appealed to by the press, the people, and a respectable number of Senators and Representatives. And in so doing a two-fold evil was committed: 1st. A precedent was set that a party majority might neglect an Article of the Constitution when that majority deemed it expedient. Of course if one Article can be neglected and set at defiance, the same majority, if so disposed, may neglect and defy any or all of the other Articles. 2nd. Dangerous as such a precedent unquestionably is, the consequences which have flowed directly from it are still more dangerous and deplorable. The masses—we mean the turbulent and unruly among them—saw the chosen representatives of the people, year after year, deliberately neglecting their duties and spitting contumely upon the source of all legal authority known to the State, and very naturally concluded that when grave Senators and Representatives became law-breakers, that humble and unpretending individuals should not be too stringently manacled by legislative enactments. Here is the fount of the evil all good men deplore, and by none more deeply than the editors of this paper. Bad example in high places has done nearly all the mischief. And, while that bad example continues, we may expect the evil to continue and to augment. There is no use of inveighing against the subordinate agents of the law for not enforcing it, when the very source of statutory enactments refuses submission to the highest earthly law. This pernicious example not only stimulates crime, but it weakens the power and authority of the conservators of the peace in a corresponding ratio.

Had the first Legislature under the new constitution enacted such a Registry Law as that instrument requires, we sincerely believe election day troubles and their sequences would never have occurred. And if the present Legislature truly desires to avoid a repetition of deplorable occurrences, the remedy is in their hands. It is a simple, easy and effectual one. All the members have to do is, to obey the mandate of the Constitution, in tenor and in meaning, and pass so stringent and comprehensive a Registry Law as will, while it interferes with no existing rights, render illegal and fraudulent voting almost impossible, and if attempted or practiced, detection sure and punishment certain.

Nothing more is needed. But the remedy must be applied thoroughly, or we fear the ill example of those in authority will tend to bring about still more disastrous results.

The Inauguration.—The inauguration of Gov. Wickliffe takes place to-day at Baton Rouge. If the weather proves favorable—as we trust it will—the display and pageant will doubtless be interesting and imposing. Several military companies have gone up from the city, and a large concourse of citizens is expected to be present.

Miss Robertson's Benefit.—The appreciation which has attended the career of Miss Agnes Robertson, in this city, from the day of her arrival up to the present time, will be pleasantly acknowledged by a complimentary benefit which a number of gentlemen, resident here, have gotten up, and which will come off on Wednesday evening. As the house is sure to be crowded, those wishing to attend will do well to secure their seats in advance. The correspondence is published elsewhere.

Floating Palace Museum.—The success which has attended the exhibition of the Floating Palace Museum, in this city, has induced the manager to remain for one week longer. This determination, we are confident, will meet with the popular commendation and be rewarded by the popular patronage. Mr. Nellis and M'me Olinda continue to be the prominent attractions of the place, and well reward the curiosity of those paying them a visit. The particulars are set forth in the advertisement.

Local Intelligence.

First District Court.—In this court, on Saturday, Victor Robert, John Russell and Edward Toulmon plead guilty to charges of carrying concealed weapons; and Frank St. Ulais and James Burgess plead guilty to charges of larceny. All have were thereupon sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the parish prison. Judge Robertson ordered a draft of two hundred jurors to serve during the coming month.

Fourth District Court.—John Ponton instituted suit, on Saturday, for the recovery of $1,000 damages from the owners of the steamboat Grenada. In his petition he avers that in August, 1854, the bar of the steamer was leased to Edward Alexander for the term of one year, with the privilege of transfer; that subsequently Alexander transferred the lease to him for the sum of $1,000; and that since then the boat has not only made no trip to any point, but that he owners have ejected him from the boat, and resold the bar and its privileges to another party, in spite of his remonstrances. In consideration of all which he claims the amount he paid Alexander for the bar, with costs, etc. Messrs. John W. Price and L. Mollon Day are counsel for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Carter sued out a writ of habeas corpus, to compel Mr. and Mrs. Richardson to bring into court her daughter by her first marriage, Sophia Elizabeth Stockton, aged six years; which child, it is alleged, is detained for the payment of a doctor's bill. This writ was made returnable on Wednesday.

Sixth District Court.—In the case of Henry Stockler vs. T. Batchelier and James Durain, a verdict for the defendants was rendered on Saturday. In January, 1855, Stockler was arrested by Durain in the Vegetable Market, for vending potato weigh Batchelier identified as having been stolen from his garden on the Bayou Road. Stockler obtained his liberty upon showing that he had purchased the plants from another man, not knowing them to be stolen. For the arrest and imprisonment in this case, he claimed damages of $2,000 from the defendants jointly *solidio*. Batchelier, in mentioning Stockler of the trespass and larceny, also accused him of being the ringleader of a gang of out-house or hog robbers, who, within a short time previous to the larceny, had for their accomplice Stockler claimed $5,000 damages from Batchelier alone. To his latter charge the accomplices had been found in honest convictions and not malice, and therefore consented his prosecutor.

Fifth District Court.—In the case of A. J. Wright & Co., vs. R. L. Walker, a verdict for the defendant was rendered on Saturday. The defendant was clerk and travelling agent of the plaintiffs, and had the privilege of purchasing cotton on his own account and sending it to plaintiffs to sell for him. In one of the transactions the plaintiffs lost $1,600, which the defendant refused to indemnify them for, on several grounds; chiefest of which was that they had discharged his transactions not selling the cotton according to orders. Hence the verdict.

Ellen Connor, a girl from the House of Refuge, had a hearing upon a writ of habeas corpus; showed that she had been illegally detained in the House of Refuge, and she was set at liberty.

Stabbing and Beating.—A man named Charles Leon, whilst watching a pile of freight on the levee of Canal street, in the Third District, on Friday night, was attacked by a party of three men, stabbed several times and badly beaten.—He was taken to his residence, not far off, where he is bedridden, but not in immediate danger of death. Recorder Seaman visited him on Saturday, and from the information he received, issued his warrant for the arrest of William Mahon as one of the parties concerned in the outrage. Captain Meyers subsequently arrested Mahon, and the Recorder sent him to prison, there to await the result of Leon's wounds, with the understanding that if the gash out of danger, he (Mahon) shall be released upon furnishing bail of $2,000.

A German brewer, named George Simmons, was taken to the hospital on Saturday, from the Fourth District. He had received a wound in the groin some eight days previously, by some unknown person, and had been kept under treatment at his residence until his friends deemed it advisable to have him removed to the Hospital.

A Wild Irishman.—On Saturday evening, a man on the levee gave a slice of wood to a little nigger. As the nigger was carrying the stick away, he was roughly by a big Irishman named Frank Melon, who swore that the stick was stolen, and took it away from him. The nigger raised a piteous outcry. Officers Mayhew and Rees, who witnessed the thing from the beginning, told Melon that the stick was the lawful property of the nigger, and ordered him to give it back. Melon smiled contemptuously, and dropping the stick, doubled Rees up by giving him a regular mule kick in the stomach with his foot. Mayhew thereupon popped Melon with the stick of wood, and all three closed in together. Melon fought like a lion, and getting one hand on Rees's bosom, and the other on Mayhew's bosom, tore out both their shirt-fronts at a single wrench. The officers finally got the slippers on Melon, and hore him off to the calabooza—taking they would not have been able to do, but for the assistance of several citizens, who in spite of his powerful efforts, dragged and rolled to Melon's assistance. Melon, on being locked up, swore that the day would come when the officers would "thrash" for their great outrage upon him.

Petty Offences.—The following petty offenders are to come before the different Recorders: some Miss Shea, charged with stealing a coat from Mr. Partington's store on Mount Levee street. Pat Cavanaugh, charged with stealing meat from Wm. Brunsch's stall in St. Mary's market. Lawrence McGrath, charged with assaulting and striking his wife in the face of the street. Thomas Boone, a boy, charged with stealing three pairs of tobacco from C. Mahlmann, at No. 189 Magazine street. Jean Blais, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit half upon Pierre Duffy, at the corner of Charters and Main streets. Henry Grand, charged with offering to clip B. Simons with a pair of tailors' shears, because Simons refused to pay what he owed him; all on Carondelet, near Natal. Louis Pierson, charged with harboring P. Cadet's runaway slave, Mary Anne, in his house on Burgundy street. Mr. Delpuitte's slave, Edward, charged with stealing a quantity of silver spoons, forks, a gold watch, coat, vest and $50 in cash, from the residence of Mrs. Lambrecht, No. 172 St. Ann street.

Disgraceful.—Lane Pryor and Wm. S. DeBlen, accused of sword cutting, or the cowardly Allen Crockett, in Fanny Taylor's about a month ago, were examined before Recorder Brosnan on Saturday, and discharged. It appeared that the parties were all great friends—had started out on a lark—and whilst in a portion of wine and women at the house named, got into a row, the nature of which neither of them could understand on leaving home sober. Crockett being entirely recovered, and not wishing to prosecute, of course the matter was settled.

H. H. Leopold, accused of illegally retaining possession of a stray pony, was also discharged by Recorder Bright.

The grocery store of W. E. Finch, No. 20 Crossman street, was entered on Saturday by means of skeleton keys and an "instacher," and a small lot of groceries, such as shoulders, beef tongue pickles, preserves and a bottle of brandy, together with about twenty sherry, were the only articles abstracted. The pantries in their haste or forgetfulness, left twenty-five beef, which may be of use to them hereafter, and the proprietor, in consideration of their very light appropriation of the goods, holds himself in readiness to surrender up said keys on demand as above.

Adventure of a Tiger.—Yesterday forenoon, a man was caught in the act of stealing coffee on board the steamer Capitol, in the Second District. He made desperate efforts to escape, by leaping into the river. He swam around in a circumscribed space, and failed to cross the platform, in a place where the mud was very soft and very deep. He was in much overpowered and benumbed by his swim in the icy cold water, that he was unable to get out of the mud, and drowned hopelessly. He was finally lassoed by some persons on the platform, hauled up, and taken to the police office, nearly dead. Three little muddy garments were taken off, he was washed under the hydrant, treated awhile before the fire, muffled up, placed in a cab, and sent to the hospital. He was within an inch of dying, and did not recover sufficiently while at the police office to give any account of himself. The idea of jumping into the river on such a day as yesterday—ugh! What a thing fright is!

Amusements This Evening.

St. Charles Theater.—Pyne and Harrison opera troupe—"The Bohemian Girl" and the farce of a "Thumping Legacy."

Gaiety Theater.—"Azael, or The Child of Israel," introducing Mr. Kelleher's violin.

Pelican Theater.—Signor Donetti's wonderful troupe of trained animals, in a variety of performances.

Floating Palace Museum.—Menagerie, automatons, curious relics, panoramic views, and "Olympic exercises on the tight rope.

Vanucchi's Museum.—Wax statuary and grand tableaux changed every evening. A living mermaid.

Col. Wood's Museum.—The infant Esau, American giantess and Swiss watcher. No. 1881, Charles street.

The Great Bear.—No. 95 St. Charles street. The largest bear ever exhibited.

Pelican Theater.—What a crowd of ladies, children, and curious tall rockbiters (Crockettonians) visited the Pelican on Saturday afternoon and evening! And so delighted were the little ones that nothing could restrain the exhibition of joy at each succeeding feat performed by the troupe. The mazy peals of laughter that rose louder and louder as the mirth provoking spectacles increased in number, gave sufficient evidence of their intense gratification and delight.

We are pleased to observe that Signor Donetti has determined to outdo all former efforts to please and gratify the people of New Orleans, by exhibiting every night this week, in connection with the wonderful monkeys, his great Knickerbocker Hibernicus, or Mode Changes, comprising all the places of interest in history and romance, to which is added the Ruins of the Holy Land, and concluding with a magnificent view of the bay and harbor of Naples and eruption of Mount Vesuvius. These views are, we are told, entirely different from any hitherto exhibited here, and are much lauded by the press of New York and other cities. Amidst all the brilliant attraction of other places, the Pelican still gets its full share, and we presume, as this is the last opportunity, crowds will flock to it through the entire week.

Printers' Warehouse.—Our brethren of the art preservative of all other arts are interested, or should be, in the card of George H. Vinten, No. 105 Poydras street, who is prepared to supply presses, type, inks, paper, and, in fact, all the requisites for carrying on the business. The advertisement may be seen in another column.

For Shreveport.—The fine steamer White Cliffs, Capt. Graham, having been unmoorings decided, will positively leave for Shreveport and intermediate landings, this evening at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to Shaw & Davis, No. 29 and 41 Front street.

☞ Medical.—Nearly all of the established and approved medical remedies of the age can be found at the great depot of J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street. Their stock is full and complete, not only with patent remedies, but also drugs, cosmetics, and a great variety of everything appertaining to the care and comfort of man. The advertisements this morning make mention of Davis's Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, and Osgood's India Cholagogue, the merits of which are set forth under their respective heads. Those who are purchasing should bear the establishment of Wright & Co. in mind.

☞ Among Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out 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 Hostland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

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New Orleans Money Market.

Commercial Office, No. 70 Camp street, Saturday Evening, Jan. 26, 1856.

The weather having moderated sufficient to encourage the belief that the rivers above will soon be relieved of the ice embargo, the week closes under a much better feeling in regard to general trade than it opened. The sales of produce this week are much below in amount any week for some time past, as the gross sum will not exceed two millions and a quarter of dollars.

A fair city trade has marked the course of events this week. Retailers in general have done a fair business, while wholesale dealers in dry goods, hardware and collateral branches of trade have held their own. Groceries may be said to have shaken off from the previous low weeks. Our city is well crowded with visitors from all parts of the country, many for pleasure, many on business, and a few from the fact that there is no place on this continent more agreeable for a winter sojourn than this much maligned city of New Orleans; and we even, most frequently adding the Almighty dollar to their well garnered stores when have repeatedly said the attractions of commerce, health and climate of our good city had ceased to have any control over their actions, but we must them as busy and ambitious as ever in pursuit of the superior advantages of the Crescent city.

In the general Money Market there was no perceptible change to-day. The result of the business through the Banks for the week shows a diminished amount of discounts, barely excepting $1,600,000. Yesterday and to-day the calls were very moderate. On the street about $60,000 of long dated factors' acceptances were placed in 9 per cent, and some limited amounts of second-grade at 10 to 11, and though the Banks are well up in their several lines of loans and exchange, no inconvenience is experienced to realize on short time paper with them.

The Exchange Market to-day was active on the streets for domestic funds; though the Banks were not selling checks to a large amount, there was a fair demand for short sight and 60 day bills at our rates of yesterday. The Banks were selling at 2 ½ discount on New York; private bankers' ⅛ to ¼ for sight and to 2½ for 60 days, with the general run of bills going at 2¼ to 2½ discount. The Banks were their large balances buying sparingly. Sterling was firm without any animation in first-class bills, which are held at 9¾ @ 9⅞ per cent. Some $25,000 in bills of Indian drafts were passed at 9¾. In France limited sums were sold at 5.22½. The operations in Exchange for the week, particularly in domestic funds, have been in the aggregate large for the restricted sales of produce compared with other weeks.

The Weekly Statement of the Banks were made up to-day in conformity to the late resolution of the Board of Currency. It shows as—

Increase in Circulation of	$153,865
Increase in Specie Loans of	353,187
Decrease in Deposits of	48,872
Decrease in Exchange of	64,775
Increase in Individual Accounts of	153,214
Increase in Specie of	381,620

The movements do not indicate but what they are in a very strong position, however, their formidable strength compared with other Banks has never been doubted. There is an actual decrease of loans, long and short, for the week of $102,327. To the actual specie reserve there has been an increase for the week of 414,223, as the following statement of stock:

Coin in the vaults of Citizens' Bank	$2,065,841
" " Bank of Louisiana	1,977,609
" " Louisiana State Bank	1,447,771
" " Canal Bank	753,202
" " Union Bank	848,403
" " Commercial and Traders'	388,865
" " Bank of New Orleans	214,872
" " Southern Bank	335,969
Amount on hand Jan. 19	7,986,187
	6,891,963
Actual increase for the week	$414,223

Condition of the Banks of this city for the week ending Saturday, January 26, 1856.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS—LIABILITIES.

	Circulation.	Deposits Due D. Bk.
Bank of Louisiana	881,114	2,195,968
Louisiana State Bank	1,325,890	3,489,864
Canal Bank	1,087,490	1,420,312
Citizens' Bank	2,478,360	3,396,116
Commercial and Traders' Bank	1,831,270	1,176,711
Union Bank	697,755	866,190
Southern Bank	378,690	374,037
Bank of New Orleans	661,785	308,273
	$8,712,019	$13,229,767

RESOURCES.

	Specie.	30 day paper.	Exchange.
Bank of Louisiana	1,881,293	3,221,693	1,420,312
Louisiana State Bank	1,842,770	4,242,363	411,066
Canal Bank	900,648	2,357,929	3,342,918
Citizens' Bank	1,456,410	4,647,291	1,176,711
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	878,878	1,132,613	377,250
Union Bank	886,968	1,639,823	866,364
Southern Bank	416,669	2,316,622	374,037
Bank of New Orleans	296,894	1,341,083	308,861
	$8,728,571	$19,417,779	$8,287,888
Specie	1,847,041	1,728,673	Inc. 383,620
Circulation	1,836,224	712,019	Inc. 155,235
Deposits	13,216,683	13,697,767	Inc. 48,872
Short Loans	17,414,373	19,117,779	Inc. 375,397
Exchange	9,287,528	8,287,888	Dec. 64,775
Due Banks Banks	2,278,254	2,257,463	Inc. 153,214
Loans and Short Loans, January 19			21,805,009
Loans and Short Loans, January 26			21,702,712
Actual increase for the week			$102,327

The importations of Silver continue on a limited scale. The receipts for the week are—

By the steamer Red River, from Tampico	$20,500
By the steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz	60,225
From Mobile, silver	13,860
Via the river	5,000
	99,585
Received previously since 1st September	2,169,734
Total receipts since 1st September, 1855	$2,269,319

The letters by the American from Liverpool were received to-day. The contents generally correspond with the advices received yesterday. We append below the latest commercial intelligence, which will be found of interest, inasmuch as it is not the regular correspondence in the usual of trade, Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

Per American.] Liverpool, January 14, 1856.

The Cotton Market during the past week has been extremely dull, the sales only reaching 28,790 bales, with 2,200 to speculators and 1,800 to exporters, at a decline of ¼ penny in the low qualities, and 1-16d per lb. in the middling classes, in consequence of the increased pressure of further advices from the East for money. To-day the sales were 6,000 bales, the following being the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 6¾	Fair Uplands, 6¾ d 7 lb.
Middling do. 6¼	Middling do. 6¼ d 6½ lb.
Ordinary to Good Ordinary, ...@6¼	Inferior, 5¾@6¼ d 6 lb.

The consumption in the United Kingdom shows a weekly increase of 20,000 bales, as compared with the previous year, the average amounting to less than 40,000 bales per week.

The stock is still poor in quality—425,000 bales, 225,000 bales. The sales on Friday for 5,000 bales American, 2,000 bales Imports for the week ..... 20,000 bales American, 21,000 bales.

Trade in Manchester has been quiet throughout the week, with less disposition amongst buyers to enter into new transactions, but manufacturers being well under contract, prices are steadily maintained.

The Corn market shows no improvement. Wheat being in fair request only, while Indian Corn and Flour are dull of sale. White Wheat, 11s 8d to 12s; Red, 10s 8d to 11s 3d per 70 lbs. Western Canal Flour, 38 6d to 40s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40s @ 42s 6d; Ohio, 38s to 39s 6d; Canada, 38s @ 39s; Rye, 36s to 42s per bbl. White Indian Corn, 48s, Yellow, 42s to 42s 6d; Mixed, 41s 6d per quarter.

Sugar is lower in Tonnage. Rice is in good demand at 4s 6d to 5s per cwt. for common quality.

Yours, respectfully,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

☞ Postponement of the Grand Mozart Festival.—This Concert, advertised to come off next Wednesday evening, is unavoidably postponed until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, on account of the indisposition of two solo performers, and also, because the several mail failures have caused the non-arrival of the orchestral parts to the line charusses.

The Conductor being extremely desirous to make this rare Concert of the season, hopes that the public will receive this announcement favorably.

jn 28 2t2 THEOD. VON LA HACHE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
—TO—
Miss Agnes Robertson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New Orleans, Jan. 17, 1856.

To Miss Agnes Robertson:

The entire good, permanent citizens of New Orleans, having witnessed with pleasure and gratification your artistic and able delineation of many characters, difficult to be rendered in accordance with truth and the requirements of art, not only during the present season, but when you were here before, and having understood that it is possible you may hereafter be more closely identified with the Crescent City by a permanent residence in it and, more than all, feeling it to be their duty, as well as their pleasure, to see genius and cultivated talent, wherever it is placed before them, have the pleasure and honor of embracing the present opportunity of tendering you a complimentary benefit, which it is hoped may in some feeble degree evince the regard they entertain for you as an actress and a lady.

Should the purpose and object of this communication be in accordance with your wishes, you will confer a favor by naming a day, as may be most agreeable to yourself.

Truly and respectfully, your friends,

John L. Lewis,	W. C. Lipscomb,
A. D. Crossman,	Thos. S. McCoy,
Charles M. Waterman,	Chas. P. Manson,
J. G. Nixon,	S. Neff Montgomery,
J. L. Johnson,	W. L. Hall,
Alex. Walker,	Samuel Smith,
R. W. Adams,	S. P. Wilson,
John T. Wood,	Geo. Wilkins Kendall,
D. Cobb,	Wm. Mace,
M. O. H. Norris,	Rd. Shell,
C. Fellows,	T. Greenfield,
J. B. Robertson,	W. P. Atwood,
A. V. Morgan,	J. P. Lovell,
Sam Graves,	H. V. Baxter,
Mason Long,	And others.

St. Charles Hotel, Jan. 21, 1856.

Gentlemen: I thank you, very sincerely for the offer you embrace. I need not say that the recent associations of my life are with New Orleans, and the proof you wish to afford me that I have so many dear friends here, causes the feelings of gratitude deeper that I can express.

I accept your kind proposal. I shall that next WEDNESDAY, January 30th, can be set apart at the Liberty Theater for the purpose you design; if that evening will suit your convenience.

I beg to subscribe myself your obliged servant,

AGNES ROBERTSON DONOVAN.

To Messrs. J. L. Lewis, A. D. Crossman, C. M. Waterman, J. G. Nixon, J. L. Johnson, A. Walker, R. W. Adams, etc. jn 28 2t

George H. Vinten,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 105 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Presses, Types, Inks, Paper, Cards, Card Boards, and Printing Materials of every description furnished at the shortest notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at the sale of 3c. per pound. jn28 2p3m

"*The Age,*"
No. 5½ ST. CHARLES STREET.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends that he has opened the above named house, for the reception of his friends and the public, where the best of Liquors, etc., will always be found.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

jn28 2p3d

Fashionable Clothing.
F. STEINGER & CO.,
35 CAMP STREET, 35

Are selling their stock of heavy WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices. They have a few superior CLOTH TALMAS; Plain and Ribbed Beaver Cloth OVER COATS and Over SACKS; Superior French Cloth FROCK and DRESS COATS; Do do Cassimere PANTS, late styles.

A large assortment of SILK, VELVET and CASHMERE VESTS.

SHIRTS.

They would also call attention to their superior stock of Linen and Muslin SHIRTS, which they offer at low prices. jn28 2t121

Fine Clothing
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.,
MAGAZINE STREET, 1
CORNER OF CANAL.

Will offer, from this date, their stock of WINTER CLOTHING, at reduced prices, to make room for Spring Goods.

OVERCOATS, PALMAS, BUSINESS COATS;
BLACK CLOTH FROCKS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS, and FURNISHING GOODS, all kinds.

☞ The lowest prices named, and Goods cheerfully shown.

☞ Call and examine at

PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.'S,

jn28 2t31

Overcoats! Overcoats!

We are offering our large stock of superior OVERCOATS, of Beaver, Pilot, Bear Skin, Haymarket and Cloth, at very low prices, to make way for our Spring Stock.

☞ Don't forget to call at

PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.'S,
No. 1 Magazine street, corner Canal.

jn28 2t31

21 AND 151
Stop that Dreadful Cough.

We call the attention of the public to the great and valuable remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption—Dr. DAVIS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. This curtailed medicine will not only relieve, but speedily cure, when all other means have failed. Make no excuse upon the delicate nature of the cause, but seek at once this safe and healing remedy. Under its influence the most dangerous Cough is removed, spitting of blood is prevented, the breathing is rendered soft and easy, and the inferior lung enlarged so as to be healthy and comfortable existence.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
151 and 21 Chartres street.

jn28 2p6

21 AND 151
Osgood's India Cholagogue.

It should be distinctly understood that the INDIA CHOLAGOGUE is prepared expressly to counteract the effects of the malarial influence upon the human system. It is equally efficacious in the cure of Bilious Diseases of all kinds, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, the various forms of Indigestion, or in each other affections arising from this morbid influence, as from the fevers before enumerated. By bearing in mind the object of the remedy, none can mistake its specification.

For Ague Cake, or Enlargement of the Spleen, it will be found an invaluable remedy. In cases of long standing, it should be continued several months. By perseverance, it rarely fails of not only