New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

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 $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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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, so frequently 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 mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1856.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.—We are indebted to Hon. J. P. Benjamin, for a copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1854, embracing the subject of agriculture.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the Commissioners of the Jackson Monument Association, to attend the inauguration of the statue on Saturday next. We are obliged to the Commissioners for their polite attention, and shall certainly avail ourselves of it. We yield to none in admiration of the indomitable character and splendid achievements of Andrew Jackson. He was a great, good and true man.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Henry St. Paul, of the State Senate, for a printed copy of a bill introduced by him "to regulate the mode of assessing, levying and collecting the municipal taxes of the city of New Orleans." We have not had time to examine the bill, as yet, and cannot, therefore, express our opinion regarding its merits or defects.

BUSINESS.—There was considerable business among the Red river and Ouachita river boats yesterday. So many of the former have been idle for so long a time, it will be a day or two before the effects of the late rise can be realized. In the meantime, a heavy business is and will be going on at the lower landing.

The weather came out cold again yesterday, but nothing to be compared to Sunday last. We shall have frisk times at the upper landing in a day or two, provided Lapland does not return.

Business on the streets is active—here, there and everywhere. The crowds of people are immense.

The only wonder is how so many find accommodations in the restricted number of hotels. The Verandah launch missed. We do not learn of measures being in progress for the erection of another first class hotel. One is wanted, very much wanted, though in the end not very productive property; yet as money is abundant and a good location can be purchased cheap, it is worthy of some of our public spirited citizens to take the initiative and move towards the project. We are fearful we have no more Thomas Banks among us—but too many who will sooner invest in real estate in New York than in New Orleans.

In the meantime our city is being visited by thousands, and no suitable accommodations—though what few hotels we have are not surpassed in the world, and equalled but by few, particularly our St. Charles.

We suppose the whole Legislature will be here to-morrow—office-seekers, office-holders, one and all. If a small majority had not said nay, we should urge the Legislature to remain in the city during the balance of the session, as it will be impossible for its members to keep away from it, any how it can be managed. Whatever they do, we hope they will refrain from meddling with our general inspection laws, and let business take care of itself in that important branch of our commerce.

INAUGURATION OF THE JACKSON STATUE.—By reference to a communication from the Hon. Thomas C. Porter, Collector of the port of New Orleans, to be found in another place, it will be seen that the Custom-House will be closed to-morrow after 11 o'clock, in order that all connected with the administration of its affairs may have an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration of Clark Mills' equestrian statue in honor of the immortal hero of Chalmette's famous battle.

We are glad Col. Porter has taken this step. It is in the highest degree commendable. All our citizens, having an opportunity, should turn out to do honor to the occasion.

M. COLIGNON'S CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—The second of M. Gustave Colignon's classical concerts will be given this evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall, with an entire change of programme. The success which attended the first of the series and the ability which rendered that success deserving, was such as to make it every way probable that the concert of the present evening will be largely attended.

Tickets for subscribers can be obtained of Mr. Ruffier, at the box office of the Orleans Theater, and at the music store of H. D. Hewitt, No. 59 Camp street.

LYCEUM LECTURES.—It affords us pleasure to announce the arrival of Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in our city. This distinguished Lecturer will commence a series of discourses upon Astronomy and kindred subjects of science at the Lyceum Hall during the ensuing week. We are assured the course will be both entertaining and instructive, and he fully sustained by the devotees of Literature and Science. We bespeak the attention of our citizens for the course, and have no doubt the lectures will amply repay the time expended in listening to them. A programme of the lectures will be given in due season.

FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE.—We have received from J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, a copy of Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion and the Beau Monde for the month of February—a very complete and largely illustrated magazine, published in New York.

INDIA; OR THE PEARL OF PEARL RIVER.—Mrs. Southworth, whose numerous publications have rendered her name familiar in every section of the country, has written anew story, entitled "India; or the Pearl of Pearl River," which is said to be a "vivid delineation of the South-West." It will be published on the 8th March, and in uniform style with the "Lost Heiress," and will be sent, free of postage, to any part of the country, on remitting the price of the edition wished for.

The work is published by, and may be ordered of T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

M'LLE PAREDI'S THREE LAST CONCERTS.—By reference to the advertisement under the proper head it will be seen that M'lle Paredi proposes to give three grand concerts in this city—on the 11th, 13th and 15th, in which she will be assisted by the justly celebrated artistes who were with her some weeks since.

We could go on with any amount of laudatory comments, but what is the use of praising this incomparable songstress. We might just as well attempt to paint the lily, or add perfume to the violet, as to commend her matchless vocalization. And everybody knows it. Therefore, we will not essay an useless task.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.—12,186 bales of cotton were cleared yesterday at our Custom House. For Barcelona, 1,700; Antwerp, 2,394; Bremen, 2,537; Liverpool, 4,861; Cowes, and a market, 1,294. Receipts, 5,724 bales.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were, by the St. Charles, from Shreveport, 832 bales; Southern Belle, from Carolina Landing, 1,007; New Latona, from Waterloo, 225; C. D. Jr., 157; Fulton, from Leflore, 1,083; T. H. Larkin, from Memphis, 1,267; Belle Donna, from Williamsport, 767; from Nashville, 261—Total, 5,724 bales. Sugar, 1,331 hhds. Molasses, 1,650 barrels.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

The Courier—the organ, *par excellence*, of the dominant party in this State—in its issue of yesterday morning, contains an elaborate article referring to the Sheriffalty of the Parish of Orleans, the powers of the Legislature to remove by address, sustained by characteristic comments, which give it a semi-official tenor and complexion. Regarding it somewhat in the light of an index to future movements by certain parties, we deem the extraordinary positions taken worthy consideration and refutation.

We have neither leisure nor inclination to argue against the assumptions of the Courier—which are as sweeping as they are unfounded—that Sheriff Hufty was elected by fraud and violence. Nor is it necessary. The facts are too well understood by the the people, now, to admit of further deception. And, *en passant*, we will remark, before leaving this branch of the subject, that it is but natural the leaders of the party which first inaugurated the *regime* of fraud and corruption in this State; who imported bullies, ruffians and perjurers into the Parish of Plaquemines to degrade the ballot-box; who made the election of 1853 a saturnalia of all that was vile and villainous; who, by a studious disregard of the Constitution have set an example which has brought forth bitter fruits—with a prospect of a stupendous crop in the future—and who have invariably profited by the corruptions and violations of all law, human and divine—should seek to magnify fabulous wrongs upon the inmates of lock-ups, workhouses, prisons, *habitats* of Recorders' Courts and Charity Hospital paupers, because such constitute a leading source of their ascendancy in this city, at the expense of a party which numbers fewer bad men within its ranks than any party ever known since the organization of parties.

The attempt, however, to elevate vagrants above high-toned and honorable gentlemen, will fail. It must fail; for there is a law of nature—made by God himself—which distinguishes between the vagabond and the intelligent, virtuous individual. Neither party nor partisans can alter or abrogate the law.

The charges of outrage and violence upon the American party are as absurd as they are untrue. The American party is composed entirely of natives of the soil; and the criminal records of the country prove that, so far as the commission of penal offences is concerned, there is an immense difference in their favor, notwithstanding they outnumber the other population in a proportion of more than seven to one! The police statistics we published on Monday last sustain the proposition as completely as we could desire, and to those figures we again refer.

How unjust, then, to refer to such a party—the members of which have ever been noted for their loyalty to law and unceasing desire to preserve the purity of the ballot-box; who own three-fourths of the property of the State and pay three-fourths of the taxes—as a party which encouraged and encourages violations of law and order! The mere enumeration of facts like these conclusively demonstrates the unmitigated falsity of the insinuation or intimations—the history of the past and present cry out shame! shame!!

The Courier assumes that Sheriff Hufty holds his office contrary to law, and the wishes of the majority of the legal voters of the parish, and that he ought, consequently, to be removed by the Legislature. It is to be regretted that the learned jurist who presides over the English side of the Courier, did not refer to some high, recognized authority, to sustain his assumptions. Then we would have been furnished with some data upon which to found an argument in opposition. As it is, we are constrained to rely principally upon a statement of undisputed and indisputable facts.

Before going further, it is proper to observe that, if there is any doubt of the wishes of a majority of the voters in the premises, it is not the fault of Sheriff Hufty. The blame, if any, rests upon other shoulders. We have been told that, as soon as the case was brought before a legally constituted tribunal, Major Hufty offered to present his claims once more to a jury of the whole people—said that he did not care about holding public office by virtue of the judgment of a court—*and that his offer was peremptorily declined!* This little episode in the affair proves that one side, at least, was not in the smallest degree apprehensive or fearful of the people. And, as it was with the Sheriff, so was it with our Senators and Representatives, who have been arbitrarily expelled from seats they were justly entitled to hold. *All*—so far as our our knowledge extends—were anxious to submit their claims to the people, but *the majority refused*. They were unwilling to allow the enfranchised of the parish to choose for themselves; and, consequently, substituted their own despotic pleasure in lieu thereof! What a commentary upon the difference between profession and practice.

The other point, as to whether Mr. Hufty is the legal Sheriff of the parish of Orleans or not, admits of no question. The case is too plain to be mistaken or misunderstood. According to the return of the Commissioners, he was declared elected. That return was disputed, and his election contested. The case came regularly up before the First District Court, the tribunal specially designated by law, and there the whole matter was elaborately argued and determined. A majority of the jury found in favor of Hufty. In strict accordance with law this decision was final, the statute expressly prohibiting appeal. The plain intent of the law was to dispose of contested election cases as summarily as possible. Shortly afterwards the lawfully declared Sheriff obtained his commission from the Governor, furnished his bond and took the oath of office as prescribed by law, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Here is a brief recapitulation of well-known facts. Admit all the Courier alleges; admit, for sake of argument, that falsehood is truth, injustice justice, foul dealing fair dealing, and the case is not mended at all, so far as the Sheriff's opponents are concerned. He is the legal Sheriff of the parish, so declared after every form of law had been complied with, and he cannot be removed except for cause, clearly proved charges against him, in his official capacity.

But, says the Courier, after arguing that the General Assembly and Governor can remove the Sheriff of this parish, or of any other parish, without a why or a wherefore—without a reason or an argument to justify acts of unexampled tyranny—and that the judiciary cannot intervene to protect the sacred rights of the citizen:

The address need not state why the removal is asked; as we before observed, that subject is entirely within the judgment well discretion of the General Assembly; neither need the act which calls for its intervention have occurred after the person proposed to be removed was actually in office. The right of removal, and the decision as to the propriety, are supreme and unlimited in the General Assembly.

We apprehend the Courier will find itself mistaken. The powers of the Legislature are not "supreme and unlimited." The contrary is Article 17 is provided for in Article 73, which states that judges may be removed by *address*, "the cause or causes" for which must be clearly stated at length. It would be singular, indeed, if one class of officers could be addressed out of office, only for causes distinctly assigned, while another class could be removed without any cause at all! In cases like these, universal usage makes an express command remedy and control an apparent omission. Here the Supreme Court would be called upon to interpret and enforce the Constitution, in order that its various parts might be made to work harmoniously and justly. Under such circumstances the legitimate authority of that tribunal cannot be doubted.

Take it for granted, however, that the power of the Legislature is "supreme and unlimited," as claimed by our down town contemporary, and even then we are unable to see how the question can be kept from before the courts. Suppose the Sheriff is removed and another person commissioned? What then? He calls upon the present incumbent to deliver up the office to him. A positive refusal follows. How is the incumbent to be got out? It would not do to employ force. Some District Court is then applied to for writ to compel Sheriff Hufty to vacate. Assume the writ to be granted—that judgment goes against him. The Sheriff still refuses, and takes an appeal to the Supreme Court, which appeal must be allowed, in obedience to the imperative commands of the sixty-second article of the Constitution. Then it follows, as a matter of course, that the whole question will be argued before the Court of last resort, and as that Court in its wisdom may determine, the matter will be settled—Legislature or no Legislature.

We think we have now demonstrated that the power of the Legislature is not "supreme and unlimited," and that few, if any things, can be done, not subjected to revision, and, mayhap, reversal, by the judiciary. The Legislature is not the Parliament of France, nor is the Governor, Louis Napoleon. There is a power above them.

But we find we are devoting too much space to this subject—more than we intended when we commenced. We entertain grave doubts whether the question will be touched at all. It would be suicidal policy in the first place; in the second place, the chances are ten to one nothing would be finally accomplished; and, in the third place, the consequences are rather too serious to be rashly tempted. Set such a precedent, and a different Legislature, two years hence, may see fit, in the exercise of "supreme and unlimited" power, to remove all opposition Sheriffs in the State, without assigning the smallest reason therefor!

Third Lecture of Bishop Spalding.

The third lecture of Bishop Spalding was delivered last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, upon the subject of "Literature, Arts and Inventions, as Elements of Modern Civilization." The rain, which commenced falling just after dark, kept many persons from attending, but the audience appeared quite as large as at his previous lectures.

The learned gentleman commenced by alluding to his two previous lectures, in which he had stated that had barbarism triumphed, there would have been an end of all civilization, all arts, all sciences and inventions. It was only necessary to glance at those countries under the rule of barbarism, or of semi-barbarism, to become convinced of this fact.

That literature and the arts declined after the fall of the Roman empire in the West, could not be denied. That decline continued from the fifth to the tenth century of the Christian era—for wars prevailed during a great portion of that period, and all laws were dormant. Why was it that literature and the arts were not altogether obliterated? They would have been but for one mighty barrier which arose between barbarism and civilization—the Church. When the devastating hordes swept over the countries of Europe, with fire, sword and pillage, the Monastic Institute became the refuge of these precious treasures of the human race. The manuscripts containing the wisdom of the old sages and the records of that civilization whose existence was threatened, were carefully guarded by the monks, who regarded their personal safety as a secondary consideration.

Still the decline of literature went on. The masses lacked time or inclination to follow it up, and were barbarous or semi-barbarous.

Rome was the central point of literature during the dark ages. It was from Italy that missionaries went forth and planted the cross in the midst of the barbarous nations of Europe, and it was the influence of the church that established schools, etc. The revival of letters began in the 11th century, and went on without serious interruption until the 15th; and, in the time of Leo X, literature became the order of the day. Afterwards it flourished in the time of Louis XIV; and it must be noted that both these epochs of its prosperity were brought about under Catholic influence.

What does literature owe to the dark ages? It owes everything. Had it not been for the labors of the scholars of those times its existence would have been obliterated, and those who in the present day sneer at the fact that the monks of the middle ages monopolized the learning would be without the means and the knowledge which enables them to do so. To the scholars of the dark ages we owe the excellence of the languages we now speak and write—the soft Italian, the stately Spanish, the coquettish French, the earnest German, and the English, filibustering from all other languages. The lecturer, while in Europe, had often endeavored to convince his fellow scholars that our language might properly be likened to a bee among flowers, culling its sweets from each, but he had seldom succeeded in convincing a German, a Spaniard, an Italian or a Frenchman that we were not a parcel of literary pirates.

Many triumphs of science and art accomplished during the period of the dark ages, and since lost, modern invention and discovery have failed to reach; among them the secret of illuminated manuscripts, and that of painting upon glass and staining it in the most exquisite manner. The compass was discovered during that period, and it is a fact worthy of remark that the first two crusades proceeded by land, and the third by water; the compass had been discovered in the interim, and the mariner was no longer afraid to trust himself out of sight of land. To the dark ages also we owe the discovery of the art of printing and the invention of gunpowder. Gunpowder was discovered, or invented, by a monk of that period, although several learned persons have attributed it to the Chinese. It did appear that a composition of that character was known among them previous to the discovery of gunpowder in Europe. It has been the fashion among a class of writers, Voltaire taking the lead, to attribute everything of this sort to either the Chinese or the Arabs, but if we are to judge of their past by their present condition, we shall hardly award them even the credit of the discovery of gunpowder.

The lecturer then proceeded with a humorous recapitulation of the perfection to which the Chinese have brought sundry branches of the arts and sciences, not the least of which was the trick of building and managing junks and lum-boats. The Monks of the middle ages were the originators of much that art and science have improved for the benefit of the generations of the present day. The results of their skill in agriculture and cultivation may be seen in many of the fairest parts of Europe. They labored for the glory of the Church of God, and their zeal made them superior to all obstacles.

All the universities of Europe—those of note—were founded in the dark ages. These universities, in their palmy days, counted their students—not as we do in the present day by hundreds—but by thousands and tens of thousands. They (the students) came from all parts of Europe, and the effect of their coming and going, and the dissemination of the knowledge they acquired, gave a mighty impulse to the revival of letters and the arts. The speaker then proceeded to give his audience some rather interesting statistical information regarding many of the principal institutions of learning in Europe, accompanied with appropriate remarks touching their organization.

That period (the dark ages) bequeathed and carried to perfection a system of architecture which we feel and know cannot be equalled in the present day. The old Gothic churches of Europe surpass imagination in the grandeur of their proportions, complication of design and beauty of workmanship. The lecturer's description of the triumphs of architecture in Rome, the Pantheon, the Church of St. Peter, etc., was graphic and eloquent in the extreme. He concluded by remarking that we should remember with all honor and gratitude the great men of the dark ages, who had preserved to us the blessings of civilization and literature, and to whom we owe so much of science, art and invention.

The Bishop announced that the subject of his next lecture would be, "Political Liberty—its Origin and Development."

THE MAILS.—For the information of the Post-Office Department, we have to state that the Northern and Eastern mails, due yesterday, failed from beyond Montgomery, Ala. No cause is assigned. There will be due this morning the mails from the Atlantic cities of the 31st ult., 1st and 2d inst. The European mails by the Arabia from Liverpool, with highly important correspondence, will also be due, as the steamer was reported to be in Boston on the 1st.

It will be a most remarkable feat should they even get here by Sunday next—that is for Mr. Campbell's contractors. We have received St. Louis papers of the 28th ult.

As an evidence of the *very great* attention paid by Post-Office subordinates, the following notice from New York, addressed to the Postmaster here, gives an illustration:

POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK, January 28, 1856.

SIR: Your newspaper tag from Liverpool, per Baltic, was duly matched on Thursday last, and was returned here to-day by error or negligence on the route. It is again forwarded to-day's mail. Respectfully, etc.,

(Signed) J. Y. FOWLER, P. M.,
P. M., New Orleans. per Wm. Caldwell.

MR. MURDOCH.—Mr. J. E. Murdoch, an actor of no inconsiderable experience and reputation, commences an engagement this evening at the St. Charles Theatre. He will make his appearance in the character of Hamlet, a tragedy so rarely produced and yet so excellent that we are confident there will be a crowded house to witness his translation and judge of its merits.

VALENTINES.—Mr. Thomas L. White, bookseller, 105 Canal street, offers for sale an extensive and exquisite assortment of Valentines. Every taste, pocket, wish and caprice can be gratified by calling at his establishment. He is prepared to answer all calls.

CARD WRITING.—We acknowledge the receipt of a packet of visiting cards upon which our name is penciled with exquisite accuracy and beauty, from Mr. Sackett, the "Yankee Card Writer," who at his little desk in the St. Charles Rotunda, transfers off from a thousand to fourteen hundred cards daily. Those who like a neat card, and hate the abomination of the engraved kind, will find it worth while to give Mr. S. a call.

Local Intelligence.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CORONER.—*All quiet along shore.*—Yesterday, at precisely two o'clock, P. M., Mr. John Forshee and Mr. Charles N. Olivier met, casually, in the Clerk office hole on Royal street. The former was distinctly aware that his term of office as Coroner for the great and progressive parish of Orleans, was about to expire. The latter was equally well aware that his term for the same solemn office, in the same great parish, was about to commence.

Having been made aware of each other's presence, through the agency of mutual friends, the two gentlemen came together. They interchanged polite bows, and, crossing their right hands, elevated and lowered their right arms three distinct times.

Mr. Forshee then said, in a voice shaking with emotion, "Sir, I understand you are the new Coroner." To which Mr. Olivier replied, with suitable solemnity, "Sir, I believe I have that honor." Whereupon, he drew from the breast-pocket of his coat a folded piece of parchment, upon the inner side of which was displayed a mighty seal, from which dangled an impressive piece of red ribbon.

Mr. Forshee scanned the document horizontally, perpendicularly, laterally and on both sides. Then, folding it up and restoring it to Mr. Olivier, he said, "Sir, this document is good—commissioned good, sir. I believe. Not having been a candidate, I have no inclination whatever to contest your election. Sir, I am Coroner no longer; and say, dear sir, you are Coroner henceforth!"

Mr. Olivier responded with a polite and profound bow. Both gentlemen being now under the influence of that emotion which knows no utterance in language,

Col. Hoeffer, the city's brother-in-law—whose self-sacrificing patriotism, in purchasing the Black Maria, when Mr. Forshee had it put up at auction, and tendering it as a free gift to the city, to be used in its name, in order to keep other creditors from nabbing it, must entitle him to the grateful remembrance of this and the coming generations—mounted a chair, and delivered a valedictory address for Mr. Forshee; and an inaugural address for Mr. Olivier, which, for genuine pith, eloquence and pathos, was never surpassed in the Gem office-hole. They brought tears to the eyes of several of the spectators, and glasses to the hands of the expectant bar-keeper.

Then, by a tacit understanding, all parties faced the bar and restored their equanimity, each by a delicate smell of eau de vie, with subsequent applications of ice water. Mr. Forshee, in taking his dose, turned to Mr. Olivier and said, "Sir, may you have lots of dead men to attend to; may you be allowed full price for attending to them; and may you get your pay from the city with less trouble than I have had." To which Mr. Olivier responded, "I thank you." There was then a crossing of right hands all around; a friendly and miscellaneous snifah, sustained with a few more doses of eau de vie; and, after that, the old brick walked quietly back to the retirement of private life, in the Garden District, and the new brick went down to arrange mutters in the old hole on St. Peter street.

Mr. Forshee, in retiring from office, bears with him our thanks for his uniform kindness and courtesy to us, the reporter of a paper antagonistic to him in politics, to think that is not general among Democratic office-holders, and we are confident that our feeling will be endorsed by a large portion of the community, irrespective of party.

Mr. Olivier has every qualification for his new office, and we are certain will render himself quite as popular as any of his predecessors. We are pleased to see that he has retained, as his chief deputy, our old friend Henry Mitchell, whose seventeen years' experience among the dead men will be of great service to the new incumbent, as well as to the deceased community at large.

OLD HICKORY UNHOUSED.—Clark Mills' equestrian effigy of the Hero of Chalmette, being at length finally installed upon its pedestal in the square bearing the old hero's name, the frame house within which the erection took place was yesterday unroofed. The status, however, was confined in canvas in a very tantalizing manner, and crowds of people noised the rolling of the square in analyzing the various protuberances in the canvas, and criticising therefrom the general merits of the statue. When we left the square last evening, several facts had been distinctly agreed upon, viz: That the horse has a big tail, and stands rampant on his hind legs; that Old Hickory sits astride the horse; and that the faces of both the horse and old Hickory looked towards St. Peter street, whereas the denizens of St. Ann street were in high glee, and talked of not participating in the grand inauguration to-morrow. Everything appears to be in readiness for the great ceremony—blankets and seats for the ladies, etc. To-morrow will be a day worth remembering, in and around Jackson Square, if not the whole city.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Henry Reed, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen property, was yesterday discharged in consideration of his having been in prison for a length of time. Edward Jones, who previously pleaded not guilty to a charge of larceny, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was remanded to await sentence. John Johnson, alias George Bougard, was tried for burglary and found guilty of larceny. Charles Fitzsimmons, charged with inflicting a wound with a dangerous weapon, was permitted to plead guilty to assault and battery. Michael Farley, accused of stabbing with intent to kill, was discharged upon a *nol pros.* A few examination cases were afterwards disposed of.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—The Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Company yesterday sued the owners of the steamer L. M. Kennett for $500, as compensation for services rendered by one of their steamers, the Highflyer, in pulling the Kennett off from sandbars in the Atchafalaya, on two occasions last year. Mott and Fenner for petitioners.

RECORDER BRIGHT'S COURT.—The specialities in the dock, yesterday, were Michael Sullivan, arrested on Magazine, for running through the streets in female disguise, and tapping people with a stick; and Henrietta Lewis and Sarah Allen, for cancing around on the same day in male disguise, and behaving in a coffee-house. Having all been in jail for two days, they were reprimanded and discharged.

Four drunkards, named Hugh Garry, Pat McGowan, John Conners and Michael Tyllery, were fined $10 each for driving a regular Roman chariot race with their carts through Annunciation street, on Wednesday evening. They were all handsomely arraigned by the Great Terror of Dray Drivers and Benefactor of Mules, Sergeant Morrill.

Anthony, alias Patrick Burns, arrested by the ever-vigilant Sergeant Dryden, as a fugitive from justice in Kentucky, the Governor of which State had offered a reward for his arrest, as the man who murdered Theodore Rhanes in the streets of Louisville during the election in August last, was arraigned for examination. Mr. Tassney B. Poore, the second engineer of the steamer R. W. McKee, appeared and swore that he saw Rhodes shot and killed, and that Burns was the man who did it beyond the possibility of a doubt. This testimony was corroborated by Mr. John Turpin, the second engineer of the steamer R. L. Cobb. Burns was therefore sent to prison, there to remain for ninety days, or until a requisition for his arrest from the Governor of Kentucky. Patrick Cavanaugh, the other man arrested on suspicion of being an abettor to the murder, by his interference with Dryden when he arrested Burns, was not recognized by either of the engineers, and was therefore discharged.

Mrs. Mary Moe, the sweetheart of the remarkable Moxico, was examined on a charge of giving Miss Sarah Gibbons a violent blow on the head with a pokes, in the cabin of the Meteor on the 23d inst. We published at the time the particulars of this affair, which was an interesting case Miss Clinton having been a steamship stewardess also, as well as the sweet heart of Mrs. Moe's husband, who consummated suicide on her account; a double jealousy existing between the mantled ladies, one part as to their rivalry in love, and the other part as to their rivalry as chambermaids in the New Orleans and Vera Cruz steamship line—Miss Clinton, having recovered from her wounds, appeared in court as blooming and high-spirited as ever—made out a clear case against the equally good looking and spunky widow—and caused her to be sent before the First District Court, under bail of $500, which she furnished as readily and independently as if it had been only five cents. Both the ladies are handsome and calculated to win sympathy in a court room, but, upon considerations of the whole business from beginning to end, we are compelled to throw up our hat for the widow.

Ellen Barry was arraigned on a charge of having stolen $70 from the trunk of Mary Kearns, at the Lafayette car station, on Baronne street, during Monday night last. He was held for examination on the 15th.

Pat Hennon was arraigned on a charge of fabulously entering Strong's coffee-house, on St. Charles street, on Wednesday night, with some felonious intention. To be overhauled on the 15th.

Lucas P. Crabbin was arraigned on a charge of getting sociable but as to peal in with and other inmates of his house in fear for their lives. He gave bale to appear on the 15th.

Jerry Nelson and Fred Shoemaker were brought in by Sergeant Murrill, on a charge of selling gang to slaves. The first, in default of bail, was committed, and the latter furnished bail to answer and answer.

Edward McCaffrey was arraigned on a charge of giving Patrick Hacket a violent blow on the head with a club, at the corner of Delaware levee and Canal streets, on Tuesday evening. He was held to appear on the 15th.

Michael Nolan, a promising specimen of young Ireland, was brought in on a charge of beating his own mother, on Thalia street, and drawing a knife on other Kerrigans, who interfered in the matter. But the mother was unknown to own that her son had done such a thing—in fact denied it—and so the young scamp was discharged.

William Bohler, a Dutch coffee-boy of St. Mary's market, was arraigned on a charge of violently beating and kicking James Dardinson, an Irish newsboy, on the 25th ult. Dardinson having got well, his mother prayed Bohler's discharge, and the prayer was granted.

RECORDER RAMOS' COURT.—Nothing worth notice was done in this court yesterday. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Mary Farrell, on charges of illegally keeping some clothes which Celestine Fernandez, a negro, entrusted to her for washing; a certain woman of individual, suspected of robbing John Hanson's shoe store, on New Levee street, and Mose Teal, accused of slapping the face of Letitia Flop-stock, in her own yard, on St. Philip street.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Shakspeare's tragedy of "Hamlet" with Mr. J. E. Murdoch in that character, and the farce of "No, One Round the Corner."

GAIETY THEATER.—"Azael," for the twenty-second night, and the new biblical drama of "Uta," with M. and Madame Keller and their company.

VARNOUD'S MUSEUM.—Wax statuary and grand soiree magic every evening.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The infant Esau, American giantess and Swiss warbler. No. 187 St. Charles street.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—M. Colignon's second grand classical concert.

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

MASONIC.—It will be seen by reference to the notice in another column, that the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, and the fraternity generally, are invited to meet at the Masonic Hall to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a procession and uniting in the ceremonies which will commemorate the inauguration of the Jackson monument.

☞ **The best evidence that can be adduced** in favor of the efficacious use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and, although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, also found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered. See advertisement. fel 1sd4W

Steamboat Departures This Day.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Niagara, Spotts, master, at 5 o'clock. Bell, Buchanan & Co., 66 Magazine street, agents.

New Lisbon, Gross, master, at 3 o'clock A. M. RED RIVER.

Alexandria, Ricker, master, at 12 o'clock. Lewis Sapp & Co., 57 Front street, agents.

Marion, Bolesser, master, at 5 o'clock. D. D. Atkinson, 5 Front street, agents.

OHIO RIVER.

Avondale, Hotpis, master, at 5 o'clock. John H. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

Queen City, Neal, master, at 5 o'clock. J. E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

Valentines—Valentines,

—For sale by—

THOS. L. WHITE,

BOOKSELLER,

No. 105 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

VALENTINES to suit all tastes. The assortment is complete. Call and examine, at

fel 8 2p8t 105 CANAL STREET.

Magazines

FOR FEBRUARY, 1856,

—AT—

J. C. MORGAN'S,

Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, N. O.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE;
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE;
KNICKERBOCKER;
HOUSEHOLD WORDS;
FRANK LESLIE'S GEMS OF FASHION;
FRANK LESLIE'S N. YORK JOURNAL;
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE;
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE;
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;
LONDON ART JOURNAL;
THE SCHOOL FELLOW;

Together with all the LATE PUBLICATIONS of the day, —embracing—

HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
TRAVELS,
SCIENTIFIC WORKS,
NOVELS, etc., etc., etc.

The subscriber invariably sells his Books at the Publishers' Prices.

J. C. MORGAN,

fel 2p2t Exchange Place, opposite the Post Office.

Received.

NORRIS & WAY,

CLOTHIERS,

CORNER CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

(Under the City Hotel.)

Have just received, per late arrivals from the North, a large addition to their usual large stock of

Fine Fashionable Clothing,

—Comprising—

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS
AND FROCK COATS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Together with a choice selection of

EVENING VESTS AND SHAWLS,

to which they invite especial attention. fel 2p2t

Extensive Assortment

—OF—

WELL-MADE CLOTHING.

SELLING OFF

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

34 MAGAZINE STREET, 34

Invite special attention to their present superb assortment of WINTER CLOTHING,

Which they are now offering AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH!

An examination of this stock of Clothing, both for MEN and BOYS, will convince the purchaser that the assortment is the most complete in the Southern country, and the prices such as cannot fail to please the most economical. Among other goods, are the following:

OVER COATS, of every description;
CLOTH FROCK COATS, all qualities and colors;
BUSINESS COATS, of every description;
CATELONIANS, CLOAKS and TALMAS;
Fancy Cassimere PANTALOONS, splendid variety;
Black Doeskin PANTALOONS, all qualities;
VESTS of every description, rich and beautiful.

A very extensive assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

of every description.

SHIRTS—the largest assortment in this city.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Made in the very best manner, to which particular attention is requested.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags. Umbrellas, etc.

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

☞ No trouble to show Goods.

NO DEVIATION FROM MARKED PRICES.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

fel 2p8t&W1t 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

21 AND 151

Mothers

Who see with alarm their children wasting away and becoming restless, feverish and debilitated, in consequence of the presence of worms in the stomach or bowels, can remove all the trouble immediately, by administering

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,

which discharges them without pain, and leaves the digestive organs in a vigorous condition. There is no mineral ingredient in this preparation.

☞ Be particular and remember the name, "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. Remember this. Prepared only by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

fel 2p2t Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, N. O.

21 AND 151

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing 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. The sounds have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single Cough relieved in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers. The original and only genuine is stamped "Bryant." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box.

Sold by dealers generally.

J. BRYAN & CO.,

Rochester, N. Y., Proprietors.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

fel 2p6t 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Southern Furniture Warerooms

CHARLES A. STEWART,

AT NOS. 171 AND 173 CANAL STREET,

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock of splendid Mahogany ARMOIRS and BEDSTEADS, in addition to his hitherto large stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

☞ Parties wishing anything in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

fel 2p6t

Rich Velvet Carpeting.

We are in receipt of new and beautiful designs of
Choice Velvet Tapestry CARPETING;
Choice Brussels ..
Choice Rigdon ..
Three-Ply and Tapestry Ingrain CARPETING;
Superfine and Common ..

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

A large assortment, from 3 feet to 24 feet, cut to suit any sized room or hall.

WINDOW SHADES.

A variety of styles, new patterns. Window Cornices, etc.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,

fel 2p6t 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse streets.

George R. Carradine,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Late of Mobile,)

Offers his services in all of the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity.

☞ CHILDREN'S TEETH EXTRACTED, and advice given to parents in regard to the management and treatment of the teeth, free of charge.

☞