DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1856.

A Telling Speech.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very able speech delivered by Mr. Alexander, member of the House of Representatives from the parish of Tensas, on the motion to adopt the majority report of the committee in the contested election cases of Gordon and LeBlanc vs. Duvall and Lumsden.

A careful perusal will convince every intelligent reader that the positions assumed and the arguments, facts and legal authorities brought forward by Mr. A. to sustain those positions, are clear and irrefutable; that the party edict of election was unfair, uncalled for and contrary to law and precedent; and that, in every essential particular, a despotic majority has been in to outrage the people, trample upon the constitution and statutes of the State, and to spurn the fairest propositions.

But, had all these acts are, the precedent thus set may lead—as other legislative precedents have led—to occurrences in the future of a worse and greater magnitude. The dragon's teeth the Legislature has been profusely sowing since the session commenced may speedily germinate, grow and expand, until, as of old, a fearful crop of armed men, bent on terrible deeds, is the result.

It is useless to argue the point that the masses of the people will continue law-abiding when those high in authority, those who are looked up to as public exemplars, and who should depart themselves in a manner to command universal respect, openly set at defiance the rules of fairness, justice, law and precedent, to accomplish an unnecessary partisan end? In all ages, and under all circumstances, the example of the heads of government has had a good influence or a deleterious influence upon the habits and conduct of the people living under the sway of that government. And such will continue the case, we presume, until the advent of the blessed millenium, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and a little child shall lead them.

The conclusion of the speech to which we have referred is truly forcible and eloquent, and should have prevented the majority from laying a ruthless hand upon the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. All was of no avail, however. The power behind the throne, "greater than the throne itself," had issued its imperial mandate, and those who should have been independent representatives of a sovereign State were little more than registers of the will of a despotic partisan committee.

Well, there is no help for these lamentable procedures. But there's one consolation, and it is this: the rate at which matters are progressing will soon put a period to suspense, one way or other.

The Legislature.

The Legislature will convene to-day, after a protracted adjournment of a week or thereabouts. Large numbers of Senators and Representatives—perhaps a full quorum of either House—have been in the city several days, and appeared to enjoy themselves to the best advantage. The legislative turn-out last Saturday, in honor of the inauguration of the Jackson statue, was large and creditable.

As it is presumable the traveling committees have about completed the duties assigned them, it is to be hoped the fourth week of the session will be commenced with a determination on the part of all the members to attend to the general business of legislation with industry, fidelity and impartiality.

There is much to do, provided it is well done. And if the work be not well done, the State would be the gainer by an immediate adjournment; or just as soon as the necessary financial and revenue arrangements could be completed.

Among the many matters requiring judicious legislative attention—and with which the spirit of politics has neither let nor part—we will enumerate a few. And, first to the interests of the section with which we are most intimately connected. The charter of New Orleans needs wise revision and amendment. There are many good things in it, and many bad. The good should be retained and the bad ignored. We shall only allude to a few necessary alterations. First and foremost the cumbrous and bungling thing termed, by courtesy, a Police Board, should be abolished. We can never hope for an effective police force so long as it remains in existence. Then, the powers of the Mayor should be enlarged. He should be constituted the head of the Police Department, with power to appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen, and with power to remove, subject to appeal to the same body. His authority, in case of an outbreak, should be as unlimited as the necessity which required its immediate suppression; and he should be vested with such prerogatives that his orders to his subordinates would be instantly respected and obeyed.

By carrying out such suggestions as these a two-fold good will be achieved. Firstly, a larger amount of power would enable the Mayor to enforce the laws and ordinances and preserve the public peace. Secondly, the people would know who to hold responsible; and if an inefficient Mayor got in, he would be assuredly turned out at the expiration of his term of office. Now, the power is so divided that individual responsibility is out of the question.

Then the laws regulating the Assessment and Collection of taxes sadly need alteration and improvement. The existing system is very defective. Thousands of dollars are annually lost to the city and State owing to it. There should be some rule adopted which would not only cause every piece of property in the city to be correctly assessed, but which would put a stop to the "swearing down" practice. This practice has enabled men of india rubber consciences to get off with light imposts, while their honest neighbors were saddled with the difference.

There should be, also, some mode devised which would ensure a speedy collection of the taxes assessed. The late difficulties in this city produced serious embarrassment, as all will remember. Here a radical remedy is needed.

The quarantine laws require a thorough overhauling. As yet, the system has been productive of nothing but inconvenience, vexation and expense. We do not propose it shall be abandoned, for it has not yet had a fair trial. But many amendments are urgently demanded.

The railroads of the State should be favorably considered by the Legislature; and if it is impossible to do anything more for the great lines in progress, the *project* for building a branch road from Baton Rouge to connect with the New Orleans and Jackson road should be duly encouraged. Regarding this enterprise, we shall have more to say hereafter.

Then the Swamp Land system needs a radical revision. The swamp lands of Louisiana, if managed as a shrewd man manages his estate, would be a source of almost exhaustless wealth.

Our public school system (out of New Orleans) requires much amendment. It is clear, from the report of the Superintendent of Public Education, that vast amounts of money are annually expended without bringing in any adequate return.

Here are a few matters we have hurriedly mentioned that require legislative action; and which, with kindred subjects, if properly deliberated and acted upon, will consume the greatest portion of the remainder of the session.

LINENS.—P. A. Helvard, No. 118 Canal street, has lately received and opened a very large and desirable invoice of linens, consisting wide Irish linens, linen cambrics, plaidings and sheetings. Probably no other establishment in the city can lay claim to such an assortment, such a quality and quantity of linen fabrics; certainly none has a superior stock. Those who have purchaser of any kind to make, should consult the advertisement and examine the stock of Mr. Helvard. The advertisement may be seen in another column.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—Norris & Way, Clothiers, corner of Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel, have lately received, by arrival from the North, a further addition to their large stock of gentlemen's clothing, comprising the latest styles of garments, made up in the most fashionable manner, from the most durable materials. Their stock now is complete in every department, and gentlemen can provide themselves with whatever articles they may be in need of at the most reasonable rates. The stock is briefly enumerated in the advertisement.

PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, ETC.—None of the large houses of our city transact a heavier business, according to the trade in which they are engaged, nor are more beneficial to their customers, than that of J. Wright & Co., Nos. 73 and 121 Chartres street. They have constantly on hand a full and complete supply of all the remedies most generally approved by experience and the testimonials of those desirable to judge of their merits, which they sell upon very reasonable terms. Their advertisement of to-day alludes to Wistar's Canadian Vermifuge, very celebrated here and elsewhere for its efficacy in expelling worms; and Dr. Ham's Arcanum Invigorating Stick, a preparation intended to stimulate and strengthen systems that have been weakened by disease. Fuller particulars may be gathered from the advertisements.

INAUGURATION OF THE JACKSON STATUE.

A Great Day in New Orleans.

The gratitude that has slumbered for forty years in the breast of New Orleans, has flamed out into tangibility. Since the glorious victory of Chalmette, the name of the hero of that victory has never been spoken but with emotions of reverence and admiration; and all the honor that thought and speech could confer, was paid to the old hero while he lived. When great men die, however, their memory demands something more than annually-spoken eulogy or printed history. The genius of sculpture, that sprang into existence in the earliest ages, as the noblest and most enduring form of honor to the illustrious dead, has never lost its supremacy, and towers now, as it did at its birth, high above every other species of homage. The features of a hero may be painted upon canvas; his deeds may be printed in gilded books; the events of his life may be celebrated with oratory and festivity each year; and his name may be bestowed upon every thing susceptible of a name—but all these things are ephemeral, or to a certain extent intangible. They do not impress an adequate idea of the hero upon the sense through the channel of vision. Therefore, a sculptured likeness of a great man—depicting his form, feature and mien, as they existed in the flesh, and placed in some beautiful or public spot, where it may be viewed and admired, not only by those already acquainted with the greatness of the original, but by the coming multitudes ere they know anything of the greatness so honored—is the most pleasing and impressive embodiment of a people's admiration and gratitude that can be devised.

Thus, at length, have the people of Louisiana done honor to the greatness of Andrew Jackson. The bronze equestrian statue of the Old Hero that now adorns the prettiest public place in our city, is the first genuine and worthy tribute that our city has paid its greatest benefactor. It is simply as a work of art, a thing of beauty, that challenges the eye, and compels the enthusiastic stranger to linger around it with an admiration almost equal to that of the American.

We need not say a great deal about the inauguration of the statue on Saturday, for the whole population were out to see for themselves. Fortunately, the weather was bright and beautiful. Flags fluttered from the shipping, public buildings, consulates, printing offices, and other buildings too numerous to mention. Business was in a great measure suspended, and the streets literally swarmed with the population in holiday attire. The military, firemen, benevolent societies and other civic bodies, turned out in full uniform and regalia, with banners and music under the marshalship of Gen. Tracy, and formed into a procession that actually seemed interminable. This procession once under way, the wide-scattered multitudes began to concentrate in the direction of Jackson Square; and when, at noon-day, the concentration had come to a focus, the square and its vicinity formed a spectacle such as was never before seen in New Orleans, and probably will not be seen again for many a year.

It was one unbroken mass of humanity—a quivering sea of animation and beauty. The windows and balconies of the elegant Pontalba Buildings, and of the Court-houses, and of buildings from which diagonal views could be had, were perfectly gorged with ladies and children; the streets around the square, and the levee in front of it, were so densely crowded that carriages and omnibuses could scarcely make headway; and the square itself, with the muffled statue in the center, and the miscellaneous jumble around it of heavier hats, fire hats, soldiers' plumes and ladies' parasols, all sorts of colors contrasting in the crowd below, and all sorts of banners fluttering in the breeze above, presented a more gay and gorgeous appearance than anything we ever beheld before. It is estimated that the falling of the canvas from the statue was witnessed by at least 25,000 people.

Those of the spectators who must have enjoyed the spectacle most, and who were themselves not the least interesting part of the spectacle, were the veterans of 1815; those who shared the glory of him to whom they were now paying posthumous honor. They had the place of honor in the procession, and were assigned an honorable position in the square. The colored veterans of the same famous occasion, were also out, headed by their fellow veteran, the incomparable drummer, Jordan Noble.

Upon a platform appropriately decorated, in front of the statue, the ceremonies of the inauguration took place. Ex-Mayor Crossman, President of the Monument Association, introduced L. J. Sigur, Esq., to the multitude, as the orator of the day. Mr. S. made an eloquent and appropriate address, reviewing the life of his hero as the warrior and as the chief of a great people; and was interrupted by the frequent applause of those who were able to hear him. When he concluded, a man by the pedestal pulled a string—the canvas fell—and the bronze figure of the warrior, upon his rampant war-steed, glittered in the light of the sun. Instantaneously a deafening cheer arose, and the hats of the multitude were waived aloft; the various bands of music joined in a chorus of the most inspiriting music; and a salute of a hundred guns, given with cannon on the levee, awoke the echoes far and near.

Subsequently Ex-Mayor Crossman introduced Clark Mills, Esq., the designer and builder of the statue, to the assemblage, whom he addressed as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The statue before you represents one who, with a handful of men, proved himself the savior of your beautiful city. Gen. Jackson is there represented as he appeared at the battle of the 8th of January, forty years ago. He has alighted to the centre of the line in the act of review; that have come to present arms as a salute to their commander. His action is that of a leader; his attitude and energy is the military character of that day. This result took nearly two years to execute. I has no doubt some the time, I hope, I will not for five years without, should we do it over. The prices for the different sizes, varying with their variables, may be seen now also in the advertisement. The matter is well worthy of attention by parties and others, who will find economy united with very considerable other advantages by purchasing. It is said that the duplicates will will great thirty hundred per hour and the smaller ones in proportion.

REGENT PUBLICATIONS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post Office, published in another column. The publications, at all times, but, at Mr. Morgan's establishment are the latest publications of the day, as will be seen in a choice variety of classical and scientific standard works, stationery, etc., etc.

HATS, VERY CHEAP.—D. C. Johnston, No. 73 Poydras street, next to the corner of Camp, is offering his present stock of hats at reduced prices, so that purchasers will be enabled for spring goods. See his advertisement.

VALENTINES.—H. B. Magirus, No. 30 Camp street, has received a large supply of cards, scrolls and sentiments. Valentines for the use and acceptance of those who design celebrating the festival of a very benignant and popular saint. The assortment is rich in fancies and in the expression thereof, and should be examined by all who have any idea of purchasing.

MALAGA FRUITS.—R. B. Sykes will sell, at public auction, today, at the usual place, at No. 18 Commercial street, the cargo of the brig Industria, consisting of layer and Malaga grapes, in boxes of different sizes; also, a quantity of olives of Malaga wine, wood and by and fresh prunes. The sale affords a rare opportunity for purchasers and should not be overlooked.

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—Fitzinger & Co., No. 25 Camp street, are now selling off their large stock of winter garments, at reduced prices, although at a certain opportunity for those who wish to purchase overcoats, talmas, cloaks, velvet or cashmere vests, or any other articles of thick apparel. The supply of shirts which can be procured of Fitzinger & Co. is very desirable both as concerns the fit, the fashion and the cost. They have them, corner and medium of all sizes and styles. See their advertisement.

GEM GROCERY STORE.—R. L. Becker, No. 23 Baronne street, opposite the Lafayette Railroad Depot, has a very varied and desirable assortment of old cognac, fine wines and liquors, among which are champagne, Malvoisie, claret, Madeira, Bordeaux and Rhine clarets. In addition to his supply of liquors, Mr. Becker keeps an assortment of fresh and staple groceries that will prove satisfactory to all purchasers. His advertisement may be seen in another column.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.—Messrs. Leighton & Barton, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, enjoy a reputation which has been since commencing last which is finally signed with a sonorous that is a sufficient guarantee for its permanence. Their reputation is for selling the best article of gentlemen's clothing at the lowest prices; they believe always "double Dutch" is a full and fashionable stock of coats, vests, pantaloons, shirts, cravats, and in fact all the other requisites to a satisfactory wardrobe. At present they are selling off their stock of clothing at cost, in order to make way for more seasonable goods. The particulars may be seen in the advertisements.

ENGLISH CATTLE.—R. F. Nichols, No. 90 Camp street, has lately received from Europe several fine Durham bulls, cows and heifers; also, two Devon oxen and a few Suffolk hogs. This improved stock place on supervisory for our planters to improve their own, which, it is to be hoped, they will avail themselves of.

SPRATT'S CORN AND FLOURING MILL.—Samuel H. Gilman, No. 24 Natchez street, has for sale in this city Strauhs Patent Corn and Flouring Mill, which is very favorably known throughout the Southern States for possessing many desirable qualities that others have not. It is set merely and in a strong frame; uses only the best burr stones, which are so arranged they never need to be entered. This no doubt never drives to make a chance; and will not for five years without, should we do time. The prices for the different sizes, varying with their variables, may be seen now also in the advertisement. The matter is well worthy of attention by planters and others, who will find economy united with very considerable other advantages by purchasing. It is said that the duplicates mill will grind thirty hundred per hour and the smaller ones in proportion.

THE McDONOGH ESTATE.

The report of the Commissioners and Agents of the McDonogh Estate, with accompanying documents, may be found under the official head of this morning's paper. The amount of discussion the matter has received in this city and elsewhere, owing to the amount and importance of the bequest, renders the report a paper of more than usual interest and importance. The Board consists of three Commissioners of Probate and three for the city of Baltimore. Their report is presented in four documents; No. 1, a memorandum of the estate, at present in their hands; No. 2, the receipts and expenditures of the general estate, from 27th of March to 31st December, 1855; No. 3, the rent-roll of the general estate, from 1st of November, 1855, to 31st October, 1856; and No. 4, a memorandum of rent notes, leases etc., etc., on land for property leased for a period *longer than a year*, and falling due in 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860. By the first document we learn that the appraised values of the entire estate in land, slaves, money, etc., amounted, in all to the sum of two millions two hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and six dollars.

Since the commencement of the administration there have been received from two parishes, not included in the returns of the appurtenant of the Executors, the sum of $308,000. Some other returns have not yet been received of the property in the parish of St. Charles. When it comes to hand the valuation will be completed.

The slave account has been retained at $30,000; the estimated value of their time up to the fifteen years after the testator's death, when they are to be freed and sent to Liberia. The theatrical properties, stated at $16,762, is subject to some diminution, as being leased with the theater, they are impaired by time and use.

Of the balance of "bills receivable and book debts" $210,363 72 are set down as utterly worthless. Without abandoning the whole, ($46,951 88 has been entered on the books as collectable,) and $8,380 having been paid on that account since the administration began, the Commissioners now return $37,168 of hopeful "old bills receivable" and $21,403 of "old book debts," in a similar condition.

The cash in bank has been deposited in the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank, bearing three and one-half per cent interest.

Among the assets are two judgments against the city, amounting to $17,200, independent of interest, for expropriations of land for a public park, and for opening Philip and other streets. One of the expenses on the estate, occasioned by supporting forty-six unemployed negroes, has been removed by appointing them among the estates and hiring them to parties in the city, so that, now, their services will render them a source of value and income, rather than a tax and needless drawback.

The services of a superintendent of wood cutting, to prevent needless loss on the valuable lands in the vicinity of the city, and of a secretary, in accordance with the requirements of the will, have been secured and found highly useful.

The rent-roll, containing the leases for one year, from the 31st of October, shows the leases to be chiefly located in the First, Second and Third Districts, and the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans. An exhibit is made of the rent notes, leases, etc., on hand, of which some were made by Mr. McDonogh and his executors, and some by the Board. The longest will expire in 1860, but these are all independent of the annual leases. It is suggested in the report that if the city business had been better for the past year the exhibit would have been better; but the fact of an undiminished rent roll affords no cause for dissatisfaction: on the contrary, there is cause for gratification in learning that the rental has been raised to $61,010 33.

The unproductive estate affects the revenues of that which is productive, and of the former class there is estimated to be $883,359 49. The expenditures alone amount to $8,739 52, while the revenues are only $1,601 48, leaving a burden of $2,138 04.

Litigation concerning the estate is not even yet entirely ended. There are four actions now pending: the heirs of Oliver H. Spencer; Sarah Greenwood *et al.* vs. New Orleans vs. Baltimore, and the Society for the Relief of destitute Orphan Boys; all claiming various legacies and sums, which in the aggregate seriously affect the integrity of the property.

The cash on the 31st of December, 1855, amounted to $75,697 61—so small a sum that the Board has determined to make no effort to distribute it; more especially as judgments in the cases alluded to would swallow up the whole amount on hand, and make a loss of the capital for the purpose of paying its debts, which would not agree with the intent of the testator. Other reasons have strengthened the same opinion and led the Board to act upon it.

The documents appended are of the highest interest, as showing in an epitome and condensed shape the body of the whole matter. From it we learn the whole valuation of property to be $2,272,036 15. The receipts for 1855 are set down at $107,826 13; the expenditures at $32,128 80. The rent roll is $61,010 33. The rent notes and leases on hand of property leased for a longer period than one year and falling due annually to 1860, amounts to $36,657.

We have given thus, in a condensed form, the outlines of the report of the Commissioners of the McDonogh Estate; for more minute particulars we refer those interested to the report published in another part of to-day's Crescent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Sewell T. Taylor, No. 17 Royal street, continues to keep on hand his customary assortment of fine wines, choice old liquors, whisky, ale, cordials and brandies, which he offers to his friends and the public at reduced prices. Gentlemen who want good liquor, and who prefer to deal with a reliable house, should call on Mr. Taylor, or send to his house. A fine assortment of wines, for the party and excellence of his wines and liquors, is such as should induce all who are fond of the juice to make a call and examine his stock. The advertisement may be seen in another column.

BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT.—Among the many paints and preparations which have been invented and recommended as combining a combination in one, all the excellencies which make the Bridgewater what it is, no one has come up to the requisite of its well-deserved reputation. A great many mineral paints have been tried but they have failed to secure that combination which is awarded to the Bridgewater.

In order to guard more effectually against counterfeits, G. C. Rogers & Co., No. 79 Camp street, the sole agent for the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, in another column publish a caution to the public, to which we refer those desirous of procuring the genuine article. Oilcloths and planters wishing to secure a welcome against the ravages of fire from flying sparks, and also to join a certain and efficient shield, should by all means give the Bridgewater a trial. See the advertisement.

MADAME KELLER'S BENEFIT.—On Wednesday evening next, Madame Keller, now engaged at the Grand Theater, will have a benefit at that house, when a new series of ballets, composed by M. Keller expressly for the occasion, will be exhibited. Prominent among the attractions, will be the great national picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," which, composed by Keller, is one of the finest of our national tableaux. "The Apotheosis," and a Bacchanal, which formed a part of "Gem and Arch," will be added, rendering the entertainments more interesting than ever.

In addition to the above tableaux, Mrs. Anna Robertson has volunteered, and will appear in one of her most popular comedies. Those who desire to secure seats for an evening illustrated by many attractions, should apply at once.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—Notbeg, No. 14 Camp street, and under the St. Charles Hotel, recently keeps up his old and well-earned reputation for having the most the latest in readings and publications of all kinds, but has increased it with his second stock. Everything appertaining to the sphere of his business is to be found at his stores in an abundance, of a quality and at a cost that leaves nothing further to be desired. His advertisement, in this morning's paper, enumerates a few of his recent importations, the nature and extent of his stock, which is well worthy of examination by all lovers of good books and literature, subsequent prices are received at Notbeg's for all the magazines of the day.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.—Messrs. Leighton & Barton, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, enjoy a reputation which has been since commencing last which is finally signed with a sonorous that is a sufficient guarantee for its permanence. Their reputation is for selling the best article of gentlemen's clothing at the lowest prices; they believe always "double Dutch" is a full and fashionable stock of coats, vests, pantaloons, shirts, cravats, and in fact all the other requisites to a satisfactory wardrobe. At present they are selling off their stock of clothing at cost, in order to make way for more seasonable goods. The particulars may be seen in the advertisements.

Actual and Apparent.

It is very notable and interesting to observe how often, in the affairs of life, that which, at a distance, seems to be real, proves itself false and deformed when removed into the present and actualized; and how conversely, that which appeared common and valueless, at a far remove, becomes rich and royal when drawn into the present. These things which, to the superficial consideration, are valueless, or of but slight import and little use, when properly apprehended, come to be of far more value than their representatives we so highly prize; and, as a necessary result and sequence thereto, those things that are most highly prized go back among what is valueless, inane and without actual worth. If the measure of its utility were the measure of its value, a diamond would be of more worth than a piece of glass of the same size, only, in that it is capable of cutting glass as no other material can; and a ruby would be outweighed in the scales by a grain of wheat, or a kernel of corn. The diamond can do nothing for life; not so much as the coal of which it is the essential extract; for the coal can give warmth, while the diamond only gives lustre.

This rule of actual value being the measure of actual valuation, aside from cutting down to a very low standard and inferior place the gems and gewgaws which are so highly prized at present, would have the effect of rising in the scale and more properly endowing the aids and supports of life, which are at present undervalued by reason of their commonness and abundance; would, in fact, so transpose the present style of trade as to make a field of growing corn better than a two-forty horse and establishment to correspond—a patch of potatoes more valuable than a tiara of diamonds, and a good fishery superior to bank stock or all the mortgages that could be held.

The time never has been, nor probably never will be, when this so desirable era shall have birth, until that prophetic period when the lamb is to lie down by the side of the lion, and all the fullness of the world is realized. We are, nevertheless, at liberty to pray for it, as desirable; and, so far as is possible, approximate towards it. In every instance when we reject the unsound and insist upon the sound, when we abjure the untrue and cling to the truth, we make a step forward. There are many steps to be taken—the road is long and rough—not pleasant to be traveled. But it is over mountain ranges, through rocky defiles, with sore and bleeding feet, we pick our way to those valleys that are green with an eternal verdure, fed with rills whose flow makes harmony, and lit by suns that shine with a soft and quenchless lustre.

The reforms of opinion, and of conduct that are needed to bring up the actual to its proper mark, and to sink the apparent to its proper standard, are many; and are over evils whose roots have struck down so deeply towards the world-center and twined themselves so closely around those of the ash Yggdrasill that no common resolve, nor no power, except that which flows from a clear conviction and a determined will can hope to separate the two and wrench out the wrong. Labor, however, conquers all things; if not at the first sharp pull, yet by that unresisting continuance of exertion which alone distinguishes between a spasmodic effort and the real hard work. Dreams are nothing, accomplish nothing. The brightest hopes and strongest resolves; the clearest demonstrations and most brilliant discoveries, until they have hardened in that plastic which cools the heat of the forge and gives the imprint and real shape of the author to the product of his labors and learning, are as empty as the viewless forms which Homer makes ever hovering around the gates of hell and the jaws of Orcus.

It is the resolution of that, apparently good, real and true; that, probably, beneficial and useful, into what actually is so, that distinguishes the doer from the dreamer—the philanthropist from the mere poet and moon-gazer. Life is real and earnest; needs real, earnest efforts—the putting forth of strength and exertion towards some solid, practicable end, in order to have its great ends attained—its true objects reached. What Galileo did when he discovered that the apparent motion of the sun around the earth was the actual motion of the earth around the sun; what Newton in gravity, Columbus in geography, and various other great men have done, thereby immortalizing themselves, every one must needs do in order to have his own life useful and creditable; must ever sift the actual from the apparent, and hold fast to the golden coin of the former. So will the world reach perfection.

Judges' Salaries to be Increased.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has ordered to a third reading a bill, adding one thousand dollars more to the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The members concluded that if good judges were to be retained on the bench, they should be paid sufficient to induce them to stay there. The railroad companies pay their president twice as much as the judges receive, and one judge in New York resigned his place on the Supreme bench, to take a position at the head of a railroad company.

We should like to see some such law adopted by the Legislature of Louisiana. In this State, judicial salaries—and we may say, most other salaries—are wretchedly meagre, altogether inadequate to the amount of service performed and the responsibility which attaches to exalted public positions.

In the city of New Orleans the salaries of our six District Judges are only $2,500 each, and in the country, judges receive but $2,000. This compensation is entirely too small—in fact, it is niggardly—and gives a character for parsimony to our people not at all in consonance with their well-known liberality and wealth.

But, the evil does not stop here; if it did, there would not be so much harm done. The system of low salaries keeps the best talent of the bar—and the best talent is always the cheapest—from the bench. Very few of our distinguished lawyers will abandon lucrative practices to accept judicial positions in which they can hope to encounter nothing but double work and starvation salaries. Nor is it right or reasonable they should. Judges should be fully paid for their labor as well as other men. And, because we have able judges on the bench, it does not follow the system is right. By no means. Just the reverse is the case. The State is receiving the services of gentlemen without returning a fair equivalent!

If the Legislature would double the salaries of judges in the city and country, the measure would receive wide and general commendation from all intelligent, practical men. At all events, such is our opinion. The increase would be nothing but just, while it would subserve the ends of judicious economy by attracting the highest legal talent in the State to the bench.

MADAME KELLER'S BENEFIT.—On Wednesday evening next, Madame Keller, now engaged at the Grand Theater, will have a benefit at that house, when a new series of ballets, composed by M. Keller expressly for the occasion, will be exhibited. Prominent among the attractions, will be the great national picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," which, composed by Keller, is one of the finest of our national tableaux. "The Apotheosis," and a Bacchanal, which formed a part of "Gem and Arch," will be added, rendering the entertainments more interesting than ever.

In addition to the above tableaux, Mrs. Anna Robertson has volunteered, and will appear in one of her most popular comedies. Those who desire to secure seats for an evening illustrated by many attractions, should apply at once.

DENTISTRY.—The uneven and deformed appearance of the teeth, when replaced by a set of teeth, is remedied and the natural appearance restored by Dr. J. S. Clark, Clark Block Bellefonte, 122½ Canal street. Those who are in the habit of using spectacles, should call, upon him at their earliest opportunity.

A new invention called gum porcelain teeth, are inserted among the other extraction, and answer exceedingly well the gums are blackened. The improvement may be seen on the above.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.—Alfred Monroe & Co., No. 24 Poydras, corner Gravier street, call the attention of gentlemen to their very fine assortment of winter clothing and furnishing goods, which they offer to view of great magnitude. Their stock comprises overcoats, frocks and business coats, cloaks and talmas, and gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description. Their supply of shirts is large and choice, and they have lots of clothing at half price, made up in the very best manner. Their particulars may be found from the advertisement.

THINES AND VALISES.—H. W. Reynolds & Co., No. 67 Canal street, now provided with a large and complete assortment of valis leather and other trunks, carpet bags, satchels and valises, as can be found in the city; all of excellent quality and of the very latest patterns. Having been at their present locality for a considerable time, they are acquainted with the wants of our community, and have prepared themselves to supply them.

SPRING DRY GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—Horace Harby, No. 18 Camp street, has just received a large and desirable assortment of indispensable embroideries and spring dry goods, which, for variety, quality and cheapness, he is extraordinarily enabled to sell every of shop. Ladies who are accustomed to obtaining the best fabrics upon the most reasonable terms, will do well to notice the announcement, and thereafter call and ascertain the statement for themselves. A variety of articles are mentioned in the advertisement to which we refer.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Joseph Hufty, No. 29 Camp street, under the City Hotel, having been induced to remove from his former business, by the solicitations of many friends, is now offering for sale, through his agent, Mr. Roberts, a large stock of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, brushes, perfumery, fine fancy articles, etc.

As the sale is made in order to close of the stock, articles can be procured at much less than the usual price. Those who may purchasing for themselves, or for resell elsewhere, should by no means omit examining the stock that is mentioned in the advertisement.

CHAMPAGNE.—F. W. Cecler, No. 110 Common street, has in store and for sale every variety of champagne wine known to our market, embracing the other, finest and most desirable champagne. Also, Madeira, Malvoisie, Bordeaux and Rhine clarets, which he offers at a very low rate of all kinds, as gave reason to come elsewhere—which circumstance are corroborated by his advertisement.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

Among the many things which make the capitals and old cities of Europe rich in interest to Americans, and to all lovers of art and poetry; there is nothing that commands a greater degree of attention, or that better deserves it; nothing that more highly adorns those cities and great halls; nothing that more markedly attests the refinement of their citizens, and the education of their higher classes than the magnificent marble statues, the great cartoons and finished paintings which they contain. More than the legends of their earlier times; more than their old palaces and pillars, consecrated by the lapse of so many ages; more than their present power and grandeur, are the anaglyphics which have been collected in them, and whose bright radiance makes light and life shine from them. The solid and steady support of genius which has been extended by all the great European nations, attests this fact and makes the blazon indelible. The monolos of Buonarilli, of Salvator, of Raphael, of Thorwaldsen and the others who, having singing seats in the heaven of art, make the fact conclusive and incontrovertible.

Art is, however, the product and legitimate offspring of the highest civilization, and can only bloom when men are called from their struggles to obtain the mastery of nature and are enabled to enjoy the fruits of their victory. The earlier ages of national being are too hard and practical for poetry, painting or sculpture, other than in their roughest and most crude formation. They require repose, tranquility, study; an abstraction and withdrawal from the present, which the imperative calls of a new country will not permit. When, therefore, a nation has begun to cultivate a fondness for the *beaux arts* it is a sure indication that its infancy is past, and that crescent strength is being manifested through all the thews and sinews of its being; or, conversely, that the sword and sceptre have fallen from nerveless hands, and a national effeminacy has supervened. Thus, in the Hellenic States, it was after the first struggle for being, that Hercules was fashioned, Jupiter and Vulcan; and it was towards the close that Venus Aphrodite, the Graces and the Satyrs, had birth.

We have just passed through the period of national infancy and are stepping into a complete national development. The gestation has been as rapid as that of Jove's brain, and is becoming manifest. Our attention is turning from the rough to the tender, from the real to the abstract, more markedly every day. We have had Allston's and Cole's great paintings, Power's statuary—and now, to the latter, the munificence of our people has added another, not less notable than its precedents.

There was inaugurated in this city on Saturday last, an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, President of the American Republic, wrought by American hands. It stands upon the square designated by his name in the city saved by his valor. We have thought it not inappropriate to the occasion to recall a few of the incidents of his life, rendering him worthy of so high an honor. The space at our command renders it imperative that the article shall be but a synopsis.

Andrew Jackson was born March 15, 1767; and died June 8, 1845, in the 79th year of his age. His parents were emigrants who had fled from troubles in the old world to seek comfort and repose in the new. At the age of thirteen he joined a company of Americans under Sumpter, and fought with a bravery that attracted notice; was captured and imprisoned, and from his prison windows saw the good battle of Camden. When the revolution closed, at the age of twenty, his family being all dead, he emigrated to Tennessee, read law and practiced it. There his conduct was of that clear, bold, frank order, that he won the regard of all who knew him, and was elected member of the State Convention, Representative and Senator in Congress, and Supreme Judge of the State. When the war of 1812 broke out he sought to obtain a command, but failed. He then raised and organized a volunteer corps, which was accepted and ordered to Natchez. There, suddenly disbanded, he returned to Tennessee.

Shortly after, the massacre of Fort Mimms inaugurated the Indian war, waged by the Chickasaws, Choctaws and Cherokees. A force of twenty-five hundred men was raised in Tennessee and placed under the command of Jackson. At dusk head he fought the battles of Tallahatchie, Talladega, Emuckfaw, Enotachopo and Tohopeka, and was made a Major General by the United States in the place of Harrison, resigned, and ordered to guard the Southwestern frontier. At that time the British were in possession of Pensacola, and preparations were on foot to convey New Orleans—Jackson determined to drive them from one place and defeat them in the other. This is not the place, how fitting soever be the time, to describe the measures he took to the end which resulted in the most signal of all his achievements—the battle of Chalmette and New Orleans.

The victory to our arms and our valor is the best suggestive of the wisdom which planned, and the courage which executed, on the 8th of January, 1815, the measures that swept the British flag forever from that portion of country washed by the waves of the Mexican Gulf. On the 23d of January, the honors of the city were paid to him who was so justly deemed its preserver, and Gen. Jackson, with his staff, was received on the Place de Armes with high honors.

Having discharged all the duties appertaining to his command, Jackson shortly after resigned his command to General Gaines, and left for home, with the warmest wishes of all the South and the imperishable honors of the Republic.

But for a man such as was Jackson, in not a few points of character like to Cromwell—like to him in patriotism, in courage, in purity, and in strong devotion to whatever he undertook—there could be no rest. On the 4th of March, 1829, he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the people and chosen President of these United States, whose union and integrity he had contributed so materially towards securing and defending. The first term of his office having expired, he was, in 1833, re-elected and thus clothed with the brightest honors that could be awarded him. It is not within the design of this article to revert to the politics of his time, or to the measures that were carried through under his direction. The troubles and heart-burnings that attended them are familiar to all and need not be recalled in a brief history which is solely intended to bring more vividly forward a recollection of the deeds, deserving of honor, done by him to whose memory our citizens have paid the warmest tribute in their power by erecting, in the most prominent square in the city, an Equestrian Statue which shall perpetrate the deeds done by and the appreciation felt for Andrew Jackson, by the citizens of New Orleans and Louisiana.

Foreign News by the Steamship Arabia.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax on the 31st. The New York papers publish full telegraphic reports of her news, from which we extract the following:

The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool early on Sunday morning, 13th ult., but lay off several hours for want of water.

The Collins' steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th ult. Four hours after leaving New York, a terrific gale sprang up from the North and East, and continued all day and night. She experienced severe easterly weather all of the passage, and lost one of her boats.

The Union did not touch at Southampton, on the way to New York, but sailed from Havre direct.

The grand news of the week is that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed by the Allies.

The first announcement was made from Vienna by telegraph to the London Times, in the following words:

"Russia accepts the Allied propositions unconditionally. This is authentic."

The dispatch caused an immense sensation. The funds rose three per cent., and cotton one farthing. In the other markets a panic reigned.

Next day the government published a dispatch from Minister Seymour, at Vienna, as follows: "Russia agrees to accept the Allied proposals as the basis of negotiations." This qualified announcement curbed the excitement, and alarmists begin to fear that Russia merely seeks to gain time by deceptive negotiations. Meanwhile funds remain steady. Previous to the above announcement, the Vienna papers represented the state of affairs as most serious, unexpected and alarming, and that all the personnel of the Austrian Embassy had received orders to quit St. Petersburg, and the Russian Embassy was ordered to leave Vienna.

The following is the text of the Austrian propositions submitted to the Russian Government by Count Esterhazy:

I. Danubian Principalities.

Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformable to their wishes, to their wants, to their interests, and this new organization, respecting which the population itself will be consulted, shall be recognized by the contracting powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his sovereign initiative. No state shall be able, under any pretext whatever, under any form of protectorate, to interfere in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system, demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as