New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES G. NIXON. WILLIAM K. ADAMS.

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TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at ten dollars per month, (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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Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. AS A FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes, at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

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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 wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1856.

☞ We are indebted to the public clerk of the steamer Laurel Hill for a late Baton Rouge paper.

OUR DOUBLE SHEET.—The Crescent will appear as usual on Monday morning on a double sheet—which makes it by far the largest journal published in the South. It will contain a vast amount of reading matter—miscellaneous, literary, political, foreign, domestic, municipal, Washington and Louisiana correspondence, etc., with the usual quantity of local intelligence and notices.

As a very large edition will be printed, those who wish an extensive circulation for their advertisements through the city and country will please take notice.

A STRONG ARGUMENT.—In Monday's double sheet Crescent we shall publish a lengthy communication from one of the ablest men in this or any other State, discussing the constitutionality of the action of the Legislature in the Hurry case. The question is elaborately reviewed, several new and strong points are made, and the entire subject is argued with consummate ability.

No intelligent and dispassionate man can rise from its perusal without being convinced of the unconstitutionality of the proceedings which resulted in the removal of Sheriff Hurry; at least so far as the Legislature could accomplish that end.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BERAULT, OF ST. JAMES.—We call the attention of the public to the speech of Senator Berault, of St. James, which appears in this morning's Crescent. It is a good and able speech—forcible, strong and well put—and had we time it would afford us pleasure to refer to it at length. Let it be read and reflected upon.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mail due yesterday, failed from beyond Augusta, Georgia. The back mails from Northern cities up to the 22d inst. were received.

COTTON.—The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, were very light—being by the Natchez, from Vicksburg, 1,275 bales; Mary Bess, from Opelousas, 246; Jackson Railroad, 102; total, 1,623 bales; sugar, 692 hhds; molasses, 204 barrels. Total receipts of cotton for the week, 56,219 bales.

EXPORTS.—The clearances of produce was very light yesterday; they were, for Antwerp, 2,310 bales cotton; for Philadelphia, 1,078; for Vera Cruz, 325 bales and 2,120 half bales cotton.

BUSINESS.—Business was impeded yesterday by rain which commenced to fall about 11 o'clock and continued heavy through the most business part of the day. The arrivals of boats were few and far between, as also were the arrivals from sea. But, taking all things into consideration, there would not have been much done out of doors more than the shipping of merchandise, had there not been any rain, as operators for foreign markets were waiting the receipt of the America's advices from Liverpool of the 16th inst., though the Arago, from Havre, is due at New York. There are many merchants in town from Alabama and Georgia waiting the expected receipt of produce from the West, and we may expect a very brisk business for the present month from all sections of the country.

PETITION FOR AN INJUNCTION.—In our local column the petition of Joseph Hufty, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, to the Judge of the Third District Court, praying for an injunction to restrain Recorder Jackson, and Messrs. Bailey, Gillmore and Dupre, Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, from proceeding further "in the matter of the presenting or approving of a bond of John M. Bell as Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans," etc., appears in full. Of course it will attract very general attention.

We understand this suit has not been brought for purpose of delay or of throwing obstacles in the way of a speedy trial, but to secure, beyond a doubt, a fair hearing of the whole matter at issue before the Supreme Court. We have no authority for stating this, either from the plaintiff or his counsel, but have good reason to believe in the authenticity of the report.

Recorder Jackson and the Finance Committee are ordered to appear before Judge Kennedy on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. We should not be surprised if the court room was uncomfortably crowded.

LE DEMI MONDE.—The fine drama, written by Alexander Dumas, and entitled "Le Demi Monde," will be performed at the Orleans Theater to-morrow evening for the benefit of M'lle Darmont. The drama is a production of great merit and will well repay those who attend.

COLLIGNON'S CLASSICAL CONCERT.—The fourth of M. Gustave Collignon's grand classical concerts was given last evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. A dark and rainy day, and an evening to which was bequeathed the character of its progenitor, rendered the attendance less than it would otherwise have been, and very much less than it deserved being. There was, nevertheless, an audience very respectable in point of numbers, and much more than commonly capable, so far as musical taste and ability is concerned.

"TREAT FOR THE JUVENILES."—Harlington gives another of those beautiful representations of the great Russian War, at the Armory Hall, this day, at one o'clock. This will afford an excellent opportunity for ladies and children to attend without interfering with their usual retiring hours, with the advantage of an excellent lecturer, giving a brief history of this exciting war. We do not know where an hour could be more agreeably or advantageously spent.

CONTINENTAL COMMISSIONERS.—The commissioners appointed by the "Continentals," in the matter of erecting an equestrian statue of George Washington, on Lafayette square, are notified by a card of Captain Lehman, which is published in another column, that an adjourned meeting will be held in the Mayor's reception room, City Hall, this evening at seven o'clock.

All who are concerned in this patriotic and laudable enterprise should be on hand, and see that the undertaking is pushed vigorously forward.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Owing to the illness of Mr. Collins, last evening, attributable to a sudden change of weather—which affects all vocalists more or less severely—he was unable to perform. Schiller's tragedy of "The Robbers" was consequently substituted, with Mrs. Gladstane and Mr. Pope in the principal parts, and was of course well played. The amusements concluded with the ever-acceptable farce of "The Toodles."

DONNETTI'S TRAINED ANIMALS.—The last performance of Donnetti's troupe of trained animals takes place to-day—at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and half-past 7 in the evening—at the Pelican Theater; and all who wish to see them must embrace the opportunity.

Professor Alexander Dimitry has been appointed a translator in the State Department.

The steamer Indiana, leaving in Mobile this morning

A REMARKABLE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Louisiana, now in session at Baton Rouge, is destined to immortality. There is no doubt of it—not the smallest earthly question—and there is as little regarding the *sort* of immortality that will attach to the names of a majority of the members. It is true there are a great many descriptions of immortality, as the world goes. The wretch who fired the Ephesian dome will be remembered forever. The story of the massacre of St. Bartholomew is still told with horror. The cruelties and tyrannies of the Venitian Council of Ten are referred to with dread. The imbecilities and corruptions of the Bourbons and Stuarts will never fail to excite other emotions than contempt and disgust; and Guy Fawkes and Jack Sheppard—are not their contemplations and deeds written down in imperishable Anglo-Saxon?

We have referred to these few instances wherein immortality has been acquired, under peculiar circumstances; not to reflect injuriously upon the Legislature, for that would be a wholly gratuitous and unnecessary but to show the thing can be done.

We do not wish, either, to be understood as imputing any enormous amount of wickedness to the majority of the Legislature, outside of the political wickedness they seem to revel in, with unrestrained delight, and the political imbecilities and tyrannies which appear to afford them unalloyed satisfaction. Besides, their favorite amusement of political throat-cutting should not be interfered with; and if they would but howl, and whine, and shivel so confoundedly, when their own fingers get burned, there would be no reason for especial fault finding.

But the achievement of the majority of the Legislature—which confers on them lasting renown, honor and fame, never enjoyed by any intelligent deliberative body known to the records of ancient and modern history, and which, probably, never will be equalled in the future—has yet to be particularized. It throws all other previous efforts, great as they unquestionably were, into the shade. The arbitrary and unconstitutional ejection of the three American Senators from the Parish of Orleans bears as much relation to it as a farthing candle does to a midday sun. The equally unjustifiable ousting of several Representatives can be no more compared to it than Bayou Lafourche can be compared to the Father of Waters. And the despotic, unprecedented, illegal and unconstitutional action which terminated in the removal—so far as the Legislature can remove—of Sheriff Hurry can no more be likened to it than can the everlasting mountains, whose peaks pierce the skies, and where the thunders and lightnings and storms make their home, be likened to an insignificant ant-hill. The language fails when called upon to illustrate the stupendous achievement, and suitable comparisons are altogether out of the question. There is no parallel for it, and probably there never will be a parallel.

Although somewhat surprised at the readiness with which the majority trampled on the laws of the State and violated the constitution, to achieve a political object—as in the case of Hurry—we were not prepared to believe they would again deliberately violate their own Constitution, as well as the Constitution of the United States, when there was no likelihood that adequate compensation could be obtained for such imbecile and outrageous conduct. We were mistaken. We had not measured the caliber of the men accurately.

The last and greatest achievement of our stupendous Legislature violates the express letter of the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Louisiana, and runs counter to the Constitution of every other State in the Union, as we will proceed to show.

The following laws was approved on the 14th February:

Relative to appeals in contested election cases.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That in all contested election cases brought before the courts of this State, the party cast shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, or Court of Appeals, as the case may be, in such cases, upon the filing of a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of three hundred dollars, conditioned to appeal, prosecute with effect, and abide the judgment and costs; and that such appeal shall be considered suspensive in the above contested cases—any laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall have force and effect from and after its passage, and shall apply only to cases hereafter arising, but shall cause of contested election cases which may be now pending in the courts of this State, and which may not have been tried in due time.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all such contested cases shall have preference in the Supreme Court over all other cases therein pending—any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of law, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The foregoing is an *ex post facto* law, if ever one was passed. In regard to such laws the Constitution of the United States, section 9, says: "No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed." The Constitution of Louisiana, article 105, states: "No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, *shall be passed*," etc.

The foregoing extracts from the organic law of the nation and State, need no comment, as they tell their own tale in unmistakable terms, and fully sustain the proposition we have enforced, viz: that the majority of the existing Legislature is destined to an immortality of——what we shall not pretend to say!

Of course the law is utterly worthless, as the Supreme Court will declare it unconstitutional as soon as it is brought properly before that tribunal. Why? If the Legislature can pass a retroactive law in regard to one species of legal business, the same Legislature can pass retroactive laws in regard to *all* other kinds of legal business. This would throw everything into chaotic confusion, and no man would know to a certainty whether he had legal rights at all.

Governor's Mansion.

Almost every State in the Union furnishes its Governor with an appropriate mansion, which is the property of the commonwealth, and which is intended for the occupancy of succeeding executives. Many of these mansions are commodious, stately and imposing, betitting the character of the people and becoming the dignity of their chief magistrates. Mississippi has erected a magnificent mansion for her Governors. We believe the grounds and buildings cost somewhere between $120,000 and $150,000. And no citizens of our sister State complain of the expenditure of the money. On the contrary they rather take pride in the creditable result which followed in the investment.

So far as our knowledge extends, Louisiana is the only old State in the Union that has not provided a suitable house for her Governors. With a meager salary, to which extraordinary expenditures are attached, the Governor has to provide his own lodgings. This is not only a wrong but a reproach. A remedy should be applied. The salary should be doubled, anyhow, no matter if a house is furnished; and if a house is not furnished, the salary should be trebled. Even then a noble, liberal-hearted man, would go out of office poorer than he came in.

Besides, the system of low salaries is repugnant to the genius of our institutions, for it tends to the creation of the meanest aristocracy on the face of the earth—that of dollars and cents exclusively. A poor man, of talents, character and acquirements of the highest order, cannot afford to take office under the wretched nisumed economy that now prevails. The consequence is that the State suffers seriously by having most of the offices filled by incompetent rich men, or mere trading politicians, who resort to politics as the best and easiest mode of obtaining a livelihood and distinction.

The tenor of the subjoined article, which we extract from the Baton Rouge Gazette, leads us to hope that the present Legislature will take some steps towards providing for the erection of a splendid Governor's mansion at an early day:

A GOVERNOR'S MANSION.—We do hope that the General Assembly will now turn their attention to their constitutional duties, after the session has been more than half occupied by the vexatious of more than doubtful honesty. The Governor of the State, with a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, has to pay out of this inadequate amount at least seven hundred dollars for rent alone.

Now it is well known that the executive officer is expected to entertain every distinguished stranger who may visit our capital, and distinguished persons from whatever quarter, and we assert that under the circumstances the present Governor cannot even entertain the members of the Assembly.

The duty of the Legislature, then, is plain. They should appropriate money sufficient to erect a building for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate, suitable to the dignity of the high office, as well as the dignity of the State.

A KISS IN THE DARK, OR THE CONSEQUENCE OF AMOROUS IMPATIENCE.—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that on the 19th a "big burly fellow" persuaded a female slave to elope with him to Indiana. They crossed on the ferry-boat from Portland to New Albany, she having on a very thick veil and passing for a white woman. While walking up the Indiana bank the man lifted his companion's veil and kissed her, when it was discovered that she was a negress. They were both arrested, taken back and put in jail, and he will probably experience the consequences of his peculiar taste.

On the night of the 20th, two men and a woman and child were suffocated in the gas works of Fitzburg, Mass., in consequence of a leakage of the gas. The woman died.

Lyceum Lectures.

PROF. GOULD ON ASTRONOMY.—The lecture delivered by Prof. Gould on Thursday evening, in Lyceum Hall, was attended by a very large and intelligent audience.

The preliminary remarks summed up the results of the former lecture on the same subject, when the priests and ministers of religion were also those of science; when, in the palmy days of Arabic and Egyptian learning, arose the watch-towers of astronomical science.

As Greece arose and took a place among the most polished nations of the world, cosmology became a favorite study of her students and men of science, and was openly, freely and thoroughly discussed, whereas in Egypt it was only known to the learned. Those of the Grecians who had studied in Egypt primarily brought it into vogue. Up to the fifteenth century it had little advance.

From the time of Copernicus, in the fifteenth century, modern astronomy had its being. In the eighteenth century the law of gravitation had its birth, and science and fact thence forth struggled for the precedency. There are two great landmarks in modern astronomy: the Mechanique Celeste, by Laplace, and the discovery of a new planet by an Italian philosopher.

Astronomy had begun to be of service to maritime pursuits in the fifteenth century, but not until the present did astronomy reach that point when further discovery in that department, or for any practical end, is useless. Scientific culture, however, demands further progress, that the underlayered secrets of nature may be learned and the mental faculties strengthened.

No numerical calculation can ever be strictly precise. All that can be accomplished is that the error shall not be perceptible to our senses. A decadite cannot be pointed to the same object twice, successively. Since the commencement of the last century the demands of astronomy have led to inventions of the greatest importance and nicety. The Mechanique Celeste was presented in the close of the last century, and show the gravitative operation of the stars; the displacement caused by the different influences of world upon world. This was the problem that Laplace labored with, and undertook to solve and show that not a single satellite had eluded his search. The most singular phenomena were reconciled by it, and the Mechanique Celeste embodied them all—a work than which none is more grand, none more minute. The great men who have succeeded him have carried the discovery on to a further end—all based upon this great primary and substantial one.

Gousse, the German astronomer and mathematician, made the same discovery which, in 1806, was anticipated by Legendre, so far as publication is concerned. The theory of the motion of the least squares is attributable to him. His seal stamped his life's labors—"little but correct." When asked why he did not claim his own rights in the discovery, he replied, in the language of Nathan to David, "I could not take his only ewe lamb; let him keep it."

The slightest influence, even drinking a glass of water, is sufficient to mar the strictness of an astronomical discovery. Every motion of shade, every waving of light, is enough to render an observation doubtful. The theory of probabilities has to be used. The theory of least squares is used to the same end; taking the larger number of calculations and bringing them to the most probable result. The science of least squares is to astronomy what logic is to reason—the perfection of human knowledge.

The finding of asteroids now, is something like finding gold in the street. In Piazzi's case it was different. The discovery of Ceres was a grand thing and a novel one—was a thing which had but once before occurred. In forty days after its discovery the star disappeared; even while most astronomers knew not of it. In England, Germany and France, astronomers despaired of calculating its orbit. Gousse was then young, but had already taken a high rank. There are not now twenty men living capable of following his series of magnificent inductions. He took up the planet and computed its journey, so that in 1802 it was again discovered, in accordance with his calculations.

Shortly after, Pallas was discovered by Olbers, near where the former planet had been found.

Prussia, England, France, Milan, Berlin and Spain publish annual astronomical almanacs. Our fellow-citizen, Bowditch, through these facts, made his "Practical Navigator," which is to the mariner what the Bible is to the world—*the* book. Until a late period our country was dependant upon England for almanacs and nautical directories. In 1855 the American Nautical Almanac, prepared by Prof. Pierce, was published, and now stands at the head of maritime literature.

Astronomical discovery is not dependant upon eye and ear alone. The mind must be called in to render the observations clear and valuable.

The rough calendars of former ages chronicled only the facts belonging to the particular places where they were published. The heavens were divided into sections for astrological purposes. The same nations have, very singularly, used the same name for the same constellations. The Great Bear had the same name with the Iroquois Indians as with the Arabian astronomers. The names used in the book of Job have been used to prove that at that time there was a knowledge of the same facts since discovered. "Can'st thou bind the sweet influences of *Pleiades* or tell the course of *Orion*." If so, they were known three thousand years before Christ.

The first calculation of a star is only a preliminary to the full and correct calculation, which takes in fluctuation, attraction and many other disturbing causes. The earlier discoverers, who thought not of pamlaxes, sat in high towers, whence they thought they could see the stars more clearly!

Ptolemy Philadelphus, in Egypt, centuries before, sought to accomplish what Tycho Brahe found out more fully afterwards.

With some philosophers, astronomy is a great science, to be pursued for the high reward that flows from it; to others it is only a fat milch-cow, from which their living is to be drawn. Such was the difference between two great French astronomers, Rennet and Pequar; one of whom had the highest honors bestowed upon him, the other could hardly buy a compass!

The 18th century was the era of English astronomical glory. The royal observatories of other countries were supplied with instruments from their makers. But Germany suddenly jumped forward. Gousse and Bessel were as great as Hipparchus; and in their light those of all others paled; so that now, every scientific man must understand the German language. Now the glory has returned to the land whence it originated, and is such as to give us Americans hope. If revolution should break out where it now threatens to, there is yet a land on this side of the water where science may fly and find a home. The mental mechanism of Americans is equal to that of any other nation. We are better grounded than others; we only need to have researches pushed forward by a strong national sentiment to make the next half century outshine the last as much as that did the former.

The next lecture will be the history of the discovery of the planet Neptune.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN NEBRASKA.—The lower branch of the Legislature of Nebraska, says an exchange, has passed an act extending the right of suffrage to women. It passed by four majority, but we do not find that it was acted on by the other branch.

Well, any woman who would live in Nebraska ought to be entitled to vote, to wear the inexpressibles, make stump speeches, smoke cigars, and "go on a bust," too, occasionally, if she had a mind to. These extra privileges would not compensate for living in such a hyperborean region.

A countryman in Pittsburg the other day received a lot of greasy bills in payment for his produce. He attempted to clean them by using a solution of potash, which extracted the signatures. To make them as good as new, he re-wrote the names, and in an attempt to pass them, was arrested for counterfeiting. After considerable of a fright and an explanation of the circumstance, to his great relief he was set at liberty.

The contract for furnishing guns to the Indian Department has been awarded by the Indian Bureau to H. E. Lemar, of Lancaster, Pa.

HOWE'S COTTON HARVESTER.—One of the most novel and ingenious inventions of the age, as well as one of the most useful and labor saving, is the cotton harvester invented and patented by G. A. Howe, of Cleveland, Ohio. The machine weighs only eight pounds, and is of very simple construction. With it one man can do the work of from three to five men in the field, and the cotton picked is much cleaner, freer from trash and in better condition for ginning than that picked by the old hand method.

State and county rights are now being sold, and those who wish to obtain any information can do so by calling on the agent, Mr. W. F. Cornwell, who may be found at the Arcade Hotel be-

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived at Halifax this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to February 16th.

Cotton.

The last advices from the United States had a favorable effect on the market, and prices have advanced ¼d to ⅛d. Orleans fair is quoted at 6¾d; Middling, 5 15-16; Uplands fair, 6¼; Middling, 5¾. The sales for the week amounted to 32,000 bales. The estimated sales of Saturday, the 16th, were 5,000 bales. The market closed steady. The whole stock in port amounted to 400,000 bales, of which 224,000 bales are American.

Sales to speculators 27,000 bales, exporters 3,000. Fair Mobile, 6¼; Middling, 5¾.

Havre Cotton Market.

The average daily sales at Havre for the week were 1000 bales.

Orleans *bas ordinaire*, 90f. Market closed dull.

Breadstuffs.

Breadstuffs were generally unchanged. Flour was dull, and Corn had declined slightly.

Western Canal Flour 35s to 36s 6d; Ohio, 37s to 39s. Wheat dull and unchanged.

Yellow Corn, 35s; Mixed, 34s to 34s 6d.

Rice has declined 5s.

Flour has declined 6d. Corn is dull, and has declined 1s. Pork, Western Prime Mess is quiet at 80s. Bacon has declined 3s to 4s. Beef is quiet at 120s—a slight decline.

Money.

The Money Market was more stringent, and Consols were quoted 93 90¼.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Consols closed at 90¼ to 10¾.

American Stocks better.

Political News.

There was still some excitement respecting American affairs, but it was not general, and was confined to the lower classes.

The appointment of Dallas served to generally calm the fears of the public.

The Peace Congress was to meet the next week after the sailing of the America.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—There was an interesting debate in Parliament last night on American affairs.

Dallas's appointment is favorably received.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—*Senate.* A resolution was passed asking the President if Great Britain has offered to arbitrate the Central American difficulty.

The report that the President is about to dismiss Crampton is unfounded.

Wade Lea been re-elected to the United States Senate from Ohio for the long term.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 29.—The Senate, after a short session to-day, adjourned until Monday.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn on the 20th of March.

An Act to re-enact a law for the administration of the Charity Hospital, and to provide for a revenue for its support—passed.

The act levies tax on all grog-shops, mon-samses, cock-pits, billiard-tables, ten-pin alleys, etc. It received much opposition in consequence of the heavy tax being imposed on theatres and public amusements.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock, when the New Orleans charter comes up for passage.

According to the records of the State Department for the year ending December, there arrived in the United States from foreign countries 230,170 persons, of whom 166,562 arrived at New York.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was of an oddity quite in keeping with the oddity of the day, as regards its position in the calendar. This twenty-ninth of February, coming on Thursday, could scarcely, one would be a bright and beautiful day. Yesterday, however, was dark, rainy, cloudy, windy, and cousin-like cold. As we write, the indications are that March will come in like neither a lion nor a lamb, but like a chilly nonpareil, between the two.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending Friday evening, 29th inst., at 6 o'clock.

Admitted	137	Males
Discharged	127	Females
Died in house	12	Remaining 561

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury yesterday reported a true bill for arson against Antonio Mauli, who fired his house on Ohio street, on the 28th of October last, by means of camphene, hay, rags and other combustibles, criminally arranged. Nothing else was done.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—Joseph Hufty, the Sheriff, yesterday petitioned Judge Kennedy for a writ of injunction, to prevent the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen from accepting the name of John M. Bell, claiming to be Sheriff in his stead. As the case is a rather unusual one, we append the petition entire:

To the Hon. Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans:

The petition of Joseph Hufty, who resides in the city of New Orleans, respectfully represents, that on the Monday of November last, he was duly elected Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans; that while the legal Judge, his election was duly recorded by M. Bell, after the First District Court of New Orleans had, after due proceedings, ousted, the said petitioner, was decided to be null and void, and a judgment of the said court, by virtue of which election, vacated and judgment, he is now entitled to hold and enjoy the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans for the full term of two years from the 1st day of November, 1855, and to perform all the duties thereof and to receive all the fees for services legally rendered in said office.

And your petitioner further shows that he was duly commissioned by the Governor of Louisiana, in conformity with law, and received all the fees for services legally rendered in said office.

And your petitioner further shows that he was duly commissioned by the Governor of Louisiana, in conformity with law, and received all the fees for services legally rendered in said office; and that, since the decision of the Supreme Court, he has always up to the present time, continued to perform all duties appertaining to the office, faithfully and without any default, neglect, or improper conduct whatever, and that the aforesaid John M. Bell has never been duly elected or qualified to hold the said office.

And your petitioner further shows that recently he has been informed that John M. Bell has presented himself, and has received both commissions and qualifications, upon the office of Sheriff before the First District Court of New Orleans, and neither your petitioner nor any other person claiming the said office was summoned, deprived of his right to sue, nor even notified of his right to sue to the office of sheriff of this parish, proceeding that he has been appointed to be Sheriff of this Parish, or process by the Governor of Louisiana, and that the said John M. Bell is about to enter upon the duties of said office, and that a resolution, Address of the Legislature, by which it is asserted by some that he has been removed from the office of Sheriff of this parish, approved by the Governor on the 23d day of February, 1856, is in violation of the Constitution of laws of this state, and in violation of the first paragraph of the "Bill of Rights of the first article of the Constitution of the United States; that the said Address was carried on and passed without notice to this petitioner, or opportunity offered him to be heard in the court of claims, and all the proceedings in connection therewith were carried on *ex parte*, unfairly, and in defiance of common right, divesting him of the property which he and his sureties in Sheriff of this parish, under law and judgment of the parish court appointment of the said John M. Bell by the Governor to the office of Sheriff of this parish is clearly unconstitutional, illegal, null and void, conferring no right or title to said John M. Bell whatsoever; and that if the said Bell be installed in office, his bond as Sheriff of the said Recorder and Finance Committee, and they are permitted to approve the same, great damage will be inflicted on your petitioner, to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Wherefore the petitioner prays, the premises being considered, the Court may grant an order of injunction directed to the said John M. Bell, the Recorder of the Parish of Orleans, and to N. E. Bailey, Jesse Gillmore, and — Dupre, composing the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, restraining them and each of them from proceeding further in the matter of the presenting or approving of a bond of John M. Bell as Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, and petitioner refers the Court to his aforesaid affidavit, and is ready to give such bond as the Court may order; and that, after the usual delays have passed, the said injunction may be made perpetual; and he prays for such other and general relief as the nature of the case may require and he may demand.

Signed: J. L. HUFTY and BERNARD BOUSQUET, for petitioner.

Judge Kennedy seems anxious to get the parties to proceed to a proper hearing on Monday next, at ten o'clock, and show cause why the writ of injunction should not issue as prayed for.

RECORDER BRODIE'S COURT.—High Hall, Ann Roth, Bridget Mullen and Margaret Jacobs were yesterday examined on a charge of having jointly been assisted, picked, kicked and worried Hannah McCabe on St. John the Baptist street, on the 12th ult. As it appeared that the combatants of the affair was caused by Hannah deliberately inveigling their husband, the said sirens were all discharged. Hugh Hall, however, for subsequently inveigling the mate of the McGuires, and shooting John McGuire in the back, was sent before the First District Court without bail. Julia was unable to appear in court, the testimony of the women-folk is flying to settle Hughie's case.

John Kane, alias James Kane, was sent before the First District Court for selling liquor to slaves.

Fred Langston, Free Smith, John Miller and Mary Harrison, accused of larceny, and Michael Gall, accused of brutality to his wife, were severally discharged.

Paul Klein, for trying to get up a riot on the steamboat landing—preventing freight from being put on board a steamer, injuring the mate, etc.—was made to give security of $1,000, to keep quiet for two months. Patrick Fluvig or Flaherty, for acting similarly at another part of the landing—throwing stones at a man, and valiantly heading a crowd of over a hundred in the pursuit of the said man—was, in default of bail, sent to prison, to be examined on the 6th.

Among the vagrants sent to the Work-house were John Quinn, for having a stolen shirt and coat, and for knocking down Policeman Henley; and Augustus Johnson, a lad of sixteen, for having ninety pounds of stolen copper in his possession.

The following parties were arraigned: Thos. Welch, charged with insultingly offering on board the British ship Arthur; sent to prison to await the captain's orders. Adeline Smith, charged by Chickens Ash with having violently pushing him and manacling him with a stick of wood, at No. 107 Circo street; bail given to appear on the 15th. John Van Haughton, charged by William Horn with taking his gun away from him and pursuing him with threats and foul language, on the New Shell Road; case the following, on Thursday; bail given to appear on the 15th. William Horn, charged by John Van Haughton with setting his dog after his chickens and killing two of them, at the above named time and place; case the following Thursday; bail given to appear on the 15th. Patrick Christianson, charged by John Sharwood with forcibly taking possession of his hat, the Fifth Ward, in the New Basin; and threatening him with a loaded pistol, on Thursday; bail furnished by Brown and Christianson to appear on the 15th.

RECORDER RAMOS' COURT.—Hypolite Percival was yesterday sent before the First District Court, for an assault and battery upon Francois Galliah; and Peter Serafin was sent before the same court for stealing two trunks from a hack, to shop for a Mardi Gras spree.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of the following: Ned Hawes, charged with wounding James Dolton with a cotton hook, at the Pecan Cotton Press; A. Rudolph, charged with forcibly taking a cow away from A. Vandreys, in No. 1 Pontiers street; Charles C. ca. 3., charged with stealing dry goods from the store of Lion & Pinsard, on Royal street; and for other parties accused of petty disturbances, etc.

RECORDER SEYMOUR'S COURT.—Alderman Webster Long has discharged the cadet of this office for two days past. Nothing, however, has come before him, of sufficient importance to induce him to "throw his hand." Recorder Seymour is convalescent, and will come in sent in a few days.

DIED:

On Friday evening, 29th ult., MANLY P. LISE, aged thirty-three years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, H. M. Lisle, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, corner Prytania and Bouligny.

☞ THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—*Pro Bono Publico.* "Every mother should have a box in the house ready in case of accidents to the children." Redding's Russia Salve is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for burns, stiffs, boils, corns, felons, chilblains, and all sores of every kind; for fever sores, ulcers, itch, scald head, nettle rash, tumors, rose alpitis, (necessitated by nursing,) wounds, aches, pains, bruises, spider stings, frozen limbs, sab. rheum, scurvy, sore and cracked lips, sore nose, warts and fresh wounds. It is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be certified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or it is before which physicians's prescriptions. It is made from the purest ingredients, from a recipe brought from Russia—of matchless healing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses and others who have used it themselves and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & co. for sale by J. Wright & Co., 70 Camp Woodman and all druggists. feb1 eoddtnd W

☞ **The best evidence that can be adduced** in favor of the Blood-cleansing 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 place in pharmacy, yet feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the medical profession has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more efficacious remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered. See advertisement. feb 1 ed 1m KEW

Gaiety Theater.

BENEFIT OF

FRED. N. THAYER.

Who feels much pride in tendering his thanks to the celebrated Artists who have so cheerfully tendered their services on this occasion, exclusive him to afford

A PERFORMANCE UNRIVALLED IN NEW ORLEANS.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

has most kindly volunteered her services,

and to complete the cast of the Comedy, has consented to play the character of Georgiana in

MONEY.

She will also perform, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY, the new position, never entitled,

"RACHEL IS COMING,"

Wherein she will also introduce

JENNY LIND,

With an original German Melody;

and M'LLE SOTO.

With a Characteristic Dance.

MRS. GLADSTANE,

By the kind permission of Ben DeBar, Esq., has tendered her invaluable services, and will appear as

GLENALLEN, IN "MONEY!!"

DION BOUCICAULT, as ..... Sir P. Blount

JOHN E. OWENS, as ..... Graves

J. S. BROWNE, as ..... Dudley Smooth

☞ Seats may be secured at the Box Office. Price of admission for the occasion,

One Dollar to all parts of the House.

feb 29 2t

Southern Furniture Warerooms

CHARLES A. STEWART,

At Nos. 171 and 173 Canal st., New Orleans,

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock of splendid MAHOGANY ARMORS 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. feb 29 2t

Byrne & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

Corner of Camp and Common streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, SHIP, STEAMBOAT, PLANTATION MEDICINE CHESTS, CONGRESS, EMPIRE AND BLUE LICK WATER.

☞ Planters, Physicians, Country Merchants and Country Dealers supplied.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded.

BYRNE & CO.,

feb28 2p3t corner of Camp and Common streets.

Do You Want Shirts?

—GO TO—

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner Canal st. and Exchange Place.

HALF-A-DOZEN FOR $7 00—well made.

" " " " 8 00—beautifully sewn.

" " " " 9 00—A. M. custom work.

" " " " 9 00—all linen.

If you require Shirts in any PECULIAR STYLE, LEAVE YOUR MEASURE AND ORDERS, which will be strictly adhered to.

The cheapest and most extensive assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS will ever be found at

S. N. MOODY'S,

feb 28 2p 8w eod Canal st. and Exchange Place.

Splendid Assortment

—OF—

SPRING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

118 P. A. HEBRARD, 118

CANAL STREET.

Is now opening the following SPRING GOODS, received by the late arrivals, which he will sell at very reduced prices.

Plain, Figured and Flounced BAREGE DRESSES;	
Colored GRENADINE	..
Black Flounced BAREGE	..
Il Bordeaux	..
Plain Black GRENADINE;	
Striped and Plaid	..
POULARD SILKS;	
Grounds, Plain and Flounced DRESSES;	
Muslins and Jaconet	..
Valenciennes LACE TOILETS;	
Embroidered Muslin and Jaconet BANDS;	
.. .. INSERTING;	
.. .. EDGING;	
White Cotton CAMBRICS;	
.. .. JACONET;	
BRILLIANTINES, White and Colored;	
Real SWISS MUSLIN, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4;	
NAINSOOK;	
INDIA MULL;	
Striped and Check SWISS MUSLIN;	
.. .. CAMBRIC;	
TOILET QUILTS