New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FARN S. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. T. H. Shields for public documents. Also to Hon. J. J. E. Planchard for a similar favor.

☞ SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES. ☜

MADAME LAGRANGE'S CONCERT.—Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded last night by a fashionable and discriminating audience. The fame that had preceded Madame Lagrange proved to be not in the least unfounded. Her *debut* was a perfect triumph. She commended herself at once to her audience by a voice full of natural melody, trained to all the requirements of art. Her manner was easy and unaffected, whilst her execution was charming to the last degree. We knew not which to admire most, the extraordinary compass of her voice—its clearness and sweetness—or its flexibility and volume.

Altogether, her singing was of that character that whilst it at once commended itself as better than any thing we had heard of late years, it left us in doubt as to whether we had heard her touch any limit of either the compass or the volume of her voice. In the warblings, the trills, she was exquisite—perfect. The "Lagrange Polka," which she warbled, or trilled—for it is not a song—displayed her powers in their most captivating guise. We have not time to review her different performances. We will only say, that to our judgment, and to the apparent judgment of her entire audience, Madame Lagrange proved herself to be the best singer that has visited New Orleans for years. The other singers, Madame Seidenburg, Signor Taffanelli, and Signor Ceresa, were well received.

The second concert will take place on Saturday night. The programme, which is a very well selected one, may be seen under our amusement head.

ORLEANS ARTILLERY BALL.—Capt. Derbes and his comrades of Company Six, of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, give a grand military ball to-morrow night, at Music Hall, for benevolent purposes. We are indebted to the directors for their courteous invitation.

CHIEF'S GAIETY.—"Macbeth" was performed last night before a large and appreciative audience. We have never seen this tragedy as elegantly produced as now at the Gaiety. Mr. Anderson's *Macbeth* is a most artistic performance, displaying equal excellence in the details of voice, look and action. We like Miss Elsworthy in *Lady Macbeth* better than in some of her other characters, though she is hardly as forcible in that as is required by the popular idea of Shakspeare's idea. The combat scene, last night, was such as almost to cause the audience to forget that it was a play which they beheld, and not a reality. We give it as our decided conviction, that "Macbeth" has *never* been as splendidly produced in New Orleans as it has been within Mr. Anderson's present engagement at the Gaiety. To-night Mr. Anderson appears as the hero, and Miss Elsworthy as the heroine, in the beautiful love play of "Ingomar."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Neafie's *Jack Cade* drew a full house last night, as might have been expected. His delineation of that ill-used rebel character was rapturously received throughout. It was another step up the ladder of public favor; each succeeding representation of his appears to be a higher triumph. He is every inch an actor; and with all his natural gifts, and the artistic training which sets them off, he never forgets his author, which is something to be remembered when we reflect how easily he might lead his audience astray, if he chose. It is with a good actor pretty much as it is with a good orator: be the subject what it may, it is naught if nature shall not have furnished the nobleminded materials of person and voice, and art given them the finish which heart and soul can see and feel. To-night, Mr. Neafie appears as *Brutus*, in Shakspeare's great tragedy of "Julius Cæsar." There should not be even a vacant standing place in the St. Charles to-night.

"CHARLES VI."—This great opera is to be repeated at the Orleans theater on Saturday night. Those who can, should secure their boxes to-day.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT CIRCUS.—*Benefit of Bill Lake.*—The last performance of the great circus at the Amphitheater will take place to-night, for the benefit of the clown, Bill Lake. After that the circus will embark on its annual trip up Red River, and the Amphitheater will remain closed until Tuesday next, when it will open with the wonderful troupe of juvenile actors known as "The Marsh Children." As to-night will be the last chance of reveling in the glories of the great horse-opera, we shall expect to see a dense crowd. Lots of fun may be looked for; Lake himself will be an ocean of fun, and the other clowns will be overflowing tributaries. Madame Lake will also give a touch of the terrible, by ascending from the pit to the dome of the theater on a half-inch wire. Here is attraction enough for a last night.

COTTON.—The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were, by the Sallie Robinson, from Tallahatchie river, 1,549 bales; Swan, from Shreveport, 1,101; Southern Belle, from Carolina Landing, 1,435; W. Bagaley, from Mobile, 323; Cora, from Attakapas, 144; Michigan, 159. Total, 4,711 bales.

The exports yesterday were, for Liverpool, 2,463 bales; for Rotterdam, 1,928; for Genoa, 2,808; for Glasgow, 2,510; for Boston, 922; for Sisal, 18. Total, 11,449 bales.

Time keeps his constant pace and flies as fast in idleness as employ.

CURE OF STAMMERING.—Professor J. H. Lewen continues to demonstrate his power of curing that dreadful impediment to social intercourse, stammering. He receives certificates as to his success day after day; for none who become freed at last from a malady which they had supposed incurable, can refrain from giving their testimony for the benefit of fellow-sufferers. We would call attention to the new certificate appended to Prof. Lewen's card in this morning's paper. The Professor is always to be found at the St. John House, No. 222 Camp street.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.—Professor Isidore Gaillet, who has for twenty years been a professor of ancient and modern languages, and who has for three years past been the popular teacher of French in the Fourth District High Schools, has taken rooms at No. 16 St. Charles street, over Mr. Victor's store, where he proposes to teach French, Spanish, or English, to all who may favor him with their confidence. He will have morning and evening classes to suit the convenience of students, and his long experience and high reputation with all who know him, are strong guarantees of his competency to give entire satisfaction. See his card, in another column.

SALE OF FRENCH SHIRTS, FUR AND SILK HATS, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, ETC.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of a large assortment of French white and colored shirts, fur and silk hats, spring and summer clothing, etc., which will take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Blache & Lesamond's auction rooms, 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

☞ Citizens and strangers are referred to the card of Mr. DeBoisr, who invites all who are disposed to visit his Commercial College any day from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. There is an elegant parlor expressly for visitors, besides the apartments for each branch of study.

GABICI'S NEW MUSIC STORE.—Mr. L. Gabici, of the popular music store, No. 29 Camp street, has, we perceive, opened a branch store at No. 56 Chartres street—or rather he has purchased the well known and well stocked establishment of Mr. F. Zumbell, at that place, and will continue the business of both stores. Mr. G. has always been popular with our music-dealing community, and we are glad to see him give these tokens of the substantiality of his popularity. See the rate of honest Mr. F. Zumbell in this morning's paper.

THE PROPOSED ELECTION BILL.

The bill to regulate elections in the parish of Orleans—some of the monstrous and oppressive features of which we pointed out yesterday morning—is handled severely by several of our city cotemporaries.

The Bee closes an extended analysis of the bill in the following terms:

> Whether it will answer the purpose, is a question we shall not now discuss; but it seems to us in conflict with the 13th article of the constitution, which says: "The citizens of the city of New Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of said city, pursuant to the mode of elections which shall be established by the Legislature." The highest possible police authority is vested in the Commissioners of Elections, and if they are to be appointed by a Board composed of State officers and commissioned by the Governor, it is clear that the citizens of New Orleans are deprived of a right guaranteed to them by the constitution. We throw out this remark *en passant*, for we apprehend that, should the bill pass, its constitutionality will be impeached before our judicial tribunals.
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> The bill, according to our mind, is clearly contrary to the spirit of the section of the constitution quoted, and the only "purpose" it can possibly subserve will be to arouse a fearful tornado, the probable results of which the boldest of us may well shudder to contemplate. It will be fruitful of evil only, and entirely barren of good.

The Picayune thus denounces the bill:

> It is a most extraordinary and unprecedented measure, full of abominations, and we cannot imagine the possibility of its receiving the sanction of the Legislature. Surely a majority of that body are endowed with better sense than to enact this degrading bill. Treating thousands of the most intelligent citizens of the State as incapable of exercising their rights without being under a rigid surveillance, it places in the hands of one risen a despotic power totally incompatible with republican institutions, and inaugurates a course of action towards the people of the greatest city in the State, which is in the highest degree offensive and insulting to them, and, if persevered in, will inevitably be attended with the most deplorable results.
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> We venture the assertion that no measure like this—none equaling it in atrocious aggravation upon the rights of the people of a large city—none so insulting to a large body of intelligent citizens, was ever before introduced into any State Legislature in the United States.
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> In behalf of the people of New Orleans we earnestly protest against this measure or any other of similar character, and we hope the majority of the Legislature will evince their wisdom by rejecting it. We plainly tell them that all attempts to ride rough-shod over the people of this city will end in utter failure. We are not in the humor to submit to unwarranted aggression.

All true, and forcibly put. We would sooner pay the $500 fine—one-fifth of which is to go into the pocket of the Attorney-General—than act as "extraordinary deputy" on the day of any election under the irresponsible sway of a petty tyrant designated as "Superintendent of Elections." We shall consider it very *extraordinary* if the Coroner does not make a large number of fees out of those who act as "extraordinary deputies" during election times. Well, it is a poor breeze that wafts good to no one! The Coroner's income will be swelled by holding inquests, while the Attorney-General will reap a glorious golden harvest by prosecuting delinquents deprived of the privilege of trial before a jury of their peers. In sooth, it is a delectably arranged affair all round, for—the Coroner and Attorney-General.

The Delta strongly opposes the bill, and says:

> What surely could we possibly have that the Superintendent and his deputies, simple and extraordinary, might not be a band of terrorists? The fewer given to the person who may become Superintendent, is totally opposed to Republican institutions, and should meet with the protest of every honest man.
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> Arrests are to be made without an explanation being given as to the cause. It is true there is a proviso that, if the arrested can prove that they are legal voters, they shall be allowed to vote before being dragged to prison; but is any person so credulous as to suppose that if the arrested were of a different stamp in politics to the Superintendent, they would be permitted to prove that they were entitled to vote?
>
> The parport of one section of the bill is so odious, that we are surprised that even Baton Rouge lawmakers would dare to propose such a measure. It is that giving the Attorney-General, as a reward for his prosecutions, twenty per cent of the money extracted from his victims. Allow him and we revive the days of Tiberius Caesar and other knaves, and no man's person is secure. Give blood money to a public officer, and he is invariably sure to make a blood-sucker. We name no man individually as he to whom such pay let it should fall to carry out this section of the bill; but we protest against the system that would offer such a premium on public prosecutions.
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> The present mode of carrying out our laws in reference to elections is bad enough already; we cannot afford to witness the establishment of an organized terrorism. What Superintendent could be found who was not a politician, and what guarantee have we that every deputy he appointed would not be of the same party? And yet every voter shall be compelled, if he choose to use his prerogative as an American citizen, to walk unmuzzled like a lamb to the shambles—we mean the polls—while the Superintendent and his host of deputies, perhaps all of a different political stamp, shall be provided by law with weapons to use against him, if he can be made to take part in a brawl. We protest against such legislative acts as this.

With these extracts we will close, offering only a single additional observation: if the Legislature of Louisiana supposes, or any members thereof suppose, that the free born, independent, intelligent and honest citizens of this metropolis are going to submit to the unparalleled, uncalled for and outrageous tyrannies proposed by this bill—that they will tamely truckle to the abrogation of right of trial by jury and consent to a revival of the atrocious system of imprisonment for debt—they are wofully mistaken. The future, under any and all circumstances that may arise, can have nothing in store for us half as bad as this bill proposes to inflict upon us.

The Baton Rouge Railroad.

Although it is possible the House of Representatives have decided this question favorably or adversely—in regard to the State subscription sought to be obtained—before we take pen in hand to write this article, still we cannot forbear thanking our able cotemporary of the Natchitoches Chronicle for the very conclusive argument in support of the proposed measure, which appeared in his paper of the 21st instant. And, beyond the incontrovertibility of his argument, there is something else that challenges our esteem and admiration. That something is this: It is the enlarged spirit of liberality which embraces the whole commonwealth, instead of a particular portion—that sees in the advancement and development of one section a general promotion of the aggregate interests of all sections. This is the right spirit in which to view, judge and determine all enterprises of public moment; and if the Baton Rouge Railroad bill has been, or is to be defeated, it will be by the prevalence of an opposite sentiment as narrow and contracted as the other is liberal and statesmanlike.

Our cotemporary states the case admirably in the subjoined paragraph:

> At first blush it might seem that this is a matter in which remote parts of the State can have no deep interest—certainly they can have no immediate pecuniary interest. But that is a narrow and contracted policy which should induce members to vote against a measure because their immediate constituents are not directly benefitted by it. Will it advance the general interest? Can we favor it as a measure conducive to the public welfare? These are the questions to be solved by those who are called on to legislate, and who would act in the true spirit of legislators. We use not the hackneyed truism, that whatever benefits a particular section of the State, more or less benefits every other section. This is a measure, as we think, that every section of Louisiana, and every citizen in it, has a deep interest, though most necessary one, and if some dollar of stock in the road to be subscribed by the State should never bring back any absolute revenue in the shape of dividends, but should be lost, even then the treasure would prove a wise one, as the work could be accomplished and kept open for travel.

Then, the necessity that exists for a railroad connection of the governmental and commercial capitals is forcibly elucidated; the pride we should all take, and which the citizens of other States do take, in their seats of government, is appropriately illustrated; and the evils, legislative and general, that flow from a lack of speedy and certain communication alone to be obtained from railroads, are put down in a manner that would defy the efforts of the astutest casuists to overthrow them.

We quote the concluding paragraphs of the article to which we have thus hastily adverted:

> This road would greatly contribute to the prosperity of some of the Florida parishes—they have never a road, from their peculiar character, a proportionate share of disbursements from the treasury to improve their condition. When they can be aided in this way, it is but fair they should be.
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> We only intended to notice in a paragraph, the report of the committee against the measure, and have already unconsciously swelled an essay—and given feebly a part of reason why our Worldville's cotemporaries ought to be listened to. We believe every member from Northern Louisiana will best please his own constituents by supporting the measure.

Business.

Well, what of business? Some New York editors think New Orleans folks were in extacies at the breaking up of the ice—the rise in the water of the Mississippi, and the resumption of intercourse with the great West; but more than all this, they complain of a few hundred thousands of coin taken out of Wall street to pay for part of the vast sums of exchange which have been made here this season. There are about twenty-five millions more of bills to be made within the next sixty days, but as it will not pay to bring gold hither, we shall be content to move on under the general laws of paper, bank notes and credit.

Business continues lively; yea, very brisk on the levee and landings—never more so. Though we do miss the usual large receipts (at this season of the year) of sugar and molasses, still there is hope extant that the coming season will in part make up for the deficiency of the last. It is useless for those old curmudgeons and *pseudo* friends of our go-a-head city to exclaim about depression in real estate, high taxes, and this and that and the other supposed depressing feature. Our city is bound to advance if the Legislature will but let it alone. There are more private dwellings in the course of erection now than we have known for many years at this season, and what we now require is one or two additional first class buildings for hotels to accommodate the many thousands of visitors who are increasing every season. We have many fine churches, and we have some first class hotels, though a late writer from this city speaks very highly of the climate and a visit he made to the Battle Ground below the city, but thinks the St. Charles Hotel will not compare in point of comfort, living and other appendages, with the hotels of Chicago, Ill. Now we have no more to say. We give it up. We will consult our friend from Paris on this momentous subject.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1857.

The Senate on Monday passed the bill increasing the pay of the officers of the army, precisely as it came from the House, and in all probability the President affixed his signature to it yesterday, and it is already a law. The House bill was more liberal than the one proposed in the Senate. Accordingly, when the Senate, on Tuesday, came to consider it, various amendments were offered, the effect of all of which was to reduce the compensation below the rate at which the House bill had fixed it. These amendments were all opposed, and were successively voted down by the friends of the bill in the Senate, inasmuch as to have amended the bill at this late stage of the session and sent it back to the House, would have necessarily led to its defeat. If the Senate had not accepted the bill as it went from the House, the whole measure would have been postponed to the next Congress. The House will not be able to dispose of one-tenth of the business already pressing upon it for consideration.

I was in error some time ago in stating that the bill took effect on the 1st of next July. It takes effect from the beginning of the present fiscal year—that is, from the 1st of July, 1856.

The officers of the army, and those who advocated the passage of this act of justice to them, cannot too sensibly appreciate the obligations they are under to Gen. Quitman, the chairman of the Military Committee in the House, for this signal service he has rendered them. But for him, it is safe to say the bill would have been irretrievably lost. He not only reported it as early as circumstances would allow, but he watched every opportunity to bring it to the consideration of the House. A single objection on any other day than Monday always stopped him—according to the ordinary rules of the House. On Monday of each week it required a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, without which the bill could not be taken up out of its place in the calendar. Gen. Quitman, with an eagle eye, watched every opportunity, until finally his perseverance was crowned with success. He engineered it safely through the House—and it is safe to say that his influence was exercised, quietly but yet effectively, in favor of its passage without amendment in the Senate.

The officers of the army in New Orleans, Arkansas and Texas, could not do a better thing than to greet the old General with a public testimonial of their gratitude and respect, on his return to his home in the South.

The House yesterday passed the Atlantic Telegraph bill, by a vote of 102 to 81. Some amendments were made to it, which will cause it to be sent back to the Senate, where perhaps it may be lost. There was a vigorous opposition to it in the Senate when it was first proposed, and this opposition, together with the pressure of business at the close of the session, will very probably defeat it altogether. There is one very suspicious circumstance connected with this bill, which has caused many to look upon it with distrust, and that is the lobby force employed here to procure its passage. A good measure, especially one of prominent public interest, does not ordinarily need any extraneous assistance from the lobby. So odious, in fact, has this lobby system become, that its operations are looked upon by many members as presumptive evidence of fraud. Since the recent developments of corruption, the less the lobby has to do with a bill before Congress, the better.

Mr. Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Territories, in the Senate, yesterday reported the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota as a State, precisely as it passed the House. He also reported the House bill for the admission of Oregon, with an amendment striking out the clause prohibiting the right of suffrage to those who are not citizens of the United States. This is intended as a rebuke to the American members of the House, who procured the insertion of this clause in the House bill. The bill will have to go back to the House with this amendment, the effect of which will probably be to kill the bill altogether. Nor would this result be much regretted, in view of the fact that the South is plunging too fast into a condition of hopeless inferiority in the confederacy, by the constant and steady admission of new free States.

Mr. Gwin, the new Senator from California, who took his seat a few days ago, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the construction of *three* railroads to the Pacific—one northern, one southern and one central—and a line of magnetic telegraph along each. Mr. Gwin is a modest man certainly! Mr. Weller has been struggling for years to get *one* road, and finally has had to compromise with a wagon road, and glad to get that. Mr. Gwin's cool proposition to invest about six hundred millions of dollars in railroads to the Pacific may indicate his devotion to the interests of his State, but it certainly does no credit either to his wisdom or his modesty. Mr. Gwin will have to come down from his high horse if he would secure favors to the people of the State he represents. Congress is disposed to be liberal to California, but three railroads and telegraph lines all at once constitute a draft upon its liberality which I am bound to say has no prospect of being honored.

The tariff question still occupies most of the attention of the House. Amendments by the score are daily offered and successively voted down. As I have predicted all the time, no change will be made in our revenue laws at the present session.

The Investigating Committee intended to report yesterday, but was delayed by the examination of new witnesses. The report is expected to be made to-day, though it may be to-morrow or next day before it is ready. It will create a sensation when made.

Mr. Buchanan will arrive here on the 26th, and will take lodgings at the Kirkwood House preparatory to the inauguration. The probability is—in fact it is almost a certainty—that Gen. Cass, as I foretold two months ago, will be Secretary of State. Of the remainder, Cobb will perhaps be Secretary of the Treasury—Floyd of War—Brown of Tennessee of the Navy—Thompson of Mississippi of the Interior—Toucey, Attorney General—and Wright of Indiana, P. M. General. This Cabinet will give offense to many States' Rights men, of all parties, in the South. It will be an entering wedge to a disruption of the Democratic party of the South, which will eventually become stronger than the administration party. Mr. Buchanan is placed in the disagreeable position of conciliating the remnant of his party at the North by such appointments as these—or else utterly overthrowing and breaking it down by respecting the predominant sentiment of the masses of the Southern people. Time will illustrate the fact that there are no principles, or even sympathies, in common with the Northern and Southern people—and it may be well considered whether it is not better to note this fact at once, and prepare for the inevitable consequences which must ensue from it. ESSEX.

P. S.—The Investigating Committee made a report to-day, recommending the expulsion of Messrs. Matteson and Edwards of New York, and Welch and Gilbert of Connecticut, all of whom it appears have been engaged in schemes of bribery and corruption. These four members will probably be expelled in a few days. The expulsion will be of no practical benefit (to near the end of the session) except to be a warning to others to pursue honest courses in their future legislative career. It appeared that Gilbert (one of the accused) had received *seven square miles* of land in Iowa for his vote in favor of the Iowa Land Bill. Truly we have fallen upon evil and degenerate days.

SHOCKING MURDER.—On the 14th inst. a barbarous murder was committed at an election in Alleghany county, N. C. An old man named Shaw stabbed his son-in-law, William Gibson, twice, and afterwards threw a stone at him, breaking his skull and causing death in a few minutes. Shaw was committed to jail.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

CITY.—Wilson T Betts, W C Redwin, Bogdemans, La; L Hallingwith, Coast; J Sutton, J M Douglas, Webster Plantation; B Geiger, J B Sims, W A Bovine, Texas; G B Kirby, W G Longstreet, Miss; H M Scarbro, Coast; J A Simpson, G A Sharp, A A Enos' Robinson, Col; E A Edwards, J V Wright, Wm C Silliman, civil and ass'n La; Dr Dalber, Va; L A Hotchkin, New Haven, Ct; Felipe Bobo, New Orleans; Jas Demens, Mobile; John A Carter, L J Kourgan, Thos Williamson, Clinton, Miss; John W Newell, Duperier; W H Bowen, Grand Bayou; Dalia City, Ala; F C Smith and lady, E W Smith, Wm Dangerfield, Miss Dangerfield, Miss Stewart, Ark; J Jos Tomb, M D, Mississippi; Mrs A S Sale, Lowport, Ill; H H Dodsworth, Alton Ill; Wm Moody, Monroeville, La; Samuel Hermans, Cincinnati; Chas S Taylor, Robert Taylor, Ky; A Campbell, Hagerstown, Md; A D Williamson, W A Herbert, Ignatus, Point Coupee, La; G W Waterman, Lexington, Ill; H Hicks, St Samsing.

ST. CHARLES.—J B Howell, La; W H Claiborne, T S Stringer, Miss; J B Clarke, Va; G M Mitchell, Miss; Coast; W R Davison, Augusta; B F Cook, Sister Island; Rev A R Scott, Va; G W Purnell, La; J Matlock, Ark; L Lee, J A Ross, C J Kinney, Washington; T B Sykes, Miss; Mrs Wood, Texas; J F Hawks, Michigan; J G Tucker, Ala; R McGibney, Montgomery, Ala; H Simon, Columbus; Dr R S Collins, Providence; J R Hopman, Mexico, Miss; G S Wallace and lady, Miss Lester, lady, Providence; J D Lane, Memphis; J W Williams, Boston; W F Turner and lady, Rio de Janeiro, Miss M J Woodward, Elizabeth N J; C L Metcalf, Indiana; Miss W S Langley, Jackson, Miss; Gillis, Vicksburg; R D Indsell N O; L C Sherman, Mississippi; Peterson, lady, child and servant, Texas; J W Outlander, N Y; W S Whitehead, lady and son, Va.

☞ **For Associate Justice—Messrs. Editors:** Please announce Judge J. N. LEA as a candidate for re-election to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. fel5 1e

☞ **All persons will please remember that** A. J. French, 130 Poydras street, only has auction on Mondays and Saturdays, from half-past 10 to 2 o'clock. At all other times he is disposing of his great variety stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, etc., at great bargains at private sale. Go and see. fe23 2p6t

☞ **Hostetter's Bitters—Dyspeptics, if you** would be well, try a bottle of Hostetter's Bitters. It acts like a charm in giving a healthy tone to the digestive organs and in strengthening the nervous system. Especially is its utility as a tonic and a preventative of languor of the highest value, when the whole nervous and muscular system relaxes and effects a condition which permits the approach of disease. There is not a single instance known of its failure to do good where it has been used according to directions. Try it. For sale by druggists generally. fe23 2p3d&1W

☞ **A trial of Hoofland's German Bitters** will convince the most skeptical of their great virtues. Read the following:

Julius A. Jeger says: "New Elizabeth, Hendricks county, Ind., June 24, 1854.—I should like you to send me a lot of your German Bitters. I know them to be a valuable medicine, deserving all the reputation they have acquired. I have used them in my own family, and they have proven a certain remedy for eradicating the fever and ague. I have used them successfully for two years."

William Norton says: "Hunntington, Ind., Sept. 20, 1854.—Send me another supply of Bitters immediately. They sell rapidly, and give the most unbounded satisfaction in every case. I do not know of but one instance in which I have sold one bottle that the person did not return for more, and in that case the one bottle cured the person."

See advertisement. fe16 2p1m&W

A Card.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

Are invited to visit DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106 Canal street, any day from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. There is a parlor elegantly fitted up expressly for visitors. There are apartments and professors for each branch. It is the only institution in the United States where persons ADVANCED in life (as well as youths) can, in private apartments, attend any branch they may desire. All are desired to attend until perfect in any branch in which they may enter. Lessons not limited.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
fe27 2p2t 106 Canal street.

Youths' and Boys' Clothing.

F. MALARD & CO.,

Nos. 58 and 60 Canal street, corner of Old Levee street, N. O.

—Just received per steamer Cahawba—

A large and varied assortment of Youths', Boys' and Children's NEW STYLE SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of—

Black and Colored Cashmerette COATS;
Black Drap d'Ete FROCKS and PANTS;
Planters' Linen COATS and PANTS;
Check COATS, JACKETS and PANTS;
White and Colored Drill PANTS,
Alpaca Coats and Jackets; Marseilles Vests.
CHILDREN'S LIGHT SUMMER CLOTHING, etc.

F. MALARD & CO.,
fe26 2p3t 58 and 60 Canal street, corner Old Levee.

Removal.

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers having removed from No. 175 Canal street to Nos. 165 and 167 in the same block, offer to let the former desirable Store.

The spacious building in which they have now established their Manufactory, will enable them to keep up with the increased demand for their well made and substantial PLANTATION CLOTHING; and, thankful for the spending patronage bestowed on them, they will spare no exertion to render themselves deserving of its continuance.

Planters and Country Merchants, coming to the city are respectfully invited to call and visit their establishment.

HEBRARD & CO.,
fe26 2p1m 165 and 167 Canal street.

For Sale.

A FOUR-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE, in good running order.

Apply at the Clothing Manufactory, Nos. 165 and 167 Canal street. fe26 2p1m

Cotton Seed Oil.

MESSRS. GREEN, HARDING & CO., No. 65 Poydras street, Agents for FISK'S COTTON SEED OIL, are now prepared to furnish dealers with this Oil at a close price than Lard Oil. This oil is superior to any kind of oil known for burning in any kind of lamps. Southern people are respectfully requested to try this Southern production. fe26 2p6t

Superior Rodgers Cutlery.

A fresh stock and fine assortment of JOSEPH RODGERS' POCKET KNIVES, the best cutlery known. Also, 10k UNEQUALED SCISSORS, of every size, from the finest made to the largest plantation size, for sale by

HYDE & GOODRICH,
fe25 2p12t corner Canal and Royal streets.

Charter Oak Stoves.

MESSRS. C. C. BIER & CO.,
No. 95 Camp Street,

Have just received another invoice of the above CELEBRATED STOVES, and invite consideration merchants, steamboats and others in want of a CHEAP and most superior article, to give them a call, as above. STOVES of all patterns, sizes and prices, constantly on hand. fe25 2p6t

Stammering Cured.

PROFESSOR J. H. LEWIN,

Of Virginia, informs those afflicted with Stammering or Stuttering, that he has taken rooms at the St. John House, on Camp street, No. 222, where he is prepared to enable them to speak and read with distinctness, generally in the short space of two hours, without inflicting the slightest pain. The patient is invariably convinced that it is effectual and permanent. Where the above change is not attained, no charge will be made. He will remain in this place for a short time only.

N. B.—No one need hesitate in giving me a call; upon the honor of a gentleman it is no humbug. All I ask is a fair trial. No charge for consulting.

Read the following certificate:

NEW ORLEANS, February 19, 1857.

Having visited Prof. J. H. Lewin with my son, 10 years old, who has had the habit of stammering from an early age, I am satisfied that the practice of his system is an effectual cure of the habit of stammering, and cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of all afflicted in that way.

GEORGE CLEAVLAND,
fe25 2p1 42 Union street.

Spring Fashions.

E. L. E. BONNET,

—Just received by—

A Full Stock of Spring—

FRENCH and AMERICAN FLOWERS;
BONNET TRIMMING and BELT RIBBONS;
STRAW and SILK BONNETS;
FARLETANS; GRAPE LIESE;
OIL SILK and TISSUE;
VAILS; BRIDAL WREATHS;
BUSHES, all Descriptions;
FLORENCE SILKS;
MEN'S and BOYS' HATS;
LEGHORN FLATS;
BLONDES, LACES, etc.;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTLER, FANCY ARTICLES, etc.

A full assortment of MILLINERY ARTICLES, to which he calls the attention of city and country buyers.

E. L. E. BONNET,
fe25 2t6t 69 Canal street.

Sugar Planters, Refiners,

And others interested, are respectfully invited to witness the operation of H. O. AKRE' LEAF PAN, for the manufacture of Sugar, Refining Molasses, etc., and for which a patent has been applied for.

In bringing out this invention, its claims to public favor are based upon its real merits. It is fairly operated at the Refinery of Mr. M. S. Beinder, on Commerce street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets, between the hours of 10 to 12 M., where practical proofs of its operation will be witnessed, and which needs to be seen to be believed. It commences itself particularly to Planters, conferring 20 per cent a greater quantity in molasses the time, with a saving of 75 per cent of steam over the ordinary processes employed on plantations.

I am fully prepared to contract for the erection of entire or partial mills on if on my own responsibility.

DANIEL EDWARDS,
fe26 2p6t 28, 30 and 32 New Levee st., New Orleans.

Mourning Goods.

We would call the particular attention of those in want of

MOURNING GOODS

to our large assortment of those goods. They are all of our DIRECT IMPORTATION, and are offered at low prices. They consist in part, of—

3-4 BLACK BOMBAZINE, of different qualities;
3-4 and 6-4 BLACK BOMBASILLA DE LAINE, of different qualities;
3-4 and 5-4 BLACK ALPACA and CHALLYS, of different qualities;
PLAIN and SATIN STRIPED BAREGES, of different qualities;
REAL GRENADINES and
FRENCH MOURNING JACONETS, CALICOS and MUSLINS;
ENGLISH and FRENCH CRAPES, TAFFETAS;
LOVE GAUZE and MOURNING VEILS;
DEEP MOURNING and HALF MOURNING COLLARS and CHEMISETTES,
HOSIERY and GLOVES, of all kinds.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
fe26 2p6t 18 Chartres street.

Merchants' Refinery.

We are prepared to fill orders for choice REFINED LOUISIANA MOLASSES and SYRUP.

ROSS, ADDISON & CO.,
fe26 2p4m 42 Commercial place.

Mantillas!

TO THE LADIES!—Received, one hundred MANTILLAS, highly fashionable, for the season.

LION & PINSARD,
fe24 2p 69 and 65 Royal street, corner Bienville.

Clothing.

F. MALARD & CO.,

58 and 60 Canal street, corner Old Levee.

Received per steamer Empire City, an assortment of REASONABLE GOODS for early SPRING WEAR, consisting of: Oakes Tweeds OFFICE COATS, PALTOT FROCKS, PANTS and VESTS, in suits.

Cassimere Tweeds COATS, PALTOT-FROCKS, PANTS and VESTS, in suits.

Nankinet COATS, PALTOT-FROCKS, PANTS and VESTS, in suits.

Superfine light and dark colored Summer Cloth PALTOT-FROCKS, Office Coats and Sacks.

Tweeds and Nankinet English PALTOTS.

Flannel Tweeds PALTOT-FROCKS and Office Coats.

Black Merino FROCK COATS, Pantaloons and Vests.

Black Cashmerette FROCK COATS.

All of the above are of the latest styles in cut and material.

—ALSO—

White and Colored COTTON SHIRTS; all Linen Shirts; Socks, Cravats, and a variety of Furnishing Goods; Trunks, Traveling Bags, India Rubber Clothing, etc.

Intending to make room for our Spring and Summer Stock, we shall sell, from this date, our

WINTER GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Plantation Articles.

In connection with our establishment for fine goods, we have a general depot of PLANTATION CLOTHING, which contains the following for Spring and Summer:

ATTAKAPAS COTTONADE PANTALOONS, superior to any of the Northern Cottonades, and sewed by Sewing Machines.

Denims, Log Cabin and Brown Linen PANTS.

Denims, Log Cabin and Brown Linen Jackets and Jumper SHIRT.

Women's and Girls' Cottonade and Calico FROCKS.

" " Brown COTTON SHIRTS.

STRAW HATS, White Wool Hats, etc.

N. B.—We keep on hand at our depot, the whole year round, a complete assortment of WINTER PLANTATION CLOTHING, for Men and Women.

F. MALARD & CO.,
fe23 2p3t&w 58 and 60 Canal street, corner of Old Levee street.

Removal.

The undersigned has removed to Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street, near Canal, and begs to inform his friends and the public that he is now opening a fine stock of

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Men's and Youths' Furnishing Goods.

LINEN AND LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS,
Of every Size and Quality.

Superior New York and Philadelphia TRUNKS made to order.

VALISES AND CARPET-BAGS,
Of every variety.

Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Gloves,

HOSIERY, CRAVATS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, etc., etc., etc.

Linen and Cotton Drawers.

Robes de Chambre.

And every article usually kept in a Clothing Store. Strangers and the public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT PITKIN,
fe24 2p6t 13 and 15 Camp street.

Rushton's Cod Liver Oil

is doing more for consumptives and those afflicted with lung diseases, than any other medicine ever before offered to the public. Its curative properties have been tested for the past ten years, and all those who have used it have contained decided relief from it. Almost all physicians prescribe it with success.

The genuine pure oil has Frederick V. Rushton's name in full on each label, and all persons using it should be particular to see that it is so labeled.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, at proprietor's prices, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
fe21 2p1mosol 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols.

Beasley, Tobias and Johnson WATCHES, in heavy 18 carat Gold Cases.

Silver PATENT LEVERS, of various patterns.

PATENT KEYLESS WINDING WATCHES.

WATCHES of every design and pattern.

JEWELRY of the latest style.

Fine POCKET CUTLERY, GUNS,

PISTOLS, FANCY GOODS, etc., etc., etc.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

D. KERNAGHAN & CO.,
fe20 2p6t No. 65 Canal street.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 CHARTRES STREET—Just received from England, new Patterns of Medallion Velvet, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, 3 Ply, Ingrain, Venetian and Dutch super CARPETINGS. Also, Floor OIL CLOTH of all widths and qualities, in great variety of styles. MATTING, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, White, Checked and Fancy; Window Shades, Table Linens; Druggets; Stair Rods, etc., at all the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.
fe23 2p6t

Southern Fur