"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

Office.. Corner of Texas and Edwards streets, OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....FEBRUARY 20, 1856.

☞ Those of our town subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly, will please send word to the office.

The river is slightly on the decline, and the boats report the bayou to be falling fast at Jefferson. At latest dates from Rowland upper Red River was low. Since our last the P. F. Kimball, St. Charles, Financier No. 2, Marion, Amanda, W.N. Sherman, Fanny Fern and Compromise have arrived from New Orleans; and the Alida, White Cliffs, Grenada, Ariel, Effort and Julia from Jefferson. The M. S. Daugherty is above the raft.

LADIES' CONCERT.—The ladies will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert, at the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday evening next, 23d inst., for the benefit of the Methodist Church. Let every lover of good music be present.

The description of the inauguration of the Jackson statue excludes our usual variety of matter this week; but as we are natives of the Crescent City, and as every thing relating to the most brilliant epoch in its history has a charm for us—aye, to every native of America—we trust no apology will be needed.

The police jury, on Monday, elected Mr. B. T. Scogin parish tax collector, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Jeter.

Mr. James B. Jenkins, was on Saturday elected constable for the fourth ward, Caddo parish.

We are indebted to the hon. J. P. Benjamin, hon. John Slidell and hon. John M. Sandidge for interesting public documents.

Thanks to the hon. J. B. Thompson, hon. H. Phillips, and Mr. Warner, secretary of the senate, for their polite attentions.

Thanks to Mr. McCreary, of the P. F. Kimball, Mr. Bateman, of the St. Charles, captain Geo. Clark, of the Compromise, Mr. Walch, of the Marion, and the clerks of the Financier No. 2 and Amanda for late papers.

The favorite passenger steamer P. F. Kimball, captain Whittenbury, arrived on Wednesday, and will continue to make regular trips, leaving Shreveport for New Orleans again on Saturday, March 1st, and every alternate Saturday during the season. Mr. Murdock, one of the most attentive gentlemen on the river, presides in the office.

The fine steamer H. M. Wright, will leave this port for New Orleans on Tuesday next.

The legislature has passed a joint resolution requesting the governor to remove from office captain Hufty, sheriff of the parish of Orleans. We hope that business will be finally adjusted.

Great anxiety is felt throughout the Union, for the safety of the Collins' steamship Pacific, which sailed from Liverpool three days before the Persia.

We regret to find by the Delta that a dastardly attempt was made, on the night of the 10th inst., to assassinate Denis Corcoran, the senior editor of that paper.

A dispatch from Washington, dated 5th inst., says that Mr. Whitfield has been sworn in and taken his seat as a delegate to congress from Kansas. This puts an end to ex-governor Reeder's chance.

THE BANJO.—Our citizens were delighted during the past week with the unique entertainments of Ned Davis' Ethiopian minstrels, and we know of no company that has visited us who have given such universal satisfaction.—Mr. Davis surpasses any delineator of the negro race we have witnessed, and appears equally inimitable as the darkey dandy of Chartres street, the uncouth, blundering plantation boy, or as the intelligent, saucy, well-fed house-servant; while his witticisms, contortions, and fancy touches on the tamborine would make the coldest cynic that ever breathed laugh until he grew fat. It is marvellous to listen to one of his "fast" harangues. His 'gombo-French' version of Susannah will create a furor in the lower parishes. Mr. W. Penn Lehr is a master performer and has shown what sweet music the banjo can discourse; and Mr. Weed, as a bone-player and jig-dancer, has few equals.—Mrs. Davis' dancing gave great satisfaction.

The manager on Saturday afternoon gave a benefit to the methodist church, which yielded $112 70, and proved most acceptable to the congregation, as will be seen by the card from the stewards.

The Banjo started for Jefferson, on Sunday morning, but when in the bayou her doctor broke, and she was, to the regret of the company, forced to return. She will on her next cruise proceed to that port. Long life and a prosperous career to the bonnie boat and her laughter-loving crew.

The Hempstead Democrat most justly thinks that four dollars per bale freight on cotton from Fulton to New Orleans, is a fair compensation, and states that the planters on upper Red River are determined upon building flatboats and floating down their cotton before submitting to extortion. Many boats are already being constructed, and the Democrat hopes that every man will follow the example before paying more than $4 per bale from Fulton to New Orleans. Let the merchants and planters of Washington, Fulton, and the vicinity, purchase a good boat and do their own carrying trade at a fair rate.—That is the surest way of putting an end to imposition and extortion.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Glossbrenner, sergeant at arms of the house of representatives, drew out of the U. States treasury $80,000 in gold, which amount had been advanced by him for the pay of members of congress, previous to the election of speaker. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars remained due the members, which would be drawn in a day or two.

COTTON.—From the annual report of the Liverpool cotton market for 1855, we glean that the receipts from the United States were considerably less than had been anticipated; but owing to a slightly reduced consumption in America, and a falling off in the shipments to the continent, Great Britain received a larger share than usual, or about 57 per cent. of the crop. In the aggregate import, however, owing to an increase from Brazil, Egypt and India, there was an increase over last year of fully 105,621 bales. The import from the U. States was 1,623,478 bales, against 1,666,479 in 1854; from Brazil, 134,765 bales, against 107,393 in 1854; from the West Indies, 3946 bales, against 2347 in 1854; from Egypt, 115,018 bales against 81,085 in 1854; and from the East Indies; 396,014 bales, against 368,293 in 1854. The total import is 2,278,218 bales, against 2,172,567 in 1854, and 2,357,278 in 1852, the largest previous import. The consumption has steadily increased, notwithstanding the high prices of food, dearness of money, and the injurious influence of the war. The increase is 150,000 bales over last year; 245,000 over 1853; 203,000 over 1852; 440,000 over 1851; about 550,000 over the average of three years to 1848, and nearly 1,000,000 bales over '47. The increase in the consumption of Surat was proportionately greater; as compared with last year it is 67,000 bales—with previous years from 1854 down to 1847, the increase in consumption averages 100,000 bales; and from 1846 down to 1842, it was 160,900 bales, or more than double the consumption in the latter years. At the commencement of 1855 middling Orleans was quoted at 5¾ ℔ lb., and did not vary more than ¼d. until the end of April, when it became evident that the crop had either been over estimated, or that from the low stage of the rivers, the cotton could not reach the sea ports. At the same time money became more plentiful, the bank of England reduced its rate of discount, speculators operated to a large extent, and with sales from 100,000 to 150,000 bales per week, prices rose gradually to 7d. for middling Orleans on the 4th June. Spinners being then stocked, and speculators turning sellers, prices gradually declined to 6d. at the end of September, when with the tightness in the money market, and the rise of the rate of discount by the bank to 6@7 per cent., speculators became alarmed, and prices rapidly declined to 5¼d. for middling Orleans in the latter part of October. At this time the panic subsided, and the following fortnight prices advanced ⅝d. ℔ lb. for middling Orleans. Since then holders met the market freely, and with a moderate demand prices declined ¼d. for fair and ⅛d. for middling Orleans; the year closing at 6¼d. for fair, and 5⅝d. for middling. Of the crop of the season of 1854-55 Great Britain received 1,541,000 bales, and of the new crop 241,000, before the 31st December, against 161,000 bales of the former crop in 1854. As far as can be ascertained, the weekly consumption of cotton during 1855, on the continent was 24,000 bales; in the U. States, 13,000; in Great Britain, 40,400; total, 77,400; which gives a total consumption of 4,030,000 bales, of which 3,180,000 are the production of America, and 497,000 Surat. The Manchester manufacturers, it is stated, did not have a successful year, the price of cotton, coupled with the high rates of money, preventing them working to a profit, and had it not been for the unprecedented demand for Turkey, stocks must have accumulated rapidly.

In regard to the consumption of cotton during the present year, the reviewer states that, there is every reason to believe that it will not be checked by an absence of demand or a want of markets, notwithstanding the war, the dearness of money, and the high prices of provisions. He assumes that the weekly consumption of 40,371 bales will continue unchecked; and, therefore, the next question will be, having such light stocks to begin with, whether there will be an adequate supply of the raw material. From India but little can be expected during the next few months; and as shipments have recommenced to China, the probability is that Liverpool may not receive so much as last year. From Brazil, Egypt, &c., the supply in all probability will not vary materially from an average quantity. From the U. States he calculates to receive a considerable increase provided the prevailing estimates (3,400,000 to 3,500,000 bales) of the crop are at all near the mark, and the whole is sent to market. He thinks it may be fairly presumed that the supply will exceed that of any previous year; but as the consumption will doubtless be large and stocks everywhere require replenishing, the whole crop will be required by the manufacturers, as the cotton trade can never be in a satisfactory state with a stock, as it present, of only twelve weeks' consumption.

The Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, at the latest accounts was frozen over to the depth of three and a half feet. The Mirror says, on the Illinois side, but some considerable distance from the shore, were pitched large canvas tents at the entrance of which were placed boys, proclaiming loud and long 'hot coffee,' 'hot whiskey punch,' 'Tom and Jerry,' 'gin slings,' &c. Some of the 'fancy' too, and 'sporting characters' had their faro and roulette tables in full blast, surrounded by the usual crowd of loafers. At the end of the ice road at the other side of the whiskey booths, was placed a large board, bearing the inscription in monster letters of the 'Mississippi avenue.' This was the great centre of attraction, as in its immediate locality everything was to be found to stimulate and heat the inner man. Thousands of skaters might be seen gliding in every direction over the icy surface. Boys and girls, young ladies and their loving swains, old men and their better halves, negroes of all variety of color and size, from the thorough-bred Congo to the light mulatto, swelled the immense gathering, and completely covered the river opposite the city. Sets were formed on the ice, and waltzing and dancing kept up until a late hour at night.

On the 31st ult., the New York house of representatives, by a vote of 48 to 48, passed a resolution censuring the governor for intimating in his message that the prohibitory liquor law had failed, because the judiciary had "connived" or "winked" at its violation. It is the prevailing opinion that the anti-license law failed generally from a like cause.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature for the more effectual prevention of gambling. Any person convicted of playing cards, or any game, for money, it to be sent to the tread-mill for not less than one nor more than three years.

Below we give the closing scene of the farce which ended in the elevation of Banks to the speakership of the house of representatives.—The house having proceeded to the 103 vote for speaker, and the last vote under the plurality rule, the result was: for Banks, 103; Aiken, 100; Fuller, 6; Campbell, 4; Wells, 1—total 214. The following is the vote in detail:

FOR BANKS—Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billingburst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffinton, Burlingame, J. H. Campbell, L. D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Dimrell, Timothy Davis, Day Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, T. R. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, M'Carty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, And Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettitt, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, C. C. Washburn, E. H. Washburn, I. Washburn, Watson, Welch, Woodruff and Woodworth.

FOR AIKEN—Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Hendley, S. Bennet, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, J. P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, H. Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denyer, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, T. J.D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, A. Hall, J. M. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, G. W. Jones, J. G. Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall, H. Marshall, S. S. Marshall, M. McMullen, McQueen, S. Miller, Millson, Mordecai, Oliver, Orr, Paine, Peck, Porter, Phelps, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Read, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rost, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, S. A. Smith, Wm. Smith, W. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, D. B. Wright, J. V. Wright and Zollicoffer.

FOR FULLER—Broom, Clark of N. Y., Cullen, Davis of Md., Millard and Whitney.

FOR CAMPBELL—Dunn, Harrison, Moore and Scott.

FOR WELLS—Hickman.

After the result was known, Mr. Marshall raised the question that the house itself must declare the result, and that the clerk could neither do so himself nor delegate any one to do so. After some debate on the point, Mr. Clingman offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 156 to 40:

Resolved, That by reason of the adoption of the proposition known as the plurality resolution, and the votes taken under it, the hon. N. P. Banks, jr., of Massachusetts, has been duly chosen speaker, and is hereby so declared.

The vote on the resolution stood:

YEAS—Aiken, Albright, Allen, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bell, H. Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Branch, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Cadwalader, J. H. Campbell, L. D. Campbell, Chaffee, B. Clark, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Cullen, Cumback, Dimrell, T. Davis, Davis, Day, Dean, DeWitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, English, Elheridge, Evans, Flagler, Florence, T.J. D. Fuller, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, J. Morrison, Harris, Simpson W. Harris, Harrison, Herbert, Hickman, Hoffman, Holloway, T. R. Horton, Howard, Jewett, G. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kelsey, Kennett, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Lumpkin, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettitt, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Purviance, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ritchie, Rivers, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, S. A. Smith, W. R. Smith, Spinner, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, Stranahan, Talbott, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Warner, C. C. Washburn, E. B. Washburn, I. Washburn, Watkins, Watson, Welch, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth.

NAYS—Barksdale, H. S. Bennett, Boyce, Burnett, J. P. Campbell, Carlile, Caskie, Crawford, Davidson, H. W. Davis, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Foster, Goode, Greenwood, T. L. Harris, Houston, Keitt, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, A. K. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, M. Oliver, Orr, Phelps, Powell, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Sneed, Trippe, Walker, Daniel B. Wright and John V. Wright.

We are gratified to find that Messrs. Sandidge and Davidson to the last voted against Banks. Mr. Eustis does not appear to have voted on the resolution. The hon. Miles Taylor, we suppose, was absent at the very moment he was wanted, as he voted for neither Aiken, Banks, nor the resolution.

THE FRUITS OF WAR.—The Albany Evening Journal publishes a list of the battles fought during the year 1855, with the number of people killed at each, beginning with the bombardment of Shanghai by the French, at which one hundred fell, and ending with the fall of Kars, at which 2,600 fell; by which it appears that seventy-three battles have occurred during the year, or more than one for each week, with an average loss of over a thousand men killed in each. The list does not include those who have fallen by disease or in skirmishes, nor the wounded, disabled, those who died in the hospital or the ambulance, or were irreparably maimed, or missing, or prisoners. The number left dead on the field usually comprises only about one-fourth the entire loss in a battle. By this rate the entire number swept out of existence by the wars of 1855 must have reached over 300,000 men. No year, says the Journal, has presented so bloody record since Waterloo.

The New York Times says that during the month of December there were fewer arrivals at that port from foreign countries than during the corresponding season for several years.—Since the announcement of the arrival of the ship Thornton, from Liverpool, on the 14th ult., we have not recorded a single entry from that port, and until the 1st inst. but two or three from other European ports. There is a large fleet of vessels now expected—indeed, nearly all the vessels which sailed from Europe between the 1st December last and the present time are now due. Of course the small number of arrivals is attributed to the severity of the weather.

General Cass, on the 8th inst., fell from the steps of the patent office, Washington, and was severely injured. Serious apprehensions were entertained that inflammation of the brain would ensue.

The cholera is prevailing with terrible fatality at Porto Rico. Over 13,000 cases have occurred since the 21st November last.

Counterfeit fifty dollar bills on the Southern Bank of Alabama are in circulation.

JURORS.—The following gentlemen were drawn by the sheriff as grand and petit jurors, to serve during the March term of the district court, which commences on the 24th prox:

FIRST WEEK—W. H. Lindsay, J. T Fullilove, S. D. Pitts, J. W. Mahle, Wm. S. Mahle, Jesse Grumbles, J. Guice, W. F. McDonough, R. V. B. Eddins, W.W. Scott, M. Hood, jr., Benjamin Staunton, J. S. Rodgers, Wm. J. Beall, L. G. Scogin, James Dickerson, E. D. Williams, C. Claflin, J. B. Willis, R.A. Waller, T. L. Lyon, J. H. Wilson, J. B. Moreto, Jas. Harrell, W. W. Simmons, M. F. T. Stewart, J. N. Gardiner, Martin Tally, W. W. Gill, Nathan Hoss, A. W. Tucker, W. B. George, H. S. Howell, Wm. Flournoy, A B. McMillan, O. D. Williams, J. M. Davidson, C. H. Burnside, L. F. Holt, L. J. Hamlin, J. M. Williams, E. S. Kneeland, J. M. Posey, W. N. Jeter, F. Turner, W. L. Fullilove, J. B. Smith, A. J. Pickens.

SECOND WEEK—Jacob Hoss, A. J. Stacey, L. Hough, Leonard Moore, Victor Palanque, J. M. Boarman, W. D. Moreton, J. L. Turner, P. Rouse, Leroy Templeman, W. F. Murray, Josiah Renfroe, C. W. Gibson, John Larmier, Leroy Bennett, H. W. Mooring, Mark Milam, E. M. Higgins, Henry Wagner, Craven Sullivan, Jno. R. R. Harrison, Thomas Jenkins, J. M. Simmons, E. H. Walpole, J. B. Pierce, E. C. Crutcher, Arby McCall, T. Garlick, Josiah Hall.

THIRD WEEK—G. M. Nichols, C. McCarty, R. T. Noel, Spencer Gardiner, Frank Moreau, E. S. Fortson, M. R. Mott, R. D. Parker, James Conley, W. F. Williams, J. B. Sims, Simon Marks, Wm. J. Moore, H.W. Kneeland, Wm. Bird, sr., James H. Bryan, Giles Herring, R. G. Bagley, W. W. Attaway, Thos. D. Garey, M. Bell, Sam VanBibber, Alf. Warnock, E. G. Byer, M. Baer, Reuben White, James Lancashire, James L. Talbot, Elias Lake, Thomas Philyau, J. N. McCreary, Jacob Williamson.

FOURTH WEEK—L. T. Scogin, Sam'l Hollingsworth, John Walters, James E. O'Neal, J. D. Ford, M. B. Willis, Berry Hill, Joel Tallmadge, F. Houston, Tho. Fulliove, E. H. Baugh, B. S. Dickson, D. P. Bickham, Matthew Watson, Don A. Totty, Wm. Hutchinson, John Holmes, Thos. E. Adams, J. C. Allen, B. F. Logan, M. S. Barlow, P. H. Rosson, Robert Flowers, James C. Jones, J. E. Hawthorn, J. C. Mooring, Wm. Peters, B. Bays, G. W. Hale, V. H. Jones, Alfred Flournoy, jr.

A writer in the Scientific American describes the Dhoora corn, or Egyptian millet, and says it is much cultivated and extensively consumed in India and Egypt, and the interior of Africa; and is quite equal in nutritive value to the average of wheats, and yields beautiful flour.—The Charleston Mercury says that the late professor Johnston analyzed it, and found that it contained 11¼ per cent. of gluten. Since gluten is the chief nutritive ingredient of all our grains, this comparison of the professor exhibits a nutritive value for the millet that surpasses some of the richest grains in use for food of man or stock. Major R. A. Griffin, of Abbeville, S. Carolina, says that it produces from 80 to 100 bushels of grain to the acre. A correspondent of the Mercury writes that he has cultivated the millet for three or four years, with a full conviction of its great value. This season he was induced to have some of it ground on the hand millstones common to Sea Island plantations, and was pleased to find that, though the flour was neither white nor apparently contained as much as 11¼ per cent. of gluten, with the addition of a little wheat flour it made very palatable hot breakfast breads, especially waffles and muffins; and it is now regularly served daily on his table, and the children in particular are very fond of it. He prefers the waffles and cakes made of millet to those made out of flour, corn or buckwheat, and learns from reliable authority that, when ground on larger stones and bolted, the flour cannot be distinguished from the second quality of wheat flour, called "middlings." The hominy made of the grits is very palatable. Experiments have proved that the millet will produce twice or thrice as much grain as Indian corn on lands of the same fertility. When planted early, (say 1st March) it will ripen its first crop of ears about the middle of July, and continue bearing successional crops until killed by frost. If sown later, it will grow much taller, but ripen only one or two crops of heads; and when thus sown no crop known produces such a prodigious quantity of green vegetable, suitable for fodder. It should be sown and cultivated exactly as Indian corn. The writer asserts that for a crop of early provisions for negroes, and stock of every kind, he knows of no grain that can be compared with it; and for the combination of quantity and quality of product, it has no equal among our provisional crops. Cannot some of our Red River planters test the merits of this much vaunted Dhoora corn?

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, says that a lady has discovered a process of liquifying ivory and casting it in moulds; she has terminated ivory casts of the celebrated wood work of the choir of Notré Dame, of wonderful brilliancy. A photographist has discovered a method for fixing on any canvas prepared for oil painting likenesses the size of life, so that all an artist needs to do is to ask one sitting of the person who desires his portrait, and the portrait may be completed at leisure. Mr. Bonelly has invented a "locomotive telegraph," which promises to be of the greatest utility. He uses (instead of the ordinary wire) a flat iron bar or strip some inches thick and some inches wide, secured in the middle of the track, and isolated by earthenware, which keeps it several inches above the soil. An arrangement of springs, which can be raised or lowered at will, enables the operator to place in communication the telegraph apparatus which is in the tender and this bar or strip. These springs glide on the bar all the time the train is in motion, to that the operator may at any time send or receive telegraphic dispatches. The apparatus is connected with the soil by the axles, wheels and rails. The experiments made were completely successful.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—John M. Bates, whose partiality for fine horses induced him to appropriate judge Todd's favorite gelding, was arrested by sheriff West and brought back to this place on Sunday night last. Bates acknowledges to riding the horse off, but says he was instigated to the act by William Powers, a somewhat notorious individual who has been sojourning in this place for the last few years. Bates says the horse was taken from the stable by Powers and hitched at a place, previously agreed upon, from which he, Bates, took him, and started for Shreveport, with instructions to sell the horse for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, which, after paying necessary expenses, was to be deposited with one Black, of Shreveport, to the credit of Powers. In case the horse could not be disposed of he was to be placed in a livery stable to be sold. Bates was held to bond in one thousand dollars, for want of which he was immediately put in the custody of the sheriff.

There has been several robberies committed in this vicinity within the last few years, in which Powers has been implicated, but has always managed to escape. He is now under arrest, and will undergo an examination this evening. Other parties, are implicated, but as they have not been arrested, we will not mention their names, until they come before the public, by authority of the powers that be.

The disclosures of Bates, make it very evident that there is an organised band of scoundrels in our midst, who have for years been committing their depredations. It is high time now they were disposed of. No considerations of family connexions, or prejudices of any kind, should be allowed to screen these land pirates from the punishment which the laws provide for their offences, against the peace and dignity of the State. [Clarksville Mes.

The Liverpool letters received by the steamship Persia had a stimulating effect on the New Orleans cotton market, and on the 11th inst., 20,000 bales were sold at an advance of ⅛@¼ of a cent ℔ lb.

A Gala Day in New Orleans.

INAUGURATION OF THE JACKSON STATUE.

Yesterday was a period in the history of New Orleans, and of Louisiana, which the children of the whole State may look back to with pride, when the present generation shall have passed away. The memory of the immortal Jackson received an honorable tribute from the few sharers, who yet remain, of his glory on the plains of Chalmette, and from the many whose hearts are filled with enthusiasm by the recollection that he, whose undying part is thus honored, was the staunch and unyielding bulwark which stayed the progress of an insolent foe, and saved our city from the ravages of a proud invader. The hero who successfully contended with the ruthless savage, in our southern wilds—he who "assumed the responsibility," and beat back the seekers after the "beauty and booty," seems to have aroused himself from his quiet sleep at the Hermitage, and to have come back to review the brave legions which marched under the eagle glance of his eye more than forty-one years since.

At an early hour in the morning, the star-spangled banner waved from the public buildings, from the mastheads of the shipping in port—from the jackstaffs of steamboats, and other prominent points, and from all quarters came the pleasing prestige, (so well verified,) of a determination to make the display worthy its great occasion. A day more beautiful could not have been selected from the whole year,—for the bright sunshine, serene sky, and pure, invigorating atmosphere could not be surpassed. Heaven seemed to smile upon the completion of a monument to the greatness and virtues of one who served his country well, who never seemed to have but a single idea in view—his country's welfare. The day was ushered in by a national salute, and by half-past 10 o'clock the streets resounded with strains of martial music, as the military, firemen, and different civic societies marched to take their position in the order indicated in the programme.

The crash of drum and cymbals gave note of the grand gathering, and soon after, the rays of the sun, as they fell upon Canal street for fully three-quarters of a mile in extent, besides the diverging line of divisions, were reflected back by the bright steel, plume and gorgeous banners which decorated the ranks of the assembling mass. Almost every street which leads into the broad avenue, where the procession was forming, was pouring in a living, animated stream to swell the array which gave such significance to the occasion. The "ear piercing fife and the spirit stirring drum," the heavy tramp of armed men, and the universal excitement which prevailed, almost brought back in reality, the scene of 1814-15, when gallant hearts went forth to do battle for their homes and firesides, under the leadership of Jackson.

Business was generally suspended, and the ranks of the military companies and civic societies were fuller than we have seen them on any previous occasion. New Orleans was out of doors, and, at one time, there could not have been less than 50,000 people in and about Canal street. The ladies and juveniles seem to have come forth en masse, decorated in their gayest costume, and never did we see a brighter sky look upon a greater array of loveliness than was visible yesterday. Besides our own citizens, an immense number of strangers, including nearly all the members of the legislature, gave their presence to aid in swelling the vast exhibition which had for its patriotic object a deed of homage to the illustrious dead. Governor Wickliffe and staff having arrived in Canal street, the procession commenced moving about 12 o'clock, and at a quarter past 12, the leading division entered Jackson square.—Another magnificent sight was here presented. The seats prepared for ladies were crowded, hundreds of the "dear creatures" were standing, while the double row of galleries of the Pontalba buildings on two sides of the square, the steeple of the cathedral, and all other points within range of the eye, were sparkling with bright Creole eyes, and gay with ribbons and flowers.

Of the procession itself, as it passed down Chartres street, we can only say that its appearance was grand and imposing; but at the same time we cannot forego the remark that, in our opinion, the affair, so far as the marching was concerned, was badly managed. The cortege should have been straightened out at some point, and the plea that large numbers would not have joined it if there had been a march of any distance, in the perspective, we do not consider good. The display was one which every body wished to see, and in which a common interest was felt. It was not doing justice to the occasion to disregard the wishes of the many to subserve the convenience of the few. But to return to the square and the statue; we must mention that the platform designated for the orator of the day, the mayor and members of the council, was very well arranged, and decorated with the national colors, as also was one between that and the statue, devoted to seating the veterans of Chalmette, and that humble class of individuals, the reporters of the press.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock, general Plauché appeared and made a few remarks which we did not hear, and he was succeeded by the music of "Hail to the chief" by the band stationed in front, and the peals of the cathedral bells. Prominent in the scene which was then presented, was a time-worn and battered banner, which was presented to the Louisiana legion by the ladies of New Orleans, on the eve of their going forth to the battles, which closed so gloriously on the 8th of Jan., 1815. It was in charge of the veterans who had seen it wave over that field of carnage, and its discolored fragments, feebly stirred by the passing breeze, caused emotions which could not be expressed in the minds of all who saw it.

The close ranks of the procession continued to deploy out of Chartres street, when at half past twelve, ex-mayor Crossman introduced the orator, and an oration was delivered which consumed a half an hour. At the conclusion, Mr. Clark Mills, the artist who designed and cast the statue, was brought forward by Mr. Crossman, and he made a few remarks; confined chiefly to explaining the position of the statue. Gen. Jackson is represented as mounted upon a fiery charger, as he appeared in the same square in life, forty-one years ago, in the act of reviewing the troops who had stood so firm in the hour of battle but a short time before. The line is supposed to be at a present, and the commander has his chapeau in hand in acknowledgement of the salute, while his steed is rearing as if in anticipation of a new movement. At the instant Mr. Mills retired from the stand, the covering which had heretofore veiled the triumph of the artist, and the likeness of him who was loved so well by a nation, was withdrawn, and amidst the enthusiastic shouts of assembled thousands, the roar of cannon, and the crash of music, the statue of the hero of New Orleans stood revealed to the admiring gaze of those whose hearts throbbed with pride that their city and State had paid so handsome a tribute to the memory of the hero and statesman. It has never been our fortune to witness a more thrilling scene, and we feel assured that its impression will linger in the memories of all who witnessed it, as long as memory lives.

In the meantime, the sound of drum and trump resounded, and it was not until the covering had been removed from the statue that the last division entered the square. Although from the circumstances we are constrained to omit particularizing, we cannot forego the pleasure of alluding especially to the colored veterans, who formed one of the most conspicuous and interesting features of the procession. The sable sons of Louisiana, who had bravely placed themselves within range of the enemy's bullets glowed with honest pride in the consciousness that they are honored by the children of those for whom they fought, and are cordially taken by the hand by the small remnant of that gallant band, beside whom they stood in the hour of peril. After the ceremonies of the inauguration, as laid down in the programme, were concluded, Mr. Bernard Marigny made a brief speech in French, which was listened to with profound attention, and soon after the immense mass of humanity commenced moving out of the square.

The pressure of the times was great, and cries of "don't crowd so," "keep off my toes," "oh my corns," "give me my hat," "save the babies," screams of the last named articles, and maledictions of varied form and meaning were heard from all quarters, as the dense crowd slowly squeezed themselves through the gates into the streets. The different divisions filed off as they could make their way out, and repaired to their different points for disbanding.

The military marched to the Place d'Armes, where they were reviewed by the governor and adjutant general, when they marched up town, and thence to their quarters. Altogether, the display was the largest we have ever seen in New Orleans, not excepting the grand pageant which greeted the return of general Taylor from the victories of Monterey and Buena Vista.

In the evening the "city authorities" gave a dinner to the members of the legislature, judges of the courts, &c.—the hangers-on of the press, included. [True Delta.

INTERESTING CASE.—M'lle Maria Susanna, a white maiden lady, in her thirty-ninth year, and a creole, has instituted suit in the fourth district court, claiming heavy damages of one Mathieu Richero, for depriving her of her proper position in society, by industriously circulating reports that she is of colored extraction. It appears that the lady, until she arrived at her majority, believed she actually was of African extraction; inasmuch as she had been reared and treated with all possible tenderness by Martha Don Andre, a mulatto woman, now 75 years of age, who resides at the corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets, and who pretended to be her mother; a belief which prevailed in the neighborhood, from the fact that Martha took her to nurse very shortly after losing an actual child of her own. When M'lle Maria became of age, then Martha told her how, in the year 1818, she had been brought to her, a newly born infant, by a certain madame Picote, with a request that she would nurse and rear her with all possible tenderness, for which she should receive a monthly stipend, and a particular injunction was made to keep secret the fact that she was the illicit off-spring of a young lady of high family, who had 'loved not wisely, but too well." Shortly afterward, the mother, a beautiful lady of 20, called at the house, and, after obtaining the most solemn promises of secresy, divulged her name and the unhappy circumstances connected with the birth of her child. Martha, the nurse, was then living with a white man, named Gibbs, consequently Maria grew up in the belief that Gibbs was her father, and that Gibbs was her name. On reaching her majority, however, and being let into the secret of her history, she discarded that name, and assumed the status of a free white person. Since then, she has been hindered from entering society, or experiencing any of the courtesies due to her blood, by the alleged slanderous reports above mentioned; Mathieu Richero being the head and front of the offending. Richero, we learn, admits having made these reports and stands up to them; asserting that he can prove the truth of them. It is curious and interesting case, and will probably bring forth another very racy and interesting trial. [N.O. Crescent.

Charles, a faithful and worthy old servant, who formerly belonged to Mr. W. W. Montgomery, of this city, died on Wednesday night, we learn, under the awful inflictions of our "peculiar institutions," at the early age of 120 years! He had acted for years almost beyond the memory of the oldest of the present generation, as a warehouseman to his old master, and not only spent the whole of his life in N. Orleans, but from the best information we have been able to get, was absolutely a "creole" of the place. For many years he had been a resident of the "garden district," enjoying his "otium," but taking a particular pride in never missing an opportunity of paying a visit on new year's day—"Le jour de l'an," as he delighted par excellence to style it—to his master, walking a couple of miles or more—to Esplanade street, that is—for the purpose, until this year opened. Previous to that he had been bed-ridden for about six months, and deprived of his sight for about a year. He was an intelligent fellow, could regale patient listeners with very interesting accounts of the events which are to be so enthusiastically commemorated to-morrow, as well as others, and died earnestly and sincerely assured of enjoying the bliss of the world to come, with those with whom he had passed and enjoyed his life here. [Picayune.

The New York Evening Express, of the 31st ult., has the following notice of the dry goods trade, copied from the Independent:—"The dry goods trade the past week, in consequence of cold weather, has not quite equalled the expectations of our merchants. The importers having received their goods early, are now fully prepared for the spring business. Seldom have we seen a more extensive or magnificent display of merchandise. Nearly all the leading jobbing houses have full stocks on hand, and are making moderate sales. Several large auction sales have occurred, with results generally quite satisfactory to the seller. The principal attraction on two occasions was printed lawns. A large number of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other western buyers were present; the bidding was spirited, and fair prices were obtained.

J. T. Rockwood & Co., dry goods retailers, of Springfield, Mass., have suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to $90,000—and assets to about $60,000. They propose a compromise with their creditors, but thus far nothing definite has been concluded upon.

H. W. Bigelow, of Chicago, Illinois, in the same business, has also suspended, with an indebtedness amounting to $130,000, a good slice of which is confidential. He offers fifty cents on the dollar, secured, payable on an average of twelve months. This is the second or third suspension of Mr. Bigelow. If he succeeds in setting with his creditors, as is probable, he will doubtless be in the market again.

Lieut. Bent, of the U. S. navy, read a paper before the Geographical and Historical Society, New York, on the 24th ult., in which he showed from the records kept by the Japan expedition, that there is also in the Pacific a 'river of the ocean,' flowing to the northward and eastward along the coast of Asia, corresponding in every essential particular with the gulf-stream of the Atlantic. There is an increased temperature of both the air and water, the moment the oceanic stream of that region is entered, but a predominant thermal change in the water, which almost invariably continues superior in temperature to that of the air, until leaving the stream again. It is caused by the great equatorial current of the Pacific. Along the coast of Formosa its strength and character are as decidedly marked as those of the gulf-stream on the Florida coast. Its greatest velocity is in the gulf of Yedo, where it is eighty miles per day. Its average velocity is from thirty to forty miles per day. Lieut. B. attributes the mild climate of Japan and California to the Pacific stream, and said that the gulf-stream has not a similar influence upon our coast because the cold current flowing south intervenes between it and the shore.

Dallas appears to be going down, since the president has ruled him off the presidential track, by despatching him to Great Britain as successor to Mr. Buchanan.

The Ouachita river is in fine boating condition and rising.

General Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 12.—In the senate, Mr. Mason of Virginia, made a speech on the Central American question, in reply to Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, which was very conservative.

In the house, no printer was elected. Wendell and Follett were still the two highest.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 13.—The American party in the legislature of this State last night nominated Reverdy Kennedy, esq., as candidate for the post of United States senator, in the place of hon. Thomas G. Prat