THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES G. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

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

Advertisements, one square of ten lines to pearl—first insertion in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

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 its circulation largely, residing 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 $6 a year invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium for advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1855.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the Summer, who desire the daily or weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 70 Camp street.

☞ The Official Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Tuesday night last, will be found on the fourth page of to-day's Crescent.

The official returns of the late Aldermanic election, in this district, will be found on the first page.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship Granada for gamal favors.

THE MAILS.—The mails via Mobile, due yesterday, came through. Those due the day previous were also received, which brings up arrears, and we have all that is due.

We learn that the letters by the America from Liverpool will be received this morning.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.—Under our financial head this morning will be found the entrances and clearances of vessels at the Custom-house, this District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

We shall, as soon as the statements are prepared, furnish the balance of the statistics of our port for the past year.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—Dates have been received from Melbourne via Panama to the 24th of April.

The Melbourne Age opposes very strongly the proposed export duty on gold as an act of injustice to the miner and as a tax imposed on labor. With equal justice, they say, that wool, tallow and the other exports of the colony should be also taxed.

The land system still continues to excite a great deal of ill-feeling against the Government, and the same journal speaks out plainly against it, and against the folly of thwarting, thus obstinately and rashly, the interest of the settlers. It says:

There is a vast area of land, sufficient to support millions of people, lying idle and waste; and here are the unemployed crying out for free lands. Their number is daily increasing by immigration, and the voice of their complaint may very soon assume the tone of a demand, threatening the so-called vested rights and established interests, until the volcano of dissatisfaction bursts, producing a disturbance more formidable than Ballarat, because more general and more disastrous in its consequences, because more fundamental in its cause.

In another article on the same subject it says, speaking to the home government:

Do you owe us no gratitude? Can you offer us no return? Be assured that if you violate your duty as a parent, we will not be slow to renounce our filial obedience as your offspring.

The increasing Chinese immigration is also creating much public discussion, and though public feeling considers it unadvisable to check the immigration of these people, it is generally felt that some step should be taken to control its excess and to put a stop to the evil and immorality it produces.

ANOTHER DUTCH INSURRECTION IN CINCINNATI.—We learn from a telegraphic dispatch of the 5th inst. from Cincinnati, that on the previous evening, as the firemen, German Turners, and others were passing through the streets, a difficulty arose between one of the Turners and a boy standing near the United States Hotel. An alarm was raised by the Turners, who all rushed back and threw stones at the people on the pavement. A general interchange of stones followed, and the Turners, being armed with revolvers, commenced firing on the crowd, and a dozen pistols were discharged. One young man was shot, and died an hour after. Others were injured by shot and stones, but none dangerously. The city is in great excitement. The police arrested 24 of the Turners. There was no excuse for the use of revolvers, and public opinion is unanimously against the Germans.

The Albany Argus says, in regard to the grand wedding announced by the Richmond and New York papers to come off at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the latter city, that it has authority for stating that no such wedding will take place. The Argus thinks it would have been as well not to have announced the wedding until the two persons most interested had come to some understanding with each other in regard to the matter.

We see that the long-pending Washington Parade Ground assault and battery case between N. P. Willis and Mr. Forrest, the tragedian, was decided during the June term of the Court of Appeals in New York, the judgment of the court appealed from being affirmed. That judgment was that Mr. Forrest should pay Mr. Willis large damages for the assault alluded to.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion was at Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, on the 5th of June. As the U. S. brig Dolphin sailed from Norfolk on the 8th of May to relieve the Marion, the latter may be expected at Boston in the course of two or three weeks.

On the evening of the 5th inst., Thos. Wiman, of Baltimore, illuminated his mansion and grounds in honor of the result of the recent assault upon the defences of Sebastopol. His garden, or park, covers about six acres, and the effect of the lights and fireworks was said to be magnificent.

On the morning of the 4th inst., at East Bridgeton, Conn., an engine and gravel car were thrown off the track, and a laborer named Hugh Mangan was instantly killed. Another man was dangerously wounded. On the previous day a colored woman was killed by the cow-catcher on the same track.

THE FRUITS OF THE SEASON.—The fruit market is now at the full, every style and variety being received in profusion from the coast, across the lake, Cuba and Mexico. Choicest and most delicious of all the varieties in the market are the peaches and nectarines daily received by Mr. E. G. Cloud, No. 87 St. Charles street, from the orchard of E. B. Spence at Bay St. Louis. Having received from Mr. Cloud a specimen basket of these fruits, and fully examined into their merits, we are able to recommend them to all lovers thereof, as being fresh, juicy and excellent.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Different eras are distinguished by the prominent development of different ideas—the growth, maturity and mastery of different principles—the working out into actual, hard existence, of things and thoughts which had either been ignored or uncared for before, and which subsequently, perhaps, dropped into a second oblivion. Thus we have the Augustan era, famous for letters, and the reign of Queen Anne, celebrated for the same reason; we have the period stamped with the impress of chivalry by Coeur de Lion and Saladin, and another stamped with the history of war and glory under Napoleon. We have, too, the luxurious and even voluptuous times of Louis XIV. and Charles II.—more gorgeous and extravagant than those of Nero or Caligula. In fact, every age is distinguished from every other by some especial characteristic, precisely as every individual is individualised by some peculiarity of countenance, not to be found elsewhere.

We may err in our estimate of the controlling feature of this age, but, if we do not, future ages—supposing the movement does not prevent them altogether—will be the "Revolt of the Women and Establishment of Petticoat Supremacy"—not that pleasant, domestic supremacy of love, bright eyes and red lips, which has ruled mankind from the throne to the hovel ever since Adam—but a hard political superiority and control operating by means of votes, proclamations, protocols and decrees. The signs of the times all indicate the approach of this new Age of Iron, and its advent comes on with marvelous rapidity. A few years ago, none of the Miss Nancy's, written or read about, ever dreamed of breeches unless they had a man in them, or of straddle-back riding unless accomplished by a masculine. This state of affairs has gradually faded away, and Mrs. Bloomer goes into the breeches herself, while Fanny Butler,

"—to which the world with wonderous horsemanship,"

adopts the furcate style of equitation. All the rights, privileges and immunities of the sex male are melting from their fingers, and in a century hence there will be, at the present rate of progress, an utter impossibility of distinguishing the girls from the boys or telling whether it is a wife or brother that is to be kissed. The reformers have taken the heels from off our boots, and, in some instances, taken the boots entire; they have donned standing collars and shirt bosoms, if not the whole thing—appropriated our vests, and bedecked and bedizzened them equal to the times of Elizabeth. They have encased themselves in jackets and manufactured a garment suspiciously like an over-coat. They have neck-ties and leather belts, and some of the stronger minded continue to discountenance petticoats and adopt Mrs. Bloomer's plan for the gradual acquisition of pantaloons. In order to get into hats they have quit the use of bonnets, and that they need not be tied up at home with the baby, have invented and introduced a patent machine called a baby-jumper, which will keep the young pledge bounding between the floor and ceiling from morning till night and never let it tumble out. Several of the gentler sex have encased themselves in full masculine rig, including cigars and cocktails, and—not being so far advanced as the bearded women—have adorned themselves with false whiskers and moustache. We regret to state that the arm of the law has embraced them in a great number of instances.

In order more rapidly to bring about the blissful period when the whole world shall be the women's and the fulness thereof, sundry mass meetings have been held in those Northern cities where mass meetings are held on every subject, from salvation to small-beer, and a congregation of masculine females and female masculines have spoken and spouted, and spouted and spoken, until their voices, purses and audiences, gave out. Some of these hermaphrodites have been atheistical, some political, some ethical; some advocate female doctors and lawyers and parsons; some want an agrarian law and general division of property; some want to go to Congress; some want to have control of their husbands, and the wants and wishes of the balance are innumerable.

The latest demand of the females—the last parallel advanced in the siege against masculine entrenchments and hereditary rights—is that Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Jones shall be allowed to vote as well as their husbands, and that the Lizzies, Nellies and Marys we love, shall have an equal voice and power in municipal elections as their admiring swains. Such a state of things would be attended with a few difficulties, as Mrs. Brown might choose to go on the same side of politics as Mr. Jones, to Mr. Brown's great disgust, and the little lady to whom we were industriously engaged in making love last evening, might in the morning vote against a bill for internal improvements or for a strict tariff while we advocated both. These inconveniences had, however, better be lost sight of as it is probable the rule of the women will soon be inaugurated despite the defences of the present lords and masters of creation. In proof of, which, we subjoin the following notice originally published in the New York Tribune. The notorieties that sign the call are mixed up in a very higgledy-piggledy style and the "Convention" will probably be worthy of the callers:

Woman's Right of Suffrage.

A convention will be held at Saratoga Springs, on the 13th and 14th of August next, to discuss Woman's Right of Suffrage.

In the progress of human events, Woman now demands the recognition of her civil existence, her legal rights, her social equality with man.

How her claims can be the most easily and speedily established on a firm, enduring basis, will be the subject of deliberation at the coming convention.

The friends of the movement, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Most of the eminent advocates of the cause are expected to be in attendance.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,
ERNESTINE L. ROSE,
WILLIAM HAY,
SAMUEL J. MAY,
ANTOINETTE L. BROWN,
LUCRETIA MOTT,
SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
New York State Woman's Right Committee.

N. B.—Editors throughout the States please copy.

Later from the Isthmus.

The mails by the Granada bring no later dates from California than previously received by the Prometheus. We have files of the Panama Star and Herald to the 30th ult., but find no news of importance.

On the 29th ult. a sailor who was confined in the police office, on the charge of having stolen a sum of money from one of the crew of the specie launch, committed suicide by hanging himself. When discovered he was quite dead, and had apparently been so for some hours.

The Star, of the 30th, has the following:

The authorities at the Island of Saboga send up a man, in charge of four police, on board the Dicky Sam, who murdered his wife and father, and attempted to take the life of his mother also.

We have been informed that this horrible crime was committed in the most desperate and barbarous manner, and caused considerable excitement on the Island, where, fortunately, such crimes are of rare occurrence.

The Star remonstrates against the manner in which their police force is armed, the weapons consisting of swords, muskets and bayonets.

Later dates had been received from various points in South America, but there was no news.

WHO IS THE LUCKY MAN.—It is rumored about town that the $100,000 prize in the late Havana Lottery, was drawn by a gentleman of this city.

The New York papers report an immense number of accidents from the careless use of fire-arms on the Fourth of July.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The U. S. mail steamship Granada, S. P. Griffin, commander, reached her wharf yesterday morning, she having been permitted by the authorities to pass the quarantine station. The Granada left New York on the 2d, made the run to Havana in five days and six hours, and left that port on the 8th inst.

The steamship Crescent City, from New Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 8th, and sailed the same day for New York.

The steamship El Dorado, Capt. Schenck, was at Havana, to leave for New York on the 10th, for repairs.

Everything was quiet in the Island, and the Havana papers contain nothing of importance.

A terrible fire occurred in Mayari on the morning of the 21st, which destroyed a considerable portion of the town, but as most of the buildings were roofed with straw, we may suppose no extensive loss of property was the result.

At Puerto Principe, the French consul, M. Guillonet, recently arrived with his family, had died of *comito*, together with his three children. His wife and a servant were also attacked. The physicians stated that it had been a long time since cases of such extreme severity had been known.

On the 27th ult., near Remedios, a man 77 years of age and the father of a large family, put an end to his existence by discharging a heavily loaded escopette into his mouth. He was supposed to be insane.

The following are the principal prizes drawn in the Havana Lottery on the 8d inst:

8,222	$100,000	8,293	$600
19,319	80,000	2,204	600
9,348	20,000	5,773	400
18,750	10,000	9,852	200
7,002	5,000	10,795	200
19,422	2,000	13,001	400
16,293	2,000	10,857	200
14,923	2,000	15,894	200
3,235	1,000	15,438	400
17,857	1,000	17,824	200
1,725	400	17,605	200
1,991	200	22,891	200
8,200	200	8,371	200
8,291	200		

From the letter of the Delta's Havana correspondent we cut the following paragraphs:

The "Auditor de Guerra" is understood to have refused to sanction the sentence passed by the Court Martial upon the political prisoners, and the subject is now before the same court that decided the fate of the unfortunate Pinto!

Doctor William de Humboldt, the inventor of the preservative inoculation against yellow fever, has had administered to him some poisonous mixture which has driven him mad. It is believed to have been done through the jealousy of certain medical men in this city, who induced some other persons to enter into a conspiracy with them to deprive Doctor de Humboldt of his existence. I understand a physician and two other persons had been arrested and placed in the Calunas Fortress for this outrageous crime. Doctor Humboldt is not yet considered out of danger.

A SPANISH VIEW OF THE KANSAS QUESTION.—The *Diario de la Marina*, of the 5th inst., devotes a column to the consideration of the Kansas question, setting out by stating that not only would the introduction of slavery into that territory be an inferred offence against the dominant ideas of this country (by which we suppose the writer means freesoilism and abolitionism) but that it would be a great absurdity in an economical point of view. He then proceeds to argue these propositions, much in the same style in which we have often seen them treated by the New York Tribune and other Abolition sheets of the North. Perhaps this article indicates upon which side of the question of slave emancipation in Cuba might be found the sympathies of the *Diario's* editor.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PRUSSIA.—*Decision in favor of the right of the Owner to retain his Slave.*—Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Dresden, in Saxony, dated the 12th of last month:

"I have taken the liberty to acquaint you with a most singular decision which was given yesterday, and particularly confirms our fugitive-slave law. As the decision emanates from the highest tribunal of the kingdom of Prussia, it is certainly an authority which may be successfully quoted hereafter. It appears that Dr Ritter brought with him to Berlin, Prussia, a negro slave which he had purchased in Brazil. All the proceedings which are so often and successfully had in the free States, were immediately instituted by the European abolitionists, and, although the slave was first declared to be free, or rather the owner prevented from taking possession of him, it has been decided, after full investigation, that the case has to be adjudged according to the *lex loci*, and the application of the slave has been refused, and he has been remanded to his owner. As far as my information on the subject, after diligent inquiry, goes, this is the first case ever decided in Prussia; and it is, therefore, fully conceded that the owner of the slave may bring him with him to Prussia, and there retain him, and again extract him as a slave."

The Cincinnati Columbian says that a gentleman of that city a few days since found, in a shell-fish taken out of the Ohio river, a very large and beautiful pearl; it was half an inch in diameter and finer than most sea pearls. The same gentleman has procured a number of pearls from the shell-fish found in certain places in the Ohio, but this last is much larger than any previously discovered.

KILLED BY A SHARK.—On the afternoon of the 4th, Mr. Jacob B. Goldey, a letter carrier in the Philadelphia Post Office, was on a visit to Atlantic City, and in company with some friends, went into the ocean to bathe. Mr. G. being a fine swimmer, attempted, with others, to reach a sunken wreck lying on the outer breakers, but suddenly, with an exclamation of pain, he sunk from sight, and was never seen again. There can be no doubt but that he was seized by a shark and dragged away. [Baltimore Clipper.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM IMPALEMENT.—On Friday evening, while Francois Ravel was executing his wonderful feat of going across the Boston theatre stage at the top of a fifteen feet pole, the latter snapped asunder. Mr. Ravel fell immediately to the stage, while the lower portion of the pole was yet perpendicular, and came within a hair of being impaled. The broken portion was quite sharp. The escape from death was almost miraculous. [Boston Bee.

DEATH OF AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Lynchburg Virginian mentions a rumor that Dr. Averett, of Halifax, Va., formerly a member of Congress, went to his study, a few days ago, with a lighted cigar, and laid down on a lounge; when probably falling asleep, his cigar set fire to a thickly wadded dressing gown, which he had on. He was soon enveloped in flames, and either from suffocation or the inhaling of flame, expired.

Peter Besancon, one of the companions of Lafayette, who came with him from France to join our revolutionary struggle, died recently at Warsaw, New York. He was present at the execution of Major Andre, and remained in the army until the end of the war.

A dispatch of the 5th inst. from Reading, Pa., says:

The platform adopted by the State Council is the one which was adopted by the National Council, except the twelfth section, for which the one that was proposed in the National Council was substituted. Ten members only seceded, and they adopted the National platform. It is reported that Governor Johnson deserted the Allegheny delegation, and outraged the sentiment of his district on the majority platform.

On the night of the 4th inst. a tremendous fire occurred in Baltimore, which resulted in great destruction of property. Six persons, most of whom were firemen, were badly injured by falling ruins.

A young man named Wm. Ellworthy was instantly killed on the 4th inst., in Alton, Illinois, by the bursting of an anvil, which had been charged with gunpowder.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

No more Fighting.

LORD RAGLAN ASKS RECALL.

AUSTRIA DISBANDING HER ARMY.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Collins steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, from Liverpool, on the 30th ult., arrived at this port.

The Crimea.

The news by this arrival, though a week later than that received by the America at Halifax, is unimportant, and consists almost wholly of the details of the recent repulse sustained by the Allies in their attack upon the outworks of Sebastopol.

This repulse is said, however, not to have damaged the Allied army to any great extent, and the position of affairs is stated, on British and French authority, to be considered as sufficiently satisfactory.

The latest news from the Crimea is to the effect that Lord Raglan is dangerously ill, and that he asks for a recall to England.

The loss of the Allies in the battle of the 18th of June was over five thousand men. The army, nevertheless, is said to be in good condition, and praying for another assault.

Correspondence from the Crimea is only to the 14th of June, so that the only information as to the events is derived from telegraphic dispatches.

No further battles have occurred, however, either by land or sea.

Austria.

Austria continues the work of disbanding her army.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Liverpool circular of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., reports that during the first three days of the week ending on Friday, the 29th ultimo, the cotton market was dull and prices considerably lower.

On Thursday, however, without apparent cause, the market became buoyant, and the week closed with an active demand at unchanged prices for some descriptions, an advance of 1-16th penny per pound on others, and a decline on others. The sales of the week are stated at 43,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were to speculators, and 2,000 bales to exporters.

The sales of Friday, the 29th ult., were fully 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were for speculative purposes. Dennistoun & Co. quote Fair New Orleans at 7½ pence; Middling Orleans 6 9-16 pence; Fair Uplands 6¾ pence, and Middling Uplands 6½ pence per pound.

Manche

The Manchester market followed the Liverpool market, and was very active during the latter part of the week at prices showing no material change.

Breadstuffs.

With respect to breadstuffs authorities vary, Maxwell's circular reports wheat and flour a trifle lower, and corn declined fully 3s. 6d. All the circulars agree that the market closed steady. The following are Maxwell's quotations:

White wheat 12s. 8d. and red wheat 10s. 0d. to 11s. per bushel of 70 pounds. Western canal flour 39s. 6d to 40s. 6d., and Ohio flour 43s. to 44s. per barrel, the latter being in a great measure nominal. White corn 48 to 48s. 6d.; yellow 46s. to 46s. 6d., and mixed 45s. 6d. to 46s. per 480 pounds.

Provisions.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular quotes beef dull and unchanged. Pork dull. Bacon had declined 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Lard had advanced 1s., and was quoted at 50s. 6d. to 52s. per cwt.

Produce Market.

Ashes were steady at unchanged prices. Rosin was quoted at 4¾ per cwt. Rice was dull and unchanged.

The Crops.

The weather throughout Great Britain had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

The Money Market.

The London money market was easy; consols for money were quoted at 91¼, an advance on previous rates.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. quote the London markets as generally unchanged.

Bullion.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England had considerably increased.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The following embraces all the additional intelligence of interest brought by the Pacific.

The Crimea.

The English and French Governments and troops blame each other for the reverses and losses sustained by the Allied army on the 18th of June.

The cholera had broken out among the French troops.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs to the French Government that Sebastopol will soon be completely invested.

The Allies are proceeding with their approaches to the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries, mounted with heavy guns.

The Allies are still in possession of the Mamelon and Round Towers.

Bombardment of Sweaborg.

Sweaborg had been bombarded by the Allied Baltic fleet, and a large quantity of army stores destroyed.

The White Sea.

The blockade of the Russian ports in the White sea was effected early in June.

The Czar Ill.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia were both ill.

Revolt at Halifax.

BOSTON, July 12.—Late Halifax papers give an account of a revolt on the part of the foreign legion stationed at Melville Island. They complain of having been deceived by the Government. Troops had been sent to quell the revolt.

Sandwich Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mr. Lee, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived here, with power to effect a commercial treaty with this Government.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Our cotton market is dull. Flour is firm and tending upward, with sales of Ohio at $8 87½ to $9 37½, and Southern at $11 per bbl. Corn is a trifle lower, with sales of 55,000 bushels at 92½c. for Western mixed. Pork is firm.

NEW YORK, July 12, 6 P. M.—There is no change to note in our cotton market. Corn is a trifle lower, with sales of mixed at 91c. per bushel. Lard is dull and declining, with sales of prime barrel at 10¾c. per pound. Other articles are without change.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—The river is rising, with five feet nine inches water in the canal.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The river is stationary, with six feet water in the canal. The steamer R. J. Ward arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, July 12.—The steamer T. C. Twitchell, bound for New Orleans, passed down at 12 o'clock last night.

Steam Fire Engine.

BATON ROUGE, July 12.—The steamer Ohio Belle, which passed here this morning, has on board the New Orleans steam fire engine.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street, Thursday Evening, July 12, 1855.

The arrival of several steamboats from the West to-day revived the drooping appearance of business, which for three days past was creeping over the energies of our community. At about noon the announcement of the arrival of the Collins steamer Pacific at New York, with dates one week later from Liverpool, created considerable stir and many enquiries, which resulted in the conclusion that the commercial advices were deemed much more satisfactory than were expected. Though the fighting question is as far from being settled as it was six months ago, our own views of the financial and commercial intelligence coincide with many expressed, that the accounts of cotton are as favorable as could be expected, and that some permanency may be anticipated in existing rates for at least three or four months.

There was but little enquiry for money to-day. The heat of the weather was almost overpowering, and placed an interdict on great exertions being put forth, as there were none required. The weather was coolly and calmly deemed a bore for this latitude.

Very little paper is in the hands of note brokers. The offerings in banks to-day were not large, though yesterday they were considerably in excess of receipts. Good commercial paper continues to be placed at 9 to 10, and second grade maturing next spring from 12 to 15 per cent.; single names of course, unless of strong appliances, cannot be expected to be placed at these rates, and we occasionally learn of a negotiation at 18 per cent.

We left the Exchange market yesterday quite dull—under a kind of syncope. The bulls, however, stood to their rates, though a bear occasionally obtained an advantage. To-day there was more enquiry, and sales outside of bank were made to some extent at ⅛ per ct. prem. with some obtaining ¼. The banks sold at ¼, though we did learn a round sum was drawn for at a decline from this rate; but seven out of the eight banks were firm at ¼. Some private houses also obtained from their regular customers the same. There is rather more material in market for making exchange than there was last week. The banks in the aggregate have but very small balances for which they can draw at sight, and the market for domestic bills closes to-day without any advantage being obtained by either drawers or buyers. There were some sales of sterling at 9¾, clear bills, and some bills of lading at 9¾. Francs are without animation at 5.10 to 5.07½. Time produce bills on New York are negotiated at 1 to 1⅛ per cent. dis. for 60 days, with a small amount going as low as 1⅛. Short time bills on New York are firm at our quotations of last evening, though some produce operators have thrown more bills on the market within two days past, and a decline from our rates in some instances has been submitted to. Bankers' drafts are firm.

We note the sales of 50 shares Citizens' Bank stock at 124¾, 75 shares of Bank of New Orleans at 90¾, a small amount of Canal Bank at 110, and 24 shares of Bank of Louisiana at 180¼.

We noticed a few days since the dividend of ten per cent. on the last six months earnings of the Southern Bank of Alabama, Mobile. Being rather incredulous of so large profits, we made enquiry and find that this is not the first dividend of the amount, but that three semi-annual dividends of ten per cent. each have been paid to its stockholders. This shows that for a new bank (we believe it is only been in existence 2½ years,) it has done good fortune to fall into the hands of judicious and sagacious managers, as it is presumed they would not hazard their reputation and the character of their mercantile community by declaring profits unless they were actually earned. The old Bank of Mobile for the same time, we believe, has only paid 4 and 5 per cent.; whether the little Cherub, which never suspended specie payment and ruled Mobile and South Alabama at one time is old fogy, and the Southern Bank progressive or Young America, we cannot answer.

We have dates to-day from New York to the 6th inst. We note the sale of $81,000 Louisiana State Bonds on the 6th at 92, 94¼ and 94½. The supply of money exceeded the demand. Foreign exchange was rather inactive; sterling bills (prudent) had been sold at 9¾ to 9¾. Bankers' bills were going at 110. New Orleans City Bonds were quoted in London on the 23d at 81¼—dividend off, equito 91 net.

Entrances and clearances of Vessels at the Custom-House New Orleans, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855.

Entrances for the quarter ending September, 1854—

American vessels from foreign countries		41,858
Foreign vessels from foreign countries		49,456
American vessels coastwise		70,805
Vessels—291—Tons		161,979
For the quarter ending December 30, 1854—		
American vessels from foreign countries	171	110,083
Foreign vessels from foreign countries	118	46,159
Vessels coastwise	322	195,180
Vessels 611—Tons		351,422
For the quarter ending March 31, 1855—		
American vessels from foreign countries	191	69,658
Foreign vessels from foreign countries	80	34,487
Coastwise	383	178,666
Vessels 654—Tons		282,811
For the quarter ending June 30, 1855—		
American vessels from foreign countries	194	97,840
Foreign vessels from foreign countries	84	34,814
Coastwise	193	117,506
Vessels 475—Tons		250,144

RECAPITULATION ENTRANCES.

	VESSELS.	TONS.
Quarter ending September 30, 1854	291	161,979
do December 31, 1854	611	351,422
do March 31, 1855	654	282,811
do June 30, 1855	475	250,144
Total	1,831	946,356
For the year ending June, 30, 1854	2,265	930,945
Increase	419	15,411
Decrease in vessels		
Decrease in tonage		

Clearances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

Quarter ending September 30, 1854—		
American vessels for foreign ports	148	91,913
Foreign vessels for foreign ports	49	15,749
Coastwise ports	132	53,248
Vessels 329—Tons		164,910
Quarter ending December 30, 1854—		
American vessels for foreign ports	183	124,552
Foreign vessels for foreign ports	93	37,375
Coastwise	340	159,313
Vessels 611—Tons		324,240
Quarter ending March 31, 1855—		
American vessels for foreign countries	154	104,186
Foreign vessels for foreign countries	60	26,746
Coastwise	212	96,107
Vessels 424—Tons		218,041
Quarter ending June 30, 1855—		
American vessels for foreign countries	191	140,660
Foreign vessels for foreign countries	105	49,524
Coastwise	276	108,196
Vessels 561—Tons		298,196

RECAPITULATION CLEARANCES.

	VESSELS.	TONS.
Quarter ending September 30, 1854	329	164,910
do December 31, 1854	611	324,240
do March 31, 1855	424	218,041
do June 30, 1855	561	298,196
Year ending June 30, 1854	2086	995,887
Year ending June 30, 1855	2074	1,005,387
Decrease in vessels for 1855	12	
Increase in tonnage		9,500

BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 11, 1855.

[Extract from the Minutes of the Board, July 11, 1855.]

Whereas, The principles on which the Quarantine are based, render the Governor's Proclamation, provided by Section 13 thereof, necessary to give it vital force and to assimilate it to similar laws in other States and countries;

And whereas, The degree to which malignant, infectious, and contagious diseases exist at this time at the places named in the said proclamation, is not at this time so extensive or dangerous as to demand a stringent enforcement of the provisions of the law in relation to the detention of vessels from such places;

Be it therefore resolved, That the Resident Physician of the Mississippi Station be authorized to exercise a sound discretion in enforcing the requirements of the law, under the existence of the Governor's Proclamation, and to permit such vessels to come to this city, as may upon examination be found, together with their passengers, officers, crew and cargo, to be healthy and in a cleanly condition.

SAM'L CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President Board of Health.
CHAS. A. LANGUAN, Secretary.

A true copy.
jy13 1t2p

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine and generic—alone—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the nervous and the blood of the miasmic seeds, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the acts of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, with dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and attentive influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 150 Arch street. See advertisement. jy4 1m4aW

Floor Oil Cloths.

☞ We have a very choice assortment of superior Floor Oil Cloths of English and American manufacture, in width from 3 feet to 24 feet by 40 feet long, which we cut to suit halls or rooms. This article, so beautiful, cleanly and durable, is certainly preferable to any other description of covering for floors.

We are offering our large Stock at Reduced Prices.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
26 Chartres and 17 Customhouse streets.
jy10 6p4w

Notice.

☞ Our Customers and others, wishing their FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, will please call at our store before August 5, and leave their measures and orders for the same.

NORRIS & WAY,
Corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.
THOS. NORRIS & CO.,
No. 3 Minor street, Philadelphia.
jy8 2p4t

Ocean Springs.

☞ Mrs. E. O. JONES, having taken the large new BOARDING-HOUSE on Jackson Avenue, half a block from the Hotel at Ocean Springs, will be ready to accommodate visitors on Thursday, June 21. On the premises are two Mineral Springs—one Sulphur and the other Iron.
jy1 6p

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

In accordance with article eighth of the Charter of the Company, the following statement of the affairs thereof is published:

Amount of premiums for the year ending May 31, 1855, viz:

On Fire Risks	$446,726 42	
On River Risks	19,737 21	
On Marine Risks	52,956 35	
		$511,420 53
Less return premium	9,018 43	
Less premium on risks not terminated	214,023 00	
		223,041 43
Net earned premiums for the year		288,379 05
Amounts paid for losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	326,313 92	
On River Risks	41,449 83	
On Marine Risks	6,489 11	
Paid for losses	373,251 86	
Amount for losses in course of settlement and adjustment	21,895 62	
Total losses	395,147 48	
Reinsurance	16,480 41	
Ten per cent. return	14,067 49	
Expenses, including those of the agencies	21,540 89	
		447,256 48
Net profits for the year ending 31st May, 1855		40,918 67

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of earned premiums as above		288,379 05
Less		
Amount of premiums paid by the Merchants' Insurance (old) Company for reinsuring their outstanding policies, and on which they abandoned their right to profits, as per contract	80,006 09	
Premiums paid by parties who have abandoned their rights to profits, in consideration of ten per cent. interest, say	150,954 11	
		230,954 11
Balance, being net earned premiums participating in the net profits of the Company		57,424 97

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	$119,005 16
Bills receivable, being subscription notes	30,325 16
Due for premiums in course of collection	56,482 03
Due by agents in course of settlement	18,138 98
Real estate, office building	21,004 98
Cash on hand	69,046 00
Total assets	$317,002 43

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 12th of June, 1855, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Merchants' Insurance Mutual Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of June, 1855.

C. V. JONES,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Fifteen Per Cent. on the net earned premiums (participating in the profits) of the year ending 31st May, 1855, for which scrip certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of August, 1855.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

New Orleans, June 12, 1855.

DIRECTORS:

John Pemberton, B. O. Vignaud, J. A. Brand,
Logan McKnight, M. Cuddy, Wm. Vogel,
G. Gallaher, Pierre Poulin, G. Millenberger,
B. F. Voorhies, P. Maspero.
jel3 tf

Sick Headache.

It should be remembered that Sick Headache, in all cases, proceeds from a disordered stomach, and a corrupt state of the blood.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

are a certain cure for every description of headache, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, which, if confined in the stomach, are the cause of nausea and sickness, want of appetite, disagreeable taste in the mouth, bad breath, wasting of the gums, decayed teeth, and many other distressing complaints; and when taken into the circulation, and thrown upon the various parts of the body give rise to every malady incident to man.

Four or five of the said