THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. WIKOFF, WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city, at one dollar per week, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, if delivered; half payment quarterly at the same rates, or 10 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per 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 specified, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription to be accepted 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 the certain medium for advertisers. As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes daily early hour, and being residences the engagement of business hours, consequently its articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning, and is a very beautiful, interesting, flowing paper, circulating throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States. It presents superior inducements to advertisers of marking their wares and merchandise to the notice of planters, their families and overseers throughout the South. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1855.

☞ *Persons having 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 Aldermen on Tuesday night last, will be found on the fourth page of today's Crescent.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of the the Fire Insurance Company established on the mutual plan in our city, will be published to-morrow. In the meantime, it affords us pleasure to state that though the business of this, as well as all insurance companies, has been attended with unusual losses during the past twelve months, nevertheless, the exhibit of the year's business, ending on the 1st inst., presents the gratifying aspect that it has accumulated capital of seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars, invested as follows:

In bonds and mortgages on property worth double the value pledged	$400,000 00
Loans on bonds and bank and other stocks	86,317
Bills receivable for premiums, notes good	60,000
Invested in real estate (worth $70,000)	40,000
Interest premiums and collectable at sundry	6,000
Scrip of other companies valued at	3,000
Cash on hand	100,948
Total	$790,757

With this amount of undoubted assets the company presents the greatest ability to carry out the purposes of insurance, protecting and indemnifying the community in all its great and varied interests, subject to the devouring elements of fire, shipwreck and other casualties.

The past year has been one of the most trying ever to our insurance companies, to none more than the Crescent. Commencing in August last with the very heavy loss by the fire on Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, of $110,000, the city of fire, fire, fire, it appears, has been kept up as well as the demand for pay, pay, pay, until the last steamboat load of cotton was burnt, which, to afford us pleasure to state, has been promptly responded to. Although the Company makes no dividend this season, yet it is highly satisfactory to state that it has ample means on hand to continue its usefulness and service to our great and diversified community.

By suspension of navigation in Red and Arkansas rivers, the Company has been deprived of premiums which would have accrued on cotton coming to market, to amount of $120,000, on merchandise which would have been shipped to the various villages on the rivers $25,000, on risks against fire on the cotton after arrival here $250,000 and other engagements through the same agency $100,000; and, after paying losses for the year to the amount of $64,682, it has an capital and bona fide surplus of nearly $600,000. The net profit of the year being $272,588, and the amount of premiums received for the same time, $387,881, as will more fully appear in the statement to be published.

[FOR THE CRESCENT.

Insolence to a Lady.

On Monday last a person who had a genteel appearance, but who in his conduct showed himself wanting in the principles of a gentleman, made a cowardly attack upon a modest young lady, while crossing Lafayette Square at monday. She had been followed by him in the most insolent manner, along Carondelet street from Poydras, along Howard ave., the Treasurer's office, whither business led her; thence across Lafayette Square, where he spoke to her with disgusting familiarity, yet without receiving any reply; and desisted not from his impertinence until the sight of gentlemen in the omnibus towards which the young lady was hastening, caused him to retire from the pursuit.

If the perpetrator of this unmanly outrage read these lines, let him take warning. A repetition of such offences may cause more serious consequences to him than a rebuke in the columns of a newspaper. If he have one spark of gentlemanly feeling in his nature, this hint will suffice.

E. R. H.

[FOR THE CRESCENT.

A Trip on the Jackson Railroad.

Messrs. Editors Crescent: Having enjoyed a most delightful excursion into the country on Sunday last, and thinking it may induce some of your numerous readers to try a trip on the Jackson road, I shall endeavor to describe the route to you.

The cars leave the depot, corner of Gravier and Carondelet street, daily at 5 A. M. in rapid succession up the swamps. Prairies, Bayou Lafourche, (great fishing and hunting place, the seat of Judge Wm. K. Bryan, a genuine old Louisiana sportsman,) Frenier, Pass Manchac, a most charming and beautiful place, that connects Lake Maurepas, which we see on our left, with Lake Pontchartrain. Then come Ponchitoula and Tickfaw, and Rose Weare at the 38 Sixty (?) of Amite, consisting of three houses and a really fine hotel, kept by T. D. Hester, a very accommodating host. We stopped here while the cars went on to Tangipahoa and Ozyka.

The stopping places on the road are in the following order: Kenner, 10 miles from New Orleans, Bayou Labranche and Bonnet Carre, Norbert's station, Pass Manchac, 47 miles, Tickfaw 58 miles, Amite City 66 miles, Tangipahoa 78 miles, and Ozyka 88 miles. I learn that the word Tangipahoa, (in Indian language) means new cut. Western barbecues may change it to this. We probably make to that commonplace one, but let us hope they will not.

We were not long at Amite before we discovered we were in the midst of the "Wandering Pedestrian," which worthy body came down it seems to celebrate some kind of an anniversary, probably a new, initiated "Bed," had 10 stated treat as his initiation fee. Brother Lewis, (we mean the Pedestrian,) learned, is President, D. I. Sandy, "Old Hickory" Secretary, one of your worthy brothers editors, a near neighbor of yours, Mr. Crescent, who is famous for his constant notice of the "Wandering Feds." Is Texas, we ask, among the number? Also noticed Mayor Bell, of Hebrodelphia, editor of the Minerva, Adjutant General Waldo and other stars of lesser note. After a couple of hours merry enjoyment, such as starting by Old Rice, who kept us in a continual roar by his queer antics, and Mr. D., whom the "King of the wandering feds" is so called, I believe,) with great success, and joking and jesting had given us all an appetite, the gong sounded for dinner, and we hungry as a crowd as ever assembled at a table set down to as good a dinner as ever comes out the lower man. The "Feds," (we nickname them "Feds" for short) had a table to themselves, but we were so near them that we did not miss any 3d the good things they were said. The process of holes at the table for a half an hour somewhat contracted their jollity, but when they had left you should have been present to hear. It was truly a "feast of reason and flow of soul," as well as bowl. Champagne could popped with exhilarating popping. But I shall perhaps wearying you, so I will close, by saying that the cars were on the road again, that we made one run of 11 miles in 14 minutes; that one of the Federalists who tried (if rain to will) throw one of the cars, never (?) to be (the) d—d if the (file) cars were not down, (the) and that we arrived in town again at about dark, feeling as fine as a fiddle, having expended (think of it speculators) but three dollars for a ride of 150 miles and at good dinner as a man ever sat down to.

W. G. H.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS AND ITEMS.—From that excellent paper, the Homeville, (Pike county, Miss.) Independent, of the 19th inst., we clip the following items of intelligence. "Sam" is evidently sweeping through the piney woods with a vigor and rapidity surpassing momentum that will inevitably bear down all opposition.

A Senatorial District Convention was held at Peter A. Quitman's in this county, on Monday last by the American party of Pike and Amite, and Dr. G. T. Dixon of Amite, was chosen as their candidate for State Senator, who, we learn, accepts the nomination. Dr. Dixon is well known in this county, having resided in Holmesville the several years, and is considered a strong man for the ticket here, as well as in Amite. His opponent, whoever he may be, will find the Dr. an honorable opponent, and one every way worthy of his steel.

The American party in Amite county, held a County Convention on the 6th of July last, and W. L. Brooks and N. L. Hoff were nominated for the lower Branch of the Legislature.

Since the promulgation of the American National platform, "Sam" has found himself turned loose, and is making rapid strides through the country—hooking in conventions and meetings with open doors, and plowing his heels generally.

At the railroad meeting at Newtown, in Hines county, after the address of Governor Brown, on behalf of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, books of subscription for stock in said road were opened, and two hundred and seventeen shares taken on the spot. Governor Brown was to have spoken at Montgomery, on the subject, on the 16th inst., and the public generally, and the ladies particularly, were invited to attend.

We were favored last evening with a dashing shower of rain, accompanied with considerable wind and a slight sprinkling of hail. The body of the cloud passed from the south to the west of us, where we expect to hear of some damage to the crops in consequence.

SOMEWHAT TOO SENSITIVE.

The Delta of yesterday morning contains the following explanatory and exculpatory paragraphs:

TRUE ENOUGH.—Some of our Know-Nothing citizens are vociferous in their complaints against us for having published the rules and ritual of the Order as adopted by the National Council and subscribed to by all the subordinate bodies outside the State of Louisiana. They should remember, however, that the document had previously appeared in print, in South Carolina at least, and was really the property of the public. It was too interesting a "news item" to be overlooked by the Delta.

Besides, it is somewhat that the Know-Nothings of Louisiana have seceded from the National Organization and repudiated its religious proscription; and how can they be offended at the publication of opinions which they have renounced so signally? They deny that a Catholic test forms a portion of their constitution—and why, therefore, should they be wroth with us if we prove their superiority to the brethren of other States, who are indignant at sectarian feeling which they disown? Consistency may be, according to the philosophers, the "bugbear of little minds," but a desire of consistency is acceptable to political affairs. Wherefore the unceremonious cast of dying like a galoche with an account of the publication of a ritual adopted in other states, but openly, unsatisfactorily and fully repudiated in this?

It seems to us the Delta overdoes the matter. If we are not much mistaken, the same ritual and rules were published in the Pennsylvania Democratic papers, and elsewhere, about twelve months since. So, at best, the aforesaid "news item" was extremely old and undoubtedly stale. But, perhaps, we should compliment the Delta's dexterity, instead of exposing the age and condition—the market value—of the intelligence thus ostentatiously paraded before an astounded public. We question not hundreds applauded the stupendous "enterprise" of the Delta in "getting ahead of all the other papers," while reading a document as old as the hills, if not older, according to the standard of measurement of newspaper publications.

We really sympathize with our cotemporary in his afflictions. The "vociferous" exclamations to which he was subjected, must have been exceedingly disagreeable—unquestionably annoying. We are happy in the knowledge that he passed through the terrible ordeal safely; that the tympanum of his ears was not bursted; that the economy of his reasoning faculties was not disturbed; that the harmony of his internal arrangements was not broken up; and that he is now, in all respects, internally and externally, just as good as ever—as bright as a new dollar as a mud puddle, and as fresh as a morning dew, despite the aforementioned "vociferous" "complaints," of which "all the world and the rest of mankind," specially including the Know-Nothings, *know anything*, until he, in a laudable spirit of kindness, published it for their information!

Had we known in time that our amiable neighbor was in a perilous strait, we should have certainly tendered him a secure asylum in some of the recesses of the Crescent establishment, and faced the "vociferous" Know-Nothings ourselves! We hope our neighbor will let us know about what time the next *vociferation* is expected to take place. If he won't accept our assistance, we wish to be on hand to see and hear. We much fear the *performances* of the "Great Storm Skwirt" are destined to pale into insignificance "Vociferous" has the floor!

But, a truce to badinage. How does the Delta *know* that it has "published the rules and ritual of the Order as adopted by the National Council and subscribed to by all the subordinate bodies outside the State of Louisiana?" We make an explicit request for information—for our own benefit and that of the public.

Viewing the subject with a little care, two facts become clearly apparent to our mind. First, that the Delta, in its enterprising haste, has picked up and published old, worn out news, for fresh news; and second, that it has forgotten the latest and most important platform put forth by the National Council at Philadelphia, which obliterated almost everything that was bad, and inaugurated a vast amount of that which was good. With the exception of the first part of the eighth article, the platform is the best, truest and most patriotic, clearest and most comprehensive of any submitted to the American people within the last quarter of a century. National and exalted ground is assumed throughout, and there is not a plank in the platform, save one, upon which all good and true American citizens cannot safely and proudly stand.

What follows? Why, as a natural consequence, as an inevitable result, "the rules and ritual" as published by the Delta, admitting that they were once genuine, and not bogus, have been *wholly superceded by subsequent action*, and are now of no binding force or power whatever! How easily a little, straight talk, truly told, puts a terrific bugbear to flight!

The Delta, then, with its usual accuracy and enterprise, proceeds to state that the "Know-Nothings of Louisiana have seceded from the National Organization." If the Delta is correct, it knows more than we know, or any member of the order in Louisiana with whom we are acquainted, knows. It is not only far in advance of all its cotemporaries, but it surpasses in knowledge the head men and founders of the organization themselves. We have been told by those who ought to be thoroughly informed that the Know-Nothings of Louisiana never belonged to the "National Organization." Consequently, secession would have been impossible. What was never connected cannot be severed; and it would be out of the question for one body to secede from another body, when neither had previously affiliated or associated together.

We think we are warranted in assuring our cotemporary that the Know-Nothings of New Orleans are not "wroth" with him on account of the publication alluded to. We have met a great many of them, and all seemed to take it as an excellent joke—a splendid joke—a joke really deserving of summer dullness—a joke such as the Delta usually enlivens its readers with! In fact, we have encountered scores that were actually "vociferous" in amusing expressions, telling anecdotes, and laughter-arousing illustrations. But not one syllable did we hear about "complaints" until the word met our eye in the columns of the Delta! Can it be possible that wicked and atrocious wags, with no fears of anything celestial or terrestrial, have been poking fun at our sage, sagacious, and occasionally sublime cotemporary!

It looks so.

"Our Owl and Humorist" is the name of a new paper recently started in Mobile. It contains a large amount of amusing, readable matter, and is well worthy of public patronage. Those who want "the funniest paper in the South" have only to forward two dollars to obtain it.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH.—Only two months ago, yesterday, an election was held throughout the State of Virginia for a Governor and other officers. The Richmond Enquirer, of Thursday last, promises to publish the full official returns "in a few days," all the counties having been officially heard from except six. This is rushing things. It reminds us that the New York Express prophesied some time ago that Virginia would always vote Democratic until she received the benefit of railroads and telegraphs.

The brig Isabella, from Humacao, Porto Rico, arrived at New York on the morning of the 17th, having on board a horse, full grown, and having but three legs, two hind and one fore leg. There is no appearance of any joint or place for the other leg. The animal is very small. He is remarkably active, and manages to get along at a respectable gait.

On the afternoon of the 17th a boy named Theodore Black, aged 16, was instantly killed in Cleveland, Ohio, by a stroke of lightning, and another boy who was with him was stunned. A horse was killed by the same flash.

Annual Regatta Southern Yacht Club.

PASS CHRISTIAN, July 21, 1855.

Editor Crescent: To-day the annual regatta of the Southern Yacht Club came off, and as that is, to a large number of your readers, an "event," I propose to tell you in an off-hand way what has been done.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Club met to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to make the necessary arrangements for the regatta. The following gentlemen were elected officers, viz.: Thomas Kershaw, Commodore; Sidney Story, N. McIlhenny and Geo. May, Vice Commodores; H. Haraszthide, Secretary; and J. O. Nixon, Treasurer. After appointing the necessary judges and making all other requisite arrangements for the regatta, the Club adjourned. The entories were for the

First Class.—Coquette	by	Jno. Mahony.
Sylph	"	Jno. G. Robinson.
Second Class.—Dream	"	Geo. May.
Bertha	"	H. A. Fist.
Third Class.—Kenyon	"	J. W. Behan.
Algerine	"	F. Fassman.

A very handsome race was anticipated from the qualities of the yachts of each class being believed to be nearly equal, and from another cause which deserves notice. The Coquette is styled by "Chaffey" and the Sylph by "Johnny"—two jolly, rolling, seasoned, or constant hot produce. In the second class, the Dream and Bertha were commanded by their owners—a fair contest of amateurs. In the third class, the Kenyon and Algerine were sailed by "roughers," both crews able—being composed of that portion of our population known as "Young America." From this it will be seen that if the qualities of the contending yachts were equal, the race would depend upon the skill of the commanders, as they, in each class, ranked only a "pony"—not one being acknowledged superior.

The course and distance designated was the usual one—a triangle—sides of 3 miles, the yachts to go twice round, making the race 18 miles, in a straight line. The first stake boat, however, was out of position, being fully one mile further out than she should have been, thus making two of the angles 3 miles, and the new 18 miles. The first boat was stationed towards the east end of Cat Island; the second in shore to the eastward, about one mile east of Kershaw's pier head; the third a skiff anchored off the wharf, the yachts being required to pass between the skiff and the wharf.

Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for firing the first gun. A shower came on just before that time, killing the wind so that when the hour arrived there was not a five foot breeze. The rules of the club provide that no regatta shall be run unless the judges decide there is a freshness to it. At 20 minutes before, 10 o'clock the wished for wind came, and off went the first gun, as a signal for the yachts to get into position. Before 10 minutes had elapsed, the different yachts sprang from their anchorages, and after a little sailing and manoeuvring, one after another dropped into position, down went their jibs and overboard went their sail sailors; their sheets let quick, leaving the sails to shake, and take on the inimitable motion, that action looking fabric, which is to bear a thing of life. As the fleet thus lay they were a gay and beautiful sight; that my eyes would never tire of looking on. Every sail set, just so—every halyard strained to the utmost tension; not a superfluous thing visible; every article aboard having an absolute and necessary use.

At 10 minutes past, 10 o'clock—the wind being due south—the last gun was fired, and the schooners got under way without accidents except the Dream, who filled in the wrong tack; but so soon as she had headway on she tacked and shot after the others. The Coquette led off, closely followed by the Sylph.

After getting out the channel the whole fleet laid up for the first stake boat; but after running a short distance, the wind became so very changeable that it was difficult to tell which had the advantage. Just before reaching the first stake a squall, accompanied by rain, came out from the South-west, which laid the fleet from view for some minutes. After the squall and rain was over, the wind veered and shifted around for some time, and finally settled down W. S. W., and so continued till the race was ended, at times being quite light and then coming out fresh. The first stake was rounded in the following order, viz.: Coquette, Sylph, Dream, Kenyon, Bertha and Algerine. After rounding they went with start first for the second stake boat; after rounding which, in consequence of the change in the wind, they had a dead beat up to the wharf, which they reached in the time and order following:

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
Coquette	2	21	12
Sylph	2	23	40
Dream	2	51	24
Bertha	2	51	32
Kenyon	3	32	37
Algerine	3	39	21

The second round was run without any incident worthy of particular remark, and without material change in position, except that the Algerine changed places with the Kenyon. The race was ended by their reaching the wharf the last round in the order following; each yacht having run the race in the time placed opposite her names.

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.	
Coquette	4	16	21	1st class prize.
Sylph	4	21	17	
Dream	4	50	11	2nd class prize.
Bertha	4	51	24	
Algerine	5	24	03	3rd class prize.
Kenyon	5	36	26	

The race was very quiet one, yet full of interest to those whose fancies led them to side on one lake—those who liked the sight of a beautiful beautiful in outline, a pretty boat and a pretty wife, not forgetting the pretty children that are so apt to be a consequence of the latter.

Col. Christy, as Senior Judge, was called upon to present the prizes. At 5 o'clock the parlor of the hotel was well filled with "God's first, best gift to man."

The Colonel rose and in his usual happy and eloquent manner proceeded to deliver the prizes to the winners. After which the champagne was opened and the health of the winners and the rest of mankind" drank with much enthusiasm. And so ended the Sixth Annual Regatta of the Southern Yacht Club.

I have just been informed that Gen. Jno. G. Robinson, owner of the Sylph, has purchased the Coquette; he appears determined to have the fastest boat on our lakes; if accomplish which, I am inclined to believe, he will be obliged to make one more purchase.

Truly yours, EX-YACHTMAN.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The Bayou Sara Ledger, of the 21st, says:

We are authorized to say that Gen. Robert C. Wickliffe and Hon. E. W. Moise, will address the people of Point Coupee at the New Road on Saturday next, the 28th inst.

The same paper also says:

We understand that there will be a Democratic barbecue at Whitaker's Springs, on Thursday next, the 26th July, at which time and place Gen. R. C. Wickliffe, Hon. Pierre Soule, Hon. E. W. Moise, and last, but not least, Dr. Samuel Bard, will be present and address the assemblage.

Dr. Bard has made a speech in West Feliciana, which the Ledger speaks of in appropriate terms of excited Democratic enthusiasm.

Of the weather and crops the Ledger remarks:

RAIN.—We have lately been blessed with frequent and copious showers.

NEW COTTON.—Yesterday we were shown three bolls of new cotton. They were fine, healthy looking samples—raised on the plantation of Mr. James Hamilton. The cotton was picked on the 14th inst.

BLOODY ROW AT THE MARKET.—*Three Men Stabbed.*—The market bell was rung last evening to call the police to quell a desperate row. This was soon effected, but no arrests could be made except of the wounded persons, who are: Dan Kirby, stabbed in the breast, mortally wounded; John Clark, alias "Boxing Johnny," stabbed in the back; a German, name unknown, stabbed in the thigh. It is supposed that the stabbing was done by a squad of coal burners between whom and the injured parties there had been a difficulty. [Mobile Adv., 23d.

YOUNG SEA SERPENT.—Last Thursday, says the Baltimore Clipper of the 17th, as Mr. Thos. B. Atwood, with a party of ladies, was sailing in Plymouth Harbor, Mass., they discovered a sea monster a short distance from the boat, resembling a serpent. The body was of a dark color, and appeared to be striped with white, and was about seven feet in length. The head was of a peculiar formation, and somewhat like that of a snake. It suffered the boat to approach to almost an oar's length before it disappeared, giving them an opportunity of a good view of the singular creature.

One of the New York aldermen complains of some other member of the city government that "he is a d—d mule; he'll not steal himself, nor let us steal." Could not the police be employed to put this refractory fellow out of the way?

Greenwich Hospital has just received the relics lately brought to England of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They are placed next to the boat in which Lord Nelson received his death wound at Trafalgar.

☞ MUSICAL PROMENADE ENTERTAINMENTS. An extraordinary performance will be given by the superb orchestra under Mr. Hoffner's direction, This Evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. A great military pot pourri, called the "Battle of Alma," and Mr. La Roche's "National Guards March," will be executed for the first time.

☞ The price of admission is only Twenty-five Cents. 1y12 7p1t

☞ Hon. THOMAS CORRY (formerly District Judge of the Concordia District) is presented as a Candidate for the Judgeship of the Second District of New Orleans, vice Hon. J. N. Lea, elected to the Supreme Court of the State. 1y12 7p1t

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

TREATIES WITH SIAM.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American Commissioner to the Siamese Government has succeeded in obtaining the removal of the restrictions imposed upon American ministerials in the country. He has also negotiated an advantageous commercial treaty.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—There is no change to note in Cotton. Flour is firm. Sales of new Southern Red Wheat at $1 30 per bushel. Meal Pork is at $19 62@19 68 per bbl. Sales of Whisky at 0½@½c. per gallon.

THE EASTERN MAIL.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

MOBILE, July 24.—New York dates to date as due were received by the mail this morning.

The Alabama River.

MONTGOMERY, July 24.—The Alabama is still falling with three feet water at this point.

River Intelligence.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—The river is falling fast with 5½ feet water in the Canal.

Recent Publications.

THE NEW BOOK OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER. By Thomas De Quincy. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Every reading man knows something of De Quincy, the shrewdest, most logical and analytical intellect of the present day; a man with the fancy of Keats, the rich imaginative and dictatic powers of Coleridge, the dry humor of Kit North and the close reasoning of Dugald Stewart. The titlepage of the last quarter of a century would be incomplete without a notice of him, and especially an acknowledgment of his great work, "The Confessions of an English Opium-Eater."

A publishing house in Boston—that of Ticknor & Fields—has contributed much to the pleasure of the reading public by collecting eighteen volumes of De Quincy's miscellaneous writings and issuing them through the press. Some of them are studied and elaborate works, but the most are papers prepared for the magazines of the day, although on such subjects and in such a style as to render them most fascinating than the generality of magazine essays. The "Note Book" is a work of this order, being compiled from articles written at various times for Blackwood and other periodicals. It is well worthy of purchase and perusal. We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, near the Post-office, for a copy.

MOTHER AND SON-MOTHER. From Dickens' Household Words. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, near the Post-office, for a copy of the above work which we have already had occasion to notice from the publishers. The story is well told and very interesting.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. Conducted by Charles Dickens. New York: Dick & Edwards.

The August number of Household Words, republished in this country by Dix & Edwards, has been laid on our table. As usual, it contains a large amount of useful, interesting and instructive matter, and will be found an invaluable family periodical. Those who are not subscribers should be.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Shepherd, arrived yesterday morning from Indianola via Galveston. The papers contain no news. The Galveston News, of Saturday last, says:

We would remind our friends, who wish us to contradict idle rumors regarding the health of Galveston, which are sometimes circulated in the country, that we have promised to announce the first appearance of yellow fever in our city, and we believe a majority of our readers have confidence in our doing so.

Galveston is quite healthy at this time. We are enjoying a fine rain, and the atmosphere is comparatively cool outside of politics and the excitement of the canvass.

The work on the Harrisburg Railroad, between Stafford's Point and Richmond, was progressing finely. The company have offered the contractors a premium of one hundred dollars per day for each day that they may have the road complete previous to the 1st of October.

The Civilian, of Friday last, says:

Yesterday afternoon the fire bell rang; every body and his wife looked, but, instead of a fire, they beheld a water spout passing from the gulf over the island, lifting up sand, chips and wood, in all sorts of antic confusion.

Gen. Rusk has been safely delivered of a letter against the Know Nothings.

The Central Texian announces the withdrawal from the canvass of ex-Governor Wood. The contest for the gubernatorial chair will, therefore, be between Pease, Dickson and Johnson.

BAROMETRIC MEASUREMENT NOT RELIABLE.—Lieutenant Herndon, U. S. N., who has explored the valley of the Amazon, and determined the heights of various places above the level of the sea, both by barometric pressure and by the boiling point of water, says that at the eastern base of the Andes he found the pressure of the atmosphere as measured by the temperature of boiling water, to be nearly as great as it is usually at the sea level, and after having *descended* the river for nearly a thousand miles below this place of great pressure, he found that, judging by the boiling point of water, he had *ascended* nearly 1600 feet. The explanation of this curious anomaly is supposed to be, that the trade winds blowing against the Andes are obstructed by them, and, being thus obstructed, there is a breaking up of air against these mountains. From this it would seem that the height of a chain of mountains, determined by barometric pressure, or by the boiling point of water, depends upon the way the wind blows.

THE GALVESTON SNAKES AND THE CHARMED GIRL.—The parents of the little girl, Oraline Jane Hill, who is charmed by two black snakes, have changed their first determination not to exhibit her and her pet to the public, and yesterday afternoon made an exhibition at Kimball Hall, Concord. A thousand people visited them, so great is their curiosity to see them. We have seen them—the girl is very pretty, only six years old next month. Only the smaller snake goes with them, and that is four feet three inches and a half long, and is idolized by the girl. Her father informed us last evening that when she sleeps now she curls herself up like a snake, incredible as it may seem. The father and mother will be present, and some one to tell the story of the girl's being fascinated by the snakes, and the effects upon her. The girl has a wild look, and fears are entertained that she will in time languish and die, in consequence of the magnetic power over her of the snakes. [Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, 15th.

BLOODY ROW AT THE MARKET.—*Three Men Stabbed.*—The market bell was rung last evening to call the police to quell a desperate row. This was soon effected, but no arrests could be made except of the wounded persons, who are: Dan Kirby, stabbed in the breast, mortally wounded; John Clark, alias "Boxing Johnny," stabbed in the back; a German, name unknown, stabbed in the thigh. It is supposed that the stabbing was done by a squad of coal burners between whom and the injured parties there had been a difficulty. [Mobile Adv., 23d.

YOUNG SEA SERPENT.—Last Thursday, says the Baltimore Clipper of the 17th, as Mr. Thos. B. Atwood, with a party of ladies, was sailing in Plymouth Harbor, Mass., they discovered a sea monster a short distance from the boat, resembling a serpent. The body was of a dark color, and appeared to be striped with white, and was about seven feet in length. The head was of a peculiar formation, and somewhat like that of a snake. It suffered the boat to approach to almost an oar's length before it disappeared, giving them an opportunity of a good view of the singular creature.

One of the New York aldermen complains of some other member of the city government that "he is a d—d mule; he'll not steal himself, nor let us steal." Could not the police be employed to put this refractory fellow out of the way?

Greenwich Hospital has just received the relics lately brought to England of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They are placed next to the boat in which Lord Nelson received his death wound at Trafalgar.

☞ MUSICAL PROMENADE ENTERTAINMENTS. An extraordinary performance will be given by the superb orchestra under Mr. Hoffner's direction, This Evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. A great military pot pourri, called the "Battle of Alma," and Mr. La Roche's "National Guards March," will be executed for the first time.

☞ The price of admission is only Twenty-five Cents. 1y12 7p1t

☞ Hon. THOMAS CORRY (formerly District Judge of the Concordia District) is presented as a Candidate for the Judgeship of the Second District of New Orleans, vice Hon. J. N. Lea, elected to the Supreme Court of the State. 1y12 7p1t

New Orleans Money Market.

CHAMBER OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET,
Tuesday Evening, July 24, 1855.

To-day was dull everywhere; not more so, however, than usual at this season of the year. Although there is considerable produce still to be shipped, yet the limited arrivals for the past four days have caused future inactivity and inactivity to prevail; added to this that large numbers of our resident population have temporarily gone to recruit and pass a few weeks (preparatory to the return of active operations) at the sea shore suburbs, will account for the stagnation perceivable to-day. Albeit a few of our money and exchange dealers do from day to day add to their profits, as it is fully demonstrated, yet to establish a real and permanent standing and credit in our community, a residence the year in and the year out is considered a sine qua non. The day has gone by never to return, that an itinerant number of any commercial community could stick up a sign for a few months and avail himself of all the chances, opportunities and advantages which our emporium hold out and that belong by right to those who assume and maintain the duties of permanent residents.

In the general features of the Money market we did not observe any change to-day. Good paper is negotiable at 10 per cent. Second grade 12 to 15, and strictly first rate may be placed below 10; but there is so little of this class offering that rates may be considered nominal.

The weekly statement of the banks which we published this morning, shows a very low line of deposits. In our view, however, it is not more so than could be expected from the general contraction of engagements for the past six months; but it shows the great difference of $1,128,025 from the corresponding week of last year, being that month last. In other items it will be perceived there is a decrease, as follows:

In Specie	$1,429,845
In Circulation	326,195
In Short Loans	455,621
In Exchange	547,848

Comparative Condition of the Banks of this city for Saturday, 21st July, 1855, and Saturday, 23rd July, 1855.

	1855.	1854.
Specie	7,950,884	6,522,039
Circulation	2,929,519	2,603,324
Deposits	10,398,230	9,270,205
Loans	18,832,457	19,305,081
Exchange	4,914,027	3,366,179
Due Banks	1,098,384	1,450,344

It will be perceived that we are $1,528,024 less in specie than at the same time last year. This may be the consequence of some contraction in the line of discounts of the banks, as the fact is that several of them have for two weeks past had larger outs than they could accede to.

We learn an order was in town for $100,000 in specie for some of the Louisville banks, which was to have been drawn today.

For the week ending the 22d July last year, a very great contract appears: instead of a decrease in deposits of $530,000, there was an increase of $142,826; instead of a loss in specie of $1,320,050 there was a gain of $380,367; and although in the ordinary course of finance this would appear as nothing significant, yet when the general details of trade, curtailment in all branches of business are duly considered, and one bank alone in our midst having upwards of a million of dollars over, and others short, it offers a subject for more than ordinary situation.

The bills or unemployed capital of the city reached its lowest point last year in September, and when we take a review of all circumstances, we think we perceive the influences of one most important element on the financial concerns of the city. Let it be considered how many thousands of bales of cotton have been destroyed by fire the past season which put insurance offices have been obliged to pay for, and which has actually drawn from the line of deposits of the banks upwards of one million of dollars, and we easily arrive at the low ebb to which the deposits have now reached. Fire, it must be acknowledged, consumes nothing, it merely all before it—never a vestige to be seen afterwardsonly in the reduced dividends of fire insurance companies. Moreover, heretofore our insurance companies have been in a situation to add to the general circulation and ease of our market by investing their surplus funds in commercial and other securities. The demands for unexampled losses dating them at this time from rendering that service to the community which they have heretofore been so fortunate in carrying out.

The Exchange market continues to drop. Some of the banks to-day put their rates down to a mere for checks on New York. The competition among them is decidedly rich for buyers, though every fall in exchange is just so much taken off the market price of produce. Some few Sterling bills, with shipping documents, were on the market. Our rates cover all operations of note, with a real heaviness in the market, owing more to the absence of several large operators, yet the Southern Bank is prepared to take to the extent of its means, which, by the by, are in a very good position, and fully able to accommodate its immediate and permanent customers. We quote this evening.

Sixty days on London, after Mile	8@9(2½) Specie premium
Sixty days on London, with Bills Lading	8@9(2½) premium
Sixty days on Paris, gold	5 francs 25 c.
Sixty days on New York, free sales	10@½ P cent.
Sixty days on New York, prime bills	10@½ P cent.
Sixty days on New York, to have drafts	¼@½ P cent premium
Checks on New York, bank rate	¼@½ P cent premium

At same time some drawers of sterling, for direct remittance, ask 10 per cent.

The rates on the 24th July last were:

Sterling, first class	8@9(2½)
Sterling, no bills lading	none on offer
Paris, 60 days	5f. 25c.
New York, 60 days, drafts	8@9(2½)
New York, to-day, other grades	9@9½
Checks on New York, bank rate	¼@½ P cent premium

The mail came through to-day with dates from New York to the 5th instant. Credit is becoming cheap again. The N. York Post says "that the loans and discounts of the banks of that city are likely to exceed one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. They are now about $100,000,000." This would be a great expansion, and rather a serious one, and not be of any benefit to any community whose affairs may be blended with New York. The practice of borrowing money "too fast" is fully illustrated in the following paragraph, which we take from a late Boston Courier:

The truth of the axiom, that "loans take wings and fly away," was fully exemplified yesterday, by the sight and perusal of a private schedule of railroad stocks and bonds belonging to an individual, and valued eighteen months ago at a little over $270,000, at market value, which to-day is only about $148,000, showing a depreciation of $122,000 in one year and a half, besides the loss of interest. These securities were pledged as collateral security for borrowed money, and when declining value, other property was placed with them to keep the margin good until the unfortunate borrower could respond no further, and was finally obliged to fail. Among the securities enumerated, were bonds and shares of the Grand Junction, Vermont Central, Ogdensburg, and Boston and New York Central Railroad. This is only one of the many cases, not of the same magnitude, of course, but similar in kind, if not in degree. The system of borrowing on pledges is a serious evil, which bears serious people to ruin. At the present time it is practised in New York to a fearful extent, the banks loans and discounts there already touch to the enormous aggregate of $98,000,000, a very large per centage of which is demanded loans on collateral pledges, liable to be notified at any time by giving one day's warning. This system, if it has contributed to the inflation of the market for stocks and bonds in that city to such an extent, thus a sudden collapse is likely to occur at any moment.

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its usual attendant, lowness of spirits. For these evils we can confidently recommend a speedy and lasting cure, by the choice of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is an invigorator, a medicine and generic—also—unprecedented, it seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organ, and thus to relieve the corrosive and the blood of the vitiated matter, of the cause of disease, thereby procuring strength to the enfeebled nervous system, and promote the operation of the gastric juice, with discretive the food, with the central, soothing, and elaborate influence upon general regularity and strength to the action of the secretory organs, and assist to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and