THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. 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 the 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, 50 cents per square—first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every other great insertion, 37½ 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 1 ager, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a Family Paper, it circulates largely, reaching many households at hours when early here, 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 $4 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each issue.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV'R 17, 1855.

☞ "R." will find an answer to his communication of Wednesday last by applying at this office.

The clerk of the steamer Judah Touro has our thanks for late Louisville papers.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Ben Franklin for late Louisville papers.

We are indebted to the clerks of the steamers St. Nicholas and Natchez for late papers.

The Mails.—At the time of closing the Post-Office last evening, no mail bags had been received from Mobile, consequently we have to repeat a threadbare reality—no mail. But what is getting into the contractors on this end of the great route. If there was any one thing connected with the mail service of our city, in which we took pride, it was the regularity with which the mail service has been conducted on Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. But we have now to record three actual failures in six days, and one day of great detention.

We have not yet seen the yearly announcement in the "official journal" of the contractors—the arrival of Commodore James L. Day from his seat of *otium cum dignitate* in Connecticut, which he generally leaves in the autumn, to look after the boys, as a cotemporary designates them.

There will be due this morning, at the Post-Office, the Northern mails of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, with the European mails per Asia.

Arrival of the Crescent City.—The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Gray, arrived yesterday morning from New York via Havana. She left the former city on the 2d inst., and reached Havana on the 6th. After waiting five days for the California mails by the El Dorado, she sailed without them. It was supposed that the El Dorado was detained by the non-arrival of the Pacific steamer.

The Havana papers by this arrival are destitute of news.

A Large Business.—The Pacific's advices of an advance in the Liverpool cotton market, which we published yesterday morning, have imparted considerable activity to the market here, and given prices a lift at last. It will be seen by our commercial report, in another column, that yesterday's sales amounted to fully 15,500 bales, and that the aggregate business in the staple during the week has been 57,500 bales, an amount exceeding the receipts, for the same time, by some 12,000 bales. Prices closed last evening at an advance of ¼ to ⅛ per lb., with a firm market.

Business.—Business on the levee and steamboat landing is brisk. How many boats depart to-day, we do not know. But we believe the Louisa, Captain White, and the great Nathez, Capt. Leathers, move about the going down of the sun. We observed many signs out yesterday. If any of our citizens feel any ways like hypocondriacism, we can safely recommend a walk on the great levee of the Crescent City about 5 o'clock this evening. If that does not give a partial cure they might as well emigrate, say to the Polar Sea, lately discovered by Dr. Kane, to Constantinople, or any place where they think they will be better off.

Cotton.—The receipts of cotton for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were, by the Natchez, from Vicksburg, 3770 bales; Judah Touro, 201—total 3971 bales. Since Saturday morning last the receipts have been 42,166 bales.

Death of Bishop Vandevelde.—The parishioners and personal friends of † Right Rev. James Oliver Vandevelde, Bishop of Natchez, says the Courier of the 14th inst., and of the St. Mary's Cathedral, will exceedingly regret to hear of his demise. He died at his residence on Union street, early yesterday morning. Bishop Vandevelde was advanced in years. Two or three weeks since he had the misfortune to fracture a leg, and finally was attacked with the yellow fever, which brought him to his death-bed.

His funeral took place at nine o'clock on the morning of the 14th, from St. Mary's Cathedral, Natchez.

Natchez Fall Races.—The regular fall meeting over the Pharsalia Course, at Natchez, opened on Tuesday last, and the Natchez Courier, in alluding thereto, says the attendance was exceedingly large, including many old lovers of the turf—prominent among whom was our esteemed friend, Gen. Wells, the breeder of Leonate. The track was in excellent condition, as it needs must be when Mr. Pryor had the arrangements to make. There were three entries for the purse, and both heats were closely contested, as the time shows. We subjoin the summary:

Sweepstakes for two year olds; heats one mile; subscription $300; forfeit $100.

D. F. Kenner's b. f. *Midwife*, dam Kate Aubrey, by Eclipse.....

A. L. Bingaman's b. c. by Sovereign, dam La Rochanta, or Betsey Cooley.....

Wm. J. Minor's c. f. by Troubadour, dam Norma.....

Time, 1:52¼—1:51¾.

Inkstands and Stationery.—D. Felt & Stetson, Stationers' Hall, 54 Camp street and 5 Bank Alley, have every article needed for offices and counting-rooms. In the catalogue of their wares will be found inkstands of various kinds—suitable for all kinds of business—pens, paper, paper weights and pen racks. Those who are unprovided with these official necessities should give them a call. See their advertisement in another column.

Fall and Winter Clothing.—Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 34 Magazine street, on the corner of Gravier, have just received a splendid assortment of men's fashionable clothing—including everything necessary for business, office or dress suits, together with boys' and children's garments in a profusion of styles. They are also agents for the Union India-rubber Company, and have every article manufactured from that material.

Gentlemen who are preparing for the winter should pay them a visit, as they sell on the most reasonable terms, and in their immense stock have garments that will suit all sizes and fancies. See the advertisement.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—There will be a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of organization, of the subscribers to the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of this city, this evening, the 17th, at the office, corner of Camp and Common streets, and a full attendance is particularly requested.

We are requested to state that subscription lists are still open for the friends of the Company to subscribe.

THE GALLED JADE WINCES.

A good deal of talk has been had throughout the city respecting the application and meaning of the word "Thug," it having been used quite often by a journal of this city which enjoys a reputation for probity and consistency quite as unquestionable as that of the frail feminine described by poor Finn, in one of his inimitable sketches of a police court trial. By request, we gave Webster's and Richardson's definition of the word, together with such brief comments as were truthful and appropriate to the occasion.

These definitions and observations, it appears, have aroused the ire of the Delta. It is very true that the ire of the Delta is harmless—its opposition fruitless, and its friendship only to be feared—but still, who would have supposed that a branded, infamous garment, exactly fitted to its proportions, would have been so promptly claimed and worn? 'Tis a matter of wonderment, or else the effect of conscious guilt. We don't know which, neither do we care. The mere mention of the fact is sufficient for our purpose.

The Delta having used the word "Thug" repeatedly, in connection with the American party of New Orleans, we were induced, by reasons previously given, to publish the precise meaning of the term, as set down by two standard authorities of the English language. Those authorities made the word mean robbers, murderers, immolaters! Then we mentioned that, as the returned official record showed, the Americans having over four hundred majority, there must be an immense number of robbers, murderers and scoundrels in New Orleans, but that it was a shame that a "journal living upon the patronage of such wretches should blazon the fact to an amazed and disgusted world."

This relation of facts did not please the Delta. We did not expect it would. It is a matter of entire indifference to us, and to every body with whom we are acquainted, whether the Delta is pleased or displeased. Whereupon, in yesterday's evening edition, it prefaces extracts from a portion of our article of yesterday, headed "Thugs! Thugs!!" as follows:

Thugs and Know-Nothings.—The following characteristic paragraphs appeared in the Crescent of this morning, and are so unfair and sophistical, that it becomes our disagreeable duty to reply to them. We do so, however, without intending to enter upon any controversy with a journal, for the principles and style of which, we are not hypocritical enough to pretend any respect.

The Delta limps on its dignified stilts. Dignity ai illy becomes it, as fashionable clothes do a raw country bumpkin, or words of virtue the tongue of a harlot, or sermons of righteousness the mouth of the Father of Sin. We have not the smallest doubt it was "disagreeable" to reply to the Crescent—just as "disagreeable" as it would have been to attempt to stem an overwhelming, crushing avalanche of truth. But, the "disagreeable" part of the business is chargeable to its own short-comings—to its horrible reflections upon a large majority of the native citizens of New Orleans.

Like a detected culprit the Delta essays to deny that it ever styled the Americans of New Orleans "Thugs"—or, as the word is defined—robbers, murderers, immolaters. Now, let us see whether this denial is entitled to the smallest credit. The Delta is good evidence against the Delta, although it would be regarded as valueless against anything or anybody else. We quote from the Delta:

The Evening Delta, of the 12th inst., said, speaking of the disturbances which occurred on and followed the 5th of November:

We believed, some years ago, that the bloody fares of Jacobinism, with its miserable clap-traps and party cries, would never be repeated on God's good earth, and in presence of the angels; but, unfortunately, our belief was erroneous, and the Jacobins are in full possession of New Orleans at the present moment. The very organization to which they belong translated the spirit of Robespierre's remark—"*Si Dieu n'existe pas, il faut le créer!*"—when they "resolved" at Philadelphia, that they believed in a Supreme Being—an assertion which must have required considerable "resolution" on their part, as it is belied every day by their acts.

"The Jacobins are in full possession of New Orleans," etc. *They* resolved at Philadelphia "that they believed in a Supreme Being." There can be no mistaking the foregoing. It hurls the shafts of disgrace at both the Louisiana and National organizations.

Again, in the same number, the Delta says:

The patriots appeal from Judge Robertson to Judge Lynch. They talk of hanging Judge Robertson if he gives an honest decision in every political case brought before him, as coolly as a schoolboy who is about to string up a rabid terrier, and the police remains within hearing of their threats and whistles round a gas lamp as if they were merely the jovial conversation of some "wandering Federalist" on a bender. Law is a nullity.

"The patriots" must have been very numerous—must have numbered all the members of the American party in New Orleans, to have contemplated such fearful things, besides making "law" "a nullity." Of course the Americans must have been the "Thugs," for who ever heard the Delta say aught against the *strong side?* Furnish us the man, and he can make a fortune by hiring himself to Barnum.

The Delta of the 13th inst. said:

No man was regarded as an *American* save the *pusillanimous individual* who bound himself by solemn and secret oaths to surrender his private judgment—to give up all ownership in *himself*, and to support for office the nominee of an irresponsible junta, whether he was a bigot, a knave, an assassin, a Robert Macaire or a Jacques Strop.

The police force, for the support of which we are taxed to the hons, either joined the Sklaners—"the sons of Seventy-Six" or of Five Hundred—or looked on unmoved while the bowie-knife of the murderous rapparee the laws of the State. In a word, New Orleans resembled Somersund or Kertsch after their capture by the Allies, rather than a first-class city in a civilized country at peace with the world.

The Delta, of the 14th inst., said:

The Precinct (Seventh) itself has been called the "Bloody Seventh," though very little blood has been shed there in political quarrels, since the life-drops of Mockler reddened the first victory of the Thugs in this city.

Here the Americans are called "Thugs," broadly, unreservedly, and in plain and unmistakable terms. We have before explicitly defined the meaning of the word, and need say no more on that point.

Now, we submit whether the foregoing extracts do not support and vindicate every assertion of our article of yesterday. Out of its own mouth is the Delta convicted of the most atrocious calumny—the vilest abuse—the most infamous falsehoods—concerning the American party, unless, indeed, the extracts above are intended to apply to the the Democratic party. There were but two parties in the field—the American and the Democratic—and of course the extracts must apply to one or the other. Read the quotations and see if the language is not unmistakable.

Having now, by quoting the Delta against the Delta, fully vindicated the material truth of our article of Friday, and shown up its abominable calumnies upon the American party of New Orleans, which comprises within its members an immense majority of the merchants and property holders of the parish, we take final leave of the subject, unless, indeed, we may be constrained to make a detailed and circumstantial history of matters which we conceive ourselves fully capable of doing, and which may go over several States and one District.

In the sense in which we speak intelligible now?

A writer, dating from Italy, says that two things have peculiarly struck him as characteristic of all that country, viz.: the apparent respect of all classes to any and everything religious, and the democracy of their worship. There are no chapels for the poor, and no churches for the rich, in Italy. The rich and the poor meet together—the prince and the pauper kneel alike side by side on the same cold marble floor. How irreverent, as Protestants, we often are in our places of worship, and how much disposed we are to separate the poor from the rich, and practically to say to the less favored and more unfortunate, "Stand thou there, for we are holier than thou!"

Mississippi Central Railroad

Speaking of this important work of internal improvement, the Grenada (Miss.) Republican, of the 10th, says:

We have been credibly informed that the President of the Central Railroad has succeeded in purchasing iron for the same, to be delivered between the months of December and March, that will keep the company laying until next summer, at which time they will be able to supply the road with as much as it will require for completion. The company is working energetically, and will work on both ends of the road, towards the center, until finished.

We presume this road will be completed about the time the Great Northern Road is finished to Jackson. The link between Jackson and Canton will be finished in a few months. The whole will form a magnificent chain of communication; and, as the Central Road connects with a road running out from Memphis, we will be enabled to reach the latter city in about double the number of hours it now takes days to accomplish that feat.

All of our railroads are progressing slowly, but surely; and just as they progress, the advantageous results flowing from such works become more and more apparent. New Orleans made a late start. All of her commercial competitors were far ahead of her when she commenced, and she has had many difficulties to encounter since. But these difficulties are being gradually overcome by the judicious action and untiring energy of the officers and directors of the various roads, for which they deserve the warm thanks of the parties directly interested, as well as the cordial approbation of the public.

The progress made in the Vicksburg and Shreveport road, according to the last report, is exceedingly favorable. Ten miles of rails from opposite Vicksburg will shortly be laid.

The Opelousas road has got along wonderfully, all the circumstances considered, and has progressed beyond the Lafourche Crossing as far as Tigerville, which secures the freight, trade and travel, of several wealthy and populous parishes.

On the Jackson road several miles of rails will shortly be laid, and the track is graded and ready for the rails and superstructure about twenty miles further on.

These facts show that our railroad prospects are not so gloomy as many would imagine. On the contrary, they look quite promising. The slow progress that has been made is not as encouraging as it might be, but it is infinitely better than no progress at all. Especially is this the case when a successful result is absolutely sure of accomplishment, in the long run.

Trouble Brewing.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer states that official advices of much importance were brought by Mr. Buchanan, by the last steamer:

Lord Palmerston, after years of solicitation for a decision, has at length explicitly declared that Her Majesty's government will not conform to the American construction of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty—will not abandon the new colony of the bay of islands; will not recognize the old boundaries of the Central American republic as those intended by the treaty, and will not relinquish the protectorate over the Musquito Islands. The C. and B. treaty is therefore repudiated in both countries, and therefore no longer exists. This unexpected change in the relations of the United States towards Central America will lead to a most important political revolution. The enterprise of Walker and Kinney will soon bring up the question of annexation in a form which cannot be evaded. Two separate propositions for the annexation of the States have already been made to the present Administration, the sole obstacle to which was the C. and B. treaty.

New York Election.—A dispatch of the 8th from New York says:

Returns from about half the State indicate the almost certain success of the American ticket. The vote of this city for Secretary of State, shows Hards 367 ahead of the Softs. Returns for State Comptroller—Softs 2480 ahead of the Hards, being the strength of the liquor dealers—the Soft candidates being of the dealers.

A dispatch of the 9th says:

The Herald of this day says additional returns give Headly, K. N., for Secretary of State, a plurality of nearly 50,000 over King, Republican. There are six counties to hear from, which will probably decrease Headly's plurality.

The Senate, as far as heard from, stands 14 Republicans, 16 Know-Nothings. Assembly—Republicans, 13; Know-Nothings, 31; Democrats, 35; with 44 to hear from. In the city and county, owing to the fusion of the Hards and Softs on some of the nominations, the successful candidates, according to the present appearances, are nearly equally divided.

A footing of the result on Secretary shows the following vote: Headly, K. N., 73,686; King, Republican, 69,917; Hatch, Soft, 48,452; Ward, Hard, 35,009.

The Madison (Wis.) Patriot, of recent date, informs us of the arrest, by the Chicago police, of several villains in that region for placing obstructions on the Madison and Milwaukee railroad. The Patriot says:

A plot was laid some months ago to blow up a passenger train. The plan was, to sink a joint of stove pipe, filled with powder and stopped up at the end, under the track—to have a train of powder leading from the mine several yards along the side of the track, mixed with percussion caps, so that when the locomotive crushed and ignited the caps, and fired the train of powder, the passenger car would be directly over the mine, and thus suffer a destructive explosion.

The annals of villainy hardly furnish a more dreadful instance of human depravity than this. Fortunately this plan was postponed till after one more effort of obstructions had been made. In that the scoundrels were detected.

In Chicago, on the 7th inst., a man named Elgar E. Ingersoll shot his wife in the breast with a revolver, and then shot himself. He died a few hours afterwards, but it was thought the wife might recover. Jealousy was the cause. In his pocket was found a letter declaring his intention to commit the deed, and giving directions in regard to his funeral, etc.

The Cuban Spanish Steamers.—Report has it that the Vigo, the second of the Zangroniz line of steamers, has been placed under embargo in England. The circumstance accounts for the non-arrival of the promised steamer of that line some weeks since, by which the Zangroniz Company have subjected themselves to a fine of 30,000 by the Spanish government.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

St Charles Theatre.—Mrs. Farren appears this evening as *Lady Macbeth*, with Pope as *Macbeth*, Leonard, *Macduff*, and DeBar, 1st *Witch*. The comedy of "Robert Macaire," with DeBar as *Macaire* and Mr. Vining Bowers as *Jacques Strop*, concludes the evening.

Armory Hall.—Peel's original Campbell Minstrels will give another of their admirable concerts this evening at Armory Hall.

Vannucchi's Museum.—A fine exhibition of wax figures, many of them entirely new, at No. 107 St. Charles street.

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

St. Charles Theater.—We were pleased to see a full house at the St. Charles last evening. Not having had an opportunity of seeing the first piece, of course we cannot speak as to it. But we did see about one-half of the Love Chase, and considered it excellently rendered. Mrs. Farren, as *Constance*, delighted her audience. Mrs. Booth, as *Widow Green*, performed her difficult part very handsomely. Mrs. Leonard rendered *Lydia* very charmingly. Mark Smith did *Sir William Foodless* in inimitable style, and the *Waller* and *Trueworth* of Wright and Chaplin were really good.

Armory Hall.—The Campbell Minstrels had another rousing audience at Armory Hall last evening. That they performed admirably, sang excellently, and won the unbounded applause of their audience, it would be a work of supererogation to say. They have a way of doing those things, of their own, which has never been surpassed.

[Advertisement.]

New Orleans, Nov. 16, 1855.

As I said in my remarks before the Sixth District Court yesterday, I expected as a matter of course to be misquoted by some of the papers of this morning; so it is.

The reporter of the Delta, after exhausting his ingenuity to turn the whole of my address into ridicule, as has been attempted several times in that paper within the last two or three months, makes me to have said: "He was charged with being a coward; he is no coward; he never was a coward." And the True Delta reports me as having said: "When young he fought the battles of his country, and, like Gen. Jackson, was hauled up before the courts." I pronounce both these reports to be directly and *maliciously false*.

WM. CHRISTY.

Religious Notice.—The members of the First Presbyterian Church and congregation will meet in Odd Fellows' Hall, on SABBATH MORNING next, the 18th inst., at the usual hour of service (11 o'clock.) oct2 3p3t

New Orleans Money Market.

Crescent Office, No. 70 Camp Street, Friday Evening, November 16, 1855.

The advices by telegraph of intelligence of the arrival at New York, yesterday, of the Collins steamer Pacific, with one week's later accounts from Europe, were published in our issue this morning, but we do not learn that they have had any effect on the general market other than a stiffer feeling on the part of factors. On financial matters they have not had the least influence, because our community is, in our view, in no safe a position that there is nothing short of some remarkable convulsion in nature that can operate to its injury. We defy all the croakers and agitators in Christendom to hurt us. What is the use of continually harping on the decline of trade in New Orleans? Let us take the value of produce received here ten years since, say 1844 and 1845, say $37,136,122. What is the prospect for the present year, 1855? Why, it is at least one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. If there is any cause for despanding, as regarding the future of New Orleans, we should like to have it pointed out, taking one decade of years with another. We do not desire to take simply the remarkable years of 1852 and '53, no more than it would be proper in drawing an comparisons to take one rainy day, such as Tuesday, the 6th of November, 1855, as a criterion of the weather, with which we have been favored for six weeks past.

In the general aspect of the Money market, we have no change to notice, having from day to day given the value of money, we have only to say that all who desire to anticipate any securities they may hold can be promptly accommodated at rates ranging from 6½ to 7, and 8 to 8½ to 9 and 10 per cent. No borrower with anything like medium securities will be disappointed.

The Exchange Market has undergone no change; good Sterling bills were placed at 6¾ to 7¼, and some sales were made at 7¼. Bills with shipping documents are not so very plenty as to cause a reduction. Francs were taken at 5 35. Domestic funds show no variation. We quote this evening:

Sixty days on London, clear bills	6¾@7¼ per stg.
Sixty days on London, with Bills Lading	6¾@7¼ per stg.
Sixty days S Dollars	88¾@89 ¾ cent.
Sixty days on New York, Bankers' bills	90¾@91 cent.
Sixty days on New York, General use	91¾@92 cent.
Thirty days sight on New York	92¾@93 cent.
Ten days sight on New York	93¾@94 cent.
Three days sight on New York	94@95 cent.
Checks on New York, bank rate	¾@¾ cent.

The Stock market continues inactive; we only learn of the sale of forty-five shares Bank of New Orleans at 94½ and two hundred shares Commercial Waterworks on P T. Below will be found our weekly quotations of Stocks.

The Citizens' Bank gives notice to the holders of coupons of Municipality No. 2 to the City Bank, and the coupons of the consolidated debt, payable on the 1st of December next, that the funds for the payment of said coupons are deposited with the Bank of America, New York, where they will be paid on the 1st proximo.

Mexican dollars have been rather inactive for the past few days. At the commencement of the week sales were made at 103¾ to 105¼. To-day the highest offer was 103½. The receipts of Specie for the week are:

By the Orizaba from Vera Cruz	$241,941
Scor. Red Fox, from Tampico	5,070
Scor. Ed. Barnard, from Tampico	895
Steamer Mexico, from Galveston, gold	9,000
Steamer Pennsylvania ... silver and bullion	2,303
Steamer via River	3,700
Total for the week	$262,909
Previously received since 1st Sept., 1855	336,452
Total received from 1st September, 1855	$1,114,616

We append our usual weekly quotations of Stocks:

State of Louisiana	100 paid	sales at 140 @ 141	
Louisiana State Bank			140 @ 141
Canal Bank			113 @ 118
Citizens' Bank	150 offered and 151 asked		114
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank			100
Seminary Bank	60		60
Union Bank	100		104 @ 106
Bank of New Orleans	100		94½ @ 95
Gas Light Company	100 paid		112 @ 113
Commercial Water Works	100		116 @ 118
Carrollton Railroad	18		16 asked
Pontchartrain Railroad	100		nominal
Opelousas Railroad	23		no sales
Jackson Railroad	25		25 @ 26
St. Charles Hotel Company	35		130 @ 135
Odd Fellows' Hall	10		14 @ 15
Pelican Bay Dock	100		100
New Orleans Ins. Company	1000		90 @ 110
City Consolidated Bonds			110
City Bonds for Railroads			82 @ 87
State Bonds	60		nominal
Levee Steam Cotton Press			nominal

The usual facilities for the sale of uncurrent coin and bullion of every description continue. Uncurrent Bank Notes meet with sales at our quotations, which are the rates of H. B. Merrell & Co., who we learn are prepared to buy bullion and coin of every kind at New York rates, with a slight difference of interest, and uncurrent notes of all banks of reputation.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Amer. ¼ Dol. 9 to 9¾ pr. ct. prem		10 France Pieces	1 80@1 85
Amer. ½ Dol.	9 pr ct. prem	10 Golden Pieces	1 75@1 80
Mex. Dol.	3¾ pr. ct. prem	10 Thaler Pieces	1 70@1 80
Spa. Pillar Dols.	1½ pr ct. prem	Mexican Doubloons	15 40
Five Franc Pieces	85@90	Spanish Doubloons	15 40
Sovereigns	4 80@4 85	California Dust	11 50@11 60 per oz
California Coins	15@¼ pr ct dis		

UNCURRENT NOTES.

Missouri	1 percent. dis	Georgia and South Carolina	1@1½ dis
Indiana	1@1½	North Carolina	1@1½ dis
Ohio	1@1½	Virginia	1@1½ dis
Kentucky	1@1½	Alabama State	1@1½ dis
West Tennessee Railroad Company redeemable at Memphis or New Orleans	par	Texas	½ dis
Illinois and Wisconsin	nominal	Tennessee	1@1½ dis
Lead Warrants	⅛ per. cent.	Mobile	½@¾ dis.
Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company Certificates of Abordeens redeemable by M. B. Merrelle Co	1½ @ cent. dis		

Although we do not—with the large crops of cotton, the good prices which they command, the very remunerating returns for Cotton, with the prospect of an average yield, the general sound condition of the agricultural and producing classes—believe that European affairs are going to have such an exciting influence on our prosperity more than to maintain good prices, yet some sections of our confederacy place so much stress on the general financial position of Europe as to create panics and pressures whenever a steamer arrives from Liverpool with accounts of any adverse change in the movement of the Bank of England, or the general feeling in commercial circles. Fortunately these senseless controversies in moneyed matters have not as yet had the least influence on New Orleans, but the flaming manner in which all intelligence is announced through telegraph and other sources, would seem to indicate that all business was coming to an end, and were we to give credence to one-half of what we hear, it would be supposed the earth would suspend its daily revolutions around the sun, and of course that the Mississippi river was in danger of being dried up. The recent stringency in the New York money market is an evidence of the excitability of that would-be financial metropolis, and shows that one-half of its Banks and the community have no confidence in themselves; in fact that a dozen stock operators can make more noise than the Allies in the Crimea.

From our last foreign advices we gather that the market for English consols was well sustained, considering the large weekly sales of the public securities by the Bank of England, and the troubles connected with the drain of gold. It shows that the public take what the bank sells with the greatest readiness; and that there is no want of confidence in the public securities. The London Economist and other papers still advocate forcibly the payment of the war expenses by additional taxation rather than by loans, as the income of Great Britain can bear it better than its commerce can bear the withdrawal of capital to the extent of large yearly loans.

The Parisian *Presse* says that the Bank of France has never since 1806 raised the rate of discount above 5 per cent., till now, namely:

			Per cent.
Feb. 20, 1806, to Nov. 15, 1836—note, say time			5
Nov. 16, 1836, to Apr. 4, 1837			6
Apr. 5, 1837, to Feb. 28, 1839			4
March 1, 1839, to July 31, 1839			5
Aug. 1, 1839, to Aug. 31, 1839			6
Sept. 1, 1839, to May 31, 1840			5
June 1, 1840, to Jan. 31, 1847		10 days, above 30 days	4
Feb. 1, 1847, to Jan. 10, 1847—notes, say time			5
Feb. 14, 1847, to Dec. 30, 1847			4
Dec. 27, 1847, to March 9, 1848			5
March 10, 1848, to October 6, 1853			4
October 7, 1853, to Jan. 19, 1854			5
Jan. 20, 1854, to May 11, 1854			4
May 12, 1854, to October 4, 1855			5
October 5, 1855, to October 18, 1855			4
October 19, 1855			5

There appears less immediate danger of the suspension of the *credit mobilier* than at first appears, as their demand liabilities are unimportant. Their liabilities are on their bonds "obligations" due many years hence, some extending to ninety years; and so long as the society pays the interest regularly on its bonds, and the amount annually due to its sinking fund, it will not suspend payments. It has not yet availed itself of its legal right to issue the $24,000,000 bonds, and it appears to have operated hitherto solely on its paid-up capital of ten millions of dollars.

Noble Conduct of a Slave.—In Charleston, S. C., a few days ago, as an elderly lady was returning home from church, she was assaulted by two drunken men in Limehouse street. A blow was aimed at her by one of the party, with a large stick, when a colored boy, the coachman of A. H. Brown, Esq., jumped between them, and received the blow on his own head, which caused a deep and painful gash. The parties were immediately arrested and carried to the guard house.

[Advertisement.]

New Orleans, Nov. 16, 1855.

Do not wait for the enemy to attack you, but anticipate. Accidents are liable to befal you at all times.

BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS,
FELONS, BRUISES, CUTS,
SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM,
INFLAMED EYES, SALT RHEUM
ERUPTIONS, PILES,
OLD SORES, BITES OF REPTILES,
SWELLINGS, SORE NIPPLES,
RING WORM, INFLAMMATIONS,

Occur more or less frequently in every family.

DALLEY'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,

Is earnestly and confidently recommended as a quick, safe, and positive REMEDY for these and all similar complaints. Years of experience prove, and thousands of individuals testify to the fact, that the cure is as sure as the application of the remedy.

☞ Ask your neighbor.

☞ Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct3 3p3tcod 151 Chartres street, General Agents for the South.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

Washington, Nov. 16.—Our government has received assurance that the intention of Great Britain, in reinforcing her West India squadron, is perfectly pacific.

Commodore Paulding now proceeds to Nicaragua with a flag ship only.

From Mexico.

New York, Nov. 15.—The Herald has late advices from Mexico, which give information that our Minister, Mr. Gadsden, is seriously ill.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister to the United States, has been superceded by Senor Mangino.

Gen. Wool Cashiered.

We have information here to-day, from Washington, that Gen. Wool has been cashiered.

New York Market.

Cotton has advanced ¼ to ⅜ of a cent per lb. Flour is 6 to 12 cts higher. Sugar has advanced ¼ ct per lb.

New York, Nov. 16.—Cotton is firm; Middling Orleans 9¾, and Middling Uplands 9⅜ ct per lb. Four is firm.

LETTER FROM THE EMPIRE PARISH.

The Weather and the Crops—New Sugar—Contested Elections—The Health.

Parish of Plaquemines, Nov. 15, 1855.

Editors Crescent—Last week our parish was visited by a drenching rain. Our planters had to suspend their field operations. Since Monday it has ceased raining, but the weather is cloudy and damp, and too warm for the manufacture of sugar.

The election of nearly all the candidates of this parish has been contested. Mr. H. Le Roux, who was defeated for the Sheriffalty by Mr. Robert Johnson, by two votes only, has filed a petition in our District Court, in which he alleges that two unnaturalized citizens and three minors were allowed to vote at the late election. Mr. Neivil souls who was defeated for District Attorney by 8 votes, has also filed a petition, claiming his office on the same grounds. I believe Mr. Louis Lombard, the defeated candidate for the House, will also claim his seat in the Legislature.

Our District Court—Hon. Octave S. Rousseau presiding—will meet next month to decide upon these cases. Much excitement prevails here in consequence of these contested elections.

The yield of the cane is satisfactory. The cane is very green for the season, and the sugar manufactured on most of the plantations is of an inferior quality. I was shown a sample of sugar of the living Oaks place of Messrs. W. & H. Stackhouse, of surpassing beauty. These gentlemen have the largest and the finest cane crop in the State of Louisiana. They expect to make one thousand hogsheads of sugar. The crop on the Fanny Plantation, of Mr. J Jan F. De Ramos is fine and as large.

The health of the Empire Parish is remarkably good.

Yours as ever, Tita.

☞ A Reprieve.—We do not refer to a reprieve from a capital punishment. There is a low torture from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to dyspepsia—a wound in which all the horrors of indigestion are summed up. To the sufferers by this painful and formidable disease, we can hold out not only bright hopes, but the certainty of immediate relief and permanent cure. There is a tonic, cordial, and alterative principle in Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which invigorates and changes the morbid action of the stomach and the secretive organs, removes the disease, and recovers to health. Proposed by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. See advertisement. oct imdaW

☞ To Druggists.—For sale, the Stock, State, Fixtures, and good will of a WHOLESALE DRUG STORE, situated in the most thriving commercial town in Western Texas, and doing a business of from thirty to forty thousand dollars a year. Sold on account of the party wishing to retire from business. For terms, apply to

A. T. BENNETT & CO., 8 Bank Place.

oct 3p

Notice.

A preliminary meeting for the organization of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans will be held at the office, corner of Camp and Common streets, THIS EVENING, 17th instant, at 8 o'clock. The subscribers are requested to attend. nov17 3p1t

Letter, Foolscap and other Papers

....AT....

Stationers' Hall,

54 CAMP STREET, 54

AND No. 5 BANK ALLEY.

Just opened, an extensive stock of English, French and American Blue and White, Wove and Laid LETTER AND CAP PAPERS, ruled and plain, of size and quality.

....ALSO....

The celebrated UNION SKIN COMMERCIAL POST—a very desirable article for European correspondence, and for printing circulars.

A fine assortment of COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPERS—White and Blue, ruled and plain, different sizes.

A very superior assortment of LADIES' LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS, of every size, quality and color, ruled and plain, with ENVELOPES to correspond.

FANCY NOTE PAPERS—a very elegant assortment, suitable for Balls, Parties, Weddings, etc., with Envelopes, some intended for Sealing.

DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS—all sizes and of superior quality.

BLANK BOOK PAPER—Flat and Double Flat, Cap, Demy, Medium, Royal, Superroyal and Imperial, of English and American manufacture.

English Treasury BLOTTING PAPER; American Red Blotting Paper.

ENVELOPE AND WRAPPING PAPERS, of any size and quality.

For sale by

D. FELT & STETSON,
STATIONERS' HALL,
oct7 3p6t 54 Camp street, and 5 Bank Alley.

Cheap Publications,

OF THE MOST APPROVED EDITIONS, IN THE GREATEST POSSIBLE VARIETY, AND OF THE LATEST PRINTING,

....AT....

NORMAN'S,

14 CAMP STREET. 14

☞ AND AT THE

ST. CHARLES BOOKSTORE,

oct3 3p3t UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

34 MAGAZINE STREET, 34

CORNER GRAVIER,

Are now offering a splendid assortment of MEN'S FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,

Among which are those of a superior BLACK CLOTH FROCKS of the LATEST SHANGHAI CUT.

☞ Clerks speaking the French and Spanish languages, always in attendance.

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

—Annexed is a Partial List.—

Black and Colored Cloth Dress and Frock COATS.
BUSINESS COATS, sults to match, variety of colors.
THE SHANGHAI BEAVER OVER FROCK, very fine.
PLAIN CLOTH COATS, in every style and quality.
CASTORIANS, TALMAS, CLOAKS and MONTECHRISTOS.
BOULEVARDS of Thick Cloth and SHORT SACS.
Rich patterns of PANTALOONS, in all the various kinds.
VESTS, Black and Colored, of the following Goods—Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet and Casimere.

FURNISHING GOODS—SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

And we would ask particular attention to our stock of SHIRTS, keeping always on hand a large assortment, we are enabled to fit all sizes of neck and length of arms.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

In all the different variety of Goods named above for Men, and it is a well known fact that the BOYS' CLOTHING manufactured by us are the best to be found, in every particular, in New Orleans.

☞ A. M. & Co. are the only AGENTS in New Orleans of THE UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, for the sale of their Goods. Manufacturers' prices charged to those purchasing to sell again. Among the stock are the Cotton Fleking Coat, Apron,