THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES S. NIXON, WILLIAM B. 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; $5 yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 75 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, for every 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 six month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be charged until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A 25 cent Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

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

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1855.

THE BEE.—The Bee makes its appearance in a new dress, which adds materially to its typographical appearance. We congratulate our Chartres street cotemporary on such unmistakable evidence of substantial prosperity, which, we trust, may never decline.

The office of the Bee is now at 83 Chartres street, in the same building from which our neighbors were driven some months since by a destructive conflagration. The building has been thoroughly repaired and improved, and is very convenient and commodious.

THE ORLEANIAN PATRIOT.—Messrs. Albert Dejean and Cyrus Thompson have dissolved their connection with this truly excellent journal. It will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Alf. Livingston and Chas. N. Baker, who are, in all respects, competent to the task. We wish them an overflowing measure of success, knowing full well that they will amply deserve it.

THE MAILS.—They almost deprive us of a paragraph, from the fact that the letter mail from New York, of the 13th and 14th, as late as due, is said to have arrived yesterday. Be that as it may, we did not receive a paper of the 13th from beyond Baltimore. Will Mr. Postmaster General Campbell please accept our thanks for his unrivaled attention towards the second important city of the Union. But shall we have a mail to-day? "Nous verrons."

BUSINESS.—It is cheering to observe the great activity on the levee. The loading and unloading of the floating warehouses is really something on which the friends of our city can with pride and pleasure exult. To withhold some congratulation when we almost daily witness cargoes of 4,000 to 5,000 bales of the snowy white staple arriving at our levee, would seem to indicate that we were wanting in all those feelings of pride and emulation which serve to mark us an enterprising and ambitious community.

COTTON.—The receipts for the 24 hours ending at six o'clock last evening were: By the D. S. Stacey from Ouachita, 792 bales; T. P. Leathers from Napoleon, 2,237; Alice W. Glaize from Opelousas, 285; Belfast from Memphis, 3,608; from Camden by the W. C. Young, 199; Baptiste from Red River, 141; W. W. Farmer from Ouachita, 1,440. Total, 8,663 bales.

THE LOWER RIVERS.—There is but little indication of a rise in the Mississippi river below its junction with the Ohio. The last arrivals from the Arkansas say that the reported rise in that river has run out. From the Yazoo there is nothing to show that boats of ordinary draft can ascend higher than Yazoo City. From Red River a show was made so that a few boats reached Alexandria, and that is about all. From the Ouachita and tributaries the accounts are more favorable, several boats having arrived within the past few days, bringing good loads of cotton. So we are not without hopes but our stock of the great staple will be well maintained.

We learn from the Louisville and Nashville papers that a man hailing from this city, and calling himself Dr. Greenough, has been endeavoring to cause the people of those regions to look upon him as the greatest living physician. After a short career of humbug, imposture and quackery, he disappeared without paying his bills. The Nashville Whig publishes a letter written by Dr. L. H. Everitt, of New Orleans, to Greenough, denouncing him and threatening him with exposure.

A London letter says the editorial in the London Times, in reference to the warlike expedition to American waters, was written by Mr. Lauer, a partisan of Palmerston, and lately appointed by him Secretary of the Admiralty, since when the Times has warmed up in its support of the Premier. Another letter represents the amiable Viscount as uncompromising in his hostility to the United States.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—Hon. W. A. Lake, American, has been elected to Congress in the Fourth District. He will be the second anti-Democratic Representative from Mississippi within the last sixteen or eighteen years. This is a gain. The Antics have elected their State ticket and carried the Legislature.

The officers of the steamer Empire have our thanks for late papers from Louisville.

We are also indebted to Mr. Consol, clerk of the fine steamer Belfast, for late Memphis papers.

The purser of the steamship Perseverance has placed us under obligations for usual favors, late papers, manifest, etc.

MRS. FARREN'S BENEFIT.—To-morrow evening Mrs. Farren has her farewell benefit and makes her last appearance here for the present season. Those who wish to secure commodious seats should make early application, as there will undoubtedly be a crowded house. The lady has won no inconsiderable success here, and will be pleasantly remembered by all who have listened to her varied personations.

SWAN'S BANK NOTE LIST AND DETECTOR.—We have received the first number of a Bank Note List and Detector, recently started in Montgomery, Alabama, by Samuel Swan, whose name is well known here and elsewhere in connection with the Southern lotteries. The Bank Note List and Detector is a magazine, similar in appearance and purpose to other publications of that kind throughout the country. It contains forty-four folio pages, and will undoubtedly be received with a warm welcome by all persons in this section who have to do with wild-cat currency, or who are liable to suffer from counterfeit coin. The undertaking is highly creditable to Mr. Swan, and we trust that his anticipations may be met with the fullest success.

ACADEMICAL.—Parents and those who have charge of youth, are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Blackburn's Academy, which will be found in another column. The institution is situated on Calliope street, near Prytania, and has been in successful operation for about eight years. The course of education is systematic, thorough and practical in its aims. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Principal. See the advertisement.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—The attention of holders of Scrip issued by the Sun and Crescent Insurance Companies, is invited to the advertisement of Mr. L. A. Finley, No. 59 St. Charles street.

THE LONDON TIMES—WAR.

The recent fulminations of the "Thunderer" against the United States; its war-breathing spirit; its insulting arrogance; and its threatening attitude generally, have not led to as extravagant demonstrations of wrath on the part of the press, this side of the Atlantic, as we at first apprehended. We are very glad such has proved the case. The period has long since passed, in this country, for an extraordinary display of indignation on account of anything that may appear in the English press. This nation is perfectly independent of the British press, people and government, and is great enough and strong enough to grapple with and overcome them all, in any sort of struggle the exigencies of the occasion may demand.

It is very true that, in case of war, England could inflict tremendous injury upon us, having so vast a preponderance of naval strength upon the ocean. But we could inflict more upon her. She could not bring our national existence into jeopardy. We could here. We could get along without a solitary article she manufactures or sells. She could'nt exist twelve months without our cotton, corn and wheat. Without these great staples, her swarming millions would soon be out of employment and in a state of starvation. The fearful cry of "*Bread or Blood*" would speedily be heard in the streets of her mighty metropolis—startling her aristocracy from their day dreams of security, and shaking the "fast anchored isle" to its center. The source of supply of "Bread" being cut off, there is no telling the quantity of "Blood" that would flow. The Parisian Reign of Terror might be revived, and the greatest and best of the Empire be murdered by the scum of the gutters and the reekings of the stews—a process exceedingly fashionable when the *people* of Paris ruled through Robespierre, Danton and Marat!

In the United States, none of these dreadful consequences could ensue from a war with England. True, cotton would be low; labor low; the wheels of commerce would revolve sluggishly; wheat and corn, and all other produce, would command but nominal prices; everything would come to a comparative stop for the time being; but still our country would overflow with all the necessities of life, while we could manufacture, within ourselves, every needful article for domestic use. Hence, our condition would be one of complete independence. And, in one year we would have more war cruisers upon the seas than our gigantic adversary.

But, it is simply folly to talk about war between the United States and Great Britain, unless, indeed, we assume that common sense has fled the two countries in unmitigated disgust. England could not strike us without hurting herself more than she hurt us; and we could not do England an injury that would not recoil upon ourselves. Suppose, for instance, that a war actually existed, and we should succeed in crushing England. What would we have accomplished? Why, the destruction of our best customer, worth more to us than all other nations! And then, assume that England came off conqueror. What then? Why she would have succeeded in destroying a nation the products of which are absolutely indispensable to her greatness, power and prosperity!

To suppose that two such countries—claiming to be the most enlightened, moral and christian on earth—would coolly enter upon the pleasant business of cutting each others' throats, and commit national suicide at the same time, seems to us the height of absurdity. It would be playing at a game where there was everything to lose and nothing to win. Sensible people and sensible governments never enter upon such foolish hazards.

The course of the London Times has been strongly condemned by the conservative British press, and by the British commercial and financial public. It has also encountered the reprobation of the first men of the kingdom. The Liverpool Times thus alludes to an observation made by the Earl of Ellesmere, which we quote for the purpose of correcting the Earl's or the Times' figures. Says the Liverpool Times:

> The Earl of Ellesmere, in a lecture which he delivered the other evening on the subject of the Russian war, to the persons in his own immediate neighborhood, made a remarkable statement—remarkable, certainly, when taken in connexion with the inflated and bellicose spirit of the article in the Times, announcing that the British Government had largely reinforced the West India squadron, in order to check the filibustering expeditions of the worst portions of American society. "If you were to ask me," said his Lordship, "which was the most warlike nation in the world, I should say the United States of America. They have many thousand miles of frontier, and they have next to no army at all; but they have a large population, accustomed to the use of arms, and ready to volunteer in any military expedition. When the invasion of Mexico was projected, the Government advertised for men, and an army of 20,000 men were forthcoming in a fortnight. This is what I call a warlike nation."

We beg his Lordship's pardon. When war against Mexico was formally declared by Congress, a call for *fifty thousand* volunteers was made. In a few weeks *five hundred and fifty thousand volunteers* had enrolled themselves, each one of whom could be transformed into an effective soldier after a few drillings! The difference between the *facts* and the Earl's figures is rather large—only a few thousand per cent.!

Now, if more than half a million of men would promptly volunteer at the call of their government, to war upon such a weak nation as Mexico, how many would be likely to volunteer, under similar circumstances, when their country was menaced by such a powerful nation as Great Britain? Not less than a million, at the smallest computation!

Perhaps this is a view of the case never contemplated by our British cotemporaries. However, there is something in it, and the more it is considered the clearer will be the conviction.

GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN.

The election of this distinguished gentleman to Congress, from the Fifth District of Mississippi, will be anything but grateful to "the powers that be" at Washington. Had the determination of the canvass been confided to the Cabinet, there is hardly a shadow of doubt but that the mantle of victory would have fallen upon the shoulders of our friend Hillyer, of the Natchez Courier. President Pierce, Secretary Davis, and the balance generally, would sooner have seen any old line Whig returned to the House of Representatives than that incorruptible statesman and stern old soldier, JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN. He knows all their shortcomings, and will expose them with an iron will and unmistakable emphasis. And the Southern people will believe Gen. Quitman, for, although he may be somewhat objectionable as a politician, all parties think him a strictly honest man. He has always kept his hands clean of the dirt of politics. He has ever been a leader—never a scavenger. This universally admitted fact will give him tremendous influence—as it ought.

The recent attack of the British journals upon the United States, together with their mysterious allusions to the invasion of Ireland, has stirred up a feeling of prominent Irishment in this city to consider whether, after all, a demonstration of some sort cannot be made at this crisis, with a view to regalvanize the spirit of liberty at home. The movement is advocated by men of ability, and a fund of some $40,000 has already been secured. Confidential conferences are held every night in the parlor of a distinguished Irish exile up town, and steps have been taken for extending the organization to Boston, Philadelphia and other cities.

AT HOME.

New Orleans is beginning to awake. The roar of business is heard in all the streets and along the whole line of the levee. Stores that were closed have re-opened with the tempting fabrics, the indispensible wares, the necessities and the luxuries of life. The theaters have gone into operation and the opera is about to follow suit. The "minstrels" are making melody within ear-shot of our office, and the man with the lungometer has taken his stand for the season, prepared to measure the strength of lungs and the capacity for hydrogen and oxygen possessed by the sovereign people. Cabs, drays and omnibuses rattle over the pavements as in years past, and there is the promise of a good time coming—just at hand. Those who departed with departing business return to their old haunts with its return, and shine pleasantly as stars in a cloudless sky. Those nebulæ of this lower world, who make all the paradise there is in it—the ladies—God bless them everywhere and at all times!—are distributing light and sunshine along the streets in brave and beauteous attire. Young America, decked out most cunningly by the hand of affection, trundles his hoop or spins his top exultingly along the broad banquettes. Dinah, in flaming calico, with all the colors painter ever dreamed, and hair greased down to a temporary smoothness, bows pleasantly to Sambo, who, in second hand finery, assumes more than the grandeur of his master, and wears as lofty a look as the noblest Roman who ever wrapped his toga about him and prepared his obolus for Charon. The strangers within our gates grow daily in numbers, and whirling hither and thither, in quest of pleasure or profit—either or both—make the civic blood circulate briskly through all its arteries and veins. Merchants no longer complain of dull times, nor laborers of want of work. There is enough for all to do, even if they buckle down to their labors with the extremest resolution and most indefatigable industry.

After the long interregnum there is to activity in New Orleans during the summer months, it is very gratifying to residents to hail the advent of cooler weather and the business bustle always consequent thereupon; to see the long lists of arrivals at the hotels and at the levee; to note old, familiar faces, shining from where they shone before, and to see the faces of strangers engaged in fathoming the mysteries and enjoying the pleasures of the crescent-shaped city. It is like awakening to life from a long and dreamless sleep—like rousing into action from a too-protracted indolence. It is juvenility, in all its vigor, succeeding dotage and decrepitude.

We are now enjoying this so greatly desired condition, and every one exults in the enjoyment. Those who are making money glory in its acquisition, and those who are spending it rejoice that they receive a full return for all their outgoes. The former class has been liberally distributing its previous gains throughout the country, and now the country is coming down with a full purse and warm heart to enjoy in the city that which it gained from it. It is coming to fill up the hotels, the theaters and other places of public resort; to patronize the stores and fancy shops; to purchase and enjoy. The city will pulse anew with stronger blood and renewed vigor—will rouse into action and not only be an enjoyment to others but a good unto itself.

The long streams of light are shortening as the sun goes up into the heavens which is to overarch this period; the faint susurrum is swelling in the distance and will shortly break into full chorus amongst us. We see the one, hear the other, and rejoice over both. Therefore, hail! all hail! to the day star of our prosperity and enjoyment.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Rumors have been rife of late respecting a reported sharp correspondence between the two Governments concerning the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and that serious difficulties and disagreements had arisen. The following paragraph, which we copy from the National Intelligencer, of the 14th, sets forth the matter in its true light:

> In our brief paragraph of yesterday referring to recent correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, it was inadvertently stated that the latter had not replied to the request to make known definitely its construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The reverse is the fact. The British Government has made a reply, agreeing to the construction of our Government and submitting a different construction, but leaving the question open for further negotiations. The correspondence has not been angry or unfriendly in its tone on either side. Indeed, from the urbanity and courtesy which is known to characterize the parties entrusted with it, no harshness or diplomatic impropriety could have been expected.

A suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court in New York, by a Mrs. Charles Smith, who represents that she is the widow of one Charles Smith, a Roman Catholic priest, deceased in 1851, to receive her dower in certain lands, conveyed by her husband, situate in Jay street, Brooklyn, and valued at $10,000. The defendant in the suit is the Rev. Mr. Laughlin, the Bishop of the Diocese, who says he is prepared to show that complainant never was the wife of the deceased, and that the said real estate was purchased, and conveyed by him, in a fiduciary capacity. The case is one on which a good deal of scandal is supposed to hinge.

G. H. Smith, aged twenty-three years, a witness in the case, testifies that he is a son of the deceased priest; that when he was six years of age he was taken among the Shakers to live, where his father, then a priest in Albany, visited him. He subsequently left the Shakers, and visited Boston and Quebec with his father, who passed him off for his nephew. His father told him of the property he owned; said it was intended for his children; and that his marriage was a secret one, as it was against the rules of the Catholic Church for a priest to marry.

At an auction in New York a few days ago, by Bangs, Brothers & Co., an autograph letter of George Washington was sold for seventeen dollars; one of Benedict Arnold sold for sixteen dollars; one of Chas. O'Conner, of New York, written some thirty years ago, was sold for six cents. A letter of Henry Clay was on the catalogue but was withdrawn. Among some old books sold a few evenings since, by the same auctioneer, an old Bible, printed in 1492, in four folio volumes, black letter, was sold at twenty dollars.

A large meeting was held in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 10th, to witness an attempt to move a table without touching it, by a spiritual medium named Wilson, for the sum of $1000, offered in case of success by Professor Spencer, who is delivering lectures against spiritualism. Of course it was a dead failure, the medium being unable to affect the table in any way.

A few mornings since, at an early hour, the store of Mr. Henry Lecock, in Richmond, Va., was discovered to be on fire. A neighbor on reaching the premises found Mr. L. lying insensible at his door, with a terrible wound on his forehead, apparently inflicted with an axe. On examination it was found that his skull was almost entirely split open. He was still alive on Friday evening, but was unable to give any account of the affair. The villain who committed the deed afterwards set the store on fire, and it was totally consumed.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(BY THE NATIONAL LINE.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 12 M.—Flour—Prices are a trifle higher to-day, with sales at $9 81 for Southern. Wheat—Sales of Southern Red at $2 15; Western Red $2 05.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—Flour is firm at $7 00 to $8. Hogs—Sales of Hogs to-day at $6 87 to $6 90 per cwt. Whisky is selling at 34 to 34½c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—The Ohio is falling, with nine feet and one inch in the canal. The Niagara departed to-day for New Orleans.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Shepherd, arrived last night from Galveston, bringing papers to Saturday last. We find no news of interest. The Civilian says:

We regret to learn, as we do by a letter from Crocket, that the cotton crop of Houston county has fallen much short of an average, in consequence of the ravages of the worm. Corn is selling in that county at $1 per bushel.

The Matagorda Chronicle states that the picking season is over in that county, and remarks in regard to the crop:

The weather during the past week has been fine, clear and cool—all that could be desired for picking out the remnant of the cotton crop; two or three weeks will close the harvest, although we have not had a frost sufficient to blacken vegetation. The cotton crop of this country, when ginned, baled and numbered, will not exceed half the usual amount—about four bales to the hand.

The Victoria Advocate says the Guadalupe river will soon be in a condition to receive the long wished for boon of steam navigation, and that the pulling out of snags, and removing obstructions have been done in a most thorough manner, so that a boat can now come up to the town landing in the darkest night without feeling her way. The editor descants on the great advantage which *must* accrue to western Texas, "from the navigation of this new channel of conveyance," notwithstanding the twelve feet water on Matagorda bar.

The Jefferson Herald speaks of a severe storm, which visited that neighborhood on the 2d inst. It says large trees were uprooted, houses blown down, and fences swept away. The cotton also suffered severely from the beating wind and rain.

The authorities of Cuba more than a year ago required duties to be paid by citizens of the United States on certain descriptions of building materials and provisions, which, before that period, had been admitted to the island either free, or on the payment of a mere nominal tax. The losses, in consequence, were considerable, and since that time the subject has been brought to the attention of the Spanish Government by the direction of the Secretary of State, through our Minister at the Court of Madrid. The result is said to be that the Spanish Government has signified to this a disposition to refund these duties, improperly demanded by the Captain General, setting apart twelve months during which the claimants are to present their several claims to the Spanish authorities, on the adjudication or verification of which these duties will be refunded.

The boundary between Utah and California has been at length adjusted, and most of the Carson Valley settlements are found to be in the former division of the Union. A letter from Judge Orson Hyde, at the new Mormon town of Genoa, in that valley, says that only a very small portion of the upper end of the valley or lower part of the great canon, is found to be on the California side of the line. Judge Hyde has organized the county of Carson, in Utah Territory, embracing almost the entire valley with the adjacent Territory. On the 20th of September the various county officers were elected. These settlements were not Mormon, but the politic authorities at the Salt Lake have established a new town, called Genoa, obviously with a view to throwing enough Mormons into it to control the county.

A dispatch of the 12th inst., from Rome, N. Y., says:

On the road towards Utica the steam saw mill situated on the hill of that place, blew up about nine o'clock in the morning, killing two persons instantly. One of the killed was Henry S. Roberts, son of Judge Roberts, of this village. The other one killed was the fireman, whose name we have not been able to ascertain.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—Mr. Henry F. Middleton, the able editor of the Shelby (Ky.) News, has been presented by his American colaborers with a handsome service of silver, as a token of regard for his zealous services in the American cause.

On the evening of the 11th, a freight and cattle train on the Central Railroad, when about four miles from Rochester, N. Y., was thrown from the track while crossing a high bridge by the train separating and running together on a heavy grade. One person was killed and a great number of cattle. Twenty cars were thrown off the track.

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Mrs. Farren played the part of *Griselda* last evening, in the play of that name, translated from the German by Mr. Waldauer, the leader of the St. Charles orchestra. She was supported by Mr. Pope as *Lord Percival*, Hind as *King Arthur*, Mark Smith as *Cedric*, and Mrs. Leonard as *Queen Ginevra*. Although a translation from the German, the origin of the story is English, and can be found in the novels of Scott or the *Morte d'Arthur* of Tennyson, which in fact contain the scope and story of the play. There is no inconsiderable amount of old mediæval literature sprinkled through its composition, and many recollections of the strange tales of olden times are renewed in its representation. It is a resuscitation of the *longue d'Oc* and *Oi*, with some of the wonders that belonged to them.

There is no small amount of attractiveness in "Griselda;" it is of a style rarely seen on the stage. The knightly prowess, the true love, the bravery and devotion of the age reproduced in it, give it a sort of wierd spell that is attractive by its very novelty. The audience, which, by the way, was very good, evinced their approbation in an unmistakable manner. The costumes were good, and the scenic arrangements very appropriate. We may also add that the acting was quite commendable.

The amusements of the evening closed with the farce called a "Thumping Legacy"—Mr. Vining Bowers playing *Jerry Omimous* and Mrs. Smith *Rosella*.

SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—There was another full house last evening at the old Armory Hall—re-christened "Peel's Southern Opera House." A number of new negro melodies were introduced, and the performance closed with the "Shakspearean Festival," which has been so successful whenever and wherever performed. A very agreeable hour can be passed at the "Southern Opera House," by those who are inclined to enjoy broad humor and a hearty laugh.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Mrs. Farren makes her last appearance but one, this evening, as *Griselda*, supported by Messrs. Pope, Hind and Smith. The favorite farce of "the Toodle's" closes the evening's amusements.

ARMORY HALL.—Peel's original Campbell Minstrels will give another of their concerts this evening.

VANNUCHI'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, No. 107 St. Charles, near Poydras street. Wax statuary and collection of curiosities.

☞ WANTED.—Three copies of the CRESCENT, of date 4th October, 1854. Any one having them will confer a special favor and be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office. n21 1f

☞ A REPRIEVE.—We do not refer to a reprieve from a capital punishment. There is a slow torture from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to dyspepsia—a word in which all the horrors of indigestion are summed up. To the sufferers by this painful and harassing 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 invariably arrests and changes the morbid action of the stomach and the secretive organs, removes the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. See advertisement. nov 1md&W

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 20, 1855.

There is an immense amount of general transactions going on, more particularly in produce. The receipts continue large, and not only does produce move with speed, but the importations of Coffee, Salt, Gunny Bags, all go quickly. Large sales of some articles are made in the fashionable packages, to arrive. There is no depression in any article which comes to our market, except Mexican dollars, these have declined and are heavy at 102½. Exchange operations will be observed under the usual head.

The weather is all that could be desired, possibly some Sugar cultivators may say it is too mild, but how will such remarks apply to the general process of making Sugar, when the temperature of Cuba is certainly below that of Louisiana. It is often remarked that mild weather at this season of the year has a detrimental influence on saccharine matter.

There is a marked improvement in the general city trade, and it would have been more satisfactory to us if we would chronicle the fact that our wholesale dealers, in every branch of trade were making heavy sales. It is, however, consoling (if consolation is a phrase in commercial circles) that there has been a general falling off in the sales of merchandise in the Northern cities; that our city is not alone by itself in the gradual decline in the amount of sales, though if our merchants cannot say they have paid fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars for a dwelling house, they can show a balance sheet that will pay dollar for dollar, with a margin for cloudy days.

The Money Market continues to be well supplied; lenders of money are becoming numerous. There is no doubt but what New Orleans is the easiest money market on this continent. In fact there is no mistake about it, but we do not desire to encourage Western bankers to send their paper here for negotiation and encourage our Banks to extend their issues, as in the case of a Bank on Camp street last winter, and when the face of the bond is demanded, for the plea of usury to interpose. We have a case of this sort in our eye which will undoubtedly come within our duty to note as a chronicler of the times.

There were some negotiations of long dated paper today, at the rates of yesterday, say 9 per ct., but this quotation does not apply to strictly A 1 names, which go free of twelve months date at 8½ to 9 per ct. A negotiation of medium or second grade was made at 10; short dated paper of good names is placed outside of Bank at Bank rates. The question propounds itself, is this not a very easy position of the money market? Our Banks are largely within line; in fact with a large surplus which is idle at this time. We learn that the Citizens' Bank had nearly a quarter of a million over this morning besides its daily increase.

The Exchange market to-day for Foreign bills was flat, occasioned by telegraph dispatches from New York, which quoted Bankers' bills on London at 108. Northern funds are very firm and a good demand existed. Two more of the Banks advanced their rates to-day to ¼ per ct., and favorite drawers were not anxious to sell at the rates of yesterday and some declined drawing. We quote this evening:

Sixty days on London, clear bills	8¾@9 ⅌ cent. prem
Sixty days on London, clear bills	9¼@9¾ ⅌ ct. prem
Sixty days on Paris	5.17½@5.40
Sixty days on Paris, bankers' bills	5.15@5.17½
Sixty days on New York, bankers' bills, gold	1¼@1¾ ⅌ cent. dis
Sixty days on New York, general run	¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. dis
Five days sight on New York	1⅞ ⅌ cent. dis
Thirty days sight on New York	1¼@1¾ ⅌ cent. dis
Sight on Checks on New York, Bank rate	¼ ⅌ cent. dis

On Western cities no demand, though some Exchange dealers are at all times prepared to furnish sight or time bills on Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis on favorable terms, so as to render transmission of Specie a useless procedure.

There is but little doing in Stock; 100 shares of Canal Bank were sold to-day at 112. Within thirty days this Bank will declare the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

The weekly report of the New York city Banks, of the 10th inst., show a loss of $250,772 in gold, $914,789 in loans, and $2,026,167 in deposits. The steamer of the 14th inst. for Europe had a moderate amount of gold, and money is a little easier in New York.

Produce bills on London were sold on the 14th inst., in Wall street, at 106 to 106¼, but paper was going at almost extortionate rates, say 10 to 12 for prime; 12 to 15 for second class, and 15 to 18 for good single names.

French Exchange ruled from 5.25 to 5.18¾. It is a long time since francs were down to 5 25 in that market.

On taking a further glance of financial accounts by the Asia, we find considerable discussion is going on in commercial circles in London regarding the Bank act of 1844 and its provisions are also undergoing scrutiny and debate in Liverpool.

So far as we understand that act we think many of the trammels which it imposes, and which might be necessary and wholesome in 1844, are quite the contrary under the enlarged requirements of commerce in 1855. Then the rottenness of forced British commerce was the disturbing agent, and seemed to call for the interference of the Government; now, although trade is sound, an adverse bullion movement is in progress. Whether the mere raising the price of money will stay the evil, without a relaxation of the bank act named, after its author, "Peel's Bill?" It certainly should be recollected that the act in question has never yet been subjected to a test of war. The monetary pressure upon commerce in the time of war like the present one may possibly become so serious as to constitute an evil of greater magnitude than any other at present likely to occur, and in this case the commercial community have a right to ask for the inter position of Government. Currency laws were made, we are told, to regulate commerce, and if any provisions are found to shackle it injuriously they ought to be swept or modified. There is no reason to anticipate the unwillingness of Government to interpose should necessity arise. Were Parliament in session we think the matter would be immediately attended to. The responsibility now rests with Ministers, and they seem willing to assume it, having just prorogued the meeting of Parliament to the 11th of December, and there is no assurance that it will meet even then for the "dispatch of business," those significant words having been omitted in the commission. We well remember how miraculously the Treasury letter of the 13th October, 1847, authorising the bank to make extraordinary advances upon "approved securities," at even the high charge of eight per cent., converted borrowers of money into lenders, and led to a rapid recovery of the prostrated commerce of the country.

The last returns of the Bank of England show the following results:

Circulation	£20,645,154	Increase	£154,810
Public Deposits	4,419,521	Decrease	7,146,679
Private	11,896,023	Increase	1,033,833
Securities, etc.	15,154,446	Decrease	810,881
Coin and Bullion	11,752,421	Decrease	825,880

Most of these changes are traceable to the dividend payments; but there is sufficient evidence to prove that the pressure in the money market continues to a great extent.

Nor has the position of the Bank of France improved. The demand upon it continues; the specie diminished between the 23d and 25th of October 18,000,000 of francs. It is said that the bank is, at this moment, a purchaser of gold in Holland to the amount of 50,000,000 francs, or £2,000,000.

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