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 an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion. Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

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

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $5 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 insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1855.

The purser of the steamship Cahawba has placed us under obligations for Havana papers, memoranda, manifest, etc.

We are also indebted to the purser of the steamship Perseverance for similar favors.

The clerk of the steamer Peter Tellon has our thanks for late Louisville papers.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mail due yesterday, failed from beyond Philadelphia, from which place, Baltimore and Washington, we have dates of the 29th ult., as late as due. The mail due Tuesday, came through, furnishing dates from New York to the 28th ult.

BUSINESS.—The levee, and particularly that part devoted to internal commerce, presents a most extraordinary and lively scene at this time. We doubt if its counterpart or equal is to be found in this confederacy of States, or any other locality, at this particular moment. Forty-six thousand two hundred and eighty bales cotton have arrived since last Saturday morning, which, with scores of loads of other produce, and a fleet of some of the finest vessels that ever spread sail, furnishes a theme on which we can, with pleasure, dwell. If Mr. President Pierce would just step in on us he might forget some of his constitutional scruples and recommend some appropriation for the improvement of the Western rivers.

THE OUACHITA AND TENSAS RIVERS.—We observe with much pleasure the daily arrival of boats, with full loads of cotton, from the rich and teeming lands on these rivers; and on reflecting, we are astounded at the great changes which have occurred within our memory on this Tensas river, navigated as it was by only the canoe and paddle; and this morning we record the arrival of a steamboat, the Compromise, with 1,980 bales cotton, the product of the valuable settlements on its borders.

COTTON.—The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, were by the Southern Belle, from Grand Lake, 2828 bales; Frank Lyon, from Ashton, 2049; Amanda, from Camden, 1242; by the Peter Tellon, 181; Alice W. Glaire, from Opelousas, 241; from Camden, by the W. W. Farmer, 1614; from Tensas River, by the Compromise, 1980; Capitol and Laurel Hill, from Bayou Sara, 295—total 10,379 bales cotton, and 1120 hhds sugar, 2070 barrels and 205 half barrels molasses.

NEW AND SPLENDID MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—We were shown yesterday, by the traveling agent, Mr. B. Baldwin, "Gaston and Johnson's Map of our Country"—an entire new work, embracing all the latest changes, additions and acquisitions of our ever varying domain. We examined it carefully, and came to the conclusion that it is the most valuable map ever presented to the public. For beauty of execution, durability of finish, and the accuracy and amount of information, all of which can be taken in at a glance, we have never seen its equal. The boundaries of States and territories are indelibly marked, and the lines of the different railroads completed, in progress, or projected, plainly traced. The various territories are designated with astonishing exactitude and minuteness, and the various proposed railroads leading to the Pacific unmistakably laid down. Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon and other portions of our territorial domain, are carefully delineated, with the new settlements, routes of travel, recent explorations, etc., distinctly shown. The map extends South far enough to show Mexico, the entire Isthmus country, and the West India Islands; and on the West gives us a clear view of the Sandwich Islands group.

In this map there is a valuable peculiarity to which we desire to call attention. It is this: All of the counties of the respective States are plainly set forth, and their principal towns mentioned.

The agents will remain in town for several weeks for the purpose of canvassing for subscribers. We hope he will be liberally patronised.

The card of Mr. George Clark, No. 8 Commercial Place, agent of the New York Board of Underwriters for the port of New Orleans, Mississippi river, and vicinity, will be found in another place. The New York Board could not have selected a more capable, efficient or faithful agent, had they canvassed the city for months. They may rest assured that their interests will not be allowed to suffer in his hands, nor could they have made an appointment which would have given more general satisfaction.

BISHOP HOPKINS' LECTURE.—Bishop Hopkins delivered his third lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Odd Fellows' Hall, last evening. A very large and intelligent audience listened attentively to the distinguished lecturer from the beginning unto the ending of his discourse. His subject—Modern Spiritualism—was ably handled, and without gloves at that, and we doubt if a more through and crushing exposure of a pernicious doctrine was ever made.

We regret that we are so pressed for room as to be unable to give our usual full synopsis of the discourse.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The December number of Harper has been laid upon our table by Mr. Norman, under the St. Charles Hotel and No. 14 Camp street, and by J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place. It contains a large amount of useful and interesting reading matter and well deserves the patronage of the public.

NEW BOOKS.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post Office, has a supply of Dr. Ferguson's valuable history of the progress and termination of the Roman Republic. It is one of the valuable historical works of the age, and should be in the hands of every scholar—on the shelves of every library.

Mr. Morgan has, also, "Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions" for the present month—a very valuable and largely illustrated magazine. We would direct attention to his advertisements.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association are requested to attend a called meeting at seven o'clock, this evening, at the hall of Louisiana Hose Company. Business of importance is to be transacted.

FOR RED RIVER.—The fine steamer Swamp Fox, Kimball, master, will leave this evening at 5 o'clock, for all landings on Red River. Carroll, Pritchard & Co., 68 Union Row, Carondelet street, are her agents.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY.—By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that the Chas. Morgan has changed her day of departure, and will leave on Friday, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. Harris & Morgan, foot of Julia street, are her agents.

FOR YAZOO RIVER.—The regular Yazoo river packet, Cora No. 2, Capt. D. S. Mosby, leaves this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Lefore and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage, application should be made on board, or to the agents, T. B. Smith, No. 12 New Levee, or John E. Hyde & Co. No. 66 Poydras street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The well-known popular boat Delaware, McMurtry, master, is off at 5 o'clock this evening for St. Louis and all way stations. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are the agents.

THE FARMING SYSTEM.

Since the farming of the wharves resulted so auspiciously to the city, bringing into the treasury about $170,000 per annum, where only a few beggarly thousands had been received in previous years, the system of farming out other branches of the revenues and other portions of the machinery of municipal government, has become excessively popular. This is no matter for wonderment. It is the besetting sin of the age, and the especial idiosyncrasy of our people to carry matters to extremes. Mediums do not suit them. They must be far ahead or away behind, or else they incontinently "fly off the handle." Because, forsooth, the wharf contract sold well—surprising the most sanguine anticipations of its able and far-seeing originators—all other contracts must sell well, also!

Shortly after the wharves were farmed out, a proposition was made in the Board of Assistant Aldermen to farm out the liquor licenses. What became of the proposition we cannot now call to mind. We presume it is quietly sleeping in some nook or corner of the Secretary's desk, where it will probably remain undisturbed until the trump of a new election superinduces a general rummaging.

Then came up the proposition to sell the contract and management of the Fire Department, embodied in two ponderous columns of nonpareil, almost as long as the constitution of the United States, for a term of five years, to the lowest bidder. It was argued that economy and efficiency would both be subserved by the consummation of the contract; and public expectation was on tip-toe to learn the result. After a *protracted* advertising of three days, the Comptroller proceeded, in compliance with the requisitions of the ordinance, to sell the contract, when lo and behold! two bidders appeared to contest for the prize, and it was accordingly knocked off, (the city being knocked down at the same time,) to two estimable and experienced gentlemen, at the rate of $100,000 per annum.

Here the farming system and economy did not work well together—in fact, did'nt work together at all. They traveled in opposite directions. We have no doubt that efficiency would have been secured, but at what a cost? Why, $200,000 in five years, over and above the estimated expenses of a volunteer organization! This was paying too much for an experiment which has been stimulated into life by the capitvating words, economy and efficiency. So the people thought, and so the Board of Assistant Aldermen thought, when they rejected the adjudication of the Comptroller by an almost unanimous vote.

We have alluded to this incident simply to show that because the wharves sold well to the highest bidder, it did not necessarily follow that the Fire Department would sell equally well to the lowest bidder. There is a wide difference between the two kinds of farming. With the same parity of reason might our government order that, because the Russian soldier revels on black bread and tallow, the American soldier should have nothing to eat but black bread and tallow—as for our municipal rulers to imagine that, if one contract brings a good price, all contracts will bring good prices.

Not abashed, however, by the enormous price at which the fire contract was sold, Alderman Durell, (who is the putative author of the Fire Ordinance,) proposed in the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday evening, to farm out the entire Police of the city! He was sustained by Alderman Lugenbuhl; and both criticised severely the inefficiency of our present meagre police, the members of which would have to multiply themselves ten-fold to perform the duty which is expected at their hands. Alderman Tompkins suggested an improvement: that of farming out the Police Board. This was an excellent suggestion; for, under the administration of the Police Board, the police are continually becoming more incompetent and unfit for the places they pretend to fill. Ald. Bailey sustained Ald. T., and finally the whole subject was laid on the table.

The proposition to farm out the Police Board meets with universal commendation, so far as we have been able to learn. Were it possible to take a vote to-day on the question, we doubt not it would carry by a majority of ten to one. The sentiment prevails generally that the Police Board is a nuisance, that it ought to be abolished, and that the Mayor should be invested with the exclusive control of the police, and be held directly responsible to the people for the good or bad management thereof.

A wicked wag at our elbow suggests that, while farming-out projects are popular, it would be a first rate plan to lease the whole city government to one or more capable and honest men, if such can be found in this poor and much maligned corporation, to take charge of and put its affairs in proper shape, paying them for their services at least $100,000 per annum salary. It is supposed that if these lessees would attend to the city's business as they attend to their own private business, that at the end of five years New Orleans would be in a comfortable financial condition, with taxes reduced fully fifty per cent!

Now, here is a proposition worthy consideration. It is none of your pleasure propositions. It is a veritable mammoth. Who bids? Going! going! going!

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENTS.—We have lately read, says the Washington Evening Star, every thing within our reach likely to inform us reliably upon the question of the success or failure of the new system of relying, for the protection of property from fire in cities, on the services of a paid fire department. The conclusion to which we have come—and we have carefully conned English, French and Prussian, as well as American, (Boston and Cincinnati,) statistics bearing on the subject—is, that in most cases the decrease in the value of property destroyed by fire, brought about by the change, has been nearly one-half; while the increase of the cost of the maintenance of the fire departments (where the system has been adopted) has been in all cases inconsiderable, when the services rendered by the paid firemen, as auxiliary policemen, etc., are taken into consideration.

GIGANTIC PROPOSITION.—At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, a gentleman submitted a proposition on the subject of improving the Ohio river, by converting it into a slack-water canal. The suggestions were unanimously approved by the Board, and were earnestly recommended to public consideration. The distance from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Ohio is nine hundred and seventy-seven miles, with an aggregate fall of four hundred and twenty-five feet. It is assumed that to convert the entire river into slack water would require only fifty locks, of an average lift of eight and a half feet, which would create pools of an aggregate length of one hundred and thirty-two miles.—The average cost of the work is from seven to ten thousand dollars per mile, which is supposed to be about half the expense of an ordinary canal, or about one-third the average cost of a railroad.

A number of letters mailed from and registered in the Philadelphia Post-office were missing on the 29th. There was quite an excitement among the parties interested and the Post-office clerks. Two letters mailed by Thos. Biddle & Co., contained $12,000 in Pennsylvania coupon bonds, and $45,000 in Westchester railroad bonds. Messrs. Gaw & Macallister miss $2,000 in the last named bonds.

The State Printing.

This rather "fat" job seems to excite no little concern among the prominent publishers of the victorious party. We don't wonder at it. The job is worth having. We should like to have it ourselves, and—a fig for past anticipations when a pleasant present and an encouraging future smile promisingly before us.

The contest for the printing is assuming a quadrangular shape. It is understood that the True Delta would not object to doing the State's work, that the Delta would interpose no insurmountable obstacles should the Legislature select its proprietors to execute the printing, that the Old Courier considers its right to be the official gazette of the commonwealth as imprescriptible, and the Baton Rouge Advocate of the 3d puts in its ear in the following convincing style:

THE STATE PRINTING.—One of the duties required of the next Legislature will be the election of a State Printer to execute the work of the State for the next two years to come. That there will be many aspirants for the place, all past elections for this office leave us no room to doubt; and among the multiplicity of candidates, and from the complexion of the two Houses, the probability of who will be the successful one, is a matter wherein conjecture fails to enlighten the anxious public.

Without wishing to prejudice the claims of our esteemed octemporaries of New Orleans, nearly all of whom, we believe, of both parties, are desirous that said claims should be canvassed before the Legislature, we submit whether it be right that the public printing should be executed elsewhere than at the seat of Government, whatever party journal may be the choice of the two Houses? The inconvenience, to say the least, of having the work for the State done in New Orleans, has been fully demonstrated during the past two years, and we do not believe, for a moment, that our General Assembly will so far disregard the interests of the public as to again try the experiment.

Section 7 of the law on the subject, passed at the last session of the Legislature, says: "The journals of each day, of both Houses, shall be printed in the State paper *within two days after the same has been read and approved*, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each failure." That it is utterly impracticable for this section of the law to be complied with by the contractor, unless he have his printing materials in Baton Rouge, is a proposition too palpable for discussion; equally so of the bills and resolutions, most of which are required to be printed and laid on the desks of the members the morning after their reading, in whichever branch of the Assembly they may have originated; a fact, we presume, that would not be attempted by any of the city journals, however enterprising and indefatigable they may flatter themselves to be.

More Fact than Fancy.

Speaking of the statutes of the State, and the various attempts to revise, codify, condense and put them in an intelligible shape, as well as the enormous expense that has hitherto attended abortive endeavors in that line, the Baton Rouge Comet, of the 4th, indulges in the subjoined observations, which smack infinitely more of fact than of fancy:

THE STATUTES AT LARGE.—It is painful to reflect that notwithstanding an annual expenditure on the part of this State—of say, at a low figure, $18,000, to revise the statutes—that every succeeding attempt to do the work only confounds confusion. A gentleman remarked the other night, in company with several gentlemen, that the voluminous work from the pen and scissors of Mr. Phillips, for which the State has paid the modest sum of $10,000, is such a medley of contradictions, that that paragon of lawyers, who resides in Philadelphia, might take the book and strain his eyes out their sockets to find what the law is, and come off no wiser than others, who, with their eyes open, are yet in the dark.

The last Legislature ran over this volume, as it did all things else out of which nothing could be made; and as the book is already bound in calf to lay on the library shelf with King & Co.'s Digest—which only more about $40,000—of course the next Legislature will consider the propriety of having the laws revised, and give some other faithful partisan lawyer a job. The same gentleman above referred to, (who is a lawyer) said that, in company with an experienced member of his profession, they spent a whole day in a fruitless effort to find the law governing successions.

It is well known, in reference to this matter, that the laws of the land are not intended for the comprehension of the common mind; but for heaven's sake—we say it in behalf of the tax-ridden people—do let us have the statutes at large collated in some fashion intelligible to those who live by them.

METAIRIE COURSE RACES.

Yesterday saw the first day's races over the Metairie course—the inauguration of the amusements and sports of the season, so far as the turf is concerned.

Of the day itself we have very little in the way of commendation to express. The heavens were dark and dreary—the earth damp and disagreeable. Notwithstanding these circumstances there was a very good attendance at this time-honored course. Track very heavy. The preliminaries having been disposed of, we are to say of the betting that it was at a hundred to ten against Arrow in some circles—thence varying to lesser odds. The track was heavy and unsuited to fast time.

FIRST HEAT.—At the tap *Arrow* went off with a half-length's lead, walking ahead into the back-stretch, both horses traveling under a pull. *Lecomte* came up and encouraged his backers on the second mile, closed at the stand and made play, worthy of his old renown, for the heat. The third mile saw them well together at the stand, Lecomte passing Arrow at the turn, the latter trying hard to recover lost ground. Time: 2:02; 1:59; 1:58—6:00.

SECOND HEAT.—Both horses cooled off well. The send-off was good, but Lecomte fell behind some six lengths in the first quarter. On the back-stretch both took a pull—Lecomte passing the stand in a very agreeable proximity to his opponent. About two lengths separated the contestants at the close of the second mile. Lecomte exerted himself to pass Arrow—the brush down the stretch run was very fine, but, on entering the first quarter of the third mile, Arrow shot him off, and finished the mile and heat handsomely. Time: 2:02; 1:57; 2:00—5:59.

THIRD HEAT.—Arrow became the favorite at $100 to $40. A false start made the inception of the heat, after which both went away with a very fair start. Lecomte took up the work and went off with the lead. Their positions were retained until they entered on the second mile, when Arrow made a dash and passed him, and continued the lead, coming in, winner of the heat and race about four lengths ahead, under a strong pull.

SUMMARY.

Col. A. L. Bingaman's (R. A. TenBroeck's) c. g. *Arrow*, 6 y.			2	1
Capt. W. J. Minor's (T. J. Wells') ch. h. *Lecomte*, 5 y.			1	2
Time—2:02; 1:58; 2:05—6:03.				
Time	First heat	Second heat	Third heat.	
1 mile	2:03	2:02	2:00	
2 mile	1:59	1:57	1:58	
3 mile	1:58	2:00	2:05	
	6:00	5:59	6:03	

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The grand opera of the "Queen of Cyprus."

GAIETY THEATRE.—The drama of "The Old Guard;" the comedy of "The Toodles;" and the farce of "Crimson Crimes."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The "Willow Copse," and the "Corsican Brothers;" also, a dance.

PELICAN THEATRE.—"The Iron Chest," the "Hole in the Wall," and the farce of the "Omnibus;" also, a dance by Miss Gray.

PEEL'S SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—The Campbell Minstrels in a great variety of songs and dances.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—Wax statuary and cosmoramas, at 107 St. Charles street.

FRANKLIN MUSEUM.—Statuary, reptiles, etc., at 105 St. Charles street.

TOBACCO.—Wills, Rawlins & Co, corner Gravier and Tchoupitoulas sts., are agents for the sale of manufactured tobacco, and have in their warehouse one of the largest and best assorted stocks to be found anywhere in the country. Those who have purchases to make can not do better than call at their store, and examine the brands they are prepared to supply. The advertisement, in another column, enumerates many different kinds acknowledged to be the best in the market. Reference should be had to it for particulars.

FOR WHITE AND BLACK RIVERS.—The fine steamer National, McManus, master, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock for all stations on the White and Black rivers as high up as Des Are and Aberdeen. Freight or passage may be secured by application on board or to Lewis Snapp & Co., 57 Front street.

FOR LAKE PROVIDENCE, NATCHEZ AND FORT ADAMS.—The great Frank Lyon, Capt. J. H. Estes, leaves for the above named ports this evening at the usual hour. She is one of the best boats on the river, and passengers can secure berths by applying on board or to T. B. Smith, No. 12 New Levee street.

FOR VICKSBURG.—The Southern Belle, Capt. Broadwell, is off at 5 o'clock this evening, with the U. S. mail for Vicksburg and way stations. She is a fine, fast boat, and those going up river should apply to her agents, Carroll, Pritchard & Co., Union Row, No. 52 Carondelet street.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The regular passenger boat Wm. Noble, J. M. Newcomb, master, puts out at 5 o'clock this evening, for Cincinnati and all way landings. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are the agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH.—The fine, passenger steamer Granite State, M. Ford, master, takes her departure at the usual hour, this evening, for the head waters of the Ohio—an inland voyage of a couple of thousand miles. Those who wish to enjoy as long a trip as lies between here and Europe, can do so by going on board of the Granite State. Agents, John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 5, 1855.

Business was brisk to-day; we have not heard of complaints only from note brokers and money lenders; their business appears to be remarkably inactive. Next month the city will be crowded with visitors from Mississippi and the interior of our State; the usual system of accepting on crops to be raised will again be called into requisition, but not to that extent of former years, as the condition of the country does not require it. Then, of course, there will be more long dated paper on the market. Factors, however, with the general uncertain state of affairs in Europe before them will hesitate, and undoubtedly be very reluctant to assume responsibilities only for persons of well known punctuality, using great discretion in the amount, and still more in understanding what disposition is to be made of their favors or obligations. We do not, therefore, expect that the quantity and amount of long dated factors acceptances will approach the sum of former years, and it is obvious that high rates of interest cannot be expected to be realized this season. The community has to increase its indebtedness to the Banks $1,195,080 the present month to reach the amount on the last of December, 1854, which was $21,084,594. With the good prospects of receipts of cotton from all sections, excepting out of Arkansas river, we do not discern the least probability of a legitimate increase of business paper for the present.

The offerings in the two Banks to-day, Canal and State, were very moderate, not greatly in excess of their income, and discounts were free, though slightly on the increase.

The Exchange Market opened this morning with an upward tendency; three of the banks advancing their rates for checks on New York to ¼ dis., another asking ⅛, though private bankers were willing drawers at ⅛ for sight, and making heavy sales at 1⅛ dis. for sixty days. Other grades on the street ruled at ⅛ for sight and 1⅞ to 2 per ct. dis. for sixty days, and fair produce bills at 2⅛ to 2½. We learn of a sale of tip top sixty days at 1⅞. The banks were buying sight at ¼, ⅜ and ½, according to sums and the general standing of the drawers. Foreign Exchange was not so active; Sterling, first class clear bills was taken at 7⅛ to 7⅜ prem., with some drawers holding at 7½, and which price was paid for direct remittance. Bills with bills lading were taken at 6¾ to 7 per cent, though the margin for a profit is small, yet operators must be doing something and trust to chance for a profit. France are without change; some small amounts were taken at 5.30 to 5.23¾. A round sum of $50,000 tip-top bill at thirty days sight was taken at 1 per ct. discount on New York.

The steamship Cahawba brings $160,000 in gold to the Citizens' Bank.

We did not learn of a sale of Stocks to-day. The Gas Light Company has made its regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per ct., payable on the 1st proximo at the office in this city and at the usual places to Northern Stockholders in Philadelphia and New York at the same time.

Our Money market remains in the same dull and inanimate state which we have noticed during the week.

We gather some additional intelligence from our advices received by the Canada, which is that there seems a crisis approaching. A great financial contest is in progress between the Emperor Napoleon and the Rothschilds. In relation to monetary affairs; the latter thought to be secretly in the interest of Russia, causing extraordinary financial moves—the result of which may be greater than the victory of Sebastopol. War costs money, and generations after must foot the bills to gratify despotic ambition. We may on this side feel the effect ultimately. The affiliating ties of trade are paralyzed, sooner or later, by these mighty convulsions—ever detrimental to prosperous commercial relations. These evils are felt often long afterwards, by a serious of failures in many countries.

The bank of France is anxious to procure a loan of 2,000,000 sterling in gold. Events of no ordinary character are transpiring, calculated to bring on a general war. On the 25th of October, a decline of 10c. to 21 for shares took place in railway share. The sales for consols closed at 87 to 87½; the non-arrival of gold produced heaviness. A heavy failing off in bank bullion was anticipated. There were no buyers for exchequer bills. Discount rates on call loans advanced to five per cent. Foreign securities experienced an accelerated heaviness in consequence of speculation. The measures of the Bank of England, who advanced her discounts, operated as a check upon a cotton market, previously active. The bank of Holland has resolved on declining to sell silver. The recent drain from the Bank of England is attributed by the London Times to the demand by the Scotch, Irish and other provincial banks—a million sterling being absorbed in this manner. The remittance of the two previous fortnights were £489,000, and £505,859. The resolution of the bank of England, not to discount bills having more than sixty days to run, except at the high rate of seven per cent, has led to great inconvenience on the part of the wholesale house; but at the same time the application for bankruptcy, are of small calibre. The circulating notes of the bank of England is £20,648,555, being an increase of £256,810; the stock of bullion, in both departments, is £11,752,421, showing a decrease of £621,560, from previous returns.

By the mail to-day we had dates from New York of the 28th ult. There was a better supply of money offering; loans on call being at 7 per ct., and thirty, sixty and ninety day paper at 9 to 10 per ct. Borrowers and lenders do not appear to regard the absurd and senseless laws on usury. Foreign Exchange was sold for the steamer of the 27th at 108¼ to 108½ for Sterling and 5.22 to 5.18¾ for France. The steamer Atlantic for Liverpool carried out only $9,000 in Specie.

Among the visitors at the Stock and Exchange Board, New York, on the 27th ult., was the Governor of the State of New York, desiring, it is presumed, to become more intimate with the Bears and Bulls, an acquaintance he could not cultivate at his hardware store in the interior of New York. The New York Express, in its money article, says:

His Excellency Governor Clark, as we are informed, having signified a desire to visit the Board, and see the operations of the Bulls and Bears in person, was accordingly invited to attend a morning meeting of the Board. His Excellency made his appearance this morning, accompanied by his friend, John Thompson, Esq., and was ushered into the room by John Ward, Esq., and introduced to the members by the President, Charles R. Marvin. During the visit of the Governor, the utmost order prevailed, and the usual business of the Board transacted. We have not heard if the members took occasion to offer stock for sale in his august person—to adopt the suggestion of the Governor, in his Message to the Legislature—to display the certificates of stock, or the orders of their principals.

CAPITOLIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Dec. 2, 1855.

Dear Crescent: What folly it is for man to *propose*, since the venerable old axiom sayeth, "its God *disposes*!" Here is the Sabbath come again, and I am reminded of the fact in looking about me, for the "things undone," that I am your regular weekly Capital correspondent, and have not written you for a month. This will never do for one with a tender conscience, like your correspondent; so please accept a renewal of the broken pledge, made whole again.

Since the election excitement has subsided, it has decided many ventures in the way of betting. The Judge of the District, who has been holding his court here the past two weeks, has had many of the parties up for violating the "statute at large" on this subject, which is emphatic. Still, bets have been and will continue to be made, because a man's opinion now-a-days is not worth much unless backed by something more substantial than his judgment.

Last week a complimentary dinner was given to the Hon. A. S. Herron, Secretary of State, by his political friends. Cards of invitation were issued, and the party a select one, made up exclusively of his political supporters, "adopted and native." As the day of battle is over, this looked a little odd to the conservatives, among whom, as well as in the "assassin party," Herron, we are told, has many warm, personal friends. His Excellency, P. O. Hebert, was present; also P. Winfree, Esq., Hon. T. Green Davidson and Col. Moise. As there is no account outside the columns of "the Democratic Advocate" of the proceedings of the meeting, I can say nothing positive in addition. It is whispered, however, and generally believed about town, that when his Excellency, the Governor, got up to respond to the second regular toast—which was to himself—that there was a slight interruption. A gentleman at the other end of the table—an adopted citizen—said some things in anger, to which he gave emphasis by breaking some of the restaurateur's articles of glassware before him, which, believe me, Crescent, should have (if it does not) a political bearing on the American citizens present that no mere speech has since the organization of the American party in this State. You must learn the particulars of the incident referred to from some private source. I cannot get my own consent to shock the public sense of "propriety" with them.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the American party last night, to make arrangements to send delegates to the State Council in January next. They will go instructed to recommend removing the veil of secrecy from the Order in Louisiana, and to advocate other reforms.

The health of Baton Rouge is unusually good, the city presents a business appearance, and there are many evidences of enterprise and improvement in all directions. The sugar crop of the parish will be short, owing to the early frost in October and the protracted warm weather. I shall leave here for Natchez in a few days, when you may hear again from your AMIGO.

FOR MONTGOMERY AND WETUMPKA.—The new and elegant boat Wm. Bagsley, J. C. Stinnott, master, leaves for the above named places, this evening, at 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are the agents.

FOR PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING.—The fine, regular passenger steamer J. O. Fremont, Stockdale, master, will leave for Pittsburgh and all intermediate landings, this evening, at the usual hour. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

SWEDEN TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

DOUBTFUL RUMORS OF PEACE.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The royal mail steamship Asia arrived at Half'ax, on route for Boston, last night. We have nothing from the Seat of War of importance.

Sweden and Denmark.

It is rumored that Canrobert has concluded a treaty with Sweden. In it is provided, that Finland is to be restored to Sweden, and that Sweden is to join the Western Powers, by sea and land, next spring.

It is also rumored that Denmark will follow the example of Sweden.

Peace Rumors.

There are numerous rumors concerning peace negotiations, but all are looked upon as doubtful. Among others there is a report that the Prussian Envoy had met the Czar at Nicolaieff and extracted from him authority for Prussia to inform the Western Powers that he was willing to treat for peace.

The Crimea.

We have nothing from the Crimea of importance, except the report that the Allies intend to commence soon a grand bombardment of the north side of Sebastopol.

Greece.

The difficulty between Greece and the United States is entirely settled.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 24.—COTTON—Brown & Shipley quote the market as dull, with very little speculative demand.

Fair qualities have declined from ⅛ to ⅛d., lower qualities have declined ⅛d. The sales of the week amounted to 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000, and exporters 2000 bales. Orleans Fair is quoted at 6¾d. Orleans Middling 5¾d. Uplands Fair 5⅞d, Uplands Middling 5⅝d. Stock of American in port 200,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote a slight decline in Breadstuffs, and the market dull. Wheat has declined 2d. Flour has declined 6d. The market for Ohio Flour closed dull at 46s to 48½s.

Provisions are generally unchanged, and the market closed steady. Lard has advanced. Prices are stiffer but not quotably higher. Mulligan & Evans quote the advance in Lard at 2d to 3d.

The Money Market.

The Money market is more stringent, but Consols have advanced, owing to the favorable rumors from the Continent. Consols for money are quoted at 88¾.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate met this morning elected a Chaplain, and swore in several members. Senator Brodhead gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill providing a right of way for the Pacific Railroad.

In the House, there were nine ballots for Speaker, the result nearly the same as yesterday. It is thought that Fuller (Whig) will be the most prominent candidate to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—SENATE.—Senator Adams gave notice to-day that he would offer a bill proposing an amendment of the naturalization laws.

HOUSE.—The House balloted six times to-day for Speaker without success—the last ballot stood as follows: Campbell, 80; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 19; Banks, 8.

The House adjourned after the sixth ballot.

ADDITIONAL FROM KANSAS.

The Excitement Continues.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—The excitement in Kansas still continues without abatement.

At the City of Lawrence there is an organized force under Gen. Lane of about one thousand men, armed with rifles, who are throwing up entrenchments and burning houses. Gen. Lane bids defiance to the Governor and harangues the populace, urging them to fight.

Governor Shannon, who is at Franklin with two or three hundred men, has, by authority from the President, called to his aid troops from Forts Leavenworth and Riley.

The most intense excitement prevails in the upper part of Missouri, and overwhelming numbers are pouring into the Territory from every direction.

A later dispatch says that an attack by the Free State men on the city of Atchison is anticipated, and that the inhabitants have sent to Weston for armed men.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Our cotton market was quiet today, and nothing was done after the steamer's news was received. Flour opened better, but closed heavy. Sales of State at $9 25. Wheat is improving; sales of Southern Red at $2 15.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Flour is dull at $8. Molasses selling at 40c. Sugar sells at 8c. Coffee, 12c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—The river is at a stand, with six feet and a half in the canal.

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Frost & Co., No. 10 Magazine street, have a large supply of russet brogans, ditching boots, and white and black wool hats, for sale. These goods are all fresh, and the attention of the trade is called to them.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 150 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised on the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press, far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, etc., and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Sowers, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. E. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets.

Fanny Fern's New Novel,
ROSE CLARK,
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. C. MORGAN'S,
EXCHANGE PLACE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Harper's Magazine,
FOR DECEMBER,
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. C. Morgan's,
EXCHANGE PLACE,
Adjoining the Post Office.

Tobacco—Tobacco.
WILLS, RAWLINS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
CORNER OF GRAVIER AND TCHOUPITOULAS STREETS.

We offer for sale one of the largest and best assorted stocks of TOBACCO ever before presented to the trade in this city, comprising about two hundred brands of pounds, ⅛s, ¼s and ½s of many of the best manufacturers in Virginia. We give below a few names:

ARMISTEAD & WALWICK.
M. LANGHORNE & SONS.
M. LANGHORNE & CO.
YOUNG & BURWELL.
JOHN S. & W. O. FONTAINE.
JAMES HENRY GRANT.
GRANT & NELSON.
WILLIAM T. SUTHERLIN.
J. O. SHACKELFORD.
ROBERT MAYO.
COLEMAN WORTHAM.
WILLIAM CHEEVES.
BURTON & MAY.
JAMES L. CLAYTON.
McNEY & McCULLOCH.

Purchasers will find to their interest to call and examine our stocks.

Carpeting.
Todd & Co.,
COMMISSION CARPET WARE-ROOMS,
120 CANAL STREET. 120
TOURO BUILDINGS.

Have just received per steamship Cahawba, a beautiful assortment of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETING.

....ALSO....

In store, a good stock of MATS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES, and WALL PAPER, for sale low.

Coal—Coal.
The subscribers are constantly receiving large quantities of best PITTSBURGH COAL from their own mines, and are prepared to enter into contracts to deliver it on plantations, either above or below the city.
MORRISON, McCLOSKEY & CO.,
168 Gravier street.

Southern Furniture Warerooms
CHARLES A. STEWART,
AT NOS. 171 AND 173 CANAL STREET,

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock of splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRS and BEDSTEADS, in addition to his hitherto large stock of—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Parties wishing anything in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

New Store.
Corner Carondelet (late Apollo) and Thalia streets.

A large assortment of MILLINERY, CLOAKS, CLOAK and DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and everything to complete a Lady's Outfit can be had as above, at prices to su