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 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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; to 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 every hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $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 wants and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1855.

☞ On the fourth page will be found the proceedings of the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, and those of a called meeting on Thursday evening. Also, specifications of contracts to be entered into with the City Surveyor and Street Commissioner.

☞ Mr. H. Lawrance will please accept our thanks for a "List of Cotton Receiving Houses and Cotton Presses in New Orleans." The work is for sale at Mr. Lawrance's office, No. 44 Carondelet street, and at the various book stores.

We are indebted to the clerk of the "H. E. W. Hill for late papers from Memphis.

Mr. Ethell, clerk of steamer "Empress," has our thanks for late papers from Louisville.

Mr. Church, clerk of the steamer Star of the West, has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. — The European mails, by the Collins steamer Atlantic, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening last from Liverpool, will be due at our Post-Office this morning. The next steamer from Europe will be the Baltic at New York, to have left Liverpool on Saturday last.

THE MAILS. —The Northern and Eastern mails, via Mobile, came through yesterday, with dates from Boston of the 29th; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington of the 30th ult., and Charleston of the 2d inst.

The contract for the transportation of a daily mail between New Orleans and Cairo, Ill., has been adjudicated at $320,000. This is a sufficient price, we should suppose, to insure regularity and punctuality. We have, however, but very little confidence in Mr. Postmaster General Campbell's business abilities or accommodating disposition.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, were, by the Swamp Fox, from Alexandria, 342 bales; Belle Donna, from Williamsport, 1149; N. W. Graham, from Vicksburg, 2141; Financier, from Shreveport, 400; National, from White river, 703; from Ouachita, by the R. W. McRae, 2013; Cuba, from Mobile, 410; by the Jackson railroad, 340; by the C. D. Jr., 78; schooner Nebraska, from Lavaca, 277; steamship Perseverance, from Texas, 521. Total, 8670 bales cotton, 1681 hhds sugar, and 3093 barrels molasses.

BUSINESS.—There is nothing wanting to insure the high destiny of New Orleans but a more liberal spirit on the part of its real estate proprietors and men of wealth, towards the two great railroads. Consider the immense quantity of produce now arriving daily at our levee; for instance, since last Saturday morning there has been received, of one article alone, fifty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty bales cotton.—Our limits will not permit us to enumerate, in this paragraph, the other large quantities of produce, but reference is made to our marine register. For the information of the editor of the Memphis Appeal, there is no indication of a crop of grass.

VICTORY FOR THE SOUTH.—*A Premium to New Orleans.*—The friends of Southern enterprise will be glad to know that at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held in the Chrystal Palace, New York, the great southern mill, "Coleman's Undulatory Corn and Wheat Mill," outground all their Yankee notions and took the premium. The mill on exhibition was the smallest size manufactured, (fourteen-inch burr) and ground a bushel of corn into fine meal in less than five minutes.

Planters, millers and others, desiring a mill of any size, or for any purpose, when good and fast grinding is an object, need not now fear that the "Premium Undulatory" is not the best mill North or South, and may send on their orders with the certainty of getting the very best mill out for corn and wheat grinding. Address Willis P. Coleman, box C, 186, New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. Sewell T. Taylor has removed his extensive stock of splendid wines, brandies, liquors, etc., from No. 15 to No. 17 Royal street. The standing of Mr. Taylor, as an importer of and dealer in the finest and most excellent articles in his line of business, is so well established as to make special commendation unnecessary. For years his house has borne a favorable reputation, not only for the excellence of its stock, but for the fair and reasonable terms on which sales are made. Hence it has deservedly earned a popularity which reaches far and wide, and which is now bringing in to the worthy proprietor a rich harvest of patronage.

En passant, we will mention that *that* bottle of sparkling wine was submitted to a select jury, composed of one lawyer, two contested candidates, and an inspector, all of whom, jointly and severally, after tasting, pronounced it super-excellent. Two or three imbibings helped the wo-begone candidates wonderfully, while the lawyer smiled, (he gets a fat fee from both,) and presented his glass for replenishment.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen held an adjourned meeting last evening, pursuant to a convocation by the Mayor. The principal business of the session was the consideration of the fire ordinance, which was amended in several important respects. The contract is to be re-sold after five days' official notice; the contractor to give a bond of $40,000 for the faithful discharge of his duty, and to deposite $2,000 as security that he will carry out the stipulations implied by his bid. This is a decided improvement. For further particulars, see official report on the fourth page.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen meets this evening. The amendments of the Upper Board will doubtless be concurred in without much opposition, and we opine the Mayor will readily affix his signature to the ordinance as amended. We hope and believe that things will work well on the second trial.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION. — The delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association will notice an advertisement calling them to attend a meeting on Saturday evening, at the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company. Business of importance is expected to come up.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Bishop Hopkins delivers the fourth lecture of the course. Subject—Modern Spiritualism.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—We dropped in at Vannuchi's Museum last evening, and spent several pleasant moments in examining his curiosities. The wax figures, portraits, etc., are very excellent, and are worthy the patronage of the public. Mr. Vannuchi is a deserving and respectable man, and strives his utmost to please his visitors.

PEEL'S SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—The Campbell Minstrels fill the favorite place of amusement nightly. We understand that they propose to give one of their unique entertainments to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of accommodating ladies and children. We doubt not the house will be crowded.

THE GREAT CONTROLLING CAUSE.

We extract the following from a late number of the St. Louis Intelligencer:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—*Cheap Freight.*—The magnificent road which stretches from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, is a leading *freight* thoroughfare between the East and West, as well as a route for passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort.

It is the great road in the future for St. Louis, in reaching Philadelphia and New York for commercial purposes, and the company is determined to offer inducements to our merchants. See the card of the Pennsylvania railroad on the first page of the Intelligencer. The rate of fifty cents per hundred pounds on produce is a reduction of one dollar per ton on last winter's rates.

The foregoing two little paragraphs contain matter for serious and deep reflection on the part of every man possessing, or intending to possess, a permanent interest in New Orleans. The Northern railroads, the "cheap freights," and the expeditious means of getting to the markets of the Atlantic cities, which the former affords, are the prime, moving causes, of the diversion of Western trade from this city, so much complained of, and the continuance of which even in an augmented ratio is so much apprehended. These apprehensions are not ill-founded. On the contrary, they are based upon the practical exemplifications of the past and the present, which admit neither of disputation or doubt. They are seen and *felt* by every leading Western merchant in the city.

That enormous quantities of Western produce, which formerly came to New Orleans, should seek a market in the Atlantic cities in compliance with the invitation of low freights, speed and certainty, when we are unable to offer any inducements of the kind six months in the year, is not a matter for the slightest wonderment. The products of any section or sections of country will find the best and easiest reached market, just as surely as water seeks its own level. This is a proposition as incontrovertible as the plainest law of nature, and needs no elucidation.

The facilities for railroad communication between the East and West are constantly increasing; and so great is the desire of the enterprising managers of the roads to attract business, that they take freights as cheap as possible. The reduction on the Pennsylvania Railroad, spoken of by the St. Louis Intelligencer, is a case in point. That trade at once flows through such inviting channels with a steadily augmenting stream, is not surprising. And more will follow, and continue to follow, until some counterbalancing influence is brought to bear by cities which are suffering from the diversion complained of. As yet, New Orleans, the principal, if not the only sufferer, has done comparatively nothing—at least nothing available at the present time. True, about one hundred miles of the Northern Railroad are completed and in excellent running order, but until a connection is made with the Valley of the Ohio, or with some road leading thereto, nothing of importance, so far as the Western trade is concerned, will have been accomplished.

These artificial channels of communication—railroads—which know neither high water nor low water, nor snags, sand-bars or rocks, have been the chief agents in the transfer of a vast amount of trade to the Eastern cities, which used to pour itself upon our levee in an inexhaustible stream, enriching our merchants, adding to the general wealth, enhancing the value of real estate, and contributing, in every conceivable manner, to the prosperity of the city at large. There is but one mode by which this ruinous diversion can be made to cease, and that is through the agency of railroads. We must meet railroad enterprise with railroad enterprise, or else prepare ourselves to withstand a farther diminution of business. There is no other alternative.

The fact is unmistakable that it will not do to depend upon the tributaries of the Mississippi. They will be full to the bank one week, and then be so low the three following weeks, that none but boats of the lightest draught can navigate them. This throws doubt, uncertainty and confusion over commercial transactions, and superinduces serious losses and derangements. And, another fact is equally unmistakable: There is no question that the merchants of New Orleans have lost, within the past five years, by low waters, a sufficient sum to have built a first-class railroad from this port to the Ohio river! We mean actual loss, without taking into account the great business which has, we fear, been permanently diverted into other channels. This, of course, has had a disastrous influence upon real estate, causing a depreciation sufficient in amount to have constructed a road by itself.

In any other community, such experiences and such facts, combined with the prospects of the future, would lead to the immediate application of the only sure remedy.

CONTESTATIONS.

Contestations are all the rage now, and great is the fun and deep is the excitement in and about divers and sundry court-rooms. There are contestations for Constables; contestations for Justices of the Peace; contestations for Assessors; contestations for Tax Collectors; contestations for Clerks; contestation for Sheriff; contestation for District Attorney; contestations for Senators, and contestations for Representatives. It is a "pretty quarrel as it stands;" and may heaven grant each and all of the afflicted parties a safe deliverance. We hope all may come out with whole skins and with whole consciences.

Our report of the proceedings in the First District Court, in the case of Bell vs. Hufty, which appears under the local head, will command very general attention. For details we refer to that report. We have only room to refer to a new and important point raised by L. Madison Day, Esq., one of the counsel for the defence, which involves principles of the utmost consequence, reaching far beyond the determination of the suit in controversy. Mr. Day contends, with much force and argumentative ability, which he sustained by reference to the highest authorities, that under the Constitution of the United States, Congress had no power to confer the right to naturalize aliens upon State Courts. He read the first section of the third article of the Constitution (given in the local report) which is very clear upon the point. The judicial power is vested exclusively in the courts of the nation created by Congress, and cannot be alienated or subdivided. The whole gist of the matter hinges upon the question whether the process of naturalization is a judicial process, amounting to a judgment. Before Mr. Day concluded his argument, the court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when he will resume.

This point will unquestionably go up before the Supreme Court, and should it be sustained or not sustained there, will probably go on to the supreme tribunal at Washington. Should it receive the sanction of that august body, all persons naturalized by State Courts will be obliged to go through the same process again before the Federal Courts, or pretermit their claim to the right of suffrage. This would be productive of an immense amount of inconvenience, annoyance and expense. We shall watch the issue of this question with a more than ordinary degree of curiosity.

The scenes in the Third and Fifth District Courts are reported as more than ordinarily rich. Verily, the contesting parties pant after office, as—

"The hart panteth after the water brook."

METAIRIE COURSE.—The race to-day is for a purse of $250—mile heats—best three in five. *La Dame Blanche* and *Mary B*— are the entries. All who are curious as to the racing merits of the two fillies, will have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity.

National American Convention.

On Saturday last, under the foregoing head, we made some observations advocating a postponement of meeting of the American convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, from the 22d of February to the Fourth of July, or thereabouts. As we gave our reasons at length then, there is no use of repeating them here. We are strengthened in our convictions that the postponement should take place; and we have the highest American authority to back us, which has come to hand since our article of last week was written.

The Washington Organ comes out strongly in favor of June or July—rather prefers July. The Richmond Whig, of the 1st instant, takes the same ground, and gives the subjoined reasons, which we copy with pleasure and cordially endorse: "The idea of making nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency on the 22d of February, nearly nine months before the day of election, appears to us to be utterly absurd. A short canvass, and an active, energetic, stirring one, is always the best. Besides, in nine cases out of ten, it is wiser and more politic to wait until *after* the opposition party have nominated their ticket. In this way only can any proper advantage be taken of their short-coming and blunders."

Our Richmond cotemporary also makes the following well-timed suggestions, which are worthy the attention of all true Southern men:

The obvious policy of all true national and Southern men is to preserve "unanimity insensibly" for several months to come, in relation to nominations for the Presidency. We should all patiently wait and see what will be the temper and action of Congress upon those subjects in which the South and the Union are so vitally interested. Nothing can be gained by precipitating the selection of Presidential nominees. On the contrary, we have everything to lose by it.

The Whig thinks the 1st of June amply early for the American Nominating Convention to assemble. So do we. Rather too early, in fact. The 1st or the 15th of July would be better, according to our view of the case. It is also recommended that the American Members of Congress take the matter in hand.

The Mobile Advertiser favors July, and gives the following solvent reasons for its preference:

If the Convention is not held until July, the chances are all in favor of a union of Northern and Southern Americans upon a platform and candidates honorable to both, and such as will secure the approbation and support of sincere patriots in both sections of the country. With such a union, the success of the party in the Presidential canvass would be very probable; without it, impossible.

We think that February is quite too soon, under present circumstances, to expect a full fraternization; but the leaven of patriotism is working at the North, where most it is required, and if it be not impeded, there will be small difficulty a few months later to effect all that is desirable in this regard. These are some of the reasons why we favor a postponement of the proposed Convention, and though the call for it has been issued there is time enough, if speedy action is taken, to defer it. We presume that the President would not hesitate, on the request of the representatives of the party in a majority of the States, to issue a circular to that effect. What say our brothers of the American press?—what the State Councils that have not yet acted upon this subject? Shall, or shall not, the National Convention, and particularly the making of nominations, be postponed?

[Communicated.]

"Modern Spiritualism."

EDITORS DAILY CRESCENT—*Gentlemen*: In your issue of this morning, speaking of the lecture delivered last evening by Bishop Hopkins, at Odd Fellows' Hall, you use the following language:

"His subject—Modern Spiritualism—was ably handled, and without gloves at that, and we doubt if a more thorough and crushing exposure of a *pernicious doctrine* was ever made!"

I was not present at the lecture, but understood that the force of the Bishop's attack was mainly directed against what he calls a denial of the Bible and of the Divinity of Christ by modern spiritualism. If this be the "pernicious doctrine" of which you speak, your language has my hearty sympathy, if the charge can be proved; if, however, it can be shown that modern spiritualism, when correctly interpreted, pillows its faith upon the inspiration of the Bible, and nestles its heart upon the Divine humanity of Christ, can you reconcile the harshness of your language with that love which springs from Charity, or that justice which is born of Truth?

I shall not follow the Bishop's lecture with any feelings of unkindness or hostility, but simply deny his right to take Judge Edmonds as an exponent of the views of modern spiritualists. The Judge, like other investigators, has his friends and his opponents among spiritualists, and therefore stands forth as the representative of those who agree with him. Can the Bishop undertake to say how great is the number?

If Truth, and Truth alone, guides the honest inquirer after the doctrines of modern spiritualism, I think that a very small research will satisfy him that spiritualists are divided into two distinct classes—one of which may be designated as "Harmonialists," the other, as "Bible Spiritualists." As these two classes occupy the extremes in Spiritualism, a glance at their doctrines of belief will enable us to arrive at a standard by which all may be measured, from the extremist to the conservative, who holds a mean course between the two, balancing to the one or the other, according to the inclinations of the heart or the perceptions of the understanding.

The harmonial spiritualists deny the authority of the Bible as God's Word, believing its writers to have been well developed mediums only as they may have uttered truths. Some believe in a God, without however any distinct idea upon the subject, beyond that he is the source and fountain of all Truth and Love; others again believed in no God, beyond the fixed laws of nature. Progression is the great word of their faith, by which, they mean that all suffering and sin is simply ignorance of the laws of being; that in the next world we advance in intelligence, consequently in happiness, and some, I think, go so far as to hold, that this progression goes on until man is absorbed in and becomes part and parcel of Deity itself. Such are some of the leading *doctrines* of the Harmonial Philosophy. As I do not affiliate with it in any form, I trust I may be excused if I have not been in any misrepresentation, by prejudices; it gives me great pleasure, however, to add that they strictly teach the necessity of a charitable and truthful life, as they understand truth, planting themselves on the golden rule of doing unto others as you would be done by.

The Bible Spiritualists believe the Bible to be the Word of God, plenary in its inspiration, leaving each to determine for himself what properly constitutes the Bible, what its interpolations. They believe in One, Invisible, Eternal God, the Father of us all, who descended upon earth, assumed the human form, was incarnated in Christ, glorified His Humanity, and is now One and indivisible in body and spirit, as we are one on earth and indivisible in soul and body. Thus in their worship they worship God in Christ as soul in body. Divine and Infinite as we are created and finite. They regard Spiritualism as the handmaiden of a true religion, whose office it is to minister unto us as a ministering angel; warning our affections and strengthening us in our daily efforts to lead a life in accordance with Holiness.

Should it be charged that the communication of spirits is substituted for the guidance of the word, the reply is, "not so!" they simply claim, that as all intelligences of Truth are simple instruments in the hands of the Lord, so all truthful revelations from the Spirit world are simply regarded as new unfoldings of His grace. Should they be asked by what standard they measure the truthfulness and reliability of communications, the answer is by their accordance, first, with God's law as unfolded in His written word; and, second, with the acceptances of a sound rationality, free from all bigotry, superstition and prejudice.

The Rev. T. L. Harris, of New York, who is now preaching every Sabbath morning and evening, at the lecture room of Odd Fellows' Hall, is regarded as a distinguished representative of Bible Spiritualism, and should these lines arrest the attention of any who would learn more of a Spiritualised Christianity, I would respectfully refer them to his discourses.

Trusting that God's charity will rest on all differences of opinion, I remain, truly yours,

"A BIBLE SPIRITUALIST."

New Orleans, Dec. 6th, 1855.

METAIRIE COURSE RACES.

Yesterday witnessed the second day's sport of the present season over the time-honored old Metairie. The day itself was pleasant and invigorating. Long streams of light waved to and fro with the motion of the animated mass on the limbs of the old oak that centers the field. The stands were well filled, and everything seemed to shine forth in its most "gorgeous array."

Before the start, *Tealie* was the favorite, and *Bijou* ranked *McGuffin*. The send off was good—McGuffin first, then Tealie and Bijou. The first mile was run more for a relief to its successor than as a trial of speed. The different contestants never changed their position, but passed the stand in the same order—all under a pull. On the home stretch of the second mile, there was a very smart brush, but nothing that had a result. McGuffin won easily, with Tealie close behind. Time, 4:18¼.

The horses cooled off well;—and the betting was even on McGuffin against the field. We saw ten to fifty bet that Bijou would beat McGuffin. Mac got the track at the tap followed by Bijou. On the home stretch of the first mile, Bijou closed up;—the run down the straight stretch was a picture, Bijou and McGuffin passing the stand like twin bullets. The second mile was like its predecessor in every leading particular. On the home stretch, Bijou again made a dash and lapped McGuffin, but was shaken off with apparent ease. Tealie fell off on the first quarter of the second mile, and was badly distanced. Time, 4:02½.

SUMMARY:

METAIRIE COURSE, *Thursday*, December 6.—Jockey Club Purse, $250—Two mile heats.

Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. g. *Tom McGuffin*, by Ruffin, out of La Bacchante, 4 y. o.	1	1
Col. Wm. J. Minor's b. f. *Bijou*, by Imp. Sovereign, out of Bracelet, 4 y. o.	3	2
A. Leconte & Co.'s ch. f. *Teslie*, by Flying Dutchman, out of Miss Biddie, 4 y. o.	2	dis

Time, 4:18¼—4:02½.

FOR MONTGOMERY AND WETUMPKA.—The new and elegant boat Wm. Bagaley, J. C. Sinnott, 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 CINCINNATI.—The regular passenger boat Wm. Noble, J. M. Newcomb, master, puts out at 3 o'clock this evening, for Cincinnati and all way landings. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are the agents.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET, Thursday Evening, Dec. 6, 1855.

There was an increased demand to-day on the Banks for loans; the large offerings, however, can only be regarded as connected legitimately with the increase of business; fortunately the banks find themselves in a position to do all satisfactory paper coming within their prescribed time, say 90 days. Outside there were some negotiations of long dated paper, nearly $60,000, a good share of which was placed at 9 per cent, with some favorite names at 8, and others at 8½, 9 and 9½. Some small amounts of second grades were placed at 10, and a still smaller amount at 12.

The Exchange Market all round to-day was brisk; the stiffness and upward tendency, particularly in domestic funds, which have marked the course of operations for two days past were fully sustained to-day, though in some quarters the offerings were increased; buyers paid full prices and drawers were unwilling to sell large sums on New York at ½ par cent. The banks were all asking ⅞, excepting one which sold at ¾ and another at a ¼. Outside the sales and demand were brisk at ½ to ⅝ dis, and some private drawers held at ⅞. Foreign was still Sterling, first class bills ruling at our quotations, and bills with shipping documents at 6⅞ to 7¼. Francs were very firm at our rates, 5 22½ being asked by first class drawers. We quote this evening:

Sixty days on London, clean bills	10½@10¾ ⅞ Net, cash
Sixty days on London, with Bills Lading	9¾@10 ⅛ per express
Sixty days on Paris, first class	5 22½@5 20 ⅞ per cent.
Sixty days on New York, bankers' bills	½@¾ ⅞ cent. dis
Sight on New York, other names	¼@¾ ⅞ cent. dis
Sight on New York	⅞@⅞ ⅞ cent. dis
Checks on New York, bank note	⅞ ⅞ cent. dis

We learn there has been some thirty day date drafts on New York sold by one of the banks at ¼. Short sightsay three to ten days, is held from ½ to ¾ and ⅞ dis.

The Stock Market continues quiet; the only sale we learn to-day was 175 shares Gas Light Company at 117, dividend on. A sale was also made in Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., at 116, which is a higher rate than usual in that market.

Unusual activity prevailed to-day in commercial circles. The weather was all that could be desired, though the telegraph advices by the Africa, which we laid before our readers this morning, are not so favorable as was expected, yet they correspond with opinions expressed. Therefore sufficient sales of produce on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, to occupy the attention of buyer and seller in receiving and delivering for nearly the balance of the week. Our Western produce merchants are up to their ears in business, and in the very high prices attainable for all products from the West, their business prospects never appeared to higher advantage. Of course there are occasional grumblers to be met with who would not be satisfied if the mines of California and Australia were at their command. The decline in freights to all foreign ports, with a material reduction to Northern ports, will be the encouraging of more extended shipments to this market, and we with pleasure remark that our merchants, connected with the great West, challenge competition with any other mart in speedy sales, prompt returns, a sound currency, low charges and general close application to the requirements of their constituents.

In the general city trade we also note an extended business. Canal, Chartres and Royal streets are unusually thronged; the excitement and bustle is not quite as great as on that Babel of Commerce, the great Levee, which is great in everything, and well worth an hours time for those to visit who delight in life, trade and commerce.

Encourage our Railroads, develope the vast and varied resources of our State, introduce manufacturing within the limits of the city, abolish usury laws, repeal the laws regarding tacit mortgages, which would invite capital for permanent investment, discard the yearly yearning for travel and recreation to those States and countries which are inimical and antagonistical to the best interests of the South. Stay at home and build up New Orleans, and it would soon reach that eminence for which nature has destined it.

We are pleased to give the following earnings of the Great Western and Opelousas Railroad, one of those arteries of our greatness, and which ought to receive greater attention and feeling from our reputed men of wealth and apparent popularity and influence. If our monied institutions will now come to the aid of the Opelousas and Jackson Railroads, as we have before suggested, it would not require much time before we could defy all other channels of trade.

The earnings of the Opelousas Railroad for the month of November, 1855, were as follows. We also append the earnings for the month of November, 1854:

	November, 1855.	November, 1854.
Freight	39,867 45	24,257 00
Passengers	8,968 05	3,460 00
	$48,834 70	$28,817 00 Increase $5,817 70

Or a fraction over 70 per cent. The quantity of produce transported, was as follows: 1469 hhds sugar, 4370 bbls molasses, 259 half bbls molasses, 180 bales moss, with some wood and hides. The transportation of sugar only commences from the 11th of the month. The travel is not so large as it will be when the planters have got through grinding and delivering their crops. The preference will, undoubtedly, be given to this route by all travelers, even in a high stage of water. Leaving the city in the morning train of cars, and reaching the villages on the Teche, the same afternoon will certainly obviate the dangers of the navigation by the old route Bayou Plaquemine, Lake Chicot and Grand Lake. Come, Messieurs bank managers and real estate proprietors, turn to and push on the road.

We subjoin the movement of the Bank of England up to the latest dates, by which it will be observed that there is a decrease in the coin and bullion from the early part of July to the early part of November—a period of four months—of over six millions of pounds sterling, or say a trifle over thirty millions of dollars, with an increase in loans and discounts of twenty-five millions of dollars. A great reduction of notes, it will be observed, also appears.

Then the statement of the Bank of France will, up to the 25th November, show a decrease in gold of $5,000,000, with some reduction of circulating notes. Scrutinize closely the movements of both Banks, and it will be discovered that pinching times are ahead for them. The gold disbursed for war expenses, does not find its way back to the great financial centers of London and Paris.

The Bank of England statement is annexed:

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£13,307,666	£4,612,258	£17,154,613
July 14	12,741,283	9,613,630	17,209,846
July 21	12,676,105	9,307,845	16,444,159
July 28	12,912,972	6,781,145	16,255,529
Aug. 4	13,093,956	8,292,690	16,351,154
Aug. 11	14,020,091	8,148,245	16,275,290
Aug. 18	14,943,404	9,309,459	16,162,978
Aug. 25	14,968,[illegible]	8,974,445	15,845,317
Sept. 1	15,681,968	8,363,580	15,136,118
Sept. 8	16,621,827	7,515,960	14,311,276
Sept. 15	17,368,744	7,396,800	13,813,448
Sept. 22	18,039,278	7,286,815	13,568,604
Sept. 29	18,695,475	6,946,610	13,255,518
Oct. 6	18,789,619	4,351,054	11,540,337
Oct. 13	18,534,600	4,561,365	11,203,559
Oct. 20	18,365,348	4,446,065	11,097,924

Recent Publications.

ROSE CLARK. By Fanny Fern. New York: Mason and Brothers.

Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office, has favored us with a copy of Fanny Fern's latest publication, a work that we are confident will equal Fern Leaves in its popularity. It is entitled "Rose Clark," and is a well deserving successor of "Ruth Hall." Those who have read Fanny's previous publications will assuredly endeavor to secure this.

HENRIETTA ROBINSON. By D Wilson. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton & Mulligan.

We have received, through B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, a copy of a new book issued by the very enterprising firm of Miller, Orton & Mulligan, of New York and Auburn. The work is prefaced with a picture of the heroine, and the story is exceedingly well told. The writer shows by his present effort that he may, if inclined, accomplish something more permanent than a compilation, and put his name in the category and catalogue of those who write for posterity. Messrs. Miller, Orton & Mulligan deserve the praises of the press for the manner and style in which they have brought the work out.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—"Louis XI," and "Still Waters Run Deep."

GAIETY THEATER.—The drama of "The Old Guard;" the comedy of "The Toodles;" and the farce of "Crimeon Crimer."

ORLEANS THEATER.—The grand opera of the "Huguenots."

PELICAN THEATER.—The comedy of "His Last Legs," "A Day after the Wedding," and "Poor Pillicoddy," 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.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The magnificent steamer Peter Tellon, Capt. John Box, will leave this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for Louisville and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage, apply on board or to her agents, John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The new steamer Belfast, Capt. Taylor, leaves this afternoon for Memphis and all the Bends. The Belfast connects at Memphis with packets for St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Nashville. Agents, L. Snapp & Co., No. 37 Front street.

PORT HUDSON AND WATERLOO PACKET.—The regular packet New Latona, Capt. Gross, will leave this morning, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, taking freight and passengers for all intermediate plantations and landings. For freight or passage, apply on board.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Flour is dull to-day, with sales at $9 for State and $9 75 for Southern. Wheat is a trifle lower; sales of Southern Red at $2 10. Corn has declined and sold to-day for $1. Whisky is firm at 40c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—There is little doing in Flour; sales to-day at $7 to $8 50; Whisky is selling at 32½.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—The river is at a stand, with six feet and one inch in the canal. The Queen of the West left this port yesterday for New Orleans.

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.

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackton, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for 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 the panacea, that we hope it may be introduced in every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. 54 1m4w

☞ 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—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. E. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. oct tf

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A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, constantly on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market.

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On hand, my usual assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

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With Steel Portrait. One Vol. 320 Pages. Price 75 cents.

"Her country years were full of years to Henry
Was hers, and intuitively all the ills
Which fortune, family, and friends could give,
But she was "crossed in love," and there was life
To handling rein tended."

The Publishers will only add, that this work is written in the same clear, forcible and attractive style which distinguishes the other productions of its author—is free from any improprieties of language, and eminently calculated to enlist the reader's sympathies in behalf of its unfortunate subject.

☞ For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

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MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Publishers, 25 Park Row, New York, or
3d Genesee street, Auburn.

Knickerbocker for December.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.

LADY'S BOOK FOR DECEMBER.

HARPER'S STORY BOOK FOR DECEMBER.

☞ Received at

J. C. MORGAN'S,
EXCHANGE PLACE,
Adjoining the Post Office.

Fanny Fern's New Novel,

ROSE CLARK,

JUST RECEIVED AT

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Harper's Magazine,

FOR DECEMBER,

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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, grades, qualities, and 10 to 40 styles of the best manufactures in Virginia. We give below a few names:

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

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

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The subscribers are constantly receiving large quantities of best PITTSBURGH COAL from their mines, and are prepared to enter into contracts to deliver it on plantations, either above or below the city.

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A large assortment of MILLINERY, CLOAKS, CLOAK and DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HO