THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city, at the early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 75 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

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Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrangements 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 family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1855.

☞ The officers of the steamer Ingomar have our thanks for late Memphis papers.

☞ We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Mr. Richardson, of the Galveston News. Mr. R. is in the city on business connected with his valuable journal, and will remain for several days. The News is one of the best papers on our exchange list, and is conducted with much spirit and ability. It has a wide circulation throughout the great and rapidly growing State of Texas, the trade of which, if proper inducements are held out, is destined to be of incalculable advantage to New Orleans. Our merchants would do well to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Business.—There cannot be any complaint regarding prospects for general business. Our streets are thronged with visitors, our landings are fully occupied, the great artery of the world, the Mississippi river, and its fifty-five thousand miles of tributary streams, with some few exceptions, are in a fair state for navigation. In fine, no reasonable man can complain, and those who are not favored with reason had best turn their attention to some other object of reflection than the welfare of New Orleans, or go to work and help along our railroads. In the meantime, we have to remark that the receipts of cotton since last Saturday up to the present writing, are 56,841 bales. The great packets Trabue and the Natchez will be in to-night with several thousand more bales. Will our kind old "fogy" friend, who thinks so much of Paris, step down to the levee this morning, if it is clear weather, and see the sights?

Cotton.—For the 24 hours ending last evening at 6 o'clock, there was received, according to reports at this office, the following: From Williamsport, by the Bella Donna, 841 bales; from Alexandria, by the Swan, 763; from Montgomery, by the Arkansas, 1,116; from Memphis, by the Ingomar, 4,112; from Waterloo, by the Latona, 55; and the Capitol, 115; by the C. D. and Orion, 51; by the Jackson Railroad, 176—total 7,229 bales; and 1009 hhds. sugar, 2,643 barrels and 308 half barrels molasses.

The Mails.—Ah, ha! Mr. Postmaster General Campbell, no wonder there is a great deficit in the Post-office revenues; it costs so much to print the placards, which your deputy postmasters and subordinates are compelled to post up to inform the public of the whereabouts of the great United States mail. Our attention was attracted by one yesterday, at our post-office, indicating that the mail, via Mobile, had failed from beyond Augusta, Ga. We may have a mail to-day, and we may not, because letters of importance are expected in the mails by the America, from Liverpool, at Boston on the 6th inst.

The existence of gigantic persons has always been a point of much interest, both to the merely curious and to the scientific student. That there have ever been whole nations of such persons may well be questioned, but there can be no reasonable doubt of the reality of certain persons whose stature has greatly exceeded that of men in general. The exact height of Og, king of Bashan, has been variously computed, some supposing him to have been more than twelve English feet, while others think that his stature did not exceed eleven feet. In like manner the giant Goliah, of the scripture, is generally computed to have been about nine feet and nine inches, but commentators have supposed that he might have been full eleven feet high.

Legislative Gallantry.—In the House of Representatives of Pensylvania, in 1833, while a bill granting pensions to certain revolutionary veterans was pending in that body, Mr. Matthias moved to add a gratuity of $40 to one Sarah Cross "*the sweetheart* of an old soldier," which motion prevailed, 45 to 36.

An Ululation.—There are some things in nature so sweet that the sourest must smile over them and there are, conversely, some things so sour that the sweetest must swear at them. Without claiming for our own constitutions any large amount of the saccharine principle, we yet feel assured that the "milk of human kindness" is as creamy in our composition, as in that of most others, and that the bees of Hybla might as well seek honey from our lips as from those of the generality of the profession.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding this balmy and benignant frame of mind, we are called upon and feel ourselves required to "cuss," with vehemence and extreme unction, the big nigger, who beats the big drum, at the big door, not farfrom our office. The hubbub he gets up is awful, and rings on the drum of the ear more fearfully than his blows on the skin of the drum—supposing that valuable article endowed with sense. Tubal himself might be proud of such an awful, unmitigated and endless beating. If all the spirits of the d——parted were to hold a general caucus for a successor to Satan, we doubt whether the hubbub and hubbubboo could be magnified. It rings out with a dead, dreary, damnable sound, sufficient to drive a whole square-full of people into insanity or the Mississippi. Cannot auctions be somewhat more musically mentioned? Can the attention of people be attracted only by torture and a sort of indirect inquisition? Let some sweet Lydian airs be substituted and we will buy the most rickety old table, the most ancient armor ever offered.

Skylarking.—We were honored yesterday with a call from M. Eugene Godard, the great air-traveler of the age, who has probably brushed the stars quite as closely as any of those clogged with mortality. We are informed by M. Godard that he proposes making a number of captive ascensions from Place d'Armes, late Congo Square, every Sunday afternoon, winding up the amusements by a grand ascension, in which he will sail off with the wind whithersoever it listeth.

Gaiety Theater.—We understand that our friend, Mr. Fred. N. Thayer, the acting manager of the Gaiety, will make his appearance to-morrow evening, in a sparkling little novelty called "John Dobbs," a piece full of hits and amusement. There can be no doubt his many warm friends will crowd in and testify their appreciation of his many excellent qualities.

Groceries.—Dyas & Co., corner of Gravier, Patton and New Levee streets, have, in their advertisement, announced to the public a supply of groceries, not only unexceptionable in quality but also unequalled in quantity. In the list are articles of every day necessity for hotels, steamboats, ships and private families. We would direct the attention of those interested to the advertisement and the store.

A WISE SUGGESTION.

In a speech delivered at Louisville not long since, the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, member of Congress elect from that district, remarked in substance as follows:

"In reference to the slavery question, were his counsels to be followed, no Southern man would be drawn or entrapped into the discussion. They would listen to the tirades of the abolitionists and meet them with their votes. He would not countenance the discussion, and he would not afford it his countenance under any circumstances. But there would be a power to arrest the ambition of those who sought to elevate themselves on the struggle of Northern Abolitionists with Southern Democrats in fusion. Col. Marshall expressed his determination to uphold the doctrines and principles of the American party—which he had adopted on mature reflection, and believed them to be the doctrines and sentiments of the founders of the Republic."

The advice given by this distinguished Kentuckian, if generally followed, would, we are persuaded, work out beneficent results. If the Abolitionists were unreplied to, they would soon tire of their fanatical tirades; their ingenuity in wrong doing would speedily fail; and their power for mischief would quickly subside to a condition of comparative harmlessness. The sharp retort and scornful replies of Southern editors, legislators, Governors and Congressmen, furnish nine-tenths of the *materiel* in the magazine of the Abolition fortress. Were the subject entirely ignored by our friends—except when grave emergencies peremptorily call for an expression of opinion and an argument sustaining it—and even then no allusion to Abolition agitators should be made—a large amount of good would follow as a natural consequence. Silent contempt would do more to bring Abolition into disrepute, even in quarters where the pernicious doctrine is most popular, than any other course we can imagine. The silence, like the darkness in Egypt during the times of Moses, would be *felt* and feared. Already, in many portions of the North, the ruthlessness, violence and wickedness of Abolitionism, has produced a wholesome reaction, which is destined, we firmly believe, to spread and widen until a return of the old patriotic and fraternal feeling of yore, is brought about. For our part we are of the conscientious opinion that such a desirable consummation would be hastened by following the excellent advice given by Judge Marshall.

We have our apprehensions, however, that the policy of Judge M. will not obtain to as great an extent as could be wished. There are parties South as well as North whose whole stock in trade would vanish were the word *negro* stricken from the political vocabulary—and there is a party South, small at present, it is true, but intelligent, active and determined, which desires a dissolution of the Union just as strongly as the Abolition leaders of the North. The consequence is that both parties, although antipodal in character and interests, are working to accomplish the same end. They travel different routes and employ different measures, but should they succeed, will come together at the same goal—disunion. This is a fact unmistakable to the careful watcher of the signs of the times—of the under currents and upper currents which control the movements of the parties alluded to.

The slave, then, and the question of slavery, is indispensable to the existence of these two parties. Without the negro, neither would know vitality in three months. Hence, the negro must be kept on the stage continually, and the people of the United States harrassed and annoyed, and their dearest rights and interests imperilled—for what? Why, either to keep the leaders of antagonistic parties North and South, in office, or to rend asunder the noblest, freest and best government that has ever blessed mankind, from the earliest period of recorded time down to the present moment! This, we apprehend, is the true solution of the riddle, incomprehensible to those whose avocations or tastes do not incline them to an investigation of the secrets that lie below the political surface.

If our inferences be not well founded, how is it that the Abolitionists and Secessionists, professing to be as wide apart as the poles, actually conduct themselves in a manner to produce the same result? The Abolitionists demand what we would sooner see the Union shivered into ten thousand fragments than grant. The ultra State Rights men, or in other words the Secessionists, are just about as ultra and impracticable in their requirements. Neither side will recognize a medium—or the golden rule—and both stoutly affirm that the Constitution has been perverted and outraged by the different Congresses of late years, until it has become an engine of fraud and tyranny. They won't be satisfied with any arrangement and won't agree to any compromise, unless it squares exactly with their own peculiar views.

The negro slave is the lever that moves and vitalizes each of these parties, which seem oblivious to an important fact that the happiness, well being and prosperity of twenty millions of white men, women and children, are of more moment than the condition, present or prospective, of three millions of Africans, upon whose degraded brows the signet of the Almighty's displeasure has been distinctly traceable from time immemorial! In brief, the question may be summed up in this wise: The Abolitionist would dissolve the Union (or keep his friends in office) because he alleges that terrible oppressions are practiced upon the slave—which is as foul a lie as ever blistered the tongue of man, because all history and truth prove that the slave vastly improves under the system of domestic servitude, while he deteriorates when free, and becomes almost as degraded as when roaming his native wilds. And the Secessionist would dissolve the Union because of wrongs and oppressions—in which there is much poetry and some truth—practiced upon the South by the North. Neither party has as yet, so far as we have been able to learn, taken the trouble to enquire into the probable condition of either section after the separation takes place, or of the probable fate of the slave! These *small* matters appear to have escaped consideration.

For a long period of years the slave has made and unmade politicians in both sections of the Union. The slave property of the South is worth at least one thousand millions of dollars. It remains for the owners of this enormous interest to say whether it shall be continually made the shuttlecock of politicians, or whether they will set their faces like flint against future demagogical displays. If they only *will it*, Judge Marshall's advice will be adhered to, and although mere party men may be disgusted, great good will follow, and the institution of slavery will be more securely and permanently protected.

Further from Kansas.—A dispatch of the 6th, from St. Louis, says:

By a dispatch from Weston we have the following accounts from the seat of war:

There are eight hundred men armed with Sharpe's rifles at Lawrence. They say they can raise three thousand more. They are willing that Sheriff Jones should peaceably search for the escaped prisoners, and that they will not commence hostilities, but will act on the defensive to the last. Pomeroy is now at Lawrence, having escaped from his captors.

'Tis said the pro-slavery party have three hundred men at Franklin and two hundred at Douglas and Lecompton. Sheriff Jones was to execute the writs on the prisoners yesterday, and if resistance was offered, would await further orders from Government. 'Tis thought that there would be a fight before matters were settled. No United States troops ordered out yet.

The Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette states that a rumor reached that place a few days ago that Mr. T. Odom, of Marlboro, had been shot and killed by one of his sons.

BISHOP HOPKINS' SEVENTH LECTURE.

This accomplished scholar and divine delivered a lecture last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, upon "The true relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind." Our space will permit but a brief sketch of his interesting remarks.

After showing the application of the principles of philosophy to the uses and regulation of human knowledge, the lecturer said, in substance, that man finds himself upon the earth, the production of causes of which he knows nothing, surrounded by beings like himself, yet no one precisely similar, though bearing affinities which would seem to indicate that all had one common origin, and may have one common end. In this condition his mind is directed to the task of inquiring into the various subjects which relate to his present and future existence—the sublime mysteries of the eternal world, the wonderful mechanism of his own physical organization, his social relations with his fellow beings, etc.

The great secret of applying the human knowledge he may acquire to his happiness and welfare, lies in the proper direction of his inquiries and the proper use of the information he thus obtains, for no amount of mere knowledge alone can secure to him that happiness which is the main pursuit of his life. For unless his information be rightly applied it will lead to no result, and be powerless to afford him benefit. Mere knowledge of what constitutes bodily health and comfort secures neither the one nor the other, and the power of obtaining them is as necessary as the knowledge of the means of doing so, for the one does not necessarily imply the other. It is not enough that one should be able to appreciate the joys of domestic life and the pleasures of refined society, if, through his fault or misfortune, he is debarred their enjoyment. The familiar maxim that "knowledge is power," is a proposition wrongly understood by many. Power is but an instrument to be controlled and directed by the mind, and the whole complication and operation of ideas become useless to human welfare unless properly so controlled and directed.

Man's happiness could not lie in his knowledge, but in his affections; knowledge was the serf, happiness the master; the latter indicated the goal to be attained, the former pointed out the way. The law of the human heart was the desire of happiness, and man might pass through life before attaining a discovery which might have been made upon the very threshold of existence—that happiness is never reached in this world, and that his hopes should be fixed upon the next, and upon that Being who placed him here.

Knowledge, the lecturer said, could only be valuable when directed by the spiritual and moral sense of the possessor. To illustrate: Suppose two physicians, of equal acquirements and capacity, but differing widely in their modes of applying their knowledge. The one is guided by the dictates of love and charity, and a desire for the welfare of his fellow beings; the other, obeying the impulse of a selfish and unscrupulous nature, pursues that course which he deems may tend most to his prosperity or rapid enrichment, even if it be at the cost of conscience and honor. The former is rewarded by the esteem and confidence of men and the consciousness of uprightness; the latter destroys his own peace, deals unjustly and harmfully towards others, and loses his self-respect and the respect of those who know him. The lecturer here furnished numerous similar illustrations of the consequences of knowledge misapplied.

Knowledge is valueless when it does not tend to secure man's happiness in a future state of existence. He is created, and must live forever, *nolens volens*, and no power short of that of the Almighty can separate the connection between time and eternity as regards his existence. All information touching on the eternal interests of man must come by revelation from God, for his own faculties will avail him nothing in this; and yet there are those who seek to deny this only source of information, and deprive the believers in it of their only light, and thus reduce them to their own condition of darkness and ignorance. Here, while dwelling upon the various modes in which infidels and atheists assail the Bible, the rhetoric of the eloquent lecturer became fluent and graceful as the flow of a fountain, but it is impossible, in our limited space, to follow him through with that minuteness which would alone do justice to his forcible and truthful teaching.

He proceeded to explain the principles to be applied in the pursuit of knowledge, the impossibility of any one human mind embracing the whole range of human information, and the consequent necessity that each one, in order to succeed, should in a measure confine himself to that sphere which included his duties through life—for the attempt to know everything might often result in knowing nothing. It was not prudent to devote too much attention to a sphere outside of those duties. The world seldom gave credit for much practical versatility. Should a lawyer, for instance, be known as a successful orator, or the Muse, just so much praise as he received therefor, would, most probably, be subtracted from his credit for talent at the bar. He did not wish by this to be understood as denying the progress of human intellect, but it might be doubted whether, even in the future world, such one would excel in every department. For in the angelic hierarchy itself, the cherubim ranked first in knowledge, and the seraphim in love.

In the practical application of these principles, however, a considerable range should be allowed to what is called general information, in order to avoid a contracted littleness, and the necessity of a proper attention to this the lecturer illustrated in various ways.

The lecturer concluded by pointing out the necessary connection between this life and the next, and the important lesson that, since supreme happiness is only attainable in a future state of existence, the responsibility and importance of a right use of that noble instrument, the human understanding, can not be estimated too highly.

Coleman's Patent Undulatory Mill.—A notice from the inventor of these invaluable mills will be found in another part of to-day's paper. These mills are getting so well known and becoming so universally popular, that extended commendation is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that wherever they have been tried, they have given unqualified satisfaction.

Our readers are aware that these mills took the prize medal at the late Fair of the American Institute in New York. This was a well merited compliment to the skill and inventive genius of our friend Coleman. The following from the Rhinebeck (N. Y.) Gazette and Advertiser, of the 4th inst., will be read with interest:

We are gratified to learn that our friend Willis P. Coleman, Esq., of New Orleans, received a Silver Medal, at the late Fair of the American Institute, in the city of New York, for his Patent Undulatory Corn and Flouring Mill. For the handsomely finished style in which these invaluable and useful mills are got up, the unprecedented short space of time they occupy in grinding a bushel of corn or any other kind of grain, together with its compactness and certainty of not getting out of order, like other mills, he should have been awarded nothing less than a *Gold Medal*. Its rival for fine and fast grinding we think cannot be found, as we saw it grind a bushel of corn very fine in the short space of four and a half minutes at the Crystal Palace.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

Gaiety Theater.—"Paul Pry" and "Dog Hut Life."

St. Charles Theater.—"Willow Copse" and "French Spy."

Peel's Southern Opera House.—Songs, dances and burlesques, by the Campbell Minstrels.

Vannughi's Museum.—Wax statuary and cosmoramas, at 107 St. Charles street.

Franklin Museum.—Statuary, reptiles, etc., at 165 St. Charles street.

For Cincinnati.—The regular packet steamer Indiana, Barber, master, puts out for Cincinnati and all intermediate landings, at the usual hour this evening. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are the agents.

For Pittsburg.—The fine, regular, passenger steamer Iowa, Moore, master, leaves for the head waters of the Ohio this evening, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to John R. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street.

For St. Louis.—The fine regular passenger steamer Paul Anderson, Bougher, master, leaves for St. Louis and intermediate landings at 5 o'clock this evening. John R. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

For Memphis.—The splendid passenger packet Nashville, Belisnyder, master, leaves at the usual hour this evening for Memphis, taking freight for Nashville, with privilege of re-shipment at Memphis. Richard Nixon, No. 6 Carondelet street, is her agent.

For Shreveport.—The fine steamer Swan, Captain Ketham, leaves this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for Shreveport and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply on board or to Lewis Snapp & Co., No. 87 Front street.

For Cincinnati.—The regular passenger steamer Delta, James Ford, master, leaves for Cincinnati and intermediate landings, at 5 o'clock this evening. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

We are requested by Messrs. Morphy & Nevius to state to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that they will sell this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., the balance of that select and beautiful assortment of choice and costly articles, at No. 49 Magazine street.

Port Hudson and Waterloo Packet.—This evening at 5 o'clock the fine regular packet New Latona Capt. Hollis Gross, puts out for the above ports and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board.

For Ouachita River.—The fine, light-draught steamer R. L. Cobb, Northern, master, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, for the Ouachita river and all landings as far as Harrisonburg. Lewis Snapp & Co., 87 Front street, are the agents.

Recent Publication.

Walker's Manly Exercises. By "Craven." Philadelphia: Published by John W. Moore.

The present edition of "Manly Exercises" is a republication, with many valuable additions and many fine illustrations, of a work that originally appeared in England, and is, even yet, hardly enough Americanized to suit our climate in all respects. It contains directions for riding, running, shooting, sailing, swimming, and a thousand other sports in which amusement is allied with advantage. We commend it, and its precepts—and the practice of the precepts—to all confined by city life.

Tersuino; a romance by George Sand. Translated by a lady. Preceded by a biographical sketch of the authoress. By Oliver S. Leland. New York: W. P. Fetridge & Co.

Madame Dudevant—George Sand—is pretty well known in Europe and this country as an authoress, though little reliable information has been had as to her private life and character. The present volume is prefaced with a melodramatic sketch of her history—after which comes the story. The book will be read, as all of hers have been, and no small amount of curiosity will be gratified in discovering who and what the authoress is. Contrast is said to be the best teacher and delineator. What wonder if George Sand writes attractively of virtue and happiness!

The Curse of Clifton. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

Mrs. Southworth's last work, of nearly five hundred pages in length, is well printed and well bound. The lady enjoys a wide reputation among the female writers of the day, not more by reason of the number of works she has produced, than the excellent tone and spirit which distinguish them. The present story is laid in "the times that tried men's souls"—amid scenes that are familiar to all. The dialogue is easy and natural, and most of the events are true to the rule of actual life. Its perusal will very pleasantly fill otherwise unoccupied hours.

Charles Vavasseur; or the Outcast Heir. By J. Frederick Smith. New York: Garrett & Co.

The story of "Charles Vavasseur" fills two hundred pages, to be followed, shortly, by a sequel—"Henri De Lee Tour." The locale is chiefly in England, although France and other countries are introduced. As it is, in some respects, like the stories of Lever, we shall not be surprised to learn that it enjoys considerable popularity.

The Westminster Review—October. Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine—October. New York: Leonard Scott & Co.

The usual large amount of interesting matter that has made the Westminster and Blackwood what they are, among the magazines of the world, will be found in the present numbers. A very interesting paper on the "London Daily Press," in the former, and one on "Modern Light Literature" in the latter, will be read with interest.

We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for copies of the foregoing.

Nellie of Truro. By the author of "Varn." New York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

We have been favored by B. M. Norman, under the St. Charles Hotel, and No. 14 Camp street, with a copy of a story entitled "Nellie of Truro." It is a domestic story of a pleasant, calm and agreeable kind—strongly religious in its tendencies, and yet not after the usual order of religious publications—bigoted and disputative. The work may be read with pleasure by all, and also with profit.

[Communicated.]

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

High School for Boys—University of Louisiana.

Messrs. Editors—In continuation of my article of yesterday it may not be amiss to remark, that it is not my purpose, nor is it at all necessary to carry out my suggestions, that the High Schools of the city should be merged into a Preparatory or Grammar School for the University of Louisiana. The relations and identity of the Public School should be preserved and the government of the proper Boards of School Directors maintained over it. This, too, under the provisions of the charter of the University, or by parity of reasoning from its allowances to other schools composing it, would be readily conceded. Indeed, when an arrangement is so manifestly to the advantage of both the parties representing important public educational interests and enterprises, it is believed it cannot be very difficult to settle the terms of cooperation. By this arrangement—the attention of the pupils being always directed to the University in its higher departments, and if judged best, stimulated to the attainment of superior excellence by a definite number of prize scholarships therein, held up before the advanced classes—it is but a natural and legitimate expectation that the classes of the collegiate department would grow into becoming numbers, and all the purposes for which the University was founded be more rapidly and fully attained.

To preserve the present advantages of the High Schools and still give the pupils who wish it the facilities of a course designed to prepare them for entering the University, would be the least difficulty. In the present age we see very many, both of our schools and colleges—Brown University, for an eminent example—adapting their courses of study to the prospective wants of their students. In the case in hand, if the present curriculum of the High school of the First District should commence the study of Greek for only the third year, allowing the students who take it up to drop some equivalent not required for entrance into the University classes, its graduates so prepared could enter any University of the land. The usual course, without Greek, could be pursued by those who wish to graduate finally under the present or any existing public school regulations.

One great additional advantage, and it constitutes an argument worthy of much consideration, is the permanency which might thus be secured in the location of the High School. While the city is compelled to expend largely every year for rents, the rooms and houses thus procured for her High Schools are unsuitable and are held by tenures as precarious as they are burdensome. At one time it is well known some of these schools possessed portions of valuable philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus, for the procuring of which, under the municipality government, large amounts were expended. To any one at all acquainted with such appliances it is well known that for their preservation and profitable employment, rooms and permanent fixtures, such as the High Schools have not and never can have under existing conditions, are required. Besides which, in connection with the subject of natural sciences, it may be well to state that the collegiate department of the University, in the east wing, entirely apart from the Medical School, has its professors of chemistry, natural philosophy, geology, astronomy, etc., with appropriate means of illustration. Pupils of the High School, by an arrangement which would probably be easy of accomplishment, might be privileged to attend these lectures and exhibitions of natural phenomena in sciences, which, though now taught in the High Schools, are known to depend for their higher degrees of utility and for the permanency of their impressions very much upon the demonstrations which accompany their study.

Closing this part of the subject by recalling the fact of a prospective saving of nearly or quite one-half of the present annual expenditure on behalf of the High Schools for boys, with advantages and opportunities for advancement greatly augmented, I beg to recur for a moment to the other Public Schools of our city.

A few of the reasons against consolidation, which present themselves with greatest force to the old friends of Public Schools in this city, are the following:

By observing the primary and intermediate schools as they are, separated into districts, a laudable and beneficial rivalry is maintained between superintendents, teachers and pupils. The supervision itself is more immediate, thorough and invigorating than it could possibly be were one man's duties and responsibilities so increased and diffused as to require his presence in all the Public Schools of the city. Such a Superintendent might produce beautiful reports, but he could not teach the teachers, or examine the classes, or supervise any of the details of the educational system nominally committed to his care. The pecuniary saving by consolidating these schools, if any, (which is very doubtful,) would be too trifling to constitute an argument. The teaching of the French language would have to be either discontinued to the dissatisfaction and injury of many to whom it is important and dear as a vernacular, or be made common to all the schools, to the equal discontent of perhaps greater numbers, who, not appreciating its advantages to their children, would complain of the consumption of time and the increased expense necessary to its acquisition.

The means for a general advancement by means of frequent comparisons of modes of teaching and government in use in the different districts, would be lost.

For retaining the High Schools for Girls under their present organization, the argument must be chiefly based upon their convenience. While it is all important to have the female mind highly cultivated, her manners refined, and her moral perceptions developed by the training of the schools, it must be remembered she possesses not the same physical ability to seek those schools which belong to the rougher sex. Girls are not so well qualified as boys to attend their schools at a distance; and it might be a serious inconvenience to many in impaired or delicate health to attend from the confines or extremes of our city a central High School.

Our High Schools for Girls have always succeeded well, and met our reasonable expectations under the existing regime, while it is well known such has not been the fact with respect to those for the boys. C.

For Louisville.—The splendid steamer Robert J. Ward, Capt. Silas F. Miller, having been unavoidably detained for a day, will leave for Louisville, this afternoon, punctually at 5 o'clock. Travelers should take notice. They could not get a better conveyance. Messrs. Betterton and Keeffe, 29 Tchoupitoulas street, are her agents.

Mississippi Fire Company.—The attention of the members of Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2 is called to a notice, in another column, of a meeting this evening, to transact business of special importance. Exempt members are desired to be present.

DIED:

On Thursday morning, December 13, 1855, from injuries received by burning, LAURA BAYLESS, eldest daughter of Henry R. and Clementine Tunnard, aged 3 years and 11 months.

☞ A meeting of the members of the American Party of the First Ward, First District, will be held at the corner of Royades and Tchoupitoulas streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock. All are requested to attend. d4 2pd

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 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 this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. dd 1mdeW

☞ Circus Company Coming!—Horace M. Sweet's American Circus Company will be in town in a few days, and the lovers of Equestrian Exercises may expect a rich treat, as this Company comprises some of the best talent in the world, consisting of superb Riders, Vaulters, Vocalists, Tumblers, Clowns, Comedians, Acrobats and Dancers, etc.

☞ They will be located at the old Circus stand, corner of Poydras and Baronne streets. d11 tp

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

Additional by the Baltic.

PROFUSION OF PEACE RUMORS.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

New York, Dec. 13.—The only feature in the week's news received by the Baltic is a variety of rumors, going to show that there is at least some prospect of peace.

One rumor says that Russia had directly requested Prussia to make conciliatory overtures to the Western Powers, and also states that Prussia accepts the mission, and that Austria assents to the arrangement; but the most definite information that we glean from these rumors is, that propositions have been submitted to Louis Napoleon on behalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted—namely, that Russia will conclude a peace with the Western Powers without the intervention of either Austria or Prussia; Russia acceding to the guaranteed independence of the Danubian Principalities and the freedom of the Black Sea; both parties to continue their preparations for war, but active hostilities not to be entered upon up to some specified day.

This is possibly all premature, but strong hopes are entertained that a peace may arise out of these negotiations.

England.

The excitement respecting American affairs had almost passed off. Some unimportant changes had occurred in the English Cabinet.

Miscellaneous.

We have nothing of interest from the Crimea, Asia or the Black Sea.

The King of Prussia, in his speech to the Chambers, announces decidedly the continued neutrality of Prussia.

The Conference which met on the 20th took no action whatever.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Market.—Fair Cotton had declined most. The market closed steady at the decline. Fair Orleans 6½d; Orleans Middling 5 11-16d; Uplands Fair 6¾d; Uplands Middling 5¾d. The sales of the week amounted to 49,000, of which speculators and exporters took 9000 bales. Flour had declined 1s, and closed dull. Western Canal 42s 6d; Ohio 40s. Corn was quiet, and Yellow was quoted at 47s 3d. Provisions were quiet. Lard was lower. United States Stocks were better.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Loss of the Ship Concord.

Charleston, Dec. 12.—The steamship Isabel has arrived with dates from Havana to the 10th inst. She brings no news of importance from Havana. Sugars were firm, and planters were holding back for higher rates.

The ship Concord, from Mobile for Liverpool, with 2400 bales of cotton, was burnt on the 29th of November, while ashore off Key Vaccas. Her cargo was valued at $32,000; the wreckers will probably save five hundred bales of cotton.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 13.—There has been nothing of importance done in the Senate.

The House is still unorganized, and the balloting proceeds with very little change in the results so far. Five ballots were had to-day, and the following is the result of the last: Banks, 104; Richardson, 72; Fuller, 38. It is thought that some new plan will be adopted to-morrow.

New York Market.

New York, Dec. 13.—Cotton—The market was unsettled by the steamer's news and nothing was done.

Flour has declined. Sales were made to-day at $8 56 for State, $8 81 for Ohio and $9 75 for Southern.

Wheat and Corn are quiet and unchanged.

Spirits Turpentine 48c. Rice is steady at 5½c.

Freights are unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Dec. 12.—Flour is dull with sales at $7 75 to $7 80. Lard is selling at 11¼. Whisky, 29½.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, Dec. 12.—The river is rising slowly at this point.

The David White arrived yesterday from New Orleans and the steamers America, Eclipse and Stockwell left for that port.

For Cincinnati.—The fine passenger boat Hungarian, Collier, master, leaves for Cincinnati at 5 o'clock this evening. Those going up river will find the Hungarian a safe and comfortable boat, well officered and well regulated. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

For Cincinnati.—The regular passenger steamer Mediator, Wilkinson, master, leaves this evening for Cincinnati and way stations. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are the agents.

For St. Louis.—The fast and comfortable regular packet Equinox, Rowley, master, puts out this evening for St. Louis and way stations at 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

NEW ORLEANS

Stationers' Warehouse.

60 CAMP STREET, 60

Illustrated Works,

FLORAL WORKS AND ANNUALS, FOR 1856.

SOUVENIRS AND FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

The undersigned now offers to the public one of the largest and best collections of—

ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
STANDARD WORKS,
FLORAL WORKS,
AND ANNUALS,

Ever imported. His collection comprises the works of Irving, Prescott, Cooper, Longfellow, Bryant, Bancroft, and other eminent American authors; also, of standard English authors too numerous to mention. Also, a complete assortment of

FLORAL WORKS,

All in the most elegant Antique and Modern styles of Binding and Typographical Beauty.

My assortment of ANNUALS comprises all that emanate from the American and English Press, most beautifully got up, and embellished from paintings of eminent Artists.

J. B. STEEL,
Law Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
60 CAMP STREET.

d10 5pd&d1W

NEW ORLEANS

Stationers' Warehouse.

60 CAMP STREET, 60

TOY BOOKS, PUZZLES, GAMES,

AND

DISSECTED MAPS,

Suitable for Children of both sexes. These juvenile inventions are intended for the intellectual amusement of Children, and have been selected with the greatest care by the undersigned.

J. B. STEEL,
No. 60 CAMP STREET.

Where, also, will be found a full and well selected assortment of—

JUVENILE WORKS AND JUVENILE ANNUALS,

Comprising the best collections ever received from the American and English Press, and would respectfully invite Parents, Guardians and others to call and examine this unequaled assortment of—

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, GAMES, PUZZLES, etc.

J. B. STEEL,
Law Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 60 Camp street.

d12 5pd&d1W

Changes of Weather

AND

CATCHING COLD.

It should be remembered that a cough is an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Are one of the very best medicines in the world for carrying off a cold; because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause of coughs, consumption, difficulty of breathing, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other dangerous complaints. Three or four of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, taken on going to bed, will, in all cases, give relief; and if the medicine be repeated a few times, the blood will be completely purified, the digestion will be improved, and the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Agents, 151 Chartres street.

d10 5pd&MoWeFr

Half a Dozen Shirts for $7.

FINE LINEN BOSOMS, COLLARS and WRISTS, beautifully sewed, and buttons warranted never to come off,

—AT—

S. N. Moody's,

CORNER CANAL STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE,

Manufactory, 354 Broadway, New York.

d10 4t MoWeFr

Under Garments and Hosiery,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

....AT....

S. N. MOODY'S,

corner Canal street and Exchange Place.

☞ 8 PLY SHIRT COLLARS, at 8c. A PIECE.

d10 5pd&MoWeFr

Gent's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

LARGE SIZE AND READY HEMMED.

☞ 2,000 DOZEN FOR SALE BY

S. N. Moody,

corner Canal street and Exchange Place.

☞ Shirt Manufactory, 354 Broadway, New York.

d10 5pd&MoWeFr

Socks—Socks—Socks.

GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS—LADIES' STOCKINGS:

3,000 DOZEN! 100 VARIETIES.

☞ Fine English HALF HOSE, from $4 per dozen, imported by

S. N. MOODY,

d10 5pd&MoWeFr corner Canal street and Exchange Place.

Large Assortment of Clothing.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

34 MAGAZINE STREET, 34

CORNER OF GRAVIER STREET,

Are now exhibiting to their customers, at wholesale or retail, an unusually extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers. Annexed is a partial list:

Black and Colored Cloth Dress and Frock COATS;
BUSINESS COATS, sells to match, variety of colors;
BEAVER OVER FROCKS, very fine;
PILOT CLOTH COATS, in every style and quality;
CATELONIANS, TALMAS, CLOAKS and MONTECHRISTOS;
SOULEVARDS of Pilot Cloth and SHORT SACS.
Five thousand pairs of PANTALOONS, in all the various kinds,
VESTS, Black and Colored, of the following goods:

SATIN, SILK,
CASSIMERE,
VELVET and CASSIMERE.

FURNISHING GOODS—SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

Such as UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HALF HOSE,
CRAVATS,
TIES