THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. FIXEN, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY FIXEN, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at six cents here 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.

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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 a great gain by being 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.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1855.

☞ "Truth" is informed that the editors of the Crescent do not insert communications, under any circumstances, when from anonymous sources. Communications on subjects of general interest to our readers, will always be admitted in our columns, even when we do not agree with the subject matter.

☞ Mr. Church, clerk of the steamer John Simonds, has placed us under obligations for river favors.

Mr. John Hume, purser of the steamship El Dorado, has our thanks for memoranda, Isthmus papers, etc.

We are indebted to Messrs. Bell, Buchanan & Co., for late Louisville and St. Louis papers.

☞ At a meeting of the Firemen's Charitable Association, held last evening, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Commissioners to supervise the working and carrying into effect the contract of the Association for the extinguishment of fires: J. N. Marks, Chairman; G. D. Vaness, J. J. Lugenbuhl, H. L. Goodrich and C. de Choiseul.

The Mails.—The Northern and Eastern mail due yesterday, failed from beyond Augusta, Ga. Some how or another Augusta is becoming a place of great importance, as our mails generally stop in that vicinity two or three times per week. *N'importe*, we can do very well without Mr. Campbell's mail bags for a day or two.

School Examination and Exhibition.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column that the examination of the Public Schools of the First District commenced yesterday, and that the exhibition is fixed for Friday next. It is a matter in which many of our citizens take a deep interest.

Steamship Crescent City.—This steamer, which left New York on the 3d inst. for this port via Havana, had not arrived at the latter port at the date of our last advices. It is not quite time for any uneasiness to be felt regarding its safety. We, however, think that it is about time it was withdrawn from the trade and some better vessel substituted. The Crescent City must be now in its eighth or ninth year; being built for the New Orleans and New York trade, after making a few trips it was withdrawn, and placed between New York and Aspinwall, in the first years of the California emigration. In that trade, as the phrase is, she had the "grip run out of her."

The Gaines Case.—The Supreme Court yesterday decided favorably upon Mrs. Gaines' appeal from the Second District Court. By this decision, the alleged lost will of Daniel Clark, making Mrs. G. his sole heir, will be admitted to probate. The property claimed by Mrs. Gaines was sold many years ago by the executors under a previous will which is hereby set aside. The plaintiff filed in her petition, a form of an olographic will in which Clark recognizes Myra (Mrs. Gaines) as his legitimate child, and makes her universal legatee of his estate. The decision, therefore, settles her legitimacy and her heritage. This is a great, if not decisive victory, and concludes a litigation which has been perhaps one of the most protracted that ever occurred in this country.

Cotton.—The receipts since our issue of Saturday morning, up to 6 o'clock last evening, are—by the Amanda, from Trenton, 563 bales; Flying Cloud, 214; New Latona, 56; C. D., Jr., 164; Bayou Belle, 239; Laurel Hill, 161; Jackson Railroad, 190; from Galveston, 298; by the Planter, from Natchez, 1,679; Princess, from Vicksburg, 3,795; Magnolia, from do., 4,384; Jno. Simonds, from Memphis, 5,809; Graham, from Vicksburg, 2,219; Kimball, from Fort Adams, 1,296; R. W. McRae, from Grand Gulf, 1,901; Montgomery, from Montgomery, 904; Music, from Port Hudson, 813; Fanny Fern, from Shreveport, 535; Ross, from Alexandria, 639; Alex Scott, 327. Total—26,317 bales; also, 1,050 hhds sugar, 3,076 bbls and 435 half bbls molasses.

Great Load.—The Memphis packet, Jno. Simonds, arrived yesterday morning, bringing the large quantity of 5,809 bales cotton. It is presumed Captain Church left some behind for the next trip.

The Simonds leaves again on Wednesday.

Business.—Up to 6 o'clock last evening there were reported 26,763 bales cotton and 13 steamboats as having arrived yesterday. The late rains have caused the levee to be about as muddy as our antiquated "friends" could desire. However, a day or two of sunshine will soon put it in order, and we shall, in all probability, soon hear of a moving up of the waters in all the lower streams tributary to the Mississippi below Arkansas.

Governors in Town.—Governor Hebert, of Louisiana; Gov. Manning, of South Carolina; and Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, are all in the city, and stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

From Red River.—The officers of steamer Rose, from Alexandria, report Red River rising at Alexandria. The steamer Runaway, from Shreveport, reports the river falling at that point. The Victoria was hauling over the falls at Alexandria. Steamer Rapides arrived at Alexandria on Saturday last; at 9 o'clock on the night of the 16th, below Donaldsonville, passed several hundred bales of cotton afloat, supposed to have fallen from the N. W. Graham.

The Old Original Campbells.—It will be seen by reference to the announcement, that the "old and original Campbell Minstrels" have returned, and will give us a series of concerts, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 25th. They have secured the Odd Fellows' Hall, and will undoubtedly have it well filled. Prendergast, Newcomb, Bryant and other old favorites remain with the company still, and render a continuance of the old popularity certain.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the "Irish Boy" and "Yankee Gal," who have played here with so much success in years previous, will commence a farewell engagement at the St. Charles Theater on the evening of the 24th. In their peculiar line of the profession there are probably none better on the stage, and no doubt their farewell engagement will be profitable to the house and themselves.

Seasonable and Valuable Books.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, advertises for sale as large and well selected an assortment of books, magazines, etc., as can be found anywhere. Every profession, taste and avocation, can be gratified by looking over his catalogue. This being a well established fact, the best we can do is to refer the reader to his advertisement.

New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.—J. B. Steel, law-publisher, bookseller and stationer, No. 60 Camp street, has a large and more complete stock of articles in his line of business than at any previous time. The advertisements, in another column, specify all styles of paper, for writing or wrapping purposes; old books; recent publications; prints, reviews, and many miscellaneous matters. Those who have purchases to make for their own use, or for presentation during the holidays, will do well to call at Steel's.

London Quarterly Review.—We have received a copy of the October number of the London Quarterly Review, containing many well-written articles, one of which, concerning Pitt and Fox, is highly interesting. J. C. Morgan is the agent, of whom the work may be procured in this city.

For Red River.—The light draught steamer Compromise, Kay, master, leaves at 5 o'clock, this evening, for all landings on Red River. Lewis Snapp & Co., 37 Front street, and T. B. Smith, 13 New Levee, are her agents.

For Red River.—The fine passenger packet steamer Rose, Joseph Saliba, master, leaves this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Shreveport, and all landings on Red River. Lewis Snapp & Co., 37 Front street, and T. B. Smith, 13 New Levee, are agents for the Rose.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

The Delta of yesterday morning contained an article under the caption of "The Last Scene"—referring to the conclusion of the Bell and Hufty case—which is really extraordinary for its tone, statements, and the general impression conveyed. We have never read an article, considering its length, so replete with misrepresentation and so much at variance with facts as they transpired, and the opinion of gentlemen who were present from the beginning until the close of the trial. Of course we do not impugn the motives of the writer. That is not our province. But if prejudice and partiality did not warp his judgment, and if he did not draw upon his imagination for facts which had no existence elsewhere, then we are unable to credit the evidences which we both saw and heard, and which can be corroborated and proved by hundreds, if necessary.

Our cotemporary starts out in the most inflammatory manner, and concludes the first paragraph of his article by averring that Judge Robertson's life was threatened! Now, here we take issue with the Delta. It must substantiate its charge by respectable testimony, or else the allegation and the entire argument which follows, falls to the ground. We maintain that the charge and the argument are alike unfounded—have not the slightest warrant in truth—and that both do a cruel wrong to a party and to four or five hundred gentlemen who were in and about the court-house on Saturday night, which can only be repaired by a full, frank and manly retraction.

The *Delta* speaks of a "rabble" and a "mob," etc., just as though there had been a "rabble" and a "mob." We can only account for the hallucination which led to so wanton a perversion of truth on the ground that perturbed consciences, like diseased physical systems, frequently bring about astonishing delusions. The writer of this happened to be present during the proceedings which were had in the First District Court from dark until about 12 o'clock. There was no mob. There was no rabble. There were no indications of a riot. There was nothing, whatever, which menaced the decorum of a judicial tribunal for which the large crowd of gentlemen in attendance were in the smallest particular responsible. There was no extraordinary interruption of the proceedings of the court, and no unusual occurrences outside the sphere of those which usually attend the progress and determination of an exciting cause. The Judge was as safe on his bench as though he had been guarded by ten thousand bayonets, and we did not see a man—and we are tolerably well posted—who would not have maintained the dignity of the court and protected the person of the Judge, had there been any occasion, to the extremest hazard known to mortal man. Why? Nineteen-twentieths of the persons present were Americans—a vast majority were men of character and responsibility—gentlemen who could give, perhaps, as good a warrant for decency and loyalty to law, as our neighbors. To stigmatize such an assemblage as a "rabble," as a "mob," and as threatening the life of the Judge, it strikes us, is wholly unjustifiable. And we deeply and sincerely regret that it has been done, no matter if the wrong has been perpetrated unwittingly and innocently. Still it has been done, and a conviction of injustice always rankles.

Here we might pause and defend Randell Hunt from the imputations put upon him. But this is not necessary. Mr. Hunt is too well known to the public of Louisiana to need defense under such circumstances. He never appeals to the "worst passions." He is no "Marat," and he never speaks to the "rabble." Were he such a man, his ability, genius and eloquence, would have long since placed him on the summit of political distinction and power.

But the Delta, not satisfied with what we have referred to, must needs get up a melo-dramatic scene, of which there is no knowledge on the part of those said to have been engaged in it! This is the funniest part of the business. We quote from the Delta's romance, just after the jury had brought in their verdict, which was unquestionably as honest a verdict—as true to law and evidence—as was ever rendered.—Says our cotemporary:

Meanwhile Judge Robertson had arranged his documents, placed his books in a safe place, and was preparing to go quietly home, when Mr. Hufty and several of the Deputy Sheriffs rushed in and entreated him to remain where he was, as he would be shot if he left the court-room, even for a moment. A conversation took place between the parties, something to this effect:

Judge Robertson: I am conscious of having done no wrong, or rather of having done my duty impartially and without prejudice; why, therefore, should I fear any violence from my fellow-citizens?

Mr. Hufty: But you will be killed; the crowd is furious; do not trust yourself amongst them, they will strike you down without scruple.

Judge Robertson: But I cannot remain here all night; I am weary and must go home. Besides, I will not be intimidated by any mob, let it howl as it will.

Mr. Hufty: Be patient, and we will form a guard; we will escort you home.

The scarcity of water on the Desert of Sahara is known to be remarkable. Every schoolboy will verify that fact. But if there is not more water on the Desert than there is truth in the foregoing extract, then it is the worst watered country on the surface of the globe.

To substantiate this proposition we submit the following from F. Bouligny, Esq., Keeper of the Court-House, who speaks knowingly and from actual observation:

Having seen in the daily "Delta," of this morning, a statement purporting to be a description of what took place in the First District Court on Saturday night after the verdict of the jury in the Bell and Hufty case, and after the Court had adjourned, I feel myself bound to state the facts exactly as they occurred.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Court, Judge Robertson rose and was arranging his papers, when I said to him, "Judge, you had better remain awhile, until the crowd is dispersed." I then walked out into the passage and requested the crowd to disperse or retire as it was late and I wanted to lock up the gates. I then returned into the court-room and met the Judge at the door, and advised him again to remain awhile longer, for there was such a crowd in the passage that it would be difficult for any one to pass through it; that they were about retiring. At that moment Mr. Duquereron, one of the jurors, and Mr. Jos. Solomon, came in and offered to accompany the Judge and tendered him their company. At this time Mr. Hufty passed in the passage by the door, going towards St. Ann street, a crowd following him, when the Judge thanked Mr. Duquereron and Mr. Solomon, and said, I will go with Mr. Hufty. Mr. Hufty then offered his arm to Judge Robertson and they walked off arm in arm. I understood that the Judge and Mr. Hufty took a cab and rode up town together.

F. BOULIGNY, Keeper Court-House.

New Orleans, December 17, 1855.

The foregoing statement needs no comment, and we shall make none. We will only add that Col. Hufty—although he escorted the Judge to near his residence, as he was in duty bound to do, both as Sheriff elect and as a clever gentleman—pronounces the dialogue given in the Delta to be wholly unwarranted by anything that transpired.

Bermuda papers publish an account of an exciting race between the Bermudian bark Pearl, Capt. Hutchings, and the American bark Marsval, Capt. Ward, both of which vessels left New York in company for Bermuda, on the 16th ult. The former was, it appears, more deeply laden than her antagonist and had a deck load of cattle, but nevertheless managed to outsail the latter several hours. Both made the passage from New York in the unprecedented time of three days. Large bets were offered in New York, prior to their leaving, that the American would lick the Bermudian.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 10th announces that it will henceforth devote itself to the interests of the American party. The Intelligencer, we have no doubt, will prove a sturdy champion in the cause.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

As every individual is endowed with some peculiar style and quality of intellect—with some logic, wit or other mental qualification, not possessed by any other—so, it seems, that nations share in this general allotment and are notable by virtue of intellectual characteristics, as strong, if not stronger, than those which are personal.

The Spaniard enjoys a heritage of wit that deals in proverbs, saws and musty sayings; the Irishman has a capacity for repartee, bulls and double entendre; the Englishman is notable for a kind of blunder peculiar to himself; the American, for a style of exaggerated antithesis that has no prototype in what is either ancient or modern.

Illustrations of the *facetiæ* of these different kinds will readily accommodate themselves to the memories of all. The story-books are full of them. The Joe Millers and Crockett almanacs of the age are illustrated by them. Turn which way-soever the reader may, he is grounded by some evidence and proof of the truthfulness of our assertion. We can each of us recall a thousand exemplifications of the rule—a thousand proofs of the truthfulness of the statement—every one legitimate and natural. In the whole catalogue, however, it will be difficult to find anything so richly and originally humorous—so peculiarly funny—so strangely mirthful—as what comes under the head of American humor. It touches the borders of all the other kinds, fringes their domains, but occupies a territory of its own, unquestioned and not to be contradicted. The laughter-provoking principle, that lives in everything humorous and amusing, here works itself out in a novel style—by a hyperbole and complication of impossibilities, never before attempted or dreamed of. The nearest approximation to be found is in the plays of Sophocles, where a sort of Davy Crockett conversation, between Zeus and the other immortals, is carried on 'till even the gods are tired and the goddesses are compelled to shake their smiles to sleep.

Probably our philosophers of psychology could explain how it happens that one man finds food for mirth in a subject immediately exhumed from the grave, or a cause for laughter in some topic touching him home to the very heart. Most of us are able, more or less clearly, to state the causes of cachination when another biped falls over an orange peel, and, falling, leaves behind him a memorable memorial in the shape of a rent reaching half way from his heels to his head, *a posteriori*. But neither the one nor the other has a sufficient ratiocination to explain the manifold mysteries that make mirth a consequent upon the falling together of two simple words, whose only tie is in their sameness and equality of sound.

To undertake this hitherto unaccomplished task would be to dare the warnings of Horace and try Icarian wings. Our object was only to raise the subject before the minds of others—and then leave its solution to better judgments; to start before the world of writers a theme worthy of their steel, and behold the contest from afar. Can any genius of metaphysics unfold to us the cause and philosophy of that humor, wit, merriment—by whatsoever it passes—that passes as American wit? Can any one tell us what is the laughable subject-matter in a man's being so tall that he has to climb a ladder to shave himself, or so crooked that he must have three barrels in bed in order to sleep? It is said to be the contradiction of ideas—but a stranger and stronger contradiction may be found in what occurs every day, without provoking the risibles of the most mirthful. We all laugh—but how few of us can tell why. It is because we are merry; what produces the merriment, and why should the merriment cause laughter? Most of all, what is the merriment-matter that makes our American humor so notable—so peculiar and so prominent? Leigh Hunt's philosophy does not sufficiently discourse to this end.

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

St. Charles Theater.—The bill at the St. Charles last evening was of much more than common interest, and much more than common excellence. The house was very well filled to see Mr. Hackett's *Falstaff*, in "King Henry IV," and to hear Miss Macarthy in the burlette of "Jenny Lind."

Concerning the play, in its leading parts, we have little but commendation to express. In the acting of Mr. Hackett there was a rich, oily and abundant merriment that brought out the spirit of the impersonation most naturally and clearly. It was "honest Jack Falstaff," and no one else, from the commencement to the conclusion; him, in the mad freaks, in the strange philosophy, in the overflow of animal spirits and the creeping of flesh when danger came too near. The port, character and person—so far as a myth and fable can be personated—were up to the conceptions we have all of as formed of that brightest and most humorous Shakspearian. The piece, too, was well mounted and well dressed. Some fault might be found with subordinate characters but none with the chief and most prominent. It is only justice to add that Mark Smith's *Earl of Worcester*, the *Prince of Wales* by Wright, and the very excellent *Francis* of Vining Bowers, recorded most happily and harmoniously with the leading character.

The amusements closed with the laughable burlette of "Jenny Lind!" in which Miss Macarthy sang and danced through the part of *Jenny Lindthingo* to the highest gratification of all present. Possessing an exceedingly rich, clear and ringing voice, and a spirit that harmonizes completely with the fun and frolic of the piece, she called down the house, not once, but a dozen times, and received such very marked applause as is bestowed only on real merit. With a vivid recollection of Mrs. Howard's brilliant performance of the same character, we have no hesitation—and the audience of last night will endorse us—in saying that Miss Macarthy is by far her superior. Coming among us, as she did, comparatively unheralded, in one week's time she has established her position as the most *pleasing* actress, in her line, we have ever had in New Orleans.

Gaiety Theater.—There were not so many in attendance at the Gaiety last evening as on evenings previous, although the "Old Guard," "John Dobbs," "A Lover by Proxy," and "Log Hut Life" made up the bill. Mr. Fred. N. Thayer, as *John Dobbs*, playing with Miss McLean as *Mrs. Chesterton*—very different from *Mrs. Chatterton* in the "Morning Call"—carried the farce very smoothly and excellently on to its amusing termination. We have long ago expressed our favorable opinion of Mr. Thayer's abilities, and are happy to see that time ripens the earlier promise, and that our much-abused city can claim the production of at least one light comedian who understands the requirements of genteel comedy, and does not constantly confound it with farce.

By the way, we have heard very high commendations of Miss McLean as a songstress in other cities. If the commendation was correct, it is somewhat singular that there has been no display or evidence of it here. It is true that there have been no parts assigned to her in which this talent could be well manifested, but we should think that the interests of the house would induce the manager to produce something of a musical character, if he wishes, as he sagaciously must, to develop the best abilities of his company. It may be our information was incorrect; if so, silence will give consent to the supposition, and we shall be deceived in some of the pleasant anticipations we had formed.

Peel's Southern Opera House.—There was another of those large and enthusiastic audiences at the Armory Hall last evening which seem to have become inseparable to the concerts of the Campbells. The different songs and the whole catalogue of performances, met with a very hearty reception—the songs of Mr. Farrenberg drawing unlimited applause. The programme at the Armory is so constantly changed that novelty is the sure result, and the execution so uniformly excellent that pleasure is a sure consequent. We can cordially recommend all who are laboring under care, or who wish a little pleasant recreation, to pay a visit to the Southern Opera House.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

Orleans Theater.—Donizetti's grand opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Gaiety Theater.—"The Hypocrite," "Poor Pillicoddy," and "Log Hut Life."

St. Charles Theater.—The "Kentuckian," with Mr. Hackett as *Col. Nimrod Wildfire*; "His Last Legs," and "Jenny Lind."

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

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

Franklin Museum.—Statuary, reptiles, etc., at 105 St. Charles street.

Smith's American Circus.—A grand display of equestrianism at the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets.

In the library of the British Museum may be seen a book, printed in the Low Dutch, containing upwards of sixty specimens of paper, made of different articles, the result of one man's experiments as early as 1772. In the manufacture of paper almost every species of tough fibrous vegetable, and even animal substances, have at one time or another been employed. The roots of trees, their bark, the vine of hops, the tendrils of the vine, the stalks of the nettle, the common thistle, the stem of the hollyhock, the sugar cane, cabbage stalks, wood-shavings, saw-dust, hay, straw, willow, and the like, have all been used, says Herring, in his work on ancient and modern paper-making, in the manufacture of paper.

Three Steamboats Burned in St. Louis.—The three steamboats burned at the St. Louis wharf, on the night of the 7th, were the Farthenia, the Prairie City and the Twin City. The fire commenced on the former. The loss was estimated at $100,000.

New Orleans Money Market.

Crescent Office, No. 70 Camp street, Monday Evening, Dec. 17, 1855.

Business was much impeded to-day by the weather; the storm of rain and drizzle which commenced on Friday last, continued this forenoon, causing great retardation in business on the Levee, which is generally so very brisk on Monday, preventing the discharging of the mammoth loads of cotton which have arrived during the past twenty-four hours. Moreover, its effects were perceivable on those useful members of the body financial, these intermediate gentlemen, the note, exchange and money brokers, whose numerous complaints of the dull state of trade indicate that there was but little paper, only few bills and a good supply of money. It was, however, discernable that buyers were enhancing their pretensions and holders of paper declining to accede to higher rates than those of last week, and under this position the market closed, with hardly sales sufficient to make a quotation.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase in all items excepting specie, viz:

Increase in Circulation	$129,108
Increase in Deposits	301,767
Increase in Short Loans	429,035
Increase in Stocks	494,629
Increase in distinct loans	1,358,829
Decrease in Specie (apparent)	114,447
Actual increase of loans and exchanges for the week	488,182

The actual amount of Specie in the vaults of the banks—

December 8, in vaults	$7,005,878
December 15, in vaults	6,891,849
Actual decrease	$87,929

The increase of loans and discounts is only conformable to the natural laws of trade, demanded by a general increase of the same. It will be observed the Banks have all been extremely liberal in Exchange, operations having at this time $2,669,247 in excess of the amount at same period in 1854. We also annex a comparative statement of the Banks, aggregately for the 16th December, 1854, and the present year, by which it will be perceived the deposit line is nearly three millions of dollars at this time above the corresponding time in 1854, and the short loan line within $11,000 of a million of dollars less, and the gross loans $730,283. Taking our Bank returns as a guide there is no falling off in the general business of our city. If we take the Bank deposits as a criterion, we shall have the pleasure of boasting of a great increase, though this increase may arise from the early receipts of cotton and the unemployed balances in the hands of cotton factors; and it is reasonable to presume that the high prices of Western products have augmented the resources of Western merchants.

There was but little done in Exchange to-day. The offerings were on the increase, but no giving way from Saturday's rates was observed, though, probably, cotton drawers were willing to concede an ¼, making first class bankers' drafts ¼ to ⅜ dis.; bank checks ½; 60 days rather heavy at 1½ to 1¾, other grades 1¾ to 1⅞ and 2 to 2½ per ct. dis. No variation in foreign. Sterling, first class 7⅞ to 8⅛ and 8¼; with bills lading 7⅞ to 7⅞. Francs, 5.31¼ to 5.27½ and 5.25 to 5.22½. An improvement is reported in New York, but it has had no effect on this market thus far.

Condition of the Banks of this city for the week ending Saturday, December 15, 1855.

ACTIVE MOVEMENT—LIABILITIES.

	Circulation.	Depos.	Due dis. Bk
Bank of Louisiana	136,792	2,365,118	196,877
Louisiana State Bank	549,935	3,427,757	199,069
Commercial Bank	548,968	1,324,414	128,160
Citizens' Bank	2,611,416	3,188,278	85,836
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	360,015	1,286,763	176,916
Canal Bank	712,010	1,436,324	104,963
Southern Bank	336,998	591,314	1,900
Bank of New Orleans	478,400	864,386	56,326
	6,715,532	14,435,574	1,053,540

RESOURCES.

	Specie.	60 day paper.	Exchange.
Bank of Louisiana	1,456,615	2,647,411	664,438
Louisiana State Bank	2,009,354	3,670,670	252,812
Canal Bank	816,960	2,017,321	1,251,267
Citizens' Bank	1,348,265	4,606,472	1,415,869
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	179,649	1,808,889	276,540
Union Bank	343,931	1,918,219	551,822
Southern Bank	186,739	968,014	184,139
Bank of New Orleans	458,040	1,116,037	387,856
	8,353,553	18,753,033	5,487,303

Comparative Statement for two weeks.

Saturday, December 8.		Saturday, December 15.	
Specie	8,104,565	8,353,553	Decrease 251,047
Circulation	6,586,414	6,715,532	Inc 129,108
Deposits	13,897,807	14,435,574	Inc 537,767
Short Loans	18,025,998	18,369,033	Inc 343,035
Exchanges	4,715,274	5,487,303	Inc 772,029
Due Distant Banks	1,021,642	1,053,540	Inc 31,898
Long and Short Loans, December 8		16,145,552	
" " December 15		16,633,734	
Increase for the week		488,182	

Condition of the Banks on the Saturday of each week from the 1st September, 1855.

1855.	Specie.	Circulation.	Total Loans.	Deposits.	Exchange.
Sept. 1	8,618,648	4,010,959	17,351,197	9,325,637	1,761,921
" 8	8,045,128	6,005,714	19,15,769	9,290,245	1,841,265
" 15	8,455,801	6,338,442	18,000,868	9,558,861	1,720,139
" 22	8,504,684	6,385,919	18,074,419	9,998,154	2,084,189
" 29	8,495,844	6,316,785	18,095,484	10,316,019	2,376,659
Oct. 6	8,218,939	6,218,939	19,675,023	10,514,649	2,509,711
" 13	8,036,031	6,180,422	19,000,350	10,791,812	2,516,771
" 20	7,995,763	6,238,418	18,853,813	10,650,427	2,180,764
" 27	8,094,180	6,499,149	19,181,875	11,387,893	2,356,183
Nov. 3	7,914,918	6,304,365	18,304,126	11,623,891	2,608,988
" 10	7,851,044	6,016,870	19,315,744	11,900,351	2,610,751
" 17	8,143,860	6,849,629	19,111,207	12,109,931	2,611,269
" 24	8,189,726	6,280,624	19,16,720	12,45,605	2,469,206
Dec. 1	8,005,059	6,187,152	18,769,179	13,000,346	4,006,346
" 8	8,104,565	6,586,414	19,138,836	13,897,807	4,104,916
" 15	8,353,553	6,715,532	19,633,734	14,435,574	5,487,303

We also present the condition of the Banks on the same day last year:

	Dec. 16, 1854.	Dec. 15, 1855.
Specie	6,332,668	8,353,553
Circulation	6,586,849	6,715,532
Deposits	12,481,487	14,435,574
Loans, short and long	20,288,344	19,633,734
Exchange	2,796,016	5,487,303
Due Distant Banks	1,136,416	1,053,540

The Northern mail failed again to-day from the Mobile Advertiser of the 16th inst., we take the following remarks on that market:

The fair degree of activity noticed a week ago continues, there being a good fall business in the provision and grocery markets. Cotton comes in quite liberally, as will be seen by the table of receipts, and the market for the article has been quite animated, prices having receded to 7¾ to 8c for middlings, with sales of 20,000 bales for the week. In prices of produce fewer changes have taken place. Western cheese, star candles and sugar have gone up a little, and flour and whisky are a shade lower than when we wrote our last review. Receipts of the various articles keep pace with the demand, and stocks, though ample, may not upon the whole be considered heavy. Our shipping list has been largely increased by recent arrivals, and other vessels are daily expected, which will swell the list considerably. Our Freight market has been active, and masters are firm. We had very pleasant weather early in the week, though yesterday and Thursday were cloudy days, a heavy shower of rain falling on the former, which we venture to hope may place our rivers again in a navigable condition.

Exchange.—Foreign bills have advanced ¼ per cent. during the week, and with a tolerably active demand, the market closes firm at the rates annexed:

Bills on England	8¼ to 8½ per cent pr
Bills on France	5.22½
Bills on New York and Boston, 60 days	¼ pr cent dis
Bills on New York at sight	¼ " "
On Philadelphia at 60 days	¼ to ⅜ " "
On Baltimore at 60 days	¼ to ⅜ " "
On Providence at 60 days	¼ to ⅜ " "
On Boston at 60 days	¼ to ⅜ " "
Sight Checks on New Orleans	¼ " "

The Sugar Crop of 1854 and 1855.

Eds. Crescent: As a matter of interest to your readers, producers and consumers of sugar—the product of Louisiana—I have prepared the following table, exhibiting, in a comparative form, the crops of sugar of my immediate vicinity for the years 1854 and 1855. The data for crop of 1854 is drawn from Champomier's report, and that of 1855 is from the planters. I give only the crops made on the left side of Lafourche, from Napoleonville to the lower line of the parish of Assumption, an extent of near ten miles:

	1854 hhds.	1855 hhds.	
W. B. Ratliff	170	made	180
Folse	92	made	48
Monet & Bourg	177	made	202
T. Pugh, Esq.	840	about	600
Esq. Beauregard	455	about	250
W. W. Pugh	785	about	400
Barilleau	64	made	40
Grissamore	290	about	150
E. Pugh	426	about	200
Berteaud	178	made	125
R. C. Martin	220	made	80
Monte	66	made	48
Favrot	57	no c'p	
Girod Plantation	356	made	150
Leftwich	340	about	165
Himel & North	335	about	175
Lennard	60	about	20
A. Tete	210	about	100
Boudreau & Trosclair	100	made	45
Total hhds	5291		2840

The sugar making is so nearly over that no material variation from the above estimate of crops of the year can occur. Buyers may make up their minds to pay much higher prices than the present. The planters are aware of the general falling off in yield, and will hold on for a material advance.

The crops included in the table above, are a fair average of the Lafourche crop. The falling off is about 46 per cent. This will, no doubt, be general throughout the State. From every quarter we have accounts of a bad yield. The past season has been the most unfavorable I have experienced in sixteen years' planting. The quantity of cane planted, owing to detective plants, was much less than usual, and the rattoons came very badly, and, in some cases, perished for want of moisture the last winter, spring and summer. Every one, owing to these causes, was necessarily compelled to put up largely for planting the coming year.

In addition to this, the freeze in October caused the planters of Rapides, and other of the upper parishes, to wind-row their cane; and the succeeding warm, rainy weather, caused the cane to spoil to such an extent as to prevent granulation of the cane juice.

If the sugar planters of Louisiana are not demented, they will hold on to their crops and not continue to glut the New Orleans market. They may rely upon being visited by the Knights of the Gimblet in a very short time.

A Sugar Planter.

Assumption, La., December 13, 1855.

Gentlemen's Clothing.—Leighton & Barbot, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, have lately received a fresh supply of frock coats, of all kinds and colors, business coats, vests, pantaloons, overcoats and talmas. These are made of the best material and in the best manner. The prices, moreover, are as low as can be found in the city. Those about purchasing should give them a call. See advertisement.

Cotton Overboard.—The steamer N. W. Graham, Capt. Kercheval, arrived last evening from Vicksburg. The Graham had on board upwards of 2200 bales of cotton, and Sunday last, when near Bayou Goula, her guards and hog chains gave way, by which from 600 to 700 bales of cotton were thrown overboard. The whole of the cotton will probably be saved. The R. W. McRae, which arrived yesterday, picked up fifty bales.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Some persons from Massachusetts, who left Kansas on the 3d inst., state, according to the Chicago Tribune, that 700 men were under arms at Lawrence, and that 500 Missourians were at Wauksea Creek, seven miles from Lawrence, with rifles and cannon, and that they met other parties of Missourians two days after, with cannon and other implements of war.

From Washington

Washington, Dec. 14.—Five ballots were had for Speaker in the House to-day, the last resulting as follows:

Banks, 105; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 41. There is no prospect of an election yet.

New York Market.

New York, Dec. 14.—Our Cotton market is unsettled, with sales to-day of 3,000 bales. Ohio Flour, $8 75; Southern, $9 62½. Corn, 90c.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—Flour is dull at $7 25. Whisky, 30½c. Coffee, 11¾ to 12½c.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, Dec. 15.—The river is rising, with five feet three inches in the canal. The T. C. Twitchell arrived from New Orleans on the 13th, and the Monarch, Tecumseh, Thos. Swan and David White left on the same day for that port. The Ben Franklin and Monongahela arrived on the 14th from and the Sherman left for New Orleans.

For Vicksburg, Natchez and Fort Adams.—The regular Tuesday evening packet steamer Magnolia, Capt. St. Clair Thomasson, leaves at five o'clock this evening for Vicksburg, Natchez, and way-landings. For freight or passage apply on board or to T. B. Smith, 12 New Levee street.

For Vicksburg.—The tri-weekly U. S. mail line, between this port and Vicksburg, dispatches the "Princess," Capt. Holmes, at the usual hour this evening. Those who are going up, or have freight to forward, should make application on board, or to Carroll Pritchard & Co., Union Row, No. 52 Carondelet 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 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 furnished and well regulated. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

For Yazoo River.—The fine steamer John Strader, Brown, master, will leave for all landings on the Yazoo River, this evening at 5 o'clock. Lewis Snapp & Co., 37 Front street, are her agents.

For Opelousas.—The fine steamer Opelousas, J. Johnston, master, leaves to-day, at 12 o'clock, for Opelousas, taking freight for Old River and all intermediate landings on the Atchafalaya. J. M. Johnston & Co., 3 Front Levee, are the agents.

For Pittsburgh.—The excellent steamer Alma, Golding, master, takes her departure at 5 o'clock, this evening, for all landings on the Ohio river. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, are agents for the Alma.

For the Ohio River.—The good steamer Arctic, Devenny, master, will leave this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Pittsburgh and intermediate landings on the Ohio. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

☞ 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 for the complaints for