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Every Description and Quality,

I Inform the public that they have just received from their manufactory, a large and well-assorted stock of Goods in their line, together with

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GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

I Which, in part, consists as follows:

Coats for Dress.

FINE BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS,
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FINE OLIVE .. ..
FINE BLUE .. ..
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Coats for Business.

STEEL-MIXED CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.
ENGLISH CHECK .. ..
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ENGLISH SILK-MIXED CASSIMERE SUITS.
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FANCY CASS. ..
BLACK AND COL'D BEAVER OVERSACS.
BLACK CLOTH PALTOTS.
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GARIBALDI OVERSACS—Entirely NEW STYLE

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SUPER BLACK DOESKIN PANTS.
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.. FANCY FR. CASS. ..
.. .. ENG. .. ..
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RICH FIGURED VELVET VESTS.
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BLACK AND COL'D SILK ..
FANCY CASSIMERE ..

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A LARGE VARIETY OF SHIRTS, MADE UP IN EVERY STYLE.

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SUPERIOR MERINO SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
HALF-HOSE,
SILK HALF-HOSE,
SCARLET FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHAKER .. .. ..
FRENCH FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH COTTON HALF-HOSE.
RICH CASHMERE AND PRINT DRESSING GOWNS.
RICH ASSORTMENT OF SILK SCARFS.
PRINCE OF WALES TIES.
JOINVILLE TIES.
COLORED BORDERED AND PLAIN FRENCH CAM BRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
SILK, WOOLEN & LEATHER GLOVES.
UMBRELLAS
TRUNKS, AND
TRAVELING BAGS.

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No. 35 Camp street,
Between Common and Gravier street

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PHOTOGRAPHIC & DAGUERREOTYPE

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No. 61 Camp street,

CORNER OF COMMERCIAL PLACE,

New Orleans,

OPPOSITE THE PICAYUNE OFFICE

We beg leave to inform our numerous patrons and the public, that we have removed from 134 Canal street to the above-named commodious building, which we have fitted and furnished in a suitable style, with the

Largest Sky-Light in the City,

A LARGE RECEPTION ROOM for the Public,

A SPLENDID PARLOR AND DRESSING-ROOM,

Exclusively for Ladies, and

A LARGE STUDIO for our Painters,

Together with all the necessary rooms and conveniences for the execution of

EVERY SIZE AND STYLE

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Miniatures and Portraits known to the art

—From—

THE SMALLEST LOCKET

—To—

FULL LENGTH LIFE SIZE ON CANVAS IN OIL.

PHOTOGRAPHS, Life Size, made by the new SOLAR CAMERA PROCESS.
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PHOTOGRAPHS Copied from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings, Drawings, etc., and finished in any style.
PHOTOGRAPHS taken in Groups of Families.
PHOTOGRAPHS taken of Buildings in any part of the city.
DAGUERREOTYPES taken in all their beauty and perfection.
DAGUERREOTYPES taken of deceased persons part of the city.
AMBROTYPES taken on a new and improved plan upon metallic plates, thereby obviating the danger of breaking.
AMBROTYPES transferred to Paper or Leather, letter size, for mailing.

—Also—

ANY, EVERY AND ALL STYLES

—Of—

Miniatures and Portraits,

Too numerous to enumerate here.

Gallery open free to visitors the entire year, (Sundays excepted.)

Prices as low as any similar establishment in the city.

Perfect satisfaction given in all cases, or no charge will be made.

None but the best Artists employed at this establishment, and the public may safely give us a trial.

—Constantly on hand—

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

—Of—

Fancy Cases, Frames, etc.

—Also—

GOLD LOCKETS, PINS AND TRINKETS,

ANDERSON & BLESSING,
No. 61 Camp street,
Corner Commercial Place, New Orleans.

Furnishing Goods.

SUPERIOR MERINO SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
HALF-HOSE,
SILK HALF-HOSE,
SCARLET FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHAKER .. .. ..
FRENCH FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH COTTON HALF-HOSE.
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IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

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EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, and Photographic Materials,

APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,

At the Lowest Market Prices.

☞Orders solicited and filled promptly.

ANDERSON & BLESSING,
No. 61 Camp street

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1860.

RANDOM PARAGRAPHS.

The Ohioans begin to foresee trouble, and with reason. The nature of the trouble is sufficiently explained in an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer, under the caption "The Coming Horde"—said horde being the free negroes whom the Southern States are forcing to emigrate, and who can find no refuge in the other free States of the West, as all have stringent acts in force to exclude them, save Ohio. The Enquirer fears that the State will be overrun by thousands and tens of thousands of "destitute and improvident" darkies, who will do it great injury and effectually retard its prosperity. Such a consequence would teach the Ohioans a good lesson, for it would give them an idea of the results which the success of the abolition efforts that they advocate would bring upon the country. They would learn what they profess to disbelieve, that the negro cannot take care of himself, and will not be obedient to law. The Canadians have already learned this, by bitter experience.

THE MOBILIANS wish to put a tax upon their own progress, for the benefit of progress, for on the 17th instant Mr. Clay gave notice in the United States Senate of his intention to bring in a bill, giving the assent of Congress to any act which may be passed by the State of Alabama, authorizing the municipal authorities of Mobile to impose tunnage duties on vessels entering that harbor, for the improvement thereof. The expenses of taking and discharging cargoes in Mobile are about as much as marine interests can bear, for the freight of all large vessels has to be lightered some thirty miles. We expect that the enforcement of the contemplated measure would cause a deal of complaint, and have a tendency to raise the rate of freights from Mobile. Shipowners are loth to go into that harbor now, if they can get freight anywhere else. We think it would be wise and equitable if the levying of the dues were made discriminative, so as to be assessed only on the vessels which can come up to the wharves, and are, therefore, not burdened by the expenses of lighterage—and yet the deepening of the harbor is not for their benefit, but for that of those vessels who, under such a regulation, would escape the cost of it. Of course it is useless to hope that the Federal Government will ever do the work. It spends the public money in the North—the South gets the crumbs which are thrown under the table.

THE HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES is a matter of continual remark and no little wonderment. The theory that the price of negroes is ruled by the price of cotton is not good, for it does not account for the present aspect of the slave market—negroes now being twenty-five per cent. higher than they were two or three years ago, when cotton was higher than now. Nor do we agree with numbers of our cotemporaries who argue that a speculative demand is the unsubstantial basis of the advance in the price of slaves—that the rates are too high and must come down very soon. It is our impression that the great demand for slaves in the Southwest will keep up the prices of negroes as it caused their advance in the first place, and that the rates are not a cent above the real value of the laborer who is to be engaged in tilling the fertile lands of a section of country which yields the planter nearly double the crop that the fields of the Atlantic States do. The Southwest is being opened by a great tide of emigration. The planter who puts ten hands to work on the prolific soil of Texas and Western Louisiana soon makes money enough to buy ten more, and they have to be supplied from the older States—hence the prices which rule in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. A demand founded on such cause cannot fall off for a score or more of years, and the prices of negroes must keep up. They will probably advance somewhat.

COMPULSORY SUFFRAGE is a reform now being discussed among our progressive brethren of New York. A petition has been laid before the Legislature of that State, praying the passage of an act to compel every legal voter to do his duty at every election, by voting for somebody. The exercise of the "inestimable privilege" is to be made an act of necessity under penalty. This is making patriotism rather burdensome. We wish such a state of things could be established in New Orleans, expressly for the benefit of our local Democratic contemporaries, who after every election distract themselves with the tormenting conviction that if the faithful had only voted they would have carried the day by a vast majority; and the supposed erring and neglectful brethren consequently come in for the most unmerciful lambastings from the pens of the aggrieved and indignant journalists. We have always been under the impression that the unvoting Democratic legions, which these editors hold up to the scorn and indignation of their more patriotic fellows after every election, were mythical characters, suppositious and unreal, born only of the glowing imaginings of the pregnant brains of said non-suited advocates of Democracy. This impression of ours we fancy a compulsory suffrage arrangement would confirm, and the fabulous horde of imaginary New Orleans Democracy would thereafter escape withering denunciation. It would be a rule that would work both ways.

LECTURE NOTICE.—To-morrow evening Prof. Richard will deliver a free lecture on the French language at the Bible House, 163 Camp street. These lectures are very interesting and instructive, and ensure a correct appreciation of the Professor's improved method of teaching French.

AN HONORABLE ACT.—We refer to the card published by Jefferson Fire Company No. 22, called forth by the act of Lieut. Mark L. Moore, of the Fourth District Police, who, after arresting the murderer of one of its members, presented to the company the reward which it had offered for the criminal's apprehension. This conduct is as commendable as unusual, but is only characteristic of this efficient and high-toned chief officer of the Fourth District police.

PROF. VEGAS' SECOND CHILDREN'S BALL.—Prof. Vegas, the accomplished and successful professor of the art of dancing, announces another of those pleasant events, being his second Children's Fancy Dress Ball for this season, which will come off at Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday, February 16th. We need say nothing of the delightful character of these reunions of young and old, for the whole public has become familiar with and entirely appreciates them.

ST. CHARLES.—"Cloud and Sunshine" will be repeated to-night, followed by a farce, "Slasher and Crasher," by DeBar and Scallan.

WASHINGTON BASE BALL CLUB.—At a meeting of this Club, held on the 23th instant, Mr. H. N. Jenkins was elected President; F. L. Fisher, Vice President; F. Eichholz, Secretary; and Wm. Ladde, Treasurer.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—This series of beautiful paintings is still on exhibition at Armory Hall, and we presume will be for such considerable time as will enable the large number of citizens who are anxious to see so famous a work to have a peep at them, and follow out the illustrated wanderings of Bunyan's immortal Pilgrim. An evening cannot be better spent than in visiting this beautiful and interesting exhibition.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MOSES TAYLOR.—The United States steamship Moses Taylor, Capt. Griffin, arrived on Saturday evening from New York via Havana. Her log furnishes the following:

January 21st, latitude 30:07, longitude 77:17, spoke British bark Britannia, of Sunderland, forty-five days from Carthagena, bound to Doboy. January 24th, 3 P. M., passed steamer Habana, bound to Havana.

JOHN TODD'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE is to be continued one week longer, and during that time his splendid and fashionable dress silks, Paris robes, velvet and cloth cloaks, millinery, etc., will be sold at a very great reduction. See his advertisement.

SPRING DRESS GOODS AND BALL DRESSES AT LOW PRICES, are offered by Mr. J. A. Brasselman, 151 Camp street, who advertises the quality of the goods and the prices at which they are to be sold, in such plain letters and prices that many of the sensible lady readers of this morning's Crescent will hasten to avail themselves of an opportunity to secure such "great bargains," as may not soon occur. Ladies, turn to Mr. B.'s advertisement.

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY BALL.

The preparations of Capt. Walton and his company for their grand annual ball were not in vain. The festive gathering at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday night, far exceeded in brilliancy anything of the kind that has transpired this season.

The hall was magnificently decorated. Festoons of evergreen and star-and-stripe drapery beautified its whole circumference, whilst the arms and accouterments of the company were disposed around the walls, forming, with the company's flags and other ornaments, the richest pictures of tasteful fancy. At the head of the hall, the stage supported and an immense canopy of flags sheltered Manelri and his valliant coadjutors, who sugar the atmosphere with their sweet blasts, and are enabled to survive their own sweetness only by eating pickles and drinking lager freely when not on duty.

This grand *marquee* of Apollo and the Goddess of Liberty was flanked by two of the pretty brass arrangements which Mars some time ago presented to the aforesaid god and goddess—to the former for their astonishing musical qualities, and to the latter for their great efficacy in keeping outsiders from treading on her skirts. And to show that these pretty pieces of brass might be useful as well as ornamental, were piled near them some of those wonderful black balls, which are so potent in balloting, when one nation says to another, "You can't come in!" The foot of the hall was also decorated in a most striking manner. The life-size portrait of the immortal Washington, with the evergreen twining above, was fended off from the crowd by a bristling base of evergreen, representing an African jungle, in the midst of which stood, open-mouthed and fiery-eyed, the old Eastern picture of the "stars and stripes"—a tiger, with his blazing eyes for stars, and his hide of black and yellow streaks for the stripes! This, one of the finest stuffed animals extant, was a contribution for the occasion from the collection of Messrs. Spalding & Rogers, at the St. Charles street Museum and Amphitheater. Of all the different features of ornamentation, this was the most striking and attractive, as well as the most tastefully arranged. The entrances to the hall and to the ladies' dressing saloons, we should add, were handsomely draped in the American colors. So much for the previous ornamentation.

But what shall we say of the living tableau which presented itself as the dancing hours came on, and as the fiddlers began rosining their bows? Figure out in your mind the first figures of the picture—the trim and handsome Artillerists, in their bright and truly national uniforms, going through the annual hospitality drill—that is, seeing to everything and everybody throughout the building, up stairs and down. Then hear the rattling of the carriages, and see the gushes of angels in gauze and of gay cavaliers in white kids and shining broadcloth and patent leather, which the carriages threw upon the lively and thick-crowded picture. Hear also, and see, the troops of merry maskers who crowded the banquettes in an unbroken stream which whirled eddy-like into the building. Saints, devils, kings, courtiers, and other characters, historical, fictitious, plausible, probable, possible, provoking, and preposterous; queens and angels, (some by nature and some by costumer's art,) and all the other innumerable types of feminine loveliness and witchery of which this gay Southern city is so prolific. Feast upon this; then add yourself to the scene, and be part of it.

You admire what you see, and the picture still thickens and grows more bright around you. Hall, stairway, passages, dressing-rooms, all are full of life, beauty and gaiety; they keep filling, and finally overflow. The rustle of silks, the flutter of veils and laces, the merry movements of the maskers, the flashing of bright eyes and other diamonds, the glow of dewy lips and other rubies, the dazzle of ivory teeth and other pearls, the swell of arms, necks, and other fascinating alabaster—these bewilder you by degrees, and you are lost, until you begin to find yourself uncomfortably crowded. You can't get ahead for the crowd. You can't retreat for the crowd. You can't turn around for the crowd. You go along, whithersoever the vortex happens to sway. Gentlemen's elbows bother your ribs, and their feet tramp yours, whilst yours tramp the skirts of the ladies around, whom you don't expect to meet, don't know, can't get away from, and never expect to see again. You catch a glimpse of a friend a few feet off, and trust to your elbows to help you to him or her, as the case may be. At last, by good fortune, you pounce upon a lady friend who is not engaged. You try to dance; there is no room. You essay a promenade; you find it a hard road to travel. You try to seat your lady; the seats are all full. You take your lady to the dressing-room; that is packed tightly, like a bunch of violets or a box of figs. Your lady squeezes in; and, if you be hopeful, you say to yourself, "Adieu, fair partner, and if we meet again this night, we are among fortune's chosen ones!" You go up stairs to draw a few full breaths of air. But the gentlemen are there, standing and smoking around; and the rooms filled, like so many boxes of sardines.

At last you come to the conclusion that a Washington Artillery ball must be considerably bigger than one of the common kind, since Odd Fellows' Hall is not more than half large enough to hold it. The novelty of the thing attracts you, and banishes your sense of discomfort. You conclude not to allow the Artillerists to furnish music which you can't face, and conclude that if you try, you are as able to stay as any. You sympathize with the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen you see going away because they can't find a place to sit or stand. This lightens your spunk; you stay; you see it out; and you leave, at least quite satisfied on this point, that you have seen one of the most crowded and splendid balls ever given in New Orleans.

To come down somewhat to particulars, Captain Walton and his men had a heavy piece of business on their hands. The charge of the "bright brigade" of this city's gallantry, fashion, and beauty, was overwhelming; more than was expected; but the Artillerists stood their ground on Bunker Hill principles. They might have been routed, but for the battery of good things they had, cocked and primed, behind the rampart or entrenchment which separated the ball-room from the supper-room. When, toward the "witching hour," the battery was unmasked, the bright brigade charged, and made the issue one of the do-or-die kind. If not annihilated, said brigade met their fate with a courage worthy of the occasion, and had to succumb. There was no blunder, but all were in wonder. In plain English, the supper was good, plentiful, sumptuous, and generally satisfactory.

The richness and variety of the fancy dresses, fashionable dresses and disguises, were equal, if not superior, to anything hitherto seen in Odd Fellows' Hall. Many of the maskers appeared in the most costly and tasteful style. The variety of character costumes was represented to the full. The principal new features were a gentleman or two in Shanghai suits of Kentucky bagging, (typifying love of fashion, but greater love of Southern manufacturing resources, in these Northern and Southern times) and the several characters of *Dot, Old Calebs* and *Tilly Slowboy*, going to show what a feeling and affection the Varieties play of "Dot" has inspired in this community. A great many of the characters were most elegantly dressed, and many of them handsomely acted out.

The military costumes were not confined to the Artillerists. There were present, Capt. Clark of the Continental Guards, and some of his men; Capt. Jaquess, of the Orleans Rifles; and a number of the Chasseurs-a-Pied—all in their gay and attractive uniforms, respectively, and all contributing to the brilliancy of the spectacle and the gaiety of the fleeting hours.

There is a doubt as to whether Walton & Co. will offer a ball next year. That they intend it, is well known; but it being also known that they never do a thing without eclipsing their former selves, and that on this occasion they did all that was possible or supposed to be possible, in the festive way, the presumption remains that they will not give a ball next year, unless they know it will in some or all respects exceed the ball of this year. *Nous verrons!*

BOARD OF CURRENCY.—We have received from Hon. J. Jay Lane a copy of the Report of the Board of Currency to the Legislature of the State of Louisana.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NOVA SCOTIAN.

APPREHENSIONS OF ANOTHER WAR IN ITALY.

THE WAR WITH MOROCCO.

ANOTHER BATTLE—SPANISH VICTORIOUS.

The Pope Alarmed at Walewski's Retirement.

ASSEMBLING OF THE SACRED COLLEGE

INCREASE OF THE NEAPOLITAN ARMY.

A COLLISION WITH SARDINIA APPREHENDED.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE.

THE SALE OF VENETIA PROPOSED.

Later Intelligence from India and China.

DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—The steamship Nova Scotian, of the Canadian line, has arrived at this port.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and touched at Queenstown on Thursday, the 12th, bringing telegraphic commercial advices from London and Liverpool five days later than those received by the Circassian and Africa, and political news two days later than was received by the Teutonia at this port.

The steamer Nova Scotian brings intelligence that the Cunard steamship America, from Boston, and the Montreal Ocean Company's steamship North America had both arrived at Liverpool previous to her departure.

The general and political news by the Nova Scotian possesses more than usual interest, as indicating the course that will be pursued by the various powers on the Italian question.

A telegram from Paris to the London Times, states that from present indications the assembling of a European Congress was more doubtful than ever, and growing more so daily. It was considered probable that the Italian question would be settled without the intervention of a Congress.

Advices from Turin give a translation from *L'Opinione Nationale* of that city, which expresses the opinion that if the Italian people decide in favor of the annexation of the northern and central portion of the peninsular to Piedmont, England would gladly acquiesce and France would eagerly accept the combination, provided that Savoy and Nice be restored to France.

L'Opinione Nationale thinks that the Cabinet of Turin would not present any obstacles in the way of such an arrangement, and that neither Austria, Russia nor Prussia have the power or right to interfere in the matter. It also states, upon what appears to be good authority, that such a combination is being seriously entertained by the Cabinets of London and Paris.

The London Daily News, in an article reviewing President Buchanan's message to Congress, says that the English Government and people have no reason to complain of the manner in which the President deals with the general relations at present existing between England and the United States.

Advices from Berlin give the translation of an article from the Prussian ministerial organ, the New Prussian Gazette, in which it gives up all hopes of the restoration of the Grand Dukes to their possessions in Italy, considering it impossible, under the present state of public opinion in Italy, and the position assumed by the governments of France and England.

The Gazette considers that the annexation of the Duchies to Sardinia, under such circumstances, is the best thing that can be done.

Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at the Court of Napoleon, had returned from his mission to London, and represents that the retirement of Count Walewski from the French Cabinet has materially facilitated the relations between the English and French Cabinets.

Count Lulmande has been appointed chargé d'affaires ad interim at Constantinople.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Africa amounts to 21,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3000 bales.

The market generally closed quiet and steady at the quotations of last week.

Holders are offering their stock freely, but evince no disposition to press sales.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The funds opened steadily, but closed at a slight decline. Consols for money closed at 95½ to 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—The advices from Manchester continue favorable.

The market generally closed quiet, but steady, and the prices of cloths and yarns were firmly maintained.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12, (via Queenstown.)—The sales of Cotton to-day, Thursday, foot up 8000 bales, of which 2500 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

The market closed quiet, the quotations by the Africa being barely maintained. Breadstuffs closed dull; sales unimportant. The provision market also closed dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The circular of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. reports that the Breadstuffs market closed firm, quotations being well maintained. Sugar closed firm at the quotations of last week.

It is rumored that the Bank of England will soon raise the rates of discount. The outside rates of discount remain unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour closed dull at a decline of 6d. on the quotations by the Africa. The prices range from 24 to 27s. Wheat closed dull, prices being easier, but quotations generally remained unchanged, closing at 9s. 3d. to 10s. for Red, and 9s. 6d. to 11s. for White. Indian Corn closed very dull; Yellow is quoted at 31 to 32s.

The Provision market generally closed dull. Lard closed dull. The market remains generally unchanged at previous quotations.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the produce market quiet. Sugar closed steady at the quotations by the Africa. Coffee closed steady, the quotations being well maintained.

James Hewitt & Co. report that the advices from Manchester represent spinners as doing a fair business, with a slight advance in prices, the market closing firm.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER NOVA SCOTIAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The European mails by the Nova Scotian arrived here this morning and were forwarded South by the morning train.

The retirement of Count Walewski from the French Cabinet, the probable failure of the European Congress and the unsettled and threatening state of affairs in Italy were the topics that chiefly occupied public attention in England, as well as on the Continent.

The appointment of Marshal McMahon to the command of the French army of occupation in Italy, (50,000 men) was regarded in diplomatic circles as a sign of warlike complications, and considerable apprehension was felt lest the determined policy of the Pope, supported by Austria, in insisting upon the restoration of the Romagna, should lead to a renewal of hostilities in Italy.

Advices received at Madrid from Morocco state that a portion of the Spanish army had advanced some distance towards Letuan without meeting any resistance from the Moors.

General Zabala had entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and had resumed his command in the Spanish army.

On the 4th instant 2000 cavalry and an equal number of infantry of the Moorish army attacked the Spanish in the valley of Negeo, but after a short and spirited battle the Spanish defeated them, with but small loss.

The Moorish troops retired in disorder.

At latest accounts the whole Spanish army was encamped at some distance north of Negeo Valley, having crossed the mountain passes without meeting any opposition.

The Spanish army in Africa is to be considerably augmented.

The retirement of Count Walewski from the French Cabinet, in the present state of political affairs on the Continent, and the generally-received opinion that the pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress" foreshadows the policy that is to be pursued by the French Emperor, has caused his Holiness the Pope much alarm, and he had assembled the Sacred College to consult upon the policy to be pursued at the present crisis.

The Pope, in his address to the Sacred College, declared that he "would suffer exile and martyrdom rather than fail in the sacred mission intrusted to him by God."

The French Government has declared its intention to support Sardinia in protesting against the enlistment of Austrian troops into the Papal army, or of any other foreign troops.

The French Government also protests against the introduction of Austrian troops into Ancona.

The Genoa correspondent of the London Times represents that the possibility of the renewal of hostilities in Italy is a topic of daily discussion.

It is generally believed at Genoa and Turin that the Papal troops will soon enter the Legations, and that they will be largely reinforced by Austrian troops.

In the event of such a movement on the part of the Pope and Austria, the Sardinian Government has determined to send an equal force to the assistance of the Roman insurgents and the Provisional Government of Central Italy.

The King of Naples was actively engaged in largely increasing the Neapolitan army, with a view, as was believed, of aiding the Pope in the forcible restoration of the Romagna.

Advices from Vienna announce that the Austrian Government had sent instructions to its Minister, Prince Metternich, at Paris, to communicate to the French Cabinet the determination of Austria not to be represented at the European Congress, or to enter into any negotiations whatever, except on the basis of the Villafranca agreement, or that of the treaty of Zurich.

Advices from Venice state that the theaters in that city had all been closed, in consequence of some political demonstrations which had been made by the audiences, showing their discontent with the unnatural government under which they were obliged to live.

The question of the policy and propriety of the sale of the Venitian kingdom by Austria is being openly discussed by the people of Austria.

The *Gazette de France* has received a first warning from the Government for publishing an article upon the Italian question which was offensive to the Emperor.

The Paris Bourse continued somewhat depressed, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs. The three per cent. rentes closed at 68 francs 45 centimes.

The Paris Flour market closed dull and depressed.

Later advices had been received from India and China.

A portion of the British troops destined for China had left Calcutta for Shanghai.

The Sepoy troops had not been entirely dispersed, and a large force of English troops would still be required in India.

The Sepoy chief Jung Bahdor had joined the English, and was operating against the rebels in Terai.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The steamer A. O. Tyler, with 500 tons of freight, struck the wreck of an old steamboat and sunk almost instantly yesterday morning, thirty miles below Louisville.

The Tyler, at the time of the accident, was bound to New Orleans, and had left this place a few days since.

The loss on the cargo will be heavy. The boat will probably be raised.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Jan. 25.—The Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company have decided to run a pony express between Leavenworth City and Sacramento, the time to be made in ten days.

The Utah mail service has been altered. The mails are to be carried regularly once a month.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The ship John Boyd, loading at this port for Liverpool, was destroyed by fire while lying at her dock.

She had on board 500 bales of cotton, and a number of other articles.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28. The members of the Tennessee Legislature left this city at 4 o'clock this evening for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—The Ohio river at this point is still falling, with 6 feet 9 inches of water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The Mississippi river at this point continues to recede, with 6 feet 4 inches of water to Cairo.

The navigation on the Missouri river is opened as high as St. Joseph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamship Northern Light, of the Vanderbilt California mail line, arrived at this port, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 6th inst.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphed to that paper that Sherman has called a conference of the Black Republican members of the House to meet at noon to-day, for the purpose of selecting a new candidate for Speaker.

Sherman proposes to withdraw if another candidate can be selected with a better prospect of being elected.

The Tribune correspondent thinks that Pennington will be nominated in place of Sherman, and that Smith will be dropped by the Democrats, and that the American members will be allowed to select a candidate from the Democratic party, upon whom all will unite.

The correspondent of the New York Times says that the chances are now decidedly in favor of Corwin being nominated, and, if so, that he will be elected on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The vessels Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana, seized by the orders of the Government of Peru, are still held by that Government, which refuses to give them up. The principle reason the Government has for refusing to make the restoration is, because they were illegally engaged in the guano trade. The Peruvians suppose that Mr. Clay, the American Minister, is personally interested in the claim.

Mr. Zegarria, the Peruvian Minister, is lying dangerously ill in this city.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Arny are at present in this city, and are busily engaged in cooperating with Mr. Parrot for the purpose of effecting, as soon as possible, a speedy admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, under the Wyandotte Constitution.

The amount of money received in the Treasury during the last week is $1,700,000, of which amount the most part was acquired by Custom-House duties. The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is about $800,000.

The brigantine Young America, from New Orleans bound for New York, has been considerbly damaged by a collision with an unknown vessel near Key West.

The Young America was taken into Nassau by the wreckers, but the salvage was settled for $500.

SACKVILLE, Jan. 28.—The stockholders of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company held a convention yesterday, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and other officers for the ensuing year.

The stockholders fully vindicated the course pursued by the American Telegraph Company and the New York Associated Press, insisting upon the rule universally recognized by telegraph companies, of "first come, first served."

The new Board of Directors and officers will sustain the above rule in the transmission of all dispatches over their line, so soon as the company is free from the obligations entered into on behalf of the company by the old board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The sales of flour to-day amounted to 3000 barrels, at $4 25 to $5 05. Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at 16 87½ to $17 per barrel. Whisky is quoted at 24½c. per gallon. The Cotton market closed dull; the sales amounted to 3000 bales, including 2500 sold in transit; Middling Orleans is quoted at 11¾c. There were 3300 bushels of Corn sold to-day at 60c. to 62½c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The sales of Flour consisted of 2100 bbls. at $5 50 to $5 55; the market closed firm. Western Mess was held out of the market. Corn is quoted at 56c. per bushel; the market closed generally dull. There were 1200 bbls. of Whisky sold at 20½c. to 20¾c. per gallon.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—Private letters received by the Novia Scotian report an unfavorable state of the Cotton market. James Hewitt & Co. report that the advices brought from the United States by the last steamer from New York depressed the market. They quote a decline of 1-16 since Friday, the 6th inst., and state that prices are irregular. They foot up the sales for the three business days since the sailing of the Africa 38,000 bales. The imports for four days amounted to 75,000 bales. They report that the quantity known to be at sea amounts to 180,000 bales, against 170,000 at the corresponding period last year. They report all other articles at Liverpool as generally unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS IN DANGER OF CAPTURE BY THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The editor of the New York Evening Post, who is "a fellow of infinite humor," ventilates some Abolition gas, after this fashion:

If the popular feeling at the North be not appeased by immediate concessions and guarantees of future good conduct given by the slave States, the decree of a dissolution of the Union may be passed. The free States may decline to live any longer under a Government administered, in part, by the representatives of a semi-barbarous population, and may insist upon a division of the region which now forms our Republic. If this is done, most assuredly the lion will take the lion's share. All the territories, every inch of them, will be ours. Ours will be the Potomac, with both its banks, from the springs to where the Chesapeake widens into the sea. Ours will be the entire Mississippi, with a broad belt on each of its borders, and the islands at its mouth. Ours will be Northern and western Texas and the entire Pacific coast.

W-h-o-y! What a chap to play brag on a western steamboat! The mouth of the Mississippi, with all the islands, (including Cuba?) to be seized by the Abolitionists, and New Orleans not to be consulted about it at all! A certain Englishman came here several years ago, backed by an army of soldiers, with like intentions, on the "mouth of the Mississippi." *He never went back again*; and the Mississippi rolled on into the Gulf as resistless and free as ever. We advise the Black Republicans to take warning by his example.

☞See each one of the twelve pages of today's Crescent.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT NEXT.—The New York Evening Post, a rabid abolition paper, copies from an English publication, with warm expressions of approval, the following paragraph:

The only blots upon the American escutcheon are its slavery and its allowing men to arm. And these are precisely the two things which grieve the hearts of all good American citizens. Without arms where would slavery be? The only prop of that dark and dismal system which declares the right of man to hold property in man is the system of arming.

We suppose that this may be taken as an indication of the next move of the Northern Keepers of Southern consciences. After they have removed the "blot" of slavery, they will direct their attention to the other "blot," and prevent us from carrying arms. Perhaps it would be safer for them to begin with the arms, else some of them may find that we not only carry them, but know how to use them in defense of our honor and rights.

Arrivals at the Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—Dr J P Wheeler, Moses Taylor; J H Wheeler, N Y; R Harthorne, N J; L Mitchell, N C; J L Riles, C M Poresch, Mobile; J W Stewart, Mrs Stewart, Miss C Nelson, Miss S Nelson, J Scott Nelson, R Nelson, B G Scruggs, Conn; S Lewis, Tx; D W B Wood, Franklin, Ga; E M Wells, Alexandria La; R P Wieder, R D Winder, Jr, Hemerville, La; R M Foster, Florence, Ala; C O Shackelford, Mrs Shackelford, T M Sykes, J S Talbert, J B Talbert, Miss, P Butler, Natchez; T J Pearce, Memphis; P B Pope, Yazoo; J S Grugnard, A W Green, Colombia, S C; H H Richards, P B Starke, Memphis; R W Johnson, Miss; W M Sasser, Rapides; B A Fowler, Moulton; S B Fowler, J Morgan, J H Hand, N Y; G F Mahoney, Mrs Connelius, F T Manning, Mrs Manning and daughter, Miss S F Fulton, Miss, A G Hayes, Ala; T H Jett, Montgomery, Ala; G A Peoples, Ga; H F Cromwell, Ky; H F Atkins, St Louis; J Chambers, La; F M Melbert, W Bymne, S C; G L Gunther, St Louis; A D Watson and lady, Miss Wetherby, A C Wilson, T B Skinner, La; H Jones, B Rouge; J E Adams, La; T G Gibbs, Miss; B B Simms, E Simms, W D Shields, Mrs H B Theobald, W C Stanton, P Cooper; J S Coates and lady, Miss; H Goodrich, W Hendson, Carroll parish; M and Mrs McMain, H Barnes; S J Hoover, La; J S Nesbitt, J M McNeil, Pointe Coupee, La; G B Lamy and lady, La; Mrs E Butler and servant, R Burley, Natchez; A Hess, Carroll parish; J P Patterson, W R Gladdney, Capt S B Griffin, steamship Moses Taylor; J Todd, Rondelo, La; G W Smith, Rapides parish; Miss W G Connell, B B Lewis, Tx; S H Baker, S Barnum, Chicago; J W Chezander, N Y; J T Warren, P J Moore, W H Cook, Ohio; A M Clayton, J S Verger, G S Yerger, sr, J H Duvall, Miss.

CITY HOTEL.—