New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1862.

THE CURRENT COLUMNS

New Orleans Money Market.

OFFICE OF THE CRESCENT, No. 70 CAMP STREET, Thursday Morning, April 10, 1862.

It is not easy to give any review of the general money market. Money is abundant and is coming in, because there appears no call for it in commercial circles. The most important movement to-day was a resolution of the Board of Provost-Marshals, rescinding the orders of the 4th and 7th inst., requiring the taking of their issues redeemable or Confederate notes. It is manifest that the Provost-Marshals are proving to be a very common-sense lot, after all. In fact, our prominent men seem to be at a loss how to meet the issue, the bull by the horns. There is a disposition to move, but there is a hesitancy about it, denoting that courage is wanting. The banks, bankers and stockholders of our institutions, have been heretofore so confident and individually bold and defiant. It is time, too, that banks here, for there this evening, the question is to place the issues of the Government, the emissions of the city, the corresponding money, and the notes of the State Banks on an equality, that is, the great commercial interests, including the agricultural interests, buying and selling interests and the general business and trading occupations desire to know what is to be deemed currency. Are Messrs. Baldwin & Co.'s issues, now daily increasing, to be deemed currency? Are we to have two, three or more currencies? We have now Confederate Treasury notes, we have State Treasury notes, we have city issues, we have small issues of two or three of our banks, to which we may add hundreds of thousands of dollars of multifarious issues or promises to pay of divers individuals. We may, with the greatest pertinacity, propound the question, what is to constitute currency, or what is to be the standard? The Board of Provost-Marshals, having fallen back, the conclusions to be drawn are that they have no right to interfere with buying, selling and transferring commodities, whether gold, silver, copper and other metals, or of our banks at this time is simply arbitrary. The United States Treasury notes, the issues of Louisiana Treasury notes, issues of New Orleans notes, issues of the banks of several parishes in the State, issues of the banks of the Jackson Railroad Company, issues of banks and companies promises to pay of hundreds of individuals, many of whom have no earning the issuance.

We have, in the two or our prominent banks, a specimen of the two of our currencies. The Confederate Treasury issues, but not least, one of our Camp Commercials has gone into the chiefdom of the Confederate States. It is manifest that the Confederate States are proving to be a very common-sense lot, after all. In fact, our prominent men seem to be at a loss how to meet the issue, the bull by the horns. There is a disposition to move, but there is a hesitancy about it, denoting that courage is wanting. The banks, bankers and stockholders of our institutions, have been heretofore so confident and individually bold and defiant. It is time, too, that banks here, for there this evening, the question is to place the issues of the Government, the emissions of the city, the corresponding money, and the notes of the State Banks on an equality, that is, the great commercial interests, including the agricultural interests, buying and selling interests and the general business and trading occupations desire to know what is to be deemed currency. Are Messrs. Baldwin & Co.'s issues, now daily increasing, to be deemed currency? Are we to have two, three or more currencies? We have now Confederate Treasury notes, we have State Treasury notes, we have city issues, we have small issues of two or three of our banks, to which we may add hundreds of thousands of dollars of multifarious issues or promises to pay of divers individuals. We may, with the greatest pertinacity, propound the question, what is to constitute currency, or what is to be the standard? The Board of Provost-Marshals, having fallen back, the conclusions to be drawn are that they have no right to interfere with buying, selling and transferring commodities, whether gold, silver, copper and other metals, or of our banks at this time is simply arbitrary. The United States Treasury notes, the issues of Louisiana Treasury notes, issues of New Orleans notes, issues of the banks of several parishes in the State, issues of the banks of the Jackson Railroad Company, issues of banks and companies promises to pay of hundreds of individuals, many of whom have no earning the issuance.