THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in this city at one dollar per month, (Sundays excepted) for the 1st year, in advance; and yearly and quarterly at the same rates; or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 25, 1856.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE. ☜

☞ We received, yesterday, a printed memorial to the Legislature, praying for a repeal or modification of the Quarantine Law of last session. Had we room we would publish the document entire. Many of the suggestions are wise and proper and deserve consideration at the hands of the Legislature. We are opposed to a total repeal of the law at this time. The experiment has not had a fair trial, which is a good and sufficient reason, we think, against its abrogation, until it has had a fair trial. With this exception, we fully concur in all the important recommendations of the memorial. When we have more leisure and more room we shall return to the subject.

FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

Our telegraphic intelligence from Baton Rouge is interesting, although not unexpected by us. A recent visit to the Capitol convinced us that the majority in the Senate would do what has been done, viz: deprive Messrs. Michel, Burke and Barthe of their seats, and admit Messrs. St. Paul, Hyams and Withers upon the floor as Senators. We are not yet sufficiently posted to make up a judgment as to the artistic merit of this extraordinary procedure, but that the performance was effectual there can be no sort of question.

We presume the same process will be attempted upon the contested members of the House of Representatives. As in the Senate, and as with the contesting officers in the Parish of Orleans, we suppose it will be in the House—the majority entertaining a holy horror of referring anything to a jury of the sovereign people.

Well, philosophy is a great thing; and we sprinkle ourselves upon the possession of that indispensable adjunct to a happy editorial room, such as it is, in the language of one of Ethiopia's sublimest and lowest descendants, we say: "Bressed am dey, what expecte nuffin, for den dey aint gwine to be disappointed."

THE MAILS.—The mail due yesterday failed from beyond Mobile, or some point in Alabama or Georgia, but it does not matter where from so long as it does come. We received a fair installment of back papers due. The America was expected to arrive in Boston on Friday, the 16th inst. The European mails will, therefore, be due this morning, provided Mr. Campbell's conductors will it, otherwise they will be of no serpice this week.

BUSINESS.—On the streets yesterday the dust was very active—a brisk wind blowing all day from N. E. to S. E. Raw and cloudy weather, with a slight sprinkling of rain, gave indication that a warm spell of weather, compared to what we have had for fifteen days past, may be expected. The levee looked something like a March day, with the fine dust scattered here and there and flying all about. There were some arrivals of boats—one from Cairo, bringing the usual assortment of grain, and reports the ice very heavy in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi. A few hours of heavy rain, with two or three days of mild weather above, will, however, set the whole in motion. In the meantime it is gratifying to observe there is no advance in flour and provisions during the past two days even under the slight advance in Liverpool, of which yesterday's intelligence was the main purport. There was no corresponding revival in our general market for breadstuffs.

Two boats arrived yesterday from Alexandria, with fair loads of cotton, and report low water. An arrival from the Ouachita reports a rise of six inches in that stream.

In the meantime, the strong easterly winds will be waiting vessels into port, so there will be no want of freighting facilities for the vast quantities of products which will come to our market on the resumption of navigation.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, were, by the Natchez, from Vicksburg, 1,875 bales; S. F. J. Trahue, from Millikin's Bend, 1,237 bales; schooner Civility, from Salurie, 150 bales; Storm, from Alexandria, 538 bales; Compromise from Alexandria, 771 bales; W. C. Young, from Ouachita River, 1,178 bales; L. M. Kennett, 262 bales; California, from Mobile, 172 bales; Wm. Bagsley, from Montgomery, 1,475 bales. Total, 8,166 bales.

CONTESTED ELECTION SUIT WITHDRAWN.—Yesterday, in the First District Court, Mr. Bozonier withdrew his suit contesting the election of Mr. Jules Sorapart, as constable of the Fourth Justice's Court. This was a very sensible move on the part of Mr. B., and should be imitated by all contestants. This thing of trying to get into office through the medium of judicial tribunals, instead of the ballot-box, is a most odious and unpopular procedure with the people, and never should be thought of by any man who has a political future before him.

LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-Office, has a new supply of the memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; a work that ought to be purchased by every Louisianian and which will well repay every reader wherever he may reside and whatever his political proclivities may be.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Mr. J. C. Morgan has favored us with a copy of Blackwood for the month of December, as reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co., of New York. It is a very interesting number.

LYCEUM HALL.—Individuals or associations desiring to make use of the Lyceum Hall, will see by the advertisement, that in order to do so, they must apply to Samuel F. Jones, Esq., librarian, No. 10 City Hall.

JOUVIN'S GLOVES.—Leighton & Barbot, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, announce in another column that they have a large supply of Jouvin's kid gloves, than which none better can be found in the market.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the L. M. Kennett for late papers from St. Louis, etc.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Harvey Moore, of Lawrence county, Ohio, claims to have discovered a principle by which direction can be given to an air-car, and its speed accelerated or retarded at the will of the engineer or pilot who may take charge of it, and without the use of ballast or waste of gas in the ascent or descent.

Usual Knapp, the last survivor of Washington's life guard, died at Newburgh, N. Y., on the 10th inst., aged ninety-nine years.

RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS.—The New York Courier says, that contrary to the expectations which had been formed in view of the large decrease of foreigners seeking our shores, the number who have returned to their native countries, during the past year, is not large in proportion to the number who returned the year previous, taking into consideration the immigration of the two years. The largest falling off of immigration is of Germans, and fewer of that nationality are returning than of other great countries.

PROGRESS IN NICARAGUA.

We published, yesterday morning, interesting accounts from Nicaragua, brought by the steamship Daniel Webster. The news throughout, we are happy to say, was extremely favorable, and inspires the earliest friends of the movement, so successfully inaugurated by Gen. Walker, towards regenerating one of the finest countries under the canopy of heaven, with the liveliest satisfaction.

The future of Nicaragua may now be set down as secure, despite the unwarranted and vexatious attempts of antiquated diplomatists in Washington and across the water, to impede the onward march of progress, amelioration and improvement, which is destined to make Central America "blossom like the rose"—to render her the garden spot of the Western hemisphere.—Gov. Marcy may exhaust the supplies of stationery in the State Department, and the British Minister for Foreign Affairs may test the capacity of paper mills in his section in writing long-winded epistles, but all will be in vain. The time has long since passed for the vaporing of diplomacy to obstruct the forward tread of genuine, republican, democratic advancement.—Twenty-five or fifty years ago a different state of affairs prevailed, and old fogy statesmen would sit in their cabinets and write away, with a few dashes of the pen, the privileges and rights of weak States and countries.

From all we can gather from public and private sources, Gen. Wm. Walker, since his arrival in the State of Nicaragua, has conducted himself with consummate tact, bravery and statesmanship. He seems not to have made a solitary false step. True to himself, to his obligations to those who invited him thither, to the calls of patriotism, duty and humanity, he has succeeded in winning the almost unbounded affection and confidence of the natives of the country, while the attachment and admiration of his soldiers know no limits. These circumstances render the government with which he is connected the strongest the State has known for years, and there is no question it is the best, purest and most capable. Already, under the new administration, the influence of a strong and able administration is being felt. Rents are rising in the cities. Property is improving in value. In many towns activity has taken the place of dullness, and animation that of listlessness.—Agriculture is looking up; and on every side the evidences of onward and upward progress are distinctly perceivable. The continual arrival of experienced and hardy emigrants from California and the Atlantic States, adds fresh life and vigor to the country, strength to the government and stability to its institutions; and as this emigration—owing to the great natural gifts of the region, the remarkable stores of mineral wealth which are known to be hidden in the soil, and the extraordinary inducements held out—will continue to go on in a rapidly augmenting stream for years to come, it requires not the ken of prophecy to tell of the surpassing wealth and prosperity to be possessed and enjoyed by that favored land ere long.

For our part, it is needless to add that we are overjoyed at being able to chronicle such cheering news from Nicaragua. From the outset we favored the movement—predicted and hoped for its success—and have ever believed that the South has really a deeper interest in the sunny and bounteous soil of Central America than in the hyperborean plains of Kansas, notwithstanding the stupendous noise kept up by interested and trading politicians.

The steamship Prometheus, which leaves this morning at 8 o'clock, carries out a goodly number of emigrants; part of them will stop at Greytown, and the balance will proceed to Nicaragua. Unbounded prosperity and success to the crowd, say we.

DANGEROUS "BETTER CITIZENS."—An American gentleman, writing from Paris, furnishes a foreshadowing of serious difficulties that may grow out of the principle enunciated upon the occasion of the Koszta reclamation. He says:

An evil is growing up in regard to foreigners which is going to lead sooner or later to trouble. Within the last two years immense numbers of Germans, Italians and French, whose residence in Europe was rendered unquiet for political or other reasons, have made a voyage to the United States, declared their intentions of becoming citizens, and returned to Europe with their papers. As the law at present stands, these are *vised* by Ministers and Consuls, and these serve in most instances as a perfect protection, being supposed by officers ignorant of language and of the laws of the United States as *bona fide* evidence of citizenship. Young men, anxious to escape military duty in their native country, have also adopted this course.

I saw the other day a young man from Stuttgart who had left home but a short time, his business being conducted by an agent during his absence, who had made a voyage to the United States to get his "declaration of intention" papers, and who was now on his return, and in a situation, as he contended, to be absolved from military duty in his own country, from the payment of certain imposts, and at the same time exempt from political arrest. He no longer owed the common duties of a citizen to any country. It is in Paris especially that this abuse is observed, for it is to the American Embassy here that all these individuals come to obtain the *visa* which will enable them to travel. It is time that Congress had regulated this matter, for the abuse is increasing fearfully, and will inevitably lead to trouble.

ANOTHER CURIOUS PHENOMENON ON THE CALIFORNIA COAST.—By the arrival previous to the last from California, we had an account of a tremendous swell, which, in a calm, clear day, rolled suddenly into bay at the mouth of Big River, causing loss of life and damage to the shipping. From the Alta California of the 5th we extract an account of a similar occurrence in the same place:

The schooner Hornet, Capt. Haley, which left this port for Big river, with provisions for the mill at that place, in consequence of the Captain not being acquainted with the harbor, anchored in the wrong place. A short time after dropping anchor, a heavy swell came in and snapped the chain. The other anchor was immediately let go, but it did not check her, and she went immediately on the rocks in the most dangerous part of the harbor. The Captain jumped on the rocks, but was swept off. His son went over with the foremast. A line was thrown from the cliffs, which the Captain tied around him, when a heavy breaker came aboard and the line was pulled out of the hands of those on shore, and the Captain and the line went overboard. Another line was procured and the remainder of the crew, five in all, were taken off very much cut and bruised.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette gives an account of a recent shower of bugs near Fairfax Court House. The Gazette says:

The snow, for several miles, was robbed of its whiteness, and made to resemble a vast field of colored velvet. What is still more surprising, the intense coldness of the weather cannot kill them. They apparently seem to be stiffened by the raw atmosphere; but if placed near the fire, will relax and exhibit signs of life. They are very black, and are but little larger than a grain of coarse powder. Who can enlighten us on the "bug question?"

Mr. James G. Cox, for many years a citizen of this parish, set out with his negroes some time in December for Western Texas, where he had determined to locate. We learned that while crossing a prairie forty miles wide, the cold northers attacked his party, and eight of his negroes froze to death, and two of his wagons were cut up and burned as fuel to save the lives of himself and the balance of his negroes. Mr. Cox was himself seriously ill.

[Caddo Gazette, 18th.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—*Senate.*—A message from the President relating to Kansas affairs was received and read; after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House.—While the clerk was calling the roll for the election of a Speaker, the door-keeper announced a message from the President. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, objected to its reception. A sudden excitement sprang up all over the Hall, and much turbulence ensued. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the message be received, and demanded the previous question which was agreed to. The result of the vote was as follows: Banks, 95; Orr, 68; Fuller, 29; Bland, 5; Campbell, (Ohio) 8; scattering, 5.

The President's message was then read and laid on the table. House adjourned.

Louisiana Legislature—Fifth Day.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 23.—*House.*—A resolution was passed to-day electing a Catholic Chaplain by a large majority.

The death of Ex-Governor Walker was announced, and resolutions expressing the feelings of the House were adopted.

A joint committee from both Houses was appointed to take measures for the inauguration of the Governor elect on Monday. The House then adjourned until Monday.

Senate.—A majority of the Special Committee on Elections reported in favor of Messrs. St. Paul, Withers and Hyams. Lengthy testimony was read and the Senate adopted the report by the following vote, yeas 16, nays 8. Messrs. Buffington and Lavergne offered a minority report, accusing the majority of withholding them from the evidence. Mr. Kenner made a speech against the majority report.

Mr. Ryan announced the death of Ex-Governor Walker and offered appropriate resolutions, and as a mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.—The river is clear of ice below the falls; the ferry boats have never ceased to run between Portland and New Albany. Above the falls the ice is solid enough to allow persons to cross on foot.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1856.

Senate.—The Senate confirmed the promotions and appointments made in the Marine corps during the recess.

House.—Mr. Mace made some remarks in which he said he was addressing statesmen, not partisans. He offered a resolution in a spirit of compromise, declaring that Mr. Banks should be Speaker, Mr. Cullom, (American,) Clerk, Mr. Glossbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Johnson, Post Master; Mr. McKnew, Doorkeeper. The last three nominees were nominees of the Democratic caucus.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 111 against 90.

A debate, involving the question of responsibility for the failure of the House to organize ensued, and was confined to the Black Republicans and the Democrats. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution, that until a Speaker should be elected, the first business each day be to vote twice for Speaker, and no debate should be indulged in under any pretext; till this was done; but it should not be in order to vote a third time during the same day. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the House adjourned.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, January 23.—*Senate.*—The Senate met, and adjourned after the transaction of some unimportant business.

House.—Mr. Semmes, of New Orleans, presented a number of petitions, with accompanying evidence of contested seats in the House by named parties, among which was that of Mr. Hutch, of St. Helena. Referred to Special Committee on Elections.

Mr. Beecher offered a resolution for supplying the members of the House with ten daily papers each, as usual.

Mr. Stirling objected. He thought it a useless expense to the State, and moved that three be substituted instead. Another member substituted five as the number, which was adopted.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of a Minute Clerk. Mr. E. B. Whitson was elected by acclamation.

A motion to elect a Warrant Clerk, gave rise to an animated discussion, as to whether the salary of said official be maintained at $10 per day.

Mr. McDonald considered the office an imposition, and moved it be abolished. Motion lost.

Conrad L. Marver was nominated and elected to the office, the salary question being finally settled by reference to the statutes, which fixed it at $5 per day.

The following Translating Clerks were elected: Messrs. Duplisses, F. Foynet and Farge.

Enrolling Clerks—Messrs. J. W. Addison, G. H. Smith, F. Haralson, A. B. Hailey, W. W. Packee, T. L. Randall and S. B. Haynes.

Mr. Beecher offered a resolution that the House be opened every morning with prayer, and that our ministers be invited to attend alternately for this purpose. The adoption of the resolution demonstrated the piety of the House beyond question.

Mr. Brice, from New Orleans, asked and obtained leave of the House to enter the protest of himself and colleague from the Second Representative District, New Orleans, against the testimony taken by the contestants for their seats, as he and his colleague had not received notice to be present at the taking of said testimony, and they objected to being ousted by such an *ex parte* process.

Mr. B. embodied his protest in a resolution requesting the committee to send for papers and persons, which was assailed by Mr. Semmes, of New Orleans, who moved it be laid on the table, which was done.

The appropriation bill for paying the officers and members of the two Houses, and all contingent expenses, was then passed. The bill amounts to $90,000.

The joint resolution relative to appointing a committee to investigate the accounts and vouchers of the Swamp Land Commissioners was adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. McDonald, of Claiborne, endorsing the high national views of President Pierce's message relative to slavery, came up, and was adopted after some discussion, in which Mr. McD. took occasion to "define his position." He said he had, by introducing this resolution, been charged by members of his own party with desertion to the Democracy, but he did not wish to commit his friends to the resolution, but to express his own sentiment in regard to a man who had taken so firm a stand for our rights. He was still opposed to foreign influence and in favor of Native Americans for office, but he did not shape his politics from party preference, but from the convictions of his own mind.

The Democratic member from Claiborne moved that Mr. McD.'s resolution be amended so as to express the thanks of the House to the "immortal seventy-four" Richardson men in Congress for their course on the Speakership.

Mr. McDonald wished to know the gentleman's notion for this amendment, which would prevent him voting for his own resolution. He thought it most ungenerous in his colleague to thus thwart him in giving expression to his feelings to our President, and he hoped the Democrats would not so amend the resolution.

The amendment was adopted, but withdrawn by the mover, and Mr. McDonald's original resolution then passed unanimously.

The House soon after adjourned.

A NEW WEAPON OF WAR.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, thus describes a recent invention, of which we have already heard:

The "wars, and rumors of wars" which engross the thoughts of this trading and filibustering supplying metropolis, are developing the inventive genius of America to a degree likely to effect a revolution in revolutions, and extend the American name to wherever "fierce, fiery warriors fight." Scarcely has the echo of the first discharge of Sharpe's death-dealing rifle died upon the ear, when another American invented a gun of more than thrice its capacity as a weapon of death. Mr. J. W. Post, of this city, has produced a repeating rifle which can be loaded and discharged with ease, thirty times per minute. It has but one discharging barrel, and does not revolve; under the barrel is a tube, which receives thirty well-shaped waterproof balls, each containing within itself the powder and percussion necessary for expulsion. The act of setting, or cocking the piece places one of them in the breech, and the whole thirty may be discharged in the most rapid succession. In a late trial of its capacity, the gun was discharged ten times in ten seconds, and may be fired surely thirty times per minute. From the peculiar shape of the ball, which is like that of the Minnie rifle, the weapon is calculated for long distance, as well as rapid firing.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET,
Friday Evening, Jan. 25, 1856.

The Baltic's advices, which were laid before our readers this morning, were not well received, and their effect was perceivable in the silence in cotton, and the downward tendency in breadstuffs. On the financial market they had no influence whatever.

The tone of the Exchange Market, under a good supply and the willingness of Banks to sell, prevented any advance in rates, and large sums were taken at ¼ per cent. discount for checks and bankers' sight drafts on New York. On the streets there was a good supply offering, and three days sight was sold at 1½ discount, and ten to thirty days sight ruled at all prices from 1¼ to 1½ and 1¾. In sixty days bankers' were drawing at 2 to 2¼ and 2¾ discount, according to usual terms. Outside operations were from 2¼ to 2½ and 2¾ discount on Boston and Philadelphia. This is an improvement, though for short sight, say five to ten days, bankers' of paper hold from ⅜ to 1¼. There has been more doing in Sterling, though the Banks are buying very sparingly at 6⅜ to 7. £20,000 was placed at 7, which is the maximum for first class bills. There was but little doing in bills lading and the rates range from 6 to 6¼ and 6½. Francs to the amount of 150,000 were placed at 5.31¼. This is an advance, and under a slackening supply, with a slight improvement in demand, extreme rates are from 5.37½ to 5.28¾. The latter for first-class direct on Paris.

The Money Market to-day was easy. The calls on the Banks were not so heavy as at the commencement of the week, and though one of the up-town Banks had more offered than its income, the general good position of money matters is unchanged. Outside of Bank the usual facilities continue, and twelve months' paper of A 1 is readily taken at 9 per cent.; second grade 10 to 12, and third-rate 13 to 15 and 18 per cent.

In Mortgage Securities there are only moderate amounts of first-class offering. The sales of first-class real estate having been so diminutive for the past twelve months, prevents the usual supply of that kind of paper from appearing. Strictly A 1 mortgage, with good drawers, can be placed at 8½ to 9 for long dates. On second class mortgages there is a fair supply of money to be had at 10 to 12, with the usual preventives against contingencies, losses from fire, etc.

In the general STOCK Market we have from day to day reported the sales. The market for all Bank Stocks is well maintained. Our quotations below are from actual sales. There have not been any sales of Bank of New Orleans this week. The last sales were twenty-six shares in small parcels. Holders appear willing to stand by it now, and evince no desire to sell under par. There was a sale of fifty shares Bank of Louisiana at 153½.

Bank of Louisiana	102 paid		153@153½
Louisiana State Bank			102@102
Canal Bank			11@ 11¼
Citizens' Bank			105@105
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank			103½@104
Southern Bank	50		100@100
Union Bank	102		97@100
Bank of New Orleans	100		last sales 26 shares 95
Gas Light Company	100 paid		118
Commercial Water Works	100		50 sales
Carrollton Railroad	15		9@9½
Opelousas Railroad	15		9½@10
Jackson Railroad	52		65@68
St. Charles Hotel Company	200		50 sales 75
Old Fellows' Hall	70		41@43
Felicity Dry Dock	100		38@100
New Orleans Gas Company	1000		123@1300
City Consolidated Bonds			80@88
City Bonds for Railroads	70		nominal
State Bonds	50		90@94
Levee Bonds	70		86@90
St. Charles Hotel Bonds			90@100

There has been but little doing in Western Bank notes this week. All Uncurrent Bank Notes of reputation are purchased at reasonable rates as by our quotations below, which are those of H. B. Merrell & Co., who also continue to buy Uncurrent Coin and Bullion of all kinds.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Amer. ¼ Dol.	3 to 3 per ct. prem.	20 Franc Pieces	3 80@3 85
Amer. ½ Dol.	5 to 5 per ct. prem.	10 Guilder Pieces	1 [illegible]
Mex. Dol.	40@41 per thousand	10 Dollar Pieces	7 75@7 80
Span. Silver Dol.	1½ per ct. prem.	Mexican Doubloons	15 60@16 15
Five Franc Pieces	95@95½	Spanish Doubloons	16 00@16 10
Sovereigns	4 80@4 90	California Ingots	11 64 per oz
California Coins	11@11½ per ct. dis		

UNCURRENT NOTES.

Missouri	1 per cent. dis	Georgia and South Carolina	[illegible]
Indiana	1@1½	North Carolina	1@1½ dis
Ohio	1@1½	Virginia	50@75 dis
Kentucky	1@1½	Alabama State	2 dis
West Feliciana Railroad Company notes	par	Texas	5 dis
Bank of New Orleans	par	Tennessee	1@2½ dis
Illinois	par @ ½ prem. dis	Mobile	par to ¼ dis
Lake Warren, Mobile stamp	par	Tenn. Free Bank	par dis
Mississippi Marine Insurance Company Certificates of dividends by H. B. Merrell & Co.	1½ @ par. dis	Commercial Bank Manchester, Yazoo, Miss.	50 par

The mail to-day brings us dates from New York to the 5th instant. The money market was quoted as being better supplied, and rates of interest had fallen ½ to 1 per cent. Foreign Exchange was quoted at 107¾ to 108¼ for Sterling, and 5.25 to 5.20 for France.

The America's advices from Europe were considered in Wall street as decidedly unfavorable.

The general credit system in New York, which has been the encouraging and inducement of thousands from Louisiana and Mississippi to go to that city to purchase for country trade, is spoken of as follows by one of the papers of that city. It conforms to our views so much that we give the extract:

The time has come when a more rigid credit system must be adopted, not only in New York, but all over the country. Probably nine-tenths of the failures which have occurred in large cities can be directly traced either to recklessness or bad management in giving credit. Many a concern has started with fair prospects for a prosperous career, but, determining to distinguish themselves at the outset, have plunged headlong the first year into a long credit business, amounting to more than twenty times the capital invested. We mean literally what we say. The mistake once made, can seldom ever be remedied. The concern is crippled, and the brilliant prospects have faded away.

It is seldom if ever safe for any house to do a credit business which shall exceed, in a single season, five times the capital invested. Whatever more, therefore, is done should be done for cash. A firm commencing trade, for instance, on the first day of January with a cash capital of fifty thousand dollars should not have due them, outstanding, on the first day of July, more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This should be the outside limit of the risks are of the very first class. Another rule should be carefully observed, viz.: never to give a credit exceeding in length the time obtained by yourself. If you buy goods on eight months' credit, don't sell them on ten or twelve, but on three, four or six. You may do less business, but you will be more independent and more successful in the end. In observing these rules yourself, insist for your customers only those who act upon the same principles. Don't give credit to those, however respectable they may be reputed to be, who buy goods of you on six months, and then trust them out to "think farmers," or "the most respectable families" on twelve. The trade of such men is not worth having. It will cost more than it will come to.

In giving credit, select men of only good moral character. Any other foundation to rest upon is wood, hay and stubble. If the man is rich, and yet is known to be vicious or without moral principle, let him alone. He is unworthy of credit. If he wants your goods let him pay cash for them.

RAILROAD TRAVELING IN WINTER.—The following description of a recent occurrence on the railroad between Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, is one among many that now are experienced in Northern travel:

While in the forests of Ottawa county, the connecting water pipes leading from the tank to the boiler froze and burst, rendering the engine useless, except so far as the water already in the boiler was of service. The engineer detached his engine and started for the nearest station for help, but had gone only a short distance before he ran into a snow drift, without the possibility of extricating himself. The train was left in the woods, three or four miles from any dwelling; many of the passengers were women and children. The intense cold occasioned much suffering; several feet and hands were frozen; one of the firemen on the engine, after they had run into the snow bank, had both feet frozen, and the engineer and two other persons carried him a mile, on their backs, to the nearest house; the poor fellow suffered intense pain.

RICH COPPER MINES.—We have on our counter some very rich specimens of copper ore, brought to us by Dr. G. A. McIntyre, from the Canton Mines of Cherokee county, in Georgia. The ore yields twenty-four per cent of copper and one and a half per cent of silver, making a ton of it worth something over $100. This seems to us to be a very rich return. [Mobile Trib.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—A dispatch of the 18th, from Philadelphia, says:

A naval court martial was ordered to assemble here to-day, at the Navy Yard, for the trial of Commodore Robert Ritchie, charged with using insulting language to Captain Saml F. Dupont concerning the action of the late Naval Retiring Board, of which Capt. D. was a member, and by which Com. Ritchie was retired on full leave pay. Its organization was prevented by the absence of James McIntosh and Com. B. B. W. Kennedy, Judge Advocate.

WHAT RUSSIA GAINS BY THE CAPITULATION OF KARS.—The advantage gained by Russia in obtaining possession of Kars will, in a great measure, compensate her for the loss of the Crimea. Russia, so long as she holds this commanding position, can control the great highway of trade which finds its way overland from Trebizond to Persia, and the countries of Central Asia beyond. Russia was just beginning seriously to suffer from the embargo on her commerce and the exhaustion of her war supplies. But the capture of Kars enables her to divert the current of European commerce through Turkey in Central Asia, to channels across her own territories; and thus, the pressure of her own trade being neutralized, Russia can recuperate for the war. And it is more than likely that Persia, being commercially dependent upon Russia, and disposed to lean in the same direction, may be induced by that power to declare against Turkey for the purpose of extending its dominions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ORLEANS THEATER.—Rossini's grand opera "Le Comte Ory" and "Quand On Na Pas Le Son."

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe—"Bohemian Girl;" and farce, "Kiss in the Dark."

GAIETY THEATER.—"Azael; or, The Child of Israel," introducing Mr. Keller's Tableaux.

PELICAN THEATER.—Signor Donetti's wonderful troupe of educated animals in a variety of performances.

FLOATING PALACE MUSEUM.—Menagerie, automaton circus, ancient relics, cosmorama views and performances on the tight rope.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS COMPANY.—Corner of St. Louis and Basin streets.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—Wax statuary and Grand Soiree Magique every evening. A living curang outang.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The Infant Esau, American Giantess and Swiss Warbler. No. 16 St. Charles street.

THE GREAT BEAR.—No. 95 St. Charles street. The largest bear ever exhibited.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES THIS DAY.

RED RIVER.

White Cliffs, Graham, master, at 5 o'clock. T. B. Smith, 12 New Levee, agent.

Ross, Saliba, master, at 5 o'clock. Lewis Snapp & Co., 87 Front street, and T. B. Smith, 12 New Levee, agents.

YAZOO RIVER.

Planter, Phelps, master, 5 o'clock. T. B. Smith, 12 New Levee street, agent.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Ingomar, Capt. McDonough, at 12 o'clock. George W. Shaw & Co., 24 Poydras street; T. B. Smith 12 New Levee street; and John R. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

Natchez, Leathers, master, 5 o'clock. Carroll, Pritchard & Co., Union Row, 68 Carondelet street, agent.

S. F. J. Trahue, White, master, at 5 o'clock. T. B. Smith, 12 New Levee, agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Republic, Montgomery, master, 5 o'clock. J. E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

OHIO RIVER.

Europa, Sheppard master, 5 o'clock. J. E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

Nick Thomas, Irvin, master, 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

Ohio Belle, Sebastian, master, at 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

Peter Tellon, Box, master, 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., agents.

TENNESSEE RIVER.

Gem, Heslip, master, at 5 o'clock. John E. Hyde & Co., 66 Poydras street, agents.

FROM OREGON.—Nothing further had been heard from Capt. Kelly's command, and much anxiety was felt in regard to their situation. It will be remembered that when last heard from they were on the march for Fort Walla-Walla, which was in possession of the Indians. It was said that the enemy numbered about 1000, and were eager for a combat with the whites at that point.

In the San Francisco Herald of the 5th we find the following:

By the arrival of the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Otter, Capt. Mowett, six days from Vancouver, we learn that the Indians are daily getting more during in committing their deeds of murder. They are all well armed with guns, rifles and revolvers, and in open day when there is a chance pick out their victims. There had been nothing further heard as regards an engagement with them than what has been previously received. The steamer Active, Capt. James S. Alden, with arms and ammunition from this port, had arrived 20th of December, and with the supplies brought up by her the inhabitants will be better armed and prepared to defend themselves and punish their enemies.

☞ IMPORTANT ARRIVAL FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.—The great Rheumatism Doctor, W. MILLER, that has been traveling through the North, and took the medal at Louisville, for relieving, FREE OF CHARGE, all that call on him, in one application, of Rheumatism, Pains, Sore Legs, Sprains, Contracted or Painful Muscles or Joints (if not cripples,) Nervous Headache, or anything of the above nature. He will remain only this week, at 93 Camp street, between Gravier and Common streets, and relieve all that call free, to show that his fluid will do it.

☞ Among diseases, dyspepsia and liver complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved efficacious in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure. It has been the means of sending thousands from the untimely grave. We mean the Hostetter's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. G. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 150 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

Always the Cheapest,
AND THE BEST.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-MADE CLOTHING.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMSHIP.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

34 MAGAZINE STREET, 34

Invite special attention to their present superb assortment of SEASONABLE CLOTHING.

OVER COATS, of every description;
CLOTH FROCK COATS, all qualities and colors;
BUSINESS COATS, of every description;
CATELONIANS, CLOAKS, and TALMAS;
Fancy Cassimere PANTALOONS, of choicest variety;
Black Doeskin PANTALOONS, all qualities;
VESTS of every description, rich and beautiful.

A very extensive assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, of every description.

SHIRTS—the largest assortment in the city.

BOYS' CLOTHING, Made in the very best manner, to which particular attention is requested.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, etc.

Clerks, speaking the French and Spanish languages, always in attendance.

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

NO DEVIATION FROM MARKED PRICES.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

jan15 3p65 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

Southern Furniture Warerooms

CHARLES A. STEWART,

AT Nos. 171 AND 173 CANAL STREET,

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock of splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRS and SIDESTEADS, in addition to his usually large stock of—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

☞ Parties wishing anything in his line, will find it to their advantage to go to Stewart's before purchasing elsewhere. jan25 3p65

Gutta Percha,

For Temporary SETS OF TEETH, inserted immediately after extracting, and by

DR. J. S. CLARK,

jan25 3p64 Union Bank Building, 171½ Canal street.

Restoration of the Face

TO ITS ORIGINAL CONTOUR, bringing into use all of the muscles necessary to natural expression when changed by loss of Teeth, then sustained by

DR. J. S. CLARK,

jan 25 3p64 Union Bank Building, 171½ Canal street.

Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss,

A FURTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED AT

J. C. MORGAN'S,

EXCHANGE PLACE,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

jan25 5p64 W

Jouvin's Kid Gloves.

Just received, a superior lot of JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,

LEIGHTON & BARBOT,

jan25 3p64 corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

To the Ladies.

HORACE HARBY,

185 CAMP STREET. 185

Is now offering his entire stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, at FIRST COST.

Rich Striped and Plaid Silks, 75 cents to $1 10 per yard.
White and extra wide Black Silks, 75 cents to $1 50 "
Scotch Plaids, double width and all wool, 50 cents "
Lustre Cloths, all colors, $1 30 to $2 25 "
Untrimmed Damasks, double width, 75 cents to $1 25 "
Fine Black and Colored Silk Velvets, $2 to $4 "
Super Black Silk Velvet, yard wide, $4 50 "
Silk Velvet and Velvet Antique Cloaks, $12 to $50.
Cloth Cloaks, richly trimmed, $10 to $40.
Merino Circulars, all colors, $1 50 to $5.

.... Also ....

A beautiful assortment of Gloves and Valencia COLLARS, Fine Printed Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, etc.

HORACE HARBY,

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J. G. Dunlap,

NOTE, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

79 GRAVIER STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Business solicited, and prompt attention given. jan24 3p64

21 AND 151

Stop that Dreadful Cough.

We call the attention of the public to the great and valuable rem