New Orleans Daily Crescent.
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1859.

BABE IN AN ARBOR.

[Written for Graeme's Magazine.]

[illegible]

Hear the sound of wailing,
Sadly the sighing breeze,
List the angels whisper
"Baby is at rest."

Bend, ye gentle breezes,
[illegible]
Bear ye, on your wings,
Baby's prayer to heaven
With your radiant light.

Come, ye blessed angels,
Hover round its pathway,
Watch its pathway
Bear her safely home.

Sing, ye bells of heaven,
Let the anthem roll
Through the courts of glory—
"Baby is at home!"

Events in France and England.

[illegible] has been published in [illegible]

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

[illegible] written to the Emperor to [illegible] are as regards England [illegible] confidence should alone ex[illegible] on one and side you are possessed [illegible] favorable, which appears to have [illegible] capacity of an [illegible] hand you reckon upon [illegible] which you desire a reply. [illegible] however, to give it. If [illegible] the true state of your [illegible] you had only found in [illegible] by your fellow-countrymen, by the [illegible] of the most clamorous [illegible] that now there was not a word or [illegible] Emperor's which permits a doubt of his [illegible] and consequently of his intentions to[illegible] his conduct, invariably the [illegible] a moment to show a faithful [illegible] that he has been, he will [illegible] you is his unchanged [illegible] to be. Without [illegible] the approaching community of perils [illegible] at a distance by your soldiers and [illegible] should appreciate, but not [illegible] the expression of my dis[illegible]

THE LIEUTENANT OF THE EMPEROR.
Chief du Cabinet.

Texas Intelligence.

[illegible] News of Thursday last announces [illegible] Hon. Frederick Brabeas R. Lamar, and [illegible] a brief obituary notice mentions the following [illegible]

[illegible] Lamar was the precux chevalier [illegible] San Jacinto. The official re[illegible] Texas states that his conduct on the [illegible] was for life the command of the cavalry on [illegible] Rio Grande. His friend Gen. Rusk, while on a reconnoitering [illegible] was surrounded by Mexican lancers, and Lamar rushed singly to the rescue. The enemy's [illegible] their admiration by a volley as he [illegible] in his horse and bowing in [illegible]

[illegible] News has the following:

From all quarters of the State we hear of the [illegible] of Texas, in one place uncoofing [illegible] twenty-seven barns—in fact, upsetting everything [illegible] producing among the [illegible] quiet and peaceful inhabitants, as our exchange [illegible] inform us, "intense excitement." The [illegible] cattle, swine and sheep upon the frontier counties have suffered greatly. Whole flocks of sheep, and droves of fine "porkers" ready for market, have been cut off ruthlessly in their prime. The loss, we have been told by gentlemen generally throughout the State, [illegible] upon the arrival of our Northern exchanges.

In a communication to the News, regarding the late excitement, Mr. C. G. Forsbey says:

[illegible] production of stock has been very great. In [illegible] neither 2d and 3d, hogs and sheep per[illegible] in great numbers. In my flock, about forty [illegible] of one hundred and seventy. They were [illegible] by the blanket and live oak woods. On [illegible] prairies, nearly whole flocks have died.

A correspondent, writing from Sanders city, in [illegible] Sam Houston Herald that the dead body of an unknown person had been found near the [illegible] corner of Survey 467, on the Rio Hondo, in [illegible] county. He probably perished on the evening of December 2 from exposure to cold in [illegible] of the severity of that date. The unfortunate man had crept under the branches of a fallen tree [illegible] and, from appearances, had attempted to raise a fire which wind and rain prevented.

The Houston Telegraph makes the following extraordinary statement:

[illegible] year, as we can ascertain, there were from [illegible] to sixty people frozen to death within the State of Texas during the late cold weather. Of these, [illegible] forty were under the influence of liquor when frozen. There were many thousand hogs, [illegible] also frozen to death also, none of [illegible] to suppose, were under the influence of spirits.

[illegible] Christ Ranchero of the 17th has the following:

Capt. Dawson, U. S. Artillery, with two wagon [illegible], clothing, and a command of six men, left [illegible] Gonzales Ranche, for Brownsville, on the [illegible] inst., under a escort of Capt. Ford's Rangers. [illegible] is decidedly good. United States troops es[illegible] by rangers! Well, Uncle Sam's men could [illegible] have fallen into better hands.

We have seen a letter from Mr. Brins, U. S. Collector at Laredo, and also one from Mr. C. Calhoun, dated the 12th inst., reporting Indians in [illegible] and Cortina. From Ojuelos Ranche [illegible] Corpus, of 130 head of horses, and attacked the Alamos Ranch; they were fired upon by the [illegible] and one Indian was killed. A party of [illegible] in Laredo is following them. It is [illegible] the part of the Government to leave [illegible] wholly unprotected.

[illegible] publishes the following letter:

RIO GRANDE CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.

[illegible] Ranchero: In my last I informed you of the [illegible] of Col. H. Clay Davis and some forty volun[illegible]. They remained in Ringgold barracks until [illegible], when they started down towards [illegible] I believe they intend to await the [illegible] of Col. Ford at Edinburgh, and then to [illegible] Cortina.

[illegible] a late copy of "Jaque," a paper [illegible] at Matamoras, in which it is stated that [illegible] Cortina had a several encounters, in all of which Cortina had been victorious. It also says, "the Americans themselves [illegible] fought like lions." It gives the [illegible] of several commercial houses in Matamoras [illegible] Cortina, among which is mentioned the house of Hale & Co. (English).

We have no reliable accounts of the number of [illegible] Cortina has; although we learn from good authority that there are passed from his camp to the Mexican side eight fresh bullock hides every day. This would indicate a larger number of men than has heretofore been supposed he had.

There is rumor current here that Gen. Carbajal has been arrested and confined at Matamoras. If this be so, there have probably been arrested with him some seven or eight Americans, who accompanied him from this place, and who had taken service with him in his brigade.

From Arizona.

The St. Louis Republican publishes a letter of the 24 inst., from Mesilla, Arizona Territory, from which we extract the following:

Dr. Steck, the Indian Agent for the Apaches, arrived in town last evening, from his annual visit to the Indian tribes, west of this, and located principally upon the Gila and its tributaries. The Doctor distributed the annual supply of presents ordered those Indians by the Department. These presents were distributed among the Gila, the Mogollon, the Chiliagua, and the White Mountain Apaches. He reports that these tribes exceed in number 4,000 souls, about 2000 of whom are warriors.

These Indians appear to be well disposed and friendly towards the whites, making repeated assurance to the agent of their wish and intention to protect the overland mail, whose route lies directly through the heart of their country, from all depredations upon it, if in their power. The Doctor found a band of some two hundred and fifty Pinal warriors encamped upon the Gila, with the Coyeteros, who appeared to be much dissatisfied, and would have undoubtedly given Mr. Steck some trouble had not the Coyeteros guarded him.

The agent thinks that the strength of the Pinal tribe has been greatly under-estimated; that it numbers some two thousand warriors, many of them well armed, and that they may give the settlements some trouble yet, if the scout ordered against them shall have returned to their haunts. He is of the opinion that a large body of troops should be at once permanently ordered into this country; that a post should be established near the City of the Gila, at the mouth of the San Pedro, to keep these Indians in check as well as to chastise them, when necessary. Dr. Steck thinks the present force ordered to be insufficient to point of numbers to accomplish the end desired, and that the only way to completely stop depredations from these Indians, not only in our own territory, but also in the Republic of Mexico, is to establish a reserve north of the Gila, where they can be compelled to remain. Here the soil presents unusual inducements for cultivation, and it is a well-known fact that these Indians cultivate extensively already.

The Doctor gives a most interesting account of his visit to the "Pueblo Viego," located some sixty miles north of the Overland Mail Route upon the banks of the Gila. The ruins of this town lie in a beautiful valley, said to be equally as fine as any in the Territory, and abounding in timber—from the remains of the old buildings to be seen, there was evidently once a population of from ten to fifteen thousand souls resided there, far more advanced in the arts and sciences than are the Mexican population in this Territory of the present day.

The course of the "Asequia Madre" is still to be distinctly traced for some fifteen miles, and to all appearance was of sufficient capacity to receive in its bed the whole volume of the Gila. The walls, posts, etc., of many of the buildings are still standing in a tolerably fair state of preservation. In the upper portion of the town stands a large house built of white brown stone, and was undoubtedly the residence of the Governor of the "Pueblo." The town extends some fifteen miles in length, and was evidently an old Indian town, perchance destroyed by the Spaniards many hundred years since.

Here would be a fine place to establish a military post. Fine timber, stone, etc., are to be found near, while the soil is rich and easily cultivated. Were a fort established here, this valley would present unusual inducements to settlers, who could be protected from the Indians. The past of this country seems to be lost completely to the present generation. What it has been no one can tell. What its future time can only determine. Near this place the Gila and Mogollon bands have farmed extensively this year, raising fine vegetables and large crops of corn—successfully demonstrating the fact that the lands of this valley can be easily cultivated, and that these Indians, properly managed, can be brought to become successful tillers of the soil; they can be taught to leave their marauding expeditions and to engage in the more peaceful avocations of civilized life.

In order to accomplish this, appropriations must be made to successfully carry out the proposed plan; let this be done, and we should not suffer as we now do from their thievish propensities. History as well as experience has taught our Government that the Indians must be managed in one of two ways; either civilize or exterminate them. One of these things must be done, as the country that they now live in does not furnish them the food necessary for their support.

Dr. Steck proposes to visit the Mescalero Apaches, whose home is in the Sacramento and White Mountain Ranges, some hundred miles east of this place, next week.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Saturday last says:

This week has been very cold—some rain, more sunshine and plenty of heavy white frost. The week, altogether, has been quite satisfactory. The river has risen about ten feet at this point, and is still rising.

The Iberville Sentinel of Saturday has the following paragraph:

Mrs. Smith, wife of John Smith, brickmaker of our town, while standing in front of the fire on Thursday last in her dwelling with a child in her arms, as we learn, took fire to her dress. As soon as she discovered it, she threw herself in bed and covered up to smother the flames. She was badly burnt, however, from her feet to her head, which bringing on abortion, she died on Friday in great agony.

The Lake Providence Herald of the 17th says:

We are informed that Mr. Washington Morton, who kept a woodyard at Old River Island, near the upper line of this parish, was drowned a few days since. It appears that he was standing on the bow of his wood-boat with a pole, endeavoring to push away some drift wood in front, when the pole slipped and he fell overboard, going under the boat, and was seen no more. He was well known in this vicinity, and seemed to be doing a successful business where he lived. He was a man of family.

SCANDAL AT LITTLE ROCK.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 19th has the following:

Through a gentleman who arrived from Little Rock yesterday, we learn the particulars in regard to a very exciting affair which took place in that city one day last week. Mr. Turnbull, the lessee and manager of the theater at Little Rock, it seems, for some time past has suspected that his wife had proven unfaithful to her marriage vows, but nothing like conclusive proof of her guilt was furnished him till last Wednesday, when on attempting to enter her room he found it fastened, and notwithstanding the fact that his heard voices within was unable to obtain admittance. The injured husband stationed himself at a convenient place from which to watch the door, and shortly after saw an actor named Connor emerge from the room. Later in the day Turnbull invited Connor to his room at the hotel, on a pretense of taking wine. Once inside, the husband confronted the guilty pair, and at once commenced shooting at Connor, who returned the fire, it is said. The screams of the wife brought a crowd to the scene, when Connor was rescued from his dangerous situation, with no other injury than a pistol ball or two through his clothes, and a very bad fright. Mrs. Turnbull is said to be very respectably connected, and the affair has caused a great deal of scandal among all classes of people at the Rock. Connor "vamosed" directly after the shooting, and was in this city last night, en route for colder regions.

FROM FORT RILEY.—A letter of the 7th inst. from Fort Riley, Kansas, to a gentleman of St. Louis says:

Capt. Stewart has just come in from the winter camp on Pawnee Fork; and he, and perhaps thirty of his men, are badly frost-bitten. The Captain's face is badly scarified, and several of the men are pretty well torn up about the hands and face, and three of the men are otherwise wretchedly frost-bitten and swollen.

The country there is improving very fast, though money is scarce among the farming community. Corn is bought here at 40 cents per bushel; Oats, 50 cents.

WHOLESALE MATRIMONY.—We saw, a week or two ago, walking down Main street, from the direction of the "President's Office," a man accompanied by four ladies. An air of slight perturbation in the party, mingled with evident expressions of satisfaction and happiness, led us to inquire who they were. Some one present informed us that they were a party who had been up to President Young's to be married, and that the four ladies had just been united in indissoluble bonds to the man accompanying them. That, we suppose, might be termed marriage in gross. [Salt Lake Tan.

PIT ASHORE.—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Saturday last says:

We learn that on the last trip of the steamer Grand Duke from Vicksburg, two Abolitionists were discovered and ordered to leave the boat at Natchez. When they were discovered, a jury was empanelled, and Johnny Hueston, of Baton Rouge, was appointed to conduct the defence, and after a regular trial, the above punishment was meted out.

A LITTLE PIOUS SCANDAL.—The Louisville Journal of the 20th has the following:

On Saturday morning last the citizens of Newport were startled by the announcement that the Catholic priest who presided over the St. Stephen church, at the head of Monmouth street, had left the night previous for parts unknown. The cause of his sudden departure was soon discovered. It appears that an improper and criminal intimacy had long subsisted between himself and a female member of his congregation, and which had continued unsuspected until concealment was no longer possible, when he absconded, leaving his victim to bear the taunts and contumely of the world. The female had hitherto moved in respectable circles, and aside from the present unfortunate affair, her conduct had been exemplary.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—We were pained to hear, last evening, of a terrible accident to a daughter of Mr. S. C. Beach, a member of the Girl's High School Beaton Academy, which occurred yesterday morning near the Kennedy House, St. Louis street. It appears that as Miss Beach was going to school she encountered a runaway horse attached to a buggy, which ran over her, the wheels passing over her head and injuring her in a shocking manner. She was taken up as soon as assistance could get to her and carried into a house close by, where the best medical attention was at once secured for her, but it is feared the injury will prove fatal. [Mobile Advertiser, Saturday.

NEW CARRIAGE AND HARNESS STORE.—Messrs. G. D. English & Co. have opened at 87 and 89 Magazine street, a new carriage and harness store, which they have stocked very heavily with an extensive assortment of all kinds of vehicles adapted for the Southern trade, all the latest styles and improvements being represented in their stock. Of harness goods they have a very complete collection. This merchandise is new and excellent, and as the proprietors pledge themselves to sell on reasonable terms, customers may undoubtedly purchase greatly to their advantage. We direct the attention of city and country readers to the advertisement of Messrs. G. D. English & Co.

SLOAT & CO.'S SEWING MACHINE is an article of real and undisputed excellence, as it combines many of the most striking features of sewing machine excellence. It is neat, durable, quick and simple of operation, and its work is of strong and handsome quality, uniform and difficult to rip. These machines may be seen, examined and purchased at Mr. M. S. Hedrick's office, 90 Canal street, and are advertised in our columns.

THESE GOODS, ETC.—Country merchants who may wish to know where they can buy a stock of the best trunk goods at prices as reasonable as it can be done in any part of the United States, are hereby notified that H. W. Reynolds & Co., 3 Magazine street, is the place. There also can be found all sorts of oil clothing and India rubber goods. We direct attention to the advertisement published by H. W. Reynolds & Co.

A New Medical Discovery.

The New York Herald of the 15th inst. contained the following:

[From the New York Tribune, Nov. 25.]

We have before us Affleck's Southern Rural Almanac for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Affleck, who promises to throw in the shade all previous almanac mongers, even from Lilly to the present time, dates from Washington county, in the State of Texas—a State, be it observed, quite conspicuous for its various brilliant scientific discoveries, among which the one advertised in Affleck's Southern Rural Almanac is the most conspicuous, albeit not the result of Affleck's own genius, but that of E. B. Wheelock & Co., of New Orleans. It appears that Southern negroes have fallen into a most deplorable habit. The black race are notoriously imitative. In their unhappy condition, compelled to ignore higher standards of cultivation, they follow the lowest; and having heard that it was quite fashionable in Northern cities to eat dirt, they have taken to that extraordinary diet with a zest worthy of a self-sacrificing epicure, and of a better cause, but with an astonishingly deleterious effect upon their own stomachs—dirt, whether literally eaten, as they eat it, or metaphorically eaten, in our fashion, having a dreadful tendency, whether physical or mental. The Texan negroes have literally, physiologically, dietically, taken to dirt. They scoop it by the handful, and swallow it with prodigious gusto. The reason of this is not explained by the chronological Affleck. The one prominently suggesting itself is—short commons.

There are certain tribes in Africa—as we have been told—who take to dirt when the crops are short, and filling themselves with that substitute, escape the threatened gnawings and agonies. It is not for us to say that the Texan negroes have been driven to this resort by pecunious rations. We only know that their Northern exemplars have been reduced to this dietary ignominy by a plain, palpable, and unmistakable want of the boiled, fried, stewed and roasted. Be this as it may, to the dirt the Texan negroes have taken—and not negroes only, but white children. The injurious practice of eating dirt has become epidemic in Texas. Parents mourn dirt-eating children; planters mourn dirt-eating slaves; physicians mourn dirt-eating patients. Such is the passion for dirt, as we are informed by the philanthropic firm of "E. B. Wheelock & Co.," that "it is often practised secretly for years, while the parent, owner and physician are totally unable to account for the loss of health and general debility of the subject." The parent is distracted; the owner distressed; the physician alone is jolly. The symptoms of this miserable monomania are laid down. There is "a constant sense of fullness." There is "great appetite, with little capacity for eating." "The eyes are dull, the skin being of a muddy color, with no brilliancy in the pupil." A sad state of things—especially when one wishes to sell a fine piece of strictly personal property—a sad state of things for the affectionate parent.

For instance, there is Wilson H. Mitchell, a most affectionate father, "residing on Sabine river, in the parish of Sabine, State of Louisiana." Mitchell had a son, viz: Christopher. The beloved Christopher, "when a small child, contracted the habit of eating dirt, and no persuasion, threats or any inducements, would cause him to refrain." Lollipops, cakes and candy were wasted upon the prematurely vitiated palate of the young Christopher, who was clearly going to the bad with premature precocity. His anxious parent lost all hope. Dire Christopher Mitchell would have, and nothing but dirt. The distressed progenitor hears of "Digger's Specific or Dirt Eater's Cure"—buys a bottle thereof—forces a bottle of the same down the throat of the young epicure, and health and robustness follow. So, John McGee, of "Anaeco, Sabine parish, La.," had "twelve negroes," all in the dirt eating line—twelve thousand dollars worth of personal property fallen into the most fatal gastronomical eccentricities. He sends, in the plenitude of his faith, for any number of bottles of the "Digger's Specific," and administers the same to these eccentric eaters. Verily, he has his reward. "A boy in his family, who he continued to eat dirt, would not have brought $100, cannot now be bought for less than $1500." There's a fatting of cattle for you! "As the most delicious morsel of mud—not the most appetizing atom of clay—not gravel, which would have seduced an Apicius of an ostrich, could "the boy" be brought to swallow after that date.

"The Digger's Specific" did it. Price $5 per bottle. Cheap—very cheap, at so small a price! We consider "E. B. Wheelock & Co." to be public benefactors. Those who at the moderate charge of $5 raise the value of goods from $100 per parcel to $1500, are entitled to the thanks of an impoverished and unfortunate community. We commend Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s solution, tincture, pill or powder—whatever it may be—to the attention of the whole Southern confederacy. There are a thousand schemes for raising the value of "niggers," steamboats to Havre, disunion, the annexation of new territory, Fugitive Slave laws, etc. But the Digger's Specific beats them all. And why should not Wheelock & Co. open a depot in Washington? It is the great market. There congregate in dirty convention the dirt-eaters of the Union. Can they medicine the Northern dirt-eater into health? Try it, Messrs. Wheelock & Co., and take your chance of an Esculapian apotheosis. Cure a dirt-eating President, and great will be your reward. Cure a dirt-eating Secretary, and the nation will rise up to call you blessed.

[LETTER APPENDING HON. HORACE GREELEY AGENT FOR THE ABOVE TALISMANIC MIXTURE.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 3, 1857.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

Sir—Our attention having been invited to an editorial of considerable length and sound logic in your daily paper of the 25th ult., in eloquent praise of a proprietary article of medicine sold by us, styled "Digger's Specific, or Dirt Eater's Cure," in grateful recognition of your disinterested endeavors to promote the sale of this popular medicament, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying bottle. In doing so, far be it from us to mean thereby to insinuate that you have any home need of the specific in question; indeed, your well-known personal cleanliness and faultless toilet and fastidious taste, relieve you and us from any such suspicion. Still, that a censorious world may not have a chance to put a malign interpretation upon the object of the gift, we thus disclaim all intentions of the sort, and beg to assure you that however or wherever you may be disposed to test the efficacy of the Digger preparation, you will find it all that Mr. John McGee testified to. As you seem to possess the practical knowledge and enterprise necessary to constitute a valuable agent, and as you furthermore seem, by your editorial, to have quite a numerous dirt-eating acquaintance, we have only to add that a handsome commission will be allowed you for introducing it at the North and placing it in proper quarters; and, as a further inducement, we will engage to allow you, for your own use, one entire dozen gratis for every fifty dozen you can dispose of to good parties. With many thanks for your polite and unexpected attention, we are, sir, respectfully yours,

E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.

N. B. Please inform us, in due course, if the bottle came to hand.

A Remedy Should be Proportioned to the Evil.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 16.]

The wrong and injury so long perpetrated by the North upon the South, has at last awakened a spirit of resistance, which, if rightly directed, will secure to the South ample security for the future. The whole South feels the necessity that now weighs upon our people, and is willing to unite efforts and combine together for the common benefit and mutual protection. To undertake legislation for any separate State, when the evil is common to all, is to divide the South, and to render her subjection and overthrow an easy matter by her cunning enemies.

The remedy should exclude Northern manufactures and importations from all the Southern States, or else the tax will simply oppress the people of Virginia without reaching the evil. The Southern States, if consulted, will join Virginia in adopting a common remedy, and by this concert of action we shall be able to effect our object and punish the common enemy—but if Virginia refuses or fails to consult with her sister Southern States, we need not expect them to adopt laws from the preparation of which they were excluded.

The evil we seek to reach extends to all the Southern States, and the remedy should be adopted by all; and in order to secure such adoption, the remedy should be the result of conference and consultation between commissioners appointed by all the Southern States. The South must combine and unite in peaceful as well as warlike efforts. The South should shape its commercial action by concert; and presenting an undivided front, exclude goods of Northern manufactures and importation from all soil cultivated by slave labor.

The Conference of Commissioners that we propose is no disunion measure, but simply to induce concerted action, and that the non-intercourse legislation may be framed to comport with the civil polity of all the Southern States. It is impossible for any one State to effectually influence Northern legislation by State action. The trade of no single State is sufficient to revolutionize public opinion, and if the other Southern States are open to the Northern trade, the whole North will join the "Tribune's" mirth at Virginia non-intercourse, which that paper styles: "Virginia proposes to bite her own nose off." But let the United South cut off all commercial intercourse, and the Northern people will themselves quickly curtail Greeley's nasal appendage.

As long as the South acts without concert of remedy, we may expect to read such contemptuous language from the "Tribune" as the following:

"We do not fear, we CONGRATULATE the position of the people of the Slave States. Their social condition deprives them of the power of offense and almost of defense against an external enemy."

Our divided councils, our separate State action, excites the commiseration and the pity of our assailants; but once let a united South speak from a conference of Southern Sovereign States, and commiseration will become respect, and pity change to fear. The Northern States well know that if any single State casts itself off from commercial intercourse with the North, it subjects its people to inconvenience and want, which may be quietly submitted to during such an excitement as that which at present exists; but when that excitement has worn off, the people will no longer submit to an inconvenience from which the other Southern States are exempt. The General Assembly should legislate for the peaceable future as well as the excited present, and no action should be taken that will not stand the test of quiet and unexcited times.

If the whole South were united under non-intercourse laws, an impetus would be given to Southern manufactures, trade and commerce, which the action of no one State can ever induce. Capitalists from all quarters of the world would seek investment in the commerce, manufactures and trade which promised the support of the great section which now supplies the staples for the world. But what inducement will the trade, commerce, and manufactures of any one State hold out to capitalists? None whatever.

What objections can be urged to a conference of commissioners? We do not propose any Southern Convention to discuss sectional grievances—let these be the subject of State reflection, as they must become of State action—but we propose that Virginia shall appoint commissioners, two or more, to meet similar commissioners from the Southern States, whose duty it shall be to originate and frame the principle of non-intercourse into such laws as will receive the sanction of the different State Legislatures. The commissioners should be the best and ablest sons of the Southern States, of tried and tested fidelity, and for whose wise and prudent consultation the South would have the guarantee of past lives faithful to her cause.

Without some such consultation it is folly to expect that the legislation of Virginia will recommend itself to the other Southern States. We are unacquainted with the policy of those States, even their mode of taxation is unknown and we cannot expect those States to adopt the legislation of Virginia, which comes to them without the weight of recommendation from their own citizens.

It is said that Virginia should lead, and that the other Southern States will follow and adopt her legislation. We want Virginia to lead and act for herself, but we desire also that other Southern States be consulted, and their action secured by the pledge of their commissioners. The occasion demands the conference, the evil to be remedied afflicts all the Southern States, and its correction should be the joint work of all. Most of the Legislatures of the Southern States are in session at this time.

The Power of Words.

A word is the body of a thought, and the very common mistake of not looking beyond the mere external, is made as often here as elsewhere. It leads men, and sensible men, too, who happen not to be wise upon this point, to refer to a mere power of words, effects and influences which belong to the thought within. It is such a mistake as that which should attribute to a man's muscles the triumph which he had won by his mind, or to the excellent material and form of his clothing—work which only the strong frame should do. There are triumphs which muscles alone can win; there is a charm which dress alone may possess. But the triumphs are not those which men, men with souls as well as bodies, should estimate very highly; and the charm of dress is one which is not usually valued greatly by those whose high estimation is very desirable. And yet it is surprising how constantly the mistake of referring to words alone, to the mere power of utterance, a work and a success which are due to faculties of which those words are but the instruments, is made by sensible men.

In the life of George Stevenson, the engineer, a man of very remarkable ability, I recently met with this anecdote: At a dinner party at Sir Robert Peel's, whom he was visiting, with a large company, he engaged in a controversy with Dr. Buckland upon some question of geology, and the Dr. silenced him soon and easily. After the dinner he fell in with Sir William Follett, then the leading lawyer of England, and complained to him of his defeat. "It is too bad," said he, "for I know I was right, and if I had only Buckland's power of words I should have made it appear." Follett amused himself with mastering the points and principles of the question, and the next day at dinner the subject was again brought up, and Follett joined in the conversation, and very speedily and effectually baffled and silenced Buckland. "What do you say to that, Mr. Stevenson?" said Sir Robert Peel. "Why," said he, "I will only say this, that of all the powers above and under the earth, there seems to me no power so great as the gift of the gab."

By this somewhat coarse expression, Stevenson simply meant the gift of words; the power of utterance. But was it the gift of speech which enabled the lawyer to look through the mists of their loose talk and see plainly where Stevenson was right and could be defended? Or was it in the clear and trained intellect, and the prompt and perfect logic, which gave Follett the power of penetrating to the very heart of the question, and of keeping his opponent in the wrong, and baffling, and of compelling him to abandon sophistries and side issues, and when he had been driven to his inmost citadel of forcing him to surrender that as utterly untenable. And yet, not Stevenson only, but very possibly every man at the table, as they enjoyed the gladiatorial amusement of the great lawyer, looked upon it as a mere victory of words. I have related this anecdote because it seems to me to illustrate perfectly a very common mistake in relation to Mr. Choate. His victories, too, were sometimes regarded as victories of words.

I cannot but regard word-painting as among the fine arts, and as standing very high among them. A word, gentlemen, is it not the instrument of mind as much as the pencil or the chisel? Will it not present to the mind's eye the beauty of thought and feeling, nay, all that one human heart can offer to another of majestic truth, of tenderness, of strength, of purity, of grace? An anecdote, which has come down to us from the land and the age of Phidias, imports that the sculptor finds his statue in the marble, and that it is his work to liberate it from the stone. Not so; the canvas and the marble only present, transferred to their natural substance, the lines the hues and forms which must first exist in the mind of the artist. It is his first work to bid them live definitely and completely in his imagination. It is his second work to bring them from within, without, and invest them for the employment and the instruction of others in the permanent material he employs.

FANCY MILLINERY.—The attention of all of our lady readers is directed to the advertisement of Mme Robert, 17 Chartres street, who is well known to be one of the most useful and experienced of milliners—an introducer of the modes, in fact. She now has on hand a very fine assortment of bonnets, full and open head-dresses, ribbons, trimmings and embroideries, and makes to order any exquisite novelty which her taste may suggest as the thing to meet the desires of a lady customer. At this gay season Mme Robert's services are in great demand.

FINE WINES.—Mr. S. Wolff, corner of Gravier and New Levee streets, has on hand and for sale sweet Malaga wine, fine Sherry, choice Burgundy port and Cette Madeira. See advertisement.

ELEGANT AND RICH JEWELRY GOODS, of recent make and the latest styles of finish, are offered for sale by Mr. W. A. Wilson, 86 Canal street. The gentleman will find there the best make of watches, guard chains, pins and rings, and the most splendid assortment of jewelry sets and single articles in all kinds of precious stones. His stock of silver ware is very large and choice, and will be sold at the lowest prices possible to allow a paying margin of profit. See advertisement.

THE NEW VARIETY STORE of Messrs. F. & L. Pifer, 133 Canal street, is quite a corner of attraction these times, and meets the run which the young folks are making on it by promptly answering all demands for fancy and toy articles of novelty and beauty. The stock is all new, and is selected with all the experience acquired by the long connection with the trade which the proprietors have had. See their advertisement.

THE DEAF need be deaf no longer for Dr. Von Moschzisker, the well-known and highly successful aurist, has opened his chambers at 123 Canal street, over the Union Bank, where he will treat all cases of deafness or any malady whatever of the ear. His devotion to this specialty for many years has given him an extraordinary knowledge of the auricular organs, and consequently he is enabled to bring to bear a vast amount of experience and learning in his practice. We direct the attention of citizens to his advertisement.

GOOD MEDICINES.—Messrs. J. Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street, wholesale and retail medicine dealers, offer for sale by advertisement "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge" and "Dr. Doole's Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar," both excellent preparations.

ALL KINDS OF PLAYING CARDS AND BLANK BOOKS. Messrs. H. G. Stetson & Co., of Stationers' Hall, 54 Camp street, have just got in a new and complete stock of all sorts of blank books which the merchant in any sort of business can require, the sets being full, uniform and very handsomely gotten up and finished. They have also just got in a vast assortment of playing cards of all the favorite brands, which those who deal in and use the "deckpoints" should inspect. They will find the prices very low and the goods of excellent quality.

A NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS invites the steps of the ladies to 29 Chartres street, where Mr. F. R. Harden has opened a beautiful stock of millinery goods, bonnets, artificial flowers, ribbons, feathers, dress trimmings, riding hats, etc., all of the latest style, and thoroughly fashionable. See his advertisement.

NEW CARPETINGS.—Those who want to furnish their houses splendidly cheaply, can ensure one portion of such result by selecting carpetings at the store of J. D. Dameron & Co., 124 Canal street. These well known merchants have a stock of everything in the carpet and curtain goods way, and have now open one of the most magnificent stocks of fine carpetings that almost anybody ever saw, fresh from the looms of Europe. See their advertisement.

COSTLY CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—At J. Lilienthal's jewelry store, 28 Camp street, may be found a splendid display of fine watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver and plated ware, gold pens, cutlery and fancy goods—the stock comprising a thousand articles most elegantly adapted for holiday presentation to lady or gentleman—things useful and ornamental, which will last for years to remind of the donor. Mr. L.'s store adjoins the Story Building, on the most frequented portion of the Camp as cut pass, and our readers should drop in and take a look round them, first referring to their advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATER, GRAVIER STREET.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Acting Manager.....Mr. W. G. SUDSBURY.
Stage Manager.....Mr. H. J. WALLACK.

Forty-third Night of the Season.

MONDAY EVENING, December 26, 1859.

Will be produced, (first time in this city,) with entirely new scenery, Fairy Transformations, wonderful mechanical effects, on a novel plan and beautiful music, the Domestic Play, in a fairy frame, called DOT, representing Chas. Dickens' fabulous Christmas story, "The Cricket on the Hearth"—John Perrybingle, Mr. Couldock; Dot, his little wife, Miss C. Thompson; Caleb Plummer, (a Toy Maker,) Mr. John Owens; Bertha, (his blind daughter,) Miss Sara Stevens; Edward Plummer, (his son,) Mr. Copland; Dot's Father, (in which character he will sing "AULD ROBIN GRAY,") Mr. G. Lingard; Tilly Slowboy, Miss P. Marshall; Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. W. J. Chapman; Tackleton, a toy merchant, Mr. Leffingwell.

Performance to commence with TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER—Charles Dorwing, Mr. Suthern; Chatsse, Mr. Chapman; Arabella, Miss Couldock.

☞ Doors open at a quarter before 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

☞ Box Office open for securing Private Boxes and Chairs from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

d26 W. B. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—ST. CHARLES ST.

Mr. DE BAR.....Lessee and Manager.
Mr. CORRI.....Acting Manager.

Eighth Night of Mr. Collins.

MONDAY NIGHT, December 26, 1859.

The celebrated comedy of the IRISH ATTORNEY—O'Hara, Mr. Collins, (with Songs.....After which, the farce, HIS LAST LEGS—O'Calligan, Mr. Collins, with the NEW SONG, TWO CHEERS.....To conclude with a FAVORITE FARCE, in which Mr. Sullan will appear.

☞ Grand Fancy and Mask Ball on the 6th January, also on Mardi-Gras.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the Performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

Box Office open from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

d26 F. GLEASON, Treasurer.

SPALDING & ROGERS' MUSEUM AND AMPHITHEATER.

Spalding & Rogers' TWO CIRCUSES,

The New Orleans and European Circuses,

United for the season, each single troupe exceeding in talent any effected in Europe.

☞ MID-DAY CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY FESTIVAL—For Family Parties and Juveniles, at 12 M.

☞ SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY NOONS, December 24, 25 and 26.

☞ Performances EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SATURDAY NOON.

☞ Doors open at 6 o'clock—Overture at 7 o'clock.

☞ Admission, 50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents, to mid-day performances.

The price of admission to the MUSEUM is reduced to 25 cents, to bring the GRAND AQUARIA, or Ocean and Rivers Gardens, MECHANICAL ORCHESTRA, MINIATURE STEAMSHIP, etc., within the reach of all. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

d23

NEW OPERA HOUSE—CORNER OF BOURBON and Toulouse streets.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 26, 1859.

First night of Auber's opera, in 3 acts, THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

☞ Box-Office is open every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3½ P. M., and from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., on the days of performance. Performance commences at 7 o'clock.

d26

ORLEANS THEATER.....ORLEANS STREET.

MONDAY, December 26, 1859.

Will be presented Halevy's Comic Opera of THE QUEEN'S MUSKETEERS.....In the 2d act, GRAND DIVERTISEMENT, by the Corps de Ballet.

Box office open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, First and Second Dress Circle, Latticed Boxes $1 50. Pit, (with arm-chair) $1. Third Circle, (for people of color) 50 cents.

d31

ARMORY HALL.....ARMORY HALL.

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.

The Celebrated

Old Folks Concert Troupe,

Twenty Ladies and Gentlemen,

SPLENDID ORCHESTRA, BAND AND CHORUS,

—Assisted by—

MISS JENNY TWICHEL,

PROFESSOR D. C. HALL,

MR. R. HALL.

All of whom appear clad in Costume of One Hundred Years ago, will have the honor of appearing each Evening, in one of their Peculiar and Unique Musical Assemblies, or

Fireside Rehearsals.

☞ For particulars, see programmes. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents—can be had at the Hall during the day and evening. Doors open at 7, concert to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

☞ On WEDNESDAY NOON, Dec. 28, a Grand Matinee, commencing at 12 o'clock.

d26 5t

VARIETIES THEATER—GRAVIER STREET.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONDAY EVENING.

Will be produced, (first time in this city—having been in preparation since the commencement of the season,) with entire NEW SCENERY, FAIRY TRANSFORMATIONS, WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,