New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OVER AN OLD MAN.

He is the little child that danced so gladly,
Laughing his gladness in the sunny wind,
From yonder cottage long belraying early
A fair communion with an absent mind.

Not yet we hung our leaves at Autumn's feet,
And shook wild music to the wintry sky,
Since lingering, in sweet dreams of dreams to greet
Our solitude, a youth he wandered by.

And now, with silver flowers of Heaven to crown
His waking dream, into the Past he steals,
A weary child! He lies in sunshine down
Among our flowers; a child again he feels!

[Pica.

Letter from Senator Benjamin.

To the Legislature of the State of Louisiana:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1860.—Having been unexpectedly prevented from representing to the State until it is now too late to join in counsel with my fellow-citizens in this momentous crisis, I feel it due to you, as well as myself, to make public declaration of my opinions as to the course of action demanded by a proper regard to the honor of Louisiana and the security of her people. I abstain from offering any reasons in support of these opinions, feeling that I should be able to address you in person, if any indication of them be required. Briefly, then, I believe,

1. That the feeling of a very large number, (if not a majority,) of the people of the North, is utterly hostile to our interests; that this feeling has been implanted in the present generation from infancy; that it is founded on the mistaken belief that the people of the North are responsible for the existence of slavery in the South; that this conviction of a personal responsibility for what they erroneously believe to be a sin, springs chiefly from the consideration that they are, with us, members of a common Government, and that the Union itself is thus made the principal cause of hostile interference by them with our institutions.

2. That no just reason exists for hoping for any change in Northern feeling, and no prospect remains of our being permitted to live in peace and security within the Union.

3. That, therefore, the interest of the South, the very instinct of self-preservation demands a prompt severance of all connection with a Government which has itself become an obstacle to what it was designed to effect, viz: "*insuring domestic tranquillity and promoting general welfare.*"

4. That to effect this purpose, *separate State action is certainly necessary.* That all attempts at concerted action looking to the work of reconstructing a Government, Concert of action amongst numerous independent States is the result of long and patient efforts to overcome divergent interests and irreconcilable conflicting opinions. The emergency does not admit of this delay, unless the South is prepared to submit to the degradation of seeing Lincoln peacefully inaugurated as its President as well as that of the North.

The opinions thus hurriedly expressed have been deliberately formed. They have been gradually formed upon me by intercourse with the accredited representatives of Northern sentiment, and each day adds to my conviction of their truth. Indeed, if the faithful and persistent efforts of the present distinguished Minister to obtain for his Government an avowal as to civic safety within the Union have been rendered fruitless by the operation of the causes above suggested, we must be blind indeed if we entertain the remotest hope that widespread ruin, degradation and dishonor will not inevitably result from tame submission to the rule which we have long ceased to recognize.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that I am now engaged in preparations for returning home, there to aid by any service, and join in any sacrifice that can conduce to the honor, happiness or prosperity of our native State.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

SECESSION AND FRANK BLAIR.—Under date of the 16th the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes:

To-day some of the oldest and most intimate friends of Mr. Lincoln gave it as their deliberate opinion that the course of a conversation during the second conference in one of the State offices that peaceable secession was a matter of absolute impossibility. Their views were expressed in such a manner, as to convey the idea that they were the reflections of similar convictions in higher quarters. It was asserted that even though coercion were resisted, yet the Federal Government, as a conflict would be made inevitable by the improbability of an agreement upon the terms of the separation between the two sections of the country. Secession and civil war are evidently thought contemporaneous contingencies by the parties in question. Unquestionably the feeling of Northern conservatism was scouted with much vehemence; although aggression was deprecated, collision was confidently predicted.

During the last few days several outrages, perpetrated by Southern mobs upon quiet, conservative and inoffensive merchants of high standing in Baltimore and Philadelphia, have tended to give their personal attention to business matters in New Orleans and other points, were brought to the direct notice of the President elect. The grievances being substantiated by the most positive evidence, he took no pains to conceal his indignation at such perfidious and altogether groundless persecutions, which reveals a despotism worse than ever practiced in Russia, even in the palmiest days of Nicholas!

Frank P. Blair, Jr., unexpectedly appeared here last evening on his way to Washington from St. Louis. He attended the private conferences held at Lincoln's house after candle lights. This morning and afternoon he has likewise spent most of his time in the State House. He denounces all propositions to compromise, concede, backslide, etc., etc., with the utmost bitterness. He pronounces the idea of peaceable secession preposterous. "The Northwestern States," he says, "cannot and will not allow the establishing up of a foreign Power on each side of the main artery of their commerce—the Lower Mississippi—nor submit to an interruption of the free navigation of that river."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Louisville Courier of the 18th has the following:

One of the most dreadful, as it was sudden and unexpected, casualties happened at the river yesterday morning, resulting in the loss of three lives, and crippling one more. It occured on the tug or job boat, Pink Varble, as she was towing a pair of coal-boats to the canal for the Messrs. Watson. The coal-boats are very heavy and unwieldy, each containing some 15,000 bushels of coal, and the line that had been fastened ashore had parted by heavy strain, and they had drifted over to the reef of rocks, or breakers of the falls.

The job-boat in endeavoring to save the coal-boats, had her tow or head line around her capstan, and was endeavoring to heave this off when she was caught by the swift current and swung round, with great force, causing such a strain upon the heavy line that it tore up the "cavil," or cleat, and broke the stanchion forward knee fender as if it were a pipe stem, and the fearful force of the rope struck the men at the capstan, sweeping them away as suddenly as if struck by a cannon ball. One was knocked overboard and disappeared forever in the whirlpool below the falls in the most shocking manner, and a fourth badly escaped with a broken limb and a few bruises. The names of the two killed were Daniel Conley and—Sullivan. One of them had his brains dashed out against the deck, and the other was literally cut in two and his mangled remains crushed in against the bulkers. The unfortunate one thrown overboard was Jerry McCarty. He leaves a wife and one child, and we believe the others had families in the city. The frightful scene attracted a large crowd at the inquest on the boat.

TO THE LADIES.—It is thus that Mr. Peter O'Donnell hands his advertisement, which appears in our columns to-day. He addresses himself to the ladies because he has a stock of clothing which he is prepared to offer at sacrifice, and because he knows full that whatever they admire is bound to be popular with the gentlemen. We have looked over Mr. O'Donnell's stock, and can, without hesitation, declare it to be most complete and recherché. He certainly must have ransacked all the manufactories of splendid goods both in this country and Europe, to have gathered such a various collection of articles. Anyone who is in search of a handsome present on Christmas eve, they surely can find it in this store. The goods are not of that class which, while very pretty to look at, can be put to no other use, but are all designed to serve a useful purpose, being fully with ornament. As examples of this, we will call attention to a few articles which attracted our attention most particularly. Of writing-desks and work-boxes he has a most magnificent assortment, in papier mache, rosewood and mahogany—all fitted out with every conceivable arrangement to add to their convenience; also beautiful portfolios, splendid sets of mathematical instruments, sets of checsmen and cards for other games, portmonnies, ink-stands, pocket diaries, gold pen and pencil cases, etc., etc. All these goods are of new designs, and of the finest quality.

THE CHERRY sells at auction this day at noon at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable real estate in the Fourth District, fronting on First, Second, Third, Liberty and St. David streets. See advertisement.

BOOTS, SHOES AND WINTER CLOTHING.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots, shoes and winter clothing, to take place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at G. Lessassier, Bienvenue & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Turner at sale.

THE TRESOR OF HOTEL KEEPERS.—Crookes' Bitters produces such astonishing effects upon the appetites of everybody who try them that hotel keepers are getting down on them. In our opinion this morning will be found related a little incident which occurred in a certain hotel. It is worth reading, as it illustrates the wonderful effects of a good appetizer.

DIAMOND RING.—A valuable diamond ring has been found by an advertiser in our paper to-day. The owner can obtain it by applying to Albert Howard, at the office of the Chief of Police. See advertisement.

THE COURTESIES OF WAR.

In making use of the trite phrase of "the horrors of war," none except soldiers are fully aware of what is comprised in that category; nor is it the object of the writer of this article to dwell upon this part of the question; but, on the contrary, to show by a few anecdotes how these horrors may be, in some degree, alleviated by practices of courtesy among the belligerents, which are adopted by the armies of civilized nations during continuous campaigns, partly from innate chivalrous feelings, and partly for their mutual advantage.

The true principle, which is one worthy of the fullest recognition on all sides, is to do as little harm to one another as possible, consistent with the real object of the contending armies.

In a battle each party must knock over as many of the enemy as possible, individuals as well as masses, in order to subdue or drive him from the field; but even then, if the man is disabled, the object is gained as well as if he were killed, and therefore no liberal-minded soldier would wish to do more. In the ordinary course of the campaign, however, of what advantage is it to kill, wound, or make prisoner, an unfortunate individual or two, who may happen to be in your power? With armies of very many thousand men, what real injury is done by the loss of a few men in that desultory manner? Besides, the same system will be acted upon by both sides, so that its advantages, if any exist, will be counterbalanced by the reprisals of the opposite party.

Therefore, we would say, apply all such courtesies as can reasonably be used to the enemy; respect one another; let your proceedings be "as sharp, but as polished as your sword."

There is an extraordinary story, impossible as told, but probably based on some foundation, of the conduct of the French and English corps of Royal Guards, accidentally opposed to each other at the battle of Fontenoy—that the British politely called out, "Tirez, Messieurs les Guardes Françaises." The others replied, "The French Guards never fire first;" upon which their opponents, having given them the option, put an end to the chivalrous contest by opening their fire and annihilating their adversaries.

There is certainly somewhat of the extreme and absurd in this story; but, at the same time, many true anecdotes may be told of the courteous behavior of the soldiers of civilized nations towards one another in more recent days, and especially during the protracted campaigns in the Peninsula.

The French Emperor in 1807, taking advantage of the imbecility of the Courts and Governments of Spain and Portugal, took abrupt possession of these countries, and by military exactions and overbearing conduct, drove the Portuguese to secret and formidable outbreak against him. The British Government sent out expeditionary forces to support this resistance, which ended in a continued warfare in those countries until the peace in 1814. During that period, the ordinary circumstances of war were frequently relieved by acts of respect and courtesy, between the French and British troops, which came to the knowledge of the writer, who was present throughout the whole of those campaigns.

The first landing was by the small force under the Duke of Wellington, (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) in Mondego Bay, which led to the battle of Vimiera, and Convention of Cintra. By that convention the French garrison of Almeida was to be embarked at Oporto and conveyed to France. It was accompanied during the march by a small body of British troops. On arrival near the populous city of Oporto, the transported Frenchmen made threatening dispositions for an attack on the French. The commanding officer appealed to the captain commanding the British detachment, who at once declared that against such a breach of faith they would be marshaled together as one force, and that he would stand by the French army to the last. This fact became known to the Portuguese, had either the effect of a reproof or of intimidation, and the embarkation was not interrupted.

The main body of the French army embarked for France at Lisbon, under the same treaty, with their arms and baggage. Great complaints, however, were made by the Portuguese that a quantity of effects which had been forcibly taken possession of in the country, during the French occupation, was being removed among the baggage.

One fine conscientious old French General, touched, it is believed, by the justice of these complaints, of which he mentioned to him by the British officer who was about to succeed him in his billet in a private house, called up the proprietor and said to him:

"Monsieur, I think you will bear me witness that when I entered your house on my arrival in Lisbon, I brought me two pipes of tobacco. Being acknowledged, he turned to the British officer and said, "You will now bear me witness, sir, that I am retiring with but one."

At the battle of Talavera, the French had been repulsed in their first attack. The weather was hot, and there was a partial dessatation of the corpses of the dead for an hour or two about the middle of the day. During this time, the soldiers of each army went down to get water at the same little stream, and were near enough to hold amicable intercourse together, renewing the battle again immediately afterward.

The French finally retired, but returned after some days with an increased force, before which the Allies found it necessary to abandon Talavera, and to leave their sick and wounded at the mercy of the enemy. So far from these unfortunate men suffering by the change, the French marshal, Mortier, immediately organized a good hospital for them, by which they were kept in comfortable quarters from the inhabitants, and placed them in a very superior position to that in which they had been under our own arrangements. One very fine young officer, who had lost a leg, seemed particularly to attract Mortier's sympathy. He supplied him with money for his daily bills and expenses, and when the poor lad in his turn was well enough, gave him leave and credentials to enable him to return home through Paris, where he was present at the fetes of the marriage of Napoleon I. to Maria Louisa of Austria.

No unnecessary harassing warfare was carried on between the outposts of the two armies; on the contrary, they were frequently on friendly intercourse with one another. Sometimes in changes of position or circumstances, partial alteration would be required, or one party have to retire more or less; this would be heavily settled by a polite message, or, if in movement, by a wave of the hand, when, if the party appealed to saw that it was reasonable, they would grant the request.

These after the close of the battle of Busaco, a French outpost remained in a village nearer to our lines than was justifiable in our relative positions. Instead of attacking them, Gen. Crawford sent a message to request them to remove to a greater distance. The officer commanding the post said he had been placed there by superior authority, and could not retire, unless obliged by force; upon which the General ordered out one of his field pieces, and fired a round or two into the village. This satisfied the honor and responsibility of the officer, who made a bow and withdrew his party, which, in fact, we could have annihilated.

In the same campaign, our cavalry halted one evening at Benevente, and took measures for destroying the bridge. Napoleon in person followed us as far as this spot. During the night, the French patrols came several times on their end of the bridge, to ascertain whether we still held on; but on being challenged by our sentinels, retired. One dragoon, however, was shot by the Portuguese, and one of our sentinels, of an inferior regiment, called out:

"Will I shoot that fellow?"

"By no means," replied his officer, and the dragoon, hearing the hubbub, speedily withdrew.

At the battle of Corunna, our wounded were carried off the field, and we returned at nightfall and embarked. A French drummer, with others, the next day, was wandering about the field, in hopes of picking up something of a little value, and in fumbling over the body of a British officer, discovered that he was not dead. Upon giving that information, the officer was removed, taken great care of, and finally recovered. He is one of the heroes Napier's.

After the action of Fuentes d'Onor, the village was between the two armies. Men from each were scattered over it, somewhat mixed, in search of chairs, or utensils or conveniences, to take out to their respective vivouacs. To prevent confusion, or perhaps quarrels, they drew a line of demarkation along one street, which neither party was to pass; and this amicable arrangement was respected by both.

At the lines of Lisbon, as they were called—but, in fact, some twelve or fifteen miles in advance of that city—the two armies lay in front of one another quiescent for some months; their advanced posts in some parts so near that friendly communications frequently took place between them. The British had the fine city of Lisbon in their rear, where every sort of comfort could be obtained; the French had no such resources within reach. It happened, on more than one occasion, that the French officers at the outposts would ask of ours to obtain for them some little luxury from Lisbon—a box of cigars, coffee, stationery, or other object, which requests were always readily complied with.

Perhaps one of the most interesting anecdotes of the courtesies of war, is that beautiful trait of the French officer, who came across Felton Harvey, of the 14th Light Dragoons, in a cavalry skirmish. Harvey had lost an arm, and, as they approached each other, instinctively raised the stump to endeavor to save his head from the coming blow; but the Frenchman, perceiving the disabled condition of his opponent, instead of cutting at him, dropped his sword to the salute, and calmly passed past.

An exchange of prisoners was sometimes made by agreement between the two Generals. Where both parties were so far from their own countries, the transmission of prisoners was embarrassing, and might well be spared where each was content with an exchange. Sometimes an officer, who was a favorite of one, would fall into the hands of the other, and a request to have him back for another of equal rank, to be named by the opposite party, would always be acceded to. At times, when an officer was taken, his baggage, a little money, etc., would be sent in to the enemy's outposts for him by a flag of truce.

One one occasion, an *attaché* to the army, of no defined rank, was taken, and when questioned by the enemy as to his position in the army, with reference to a more general exchange than usual, put so high a value on himself, that Lord Wellington would not confirm it, and he suffered a continued imprisonment, in consequence.

Several private gentlemen came out to the army, during short periods of excitement, as pleasure excursionists, such as Mr. Edwin James was a short time ago with Garibaldi. One of them was made prisoner in some affair, and being questioned as to his position, as he bore no uniform, declared himself to be an amateur! The French general turned up his eyes, and said that he had heard of amateurs in painting, amateurs in music, etc., but he never heard before of an amateur in war!

The British had greatly the advantage of the French in the position of prisoners; so many of them found means to escape by connivance of the natives. The feeling of the Spanish nation was so absolute and universal against the French, and so chivalrously honorable, that there was not an instance during the whole war, of a British soldier, officer or man, having been betrayed by them, or not obtaining every possible assistance from them; that is, when in a state of absolute dependence on their aids for when the English army marched into a town, in all their force and glory, none could show a tighter tone and bearing of independence or a greater determination to resist oppression or insult than the Spaniards. In their routes through the country, if the prisoner could by any contrivance get from under the eye of his escort, and among the inhabitants, he was invariably concealed and harbored till an opportunity offered of forwarding him to the army, during which time all his wants were supplied with the utmost care.

When Colonel Waters, a fine old soldier, and noted for understanding how to make the best of any circumstances, was caught during a reconnoitring excursion, the Duke of Wellington was asked whether they should send his things in for him by a flag of truce; but he said, "Try no means, Waters will soon find his way out;" and he came, sure enough, in a very few days. He was a great man for field sports, and being allowed by the French to ride his own horse, which, though not very showy, was a capital jumper, in passing through a somewhat close country he put spurs to him, cleared, in fox hunting style, a stiff stone wall fence, and galloped across the country, bidding adieu to his escort, who could only follow him with their eyes, an oath, and a flying pistol-shot or two.

At the siege of Burgos, the engineers were in very small number; so much so, that the same individuals were as much in the trenches as the necessity for refreshment would possibly admit. One, in particular, who had a more general superintendence than the others, commenced early to take a few liberties, by crossing the open from one part of the trenches to another, of course very clearly at first, till by degrees the enemy became accustomed to the sight, and would allow him to do what they would not permit to others. Of course, he received the compliment with respect, and did not attempt to take impertinent or obtrusive advantage of his privilege. Among his comrades, the peculiarity was in joke thought to arise from a very particular kind of coat, down to his ankle, which he wore, being a new and outrageous fashion just arrived from England.

At the first storming of San Sebastian, which was unsuccessful, an officer, a very young man, was very forward on the breach, wounded and taken prisoner. Among the first of the enemy who came up to him was a French grenadier, who, in admiration of his gallantry, which he had witnessed, ran up and kissed him. A day or two after that town was taken, the garrison having retired to the castle, and everything being still in confusion, one of our officers was detached with the bugles at the foot of the steep hill, to ascertain and fix the limits occupied by the French. He walked into the open doors of a church which was backed against the hill, and so cautiously up the aisle, when he heard a voice from the arched ceiling calling out, "*Retirez vous, retirez vous!*" Looking up, he could see nothing; but because at once aware that the enemy had access to the ceiling from the hill, while they had abandoned the floor, and there were probably a musket or two directed on to the floor from some holes, from whence, of course, he might have been shot but for this courteous conduct. He, of course, took the hint, made a bow, and retired.

The Duke of Wellington rode out one day, attended by some officers and a cavalry escort, from the front of Bayonne, to reconnoitre the river Adour, when it was proposed to force a passage across it. He had to pass round a portion of the fortress at a mile or two from it, and in going through a village, saw the French soldiers, straggling from the garrison, and unarmed, rushed out of public houses into the street in confusion. We could have swept them all away into our lines, but scorned to take such a useless advantage; so, after a few polite cursory remarks and questions, we parted very good friends.

Such are specimens of the amenities which may pass in war between the contending armies, and which, when kept within reasonable bounds, cannot be too much admired. They will be practised in proportion to the state of civilization of the nations engaged, and to the length of the periods during which a campaign may last. We did not find the same refined spirit in the Crimean among the Russians. They had a hard sense of irritation, and to all appearance of individual personal rancour, even to the extent, it is confidently asserted, of bayoneting the wounded. This refers, however, more particularly to the soldiers; the officers, in general, were brave and courteous.

The French and English treat their opponents in a more chivalrous and civilized manner than other nations; and it was quite an exception to the usual French practice when the first Napoleon suggested bringing up a dozen or more held-pieces, slyly, to open a volley on some distinguished other officers, by which "*quelque petit général*" might be killed. In fact, it was in that way Moreau fell in 1812.

There is a wrong and somewhat delusive impression entertained, as to the feelings by which we should be actuated were the soil of England to be polluted by the foot of an enemy. It is frequently asserted that it should be then war to the knife, and no quarter; but why with regard to England more than to the attack of any other country, is not easily to be understood. Besides the barbarity of the feeling, we must recollect the reciprocity it would create, and that it will be far more severe on the inhabitants of a country where the war is such a system, than on the army which invades it. Men, women and children sacrificed, the innocent as well as the guilty—houses burned, and property plundered and devastated—are all considered legitimate retribution for acts of aggression by an unorganized population.

It should be understood that the preceding remarks do not apply to an armed and organized system, under certain regulations, for the distinct purpose of an irregular and harrassing warfare, such as may probably be pursued by large bodies of our volunteers; and although desultory attacks on individuals or parties, on a small and uninfluential scale, are to be deprecated, yet if important effects to the final result can be anticipated, of course, such advantage would not be foregone. Nor are individuals to be allowed to reconnoitre or to perform other useful services to the enemy. This, however, can generally be prevented in the manner already pointed out, by warning off the parties concerned, and giving them at least the chance of retreat before proceeding to extremities.

The distinction, however, may be considered as clear between those cases and a state of constant annoyance and suffering, inflicted to no really good end. The slaughter of a solitary individual, merely because he forms one of the many thousands of an enemy's force, and by which the ultimate advantage cannot be gained, is a useless piece of barbarity. Aggressive measures should not be taken without a view to secure advantages, which may hasten the final result; and if war is a necessary evil, everything should be done to mitigate that evil, so far as lies in our power. Let fight in our country's cause with all our strength; but let us not be carried away by the bad passions engendered by warfare, to confound the murder (for it is little less) of helpless individuals, with the one object we ought to bear in view—that of using every effort to bring the war in which we may be engaged to a glorious termination. [Blackwood's Magazine.

GUINON'S HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Some men are gifted by nature with a genius for discerning the beautiful in everything that they see. Like the practical jeweler, they are able to distinguish, amid a heap of valueless rubbish, the true stone, however much it may be disguised by intention or accident. Such men are eminently called men of taste. They seem to know by intuition that which will please not only themselves but others, on account of such a thing being the chasing, of the splendid variety store, No. 20 St. Charles street. His store has been for many years one of the most remarkable ones in the city, and contains a stock which for its variety and extraordinary splendor, it would be hard to find a superior even in Paris. This season Guinon has excelled even himself in getting up his stock—it is so various as it is large, and so beautiful as it is varied one. No person who wishes to make friends Christmas presents should neglect looking at this stock. It would be hardly said that he had made a good selection until he has done so.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR EVERYBODY.—Such is the variety of goods kept by the house of E. Rolly & Co., No. 151 Canal street, that everybody, be they gentleman or lady, girl or boy, mistress or maid, master or man, can there find something that would not only please, but be serviceable too. And what is all! more interesting is that these goods are being offered at ten per cent. below cost, or in other words, less than half price. But it is not in the nature of things that a stock of goods, however extensive, could last forever. People will buy under such circumstances, consequently the stock will soon be so cut up that many of the styles of goods now on hand will be disposed of. Therefore it would be best for all to go there, not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once, or they may lose the golden opportunity. Remember that Christmas comes but once a year.

ELEGANT LAMPS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—No more acceptable present could be made to a lady who keeps house than one of Mr. H. C. Covert's coal oil lamps. Their merits are such that they are fast becoming the rage, and a family where one of them cannot be found will soon be looked upon as behind the times indeed. There can be no doubt that these lamps are the best illuminator, after gas, yet invented, and in point of economy and safety they are unexcelled. We trust we hope that the ladies will be able to prevail upon their husbands to purchase one of these new lamps which Covert has manufactured for Christmas presents. They are got up in a style to adorn any parlor.

Thurlow Weed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The Evening Journal has a leading editorial from the pen of Thurlow Weed, taking strong conservative ground, and while maintaining the Constitutionality of the principles of the Republican party, advising such a compromise as will settle the difficulties and avert the evils at present threatening the Union. The compromises are thus set forth:

1st We are prepared to say that an efficient, but not revolting fugitive slave law should be passed, and that its passage should be followed by a repeal of the personal liberty bills.

We are almost prepared to say that the Territories may be safely left to take care of themselves, and when they contain the requisite population, may come into the Union with a State government of their own, not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States. This, in view of surroundings of territory belonging to the United States; in view of the fact that for four years at least, freedom will have fair play, and in view of two other elements, emigration and the census. This, we say, almost constrains us to believe we may now confine the future of the Territories to the intelligence and patriotism of those we are to admit.

If this suggestion is unadvisable, there is another which contemplates a division of the remaining territory of the United States, as in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise was established.

To this we shall be told that the compact was violated, and that the South cannot be trusted. Perhaps it would be so again, but not in our generation, nor in the next, nor indeed until the lessons of the last six years are forgotten."

Senator Seward has been here for three days, and left to-day for Auburn.

It is believed here that the Journal article represents the views of Mr. Lincoln.

A SCENE NOT PROMISED IN THE BILLS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer relates the following pleasant little incident.

Several weeks ago the community of Dayton, Ohio, was startled by the running away of the wife of a gentleman of that place with a man hailing from this city. The deserted husband yesterday came to Cincinnati, and last evening espied at the Opera-house his truant wife and her male attendant. He coolly stepped up to where she was sitting, and tapping her on the shoulder bade her to follow him from the theater; the lady obeyed the mandate, but scarcely stood she in the aisle before her attendant was at her back. The husband inconsed that the man should thus presume upon the wrong he had already inflicted, wheeled about and hit the fellow a blow on the mouth that sent him sprawling to the floor, the blood in no small quantities gushing from the part that had come in such sudden contact with the husband's fist. The police here interfered and arrested the husband and lodged him in the Hammond street station-house, the wife and her companion taking advantage of the hubbub to leave the theater in company with each other.

THE UNION-GRABBER GUN.—There is general indignation among our people, at the recent purchase of George-Law muskets ($19,000 worth) for the State. It is notorious that these guns have been hawked extensively over the Continent, for sale; equally notorious, that the fact, that Wide-Awake George Law's ownership of them, caused many to suspect that there was a swindle in them; and we believe it to be true, that the guns were refused even by the *Greasers* of Central America. We are told that the Governor directed that weapons should only be bought *after having been proved* by an United States Ordnance officer.

Gen. Henningsen has written to Governor Moore a letter, strongly praising these guns. Nevertheless, they are only fit for Wide-Awake Cowards to sink in the deepest spot, in Mobile Bay. George Law! Faugh! [Montgomery Mail.

CONVICTION OF A REGULATOR.—Enoch A. Morgan, one of the regulators who whipped and beat Edmund Bingham to death, in May, 1857, in Monroe county, was tried last week, in Owen Circuit Court, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State prison for twenty years. The case was taken to Owen county on a change of venue, and tried by Judge Bicknell, of the New Albany Circuit, who presided in place of Judge Claypool, the defendant having filed an affidavit that he was prejudiced against him. This is the third trial he has had, two of which took place in Monroe county. On the first trial, the jury disagreed, and were discharged; and upon a second, he was convicted and sentenced to the State prison for nineteen years, but obtained a new trial.

[Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

HALF INDIA, HALF ENGLISH.—Where the engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company has been engineering the grade for the road near the headwaters of the Allegheny river, New York, there is quite a remnant of the Seneca tribe of Indians. Their land grant is half a mile wide on each side of the river and forty miles in length, and "inalienable forever," so that they not the State or Federal Government can sell over to the Railroad Company for their track to cross it. They cross on leased ground only. Thus this tribe have been unlike the "rolling stone gathers no moss," but have become rich. The old chief has a very pretty daughter, well-up in her teens, and strange to say, about a year after the engineering commenced, this forest fawn had occasion to exercise maternal care. One day the engineer rallied the old chief on the faded appearance of the little half orphan. "Ugh," grunted the old chief, "half Injun, half Injuncee." Maybe that speech didn't bring down the house of railroad boys, and maybe that engineer has never since heard that ominous "Ugh." [Boston Herald.

COMPTROLLER---OFFICIAL.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1860.

[No. 5433.]

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to advertise for the lowest bidder, after five days notice in the official journal, a contract for cleaning the Cisternes from Esplanade to St. Anthony street, and for digging the Cisternes Dorsal from St. Anthony to Elysian Fields streets—the work to be done in accordance with specifications on file in the Surveyor's office, and the said adjudication to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Commun Council.

[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved December 20, 1860.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY the 31st December, 1860, at 10 o'clock, at my office, at 12 o'clock M., the above contract.

V. DUPLESSIS, Comptroller.

dl4 7t

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CONTRACT

Of cleaning the Cisterns Canal, from Esplanade to St. Anthony street, and for digging the Cisternes canal, from St. Anthony to Elysian Fields street.

That part of the Cisternes Canal now in existence in the center of Bienvenue Protection street, from Esplanade to St. Anthony street, shall be cleaned out and dug so that it shall be ten feet wide at the top, four feet wide at the bottom, and six feet deep below the level of the lowest ground of the section. And in all that part of Gallatin street, from St. Anthony to Elysian Fields street, where there is no Canal, a Canal shall be dug in the center of the Promenade, which Canal shall have ten feet wide at the top, four feet wide at the bottom, and six feet deep below the level of the lowest ground of the section.

The sides and bottoms of said Canals shall be neatly cut and smoothed off, and dressed according to the lines and levels to be given by the City Surveyor, and the entire satisfaction of said officer.

All the material and labor required shall be of the best quality and shall be furnished by the contractor.

The contractor shall hold himself to begin the work in ten days to favor the approval of the adjudications by the Common Council, and to complete the same sixty days after, under a penalty of ten dollars per day for each and every day thereafter the work is not completed.

Payment in cash on the completion of and acceptance of the same by the City Surveyor.

It is well understood that in case of failure by the contractor to begin or finish the work, or any part thereof, within the period fixed, or in case the Council be dissatisfied with the manner in which the work is being executed, the Comptroller shall have the right to annul the contract without putting the contractor in default, as required by article 1905 of the Civil Code, and without applying to a court of justice for the same, waiving all indemnity; and it is also well understood that in case the contractor shall at any time abandon the work, or not finish and complete the same in accordance with the contract, the contractor shall forfeit all claims to any house for any part of the work done by him up to the date of his abandonment, and that the city shall be thereby discharged from any and all liability to the contractor, and it is also well understood that in case the contract be annulled, the contractor and his securities shall be held and bound in solido to pay unto the city all loss or difference between the price at which the contractor originally contracted to perform the work, and the price at which it may be adjudicated at a resale or readjudication.

Bids to be per running score of 208 feet for the whole work complete.

New Orleans, December 21, 1860.

(Signed) LOUIS H. PILIÉ, City Surveyor.

Approved by the Commission on Streets and Leadings of both Councils.

(Signed) JOHN A. HARRISSON, } Chairmen.
(Signed) S. A. KINGSLAND, }

Registered December 22, 1860.

ALFRED A. DUCROS,
For Comptroller.

dl8 7t

WILLIAMS & TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Gravier street,
JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, } NEW ORLEANS.
GEORGE W. TUCKER. } n27 1y

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND FARMS.—Persons wishing to purchase country residences, or for farms, within three or more hours travel of New Orleans, are invited to apply to
GEORGE COLMER, Land Agent,
Springfield, Livingston Parish, La.
N. B.—No charge made for information and no pay required to purchasers. 27 1y IAW

LEEDS' FOUNDRY, NEW ORLEANS
LEEDS & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,
and Manufacturers of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines Saw Mills, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, Steam and Horse Power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gin Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts for Buildings, Furnace fronts, Grate Bars, etc., and all Machinery required for the South.
We have been duly authorized and are prepared to construct STEAM ENGINES ON PATENT BADASSE FURNACE, of the most approved pattern.
LEEDS & CO.,
corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

PORTER—300 casks Hibbert's London Stout, suitable for ship Reuper, and for sale by
G. WOLFF,
n20 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

SHERRY—10 ½ casks Duff Gordon Pale, for sale by
G. WOLFF,
n20 corner Gravier and New Levee sts.

MAYORALTY---OFFICIAL.

[No. 5434.]

Resolved, That the Sheriff of the City of New Orleans be and he is hereby directed to summons and remember each and every stall or stand in the Poydras market, so as to make the same conform to the provisions of section 3, of the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, governing the markets of the city of New Orleans, and providing for the farming the revenues thereof for the year 1861; and designate and assign the size, dimensions and number of each butcher's stall or stall; each fish, game or vegetable stand or stall; and of each coffee or chocolate stand, stall or table; so that the lessees or farmers, as well as each person or persons who may occupy any such stand, stall or table, may be enabled to know the definite sum thereof, and the amount to be paid to the farmer or lessee of said market for each stall, stand or table.

[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
Approved December 20, 1860.
dl7 5t [Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5440.]

Resolved, That from and after the 1st January, 1861, the Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to place on the monthly pay roll of city officers the names of the twelve City Assessors for one hundred dollars each, payable monthly, and on the final receipt of their tablesses, the amount thus paid shall be deducted from the amount due them by the city for their assessments, and the balance, if any due, shall be then paid.

[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
Approved December 21, 1860.
dl22 5t [Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5441.]

Resolved, That the City Attorney be and he is hereby authorized to cancel the use of sale, made by the city of New Orleans to Alanson G. Jones, for two tracts of land in the parish of Jefferson, bounded by the Bayou Des Ecores, and by the public conservatorial levee of the country, property acquired from the estates of John McDonough, mass on the 23d of January, 1860, it having been ascertained that there is no description of the above said property have occurred; and in order to correct the error, the said City Attorney is hereby authorized to make a new sale of said, giving there in the correct description of the property, as follows:

"Two tracts of land in the Parish of Jefferson, on the Bayou St. Denis, in 7 18, 8 E 23 E.

Lot No. 1 measuring 22 50-100 acres.
Lot No. 2 measuring 22 50-100 acres.

Both being parts of sections Nos. 13 and 24, according to a plan drawn by Louis H. Pilié, City Surveyor, the dimensions being taken from a plan drawn by William A. McGuinn, U. S. Surveyor General.

[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
Approved December 21, 1860.
dl2 5t [Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5442.]

Whereas, per act before Theodore Guyot, notary public, of September 5, 1855, Mr. Martin Lerop assumed the obligation of a mortgage, to the amount of $1625, which was granted by Jacques Honnet, per act passed before Morbel de Armas, notary, on the 25th of July, 1815, in favor of the city corporation, in order to secure a perpetual rent, payable annually, of six per cent. upon the capital above mentioned, which forms part of a larger mortgage, as per act Grivot, of 1815; and

And whereas said assumption of said mortgage by said Martin Lerop was upon a certain property, which, with all the improvements thereon, in Faubourg Treme, in the square bounded by Ramparts, St. Philippe, St. Claude and Ursulines, measuring, on said Ramparts, 40 feet front, and extending by 12 feet in depth, forming the corner of St. Philippe street.

And, whereas, said Martin Lerop is now willing, and proposes to pay to the City of New Orleans, the capital of said rent, and to free said property from said mortgage, instead of the perpetual rent aforesaid, upon condition that said rent shall cease and not be demandable in the future; and in witness thereof,

Resolved, That upon the aforesaid Martin Lerop paying into the City Treasury the capital aforesaid, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to execute, in the name of the city, an act releasing the above described property from the mortgage or privilege resulting from the certain perpetual rent aforesaid.

[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
Approved December 21, 1860.
dl2 5t [Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5443]

Whereas, It appears that the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen at various periods since the year 1853 have been copied and entered upon the Journal of said Board, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Finance Committee of said Board be, and he is hereby authorized to copy the portions of the minutes aforesaid