The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable by all cents to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By N. Vigale, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Royal street, jewelry, silverware, shotguns, &c.

By J. B. Walton, at 11 o'clock, at the Armory of the Louisiana Foot Rifles, Tonsinne street (old Citizens' Bank), muskets, rifles, military equipments, &c.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, New bagging and rope.

POLITICAL PARADOXES.

In the course of our somewhat protracted political experience we have beheld sundry gigantic specimens of effrontery, but no marvelous a manifestation of mingled ignorance and impudence as that exhibited by the *New York Courier and Enquirer* when it declares, in a leading article, that the triumph of the Black Republicans will prove most conducive to the prosperity of the country by allaying the fears of the South as to any intention on the part of the North to adopt aggressive measures, and will put an end to all discussions on the slavery question—may be so, but to be without a parallel. The writer must be inexplicably deficient in good sense, or wilfully and wantonly bent on perverting truth. The election of Lincoln is to increase the prosperity of the country, and put an end to the discussion of slavery! It is just as if one would say that he proposed on a fire would extinguish it; that the best way to quell a storm would be for the wind to blow with tenfold violence; that by constantly feeding the furnaces of a high-pressure steamboat, you are sure to avoid the danger of an explosion; that the most effectual solution for propping up a rickety house, would be to take away all its supports. Surely the *Courier and Enquirer* must possess a genius for paradox when it advances so self-contradictory a proposition.

After all, however, national men have little reason to be startled at the strange inconsistencies of those who advocate sectional candidates. The *Courier and Enquirer*, in affirming that the election of LINCOLN will give peace to the South, and calm its apprehensions, is hardly more preposterous than the Breckinridge men who assert that the success of their leader will prove to the North the determination of the South to defend her rights, and will thus secure absolute immunity from further aggression. Both disdain similar views, equally absurd and untenable. Neither will pause for an instant to institute a rational and dispassionate investigation into the question. If they did they would arrive at very different conclusions.

Suppose LINCOLN elected. How is this event to upset the South. Are men who are apprehensive of an approaching danger usually calmed by beholding it near and imminent? If the South, looking upon the prospective triumph of Black Republicanism as a national calamity of the greatest magnitude, is agitated and maddened at the possibility of its occurrence to such an extent as sometimes to lend an ear to rash and hasty counsels of impudicate resistance, by what conceivable process of ratiocination can it be shown that possibility has been converted into certainty, when the dreaded misfortune has absolutely fallen upon her, she will quietly dismiss all fears, put down agitation, acquiesce in the result, and cease to care for the effects of anti-slavery hostility and hatred. We are not inclined to exaggerate the evils which may ensue upon the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and we have on more than one occasion expressed our decided and unchangeable opposition to all efforts to dissolve the Union which may follow a Black Republican victory, but folly and blindness themselves can scarcely fail to perceive that the South would be still more agitated than she now is, in the contingency referred to. Her confidence in the future would be shaken; the hopes of the peaceful settlement of existing controversies would vanish; she would wax cold and distrustful towards the North, and would begin to prepare for the discord, dissension and trouble which would assuredly loom in the distance. The election of LINCOLN, instead of allaying Southern fears, would increase them. It would unquestionably fortify the ranks of the Disunionists, and would tend to discourage the good and true men of the South, who love the Union, and are laboring earnestly to preserve it.

No wonder the case is much better by the election of the Southern sectional champion—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Fortunately its utter impossibility renders the consequences purely a matter of speculation. It is not, however, difficult to understand that if Mr. BRECKINRIDGE were chosen, Southern Secessionists would silence at once, while the national men of both sections would almost surrender all hope of the further maintenance of harmony. Such a triumph would be one supply of a Southern platform, and its fruits would be envenomed animosity, implacable feuds, and mutual attempts at mischief and annoyance. All political results of a partial and sectional character must tend to discomfort, and such would be, indisputably, the issues of a sectional candidate, whether he hailed from the North or the South. Nay, the South being in a minority, the triumph of her representative would but embitter the enmity of the North, augment the spirit of sectionalism in that quarter, break up the organization of the Northern national men, and array the non-slaveholding States, with all their numerical superiority, in solid phalanx against the South. Nationalism in one latitude engenders the same in another, and where it is strongest it will undoubtedly seek to harass and oppress its feebler antagonist. The people of the entire Republic, if they would consult their own political and material welfare and prosperity, will lend no countenance whatever to geographical candidates, how plausible soever may be the pretexts with which they surround their preten-sions.

THE STORM ON THE COAST.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE!

The watering places across the Lake were great sufferers by the terrible gale of Saturday. Of these Biloxi was the most ruthlessly dealt with by the elements. Here the market-house, hotels, and some sixty other buildings were entirely destroyed, involving a loss of nearly $300,000. Trees were upton like reeds, and swept away, with the fences and every thing else upon which the storm had power. The front and rear walls of a strong brick house were completely swept out, leaving the roof supported by the two side walls. The wharves and bath houses were swept away, trees blown down, and the small craft wrecked. Six men were taken off the schooner Oregon, of Pascagoula, by the mail boat Alabama, just as the schooner was on the point of sinking. The whole coast presents but one scene of general desolation, such destruction of property being unknown since the great storm of 1855. All of the mail steamers are safe and sound. We shall have further particulars in our issue of to-morrow.

RECTIFICATION.—It was stated in the report of the foreign news by the Mobile that General Lamoricière was to proceed to Naples to prevent anarchy. It should have read General La Marmora, who, with 20,000 men, was about to leave for Naples.

The Baltimore *Patriot*—a well known Lincoln organ in disguise—figures up a large majority for the rail splitter in the electoral colleges. This calculation is copied into the Black Republican papers, and styled a Bell-Everett calculation. Why will the Lincoln sheets persist in falsehood and deception? Is any one man ignorant of the true position of the Baltimore *Patriot*? Has it not been fighting the battle of Lincoln for the last three months, while its old bum more effectually it pretends to be friendly to Bell and Everett?

The *Planters' (St. Mary) Banner* has the following:

An affray occurred at the "All Nations Coffee House," in this place, on Sunday night last, among some Irish laborers, four in number, one of whom received a cut or stab below the ear, penetrating down into the neck, and one or two of the others were rather unpleasantly handicapped. The one that was stabbed in the neck became paralyzed, and has not been able to move a hand or foot since. He is lying in an outhouse in the rear of the coffee-house where he received the wound, and still, it is probable, soon die. The other three ran off, and are supposed to be in New Orleans.

HAVANA.

The United States mail steamer Star of the West, Captain Brown, from New York, via Havana, arrived yesterday morning. The following is a list of her passengers:

Miss Jennet, Mrs. B. Pendleton, R. Bamsdell, J. Hammond, F. Hammond, D. Bennett, Mrs. and child, Mrs. Bennett, J. Bennett, H. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Miss Bennett, Miss Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Wharton, Capt. S. H. Bennett, H. Wilson, A. Bowen, R. McKenzie, lady and two children, Miss Brown, F. Lapeit, E. Emens, E. Ostrander and steerage, 24 in the steerage.

The Star of the West left New York the 6th instant, and made Havana the morning of the 13th, whence she again sailed for this port at half-past four the afternoon of the same day.

From Havana over she experienced very boisterous weather, and at Pass a Loutre found neither her nor river pilots, whereby she was for a while detained.

The United States mail steamship Empire City, hence on the 10th, arrived out at Havana at half-past eleven the morning of the 13th, and sailed again for New York at five o'clock the afternoon of the same day.

The Spanish ship Buenaventura, Captain Miller, cleared for this port on the 12th.

The Havana sugar market continues dull. The total shipments for the week ending the 8th were only 30,000 boxes, and judging from the daily reports of the first three days they were still smaller for the week ending this day last. On Wednesday they were only 1334 boxes.

The stock on hand between Havana and Matanzas was estimated at 195,000 boxes. The Board of Brokers quote No. 12 to 14 at 3¾ to 8¾ reals the arroba; white, inferior to regular, at 11 to 11¾; Deroons train, 10¾ to 11.

Freights were dull and had declined 5 to 10s. to European ports and ¼ to American ports.

Exchange was quoted, on London, 15 to 15⅜ per cent. premium; on New York 2 to 4¼; New Orleans 5 to 5¼.

The Havana papers are destitute of interest.

Walker's Party Captured.

The Leaders to be Shot and the Men sent Home.

We have been permitted by a friend to make the following extract from a private letter dated Havana, September 13th, received in this city yesterday by the steamer Star of the West, which, coming from a well-informed gentleman, can doubtless be relied upon:

In such a light only can I class the conduct of the commander of the British gunboat Icarus, who became the willing tool of the tyrant of Honduras in overpowering Walker's gallant little band, and handing them over to the tender mercies of their native ruler. We will no doubt have full particulars through other sources; all I know is that Walker's party, reduced in number to sixty five, and suffering from every privation, were encamped on the Rio Negro, awaiting reinforcements and necessary supplies from your city, when they were unexpectedly confronted by the British war steamer towing a schooner with a large body of Gen. Alvarez's troops on board. Had our brave fellows been but half supplied with the means of resistance, they would have bid defiance to the mongrel demand of surrender, but as it was they were obliged to succumb to superior force, they would have bid defiance to the mongrel demand of surrender, but as it was they were obliged to succumb to superior force, but all the leaders were to be sent back to the United States. I hear that Walker and Rutter were to have been shot the day upon which the steamer left Truxillo with this information, the Francisco de Asis, which had been sent by the Government on a mission the but too anxious British captain anticipated. " "

The Storm in Mobile.

The effects of Saturday's storm in our sister city appear to have been quite disastrous. We copy the annexed report from the *Evening News*:

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.—The prediction of some old salts that another storm must soon follow that of the 12th of August, has been fulfilled, or at the time of writing is in process of fulfillment. For several days past there has been from the north, but a succession of high tides has given evidence that winds were preparing off in the east. Friday night, shortly before 10 o'clock, a rain commenced which gradually increased during the night. The wind, which at first was northerly, gradually worried round to the east and southeast, and at the time we write (12 o'clock) it has been blowing furiously since an early hour of the morning, the rain continuing with increased violence. The water has risen beyond the corner of Dauphin and Water streets, and our merchants are busy securing their goods. All the wharves except that at the foot of Dauphin street are under water, and the water still rising. The wind at present is more southerly, but shifting.

We have not heard of any actual damage from the wind so far, but apprehensions are entertained for the north wall of the new theatre, the heavy derrick, and for the roof of the Battery, having fallen against it, causing it to project sensibly from a perpendicular.

One o'Clock.—Several steamboats are now on the wharves, and men are amusing themselves with swimming in Water street. The water covers the sidewalks on an average about half way between Water and Front streets.

About 11 o'clock the eastern gable of the guard-house fell down, to the high gratification of some of the passengers of the Pilot Boat, as an interposition of heaven on their behalf.

At half past one the wind had veered to west of south and was considerably abated. They wind, too, had nearly ceased.

Among the disastrous effects of the storm is one which we regret being obliged to chronicle, as we have every reason to fear an outright trip on board of the yacht Pastime. She started out on a pleasure trip day before yesterday, and was startled by a severe squall from the north coming from land. In trying to come up into the wind she ran against a snag and stove a large hole in her bottom. Two of the party left the boat and came up to the city on one of the pilot boats for assistance; the others remaining from 10 o'clock until next morning, with the water washing over them through the hole in the bottom of the vessel. We are happy to learn that no one was lost, which we understand is due to the coolness and energy of the sailor in charge. He would give his name, but have been unable to learn it. Both the Crescent and Junior came in from Point Clear and Hollywood, but up to the time of their leaving the fury of the storm had not been felt. The steamer from New Orleans is still out, but the probability is she anchored under some lee shore for protection. No boat is here for the bay or river. It is impossible to estimate what the loss will be. We learn from reliable authority that every particular Point Street down to the river has sustained a more or less damage.

Business throughout the day was entirely suspended. Not a bale of cotton was sold or a single commercial transaction has been effected. In fact our citizens devoted themselves wholly to the laborious work of saving their property and those whose interests were not imperilled, nobly came to the rescue of their less fortunate neighbors.

There was a large arrival of cotton on the wharves and in warehouses which was seriously damaged by the water.

The steamer Badlo, lying across the river caught fire about two o'clock. The fire was put out by the hands on board, and but little damage was done.

It is rumored and feared that the steamer St. Nicholas, of Messrs. Cox, Brainard & Co., is lost, or seriously damaged. She is said to be blown up on one of the wharves near Hitchcock's Press.

The steamer John Bridges, owned by Mr. Cox, lying at the Marine Ways, was blown across the river, and is now four hundred yards from the bank of the river. Every thing above her hurricane deck—chimneys, cabin, &c.—is gone, and nothing except the hull of her will be saved. which will cost as much as it is worth to save it. The boat had been recently repaired.

The steamer Warrior, owned by the Messrs Meahers, was also blown from the Ways across into the marsh, just above One Mile Creek, with her chimneys down and her upper works gone. She will probably be gotten off with but little damage.

The steamer Warrior, Capt. H. R. Johnson, lying at one of the upper wharves, lost one of her chimneys, a part of texas, and sustains a damage of about $1200.

We also learn that the salt barge of Mr. M. Waring, at the foot of Government street, capsized, and threw into the river about 4000 sacks of salt.

The loss in the warehouses is said to be about 30,000 sacks.

The walls of the new warehouse on Eslava, on Royal to Wright street, are blown down.

The walls of the new theatre, which is prepared by the late storm, have sustained no material damage.

The trees are injured very much. All articles of merchandise on them, the wood at the wood yards, the lumber and saw logs at the mills, have been swept away, and a very serious loss of promiscuous articles has been sustained, the exact amount of which we cannot learn or even approximate.

To add to the horrors of the day, at about two o'clock the fire bell rang out a call for the department to subdue a fire on the south side of Governor Nicholls street, near the Royal. Fortunately, however, little or no damage was done.

Again between three and four o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded, and it was soon ascertained that the warehouse of Messrs. Pomeroy & Marshall, in which a large amount of lime was stored, was on fire, and the building surrounded on all sides by water to the depth of two feet, it was impossible to approach the building, and the best that could be done was to save the lime from the fire communicated itself to the adjoining houses, in which there were some three thousand bales of cotton, all of which were destroyed. By this time the water had sufficiently receded to enable the fire engines to approach the scene, but the draft and other impediments rendered their labors in a great measure abortive.

In the City Warehouse the south wall was blown down, and several bales of cotton burned. Another warehouse had a large part of the east wall blown down, and the north gable end fell in.

The water was deep, but notwithstanding it and other obstructions, every one of the fire companies "plunged in," and up to the men's waists, worked the machines, and hoarded like Trojans in their connection with the Fire King. We do not remember ever before to have seen men labor with such zeal and devoted determination. The damage done is great, but we did not learn to what amount or not in figures, but the absence of facts it is idle to guess, but we hope that matters are overstrained, and that the actual loss will be far less than the minimum of supposition.

The railroad track being submerged, of course the Mississippi passenger train failed to arrive, neither could the Citronelle train go to it evening. We have every reason to believe that the track has not been washed, and that by the time this meets the eye of the reader the former train will have arrived, and that all needful arrangements will be made to have every thing in running order by Monday morning. The freight was all put up on the platform cars, and is not damaged. The cotton, however, is all wet.

Towards night the wind veered to the southwest, and in a manner lulled, but the rain still continued in a gentle, but unceasing flow. One year ago to-day, September 15th, our city was visited by a similar storm. One singularity about these storms is the unusual degree of lightning and thunder, while it rains incessantly.

It is feared that a good deal of damage has been done to the shipping in the lower bay and along the coast. Many vessels are arriving at this season from Northern ports. We shall wait intelligence in hope and suspense.

In Tuesday's issue we will endeavor to give further particulars. We cannot now express an opinion less, but suppose it is not far from $500,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Canadian—Garibaldi Victorious—Improvement in the Cotton Market—Provisions Quiet—Consols Steady.

Pather Point, September 17.—The Montreal Ocean Mail Company's new steamship Canadian, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool on the 5th instant, and Londonderry the evening of the 6th, passed this point to-day, bound for Quebec. She brings two days' later news than was received at Cape Race by the steamship Melita.

Steamships Arrived Out.—The Royal mail steamship Persia, from New York, with advices to the 29th ult., arrived at Queenstown.

The steamship Parana, of the New York and Galway line, from New York via St. Johns, N. F., had arrived out at Galway.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, September 5.—The sales of Cotton for the week just ended amounted to 55,000 bales, of which speculators took 20,000, and exporters 9500.

All qualities of Cotton have experienced a slight advance. The Middling and lower grades are ½d. higher.

The Cotton market today (Friday) was buoyant, with the sales estimated 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 4000, at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' Circular:

Fair Orleans 7¾d.; Fair Mobile 7d.; Fair Uplands 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans 6¼d.; Middling Mobile 6d.; Middling Uplands 6 15-16d.

The quantity of Cotton in the port of Liverpool sums up 1,022,000 bales, of which 855,000 are of American production.

Manchester Trade.—Liverpool, September 6.—The advices from Manchester continue to be cheering.

The market for Goods and yards closed buoyant at a slight advance on all qualities.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Liverpool, September 8.—The Flour market quiet; all qualities have slightly declined during the week.

The market for Provisions closed quiet, without any change of moment in prices.

London Money Market.—London, September 6.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 93¾.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, September 5.—The Paris Bourse continues to rule dull. The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 67f. 95c.

European Political Intelligence—Garibaldi's Approaching Nuptials.—A telegram from Naples announces the arrival of Gen. Garibaldi on the 6th at Salerno, a city and seaport in the province of Principato Citra, thirty miles southeast of Naples.

The same dispatch says he would soon reach Naples.

The King of Naples and embarked all valuables on board a Spanish frigate which was to leave for Gaeta the same day.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon will not interfere with the progress of Garibaldi, or make any attempt at moving Naples.

Later from Mexico—Arrival of the Brig Hope—The Liberals Marching on the Capital—A General Battle Expected.

Quarantine Station, September 17.—The brig Hope which left the port of Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, in company with the schooner Virginia Antoinette, passed this point this morning on her way to New Orleans.

The Hope brings six passengers, seventy thousand dollars in specie, and sixty bales of cochineal.

A British steamer left Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, for Havana, taking out $4,000,000 in specie on board.

The U. S. steam sloop of war Pocahontas, from New Orleans, arrived out at Vera Cruz on the 2d instant. Every one on board was well and in good spirits.

An army of fourteen thousand Liberals was marching rapidly in the direction of the city of Mexico.

General Miramon, at the head of an army of seven thousand men, was in the city ready for an attack.

The brig Hope took the gale eighteen miles from the South west Pass, and was compelled to lay to twenty-four hours. She bore it bravely, and sustained no damage whatever.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.—Vicksburg, September 17.—Yesterday the Magnolia passed down at 1 o'clock, and the Crescent City passed down at 12 o'clock last night. The Natchez passed down at 12, the James Battle at 8, and the Maria Denning at 9 o'clock this morning.

The canvass in the interior is prosecuted with the utmost ardor. Our country exchanges are literally filled with accounts of barbecues and public discussions. One very large assemblage was recently held in the populous parish of St. Landry, and was addressed by Mr. Soulé in behalf of Douglas, Mr. Hardy for Breckinridge, and Judge King as the champion of Bell. It was a splendid gathering from all accounts. Everywhere, however, a marked political activity prevails, and the result, in the main, will be as the interposition of heaven on their behalf.

At half past one the wind had veered to west of south and was considerably abated. They wind, too, had nearly ceased.

Among the disastrous effects of the storm is one which we regret being obliged to chronicle, as we have every reason to fear an outright trip on board of the yacht Pastime. She started out on a pleasure trip day before yesterday, and was startled by a severe squall from the north coming from land. In trying to come up into the wind she ran against a snag and stove a large hole in her bottom. Two of the party left the boat and came up to the city on one of the pilot boats for assistance; the others remaining from 10 o'clock until next morning, with the water washing over them through the hole in the bottom of the vessel. We are happy to learn that no one was lost, which we understand is due to the coolness and energy of the sailor in charge. He would give his name, but have been unable to learn it. Both the Crescent and Junior came in from Point Clear and Hollywood, but up to the time of their leaving the fury of the storm had not been felt. The steamer from New Orleans is still out, but the probability is she anchored under some lee shore for protection. No boat is here for the bay or river. It is impossible to estimate what the loss will be. We learn from reliable authority that every particular Point Street down to the river has sustained a more or less damage.

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Gov. Brown on the Presidential Candidates.

Gov. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, spoke at Hazlehurst, in Copiah county, on the 25th ultimo, and the Jackson *News*, the Raymond *Gazette* and the Gallatin *Mirror* all give sketches of his remarks. After expressing his opinion that Lincoln would be elected, the *Gazette's* correspondent reports him as thus saying:

Lincoln is a bold, fanatical and determined man, and of considerable ability. Douglas, he said, is the most intellectual man in the Senate; that the charge of his being a renegade and an apostate is unjust; that he now stands where he always stood; that he is bold and fearless, and has the manliness to declare his real sentiments, regardless of consequences, and is about as honest as any politician. He said that he has not been deceived in Mr. Douglas, and that he would be willing to support him to defeat Lincoln. He said that Mr. Bell was a man of pure political wisdom and experience than any of the other candidates; that he would administer the government about as honestly as any man; that he would not be very honestly; and he further said that he would be willing to support Bell to defeat Lincoln.

Breckinridge, he said, is a young man of great ability, but very modest; that he would allow other men of inferior ability to take the lead of him, and that Congress would run him into error—but that he does not come up to his (Brown's) standard. He said that he had great respect for Breckinridge, but that the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform did not satisfy him—that we must have equal protection to the Territories for our slave property with the property of Northern States; if not, we occupy an inferior position in the Union; that he supports Breckinridge and his platform because it is the best he can do.

The Jackson *News* thus reports him on the same occasion:

The Governor spoke of Mr. Douglas as unquestionably the most intellectual man now in the United States Senate as a statesman of firmness, integrity and consistency, and that the charges against him of being a renegade, an apostate, &c., were unjust and unjust. He stands to-day where he always stood on the Territorial question, where General Cass, (the father of squatter sovereignty) and the Democracy, as a party, stood up to the convention at Charleston and Baltimore. Although he differed with Mr. Douglas, yet he thought that personal individuality was without an honest politicians get to be, and he would do him justice though the heavens fall.

While the *Gallatin Mirror* (a Breckinridge paper) cast the following at the distinguished speaker:

The speech of the Hon. Senator was not of the character to satisfy such that were present, who expected him to reply to the speech of Mr. Henry, and declare his relative merits and demerits of Breckinridge and Bell, and we ourself must confess that it was a little disappointing to hear the Senator "stand up," said Polk, "and tell these people your opinion on this question." No answer. The storm of applause which greeted the close of each sentence, in partial or wholesale, by the simultaneous clapping of hands, was perfectly deafening, and the crowd evidently felt that the cause of the Yanceyites was beyond the reach of hope.

The Hon. Ballie Peyton followed in a speech described by the *Enquirer* as one of tremendous power, in which Col. Haynes rose again, and the *Enquirer* says:

Mr. Haynes, in his reply, said that the questions handed Col. Polk, as to what he (H.) would do in the event of Lincoln's election, were written by an old Federalist. Our fellow townsman, W. D. Ferguson, here arose and said that he was no Federalist, but a true old Republican; that he had fought and bled in two wars—on counder Jackson—and, that he would fight, bleed and die rather than see a dissolution of the Union.

Our readers cannot conceive of the storm of applause which this episode raised.

Mr. Haynes then told them what he would do in the event of Lincoln's election. He would await the first overt act of aggression upon the rights of the South, and *then*, he would summon him (Col. Ferguson) and start to Washington and hang Lincoln; and, if he (Col. P.) refused to go, he would hang him and all like him on the first lamp-post.

This created immense excitement.

Col. Ferguson was called to the stand, and the deepest pantomime was played at any one's threat towards such a citizen. But Mr. Peyton begged Col. F. to remain where he was, and leave Mr. Haynes to run.

It was done, and when Mr. Peyton came to reply, and to allude to this scene, honorable tears rolled down his cheeks. *Then* and *there* spoke the *orator* and the *statesman*, and the crowd was swayed by him as though it had been a reed shaken by the wind.

Those incidents will never forget it.

The *questions*, it seems, embarrassed Colonel Haynes so miserably that he made almost an ideal of himself. He had at the courage to go with his friends so far as to declare that he would dissolve the Union for Mr. Lincoln's election; he said he would wait for *an overt act*, and, having that, he would gradually encompass the fire-eaters, he must needs proceed to say that, upon the commission of what he might call an overt act, he would not be longer an executor, but a mere private citizen, would summon Colonel Ferguson, another private citizen, and go right on to Washington and proceed at once upon his own hook. Hang the President upon, probably, some other hook, and that he would hang with grape vines not only Colonel Ferguson, but all other citizens who, he said, should decline to obey his personal summons, and go with him upon his hanging expedition to Washington.

So here we have the reprise of *one* Breckinridge elector to the Norfolk questions. Now let us hear what the next have got to say. Pass the questions along. Should the reporter where's not an opportunity be lost.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Niagara Falls, September 13, 9 P. M.—The Royal party reached here this evening. Upon arriving at Chippewa a large bonfire was lighted, and a torchlight procession escorted the Royal party from there to the Falls. The Falls are illuminated with Bengal fires and blue lights. The Duke of Newcastle is also with the party. No mention has also suffered, but the Prince is well. There has been trouble to-day in consequence of some New York city roughs attempting to force themselves among the Royal party. Orders were given at Fort Erie that they should not be allowed to cross on the steamer, but they have all arrived here safely.

The Marion (Ala.) *Commonwealth* is responsible for this following *jeu d'esprit*:

DIED, politically, in Kentucky, on the 6th instant, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, in the 40th year of his age.

The deceased was a young man of fine personal attainments, universally respected by a large portion of his friends. He leaves a large party to mourn his irreparable loss. It is supposed that his death was hastened by the corrupt atmosphere which, for four years past, he has been compelled to breathe in the city of Washington. The immediate cause of his decease, however, was a severe attack of a disease which lately has spread very extensively through the country, and which the political doctors denominate "*Yancyism.*" His friends made most desperate efforts to save him, but without avail. On the first appearance of his attack it was pain fully evident, even to their longing and partial eyes, that his disorder was mortal. And even to the last moment of their affection cling tenaciously to his inanimate remains, and the sympathetic but delusive hope, sweetly sings them that "he is not dead, but sleepeth." We offer them our heartfelt condolence, and modestly suggest that they wear the usual badge of mourning for forty days, and as long thereafter as their symptoms lasting both. His funeral will take place on the sixth of November next, in the United States. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, California, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky will follow his corpse to his long resting place in the church of Secession, and rest, such, a clod of condemnation upon Buffs, Wise, Mallory, Rivers are William L. Yancey, R. Barnwell Rhett, Jones Hooper and Sam Rice. A monument will be erected to his memory by the Union men of the South, upon which, in letters of living light, will be inscribed the simple but touching inscription:

"He lived not wisely, but too long"
"Alas! poor Breckinridge!"
"When Shall we look upon his like?"

By Death's relentless hand,
Our hearts he mourns and tributes pay
Which pity must demand."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Serenade to the Hon. John Slidell.—The Young Men's Breckinridge and Lane Club marched to the Custom House last night, with a numerous brass band, and sound a bright and lively serenade, followed by a large concourse of curiously attended people, called out the Hon. John Slidell. After several airs were admirably performed by the band, and well selected band, the venerable politician made his appearance and spoke for about ten minutes. He was remorously bitter in his references to Douglas, who, he maintained, was the traitor to the whole of the Black Republicans. He closed Bell as "an amiable gentleman and a friend to the South," with whom he had been associated in senatorial committee for six years, but thought there had been too much effort to have manufactured more warmth of friendship for our section, and that the South ought to vote for a candidate who was warmer in his zeal for the interests of Dixie. Of course he thought Breckinridge the best candidate of the three, and he closed his remarks he retired amid applause from the Young Men's Club, and after he had disappeared, there arose one vast shout of applause for Hon. John Slidell, by two lusty successors for John Bell and Edward Everett. We are not certain which three all the previous Breckinridge cheering into the streets, and showed the natural passion of Slidell's friends present. The Young Men's Club marched quickly off to a lively air, which we hope commercial inspired them.

The Great Union Rally To-Morrow!—To-morrow evening the Constitutional-Union hosts will rally on Canal street, and march up to the City Square, to attend the Bell and Everett meeting, according to the programme published elsewhere. We have cause to believe it will be the greatest demonstration ever seen in New Orleans. Let every man turn out who is true to our glorious cause!

Union Club.—We understand that this gallant club intend to celebrate this evening several years by a grand torch-light procession with banners. There will be a considerable bonfire on one side and waiving of handkerchiefs on the other.

Found Drowned.—On pumping out the Louisiana Dry Dock No. 2, at Algiers, yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found in it. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

Stabbing Affair On St. Charles Street.—At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning a couple of men became involved in a quarrel at the corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets, when the fist was given, and one struck the other. The man struck immediately drew a sheep knife and threat it into his assailant's left side, inflicting a dangerous wound, two inches deep. The wounded man was sent to the Charity Hospital, and the other, who gave his name as James Gallagher, was arrested.

The name of the wounded man is Edward Ryan. He is lying in the Charity Hospital in a very critical condition, not being expected to survive his wound.

Unnatural Parent.—Mrs. Antoine Pessel was cited at noon yesterday on Magnie street by officer Bartholomew in a state of beastly intoxication, with her three little half-starved children, the youngest of whom, a babe in the arms, she swore to kill that it might be no more trouble to her. She was brought to the main police station and locked up in a cell, while the unhappy infants were cared for and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit by the kind-hearted police clerks, Messrs. Felix Marcotte and Dalthardy.

Violation of Vested Rights.—Mr. Henry Landrum went into Mr. Schubert's tailor shop, No. 36 Bienville street, yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, and tried on a vest with which he expressed himself charmed, and said he would call in a few minutes to pay for it. The faithless Landrum had no such virtuous intention, for he sought the shop for the purpose of hoisting tailor and disposed of the right and title to the vest for the sum of $2 50. Mr. Schubert had been pointedly watching his generous customer, and now called to his aid officer H. Theard, who took Mr. Landrum to the lock-up.

Bowers Discharged.—Henry Bowers, whose quondam mistress, Mrs. Dasher or Dougherty, was searched for in the well but not found there, was discharged from custody yesterday morning by Recorder Blache, Lieutenant Crévon not deeming the rumors in circulation of sufficient importance to hold him.

Held to Answer.—M. W. Murphy, who stabbed James Coyle, last Saturday, evening on Gasquet, at the corner of St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets, was held yesterday before Recorder Emerson. So also was Margaret Morgan, who committed a violent assault upon Mary Dugan, striking her upon the head with a spittoon, &c., were severally held to answer.

Specks of Fire.—Some very inconsiderate person sent an alarm of fire at half-past six o'clock last evening from the Ninth Street Market box, on seeing the smoke arising from a small portable shop where three were being heated to put out wheels, and the firemen had a tiresome run for nothing, in consequence. At seven o'clock a fire broke out among some old rags in the coal shop of the steamer R. W. Powell, at the wharf, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The steamer hails rang an alarm, which brought a few engines down to the landing.

Small Potato Affair.—Nicholas Flora was morning off from the Vegetable Market last night with a small potato, which he had in his hand, when accosted by officer Rufino, he drew a knife on the officer, who hooked it out of his hand, and brought him and the potatoes to the lockup.

Charging Affair.—Thos. Brown was taken into custody yesterday, by officer Hayes, on a charge of the result of the stab would be inflicted upon Phillip Gafney, with a chisel, on the 10th. Gafney is at his residence lying in a critical condition.

Two to One.—Mike Cunningham came out third best in a fight he had with Henry Mayfield and Este Hector, the notorious "bully boy of heart and fancy free," on Grevier street. Special officer Price brought the latter to the lock-up