The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,771.

THE DAILY BEE.

Published by A. L. WILLIAMS & CO.

A. L. WILLIAMS, A. WELL.

Daily Paper, one year, in advance.....$12

Country Paper, subscribers will have strictly weekly notice in writing before they are to be discontinued. Any person sending a club of ten responsible names of the country, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5

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 to all cases to the carriers thereafter.

POLITICAL ASPERITY.

It has been observed with considerable truth, that no Presidential candidates of the Democratic party for the last thirty years has been treated with so much kindness and forbearance as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. As a general rule, indeed, the conservative presses and speakers are chary of personal invective of their antagonists. Such a mode of warfare is little congenial to their habits of thought, modes and training. They are usually accustomed to rely upon the less vulgar and less showy, but more substantial and efficient weapons of argument, reason and demonstration, and hence they are apt to attach minor importance to mere clapping, shouting, and the profuse employment of disparaging epithets. We do not pretend to assert that such is the universal practice of the Opposition. Low and grovelling spirits and minds which are incapable of conducting a discussion between political hostility and personal hatred—minds which are prompt in ascribing to all who dissent from them every foul and repulsive quality, and can behold no honesty beyond the narrow precincts of their own partialities, are not exclusively confined to any political organization; and unfortunately may be found even in the ranks of the Opposition. We expect, however, merely in general terms.

When one reflects upon the comparatively slight differences which divide American citizens on political topics, it seems almost marvelous that such fierce and unrelenting partisan animosities should exist. Scarcely any one will deny the honesty of the masses. We have no earthly doubt ourselves that the great majority of the supporters of the various candidates for the Presidency during the present canvass believe that they are acting from correct and conscientious motives. We may think that many of them commit a serious error of judgment, but it would be highly unjust thence to conclude that they are a pack of unprincipled knaves. The conviction is strong in our mind that the followers of LINCOLN, the shrewd of BRECKINRIDGE, of DOUGLAS, and of BELL, are for the most part honest, and that they fancy they are best serving their country by the course they think proper to pursue. In reality the masses are invariably uncorrupted. They may be led astray by unscrupulous leaders; their simplicity and ignorance may be habitually employed to further unhallowed ambition and tortuous schemes of private aggrandizement; they may be, and, indeed often are, converted into tools and instruments of fraud, venality, wrong and oppression, but is not the less certain that however deplorable may be the consequences of their errors, they do not wilfully, wantonly and malignantly seek to injure the country or jeopard the stability of her institutions. The leaders are generally politicians, but the people are patriots. The former look to utterly objects, to advancement, honors, pelf, and are not scrupulous as to the means by which they may be attained: the latter regard simply and solely the welfare of the republic.

These brief considerations will suffice to show how absurd, misplaced and lamentable is that truculent and defamatory spirit in which political contests are frequently conducted. It is right and proper that we should discuss principles, and it is equally incumbent upon us to investigate carefully the antecedents of those who submit their claims for exalted office to popular suffrage. The very act itself involves an unconditional surrender of their past career to the prying eye of scrutiny. Beyond this, however, it is reprehensible to proceed. Nothing can justify indecent personal assaults; the ribaldry of the barroom; or a pedagogity of vituperation; such as too often characterizes certain political speech. We have seen with for some of pity than of anger such expressions as "liar," "coward," "traitor," "no gentleman," within the past few days applied to one of the Presidential candidates by a print which would be justly indignant if it were made the subject of any one of these offensive epithets. They are not to be cast in the slightest manner effective for real injury. Such violence defeats itself. A public man who has grown grey in the service of his country, and has been honored by missions of deep responsibility, as well by the head of the Government as by the State in which he lives, can smile at the pointless shaft which breaks harmless against the impenetrable shield of his integrity. But we grieve at these offensive, because they are in bad taste and wrong temper, and because they are unworthy the press of the gallant, chivalrous and high toned commonwealth of Louisiana.

We began this article by alluding to the kindness exhibited towards Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. As far as we have observed, the Opposition papers have not sought to disparage—far less to libel him. They have faithfully recorded his high and considerable ability, a steady and gallant bearing, and sincerity of purpose. They have freely criticised his speeches and public acts as they had an indubitable right to do; but they have said nothing savoring of an attack on his personal character or his private qualities. We commend the liberality of this course to the example and indorsement of Democratic journals, and especially of those intense partisan prints which appear to labor under the curious impression that they best display the warmth of their zeal when they employ the strongest language of contumely and opprobrium in reference to their opponents.

The steamship De Soto, Captain Johnson, sailed from her wharf this morning, at eight o'clock, for New York via Havana, with the following passengers:

For New York—Mrs C C Adams, W W Devis, O Josh; one M'nterbert, Eddy Hopkins, Thos Hopkins, F A Aiken, Jas Sebastian, lady, mulatto and child.

For Havana—Mrs Dr Gallagher, R Zigora, A M Starling, B L Gallagher, lady and child, R W Woolley.

CHEAP SALE.—*Stock of a Dry Goods Store.* We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 69 Lonsdale, Bisshe & Co's. auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Issac V. Fowler, says the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writes to an intimate friend in this city, speaking in grateful terms of the efforts made in his behalf. He hopes once more to return to his "dear New York," and enjoy the familiar comforts of his favorite hotel.

A DESPERATED LOVER TWICE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—A young man named Jeremiah Miller, residing at Whalon, Columbia county, N Y., has for some time been desperately in love with a young girl of that village, and, because she preferred the attentions of another, he attempted to drown himself, and was with difficulty rescued. A few days since, his rival was married to the object of his affections, and the following night Jeremiah was found hanging by the neck to Mr. Hasbrouck's paper mill by means of that establishment, which cut him down just in time to save his life.

THE QUID NUNC, the two-cloud paper published in Grand Gulf, Tennessee, has at last rid itself of its Breckinridge editor, and now gives both sides of its powerful sheet to Douglas.

The *Rome Journal* has the following:

Madame Le Vert and daughters are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The distinguished author of "Souvenirs of Travel" is accomplishing a tour to the North, which she has long promised herself to pay her those attentions which her talents and beauty so deservedly merit.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.—A highly intelligent and reliable correspondent writing to the Memphis *Enquirer* recently, from Bailey Springs, constants his letter as follows:

I have been astonished, as well as gratified, to find most of the prominent visitors at this popular watering-place, during my sojourn here of the Democratic persuasion, with perhaps a single exception, and that a gentleman of the purest breed, in case Mr. Bell proved to be the most available candidate to beat Lincoln, to give him their hearty support. Indeed, while the advantages of a "straight" Democratic organization is not unknown, I am convinced that I have never known party prejudices to sit so lightly upon every class of our citizens, as now.

RANGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The total

population of the United States, in 1860, was 1508, with a total capital of $13,159,516; their deposits were $264,427,668, and their circulation $207,151,827. Their resources were, in notes, bills, exchanges, etc., $755,223,228, in specie $66,977,606, in real estate $27,304,813. The bank note circulation is at present about $200,000,000, or one eighth of the whole in bills of one dollar, five millions of two dollars, four millions of three dollars, nineteen millions of five dollars and twenty dollars each, six millions of ten dollars, fifteen millions of fifty dollars, ten millions of one hundred dollars, thirty-two millions of five hundred dollars, thirty-two millions of one thousand dollars, and three millions of five thousand dollars.

AN AMERICAN GIANT.—The New York *Herald* of the 25th ult. says:

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Frederick Decker, of Goshen, Livingston county, N. Y., paid us a visit; and certainly Mr. Decker is one of the greatest men, literally speaking, to be found in the universal Yankee nation, for he stands fully seven feet in height, and is stout in proportion, with a tolerably good face on his shoulders and ample roundness in the shoulders, caused by the exercise of sleeping. Young Decker is only twenty years of age. He has muscle sufficient, and agility for the full development of his frame and bones, but to whip twice his weight in Mossman's. He is his strength that he has been known to shoulder and carry off, without any apparent difficulty, a barrel of pork. An instance of his great strength is his constantly large hands, which are about twice the size of those of an ordinary sized man.

Mr. Decker's parents are both large people, and brothers of his are also stylish giants. He has an elder brother who is six feet three inches in height. Another brother is of an ordinary size, but the father of all is the eldest of the family, who is stands upright. The reason assigned for this peculiarity in children is in consequence of the eldest having attained his full development. Who shall venture to say that there are no giants in these days.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Our Union.

[*Written after Reading Mr. J. J. Crittenden's Louisville Speech.*]

BY ROSA CARTER JOHNSON.

Hark! from Kentucky's clarion sounding
Peals the watch-word of the true,
Union! Union! for ever more!
Union, while the hills shall stand,
While the heavens forever,
Union, while the waters flow,
Union, while the mountains
Flourish where the rains shall quiver
Union! from the South to Maine.

Would ye read the day we cherish?
Freedom's banner rose in twain!
Would ye find the men most perish,
Disunion—disunion reunion,
Hark 'mid shot and shell it must keep it;
Freedom's true and brave, and good,
Fought with sharp it,
Death and death, in freedom's blood.

Like a mighty mountain, ever
Standing proudest, we are one;
Right and left, and where we sever,
Liberty's dead arm cease to run.
Shall your hearts and hands then be shattered?
Shall not unite with blood and bone,
Shall your glorious deeds be scattered
On the sands of time alone?

North and South, twin trees united,
When your trunk is cleft in twain,
Withered, scathed, and blighted,
To shall blossom not again.
Ere our Union be riffled,
Ere your roots perish 'neath its shade
Kindly hearts must be filled,
Firesome! to the bloor be stayed.

Ere this strife is bloodshed closed,
Let the pensioners stand forth,
Ere the orphan's cry ever closes,
Ere the widow's tear be shed,
Ere the hearts of the North
Which with yours have been together;
Crown the soldier ye can kneel,
Let the freedom's shriplets writhe;
Lay their banners in the dust.

Traitors! Him the horde beheading
Their own Children, ye can scorn;
Freedom's blood ye would be shedding,
Traitors, traitors, traitors!
North or South, whoever would sever
Our beloved and its twain,
Let him be pursued forever,
Like the paltry, murderous Cain.

Freed from blindly power oppression,
Like the heart's Christ was born;
Fair and bounded with every blessing
Amid the nations we stand;
Let your tocsin of love be lighted,
Let your torch of love be fired,
Freedom is our shield united,
Cheers to the land that we *fell*.

Lexington, Ky., August 18, 1860.

Patriotism in New York.

We have before spoken of the Union movement in New York, so nobly inaugurated, at Syracuse, by the Bell and Douglas men. It is already producing good fruits, says the Memphis *Enquirer*, affording evidence of the wise and patriotic spirit of those who originated it, by inducing harmony of sentiment, and, along with that, efficiency of action, in the ranks of those who are carrying it out; and, beyond that, it is appealing with most persuasive power to the masses of the Democracy all the country over. The newspapers stand 24 for Douglas, 21 for Breckinridge, 2 for Bell, and 3 for Bell.

There is still some trouble with the Indians in the Carson Valley.

Rich gold mines have been discovered at Walla Walla. There is a great rush from Portland towards the Diggings.

The wheat crop in Oregon is said to be very large.

Major Steen's command had a skirmish with the Indians, killing five of their number.

The Oregon Secretary of State has refused to issue a certificate to Shiel, on account of the election having prematurely and unauthorized by law.

The council of the Legislature or Washington Territory is composed of eight Democrats and one Black Republican. The assembly of twenty-three Democrats and seven Black Republicans.

New gold mines have been discovered at Rock Creek, southeast of Fort Hope and mostly north of the British line.

Provisions in British Columbia are scarce.

The news from Fraser river are encouraging. Cinnabar and silver have been discovered below Fort Hope.

Marine Disasters.—Boston, September 4.—The ship C. A. Morrison, from the port of Pensacola bound for Ferral, put in here in distress.

The bark Union, while on her passage from Pensacola to York, encountered a leak and put into this port last Saturday, with five feet of water in her hold.

Arrest of a Defaulter.—New York, September 4.—Richard Tinsdale, late paying teller of a Fulton street bank, and a defaulter, was arrested to day, and fifty thousand dollars in Russian paper found in his possession.

Vessels Quarantined.—New York, September 4.—Three vessels from Liverpool yesterday are detained at the quarantine station yesterday, on account of having yellow fever on board.

Our Naval Force in the Gulf.—Washington, September 4.—No naval vessels have been directed to watch Walker's movements, which exists but little interest.

Armed forces are, however, leaving our shore, which will be intercepted if possible.

Democratic Gain.—Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Lawrence county, September 4—The municipal election passed off quietly.

The Black Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 200 votes.

Steamboat Sunk.—St. Louis, September 4.—The steamer Asia, Capt. Wilgus, from this point bound for Weston, struck a snag and sank. The boat will probably be raised, but her cargo is nearly a total loss.

Later from New Mexico—Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.—Independence, Mo., September 4.—The Santa Fe mail, bringing dates from the Territory of New Mexico to the 21st ult., arrived at this point to day.

No hostile Indians are to be found along the route.

The fifth and seventh regiments of infantry had arrived at Santa Fe from the Territory of Utah, and the former at Albuquerque, the latter at Fort Defiance, and the latter at Fort Buchanan.

The campaign against the Navajos Indians will be made in autumn. The citizens are raising one thousand volunteers for that purpose.

The first regiment of cavalry, under the command of Captain Carr, fought the Indians near Smoky Hill, and killed thirty of their number.

The growing crops are suffering greatly for the want of rain. Commerce in the plains is rapidly augmenting.

A large band of Arrapahoe Indians are in a starving condition.

New York Politics.—New York, September 4.—The sales of Cotton were confined to 200 bales, at 10¾c. for Middling Uplands. The Flour market closed dull, with sales of 21,000 barrels at $5 50 to $5 80 for Southern. Corn rules steady; there were sales to-day at 60 to 62c. per bushel. The sales of Pork embraced 900 barrels at $19 50 to $19 62 for mess. Lard closed quiet at unchanged prices. Coffee closed firm; Rio is selling at 13¾c. per pound. The Sugar market is dull and heavy. The sales were 145 barrels, at 6¼c. per lb. for Cuba.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, September 4.—An advance of 10c. as reported in flour; the sales amounted to 6000 bbls. at $5 10 to $5 25; the market is excited. Corn is worth 44c. per bushel. Whisky is selling at 26c. per gallon.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, September 4. The Ohio river at this point is falling, with four feet nine inches of water in the canal by the mark.

St. Louis, September 4.—The Mississippi river at this point is falling, with three feet six inches of water to Cairo.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, September 4.—The steamer Champion passed down at 12 o'clock last night. The W. W. Hill and Vicksburg passed down at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

Trouble for the People.

It is a truth—That the Hon. John Bell has served his country for the last thirty years in the councils of the nation.

It is a truth—That he has shown himself on all occasions a statesman, a patriot and a conservative.

It is a truth—That he is a Southern man by birth, education and association, and has ever looked to the honor, interest and welfare of the South.

It is a truth—That he is a slaveholder, and defends the institution of slavery as just and right; as best for the slave and the slaveholder. In free speech, 6th July, 1858.

It is a truth—That he is true to the doctrine that property in slaves in the Territories is entitled to the protection of the Laws and the Constitution of the United States. See speech, 6th July, 1859.

It is a truth—That he is in favor of the policy of a definite time before the Territory in the new Territory adopted in its condition, as to her majority to the slave, no less than justice to the slaveholder. See speech, 6th July, 1859.

It is a truth—That he attributes the present prosperity of the whole country to the institution of slavery. See speech, 6th July, 1859.

It is a truth—That he maintains the doctrine of non-intervention, as understood by Mr. Dalhousie; that is: that a Territory cannot legislate for slavery in the absence of Slaves in it comes to a State constitution. See speech, 18th May, 1854.

It is a truth—That he is for the admission into the Union of all the States, whether free or slave, that fairly form a constitution. "If a free State, he would admit it promptly: if not, he would admit it as soon as it had population for its admission." See speech, 18th March, 1858.

It is a truth—That he voted against allowing the unauthorized people of Kansas to form and reorganized in that hall. See Congressional Globe, 2d March, 1858.

It is a truth—That he, in all of his votes during the exciting times of 1856, was found voting on the side of the South. See Congressional Globe of 1856.

It is a truth—That he has ever been the policy of the Democracy to endeavor to brand with Abolitionism or Freesoilism every candidate opposed to their nominees, as they attempted to brand Mr. Everett with the name of Abolitionist in the case of Clay, Taylor, Fillmore, Scott, and now Bell.

It is a truth—That Mr. Everett endorsets the compromise measures of 1850 relative to slavery; that is: that the Territories shall say when they form their State constitution, and not before, whether slavery or not shall not exist. Moreover Mr. Calhoun explained in and supported.

It is a truth—That Mr. Breckinridge said that Mr. Everett was noble and true; and these compromises were wise and patriotism rebelled against the Republicans & Co.

It is a truth—That Mr. Everett is unquestionably the most learned, accomplished, classical and finished scholar that has filled the Presidential, or any seat in the Union.

It is a truth—That Mr. Everett regards, regrets, and is ready to defend the rights of the Southern people, and he could while a member of Congress.

It is a truth—That the rights, interests and honor of every section, and the whole Union will be preserved and maintained in the election of Bell and Everett.

It is a truth—That the nomination of Bell and Everett is national and paralyses of no sectionalism.—*Mobile Register.*

We learn from Captain Harrison, of the schooner Isaac Toomey, that on the 23d ultimo a rumor reached Ruatan that a force of about 1000 barbarous Bondmenians were before Truxillo for the purpose of attacking General Walker. News reached Ruatan on the 24th, just previous to the sailing of the Toomey, that commanding was heard from 2 o'clock, A. M., up to noon that day. A British steamer, then of war arrived at Truxillo on the 26th, for the purpose of protecting the citizens of Honduras.

A Curious Incident—Was It a Miracle?

[From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal.]

It would seem from an occurrence that has recently been related to us, upon perfectly reliable authority, that the age of miracles has not entirely passed away. The writer is well acquainted with the person who was the subject of the remarkable experience given below, having known him personally for the last twelve years; and though he has not met him since his singular relief from a congenital defect, has the particulars from persons in every way qualified to credit, who have seen him, and received the story from his own lips.

Leaving our readers to determine for themselves how far the intervention of a miraculous agency is to be considered in the matter, and how far it was the result of merely natural or ordinary agencies, we give the story as it was told to us:

The person in question is a gentleman residing in Beloit in this State. "From his birth, he has suffered from lameness. The difficulty was in his right hip, the joint seeming to be out of place. His leg was, in consequence, shorter than the other, and he could not walk but very weak ankle, upon it, and limped badly when he walked. In going up stairs, he was obliged to go sideways, like a child learning to walk, and bring the other up to it, instead of putting it forward in the next, as persons usually go up stairs. When fatigued, he was accustomed to find great pain in his hip.

Some two or three months ago he was in Chicago, and, wishing to some kind of exercise which kept him for several weeks. He is a professor of religion, and while there attended a series of religious meetings, becoming very deeply interested in the subject. One Saturday, suffering from severe pain in his hip, he called upon a surgeon to have it examined and to ascertain whether something could not be done to alleviate the pain. Some interruption occurred, however, so that the examination was postponed until the following Monday. That night, after going to bed, the pain continuing, it occurred to him whether or not, if he asked in the proper spirit, some Divine assistance might not be vouchsafed, as in the old days when the prophets and apostles walked the earth. He arose from his bed, procured a light, and, taking his Bible, turned to the chapter in the New Testament where Christ miraculously heals a lame man.

After reading it, he proceeded to invoke, in the same manner, some similar intervention in his own behalf, and then feeling greatly cheered and supported by trust in the Divine Power, again retired to rest, and soon fell asleep. During the night he dreamed that Christ came to him accompanied by a surgeon—the same surgeon whom he had called during the day. The surgeon examined his hip, and told him it could be relieved, but only by an operation. To this he raised some objections, desiring that it should be postponed; but the surgeon seemed suddenly to seize and overpower him, and with some instrument laid open his hip to the bone. He then sewed the joint in its proper place. During the operation he had the impression of suffering a severe physical pain, as if the surgeon was taking out his heart. He had no further remembrance of any thing until morning.

Upon rising, he found, to his utter astonishment, not only that his short leg was lengthened out so as to be even with the other, and his hip all right, but that he could walk without limping or inconvenience. He walked about the room several times, then put on his clothes, and ran up and down stairs to assure himself that he was awake and no longer a lame man, but sound and whole. His joy and gratitude can be better imagined than described. He recalled the foot with the false sole, which had hitherto been a necessity, and put on a pair that fitted him. For two weeks, though limping slightly from long habit, he could walk as straight as any other man when he does not limp. His walk grew stronger, and his general health materially improved. He of course considers this cure a direct answer to his supplications. It is certainly a strange story, and we cannot be surprised if it is not adopted. The *Atlas* and *Argus* of Saturday, in an article on the late State Convention, (of the 15th) had in the following remarks on this subject:

The tone of the Convention in relation to cooperation to prevent a Republican triumph was admirable. The Baron declaration of Lincoln was the most dangerous possible fault of the campaign—"recognizes the duty of all patriotic and conservative citizens to co-operate in averting such a calamity"—"extending to them cordial fellowship in such a work," and it invites cooperation support of the electoral ticket presented by the Convention of Friends of Bell and Everett, holding from Lincoln the thirty-five votes of New York." With a view to any further measures which may be found necessary to secure the concentration of the conservative sentiment of the State, and "for the purpose of such cooperation," the State Committee has power to fill any vacancies which may in any manner occur on either State or electoral ticket, and "to take such measures as they shall deem proper or necessary to give such expression and effect to the national conservative sentiments of this State."

We have, therefore, not only the direct and emphatic expression and action of the Convention itself in favor of patriotic co-operation against Lincoln, but also ample powers conferred upon the State Committee to take any further action which may become necessary for this end. To the spirit of this Convention the Democracy—perhaps all conservative men—of the State, will cheerfully and joyously respond. The opportunity is now afforded, by defeating Lincoln in New York, to save the country from the perils which threaten it, and to break into fragments the sectional organization which Lincoln and Seward and their colaborers are urging on to destroy the Union by an irrepressible conflict, which they own is to have no end but in the humiliation and submission of one section of the nation to the domination of the other.

We think the friends of Breckinridge—we mean those of them of moderate, patriotic views, not merely intent on personal objects—will regard with approbation the doings of the Convention, be entirely satisfied with its spirit, and respond cordially and generously to its plan of preventing the triumph of Republicanism in the State and Union. It only requires generous co-operation on the part of all national men, to secure such a victory over sectionalism as will crush it out forever.

[For the Journal of Commerce.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At last a ray of hope has dawned upon the dark cloud of despondency which seems to break, and the bow of promise appears.

A union of the conservative men of this State can save it from the disgrace of casting its electoral vote for the abolition "irrepressible conflict" candidate, Abraham Lincoln.

The persecuted quarrel of rival politicians must not be allowed to triumph, while the rank and file of the Democratic party are ready for, a fair and honorable contest.

Let the disaffected leaders realize that their heads must come off, politically, if they persist in an effort to distract the people, and allow the enemies of the constitution (as it is) to triumph. Let factious leaders "hide their diminished heads, and give place to better men."

The people are for the Union as our fathers formed it, and if a fair chance can be had, they will so proclaim in November next.

To you, Messrs. Editors, we shall owe a debt of gratitude for your unwavering efforts in behalf of a Union *and the Union.*

A BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

Miscellaneous.

An occasional disclosure of disgraceful scandal in high life takes place in England, which is of a melancholy interest, as showing that wealth, station, etc., are not always a protective to good morality. Thus we have the case of Lady Ecland, whose waiting maid brought an action for wages, and recovered trunkes, &c., withheld, and in the course of her examination summoned her ladyship of improper intimacy with her footman, Lady Ecland's counsel protested and obscene language, of gambling; of consulting a spiritual medium to know whether Lady Ecland's horses would win on the turf, and of other conduct unbecoming a person or a modest woman. The English papers publish the wanting maid's charges with considerable gusto, but they have been shocked at the scandalous charges. The maid is a French woman, and employed the best of counsel to conduct her case. She has gained a verdict, alleged to due for some weeks—a respectable bookkeeper's salary.

The women still fight, be they queens or soldiers. The case of Victoria and the Princess of Queens lately had a stand up encounter, just after a family council. The Queen accused the widow of the late Duke of Sutherland, Mistress of the Holding from Lincoln the thirty-five votes of New York." With a view to any further measures which may be found necessary to secure the concentration of the conservative sentiment of the State, and "for the purpose of such cooperation," the State Committee has power to fill any vacancies which may in any manner occur on either State or electoral ticket, and "to take such measures as they shall deem proper or necessary to give such expression and effect to the national conservative sentiments of this State."

We have, therefore, not only the direct and emphatic expression and action of the Convention itself in favor of patriotic co-operation against Lincoln, but also ample powers conferred upon the State Committee to take any further action which may become necessary for this end. To the spirit of this Convention the Democracy—perhaps all conservative men—of the State, will cheerfully and joyously respond. The opportunity is now afforded, by defeating Lincoln in New York, to save the country from the perils which threaten it, and to break into fragments the sectional organization which Lincoln and Seward and their colaborers are urging on to destroy the Union by an irrepressible conflict, which they own is to have no end but in the humiliation and submission of one section of the nation to the domination of the other.

We think the friends of Breckinridge—we mean those of them of moderate, patriotic views, not merely intent on personal objects—will regard with approbation the doings of the Convention, be entirely satisfied with its spirit, and respond cordially and generously to its plan of preventing the triumph of Republicanism in the State and Union. It only requires generous co-operation on the part of all national men, to secure such a victory over sectionalism as will crush it out forever.

[For the Journal of Commerce.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At last a ray of hope has dawned upon the dark cloud of despondency which seems to break, and the bow of promise appears.

A union of the conservative men of this State can save it from the disgrace of casting its electoral vote for the abolition "irrepressible conflict" candidate, Abraham Lincoln.

The persecuted quarrel of rival politicians must not be allowed to triumph, while the rank and file of the Democratic party are ready for, a fair and honorable contest.

Let the disaffected leaders realize that their heads must come off, politically, if they persist in an effort to distract the people, and allow the enemies of the constitution (as it is) to triumph. Let factious leaders "hide their diminished heads, and give place to better men."

The people are for the Union as our fathers formed it, and if a fair chance can be had, they will so proclaim in November next.

To you, Messrs. Editors, we shall owe a debt of gratitude for your unwavering efforts in behalf of a Union *and the Union.*

A BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

Miscellaneous.

An occasional disclosure of disgraceful scandal in high life takes place in England, which is of a melancholy interest, as showing that wealth, station, etc., are not always a protective to good morality. Thus we have the case of Lady Ecland, whose waiting maid brought an action for wages, and recovered trunkes, &c., withheld, and in the course of her examination summoned her ladyship of improper intimacy with her footman, Lady Ecland's counsel protested and obscene language, of gambling; of consulting a spiritual medium to know whether Lady Ecland's horses would win on the turf, and of other conduct unbecoming a person or a modest woman. The English papers publish the wanting maid's charges with considerable gusto, but they have been shocked at the scandalous charges. The maid is a French woman, and employed the best of counsel to conduct her case. She has gained a verdict, alleged to due for some weeks—a respectable bookkeeper's salary.

The women still fight, be they queens or soldiers. The case of Victoria and the Princess of Queens lately had a stand up encounter, just after a family council. The Queen accused the widow of the late Duke of Sutherland, Mistress of the Holding from Lincoln the thirty-five votes of New York." With a view to any further measures which may be found necessary to secure the concentration of the conservative sentiment of the State, and "for the purpose of such cooperation," the State Committee has power to fill any vacancies which may in any manner occur on either State or electoral ticket, and "to take such measures as they shall deem proper or necessary to give such expression and effect to the national conservative sentiments of this State."

We have, therefore, not only the direct and emphatic expression and action of the Convention itself in favor of patriotic co-operation against Lincoln, but also ample powers conferred upon the State Committee to take any further action which may become necessary for this end. To the spirit of this Convention the Democracy—perhaps all conservative men—of the State, will cheerfully and joyously respond. The opportunity is now afforded, by defeating Lincoln in New York, to save the country from the perils which threaten it, and to break into fragments the sectional organization which Lincoln and Seward and their colaborers are urging on to destroy the Union by an irrepressible conflict, which they own is to have no end but in the humiliation and submission of one section of the nation to the domination of the other.

We think the friends of Breckinridge—we mean those of them of moderate, patriotic views, not merely intent on personal objects—will regard with approbation the doings of the Convention, be entirely satisfied with its spirit, and respond cordially and generously to its plan of preventing the triumph of Republicanism in the State and Union. It only requires generous co-operation on the part of all national men, to secure such a victory over sectionalism as will crush it out forever.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF 1860!

Bell and Everett Procession and Meeting!

A MILE OF MEN—THE OLD PLACE FARMER THRONGED—TEN COTTON GINNERS TURNING OUT EN MASSE—ELOQUENT SPEECH OF HON. C. C. LANGDON—NEW ORLEANS THE BANNER CITY.

The second grand demonstration of the Constitutional Union party took place last night, and it proved such a tremendous gathering of the people, such a unanimous, whole-souled outburst of the expression of our community that we believe, our secret has been whispered in the breeze. We were not annoyed by pestilent-long residents of the great and populous city of New York that they had never seen any thing of the kind there to exceed it in enthusiasm and numbers, and we believe it is the truth. It was a demonstration that must have aroused the most sluggish and indifferent to an interest in the glorious cause of which Bell and Everett are the champions, and it was a demonstration which, throughout the ranks of the procession passed, and even collected around the Place d'Armas, unable to get within, cheering heartily, it was apparent to too most unwilling spectators that our countrymen were taking up the live part in the display, at least as many more were with them heart and soul for the Union and the Constitution.

THE STREETS.

The various clubs began to assemble in Lafayette Square at seven o'clock, and move down Camp street in their published order at half-past seven, but in the selection and arrangements of such a mass of men half an hour is nothing, and it was not until after eight o'clock that the head of the column, with Captain Hart's Band and Everett's Invincibles, moved up Camp street, to take up the line of march until ten minutes past eight Lafayette Square was crowded with the clubs, and the whole of it from the City Hall west was one dense mass of people, who were carrying torches, and the whole of it from the City Hall east to the corner of Camp and Gravier streets was filled down with the procession. The forest of brilliant colored lanterns and transparencies, the glaring torches and the rich banners and flags, with the house crowd swarming to and fro under the trees, and the cannade on horseback forcing their way into position, was a sight not soon to be forgotten by those who saw it. All around the square, men, women and children crowded the windows and every available space on the balconies, galleries and windows of Camp, Canal, Bourgandy and Rampart streets, on the route to the place of speaking, was occupied nearly an hour in advance, the balconies in many instances were with their happy occupants, and the whole of the line of march was lighted up with the finest display of fireworks we have ever witnessed in this city. Rockets, Roman candles, blue lights, and the constant discharge of cannon, kept the whole city in a blaze of excitement. At length every thing was in order, and the procession moved off in the following order, with the exception of the Constitutional Union Guard—Second District, which did not join the procession until they reached the Place d'Armas, and which we could not get a report of:

Marshal.
J. M. LAPEYRE.

Vice-Presidents.

A. Bisshe,	F. Buchanan,	B. W. Hobard,
W. F. Vincent,	Victor Wiltz,	Jos. Berges,
A. A. Hall,	A. Mercier,	John Kerwin,
Jas. E. Byrnes,	Jos. Hernandez,	Gustave Cassard,
Jos. Bell,	Jos. Bonsignore,	Oliver Oliver,
E. D. Beach,	J. Koch,	Dr. Duplantier,
C. A. Lafourche,	Jos. Genella,	Valery Duplessis,
Jos. Labatut,	Jos. Bonsignore,	Jos. Bonsignore,
Jos. Labatut,	Jos. Bonsignore,	E. Lacaze,
Jos. Labatut,	Jos. Bonsignore,	John Dohmer,
Jos. Labatut,	Jos. Bonsignore,	Jos. Bonsignore,
Jos. Labatut,	Jos. Bonsignore,	H. Dunbar,
Jos. Labatut,	Jos. Bonsignore,	Jos. Bonsignore