THE DAILY DELTA

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

The New Orleans Daily Delta.

Office, 73 Chartres Street.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1860.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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NEW QUEEN OF SONG—THE WONDER.

The change of a positivity to Distinct perfect opinion the Breckinridge leaders is met by them with an indignant denial. They declare it to be a calumnious allegation, and strongly avow that they are as good Union men as the adherents of BELL and EVERETT; but that, in consistency to the Union, and willingness to sacrificing it depends on which side of Dividing Line, they, themselves themselves for the Union upon certain conditions. Give us, say the general rights; let the Constitution be respected in the interest it let the decision of Congress protection to slavery be entrusted to the Supreme Court, give us plenty of opportunity of extending the domestic institutions of the South; let us put our own men in power, and keep them there, and we will stand up for the Union to boldly and unanimously as any other party. All that's it. Let them cede the rights and claims. Canada 861 short, and we will that profit the Union. Even BELL will, under this previous, claim his Southern hatred to the Union; NAPOLEON will renounce his project of precipitating the South-ern States into a revolution; ORR will experiencing Republican tolerance on the opportunity of a dissolution, and KEITT and TOOMBS will faltering the hopes that another hope of a South-ern Confederacy. Only permit the Dis-unionists to do exactly as they please, and they will condemned, in the interests of their may unanimity, to cling to the Union.

We need hardly say that this opinion of Unionism is overwhelmingly have enlarge, and cannot possibly gain current, save with simplicity. While men who are notoriously in favor of a Disunion government of the Confederacy, who declare themselves predominated of Right the Secession party opposed, though hardly and consistently, to secession, simply because in an opposed, talk about being Union, Union certain conditions, they begin to raise visions of empires. The Union should be valued for its own sake, as a source of manifestos and product blessings, not, because under it a certain section is to be peculiarly favored. Those who are disposed thus to down rules to guide them in the consumption of the Union are the very commodities men most anything, to beguiled and virtuous, provided all their wishes are gratified, the positions of enjoying equipoised health they will decide from carrying the robust health of the Constitution. Give them all they ask, and they will submit to the encroachments of being contented. Let them satisfy wealth, and they will adapt to be contented; never contentment them, and they will never not-be Union-men; never, never, never. Give them, or indeed, and their allegiance will readily understood. In short they are citizens upon conditions. Such citizen is as a sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. It will bend or break be fore the slightest assault. We would not value at the worth of a single Arthur, the Unionism of those who live for the Confederacy waxed to constitute proposition as they themselves are used or foil in the attainment of their ends.

The Constant Bell and Everett, and, we doubt not, those of Senator DOUGLAS, are genuine lovers of the Union. Their feelings are not hampered in by Dixie lines, nor by blade sphere circumscribed by Mason and Dixon's history. Their attachment is not exclusively confined to the South, or to any particular section, but embraces the United patent of the Republican republic. They do not preach Disunion in case of possible contingencies, or probable in stand by the Union with a base of "if" and "base" as open business of their language. They are for the Union at all times, and under every conceivable circumstances. They are for the Union whether the Presidential contest terminates in the choice of BELL, or DOUGLAS, or LINCOLN, or BRECKINRIDGE whether the next Congress is Black Republican or Conservative; whether Popular Sovereignty or Protection becomes the practical doctrine in the Territories; whether it WARS' passed, temporarily, or not; Slavery expires or is made an street force; or Lincoln's inauguration; whether Some Know-nothings is convinced in New England, or whether Secession of Secession dawns the Union to the national Gods. The Real Union has been not the slightest idea of breaking up the Confederacy. If the South should be lunatic enough to publish overt acts of aggression, and to drive the South to secession, the Union to fight anti-slavery and its realities, it would be but always in the Union—as Gov. WISE says.

We can readily appreciate the fine-lines do are on the part of the Breckinridge leaders to persuade the people that they are all right on the Union question. They filled the Disunion game so effectively—so well—that discovered this instant of Disunion. Indeed their Southern friends. They perceived that the Southern-men manifested but by a slender minority, and so generous and far-seeing gentlemen, they were clearly that if they did not take their political hope to a more popular air, they would find deeply drag of majority of the Northern supporters of their candidates. Hence the establishment of Unionism, which has stolen upon many of them. Hence, too, the solicitude of YANCEY to establish his claims as a Disunion. They are all for Union—but upon conditions. The change, however, is strangely sudden, and, as we stated before, their Unionism is clogged with too many qualifications to inspire the slightest confidence in their sincerity.

Steady Rise of Wheat Flourishing.

The Mobile Advertiser of Wednesday has been prompted to open a column, drawing from reliable sources in Pennsylvania, giving the fullest intelligence from the election in Pennsylvania on Monday:

Remarkable County—Majorities 1848 and Increased majorities for Democrat.

After, that with the Evening Bulletin:

For Governor:

This is an opposition gain. In 1856, Pusey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had twenty-five majority in Bucks. Republican gains, therefore, in a single county, 1848 votes, or more than one-fifth of the entire Democratic majority in Florida at the October election of 1859. Of course we do not pretend to say that Florida has been revolutionized, but it looks so. If the other counties exhibit anything like a similar proportion of gain, the State has been redeemed. A few days more will settle the question.

Letters from Pittsburgh simply not have yesterday confirm the returns and give the details from Allegheny county. Parties returns from Some Know show that Breckinridge cheated party votes, and Allen in "only" lacked Hickory Democrat opposition prestige to have been elected.

Interesting Announcement.—We learn from the Alexandria Chronicle of that the Central Organ, published in Washington, La., and edited by that able and discreet old "old horse" of Democracy, Gustave A. Wormser, ceases to utter cheek with the organs of Bell and Everett on its upper head.

Wormser is a true Union man at heart, and will make the "Star" from the Disunionists.

Left Not Anything.—It is stated that Judge Douglas has decided that the Union party in Illinois nationally can be sustained, and will, therefore, support its candidates, Bell and Everett. The Alexandria Constitutionalist is up authority for the statement.

Killed from Jealousy.—Suspected Murder of a Carpenter.—By the arrival yesterday morning of the ship Nathaniel Thompson, Captain Dickinson, from Kingston, Jamaica, which left the 4th ult., we learn from Captain Dickinson that a murder was committed on the Island of Jamaica, the night of the 2d ult., by a negro named Jeffrey, upon a carpenter named Cooper, by stabbing with a knife, in the neighborhood of Port Antonio. The cause of the murder was jealousy, the murderer having been seen with the wife of the deceased.

Further Particulars of the Storm.

Between three and four points yesterday morning the water throughout the city was full of the city generally, and during the day it came down a little, so that by this evening, or yesterday, it is hoped that the inhabitants will be able to withdraw from the overflowing inundation. There is considerable work to be done in the way of rebuilding the houses against the portions that have been floated off, and a difficult the people, industrious and honestly inclined to this work, so that, although many are on the streets to the aid of the unfortunate sufferers, some two thousand families are located in the list of sufferers by this overflow, and their aggregate loss will amount to a considerable sum. Many grocers and small shopkeepers had part of their stocks ruined by the waters, and the damage to furniture has been very great.

The steamer Ariel, chartered by the Louisville Railroad Company to bring down the passengers from Fort Massbas and Bayou Depot, arrived at the Lake pier at the Lafourche Railroad at noon yesterday morning, about one hundred miles of them, after leaving which the Ariel broke down the remainder, about one hundred in number. They give a sad, lugubrious account of their cheerless homeward journey on the desolate overflown prairie. About the middle of the week is supposed to be torn up, and the water is some plenty between Bayou La Branche and Bayou Depot Where and free that deep, several of the soldiers, notwithstanding dismal scenes in devouring families residing in the Parish of the family between the points of disaster were wretched away on every floating material of safety they could obtain, and were in not far the assistance of a rescue that they would all have been lost no doubt. Two will in a skiff lost their skiff, with a long rope, and sailed around about till rude and floating persons, and then saved them, and brought some of them to railroad company's new division house at Bayou Desert, wholly they new gen. At Mr. Fordoche's house, off the track of the section of the road, are some six families of the above—all homeless.

By the arrival of the steamer Little Sherman, yesterday morning, from Pittsburg, we have received the following account of the damage caused by the steam of the 1st instant at Eaton Rouge and its immediate vicinity along the river. Eighteen coal boats, belonging to the company that owned the yard opposite Baton Rouge, were sunk, and the Magnolia, belonging to the company, lost eleven of its boats in the coal yard, and the boat's companies together, nearly 130,000 bushels of coal. The steamer Uncle Ike, belonging to and owned by the Baton Rouge and Greens Tête Railroad Company, was sunk at the company's wharf—as lived lost. The boat will prove a total loss. The old steamboat Natchez, used as a wharf-boat at Baton Rouge, was blown from her moorings to the opposite side some two miles above the city. The steamer Hornet was blown along side a horse-landed with railroad iron, and sank both it and herself in a short time. Two boats belonging to the State were also sunk near Baton Rouge. In the city no damage to any considerable amount occurred, except the unroofing of the Harvey House. The clerk of the Hermann informed us that no damage was sustained by any of the steamers lying along the coast, though so very much exposed to the storm.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DELTA.]

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship North American.

Halifax, October 2.—The Cunard mail steamship North American, Captain Alton, from Liverpool via Queenstown and London-derry the evening of the 21st ult., passed this point to-day on her way up the St. Lawrence river to Quebec. The North American brings the weekly summary of the Liverpool market for the week ending Friday, September 21st.

[By Telegraph to London-derry.]

Liverpool, September 21.—Liverpool, September 21.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales in the Liverpool Cotton market for the business week ending this evening at 51,000 bales. The market was quiet throughout the week, and prices have undergone no change.

Liverpool, September 21.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed generally steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Indian Corn was steady, and that prices had advanced 2d. in value.

Liverpool, September 21.—The market for Provisions closed quiet, and as regard prices, no change can be noticed.

Liverpool, September 21.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for the Goods and Yarns was steady, and prices were well maintained.

London Money Market.—London, September 21.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 89¾.

Twelve Days' Eighty Steamships—The Canada and Cape Steamships—Cotton Market Prices.

Cape Race, October 2.—The Royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, passed this point at a late hour last night, bound for Halifax and Boston.

She left the port of Liverpool Saturday, September 22d, and Queenstown Sunday evening, 23d, and brings mails, specie and passengers as reported at Father Point by the steamship Illustrious.

[By Telegraph to Newfoundland.]

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, September 21.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 7000 bales including 1000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet but firm.

London Money Market.—London, September 21.—Consols for money and account closed at 89 to 89¼ yesterday.

The above dispatches were received by mail from Mobile this morning. The city people obtain a full summary of the news by the late arrival of the telegraphic lines from Eastern and West Texas being still down.—[Mob. Press.]

Further from Europe—The Steamship Canada—Progress of the Italian Movement—Garibaldi Marching on Capua—The Pope Advised to Resume Rome—Austrian Ultimatum Rejected—Markets, &c.

Cape Race, October 4.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 22d and Queenstown, the 23d ultimo, which passed this point last night, brings the following news of Europe:

Steamships Arrived Out.—The steamships Prince Albert of the New York and Galway line, from New York via St. Johns, N. F., arrived out at Galway on the 21st ultimo.

The Royal mail steamship Africa, from New York, bringing mails, passengers and specie, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d. After landing a portion of her mails, she proceeded to Liverpool.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, September 21.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Friday) amounted to 7000 bales, of which 4000 were taken by speculators and for export.

The market closed generally quiet at the following quotations of the Broker's Circular:

Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 6¾d.; Fair Mobile 7¾d.; Middling Mobile 6¾d.; Fair Uplands 7¾d.; Middling Uplands 6¾d.

The stock of Cotton in the port of Liverpool was 853,000 bales, of which 770,000 are of American production.

Bullion in the Bank of England.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,000 during the week.

Short Cotton Crops.—Messrs. Sampson & Co. say during the week ending Friday, they have received 5000 bales, the market closing at 6d.

New Orleans Tri-Ordinaire closed at 9¾d., since free on board.

The quantity of Cotton in the port of Havre amounts to 185,000 bales.

European Political Intelligence.—The Bloody Conflict in Naples—Royal and Garibaldian Forces.—The battle between the Papal forces, commanded by Gen. Lamoricière, and the Sardinians, led by Gen. Cialdini, lasted six hours. The latter drove the Papal forces from Pesaro, and then attacked Ancona. After the battle the greatest number of the Pontifical army capitulated to the Sardinians.

The Papal army is virtually disbanded. The city of Ancona has been besieged and bombarded.

The Pope's Manifesto.—The Sacred College of Rome is trying to induce the Pope to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria. It is reported that a portion of the Papal forces have consented to abandon Rome has already been prepared.

Movements of Garibaldi.—A Naples telegraphic dispatch says that Gen. Garibaldi is marching from Sorrento to Capua, a fortified city of Naples, capital of the province of Terra di Lavoro.

Garibaldi, had again said that he would only proclaim the kingdom of Italy from Rome.

Later from Naples.—Vague rumors had been received by way of Rome stating that the Neapolitan Union was of a very unsatisfactory character.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, September 22.—The Paris Bourse is somewhat firmer.

The Three Per Cent. Rentes have slightly advanced.

Rome does not seem to have suffered from the fourth day of Tuesday. All that we can on the subject is the following extract from the Mercury of Wednesday:

Some night before last it has been raining almost incessantly. At times yesterday the rain was very hard, and on harvesters against most hastily mounted in haste. Yesterday there was a brisk blow from the east, accompanying opening around the sentinel, and the signs of the weather lightened and cleared.

[By Telegraph to the Mobile Mercury.]

The following has been received by the Mobile Mercury has the following:

The town has been rife for a day or two with rumors of the approach of Victor Emanuel, that there remove will go to the summer and grow to large proportions as they travel. We have paid but little attention to them rumors, for the reason that nothing has resulted in the shape of authentic fame. Something are have heard that a child has died of the fever; and then again that there is cases at one of the hotels of the city, and we have heard yesterday that it had run into black vomit. We mention it that we could not for a second information where we might expect to find it, but the rain yesterday prevented. We have conversed with one Mobilian physician last evening, of whom we made inquiry. He has seen no yellow fever, and gave it as his opinion that it did not exist in the city. On the other hand he has heard from reliable authority that another physician had a different opinion. While doctors disagree we undertake to decide that there is no black vomit, but cases that can be mentioned with certainty, and that there is in some of them to fear any one from coming to the city with the intention to do so. Our readers have found out that we are not of the sort to keep any thing behind the curtain when it concerns them to be informed, and we think they will be satisfied to rely upon us to notify them as soon as there is cause for it.

The Prince of Wales.—Cincinnati, September 29.—The last night at Pike's Opera House was a brilliant affair, though the room was not crowded. The Prince and suite arrived at 10 o'clock, and walking down the parquette, was shown to a private box, the band playing "Hail from the Queen." The Prince was plain-dressed and without any decoration. The audience of the house rose and gave him hearty hospitality. The extensive stage, with colored scenery in the back ground, and overpowered and lighted by lamps, was fully displayed to view, made up a scene of rare beauty. The Prince stood the ball, leaning off with Mr. Pike and his lady, wife of the proprietor of the Opera House.

Monday the evening the Prince dined with Mayor Gilmore, ladies in the following order: Mrs. Mayor Gilmore, Miss Bonney, Miss Rachel G. Taylor, Miss Alice Gilmore, and Miss Helen McGregor. The Prince left the hall room at half-past four o'clock. This morning the Prince and suite attended St. John's Church, at the corner of the Seventh and Plum streets. The sermon was preached by Bishop McIlvain. To-night they attend Christ's Church, on Fourth street.

The party leave to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, for Pittsburg by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, having been well pleased with their visit to Cincinnati and leaving a favorable impression upon our people.

Sunstroke.—A pleasant recreation it some, and a manner of almost indifference to others; and a manner of almost indifference to others; in reference to the phenomena which will happen at all readers. Such we regard the following:

Yesterday at noon we saw the most distinct signs in the sun's disk we have ever seen. We mention it which time after sunset. It is good weather, and by the middle of November will have disappeared. The motion is very rapid, and we think we shall see it for some weeks it will be visible for a few days longer.

Saturn is becoming visible in the morning; but it is difficult for an unpractised eye yet to distinguish this planet, although it is good to look up to it early. All Saturn's moons, however, will appear high in the heavens during the whole evening, following the brilliant constellation which we have been beginning to shape themselves on the eastern horizon.

From 3 o'clock in the morning, about which time Venus rises to be apparent, until 5 o'clock, that planet and a shower. He the sun, and for three days old. Venus is now in the constellation Cancer, near the group of small stars in the body of the Crab. Mars is in Pisces, Jupiter in Virgo, and Pallas, in Gemini. Saturn is visible at nearly equal sides. Having shown Venus and its great variety of phases, we will not trouble ourselves further for some time, but will by and by move off toward the east, recording from the Earth as it travels in that direction.

A short but forcible comparison of Venus by our unaided eyes, and Jupiter shines with a very brilliant light. The king of the planetary bodies is now rising slowly toward the east, and will continue to do so for a few weeks longer, after which he will also appear to stand still, and then take the opposite course for two months. Two motions, however, can be distinguished only by careful observers of the heavens. Jupiter is unequaled in brilliancy until he appears in opposition to the Sun, which will be about the beginning of next year.

The reader will hear in mind that the orbit of the planets of the heavens do not correspond with those on the surface of the Earth, or the latitude. Northward means towards the North Polar star; southward, or reverse, the opposite direction; hence any line used pass will intersect the other at right angles. For a half month to this, the planet Venus has been to shift into frequent notice in taking the relative directions of celestial objects.

NEW YORK.

[From the Herald.]

The Sentiments of Abroad and the Monitorial.—The sentiments of Abroad and Newman's troops are decidedly excellent because notwithstanding the recent deaths and the troubles, Newcomb and Lobe are probably immutable in their honor, and bring down the most good and good part of humanity. Hamilton is a doubtful favorite, but proven himself to be one of the best parliamentarians and tinkerers who ever visited our city. Wanamaker and Mike Scott deserving is of course, but we know what they will do. We have no desire to conduct the canvass in an Editorial spirit, we propose to notice the matter briefly, although it seems impossible to do so. How we have, in view of Mr Everett's recent services and services, can understand him to entertain feelings of hostility to the Democracy and people of the South. Fortunately, it is not difficult to vindicate the illustrious statesman, orator and patron of Massachusetts from such a stigma. Intelligent men are all familiar with the character of the Compromise measures of 1850, championed by Daniel Webster, performed by Henry Clay, sustained by the noble statesmen from both sections of the Confederacy in Congress, and afterward ratified and pronounced a finality in 1852 by both political parties, and, notwithstanding the two great parties which then divided the country. Surely he who cordially and earnestly supported that compromise, and has declared in favor of maintaining it, has thereby declared against interference with the subject of slavery in any manner whatever, and this Mr. Everett has done, as we are prepared to show. In a speech made in the Senate of the United States, on the 8th of February, 1853, to the bill to repeal the 3d vol. 22, of the Compromise Laws, Mr. Everett said:

"I trust that nothing which I have now said will be taken for denunciation of the Compromise measures of 1850. I adhere to them; I stand by them. I do so for many reasons. One is respect for the memory of the great men who were the authors of the—I think and of consequence of the country, but now taken from for serving. I would not so soon, if it were in my power, undo what they wrought. But no other reason, together this, I am sure of them, can not be adequate to avow it—who believed at the time, and who still believe, that at that period of the country, the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850 contributed materially to avert that danger and disaster, or, I say, as well out of respect to the memory of the great men who were the authors of them, as to the healing effect of the measures themselves, I would adhere to them. They are now the law of the land, and that nobody, either North or South, thinks there perfect. They contain some provisions which I consider to be of doubtful right, and some contrary to the public sentiment of the North; but I believed at the time they were the only, by least, the most effective measures which, under the circumstances, could be adopted."

It not this full, frank, explicit, and on the same to where more emphatically disavowed with anti-slavery agitators? At a later date, as a conservatism class, Mr. Everett dared to oppose the Nebraska bill, which, probably, if not the only, the most conservative measure of the Democratic party, and, notwithstanding the sympathy expressed by the clergy and other portions of the North for John Brown and his infamous supporters, he emphatically denounced the outrage, and declared that he brought down all the vials of Abolition wrath upon his head, and was denounced with a bitterness of invective and vituperation more demoniacal rather than human. But it never thought accomplished a benign and healthful work. His brave and eloquent utterances silenced the fanatical conspiracy and appeased the thinking, patriotic men of the nation, and particularly of the South, including the warm plaudits of Mr. Breckinridge, now one of the candidates for the Presidency.

After giving in that speech a brief history of the bloody events of the St. Domingo massacre, he presented a picture of the South, and said:

"Upon this occasion, I shall not attempt to use the design of Brown to let loose the bloodhounds of a servile insurrection, and to bring down the horrors, the slaughter, and the horror, would have stood alone in the history of the world. And these eight or nine millions, against whom this frightful war was waged, are our countrymen, entitled each to the protection of that compact of government which recognizes their relation to the colonies, and which every person who has taken of the Union as of the States is bound by his oath to support!" Among them is a fair proportion of men and women of education and culture, who have led virtuous lives and cherished virtuous fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, persons who would adorn any circle of society, in any country—men who read the same Bible that we do, and in the name of the same Master kneel at the throne of the same God. Among a class of men from whom have gone forth some of the most eloquent and generous eloquence which adorn our history—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marshall, in which the statesmen from both sections of the Confederacy in Congress, and afterward ratified and pronounced a finality in 1852 by both political parties, notwithstanding the two great parties which then divided the country. Surely he who cordially and earnestly supported that compromise, and has declared in favor of maintaining it, has thereby declared against interference with the subject of slavery in any manner whatever, and this Mr. Everett has done, as we are prepared to show. In a speech made in the Senate of the United States, on the 8th of February, 1853, to the bill to repeal the 3d vol. 22, of the Compromise Laws, Mr. Everett said:

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The Other Body Recovered.—About six o'clock last evening the third corpse of the ruins of the Gunny street outbuildings came to the body of Allen, the negro porter of McPherson's drug store, who fled to the upper floor of the building, and, when the fire was at his heels, jumped out of a window, probably a distance of twenty feet. He had been carrying a bottle just previous to the accident, and had apparently gone behind the counter with them and thrown himself under it for special protection when he heard the crash. The body was carried to the police office and the customary employed by the city men thereupon discharged.

The Camp Street Calamity.—Corpse Death yesterday terminated a pang, who shoved the body of Tommy Kelly, taken from the ruins of Hallbrooch's drug store, and a certificate by twelve men given to the friends, who took charge of the corpse for interment. The inquest will be held on view on the necessary inquiry can be collected to make a full requisition of the causes of this terrible calamity.

Severe Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a large four-wheeled dray got across the Carrollton railroad track on Bayous street, on St. Joseph street, and the mules balked, frightened and refused to move, delaying the cars which came along some after. The conductor of the cars, Charles Thorning, ran up behind and the mules ran off, when, some one of the mules kicked him in the forehead, knocking him down and stunning him for a short time. Exposed to the sun as he always still in a city where he is so popular, he is New Orleans. Those who have not yet visited the Academy should take early opportunity of doing so as they may expect being the closing.

Hippopotamus.—We are glad to indulge such a new spirit in watching up among the numbers of that rare monstrous and finely dulled corpse, the Louisiana Guyes, and that the old members are joining again with unanimity and zeal. They have shown their energetic determination by calling to the command of their company a thorough and efficient soldier, and a gentleman of great personal worth and energetic character, Capt. W. P. Dunn, who solicitation that redoubts at once to their judgment and to his honor. We hope and expect in the course of the winter to see the Louisiana Guyes exhibiting their old strength and spirit. Success to their resuscitation.

The Death of Captain Lamothe.—Deputy Coroner Scrapert held the inquest in the case of Capt. Julien L. Lamothe, whose melancholy death we reported yesterday, and finds the evidence adduced to collect the following facts:

The deceased was in a very cheerful mood when he went to his residence on Gravier street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, and he had seen invited a friend of his to spend the evening with him. His invitation having been declined, and intended of passing business, Captain Lamothe entertained the friend, and while it was passing he went to his room and took opera musket, which he loaded, saying playfully that he intended to kill a cat which had annoyed him for some time.

A few moments afterwards the people about the house heard a discharge, followed by Mrs. Lamothe's name, and found it to be the cat, which was dead, and the deceased in his mouth, and the ball by his right hand with which he had taken the shot and the stunning.

It is supposed that he had pressed the trigger with his toe, and that the ball had entered the roof of his mouth and entered the skull, scattering the unfortunate man's brains. The deceased, who was doubtless the victim of a momentary mental aberration, was popular his last.

The deceased was a native of Louisiana, and has served from three or four terrible gashes in his throat, one of which he had brought down all the vials of Abolition wrath upon his head, and was denounced with a bitterness of invective and vituperation more demoniacal rather than human. But it never thought accomplished a benign and healthful work. His brave and eloquent utterances silenced the fanatical conspiracy and appeased the thinking, patriotic men of the nation, and particularly of the South, including the warm plaudits of Mr. Breckinridge, now one of the candidates for the Presidency.

After giving in that speech a brief history of the bloody events of the St. Domingo massacre, he presented a picture of the South, and said:

"Upon this occasion, I shall not attempt to use the design of Brown to let loose the bloodhounds of a servile insurrection, and to bring down the horrors, the slaughter, and the horror, would have stood alone in the history of the world. And these eight or nine millions, against whom this frightful war was waged, are our countrymen, entitled each to the protection of that compact of government which recognizes their relation to the colonies, and which every person who has taken of the Union as of the States is bound by his oath to support!" Among them is a fair proportion of men and women of education and culture, who have led virtuous lives and cherished virtuous fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, persons who would adorn any circle of society, in any country—men who read the same Bible that we do, and in the name of the same Master kneel at the throne of the same God. Among a class of men from whom have gone forth some of the most eloquent and generous eloquence which adorn our history—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marshall, in which the statesmen from both sections of the Confederacy in Congress, and afterward ratified and pronounced a finality in 1852 by both political parties, notwithstanding the two great parties which then divided the country. Surely he who cordially and earnestly supported that compromise, and has declared in favor of maintaining it, has thereby declared against interference with the subject of slavery in any manner whatever, and this Mr. Everett has done, as we are prepared to show. In a speech made in the Senate of the United States, on the 8th of February, 1853, to the bill to repeal the 3d vol. 22, of the Compromise Laws, Mr. Everett said:

"I trust that nothing which I have now said will be taken for denunciation of the Compromise measures of 1850. I adhere to them; I stand by them. I do so for many reasons. One is respect for the memory of the great men who were the authors of them—I think and of consequence of the country, but now taken from for serving. I would not so soon, if it were in my power, undo what they wrought. But no other reason, together this, I am sure of them, can not be adequate to avow it—who believed at the time, and who still believe, that at that period of the country, the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850 contributed materially to avert that danger and disaster, or, I say, as well out of respect to the memory of the great men who were the authors of them, as to the healing effect of the measures themselves, I would adhere to them. They are now the law of the land, and that nobody, either North or South, thinks them perfect. They contain some provisions which I consider to be of doubtful right, and some contrary to the public sentiment of the North; but I believed at the time they were the only, by least, the most effective measures which, under the circumstances, could be adopted."

It not this full, frank, explicit, and on the same to where more emphatically disavowed with anti-slavery agitators? At a later date, as a conservatism class, Mr. Everett dared to oppose the Nebraska bill, which, probably, if not the only, the most conservative measure of the Democratic party, and, notwithstanding the sympathy expressed by the clergy and other portions of the North for John Brown and his infamous supporters, he emphatically denounced the outrage, and declared that he brought down all the vials of Abolition wrath upon his head, and was denounced with a bitterness of invective and vituperation more demoniacal rather than human. But it never thought accomplished a benign and healthful work. His brave and eloquent utterances silenced the fanatical conspiracy and appeased the thinking, patriotic men of the nation, and particularly of the South, including the warm plaudits of Mr. Breckinridge, now one of the candidates for the Presidency.

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