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C. F. WEBER, E. HARDY,
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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1859.

WHAT WILL COME OF IT?

We have seldom witnessed so lame and impotent a conclusion to a vigorous and haughty *pronunciamiento*, as was exhibited in the complete and apparently final submission of the anti-Spoil wing of the Democracy at the late State Convention at Baton Rouge. The leaders of the rebellious faction had uttered so many brave words; had displayed so uncompromising a spirit of defiance; had manifested so indomitable a resolve to put down Bildeliam, or at least to fight it to the very last gasp, that we had really anticipated something like a desperate and doubtful conflict. We thought that the war would begin at the State Convention, and be thence transferred to the entire Commonwealth. We knew, of course, that in the Sanhedrim of the party the regulars would prevail; but no one who had paid the slightest attention to the proud and menacing tone of the other side, could possibly have imagined that the victory would have been followed by silent and uncomplaining submission. Yet it was even so. The grand meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall; the pungent resolutions therein adopted; the withering philippic against the Administration and its satellites pronounced by the eloquent PIERRE SOULE; the vehement denunciations of dishonesty and corruption which flowed from the lips of the incorruptible CLAGE; the lively declamation and commotion of the public press; the active exertions and complete triumph of the New Liners on the evening of the 14th inst.—all have been wasted and lost. The boasting insurgents have been snuffed out almost without resistance. They went to the Convention brimful of valor, and returned cowed, spiritless and obedient. All their tactics, their threats, their efforts, their vaunts finally resulted in absolute stultification. To this complexion has it come at last. We submit, in view of the utter nullity of the result, it was hardly worth while to parade it with so tremendous a flourish.

And now having resisted at their own discomfiture; having been forced to swallow the most nauseating fatuity of the President and his foreign policy; having witnessed their most cherished doctrines ignominiously repudiated, and their favorite leaders treated with contumely and contempt, we ask, are the New Liners disposed to fawn upon and kiss the hand that smites them? Is the ticket nominated at Baton Rouge to encounter no opposition? Has Bildeliam so thoroughly annihilated every element of hostility in Louisiana, that not a party or a faction exists hardy enough to venture upon organized resistance. We hope not—for the sake of the consistency and repute courage of the New Liners; for the sake of a little political excitement to enliven these dull and stagnant times; for the sake of that time-honored class of Democrats who believe that a vigorous opposition is the life-blood of the Democracy, and consequently, that it is a duty to oppose, but with never-the-less agree in disliking the rule of one man, and especially the sway of Hunker Democracy—we trust the regulars will not be permitted to walk over the course. If the New Liners are not hopelessly routed; if they have not undergone the total and irreparable destruction, they will yet shake from their torpor and show some signs of vitality. For our part we think the poorest affair imaginable is the success of a party without even a shadow of opposition. The Democracy have nothing to fear from a contest, for there is no other party left in this State, outside of New Orleans. The Americans evince no disposition whatever to dispute Democratic ascendency—the only opposition emanates from the discontented members of the dominant party. Well, then, let them prove what stuff they are made of by declining a tame and dishonorable submission to a reckless despotism. Let them unfurl the banner of Independent Democracy, State Rights, Popular Sovereignty, and Sympathy with Douglas, and try before the people the weight of those principles which the Convention disowned. There would be some spirit in such a contest, and however it might terminate, the friends of the Little Giant will have prepared for the great campaign of 1860. But if they surrender at discretion after a single reverse, overwhelming though it be; they will indicate beyond a doubt the absence of that constancy and steadfastness which are essential to all who are imbitoing of political advancement. So come out boldly gentlemen, and display your colors.

The Sheriff will TO DAY proceed, at 10½ o'clock, on the spot, to the sale, in block, of the Drug Shop, Fixtures, and Stock, and at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Customhouse and Tremé streets, of a lot of movable effects.

HEAVY LOSS.—Gen. Shields, United States Senator from Minnesota, on arriving at Hastings, on the 8th instant, found himself minus his pocket-book, containing a draft on New York for $3000 and $400 in cash. It appears that, having taken his pocket-book out, he left it on the deck of the steamer, and somebody rewarded his carelessness by making way with it.

DEPLORABLE ACCOUNTS FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—The regular correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Denver City on the 9th instant, represents a most deplorable condition of things on the plains. Many of the emigrants were dying of starvation, whilst others were subsisting on prickly pears and wild onions found along the road. The stage agent reports picking up a man named Blue, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He had started with his two brothers. One of them died, and the remaining two ate his body. Another died, and he, in turn, was nearly devoured by the survivor. A man named Gibbs had reached the mines in a starving condition, and he expressed the opinion that his party, numbering nine, had all perished. Many graves are reported along the route, and much property has been abandoned and destroyed on the road. The writer of the letter says the departures from the mines are about equal to the arrivals. About fifty have returned to Denver and St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of the suffering and privations on the plains.

THE UTAH DISAFFECTION.—The troubles in Utah continue. By advices to April 25th it appears that the military and civic representatives of the Federal Government in the Territory are still at variance, and the conflict threatens to be more serious, unless it be checked by the arrival of the pacific instructions already transmitted by the Administration at Washington. Judges Cradlebaugh and Sinclair, of the United States Court, still insist on the employment of the federal troops, not only for the protection of the Court-house, but to perform the duty of arresting criminals, although at the hazard of provoking armed collision with the Mormons, who object to what they consider a military despotism. General Johnston had complied with the requisition of the Court, against the protest of Governor Cumming, sending, as we reported, two regiments to make arrests. Upon this Governor Cumming had summoned General D. H. Wolfes, commanding of the Mormon militia, to be ready to act on orders. By two o'clock on Monday, April 18th, five thousand Mormon troops were in arms to support the Governor against General Johnston and the Federal army. In this threatening condition matters stood at the last accounts.

"THE CHARMED CITY IN THE WORLD."—Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, who is now traveling in Europe, in a letter dated Paris, April 13th, writes as follows:

Paris may safely be set down as the cleanest city in the world. It is never allowed to get dirty, being daily cleaned in every part with scrupulous care. No dirt is allowed to be thrown into the streets, and there is not only no mud, but even the dust is gathered up and carried away as fast as it accumulates. This is not done, as we see in the fashionable and business parts of the city, but it is observable in the more remote and least frequented districts, in which we have penetrated. The streets are generally paved with small square blocks of stone, and are in the most perfect order—so much so that in the narrower streets there are so many persons walking on the paving stones as on the pavements, which are only three, to five feet in width. The height of the houses ranges from four to six or seven stories, and in one-half of the city the streets are not more than thirty feet wide.

I have stated that the old portions of Paris are paved with square stone blocks. The same material is also used to some extent in the new portions, but they are generally covered with a species of white cement, looking like one solid piece of stone for an entire square, without crack or break. The footways of pavements are, also generally composed of this material, and so far as I could observe, it seems most durable. This cement is not only swept, but washed off early every morning. There are also some rows of rolled gravel, ponderous rollers being employed to keep moving over them, so that there is no dust even in dry weather.

THE WORM RAN.—A correspondent of the Lawrenburg, (Ind.) Herald, requesting a trip to Saturday, writes:

I must pass over the mechanical part of Mr. Wilson's trip, as he will at the time, with great ability, consult the Times. This rat was literally caught in the Lower Mississippi, by Mr. Wilson, and brought to this place. Wilson's rat is a very large specimen, and I wish I could show it to the Judges! for it gives me a sense of the highest degree of pleasure, to see the rat, and to see the Judges for the rat, and to see the rat and the Judges, and to see the Judges and the rat, and to see the Judges and the rat, and to see the rat and the Judges, and to see the Judges and the rat, and to see the rat and the Judges, and to see the Judges and the rat, and to see the rat and the Judges