The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE,
C. P. WHEELER & CO.
E. A. PARKS, } EDITORS.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11.

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 in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By R. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 6 and 47 Old Levee street, desirable goods, clothes, domestics, jackets, &c., &c.

By F. Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, contents of a dry goods store, without reserve.

By C. E. Foxhall, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 Exchange Place, wearing apparel and furniture.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, at No. 20 Bayou street, house and lot.

HIS HUST ANSWER.

When Senator Douglas spoke at Norfolk the following questions were proposed to him by a Breckinridge shouter:

1st. If Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States, will the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?

2d. If they (the Southern States) secede from the Union upon the election of Abe Lincoln, before his inauguration or even an application to the constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession?

To the first interrogatory Mr. Douglas replied unhesitatingly, NO! To the second he answered, promptly, YES! Mr. Douglas's position is therefore perfectly well defined on this subject. He is Union-loving, Conservative, National. The same queries have not been propounded to John Bell for the simple and satisfactory reason that no doubt whatever is entertained of his opinions. He would unquestionably answer as did Senator Douglas. If any one is disposed to try the experiment, he can do so. The friends of Bell and Everett will cheerfully guarantee a reply such as will please all true Disunionists.

When the foregoing questions were asked of Senator Douglas, the gentlemen proposing them pledged himself that Major Buchanan should answer them. The Secession candidate for the Presidency spoke for two hours at Lexington last Wednesday. He discussed almost every conceivable point. He referred to Disunion, to the Democratic Convention to regular nominations, to Squatter Sovereignty, to Gen. Taylor, to Mr. Crittenden, and to a dozen other matters more or less relevant, but he sedulously abstained from touching upon the two interrogatories thrust upon Douglas, and so quickly and emphatically responded to. If Mr. Breckinridge expects to satisfy the American people by loose, ambiguous verbiage, and meaningless generalities in lieu of a plain and positive statement of his views on the living political topics involved in the canvass, he is grievously mistaken. As he has chosen to break through the silence and reserve of a Presidential candidate; as he has thought proper to mount the rostrum and participate in this canvass, he must and cannot shrink from undergoing the same searching ordeal to which his Democratic competitor has been subjected. His answer or his silence will be construed by the people correctly. He will be charged with a disposition to play fast and loose; to deceive Unionists and Disunionists; to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

There is no middle course open to Mr. Breckinridge. He has taken to the hustings, and heretofore appeared to the best advantage when a Mr. Douglas has been. Like the latter he must be prepared to confront his foes as well as his friends, and unreservedly to explain his views on all subjects relating to the canvass. In his recent speech Major Breckinridge was at immense pains to relieve himself from the charge of favoring Disunionism. Had the allegation really been made and established, he would not probably have devoted so much time and labor to its refutation. But the truth is, Mr. Breckinridge cannot but know that he has never been accused of harboring Disunion sentiments. He might have spared himself a vast amount of general disclaimers and simulated indignation. We suspect, however, that this tedious and wire-drawn portion of his harangue was purposely dwelt upon to induce his hearers to forget the Norfolk questions. His friends and orgies in Virginia and in Kentucky had publicly announced that Mr. Breckinridge would reply to them as manfully as Douglas had done. But, in one the nervous language of the *Louisville Journal*, to the surprise and disappointment of all, to the disgrace of his political manhoods and manhood, to the dishonor of the pledges given by his friends in his behalf, and in disregard of the demands that breathed, and lived, and spoke in the whole atmosphere around him, he neither answered the questions, nor made mention of them, nor uttered one word from which his opinions in regard to them could possibly be inferred. Here was the most revolting display of the spirit of moral cowardice, the spirit which shrinks and recoils from responsibility, that we have ever seen manifested by a man claiming large honors at the hands of the American people.

But Mr. Breckinridge, we repeat, must answer the Norfolk questions. Though no Disunionist himself, he was nominated by the extreme ultra men and fire-eaters of the South, to be upheld and supported by them man. Every adherent of his cause; every Southern organ proclaims that if Lincoln is elected, it will be just cause for the dissolution of the Union. Nay more, large numbers believe and assert that Lincoln will be elected, and rejoice at the prospect of this splendid, the decentest and the treasonable movements which may follow. Their course commits their candidate to their sentiments. Whatever his private, individual views may be, he is the favorite of a faction which unhesitatingly avows Disunion sentiments. He must repudiate them; he must echo the manly replies of Stephen A. Douglas, or he will be virtually regarded as a participator in their nefarious and dangerous purposes.

The steamship Empire City, Baxter, commander, sailed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for New York via Havana, with the following passengers:

For New York—Capt S G Brooks, P Lottmann and five in the steerage.
For Havana—S Sikes and four steerage.

Franklin Parish, La.—A grand Ball and Everett rally and meeting was held at Winnsboro, on Saturday, the 25th inst. Speeches were made and resolutions passed, endorsing the candidates of the Constitutional Union party, believing them to be the only true candidates in the field.

Among the list of names on the separate committees, says the Shreveport *Southwestern*, we notice that two-thirds of those in 1856 were for Buchanan supporters of the present time who come over: come on, gentlemen, we will make room for you. We confidently look for a large Bell and Everett vote polled in Franklin parish.

Of all the empty objections raised against John Bell in the South, the objection that he is assessed on the slaves question is the most absurdly empty. "I repeat," said the other day the Hon. B. H. Hill, one of the Union electors of Georgia, "We have four candidates in the field, and of these John Bell is the only candidate who has always voted directly against both the Wilmot Proviso and squatter sovereignty.

"John Bell is the only candidate who has declared that slavery was the great element of our prosperity as a nation, and was right according to the laws of God and nature!

"John Bell is the only candidate who has declared that humanity to the slave, no less than justice to the master, required the diffusion and extension of slavery.

"What excuse shall a Southern man render his acquaintance and his country for refusing to vote for John Bell?"

A Democratic Representative Out for Bell.—The Hon. E. Irving, Representative from the parish of Vermillion, and a Democrat, has written a letter in answer to Hon. R. W. Fuller, defining his position. This letter is published in the last number of the *Meridional*. Mr. Erving is out and out for Bell and Everett; ridicules the charges preferred against them by their opponents; and takes the only safe course which national men in the South can take, viz: to stand by the Constitutional Union party.

Warren Driven from Hounslow.—We find the following in the Harmon letter of the *True Delta*:

By the Queen's, or Hounslow on the 24 at night, from Turtle the Star Inn, we have received intelligence that Walker has failed in his Honduras expedition—reduced to twenty. Egg nose, and flying along the coast in search of topsail sheet for his few men left to get off to Roatan. The desperado has been hunted by the British war steamer Icarus, the commander of which ordered him to leave his encroachments, commanding Trujillo, in twenty-four hours. Having no baggage train, he was obliged to evacuate, leaving his munitions of war, ordnance, and commissary stores in his rear, and his sick and wounded. One of the sick died, and the other seven were taken on board the Icarus, to be conveyed to a place of safety or to some point where they could be cared for for life. Walker left his pussy at Trujillo. Walker left his legal from had only 25 left. It is said that the sick persons who died in his camp after he left was called Colonel, but no name is known with the few names we have of the deceased. The Governor of the department of Yoro arrested at Trujillo was a force of 300 *voluntarios*, and ordered the Dorcas left the port, but was countermanded if Walker is taken alive he will be immediately executed.

The following dispatch was sent by General Lamar to Governor Holmes at Charleston:

"GO OUT

JOE LANE."

The people of Oregon in six weeks afterwards sent the following dispatch through the United States:

"JOE LANE,

GO OUT!"

And so will the people of the South say at the ballot-box on the 6th day of November.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America, from Liverpool August 25th, via Queenstown 26th, passed Cape Race at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Palmerston had stated in the House of Commons that a British telegram had been successfully inserted in Paraguay, and pending the payment of the compensation demanded, relations between the two countries considered pacific.

Lord Palmerston also referred, in disparaging terms, to the Suez canal scheme, a large number of shares in which had been taken by the Pasha of Egypt, and stated that the French Government have declared that they have nothing to do with the scheme.

The House was counted out for want of the requisite forty members.

In the Commons, 25th, Lord Palmerston said the Government had no official information relative to the landing of Garibaldi in Calabria, but had received a telegram confirming the fact.

He also said there was no truth in the statement that Austria had promised to support Naples. She adhered to non-intervention till her own frontiers were threatened.

Lord Palmerston also said he had no intention to call for tenders for an Australian mail service via Panama.

Howard & Co., contractors for the Red Sea telegraph, had commenced a suit, alleging that the contract had been performed, to recover the per centage retained during the progress of the work, and to be compensated for the repairs subsequently executed. The company denied the execution of the contract.

James Hawks, engineer and constructor of nearly all the Liverpool docks, is dead.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress had gone to Savoy and Nice.

An Imperial decree had been issued, opening the French ports for the admission, duty free, of all kinds of foreign grain and flour, irrespective of flag. Vessels laden with breadstuffs will be exempted from tonnage dues. This is regarded as an admission of the great deficiency in the French harvest.

The weather continued very wet.

It was stated that the Emperor had ordered the garrisons from Holfat to Mentmoore to form a corps d'armée of one hundred thousand men, and to be provided with campaign materials and artillery to move at short notice.

The Bourse was steady: Rentes 66f. 15c.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The invasion of Calabria, and consequent success of the campaign by Garibaldi is fully confirmed.

The town of Reggio had been attacked and taken by Garibaldi.

Four thousand Calabrian insurgents had joined the Garibaldianas.

The Royal Intendant of Polisena was at the head of the insurrection in the province of Bastian.

The chiefs of the National Guard of Reggio had tendered their resignations in consequence of the Garibaldian movement being demanded.

The latest dispatches only extend to the 21st, and say that a general battle between the Garibaldians and Neapolitans was then imminent.

A meeting of sympathizers with Garibaldi had been held in London.

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The confidential agent despatched to dispute *La Nord's* statement, and a Berlin telegraph says the realization of the alliance between Austria and Prussia entirely depends on the political reforms effected in Austria.

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Notwithstanding the rains and locusts, the harvest will be the most abundant for years.

The Emperor of Russia gave a grand banquet in honor of the Emperor of Austria's birthday, and proposed Francis Joseph's health in the most friendly terms.

SYRIA.—All was quiet in Syria. Fuad Pasha had completely quieted the people.

Two Days Later Still.

St. John, N. F., September 5.—The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway August 28th, arrived here at noon to-day.

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Lord Palmerston also said the Government had no information relative to the intention of France to establish a fort on the Lake of Geneva, and explained the position of the Savoy question, the session having not yet been recognized by Europe.

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St. Martin's Music Hall, in London, had been burnt.

Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament, had been authorized to proceed to Washington, and lay before the American Government the views of the British Government relative to the navigation laws, belligerent rights, &c., and to enter into negotiations for the opening of the coasting trade, &c. Mr. Lindsay sailed on the 8th of September.

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They also, after a short fight, occupied Villa San Giovanni.

The defection of the army of Naples was considered extremely probable, and it was also considered that Garibaldi would enter the city in triumph, without bloodshed.

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The reconciliation of Austria and Russia is said to have been fully accomplished.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The mails from Calcutta, July 19, and Hong Kong, July 5, had reached England.

The Indian news is unimportant.

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Important Letter.

The *Union Bell* of the Parish of St. Mary publishes the annexed important letter, written by Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Natchez, Mississippi—one among the richest men in the South, and a large proprietor of real estate in Louisiana. The letter is addressed to his partner and agent, A. McWilliams, Esq., of St. Mary. We recommend the letter to the careful attention of men, and especially to planters:

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1860.

Dear Sir:—It is most strange to me that any union or sugar planter should, for the moment, either thought or feared, that there is room in his mind; and yet there are too many; by far too many, I fear—who indulge in such thoughts. Any man of common sense and reflection cannot fail to see that, after disunion, there would be in no better condition in *any one respect*, and in almost all respects infinitely worse. Our taxes alone would consume more than one-quarter of our products: for, under a Southern republic, there would be no premium collected from imports, but all derived from direct taxation, and on an enormous extent. If Lincoln be elected, there will be a strong effort to dissolve the Union in the extreme South, without waiting to test him by his acts. That would be unjustifiable; but yet there is great fear it will be attempted. It is the spirit in the Democratic party, and consequent blind fanaticism and destructive proscription which now pervade the course of both wings, that will secure the success of Bell and Everett in the election. Bell cannot be elected by a majority of governing itself surely ought not to be trusted with the government of the country. Nothing can prevent the election of Lincoln but the withdrawal of Douglas and Breckinridge, and Douglas, or an uprising of the people such as there was in 1840, in a determination to put down both parties.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Late Michigan Disaster.—Michigan, September 10.—There are no names of Southern residents in the additional list of the lost by the steamer Lady Elgin.

The number of persons on board the steamer, composing the excursion, is estimated at three hundred. Besides the excursionists there were fifty regular passengers and a crew of thirty-five.

The total number of saved is ninety-eight.

New York Breckinridge Convention.—New York, September 10.—After the adjournment of the Breckinridge State Convention last Saturday, the Douglas sub-committee concluded to accept the proposition of the Breckinridge committee for ten electors, a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Canal Commissioner, and recommended the State committee to ratify their action.

Additional European News by the Steamship Arago.

St. John, N. F., September 11.—The following is the balance of the news received at Cape Race by the steamship City of Washington, now about due at New York.

Political Intelligence.—The Pope of Rome has expressed to Duke Grammont his readiness to agree to the proposal for an Italian Confederation.

At the very latest account General Bosco, at the head of a Neapolitan force, was at Montalbano, a town of Naples, province of Basilicata. The weather throughout France is said to be magnificent.

A sanguinary combat had taken place at Gaeta, in Herzegovina.

The ex-Governor of Beyrout had been convicted of high treason by Fuad Pasha.

The Musulmans were massacreing Christian women and children.

The Great Minister of War has resigned.

The weather continued very wet.

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John Bell.

Mark to our country's Bell!
John Bell!
What a world of joy and promise should its melody unfold,
But it pealeth slogan ringing
Round North and West, and South and North,
Till the same accordal shaketh
Like the thunder's rolling tramp
Freedom's ancient echoes forth!
Ringing "Union" with "South in Faction!
Then our firm united action!"
To the thunderous music of the deep swell,
Of Everett and Bell!
Bell! Everett and Bell!
The hearts of all true men do beat to notes of our Bell!

Hear the mother wedding-Bell!
Union Bell!
What a world of happiness forebell!
Peace in our nation's domestic fields,
Where the golden harvest yields
With each golden golden note
All to repay!
What a song of joy would float
From a glad nation's throat,
Were our Bell
Truth and Right ever our Bell!
When and Liberty to achieve swell!
Make it toll
Of the future! "All is well!"
Glory to that they should compel
All to join in hand in ringing,
In joyful peal of Bell on Bell!
Of our Bell! Bell! Bell!
That she its "Union" and "Freedom's choice is Bell!
Bell! Bell! Bell! Bell!
Ringing forth the music of the rest-ring of a nation,
Hands and Hearts henceforth united under Bell!

Move it toll Discretion's knell—
Bell! Bell! Bell!
What a world of solemn warnings in that funeral sadness swell!
A nation sees its error,
And Section shall to terror
Treacherous, and Faction's hate shall fall,
When the glorious note shall float
From a glad nation's throat,
"Our vote is—Bell!"
And the "Union-cry, the people—
Shall ring from every steeple—
"Our God to-day!"
Not trifling—tolling—
In a melted monotone,
But a peal of triumph rolling
Round about from a heart of stone.
Move it toll! Bell! Bell! Bell!
He is rather brute than human,
But the humblest of mere party, who shall hear removed that toll.

Let it toll
In name of the nation,
Its thankful exultation!
Bell! Bell! Bell!
That a nation's heart beats time to the music of the chime
Of our Bell!
Bell! Bell! Bell!
Sweet harmony communion
Our peace shouts—"Union! Union!"
Ye a happy, happy ringing
Bell!
Make it swell
Till the country laughs!
Join the chime with merry singing—
Bell! Bell! Bell!
Roll of thunder! Roll of promise!
Bell! Bell! Bell!
So ringing—cut it swinging—
For John Bell!

Love of the Angels.

"We love our slaveholding brethren."—*Seward's Speech in Michigan.*

How Mr. Lincoln Loves.—"I have hated slavery as much as any Abolitionist."—*Abram Lincoln's Speech at Springfield, Ill., June 17th, 1858.*

How Harper Loves.—"Slaveholders are a nuisance." "It is our business (that is, the business of the Republican party—Ed.) to shake nuisances." *See Page 120.*

How Mr. Andrews Loves.—"John Brown was a martyr."—*Andrews, Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.*

How Senator Sumner Loves.—"Slavery is a bloody toach-me-not, and every where in their blood the slaves writhe."

How Senator Wilson Loves.—"I tell you that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue until the last fetter of slave presses the soil of the American Republic."

How Owen Lovejoy Loves.—"May the God in human nature bless the time when the very soul of our nation with an energy that shall sweep this abomination of slavery from our land."—*N. Y. Express.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Douglas Meeting.—There is to be a grand Douglas and Johnson Ratification Meeting this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the Hall of the Fire Star Lodge, corner of Levee and History streets. Third District, when addresses will be delivered by Messrs. W. J. Dumas and J. P. Waggaman.

Incendiary Fire.—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in one of the third story bed-rooms of Mrs. Jones's boarding house, Nos. 182 and 184 Baronne street, between Girod and Lafayette. The fire was extinguished before it had time to do much damage, but there was a quantity of water for the first ten or fifteen minutes, but the bedding was saved. The room and most of the upper story were destroyed. It was the work of an incendiary, and the fire was first discovered at the same time $200 belonging to Mrs. Jones, who was at market and her husband at one of the courts when the fire was discovered. When she returned she had that amount safely in her pocket, and it could not be found in the ruins. The building owned by Mr. Pilie, is insured for $2,500, currently held by the companies in the Orleans office. Mr. Leopold Rosenbaum, residing next door, in No. 182, sustained about $300 damage by the water and smoke.

Who is the Owner?—A case has been brought before Recorder Bluche for arbitration which appears to be quite as much a "guess" as that of the two mothers who claimed the same baby before Solomon. In the records of April last a steamer bearing the astonishing thirteen diamonds, richly cut, and worth $200, was stolen from the store of Mr. Charles Newman, on Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville. He advertised the loss, and offered a reward, but after running a month or two, gave it up as lost. On Saturday evening officer M. Hollingsworth saw what he believed to be the identical pin on the shirt bosom of a man in a coffee house on St. Philip street, the result of conversation and Levee. Finding this person to be a well known resident of this city, Mr. G. DeCastillo, the officer, arrested until yesterday morning, when he made an affidavit against him for stealing the stolen property. His prosecutor, on being informed that such an affidavit had been made, Mr. DeCastillo came to the Recorder's office with some witnesses to identify himself, and gave $500 bail for his appearance. He said his grandmother gave the pin to him, been in his own possession eight months, before which it was the property of his sister, who bought it of a jeweler by the name of Peyser in Gouge, a store of Mr. Bendorf, on Saturday last.

Mary Maloney gave $300 bail to answer, on the 6th of October, the charge of swindling Margaret Daley, on Bar Levee, corner Girod and Lafayette streets.

John O'Donnell was sent to prison for thirty days, in default of paying $30 fine, for abusing and threatening his wife, Nelah.

Recorded Blacks's Court.—John Joyce and James Lewis were caught in a small petale house at a late hour Sunday night by officer L. A. Gonzales, who caught them in the Vegetable Market with a sack of potatoes which they had stolen from Soulsnger's grocery, corner Levee and Conti. The accused were sent to prison to await a hearing.

John Brown, of unenviable imputation, was overhauled at four o'clock yesterday morning by Corporal Pumpelly and Officer Jones, and "pulled" for being drunk and disorderly, and "pulled" they were consigned at the fire, to the calaboose. One of the robbers (had his face blacked) entered Mr. Elliott's bedroom, and rummaged several drawers of a bureau and a trunk. They were doubtless in search of money. Not finding any, they took nothing. Upon Mrs. Elliott and daughter perceiving a man in the house, they raised a murder, which brought the watchmen to the rescue. Mr. Pabanneau, Jr., preferred charge in this speech that non-intervention is a new doctrine which the friends of Douglas do not consider conforming to the views of the Democracy. Mr. Douglas contended that all his friends asked of Charleston was the reaffirmation of the Cincinnati platform, on which Buchanan and Breckinridge himself were nominated and elected, which platform asserted the doctrine of non-intervention, and upon which platform whether they have been elected. He also referred to the Vice-President's record, showing that in the Taylor campaign, in 1848, that gentleman was an open advocate of non-intervention, and that subsequently, in 1856, he visited Illinois, where he made a speech in its behalf, declaring that whether Slavery was voted up or down, and explaining the doctrine so well that he (Douglas) could not restrain himself from expressing his delight. The Judge then referred to Breckinridge's assertion, after he (Breckinridge) left the regular nominee of the party, and thus he had broken faith in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court, denying the truth of Lincoln's charges. He reiterated that if Breckinridge had not been nominated, he (Douglas) would have beaten Lincoln in every State excepting Vermont and Massachusetts. He also commented on the sentiments expressed in his Norfolk speech, that the election of no man would be sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, and that he would hang any one who should attempt its dissolution as high as Virginia hung John Brown.

Letter from Kentucky.—We are permitted, says the Henryville *Advocate*, to publish the following extracts from a letter from Hon. George Robertson, ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, to Mr. J. M. Alexander, of Tuskegee. It was written at the home of Mr. Breckinridge:

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 23, 1860.

J. C. Breckinridge has not been counted here as emancipationist, however much he may have been suspected by some for sympathy with his uncle, the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge. He does not keep home, and owns no slaves, unless he inherits two last cause by his wife. But we all knew here that he was committed to squatter sovereignty ever since his nomination in 1856, until finding that Douglas had overwhelm him in the North, he changed his course, and in his Frankfort speech last January turned South, and solicited protection by Congressional intervention.

He has no more chance to be elected President than you have. His intelligent supporters know this, and he himself would be perfectly willing to get it. He has not the semblance of a chance in any Northern State, and I doubt whether he can get a majority in Kentucky, unless South Carolina shall throw away her vote on him. He is considered here totally and hopelessly *hors de combat. The only effect of his running will be to help Lincoln*, by taking votes *Northern votes from Douglas and Bell.* Breckinridge can of the way, Lincoln's defeat would be certain.

Your friend, truly and true,

G. ROBERTSON.

Incendiary.—Last Saturday, about half-past 1 o'clock in the morning, Legette's mill, in the parish, eight miles from Shreveport, was discovered to be on fire. Mr. R. S. Elliott, (who owned about 180 yards from the mill) with all the force on the premises, succeeded in extinguishing the fire in about half an hour. Shortly after which the cry of murder was heard from the residence of Mr. Elliott. It seems that two men had fired the mill, doubtless for the purpose of drawing Mr. Elliott and family from the residence, and while they were engaged at the fire, to rob the house. One of the robbers (had his face blacked) entered Mr. Elliott's bedroom, and rummaged several drawers of a bureau and a trunk. They were doubtless in search of money. Not finding any, they took nothing. Upon Mrs. Elliott and daughter perceiving a man in the house, they raised a murder, which brought the watchmen to the rescue. Mr. Pabanneau, Jr., preferred charge in this speech that non-intervention is a new doctrine which the friends of Douglas do not consider conforming to the views of the Democracy. Mr. Douglas contended that all his friends asked of Charleston was the reaffirmation of the Cincinnati platform, on which Buchanan and Breckinridge themselves were nominated and elected, which platform asserted the doctrine of non-intervention, and upon which whether they could have been elected. He also referred to the Vice-President's record, showing that in the Taylor campaign, in 1848, that gentleman was an open advocate of non-intervention, and that subsequently, in 1856, he visited Illinois, where he made a speech in its behalf, declaring that whether Slavery was voted up or down, and explaining the doctrine so well that he (Douglas) could not restrain himself from expressing his delight. The Judge then referred to Breckinridge's assertion, after he (Breckinridge) left the regular nominee of the party, and thus he had broken faith in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court, denying the truth of Lincoln's charges. He reiterated that if Breckinridge had not been nominated, he (Douglas) would have beaten Lincoln in every State excepting Vermont and Massachusetts. He also commented on the sentiments expressed in his Norfolk speech, that the election of no man would be sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, and that he would hang any one who should attempt its dissolution as high as Virginia hung John Brown.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. James Commo, No. 182 Erato street, was entered by a burglar or burglars on Saturday night, by forcing the back fence, which is under construction, by means of a ladder, and descended to the first floor, where fifty dollars worth of plated ware was taken. A thousand dollars worth of jewelry was also taken, but the thieves probably were afraid to barthize themselves. From the way the job was done, it is thought to have been the work of a negro.

Recorder Emerson's Court.—George Sanders, who was arrested by Constable Kennedy on Clouet street, was remanded, without benefit of bail, to await an examination on the charge of perpetrating burglary armed with a dangerous weapon.

James Britton was remanded to await the result of the oath wound he inflicted upon the back of his wife on Sunday.

Mrs. McAuliff, who keeps a grocery at the corner of Delord and Bayadoz streets, gave $250 bail to answer the charge—preferred by officer Thomas Condon—that she sold liquor to Eugene, a slave of Dr. Choppin, on the instant.

J. Blondeel, keeping a cabaret corner of Rose and Tchoupitoulas streets, gave security in $400 to appear on the 8th of October. Officers A. Levy and Heaney charge him with selling liquor to Gouge, a slave of Mr. Bendorf, on Saturday last.

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