The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
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The Comte Agenor de Gasparin.

Among the writers whom the present conflict of ideas in this country has called forth is a certain Comte Agénor de Gasparin. He his subjected his countrymen in a brochure entitled "L'Amérique devant l'Europe," and he thinks that action with the Northern Abolitionists. The New York *Post* is consequently delighted with him, and introduces his letters to its readers with Bonvallonian coherency. "The work, it says, "is divided into six parts. In the first are examined the attitude of Europe and its causes, the unfriendliness of the South to England," and the qualities relating to the blockade. The second part treats of England in particular, its public opinion, and the results of the Trent affair. The third part is devoted to repelling certain antique proverbs, lent to Europe, such as that slavery does not enter into the question in this war, that the South had a right to secede, and that the Southern States are unmanageable, or M. engineered one never be brought back into the Union. In the fourth part, the author expresses his convictions concerning the policy of European powers, and particularly Spain, in their recent expeditions and intervention in St. Domingo and Mexico. The fifth part is addressed to the people of the United States, and proposes a policy of conciliation singularly in accordance with that which is now shaping itself under the earnest and prudent statesmanship of the President, and the inflexible urgency of the Hon. It categorizes abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, prohibition of the Territories, and the offer of compensation to all States which shall initiate the abolishment of slavery within its own limits. The last division of this fair and friendly treatise consists of an appeal to American and European Christians, setting forth and seeking to enforce their duties in this conjuncture, in sustaining by their sympathy and action the cause of freedom."

Now in the first place let us say conditionally to our readers, that who Comte Agénor de Gasparin is, we have to confess our utter ignorance. It is a fact, lamentable as it may be, that we never heard of him until the *Post* announced him. Of such men as Webster, Cass, Clay, Davis, Douglas, Dickinson, Dodge Penn, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Soulé, Atchison, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, of South Carolina, successfully opposing a proposition to prohibit slavery in a Territory, we had heard; but of the prodigious Comte Agénor de Gasparin who, pinnacled far above them, advocates the prohibition of slavery—O! "tell it not in Gath! publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon!" we never heard! We had heard of twenty-odd Northern representatives joining with seventy-six Southern ones to oppose a similar proposition, but of the Comte Agénor de Gasparin, never!

We had heard, again, of a motion made so long as twelve years ago, for a suspension of the rules of the House of Representatives to enable the introduction of bills to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and of their defeat by a vote of 99 to 64, and 109 to 52; but of the mighty Comte Agénor de Gasparin we had never heard a word!

We had heard the opinion of John C. Calhoun, "that what is called slavery is in reality, a political institution, essential to the peace, safety and prosperity of those States of the Union in which it exists" We had read Chief Justice Marshall's opinion that slavery could not be pronounced unlawful, and that a jurist could not say that those engaged in it might be punished either personally or by deprivation of property. We had read the opinions of the Rev. Dr. Hinds, Bishop of Norwich, and of the Rev. Dr. McKnight, that Christianity not only does not prohibit slavery, but that the Apostle Paul expressly sanctions it; being "very particular" says Dr McKnight, "in his precepts to slaves and lords: because in all the countries where slavery was established, many of the slaves were exceedingly addicted to fraud, lying and stealing, and many of the masters were tyrannical and cruel to their slaves. Perhaps," the good Doctor continues, "also, he was then particular in his precepts to slaves, because the Judaising teach are propagated that doctrine in the church." Of this we had read; but never a word of this prodigious Comte Agénor de Gasparin!

More than all this, we had heard and read the opinions of eminent men opposed to those whom we have named; but among them was not Comte Agénor de Gasparin!

If, under these circumstances, we are not prepared to fall down and worship him, with the *Post*, we hope to be pardoned; and if we venture a few words of opposition to some of his arguments, we trust they will not be taken amiss.

The illustrious Comte—he must be illustrious at least, if there is any justice in taking some *gracieux pro meritor*—assumes that Europe has sought to bring about a division of the republic. Did it never strike the Comte, that, admitting this to be true, it ought to have appraised as a powerful motive with those who affect not to have desired it, why they should most scrupulously refrain from so acting as to endanger that result? Did it never appear to him probable that a portion of a community convinced of its rights being outraged by another portion, were sure to seek to separate itself from that other portion? Did it never strike him that the certain way to prevent any such separation was by not and deed to shock that the rights of the complaining portion should not only not be outraged; but should have all the fostering protection they might need?

Finally, the puissant Comte brings to his support a quotation from M. de Tocqueville, a writer whose opinions are worthy of all consideration. "Christianity," says this quotation, "is a religion of free men; neither he detesters nor its false friends can take away from it this truly divine character." Now, the Apostle Paul differed on this point from M. de Tocqueville, and notwithstanding the categories to which this writer seeks to confine those who do not think with him, we must be excused if we go with the Apostle. Nothing is better established in Christianity than that it is a message of good tidings to all,—bond and free; and not all the de Tocqueville, Comte Agénor de Gasparins, and New York Evening Posts, that the Author of all mischief can mix up, can deprive it of that "unity divine character."

CLARET! CLARET!!—Mr. Louis F. Maurot, old No 30, new No. 29, Toulouse street, has a lot of choice claret, which we specially recommend to families and restaurateurs.

DEATH OF GEN. TWIGGS.—A despatch from Augusta, Ga., states that Gen David E. Twiggs died in that city on the 14th instant.

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN S PORTS.—We publish below a comparative statement of the stock of cotton now on hand in Europe, with that which was on hand at this time last year. The deficit, as will be seen, is very large, and if a supply is not very soon obtained, it is obvious that the cotton factories of Europe must generally stop working:

On the 1st of June, 1862, as compared with the same time last year.

	1862.	1861
Bombay, bales	30,000	400
Egypt	20,000	30,000
Brazil	30,000	40,000
Smyrna	10,000	15,000
West Indies	5,000	10,000
Mexico	5,000	10,000
Peru	5,000	10,000
Africa	5,000	10,000
Total	1,850,000	1,250,000
Deficit		1,200,000

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The steamer Pacific brings news from British Columbia to the 27th and from Oregon to the 30th of June, and about $65,000 in gold. Both the Cariboo and Fraser river mines appear to be overworked.

Thousands of adventurers are scattering over a large portion of the country, seeking for new mining ground, and consequently many discoveries are made. Much suffering is undoubtedly prevalent. Provisions are considerably reduced by the recent arrivals of gold at Portland and Victoria, however, furnish positive testimony of the existence of some gold therein.

Sailed to-day, steamer St. Louis, for Panama, with 126 passengers, and the ship $270,000 in treasure for New York, and $200,000 for England.

At the election held on the 21 of June, the Union ticket was elected. This is a complete political change.

The late numbers of the San Francisco papers are filled with interesting news. A rich discovery of gold and silver is reported to have been made in Nevada county, 70 miles from Marysville, in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The Federal Government has ordered the withdrawal of that portion of the military force now stationed in Oregon, a telegraphic despatch was sent from Washington to Governor Gibbs and order his prompt. But it appears that there are persons in the mountains of Oregon who are determined to prevent the withdrawal of the troops, and by this means the discouragement of the enemy which crowded him. He immediately sent an express to San Francisco, ordering him to call all his steamers and tugs, to convey a second detach was sent, there was nothing to notice, the bird had flown.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Present Count—Judge Bell. John Walter was ordered to pay $10 a month towards the support of his child by Mary Hines. Mary was ordered to pay all the costs from John, "because the blame down in his shoe: he not liquor the liquor is off and plumped it down in a neighbor's establishment. The Mayor of the place thinking her husband responsible for this little addition to her household, poured out the vials of her wrath on his devoted head; and the consequence was a full development of the facts of the case.

Peter Marx was fined $20 for selling bread short of weight.

Thomas O'Neal was fined $100, for committing malicious mischief, and selling a policeman a pardon for taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Charles Lemon, for shoving up the wrong side door the bedroom of bed was fined $50.

John Connors, whose arrest we have already noticed, was fined $50 for supplying liquor to soldiers. His plea that he did not sell it, but gave it to them, did not avail him.

Mr. Meyers, for drawing a knife on a party named Wyman, in his own antipathy or $5 dollars, was fined $100.

Miles Thompson was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for stealing jewelry. Yesterday he opposed her access with her infants, and the chief particulars of the case. She lived in the same house with the prosecutrix.

Monsieur Alexander, whose arrest we reported yesterday, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months.

James Greasy and his brother were sent to the Parish Prison respectively for one month and two months, for fighting and disturbing the peace.

John Draper was sent to the Parish Prison for three months for larceny. He belongs to one of the Maine Regiments.

Two negroes were sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for threatening a white man. Two soldiers were fined $10 each for disturbing the peace and for drunkenness.

Capt. Bay was dismissed on the charge of having used seditious language in saying that he could take sufficient force in twenty-four hours to run the Parish Court of the city. Judge Bell, in dismissing the accused, suggested that he ought to give the Federals an hour's notice when he was ready.

A marriage case, in which the lady wished to have a dissolution of partnership and possession of all the goods of the firm, occupied considerable time. It was settled *pro tempore*, by a referee being appointed to convey into the manner, the husband being required to give bonds to abide by his decision, and an allowance to the wife from the assets being ordered.

Wm. Cookman was charged with striking Timothy Murphy with robbing him, as elsewhere reported, was found to have perjured himself, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Both are newsboys.

Mr. Edwin Booth, who was charged with using seditious language, was dismissed, as he explained that the words the language was used only in relation to newspaper matter, and especially not with the intent of insulting Lieut. Wetzel, who was in the cars in which it was used, and who thought it no insult.

George Harrison, the keeper of the City Pound, charged with aiding Pierre Lotente to escape, while he was being escorted by soldiers and police, was also dismissed.

Arrests.—John Hyams was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

John Brinsley was arrested between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, in the Poydras Market, on the charge of assaulting officer Eslgier and threatening to kill him.

Wm. Cookman was arrested on Bank Place, between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, on the charge of knocking down Tim Murphy and robbing him of thirty cents and twelve newspapers.

Jos and Hank, belonging to Mr. Berry, and Sarah, belonging to Mr. Grayson, were arrested on Sunday on the charge of having threatened to take Thos. Mayhar's life.

Manson Alexander was arrested on Sunday on the charge of entering Arthur O'Keefe's office, and stealing therefrom $41 25.

Mary A. Ross was arrested on Sunday evening, on Camp street, for threatening to strike an officer with a hatchet.

Mary Duffel is reported in the Second District for keeping a brothel, on Barracks street, between Chartres and Levee streets.

Mrs Dougherty was arrested at 2 P. M., on St. Mary street, on the charge of selling liquor without a license.

Eugene Brooks was arrested on Claiborne street, on the charge of stealing John Mosli's clothes.

Marie Ulerrazie and Mathilde Francoise were arrested last night, on Canal street, on the charge of stealing Chas. Lacoste's watch.

Desperate Runaway Negroes.—Some fifteen negroes, who had made off from a plantation down the coast yesterday, made their appearance this morning about four o'clock on Esplanade, back at the French Market. The fact of their being runaways was at once ascertained, and the police proceeded to arrest them, whereupon they resisted most furiously, using every description of weapons they could get hold of, and two or three of the police were knocked down, and were near being overpowered, when the butchers of the market and some other citizens went to the rescue. Most of them were knocked down, and one, Uncle Monday, cut on the head by the negro named Davidson. Eventually, however, Joe, Sam, Davidson, Jean, Louis, all belonging to Mr. Rivers, and Michel, belonging to Mr. Brent, were arrested and locked up in the Second District police station. Three others escaped and made their way to the Custom House. But it is reported, with what truth we have not yet been able to ascertain, that altogether the runaway band numbered some forty. Most desperate as I servants they are, may be judged from the above fact; but besides this, they have been ascertained to have committed outrages before reaching the city. A German went to the Second District police station this morning, with his head dreadfully cut, and stated that as he was riding along the canal, he came across the scoundrels, and nothing to them. On one remonstrating at once knocked down, and wounded as above stated. He was directed to go to the Provost Court and make an affidavit against them. The affair is undergoing investigation.

Suicide.—Mr J. H. Parish, the well known agent of the Bostonville in this city, yesterday committed suicide, at No. 27 Granville street, by shooting himself in the mouth, the ball dividing the carotid artery, and causing instant death. The weapon used was a heavy revolver, a previous shot appeared to have been fired, but without any effect. After wounding himself he fell back in his chair, the pistol dropped from his hand, and he was dead. He was a native of Virginia, and about 40 years of age. The cause of the act was that the deceased gentleman had become monomaniacally impressed with dread of confiscation of his property, combined perhaps with other financial embarrassments.

Inquest.—Catherine Rosenthal, a fine little child, about four years old, died quite suddenly on Sunday night; and on about one days previously another fine child of the same parents, from the same cause at 136 Poydras street, had died suddenly and unexpectedly. A coincidence arose that they must have been poisoned, and therefore a coroner's jury was summoned, consisting of Messrs. Corcoran Bosch, Dr. Schappert and Dr. Schappert made the post-mortem examination; but found nothing to indicate foul play; and the jury returned a verdict that death had resulted from natural causes.

Inquests.—Coroner Bosch yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown white man, found in the river, opposite Dumaine street. He appeared to be about thirty-five years of age; had a cut on his mark on his right wrist, of two hearts pierced by an arrow. He had on a blue round jacket, with the name A. York on the inside lining; a black silk handkerchief; a coarse knit shirt; coarse brown pants, and grey cotton socks. Also on the inside, and his body was examined. A verdict of "Found Drowned" was rendered.

The Coroner also held another inquest on the body of Josepha Francois, colored, of Mrs Louville, 419 Governeur street. He was a native of Africa, 106 years of age, and was found to have died from debility and old age, to which a verdict was rendered.

Sad Story.—Sergeant Mahon reports that a child sixteen days old, had been lying dead at 327 Girod street, for two days. The Coroner has since been notified of this three times on Saturday and four times yesterday, but here we have no doubt there is some error; for Coroner Bosch does not overlook his business in this way. The mother made Coroner Bosch, Constable Henry Vollmer; that she was married to a coloured man, John Kiernyn, who keeps a three store on Girod street; that she went to bed to him for his assistance, but that he not only refused to give her any but kicked her out of his store.

New City Functionaries.—Mr. R. F. Flood has been appointed City Treasurer, vice Mr. S. Howell Coolpractice of the city, resigned. Also, in the place of Mr. Gelpi, and Mr. Calhoun. All the clerks in the Treasurer's office have resigned; some of them in the Comptroller's emblem.

Run Over.—Officer Fenton reports that at 4 P. M. yesterday a boy was run over by one of the Bayou Road cars, on Bayou road street, and badly injured. He was conveyed home, and the driver was arrested.

THE VICTORY CONFIRMED.—The *Mississippian* publishes the following despatch from President Davis to a friend in Jackson:

Richmond, July 4, 1862.—The last week has been one of successive heavy battles, terrible in their combination, but glorious for the Confederate arms. The enemy has been beaten on every field, and our army still presses him beyond the ground to which he retreated to the cover of his gunboats on James river.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We understand, also, that a private despatch of a later date has been received from President Jo. Davis, announcing the same result. The victory is a complete one!

We clip the following from the Louisville *Express*:

THE LOUISIANA BRIGADE.—This brigade, under General Taylor, one of Old Zach's, and every way worthy of his glory, is in Jackson's army. It did splendid work at Winchester, ex-celled, as Ewell himself said, and virtually won the battle at Lewisburg. Old Shenandoah told them so much, and promoted them with the old stripes they captured, and requested them to carry them home with them. The world promises no braver fighters than the Louisianians. All honor to General Taylor, Harry Hays and their indomitable and invincible sharpers.

[*Richmond Whig.*

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

On Wednesday instant the Democratic State Convention met at Columbus, and was called to order by the chairman of the State Central Committee, Dr. Wagner Griswold, by waving a green hickory bough, which called forth loud applause. The *Ohio State Journal*, from which we make the extract, continues to say: "The significance of the symbol was not fully understood at first, but was explained to represent the olive branch of peace!"

After the organization of the meeting and the appointment of various committees, Governor Medary being called upon, made a short speech.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Judge Moore, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a series of resolutions, from, which we extract the following:

3. That while we would make and inflict and legal punishment to the plotters of, and leaders in, the rebellion, we oppose the wild and contemplated sweeping and indiscriminate sacrifice of confiscation and emancipation, by congressional legislation or Executive proclamation, as follows:

1st. We do not believe that such acts would be constitutional.

2d. We believe that by driving the rebels to desperation, and converting them against the South into rebels, they would have the effect to indefinitely prolong the war, offord a pretext for foreign intervention, and render the restoration of the Union short to or quite impossible.

3d. Because, if practicable and carried out, they would engender a feeling of bitterness between the different sections of the Union that would not be allayed for generations to come, and that would be an ever-present cause of danger and disturbance to the public peace, a source of perpetual weakness in the Government, and an ever-present incentive to foreign powers to interfere in our domestic concerns, and to produce a disruption and overthrow of the republic.

4th. Because they would destroy, in a great degree, if not entirely, for many years to come, the industrial interests of a large portion of our country, and most injuriously affect the interests of the whole people.

5th Because the immediate and indiscriminate emancipation of the slaves would be an act of inhumanity to them.

6th. Because such an emancipation would throw upon the border free States, and especially upon Ohio, an immense number of ignorant to compete with, and underwork, the free laborers of the State, and to constitute, in various ways, an elaborate, or quite, unbearable nuisance, if suffered to remain among us. And we would deem it most unjust to our gallant soldiers to see them compelled to free the negroes of the South, and thereby fill Ohio with a degraded population to compete with them and soldiers upon their return to the peaceable avocations of life.

* * * * *

That we view with indignation and alarm the illegal and unconstitutional seizure and imprisonment, for alleged political offenses of our citizens without judicial process in States where such process is unobstructed, but by Executive order by telegraph or otherwise, and we call upon all who uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws, to unite with us in denouncing and repelling such flagrant violation of the State and Federal Constitutions and tyrannical invasion of the rights and liberties of American citizens, and that the people of this State cannot safely and will not submit to have their persons and property and writs of the great writ of personal and essential bulwarks of civil liberty, put down by unwarranted and dangerous exercise of power.

The platform and resolutions were adopted as a whole, with but one negative vote.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was then called upon, and spoke for about an hour, as follows:

The interest of the hour prevents me from addressing you upon this occasion. My unfortune again at last night, to appear under such circumstances, but if I should happen to get fairly started, it might be your misfortune.

The Democracy of Ohio is in the midst of great public trial and calamity, and of persecution for devotion to the Constitution of the fathers who laid deep and strong the foundations of the Constitution; and of the Union upon which this country has grown great and powerful and happy—the party to which we are proud to belong, have assembled in this great State to-day, to express our sentiments in regard to the present condition of affairs in the State of Ohio. Notwithstanding the denunciations which have fallen upon that old and time honored organization, peaceably and in accordance with the established rules of action, we have we have an enabled here in harmony, and with that calmness which is a harbinger of strength, discharged the duty for which we met.

There was a time when it was not questionable if, in free America, on the fourth day of July, that a party to which this country is indebted for its existence as a great, free, and grand, and glorious, would have been peaceably assembled and discharging its political duties; but now, that privilege is denied, wherefore is it by our fathers, and cemented by the precious blood they shed in the seven years of Revolutionary War, is no longer to be respected.

The Democrats of the neighboring States have been threatened within the last few days with military organization and the imprisonment, to-day, of their leaders. We hold in the hand a telegraphic dispatch to that effect. I refer to a Democratic Convention; a Convention of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, built up by Madison and J. Monroe, and consolidated by an Andrew Jackson; a party that under these principles and policy, from thirteen States we have grown to thirty four; (for thirty four there were, true and loyal to this Union, previous to the Presidential election of 1860) this party of principles, until now, that symbol of American power, the Stars and Stripes, waved from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic ocean to the broadth of the Continent, a party which has for the preservation of peace and harmony, by prudence and sound policy, brought us from three millions of people, struggling in the midst of feeble infancy, in the war of the revolution; after wards laying deep and strong the foundations of that Government and Constitution, and that noble Union Democracy has ever maintained; that party held its Convention in peace, under the usages and under the right, secured by the Constitution, in the neighboring State of Indiana. Referring to that Convention, the reporter of a newspaper of the State of Ohio dared to send over the telegraphic wires under the control of the Administration, that permits nothing to be transmitted which it pleases to choose to have finished forth upon the telegraphic wire—that reporter, referring to that Convention, said, "the fellows are frightened." If they were frightened, they were not frightened with us, one cause. I know not how far the Democracy of Indiana are frightened, but I can say of those before me, they are men as no whom fear and reproach are alike unknown.

Frightened by such menaces! We are made of sterner stuff. The militia of the State will probably be put on a war footing very shortly. That is what, I know, may be the result of the State! They are not the Republican party, I know. I never knew any of them to go into such an organization, in peace or in war. Who are the militia? They are the free-born, patriotic armed, stout-hearted Democracy of the State of Indiana as they are of Ohio. Let them be put on a war footing. We have many of them in the army, and on a footing of war, who are to-day as sound Democrats and as much devoted to the Democratic party as ever they were. I have the authority of scores of the officers and privates of that gallant army, for saying that they only are they more devoted to the principles and organization of the Democratic party, the Republicans and Abolitionists have re-turned and will return, cursed of the dumas. We propose to keep up a hospital for them; and we will see, like certain radical commanders, send their wives to take care of the niggers, instead of attending to those white patients.

Sympathizers with treason and traitors! The men who have stood by the Constitution and the Union from the organization of the party, in the times of our grandfathers, and our fathers, and in our day and generation—how dare they have perilled all in time past—the men who in the war of 1812 were fighting the battles of their country, while our enemies were burning the Capitol over the non-resent to prowl in the British vessels might in safety land, and assemble in Hartford Convention—the men through whose votes in congress, as through whose bravery upon the field of battle, the fabric of the Constitution was reared, and this Union has stood firm and unshaken to the blasts of seventy years. And now, forsooth, to be charged as traitors by men who have had the use as the root of the Government.

Talk about sympathizers with traitors and traitors! I told you last night, and I repeat it to you now, that in six months, in three months, maybe in three *weeks*, other men will be the *defenders of the eternal dissolution of the Union*, and abettors of the *fabric of the present Government which our fathers reared*. They are very very wish to frustrate our plans. What, then? Just as we have suggested our attention to-day! Plans to organize a Democratic party in the midst of the political power, and control the country, in order that the Union may be restored, and peace, prosperity, and happiness may once more reign. For there the Democratic party! In the last quarter they will doubtless find the work quite as hot as they bargained for; and they will find it fitly said hence when they get engaged in it. They dare not begin it: if they do, they will soon find out who are armed!

Ten thousand stand of arms have been ordered for the State troops. *You will not? To put down the Democratic party!* It cannot be done. They had better go down and fight the armed rebels of the South, and let the Democrats fight the unarmed and politically rebels of the North. Forty thousand additional troops, I estimate, are called forth, by the proclamation of yesterday, from the State of Ohio. There were about fifty thousand Democratic votes in Ohio, during the late Presidential campaign, armed with those portable lead-pills. I propose the conscription of thirty-five thousand of them. They will never be called. If the Republicans of Ohio will detail thirty-five thousand of their own, we will find five thousand strong ground arms, to-day, from Democrats to go down and put them into the ranks.

Sympathizers with traitors and traitors! Is it time we have heard the last of that! The Democracy of Ohio and of the United States are resolved that an end shall be put to such slanders.

Departing from that which concerns the Democratic party, I wish to say a word about that which concerns myself. I am rejoicing in the occasion here presented, to in person appear before you. Those who have seen me, I doubt not, have failed to believe the reports they have heard respecting me. I am a man of like stamp with yourselves. To the Republican party, in power, and its leaders, I am indebted for a large amount of the notoriety to me this occasion to look at the "fellows." These people do not mean to be friendly with me, I know; but as I am some within the range of my voice, I wish to speak a word in their ears. They have made me famous. They are the best friends I ever had, or anybody ever had. There is not for them, every little devil in his office would be howling for my head and no copy to be found. This sort of advertising is worth Mr. Jefferson said was the help off with which Democrats are enriched. My conscience does me trouble me. I do not know of a military display of pomp I have lost. Allow me, as Mr. Lincoln would say, to blab upon this subject.

I have on many scores of occasions enjoyed in the spirit of Democracy as over any man did, I believe, was blessed in that happy party. I believe I can stand it for some years to come.

Here is my excellent friend, (Medary) Oh, blessed martyr! He has contended Federalism, Whiggism, Black Republicanism and Abolitionism, and is now a second for the Democracy. He has sent his first vote, some forty odd years ago. Here before me is a gentleman whom you have honored with the Presidency of this Convention, for forty odd years an editor, defended day and night to the Constitution and the Union of the States, and now his head is covered with the frosts of sixty-four winters, and he has lived to have a paper, by him edited, suppressed in one of the cities of the United States by despotic power. Vicksburg, and Wendell Phillips a patriot! Why, sir, it is not many months since, in the City of Washington, in that magnificent building erected from the charity of the Northwestern, that not one person might be there widely be disseminated in this new domain—my, the Smithsonian Institute, Wendell Phillips delivered an assembly an oration on himself on the platform was the Speaker of the House, by his side was the Vice President, and between the two, in long-drawn-out proportions, the form of host old Abraham Lincoln. Besides these were the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and the Wades, and the Wilsons, the Lovejoys, and the Wades, that arch dissembler, who predicted that for nine years years he had labored to take statesmen from the halls of the Union. And this meeting was held in the city where women are arrested for wearing the red, white and red. A day or two afterward, the Wendell Phillips dined with the President of the United States. Yet, in the face of these facts, I am a traitor. Yet, in the face of Wendell Phillips' dining with Abraham Lincoln, I am a traitor. Yet, in the face of the fact that I have been a guest at the White House at Washington to be a sympathizer with traitors