New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1858.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS:

A Commendable "Excitement."

Our Northern fellow-citizens are apt to fly off in a tangent, but it sometimes happens that they fly in the right direction. So it is in this instance when a "skating epidemic" extensively prevails, attacking individuals without regard to sex—its finest feature—for such exercise must greatly conduce to female health and muscular development. Further, a more charming picture could not suggest itself to our fancy than that of a bevy of handsome women scouring the frozen plain like so many new Camillas, with dresses necessarily brief, displaying in the chances of their flight neat ancles and little limbs, beneath the gleaming "balmoral," the wearing of which is a necessity of the full skating mode which is prescribed for the season. The range of the epidemic is wide-spread and very general in its attacks, for we glean from exchanges information to the effect that "young and middle-aged New York have heard with emotions bordering on ecstacy of the fine skating ground which is to be provided for them on Central Park, the Commissioners furnishing the water and zero the freeze." In Boston, the lower portion of the Common is to be flooded for the benefit of skaters and skatreases, and in Buffalo an association of citizens have hired vacant lots with an area of fifty-two thousand square feet, which they propose to fence in and flood with ice. Our clime does not afford any such charming exhibition as a graceful female on a "tickly bender," but then we have our own proper fun, which may not be inferior.

In Trouble.

Uncle Sam, that mythical impersonation of American Federal authority, may now be supposed to be rearing round and tearing his hair in a fearful extremity of impotent rage, because instead of his sea police catching the Nicaraguan *emigres*, the tables are turned and the case is *vice versa*. Lieut. White has been abducted by the dashing commander of the Nicaraguan craft, and is being spirited away to unknown regions, and Uncle Sam, with all his Judges, ships and sea soldiers, is unable to rescue him—perfectly helpless. He certainly ought to be in a tearing passion that thus the revenue Cerberus of Mobile Bay was eluded, and some of its very teeth drawn and carried off. Among the "Anniversary Events" of future years this considerable item will be recorded: "Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858, the naval force in the Mobile Bay station was defied and a United States officer carried off by a filibuster schooner, an attempt to board which with an armed force was repulsed."

Horse Railroads in New York.

The horse railroads in New York city have not only proved that they are absolute necessities of public convenience, but their stock is now ranked among investments of the most profitable character. The quotations of the stocks at the Board as reported by the Tribune, show them at an immense premium, sixty, fifty and twenty per cent above par being no unusual figures. That of the Eighth avenue road, for instance, being held at 160. All of them pay from 8 to 12 per cent. dividend, with heavy surplus earnings, and real estate along their routes appreciates largely as they are extended. Of course there is nothing to prevent the states of the New Orleans horse roads which are now projected from being similar to that of the New York roads, and they must exercise a like beneficial influence upon property along their routes. As to the convenience they will afford the public at large, no estimate of its importance can be properly made. They will annihilate distance in this long drawn out city, and bring its extremes together, for the true measurement of distance is what of time is necessary in its accomplishment.

A Question for Moralists.

There is a woman in St. Louis who is the mistress of a well known house of ill-repute, but who has a habit of walking up to the City Hall two or three times a year and laying down a hundred dollars, as a contribution to the fund devoted to charitable purposes. The public press lands this conduct of the woman, and those to whom the money is tendered, cheerfully receive it and appropriate it to the objects for which it is donated. We unhesitatingly take the ground that the wages of a successful iniquity should not be received in aid of the cause of virtue from one who persists in evil practice, and think that the proper course of those having the management of the fund would be to hand Madame her money and invite her to walk out, and not again to attempt ostentatiously to parade an affected virtue in the face of the respectable public. The moral ground we take is by no means so high as to argue an assumption on our part of being "once good," or "rigidly righteous."

The Voice of Wisdom Speaking from the Grave.

That great and far-seeing statesman, John C. Calhoun, at the request of a Committee of the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, on the 9th of March, 1847, delivered a speech in that city. In alluding to the instrumentalities used by the two great national parties then in existence to secure the reins of Government, such as the party press, etc., he spoke of one more powerful than the others in the following terms:

I allude to what is called a National Convention, or Caucus for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Already the machinery has been put in motion, in order to coerce the oldest and most populous of the slaveholding States, and no doubt, will, in due season, be put in motion to effect the same object in all of them. Should it succeed—should the party machinery for President making—prove strong enough to force the slaveholding States to join in a convention to nominate and support a candidate who will be acceptable to the Abolitionists, they will have committed the most suicidal act that a people ever perpetrated. I say acceptable; for it is clear that the non-slaveholding States will outnumber in Convention the slaveholding, and that no one who is not acceptable to the Abolitionists can receive their votes, and of course, the votes of the State where they hold the balance; and that no other will be nominated, or if nominated be elected. And yet, there are not a few in the slaveholding States, men of standing and influence, so blinded by party feeling, or the prospect of personal gain or advancement by the success of their party, who advocate a step which must prove so fatal to their portion of the Union, under existing circumstances. Can party folly, or rather madness, go further?

As to myself, I have ever been opposed to such Conventions, because they are irresponsible bodies not known to the Constitution; and because they, in effect, set aside the Constitution with its compromises, in reference to so important a subject as the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. I hold it far safer, and every way preferable, to have the election where the Constitution has placed it: to the Electoral College to choose; and if that fails to make choice, to the House of Representatives, voting by States, to elect the President from the three candidates having the highest votes. But, if I had no objection to such Conventions, under ordinary circumstances, I would regard the objection as fatal under the existing state of things, when all parties of the non-slaveholding States stand united against us, on the most vital of all questions, and when to go into one would be, in effect, a surrender on our part. As both parties there have united to divest us of our just and equal rights in the public domains, it is time that both parties with us should unite in resistance to so great an outrage. Let us show at least as much spirit in defending our rights and honor, as they have evinced in assailing them. Let us, when our safety is concerned, show at least as firm a determination, and as much unanimity, as they do with no other interest on their part than the temporary one of succeeding in the Presidential contest. Remonstrance let all party distinction among us cease, so long as this aggression on our rights and honor shall continue on the part of the non-slaveholding States. Let us profit by the example of the Abolition party, who, as small as they are, have acquired so much influence by the course they have pursued. As they make the destruction of our domestic institution the paramount question; so let us make on our part its safety the paramount question, let us regard every man as of our party who stands up in its defense; and every one is against us, who does not, until aggression ceases. It is thus, and thus only, that we can defend our rights, maintain our honor, ensure our safety, and command respect. The opposite course, which would merge them in the temporary and mercenary party struggles of the day, would inevitably degrade and ruin us.

Had Mr. Calhoun lived until this day he would have seen his apprehensions more than realized. The struggle for the Presidency is now in the nominating Convention, with which the masses have little or nothing directly to do. So also, in regard to other high offices, King Caucus determines everything, from the election of a Constable up to the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court; and even in matters of legislation, in and out of Congress, the majority meet in secret conclave, and determine what shall pass, and what shall not pass. Most of our Legislatures are nothing but the registers of the edicts passed upon in private caucus. This is lamentable, but it is as true as the truest preaching ever preached from the sacred desk. Would it were otherwise. Would that we could return to the earlier, purer and better days of the Republic. But we see no hope for reformation The country must pass through a terrible ordeal first.

[Baton Rouge Gazette, 9th inst.

THE FIRE IN RAYMOND.—A very destructive fire occurred in Raymond, Mississippi, on Wednesday last. Twelve stores and seven dwelling houses were burned to the ground. No lives were lost. The fire broke out in the middle of the town, in the store of Mr. Mount. Every store in town was destroyed except Mr. J. W. Covington's, and the drug store of Mr. Elliott. There was no insurance on any of the property. None of the hotels were burned. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

TOO BAD.—We see it stated that the wife of Gen. Santa Anna has deserted him, and is now the reigning belle of Havana. She probably thought that his wealth and distinction could hardly weigh with his age and "timber toe." She has, we believe, property in her own right, and no doubt prefers a young two-legged man to an old one-legged one.

Anniversary Events--Dec. 11.

1828—Beranger was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs and to undergo nine months' imprisonment, for having attacked the dignity of the Church and the King.

1813—Indiana admitted.

1813—The French under Soult were again repulsed in an attempt to force the British, under Wellington, to repass the Nieve.

1812—Wilna invested by the Russians.

1807—The British squadron under Sir Edward Pellen burnt the Dutch fleet at Grelsse, in Java.

1806—Saxony erected into a kingdom.

1704—Battle of Roussillon, in which the Spaniards and Portuguese defeated the French. Same day, the allies assaulted Nijmegen in Holland; in which attack Gen. Bushe was killed by an eight-pound cannon ball.

1758—The old castle of the Douglasses, so famous in Scottish history, was accidentally burned to the ground.

1756—Death of Theodore Newhoff, King of Corsica. He died in England, in prison, where he had long been confined for debt.

1753—Assassination of the Dey of Algiers, by a soldier, whilst he was distributing pay to his retainers in his court-yard. The assassin at once seated himself in the chair of state, and proceeded to establish his authority, when another soldier shot and killed him where he sat.

1747—Death of Edmund Curl, an English bookseller, notorious for his literary piracies and forgeries. He was deprived of his ears in the pillory, under sentence of law, for issuing obscene publications; and is one of the characters in Pope's *Dunciad*.

1714—George I and his cabinet issued to the clergy an order not to meddle with the affairs of State in their sermons.

1704—Death of Roger L'Estrange who, in 1663, started the first English newspaper, called the Public Intelligencer.

1699—The King of Sweden defeated the Muscovites at Narva.

1657—Cromwell issued writs to sixty persons, requiring them to meet at Westminster and form a house of lords.

1620—The Plymouth adventurers, having sounded the harbor, on this day went ashore to explore the neighboring country.

1282—Death of Machael Palaeologus, Emperor of Rome. He retook Constantinople, which had for 58 years been in possession of the French; and he labored much to reconcile the eastern and western churches.

361—Triumphal entry of the Emperor Julian into Constantinople, having traversed all Europe victoriously, as far as the Atlantic.

EVENTS OF DECEMBER 12.

1843—Death of Isambard Brunel, engineer of the Thames tunnel.

1847—Death of James Kent, the celebrated American jurist, at New York, aged 84.

1835—Death of Charles Philip Wrede, a Bavarian field-marshal, who distinguished himself under Bonaparte, and was wounded at Wagram.

1836—John Davidson, an English traveler, whilst on his way to Timbuctoo, was murdered by the El Hareb tribe of Africans.

1834—The Spanish Carlists were defeated in Corsica by the Queen's troops under Mina.

1822—Napoli di Romania was surrendered to the Greeks, after a seige in which the Turks were reduced so wretchedly as to have to feed on the bodies of their dead.

1809—Fight at night between the British sloop Trincomale and the French privateer Iplingene. The sloop was blown up, and all on board killed except two; and the explosion store in the side of the privateer and forced her mast out, killing 115 men.

1793—Battle of Mans, in which the royalists of Vendee were defeated with great slaughter by the French under Moreau.

1787—Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution without amendments; the second State to adopt it.

1782—The British ship Mediator took the American ship Alexander and the French store ship Menagerie, after a brief action.

1781—Battle between the British fleet of twelve vessels, under Admiral Kempenfelt, and a French convoy protected by nineteen heavy ships of the line. The British captured twenty of the merchantmen, with 1100 troops, 600 seamen, and immense quantities of military stores.

1776—The neighborhood of Philadelphia becoming the seat of war, Congress on this day adjourned to Baltimore.

1757—Death of Colley Cibber, poet laureate to George II, and a comedian of note.

1638—Escape of James II from London.

1620—The great comet of this year was seen throughout England.

1653—Oliver Cromwell declared Protector of England. The same day he dissolved, with a corporal of the guard and a file of soldiers, the body called the Bare-bones Parliament.

1271—Death of Richard, King of the Romans, at Berkhamstead, England.

401 B. C.—Death of Darius II, King of Persia.

1536 A. M.—The forty days rain of the deluge ceased on the day corresponding to this, having commenced on the day corresponding to the 23d of November.

A Direct Contradiction.

MR. DOUGLAS' CHAPTERS.—*The Story about Senator Douglas' Stove.*—Most previous to the recent election in Illinois the Chicago Press, a Republican paper, published a statement, charging that the slaves of Senator Douglas, held in Louisiana, are overworked, ill-fed, badly clothed, and otherwise neglectfully treated, and gave Mr. Slidell, of this State, as authority for the statement.

The whole story was an election *conard*. Mr. Slidell made no such statement. Of that we are fully advised, and the facts alleged are as apocryphal as the authority. The slaves in which Mr. Douglas is interested are in charge of Jas. A. McHatton, one of the most enterprising citizens of the State, a popular and humane gentleman and planter.

[New Orleans Picayune.

Upon the foregoing the Chicago Daily Press and Tribune, of the 3d inst., remarks:

We have only to say that the story came to us from a personal friend of Mr. Slidell—a gentleman of character and influence in this city—and that he assured us that he had the statement from Slidell himself, during his visit to Chicago, while the late canvass was going on. His name is at the service of any one authorized to demand it.

As we are neither a political nor an "authorized" friend of Mr. Slidell, of course we cannot make any "demand" in the premises. But, it seems to us that some of our distinguished Senator's friends should take the necessary steps to set him right before the country. The authoritative statement of the Chicago Press and Tribune, should be met, explained and refuted, if it be possible to meet it, explain it and refute it.

We will say, in conclusion, that the idea of the gentleman named treating his own, or anybody else's slaves with even neglect, to say nothing of inhumanity, is in the highest degree preposterous and absurd. In this State, where the gentleman is well known, such a statement or insinuation would be merely laughed at—not dignified with formal notice of any kind or description from anybody.

VERY IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES FOR STATE LAND IN THE SOUTH EASTERN DISTRICT.—B. Hamilson, Esq., Register of the State Land office, gives notice elsewhere to day of the approval of selections in the South Eastern District, by the General Government. They are now patented to the State, and parties holding certificates of entry can obtain patents for same, on returning their certificates to the office here. The office fee for each patent is four dollars. Editors in the district will serve their friends and readers by noticing the fact.

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WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1858.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Eds. Crescent: Dame Nature did your correspondent the honor to distinguish his arrival to this den of political and other iniquity, by pouring a copious libation in the shape of an all-day rain, which made things look blue indeed. Cold, muddy, rainy, excessively dull, nobody here, nothing of excitement to expect during the session—this is Washington, to-day. The exterior changes in the city during the interregnum have not materially altered its appearance Something has been done to the Post-office, something to the Patent-office, something to the dome of the Capitol, something to the Treasury building—but, all together, these somethings are nothing. I observe some new carpeting, new wall-paper, new oil-cloth and spittoons at Brown's and other hotels—just enough to signify to the members as they arrive, "You see, gentlemen, we have made ready for you."

Not more than a dozen Congressmen are here. To-night and to-morrow will tell a different tale, and impart something like life to the faro-banks and other places of public entertainment—the hacks, for example. All the talk here, and all the interest, is centered upon Petersburg, Virginia, where the Democratic Convention is now in session. The election of Letcher as the nominee of the Convention is confidently asserted. This is to be hoped for, if for no other reason than to rebuke Wise and his myrmidons. The opposition speak of running Summers. I saw some of the delegates to this Convention as I passed through Richmond, and can certify that a rougher looking set of customers never assembled to nominate a Governor before.

After careful inquiry, I can find nobody wise enough to foretell the contents of the Message, now printed and being distributed to the principal newspapers. My veracious friends, the newspaper correspondents, have profiteed their views—but I am getting tired of fiction. It seems to be settled that the tariff will not be modified, that the War Department will be more careful in selling forts and buying mules, and that Mr. Cobb will not repeat his brilliant financiering experiments, nor borrow any more money—than he can help.

How stands the war between Douglas and the Administration? I find nobody at once competent and willing to enlighten me on this point. There is much conjecture as to the why and wherefore of the Little Giant's visit to your city, every body agreeing that it is not for nothing. It is said that he will not appear here until after Christmas. Some over that he does not desire the Charleston nomination, but will press the claims of Hunter. This is more than doubtful. Be sure he is feeling the Southern pulse.

I notice the timely meeting of the Territorial Mass Convention in Kansas, and the adroit wording of the telegraphic dispatch to the papers. "A thorough re-union and re-organization of the Democracy was advocated," and "the Convention did not commit itself with regard to the next Presidency, though strong Douglas tendencies prevailed."

The election of the Hon. James Chesnut, of South Carolina, to succeed Judge Evans in the Senate, is considered a triumph for Gov. Hammond and the Unionists. Gov. H.'s friends here say he has no ambition. Yet his Barnwell speech, to my thinking, was an unequivocal bid for the shoes of Mr. Buchanan. A man of Gov. Hammond's great wealth, of established fame, and "unambitious"—*i. e.* fond of ease, does not often quit his retirement, sacrifice his comforts and risk his reputation—such a man does not often do this from patriotism *solely*. Hammond would make a good President; but he belongs to a class of men who do not attain the supreme magistracy now-a-days.

Senator Crittenden's speech in New York excites considerable attention. It breathes an admirable spirit. It is possible the opposition may select him as their leader in 1860, but not probable. Hell, if I am to believe the best opinion I have yet obtained here, stands a better chance.

As to the slavery question, hitherto the great issue, and not yet by any means disposed of, we shall doubtless hear not a little during the first month and a half of the session. But there seems to be a general feeling that for the present, at least, this is a dead, stale thing. It is held that Douglas and Seward between them have ground the Republican party to pieces. The Times and Tribune of New York are at loggerheads on this point, and the Albany Atlas and Argus contends that in 1860 the South and the New England States will be making common cause against the aggressions of the West. Well, this is a new vagary, certainly.

Speaking of the Times, I learn that it is getting to be the New York organ of the Administration, and that the Herald has been dropped. Whether this is a sign that Raymond has turned Democrat, or that the Administration has turned Black Republican, it would be hard to say. But where's the odds and what's the difference?

The press in this city will, during the winter, exhibit a spiceness, if not a power, hitherto unknown here. John Mitchel and Roger A. Pryor ought to be able to keep up a lively ammunition anywhere, and all the time. The Southern Citizen appears to-morrow, and the enlarged States on Monday.

Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher is lecturing here on Nicaragua to rather thin houses. I have not heard him, but shall take an early occasion to do so. The Strakosch Company gave a concert last night in the miserable Philharmonic Hall to a goodly number of snobs, nobs and strangers. If the seats had been softer and the women prettier one might have enjoyed this entertainment, for the array of talent was imposing—Parodi, Colson, Wilhorst, Strakosch, Amodio, Brignoli, Labocetta and Barili.

Crime and outrage market dull. No quotations.

MALOU.

Great Race Between Flora Temple and Reindeer.

From the St. Louis Republican, of the 1st inst., we extract the following:

Seldom has it been the province of any to chronicle in sporting circles, so happy, or at least so satisfactory a result as this latter day fact, the prejudices arising either from preference or supposition connected with the last trial, being totally foregone from the evidence of that of yesterday.

The track was not in as good order as upon the day of the previous race, the attendance not as large, yet, according to our idea, much more appreciative. Go to the race.

THE HORSE.—Both horses appeared in fine condition. Flora with all that nicety of limb and evidence of care peculiar to herself, her opponent showed equal care.

After three attempts, Reindeer having the pole, they got off pretty much together, Reindeer leading half a length, and going at 2:30 gait; at quarter pole were well together; between the quarter and half mile pole Reindeer broke and passed by the mare, going at a steady gait, which she reached in 1:15, when Reindeer caught and showed a speed which induced his friends to back him still; they passed the score in 2:31, the mare leading about a length. In this manner they continued when Reindeer attempted to pass the mare, but broke when upon her shoulder; the mare then broke, but caught sooner than the horse, yet the excitement was intense, as along the back stretch they continued without any perceptible difference, until reaching the score, when Flora won the heat by a length, in 5:17½.

SECOND HEAT.—After two false starts they got off well together; at quarter pole about a length difference, mare ahead; at half mile pole mare leading at 1:18, about a length, which she kept until reaching fifty yards of score, when the horse lapped her and on reaching the score they were neck and neck in 2:47. Here the excitement became intense. Around the first quarter they continued in the same position. It was noticed that Flora skipped a little, but upon her entrance upon the second quarter showed her steady when Reindeer broke up, and upon recovering was found some two lengths behind the mare. Along the back stretch Reindeer gained upon her about a length, but gradually fell off and upon reaching the score the mare going easily, beat the heat by two lengths in 5:17½.

SUMMARY:

Purse $1,000—2 in 3, Mile Heats.

J. D. McMann's b. m., Flora Temple 1 1

D. W. Illinois, b. g., Reindeer 2 2

Time—5:17½, 5:17½.

Since the above we understand arrangements have been made for Thursday next, December 2, for a match, best three in five, at 3 o'clock.

"I tell you, Susan, that I will commit suicide if you won't have me."

"Well, Thomas, as soon as you have given me that proof of your affection, I will believe that you love me."

"Did you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady to a friend.

"Why, he has made a fiddle all out of his own head, and has wood enough for another."

A Texas editor who has been on a trip among the frontier counties, writes that on one occasion his companions being desperate for some internal refreshments, pitched into a bobtail dog, and that neither of them has since had the conscience to look a dog in the face.

LOUISIANA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROE, Nov. 27, 1858.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Eds. Crescent: Immediately upon the election of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Slidell went to work to place himself in position to secure the nomination of his party for the succession. It was then a united party and all powerful; to do so it was necessary that he should demonstrate invincibility at home. Here he had a powerful rival—subtle, active and eminently talented—to contend with in Pierre Soule, the Marco Bozzaris of the Democracy of Louisiana. At the State Convention there had been a severe struggle, in which the "dark Soliote" had triumphed; delegates were nominated, and I believe, instructed to vote for Douglas. They met Mr. Slidell at Cincinnati, and obeyed his instructions by voting for Buchanan, securing his nomination.

In the city the Slidell faction was annihilated, the Saliotes were triumphant, and the division lost the Democracy the control of the city government. Still, the Old-Line Democracy was omnipotent throughout the rural districts—controling the State—under the lead of Mr. Slidell. Mr. Soule had shown himself dangerous, was the avowed antagonist of Slidell, and must be gotten rid of. Rome must not contain two Cæsars. Mr. Soule was the patron saint of Gen. Walker, the future Hospodar of Central America. He blindly believed he was eminently promoting the paramount interest of the South by Americanizing the portion of the Continent, and all his energy, and wild, ardent enthusiasm, was directed to the accomplishment of this cherished aim. No man better than Mr. Slidell understands the prestige of success in any enterprise upon the future fortunes of a man. Success sanctifies; defeat defames. To defeat the enterprise of Walker was to defame Soule at home, and annihilate his power with the Democracy.

Very unexpectedly to all the South, Walker was seized, after being peacefully permitted to land in Nicaragua, by a Government vessel at anchor in the bay at Greytown, and, with all his forces, brought a prisoner out of the country—his enterprise crushed out. The Administration half way disavowed the act. Walker was released, but not restored. Immediately Mr. Slidell moves in the Senate, in a short, pithy and denunciatory speech, and, for the first time, takes position in relation to that enterprise. Walker was powerless. There was no danger of his future success rising up to shame the judgment or interfere with the ambition of Mr. Slidell; and Mr. Soule was no longer a dangerous rival at home. Feeling himself secure at the base of his operations he marked out the plan of his campaign in the Union. Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio were canvassed in his peculiar, masterly manner. He feared and he fought no rival but the "black Douglas." He had thwarted him at Cincinnati, and the foiled lion was chafing in his rage; he was to be humiliated by an inferior confidence on the part of the President and party. He broke away, with the power of a lion in his rage, and the nation trembled at his roar. He dared oppose the President's will, or Mr. Slidell's through the President expressed, and he was proscribed. The power and the vengeance of the Government was wielded for his overthrow and destruction. He appealed to his people; they followed him to his home, and Mr. Slidell, in person. Every friend he had, within reach of the Administration, was crushed. Men of powerful oratory, miserable dependents upon party power, were draughted into service to follow and hunt him down, to denounce and to destroy.

The conflict was a terrible one. The master spirit was there, bland and courteous, silently moving among the multitude, as the breath of pestilence in the city of his home, seeking and slaughtering with relentless rapacity. But all has failed—the Douglas has triumphed, but not unscared. The first conflict gives him the mastery, but the war is not ended; and I say to the gallant Hamilian, Richard Cœur de Leon upon the plains of Syria was master in many a battle field, but Jerusalem remained unconquered; his two hundred swords cut through casque and helmet with crushing clangor, but the polished and keenly whetted scimetar of the wily Saracen was more efficient in destruction, and without the noise of his mighty rival's blows. Look to it, and remember Grouchey arrived too late at Navers to prevent the junction of Blucher and Balow with the allied forces, and Napoleon fell at Waterloo. Your camp may have a Grouchey, and Springfield may be your Waterloo. The gall of England, and not her bayonets, overthrew the Corsican. This same shining temper has lost none of its potency, and may prove as powerful on the prairies of Illinois as the battle fields of Europe. Remember, there is no termination to this conflict till the ides of November, '60, are gone.

Mr. Slidell was careful to secure a pledge from his party at Cincinnati, that the next nominee for the Presidency of the Democracy should come from the South. The two preceding terms had been filled by Northern men. The North has the power to nominate, the South has the power at the ballot box; it is almost a unit, and without this unit, the Democracy is and ever has been comparatively powerless. To secure this she must not be disgusted, and, most certainly, to prevent this, she must have not only the convention but the candidate having the selection.

Naturally the North will choose him best suited to her views who is a Southern man, and here Mr. Slidell has no rival. Born in New York and reared there, taught in her schools of political corruption, and well nurtured before he left and came to the South, he is of them, the he is ours. Continuing his social intercourse yearly, by spending half of each with the companions of his youth and at his youth's home, always admitted behind the scenes, and viewed and courted as a cub of the same den, he will rally to his support the Northern Democracy to a man. The South will be content with him; long years he has claimed her as his home; his interests are united indissolubly with hers; his lovely and most loveable wife breathed her first breath in the orange groves of Louisiana, redolent with the sweets of the delicious flowers which bloom about that glorious and hospitable old creole home. *God bless her—for her sake I almost wish he may be President.*

And now I say to the little aspirants of North Louisiana, Mr. Slidell will place his pawns upon the political chess-board, and play them too with Murphy's skill. Benjamin will be Senator; who will be Governor? Tom Moore of Rapides, and I say as I wish, since it needs must be a Democrat, for Tom, tho' not smart, is honest and I believe incorruptible. The is a guess. The cauldron is above the coals and beginning to bubble; what spell the Hecates of Democracy will weave from too of frog and eye of bat, remains to be known at the *denouement*.

SYRIAN.

A CASE IN POINT.—The Albany Evening Journal solves the question of the two delegates from Dacotah; Mr. Faller and Mr. Kingsbury, in this manner:

There was a congregation once in the early days of Pennsylvania who called a new pastor to their pulpit. But when the day of installation arrived, they were astounded by the appearance of *two* preachers, each claiming to be the veritable man. One rested his claim on having a black coat; the other on having an installation sermon in his pocket. After long debate, the conclusion was arrived at, that either the man without a sermon had stolen his coat, or else that the man without a coat had stolen his sermon; and they rejected both.

Congress is in a similar dilemma, and might safely get out of it in a similar way by deciding that either Mr. Kingsbury has been fraudulently awarded the certificate, or that Mr. Faller has been furnished with a fraudulent legislative endorsement. The case, however, is simplified by the fact that no such territory as Dacotah has ever been organized or recognised by the United States Government, and until it is, it can have no delegate to represent it in Congress.

Whence all the stump oratory about social science, on which we have lately heard so much. An Irish philosopher says, that noble lords and honorable gentlemen have been exercising their tongues to keep their hands in.

"Are you a skillful mechanic?" "Yes, sir." "What can you make?" "Oh, almost anything in my line." "Can you make a devil?" "Certainly, just put up your foot and I will split it in three seconds. I never saw a chap in my life that required less alteration."

Fanny Fern says that when he who is striving to rise in the world begins to exhibit superior powers and the possession of true genius, he must hide his light under a bushel, or else have all creation after him trying to blow it out.

It is stated that the Rev. Geo. Trask, of Fitchburg, lectured so powerfully in Webster, the other day, against the use of tobacco, that several of his audience went home and burned their segars—holding one end of them in their mouths.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. N. MORISON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 12 Magazine street,

Having received a new and extensive stock of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc., etc., respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and Physicians that they are prepared to supply them with every article in the Drug line they may require, all of the purest quality, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased in the city. Among the articles already on hand and coming in store are the following:

200 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American;
200 pounds Blue Mass, English and American;
200 pounds Calomel, English and American;
500 pounds Mercurial Ointment;
9 dozen Hostetter's Stomachic;
120 pounds best Turkey Opium;
100 ozs. Sol. and Acetate Morphine;
25 ounces Otto Rose;
20 cases Sal Soda;
100 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda;
10 kegs Grs. Lime Wash;
20 bbls. Cream, Bath;
5 cases Indigo, Cut. and Bandia;
10 casks Pot and Pearlash;
50 packages Saleratus;
25 bbls. pure Castor Oil;
25 demijohns Spt. Nitre;
25 bbls. Alcohol;
12 bbls. Copperas;
20 bbls. Epsom Salts;
10 bbls. Flour Sulphur;
10 bbls. Ref'd Sulphur;
2 bales Senna, fine India and Alexandria;
200 pounds Gum Arabic, select, fine and sorts;
25 ozs. Morphia, Sulph. and Acetate;
25 jars Cub. Ammonia;
25 carboys Aq. Ammonia;
300 pounds Acetic Acid;
200 pounds Tartaric Acid;
200 ozs. Tannic Acid;
20 kegs Pearl Barley;
120 kegs Turkey Opium;
100 lbs. Arrow Root, Arrow;
500 lbs. Arrow Root, Bermuda;
200 lbs. Asafoetida in cake;
200 lbs. Balsam Copaiba;
5 bbls. Black Lead;
12 bbls. Ginger Root;
10 bbls. Refined Camphor;
50 boxes Castile Soap;
500 bbls. Cayenne Pepper;
70 gross Corks assorted;
5 cases Chloride Lime;
200 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.;
10 bbls. Cream Tartar;
2000 pounds Bal. Lagwood;
1000 gallons Copal Varnish;
2 bbls. Dye Cloth;
2 bbls. Gum Myrrh;
5 bbls. Valentia Root;
10 bbls. Tapioca;
2 bbls. Sugar Lead, white;
5 bbls. French Snuff, in bladders;
200 doz. Garrett's French Snuff;
100 doz. Lorillard's Kaccabay Snuff;
200 doz. Rooney's Macaboy and Scotch Snuff;
400 pounds White Wax;
300 pounds Dover Powders;
1000 ½ ounces of Herbs;
50 kegs Refined Saltpetre;
5 cases British Lancet, superior article;
23 cases Gregory's Troughs;
8 bales Hops;
100 pounds Indian Pounds;
50 dozen Sizes Mustard;
2 cases Mason's Fly-Ice, Sizes;
20 cases Magnesia, Cal., Sublimed;
5 cases Magnesia, Carb.;
10 cases do do, Boxes;
25 lbs. Oil of Bergamot;
50 lbs. Oil Peppermint;
50 pounds Oil Anise;
25 pounds Oil Cloves;
25 pounds Oil Cubebs;
10 pounds Oil Black Pepper;
50 pounds Oil Almonds;
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters;
20 gross Sweet Ind. Powders;
5 gross Sodas Powders;
30 gross Sugar of Lemons;
12 gross Yeast Powders;
3 cases Liquorice, Cakes and Sticks;
500 doz. Genuine Montauk Mustard;
1 cask Gentian Root;
2 bales Liquorice Root;
50 dozen Turnerine, Sterling;
2 cases Bay Rum, pints;
2 cases Bay Rum, quarts;
2 cases Peruvian Bark;
200 pounds Madder;
3 cases Assorted Lime Juice;
200 lbs. Powdered Cantharides;
25 bbls. Reg. Venetian Red;
25 bbls. Spanish Brown;
15 bbls. Mineral Paint;
20 bbls. Whiting;
20 bbls. Paris White;
1000 ½ Corks;
75 bbls. Lampblack;
5 bbls. Wooden Spoons;
1 bbl. Powder Liquorice;
5 doz. Patty Pans, tin;

White Lead; Chrome Yellow;
Vermilion; Chrome Green;
French Brick; Paris Green;
Dutch Pink; Yellow Ochre;
Red Lead; Sienna B. and N.;
Venetian Umber; Vandyke Brown;
Drop Black; Black Paint;
Patent Dryers; Litharge;
Copal Varnish; Linseed Oil;
Gum Varnish; Sperm Sperm Oil;
Japan and White Copal; Neatsfoot Oil;
White Bantar Varnish; Wagon Oil;
Black Japan; Machinery Oil;
Asphaltum; Lard Oil;
Paint Brushes; Whale Oil;

100 boxes Window Glass, French and American;
Whitewash Brushes; Paint Brushes;
Putty in kegs, Dry and white;
Shoe Blacking; Red Paint, mixed and putty;
Black Walnut Ink; Sponges, very superior;
Cotton Rope, of Ten Different Sizes;
Gold Leaf, Mr. Morison's supply;
Dentists' Gold Foil; Assortment Scales;
Glasses; Blue ones, Anti-Friction Balls;
Medicine Chests; Pill boxes, medicine paper;
Medical Scales; Blue Mass;
Physicians' Gums; Trusses;
Amputating Instruments; Warranted Spring Lancets;
Pocket Cases; Shoulder and Carbuncle;
Surgical Razors; Needle Gorges;
Shoulder Improved Brace Pieces;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Brass Cups.

Perfumery, etc.

Cologne Water, German and American;
Rosemary Extract;
Lightning Extracts (in Cologne bottles);
Wright's Sweets (in Cologne bottles);
Evening Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Jim Crow Soap;
Lily Bloom;
Paff's Snuff;
Hair Oil;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Buffalo Dressing Combs;
Horn Dressing Combs;
Fine Ivory Dandies;
Lance Strops;
Shaving Brushes;
Tweezers and Nail Cutters;
Brush's Hair Restorative;
Hair Dye, Reserve Soap;
Taylor's Preparation Rose Water Shaving Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Hair Brushes, Fine Assortment;
Hair Brushes, Black Bristle Imperial Tooth Paste;
Dr. Lawrence's Tooth Paste;
Vinolia;
Wright's Cologne;
Lopez Bond Street Cologne;
Yankee Range;
Rose Cologne;
Rose Water;
Sandalwood, Camphor, Bals.

Patent Medicines, etc.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINKER'S Vermifuge;
TOWNS' SALVE Sarsaparilla;
BULL'S Sarsaparilla;
SANDS' Sarsaparilla;
MORRISON'S Sarsaparilla;
HOOFLAND'S German Bitters;
MOFFAT'S Life Pills;
STODDARD'S Bitters;
PAINE'S Celery;
KEITH'S Worm Powders;
BRYANT'S Pulmonic Wafers;
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral;
WISTAR'S Balsam Wild Cherry;
DATURA Stramonium;
BOOKER'S Tetterine and Salve;
COD LIVER OIL, Lincoln, Clark & Co.;
COD LIVER OIL, Rockaway;
COD LIVER OIL, Barnes';
HASWELL'S Spirit of Naples;
QUEVENNE'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY;
HOOFLAND'S Calisaya and Orange;
THOMPSON'S Eye Water.
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills;
CHAPMAN'S Female Antidote Pills;
SATTERTHWAITE'S Female Pills;
BENSON'S Vegetable Pills;
DEWEES' and COOK'S Pills;
JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills;
MORRISON'S Pills;
MORRAT'S Pills;
HOLLOWAY'S Pills;
RADWAY'S Ready Relief;
RADWAY'S Regulating Pills;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
MORSE'S Root of Life;
ARNOLD'S Liver Pills;
TARRANT'S Seltzer;
HALLY'S Lime Juice Cordial;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTARD'S Lithontriptic;
MOFFAT'S Life Preservers;
GRAY'S Ointment;
DR. MOR