The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE,
2 CENTS. 2 CENTS.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 12½ cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers on Saturday.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Viguié, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in Exchange Alley, for St. Louis, Chartres, Bourbon and Toulouse, iron safe, &c.

By Desmond, Stiebler & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their store, 39 Chartres street, entire stock of boots, brogans.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Commercial place, the property of Mrs. Agnes Hamilton, between Bourbon and Dauphine, in the First District of the city. See advertisement.

COMPROMISE PROBABLE!

Indications are not wanting in respectable and influential quarters of a disposition to urge Messrs. Douglas and Breckinridge to a compromise by which the harmony of the democratic party may be restored, and a common ticket be presented for the support of their parents. Already, both in New York and Pennsylvania, propositions tending to a union of the democracy on a single electoral ticket have been taken, the consideration of the subject shows that among cool and rational men it finds favor. Another evidence of this state of feeling will be found in that leading Administration and generally reputable and intelligent sheet—the *New York Journal of Commerce*. In a recent article on President Buchanan's course a passage of marked significance, and in transcribing it in our columns we invite attention to the supreme gravity of the tone manifested. Here it is:

"So far as the candidates themselves are concerned, they would do well to reflect whether public considerations of the most momentous character do not call upon them to step at once out of the strife, by placing their resignations in the hands of the National Committees just appointed, to take effect either on the agreement to call a new National Convention, or the naming of Union candidates for President and Vice-President. We shall receive the support of both sections. A great responsibility rests upon Messrs. Douglas and Breckinridge in this matter, as well as upon their friends; and we think they will not fully meet the public estimate of their disinterested patriotism, until they have at least matured and considered the case in this aspect, and decided upon their duty in the light of the most solemn convictions which may force themselves upon their minds."

This is strong language from an influential source. It is no light cause and no common peril that would induce a paper noted for its unflinching maintenance of Democratic doctrines, to admonish both the candidates of that party to resign their positions. The *Journal of Commerce* is doubtless actuated by purely national and conservative sentiments. It perceives, as all who are not carried away by intemperate zeal must do, that the prospects of the Democracy are hopelessly destroyed by the division of the Democratic vote by the withdrawal of either of the candidates can by any possibility be elected; that their antagonism and that of their respective followers only embitter mutual hostility, that the direct and inevitable consequence is not merely to encourage Black Republicanism, but to furnish it with material aid by inducing thousands of Northern Democrats to abandon their party and to sustain Lincoln and Hamlin. Seeing these things, and knowing how fraught with danger to the Union would be the triumph of the anti-slavery faction, our Northern cotemporaries are anxious to discover some mean of averting the impending calamity. The only remedy is the one suggested.

But is there the slightest chance that patriotic recommendations of the *Journal of Commerce* will be adopted? None whatever, in consequence Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge might be willing to yield, if they were merely the champions in a family contest involving nothing more serious than questions of personal preference. In such a case there would be something extremely praiseworthy and mortifying in the sacrifice of individual aspirations to the benefit of the party at large. But the schism of the Democracy assumes dimensions far more formidable than a domestic difference. It is based upon an apparently radical and irreconcilable discrepancy of principle. It has, therefore, separated the Democracy into two opposite bands, each cherishing views and tenets which the other regards as heretical and fallacious. Hence the impossibility of a compromise. Mr. Douglas is the embodiment of the doctrine of non-intervention—a doctrine universally accepted by the Democracy of the North, and fervently entertained by a portion of the South. Mr. Breckinridge by his position, has become the interpreter of the opposite doctrine of Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories—a principle current in the South alone, and almost entirely rejected by the North. Now the resignation of these gentlemen could not possibly bring together the partisans of intervention and non intervention. Suppose another National Convention called. Would not precisely the same contentions spring from the same controversy and the same diversion which tore into fragments the previous one? Would not the South insist upon a protection platform: would not the North combat the project, and finally reject it by force of numbers? and would not a second split be the inevitable result? The error of the *Journal of Commerce* proceeds from its ignoring the palpable fact that the Democratic party has lost its homogeneity. It is no longer a unit. It has ceased to be animated by common principles, and to profess a common faith. Hence the utter impossibility of evoking harmony from another National Convention.

An alternative, however, appears to be indicated. The *Journal of Commerce* speaks of withdrawing of Union candidates for President and Vice President. Why shall not receive the support of both sections? What does this mean? Does our cotemporary allude to the Bell and Everett ticket? They are usually considered Union candidates, and are thus styled by their supporters. Their platform is certainly one upon which North and South might agree to stand. The Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws is a programme liberal enough to suit any party but too straightlaced. But although we believe that if the Democrats were really disposed to beat the Black Republicans, they could easily achieve this object by concentrating their strength upon the Union ticket; and although they must know that in no other way is it at all likely that Lincoln can be beaten; and further, although they are precisely in the situation in which the Fillmore men stood in 1856 when they were said to vote for Buchanan in order to defeat the election of Frémont, we have not the slightest idea that as a party they will follow the advice of their leading organ. That object can only be accomplished in the way of compromise will be perhaps a joint electoral ticket in some of the States, but even this is rendered doubtful by the rooted hatred the two wings bear to and each other. Still they may agree in order to throw the election into the House, and thereon from Kansas given in another column has a decided stunning this way.

The steamship Philadelphia, S. S. Baxter, com mander, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York, via Havana, with the following passengers:

For Havana—Mrs. Harris, Capt. D. H. Wood, infant child, E. Lancaster, L. C. Blanc, Mrs. Brubaker and family, Miss Brubaker, Mrs. Redmon and family, C. Rose, G. Gerrard, and three in the steerage. For Key West—C. Knox, Mrs. Smith and son, A. Williams, Miss Wright, R. Verdell, and three steerage.

Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky.—This choice article is recommended and used by a number of the first connoisseurs in this city. To the Trade, especially, it is an object of much importance that the genuine article should be purchased. We believe they will find the Aromatic Valley Whisky to be all they desire.

First Bales of New Cotton.—The steamer Charles Morgan, Capt. Rawlins, which arrived yesterday morning from Indianola and Galveston, brought one bale of new cotton, the first of this season. It is from the plantation of R. Walker, of Lavaca, Texas, and is to be shipped to New York.

Credit Sale.—*One Hundred Cases Boots, Brogans and Summer Clothing, White Shirts, &c.*—We call attention to the sale of this day, including the sale of fine white shirts, opened, white shirts, &c., to be sold this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 69 Lemoyne, between Bourbon & Conti streets. Terms cash. J. B.

That Head.—Gov. Seward said of himself, in conversation with a Southern gentleman: "If I can only succeed in getting the $50,000 fee that is to be given to the South, but the Republican Convention at Chicago says I'll have to pay compensation!"

Special Election.—We learn from the Shreveport *South-Western* that a special election will be held in the Caddo Parish on the 14th inst., and that he is probably elected.

A Liberal Bequest.—Dr. Ferdinand S. Fleisig, of South Bergen, New Jersey, recently died, and by his will, proved in Chicago, Illinois, he bequeathed $25,000, to the American Sunday-school Publishing and Printing Society of New York, on a perpetual trust, the interest to be devoted to the printing and gratuitous distribution of the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg.

The mail contractors' envelopes, which were placed on sale during last year, by way of experiment, have been permanently adopted by the Post-Office Department. They will hereafter be supplied to postmasters, and will be sold at the following rates: Single postages, same rate as old one; when more than 100 in one, an advance of 2 cents per 100 envelopes on the above rates of the old envelopes. They are a decided improvement on the first, and will be the most substantial and beautiful envelope in the market.

BATON ROUGE CONVENTION.

A friend has furnished us with the following details of the Bell and Everett Convention, held the Fourth of July at Baton Rouge:

There was a very large delegation from Orleans present, including men of wealth and the highest respectability in the city. Owing to the difficulty of locating from the northern part of the State at this season of the year, and neglect to make extensive publicity of the call for the Convention, there were no delegates from a number of the parishes. Every electoral district of the State, however, was reasonably represented, there being some two hundred delegates in attendance.

The utmost good feeling prevailed with all the members, and the Convention having assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of 12, M., was, after some unimportant preliminaries, permanently organized with the following officers:

President—Hon. Randell Hunt.

Vice-Presidents—Adolphe Olivier, Amedee Landry, C. Culbertson and others.

Secretaries—Stephen Gay and Mr. Hynes.

The President on being conducted to the chair was greeted with raptorous applause on the part of the delegates, and the crowd of spectators who stood around and thronged the galleries. After delivering a speech, characterized by his usual eloquence, and expressing the utmost confidence in the success of the cause of the "Constitution, the Union and Enforcement of the Laws," with Bell and Everett as the standard bearers of the conservative men of the country, Mr. Hunt took his seat amid continued bursts of cheering, and having called the Convention to order, announced that they would now proceed to business.

A Committee on Credentials was named, and a short recess being taken, duly reported on the reassembling of the Convention.

Mr. W. Hardaway presented a series of resolutions, one of which declared that the Convention desired no other platform than that of the "Constitution, the Union and Enforcement of the Laws," and that in John Bell and Wade Everett were recognised true patriots, eminently worthy to stand on that platform. This resolution was amended with the words "and we pledge them our hearty and zealous support," and as thus amended, was adopted with the greatest demonstrations of approval.

Another resolution empowering the President to appoint at his leisure a State Executive Committee of twenty-four members from the Parish of Orleans, and one member from each parish of the State, was also adopted. Five members are to constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

The delegations from the several electoral districts of the State having made their selections for electors and alternates, and duly consulted together on the subject, presented in order the following tickets, each announcement being greeted with the most hearty applause:

First District—Randell Hunt, elector, of Orleans. Jules Lavergne, of Orleans, alternate.

Third District—C. Roselius, elector, of Jefferson. Duncan S. Cage, of Terrebonne, alternate.

Fourth District—J. O. Fuqua, of East Feliciana, elector; H. M. Favrot, alternate.

Fifth District—Randell Hunt and Hamilton, of St. Landry, elector; V. Fourmy, of St. Mary, alternate.

Sixth District—John Ray, of Ouachita, elector; R. L. Hodge, of Caddo, alternate.

After these announcements there were calls for various speakers, when Harry T. Hays, Esq. of N. O., Adolphe Olivier, Esq., of St. Mary, Hons. Jno. E. King and Thos. H. Lewis, of St. Landry, and Secretary of War Hon. Chas. M. Conrad, of N. O., all responded in speeches of the most thrilling effect. The speeches were received with the most enthusiastic expressions of delight and satisfaction. That of Mr. Olivier was at considerable length, and a model of extemporaneous eloquence, as were also the closing remarks of Mr. Hunt in the form of a "good cheer," rousing the audience to such a state of excitement as has not been witnessed since the times of Clay. The Convention then adjourned with cheers for Hunt, Olivier and others, and three times three cheers for Bell and Everett.

FURTHER BY THE ARBIATIC.

The steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool the 20th ultimo, and from Queenstown the 21st, reached New York on the 2d instant.

The Church Rates abolition bill was thrown out of the House of Lords by a great majority.

Twelve millions pounds sterling of French railway obligations are to be introduced this month.

The Emperor returned to Paris on the 19th. The German Princes were unanimous at the preliminary Conference on questions referring to the relations of foreign powers.

Napoleon repeated peaceful assurances at the interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia, which was most cordial. He did not allude to the question of German policy on the Italian question.

Switzerland had protested against the cession of Northern Savoy to France.

The two steamers captured by the Neapolitans displayed Sardinian and Austrian colors. They contained thirty seven cannon, twenty-five pounds of powder, a considerable specie, and eight hundred armed passengers, who were made prisoners. They were to be conveyed to Gaeta. The Sardinian Minister demanded restitution. The English Ambassador supported the demand.

The concentration of the Piedmontese army in Ferrara is confirmed.

The convocation of the Sicilian Parliament, according to the laws of 1848, was shortly expected, for the purpose of ratifying the proclamation which decrees to forfeiture the rights of the Bourbons.

News from Mexico.

Fernando de Taos, New Mexico, June 7th, 1860.—Intelligence was received here yesterday that the lost Peabody bodies were discovered at the crossing of the Arkansas river, on the road from this place to Denver City. Two of them were Americans, and are said to be William La Blanc and Chas. Peabody. The latter was killed in the New Mexican volunteers in 1854; the other three were not recognized. They are supposed to have been murdered by Kiowa Indians.

Kit Carson and party, en route for Pike's Peak on Saturday last. Judge Blackwood, who was to have accompanied him, has been detained by official duties.

Many persons are daily arriving here from the southern portion of the Territory, en route for the mines. Quite a lively excitement is now setting in from New Mexico in that direction. The reports of gold discoveries continue to be very cheering. J. R.

New York, July 1.—Two men named John W. Matthews and Jno. Walton, the former a produce dealer in Jefferson market, and the latter vending in Third avenue, were murdered last night on Eighteenth street by some person or persons unknown.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Charles and Edward Jeffard, who are supposed to have committed the murder. Both are Sunday evening. They are sons of a former husband of Mrs. Walton. He was also a man of from 60 to 65 years of age, respectable appearance and steadily employed. He has many relatives in the city, and will be tenderly entombed by all in the Matthews was a railroad contractor and about 34 years of age. He lived with his father at No. 21 Union Place. He had been absent all day, and was returning home to his sister to the fishing banks. On returning he had gone to the upper part of the city to transact some business, and had just stepped from the cars on which he had returned, when he heard the city of murder, and starting in pursuit, overtook the murderer, and, single handed, had been disabled at the last moment by the blow which killed him. No one resently in position of the murder, but the murderer.

Later.—Edward Jeffard was taken into custody to-day at the Jefferson Market Police Court, which he entered to make some enquiries of the Magistrate.

Suspicion attaches more strongly to Charles than to Edward Jeffard. The former has not been in the city, according to the accused's account, since the Sunday previous to the murder.

Quarantine in Charleston.—The Charleston papers publish the Mayor's proclamation, enforcing rigorous quarantine regulations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Eleven Days Later From Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Persia—The Revolution in Sicily—Preparations to Attack Messina—Decline in the Cotton Market—General State of the Markets.

New York, July 5.—The Royal mail steamship Persia, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, of the British and North American line, from Liverpool via Queenstown, reached her dock at Jersey City this morning.

She left the port of Liverpool at noon Saturday, June 23d, touched at Queenstown Sunday evening, June 24th, to land and embark passengers and dispatches, and brings three days later intelligence than was received at Quebec by the Anglo-Saxon.

European Cotton Market—Liverpool, June 23.—The sales for the week ending June 23d in the Liverpool Cotton market amounted to 62,000 bales, of which speculators took 2000 bales and exporters 17,000. The deliveries to the trade for the week have been 43,000 bales.

The Cotton market has again throughout the past week shewed a considerable degree of firmness.

All qualities of Cotton have again experienced a further decline of ⅛d. during the week. This decline is principally on the middling and lower grades of Cotton.

The low qualities of cotton closed generally unchanged in all last week's quotations.

Holders are pressing their stocks on the market. The demand for export has been generally good throughout the week.

The sales of Cotton Friday reached 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 2000 bales.

The market closed generally steady at the following authorized quotations of the brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans 7¾d. Middling Orleans 6¼d. Fair Mobile 7¾d. Middling Mobile 5¾d., Fair Uplands 7¾. Middling Uplands 5¾d.

The quantity of Cotton now in the port of Liverpool adds up 1,308,000 bales, of which 1,214,000 bales have been received from American ports.

Manchester Trade.—Liverpool, June 23.—The latest accounts received at this port from Manchester and the surrounding manufacturing districts were of a favorable character.

The demand for cloths and yarns was better, and the market closed quiet at last week's prices.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.—Liverpool, June 23.—The Liverpool market for all qualities of Breadstuffs closed dull and nominally unchanged.

Various descriptions of Provisions in Liverpool closed steady at last week's prices.

London Money Market.—London, June 22.—The general features of monetary affairs in London since the departure of the last steamer are unchanged. The funds closed quiet and steady, as follows:

Consols for account closed at 93¼ to 93⅝ ex-dividend.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

Latest from Liverpool—Cotton Market.—Liverpool, June 24, P. M.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market to-day add up 10,000 bales. The market closed generally unchanged at yesterday's quotations.

European Political Intelligence—Affairs at Sicily—Decisive Battle Expected.

The European political news received by the Persia is principally in regard to the revolution in Sicily.

The latest advices received at London from Palermo state that quietness prevailed in Sicily.

King Francis II. of Naples had issued orders for the concentration of all his troops at Messina, and to fortify the city.

Gen. Garibaldi was preparing to march by land from Palermo to Messina, for the purpose of attacking and driving away the Neapolitan forces.

The insurgents expected to attack Messina on the 28th of June, when a decisive battle would be fought.

Additional European News by the Steamship Persia—Garibaldi Preparing to Enter Calabria—The Baden Conference—Commercial Intelligence.

New York, July 5—The mails of the steamship Persia, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, have all been delivered. Those for the South were dispatched by this evening's train.

Bullion in the Bank of England.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £384,000 during the week.

General and Political Intelligence.—The continental papers of last week were filled with reports concerning the great conference at Baden-Baden.

At the final conference of Baden-Baden between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the German Sovereigns, a decisive agreement was made on the question relative to Germany and foreign governments.

The Sovereigns agreed, if possible, to bring about an understanding between Austria and Prussia.

In England, Lord John Russell, in acknowledging a French note relative to the annexation of Savoy, condemned the whole course of France.

About 30,000 volunteers were to be received by the Queen the day the Persia sailed.

The Prince of Wales embarks for Canada the 11th day of July.

At Rolo the Austrian Government compelled the Sardinian merchant vessels to hoist the Pontifical flag.

All the Neapolitan troops had finally evacuated Palermo, and Garibaldi was forming twenty regiments for future operations.

The Neapolitans are in great force at Calabria. All the Sicilian communes have asked for an annexation to Piedmont.

The American vessel seized by the Neapolitans was the Charles & June, of Baltimore.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Persia—Commercial Intelligence.

St. John's, N. F., July 5.—The steamship Persia has arrived at this point from Galway.

She left Galway on Monday evening, June 25th, and brings one day's later intelligence than was received by the steamship Persia at New York.

The Persia took the place of the new steamship Connaught, which, as we said, got her cylinder head just as she was ready to sail.

Her European political advices possess no features of importance.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, June 25.—The sales of Cotton to-day added up 9000 bales.

The market closed irregular, and prices were not changed.

Later from Arizona—Arrival of the Overland Mail—Extension of the Pacific Telegraph Line.

St. Louis, July 5.—The Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line has been completed to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and commenced operations today.

The overland mail coach, with advices from Arizona to the 16th ultimo, has arrived at Fayetteville, Arkansas, the present terminus of the San Francisco telegraph line.

The Governor of the territory in the Abranzi, had been summoned to act in Calabria.

The French Government had declined any intervention. A council of the royal family was summoned for the 12th inst. to deliberate.

A refusal demonstration was expected on the 13th inst. Great anxiety prevailed among all classes.

Eight French and two English men-of-war were in the bay of Naples.

Letters from Palermo to the 8th estimate the forces of Garibaldi at 16,000 men.

Shocking scenes of pillage and plunder had been shot by order of Garibaldi.

Order for evacuation had greatly annoyed the Royal troops.

Garibaldi had opened a national subscription in behalf of the war. The Archbishop and all the noble families in Sicily had subscribed.

Palermo, June 8.—Several of Gen. Garibaldi's, dated 18th June, for the levy of the men to be furnished by conscription, and the 20th of July, for the departure of the conscripts for Palermo and Catania, was published.

It is officially stated that Austria would be able in a fortnight to bring into the field 500,000 men.

Madrid, June 18.—The Senate has unanimously refused to receive the manifesto of Don Juan.

The convocation of the Sicilian Parliament, according to the laws of 1848, was shortly expected for the purpose of ratifying the annulment which decrees to forfeiture the rights of the Bourbons.

News from Mexico.

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Quarantine in Charleston.—The Charleston papers publish the Mayor's proclamation, enforcing rigorous quarantine regulations.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A dispatch from New York of the 30th says:

A Mozart Hall Democratic Committee held a meeting last evening, and adopted a series of resolutions deploring the divisions in the ranks of the Democracy, and recommending the nomination of a joint electoral ticket in the State of New York, to be supported by the united Democracy, and if such a union cannot be effected, to support Judge Douglas for the Presidency.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* has received information, coming direct from a friend in Texas, that the hero of San Jacinto has declared for the National ticket, Bell and Everett.

The Home Organ of Gov. Letcher for Douglas and Johnson.—The Lexington *Valley Star*, the home organ of Gov. Letcher, has hoisted the Douglas and Johnson flag. In its issue of Thursday it says:

Judge Douglas having received the nomination of the National Democracy convened at Baltimore for the lofty position of President of the United States, we do not hesitate to hoist his name at our masthead, pledging him a cordial and hearty support, and shall, in our weak and feeble way, do all that we can, honorably, to elevate him to the position for which he is a candidate.

Of Lane and Breckinridge, the nominee of a fragment of the Democracy, we have been looking with considerable interest to see what course that influential Democratic organ, the Memphis *Appeal*, would take. The *Appeal* of last Wednesday opens its mouth. After giving expression to its feelings of shame and mortification in view of its party's disruption, it says:

Heralding Judge Douglas as the national candidate—as the man of all others whom the Black Republicans will make their main and most formidable assault, and as the man who has defeated them upon the broader odds than were ever encountered in any contest; who has met their mobs and sent back defiance to their hirings; who has met them in the very citadel of their strength, and whose prospect of again defeating them is better than that of any living man, in our judgment—we shall continue to advocate his cause and urge our friends to his support.

We believe that we could ourselves ready to unite with any band of patriots who may clearly demonstrate their greater capacity to destroy and defeat the Black Republicans, preferring Hon. John C. Breckinridge, and that Col. Bell of the Black Republican standard-bearer. This is our position. If it be treason, let our enemies make the most of it.

The Course of Things.—We copy the following from the last number of the Memphis *Bulletin*:

Since the result of the Baltimore Convention has been made known, Democrats in every direction have declared their purpose to vote for Bell and Everett. We think the indications point to a stampede among the Democrats that will not stop short of the ballot box at the polls in the Southern States, but an overwhelming majority of the popular vote. The Democratic managers are disheartened, because the men who have been accustomed to lead them are disputing as to which division represents orthodox Democracy. This is not all. They are weary of the disorganization of the hurtful party of Democracy. We think the very fame that has been omnipotent to charm in other days, is now our bane.

The Philadelphia *Monitor*, a Democratic paper, in view of the disruption of that party has come out for Bell and Everett. It concludes a long article on the subject as follows:

The contest is now between Bell and Lincoln. The Constitutional Union party is the only national party left in the field to contest for the presidency. The other factions are merely engaged in a sectional war-fight among themselves, and nothing but the election of Lincoln will be left at the end of the battle.

Important Compromise.—Philadelphia, July 2.—The Democratic State Executive Committee met this afternoon at the Merchants' Hotel. Thomas C. Dowell, of Dauphin county, offered resolutions which were adopted by a vote of 45 to 4, as follows:

First, Calling on the Democracy to unite in support of General Foster for Governor, and to adopt all differences on the Presidential question as local elections.

Second, Recommending the Democratic party of the State to unite on the electoral ticket framed at Reading on the following basis: If it should appear, on ascertaining the results in the States of Pennsylvania, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Douglas, it would elect him, said electors shall be under obligations to cast said vote in that way. If the vote should not elect Douglas, but would elect Breckinridge, then the electors may divide according to their own judgments on the basis of this united action being, that it is the first and highest duty of all good Democrats, however they may differ in views, to unite firmly against the common enemy.

The Chairman of the Committee was authorized to communicate with the electors, and obtain their pledge, within thirty days, to act under this obligation. The Committee then adjourned to meet at Cresson at the call of the Chairman.

Prior to the adoption of the compromise resolutions in the National Executive Committee, many propositions were made, among others one declaring Douglas the nominee of the Democratic party for President, which was voted down by a vote of 19 to 29.

Philadelphia, June 2.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here this evening to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll presided, and an imposing list of Vice-Presidents and secretaries.

The resolutions adopted re-affirm the Cincinnati platform and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, and denounce the bolting proceedings reported by the majority of the Committee on the Charleston Convention. They also declare that the Union and the Constitution are in imminent peril, and that the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane is entitled to the respect and earnest support of the Democratic party.

A letter was read from Hon. William H. Reed, recommending conciliation and harmony. It speaks of the folly of sacrificing the election of Mr. Foster as Governor of the State, because of an abstract difference of opinion on a theory of vast but not paramount importance, and hoped that such differences will prevail so that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania may be cast for the Democratic candidate who is most available.

Balaam's Ass.—Philadelphia, July 2.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this county assembled here on Saturday evening to ratify the nomination of Douglas. A salute of fifty guns was fired.

Syracuse, July 3.—The Democracy are out in force to-night to ratify the nomination of Douglas and Johnson. A large procession with torches, Roman candles and fireworks, has passed through the streets, and the City Hall is filled with crowds. There is great enthusiasm.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Killing of Geo. Schreiger.—The evidence taken at the inquest yesterday morning proves this homicide in a very different light from the story current on Tuesday, and which we published Wednesday morning. It appears that Schreiger as a hard boarder, having only been out of the Parish Prison a few months, where he served a term of two years for stabbing a man with intent to murder. He was one of the unemployed who congregated on the first night of Captain Parmenter's appointment to the command of the prison, and was one of the two men who were met by Kelly in the attempt at escape. John Reilly, the other man, was also killed. Schreiger was shot. He was not in the habit of carrying fire arms. This testimony given before Deputy Coroner Schmidt.

Arrested.—Lieutenant Crévoisin made an affidavit on Wednesday morning against James Irwin, Jr., and Henry J. Clark, for disturbing the peace, on Thursday night, at the Varieties and Charter streets. The Lieutenant did not wish to look them up on the Fourth of July, so he deferred the arrest until yesterday, Clark was apprehended and gave bail.

Fire.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon, owing to a portion of the roof of the burnt district of Camp street having fallen in, many persons in the neighborhood were frightened by fire, which caused no damage, but from the manner in which it happened.

Runaway Colored—I do not know the names of any of the young men, but I know that one belonged to Mr. Bagley, the same that I pointed out before the Recorder. He was fined $5 and costs, but not in court. When I passed by there they hallooed at me, and I asked them what they were doing. They said they were playing "Old Dan Tucker." I asked them if they had any thing to do with me, and they answered me in French. "Don't be mad," and then one said in French, "Don't be mad, for I am only playing a comedy; this is the first time I ever saw what was the matter with the boy." Such is the fact. He had heard I was insulted. Do not know the name of the boy who struck the other, but did not see him give the blow. He was close to me when he was standing on the ground. His brother was with the other boys on the bridge, which was about 10 feet from the ground. I answered the charge of the Recorder that I was the boy before the Recorder, Adolphe, say my thing, nor did he tell a word to him in the affair to the knowledge of witness who was present when the boy was struck.

Gerard R. Eschmann, a little short fourteen year old intne years old, testified to seeing the knife and hat lying on the levee, where the fight had taken place, and that he called a woman to come and get them, which she did.

Several other witnesses were examined, but the evidence of Edward Hogan, and the jury then rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted with a dirk in the hands of John Reinecke.

Violent Couple.—Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, of Julia street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas, gave bail in the sum of $500 each, before Recorder Genella, yesterday. Mrs. Kelly pleaded that on the night of the 4th inst., Mrs. Kelly wounded him on the head with a bottle, and struck him several other blows with her clenched fist. Put Hogle says that at the time of the occurrence he was in bed with the claimant, and that her husband then entered him and struck him with a stone-shot. When the information was made out, Mrs. Kelly was in the station house, having only been out of the Parish Prison a few weeks, where she served a term of two years for stabbing a man with intent to murder. She was one of the unemployed who congregated on the first night of Captain Parmenter's appointment to the command of the prison, and was one of the two men who were met by Kelly in the attempt at escape. John Reilly, the other man, was also killed. Schreiger was shot. He was not in the habit of carrying fire arms. This testimony given before Deputy Coroner Schmidt.

Mrs. Barbara Schrage sworn—I am the wife of deceased. On Monday evening, July 2d, between 6 and 7 o'clock, I saw deceased, Mrs. Kelly and Hogle. They were coming up. I passed a party of six young men on the levee. They hallooed after me. My husband was at the other corner, and I told him that the young men. He ran against one of the young men who struck deceased on the head. I saw the boy who drew a dagger. He looked at his left side and saw that he had a dagger. He struck at deceased with the dagger in pulling up the roof of the office. I then a gust of wind entirely demolished the roof of the office. By the fall of the timbers I was injured by the accident, two of them so serious that they are not expected to recover.

The jury then rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by the accidental fall of timbers.

Unknown—I do not know the names of any of the young men, but I know that one belonged to Mr. Bagley. The same that I pointed out before the Recorder. He was fined $5 and costs, but not in court. When I passed by there they hallooed at me, and I asked them what they were doing. They said they were playing "Old Dan Tucker." I asked them if they had any thing to do with me, and they answered me in French. "Don't be mad," and then one said in French, "Don't be mad, for I am only playing a comedy; this is the first time I ever saw what was the matter with the boy." Such is the fact. He had heard I was insulted. Do not know the name of the boy who struck the other, but did not see him give the blow. He was close to me when he was standing on the ground. His brother was with the other boys on the bridge, which was about 10 feet from the ground. I answered the charge of the Recorder that I was the boy before the Recorder, Adolphe, say my thing, nor did he tell a word to him in the affair to the knowledge of witness who was present when the boy was struck.

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Notice of Copartnership.

E. S. TAFFAN. A. P. AVEGNO.

THE undersigned, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this day entered into a copartnership for the practice of their profession, under the name and style of TAFFAN & AVEGNO. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

jy6-1m E. S. TAFFAN, A. P. AVEGNO.

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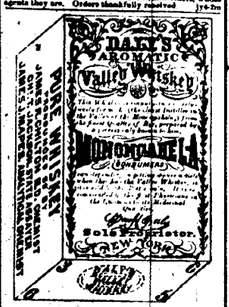

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Run Away.

THREE negro NAMES, having the right hand(s) finger(s) amputated, absconded from the subscriber's plantation on the 1st inst. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the above negroes to No. 84 Carondelet, Fourth District