The New Orleans Bee.

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Terms of the Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, July 15, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. A. GRAHAM,
Of North Carolina.

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District.—JACQUES TOUTANT, of St. Bernard, (substitute, J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans, (substitute, OTPHIER DUPOUY, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Assumption; (substitute, FERGUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District.—GEO. W. WATTERSTON, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. BARROW, of West Feliciana.)

Fifth District.—ALEXANDER DE CLOUET, of St. Martin; (substitute, J. K. ELGEE, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita; (substitute, ——, of Madison.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they refer; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—both impairing their greatest efficiency to carry out the true principles of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with dates from New York to the 7th; from Washington to the 8th; and from Charleston to the 10th.

THE PROSPECT.

We had the pleasure yesterday of an interview with several of the returned delegates to the Whig Convention, who have come home by way of Western New York, passing through parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and seeking important evidences of the state of political feeling in those quarters. The information they bring is of the most auspicious and cheering character, and we condense their statements for the benefit of some of our friends, who seem to be immeasurably alarmed at the stampede of Toombs, STEPHENS, &c.

In VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, there is a perfect blaze of enthusiasm. The Whig strength of that section will be added materially by large democratic accessions. This is the theatre of WINFIELD SCOTT'S early victories, and the old men still recall the bearing and exploits of the then youthful hero, while the young men are inspired by the ardor of their sires. In Virginia will obtain an overwhelming majority west of Cayuga bridge—one that will overbalance any Democratic preponderance in the Eastern part, and leave thousands to spare. Out of the city of New York, disaffection is unknown, and has almost disappeared in it.

PENNSYLVANIA is regarded as certain for SCOTT. His majority in the Old Key Stone State is variously estimated at from five to twenty thousand. SCOTT has always been the favorite of Pennsylvania, and his personal strength will secure him a heavy Democratic vote. Added to this, the yeomanry of the Key Stone are getting utterly sick of their Frank Pennsylvania, and been at length to perceive that from the Democratic party no alteration of the Tariff is to be expected. There will be a spirited contest in November, but no doubt is entertained that the 27 Electoral votes of Pennsylvania will be cast for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

Nobody in Ohio appears to question SCOTT'S success among the Buckeyes. The Western Reserve, which flew off at a tangent in FREMONT and allowed the State to go by default for CASS, will this year resume its fealty to the Whig party, in spite of ODDINGS, CHASE and TOWNSEND. At Cleveland—in the heart of the Reserve—it was conceded by Democrats, that SCOTT or old cherry Ohio. They said that with CASS the split might be different, but that PIERCE and KING were coldly received, and could not rally the party.

INDIANA is looked upon as doubtful, though the Hoosiers will not admit the possibility of SCOTT'S defeat in that State. The canvass for Governor is now in progress, and the Whig candidate, will make a splendid run, though he may be beaten by WRIGHT. In November, SCOTT will obtain five thousand more votes, than the Whig State ticket. There is a good deal of the Harrison fever among the Indiana boys, and it will probably lead to similar results. Our informants think that SCOTT'S character in Indiana are better than PIERCE'S.

ILLINOIS has been so long hopelessly wedded to Locofocoism that it would seem rash and absurd to lay claim to her vote for a Whig candidate. We cannot venture to do so yet, though we are assured that the Whig party in Illinois was never better organized; that the nominations have created the most heartfelt satisfaction, that a considerable number of Democrats have come out for SCOTT, and that the Whigs entertain sanguine hopes of a triumph.

KENTUCKY is just where Old Kentuck is generally found—safe and sure for Whigs by thousands. There are no dissenters in the Whig ranks there. The canvass has already been opened with spirit and ardor. The Kentucky boys claim a Taylor majority for SCOTT, and we are clearly of opinion that their claims are based upon exceedingly reasonable grounds.

TENNESSEE is a close State. There the defection of GENTRY and WILLIAMS—Whigs, who while withholding their votes from SCOTT, seem to go over to the enemy—may hurt us, but all the information received leads to the belief that the injury will be measurably counteracted by the enthusiasm which the nominations in have among the soldiers who fought under SCOTT. But we are free to confess that in our opinion, Tennessee is an uncertain State, though our friends think otherwise.

As for the election of Gen SCOTT—that is an event considered certain. The only question is, what will be his majority.

☞ Our neighbor of the Courier is in error. We meant not to designate that journal as the originator of the story of Mr. Gentry having been offered the post of Secretary of the Navy by President FILLMORE. We know that the story was first published by the Locofoco correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

MR. WEBSTER'S SENTIMENTS

It is stated by the Charleston papers and other respectable and reliable sources, that Mr. WEBSTER, while in New York a few days since, held a conversation with Mr. TALLMADGE, in which *he deprecated the further use of his name in connection with the Presidency, and avowed his determination to support the WHIG ticket.* This will put an end to the disaffection in Boston. We expected nothing less from the great MAN.

☞ We understand that at the recent annual meeting in Washington of the Stockholders of the "Washington Telegraph Company," ELIAS ALEXANDER, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

☞ The Whigs of Vermont have nominated ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, for Governor, and KITTREDGE, for Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT RANTOUL, the Abolitionist, has finally given in his adhesion to PIERCE and KING. Though he was kicked out of the Democratic Convention, Mr. RANTOUL does not intend to be kicked out of the party.

IN MIDDLE FLORIDA, the crops look more than ordinarily promising.

HON. J. E. BELSER FOR SCOTT.—Among the speakers at the Ratification Meeting at Montgomery, on account of which we publish in another column, was Mr. BELSER, over whose resignation as Union Elector, certain Democratic hotbeads exulted so loudly a short time since.—His remarks were brief but emphatic, and to the point. As reported by the Journal, he said:

That it gave him no desire or intention to make a speech, but that he was one who was not afraid to declare at all times his opinions, and was to be allowed with the constituted authorities, sometimes in reference to Gen. SCOTT—that he had carefully examined for himself the character and acts of General SCOTT throughout his whole career, and that he was free to declare that there was no citizen of the whole country who could show so clean a bill, so perfect and unstained a record, or any one who was more worthy to receive the highest honors his country could bestow, &c.

We rejoice, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, to learn that the Whig camp-fires have been lighted and are so brightly burning at the capital.—The spirit will extend throughout the State, and soon, the noble, true-hearted Whigs of Alabama will be marshalled under the banner of that gallant statesman who has led many to victory, but who knows not defeat. With one or two exceptions, the Whig press of the State are already in line. Let the good work go on.

THAT DESPATCH.

The *Courier* called upon us a day or two ago, to produce some satisfactory evidence that the story of a telegraphic despatch purporting to come from Presidents FILLMORE, and request ing the Whig National Convention, to "go for WEBSTER and save the Whig party," was a fabrication and a calumny. We are very happy in being enabled to gratify our inquiry by testimony which this journal will scarcely venture to impeach.

We are authorized and requested by GEORGE B. DUNCAN—one of the Louisiana delegates to the Convention—to declare that there is *not a syllable of truth in the entire story*—that NO DESPATCH was transmitted by Mr. FILLMORE, embracing the sentiment or language ascribed to him—and further, that NO DESPATCH WHATEVER of any kind relating to the Presidency, was addressed by Mr. FILLMORE, either to the Convention itself, or to any of its members. Mr. DUNCAN assures us that the only despatch received from the Executive Department, was a line from Mr. WEBSTER, saying to his friends: "Hold on till you hear from the President." The explanation of this despatch is, that the President had sent a messenger to Mr. BABCOCK, advising him to read his (Mr. FILLMORE'S) letter to the Convention declining as a candidature. That messenger did not arrive, until after the nomination of Gen. SCOTT.

This statement is conclusive. It comes from a highly respectable and honorable gentleman of New Orleans, whose word will be deemed a sufficient guarantee for any declaration he may make. Will the *Courier* now retract, or will it yet strive to quibble out of the dilemma into which its inconsiderate haste has placed it. Whatever may be the course of that journal, it is enough that the friends of MILLARD FILLMORE, and the Whigs of Louisiana now KNOW that the despatch imputed to him is a weak invention, utterly false and libellous.

Extract of a letter dated Opelousas, July 10th, 1852.

"You ask me how the nomination for President "takes" in this parish. I answer that it "takes" just as any regular Whig nomination ought to take, but I dont feel flattered by your query. It presumes that we may by some possibility be so perverted as to view favorable to pulse as to repudiate the acts of our delegates. What are the facts? Among all the great names in our party, three only were thought of for the office. All three of these had my unlimited confidence. They had all jeoparded their popularity and lives for the country. It is true that we had our preference, and so expressed it; but if we had intended to adhere obstinately to that preference, what absurdity would it have been to have commissioned delegates to meet our brethren of other States!

The Democracy started with unparalleled deliberation. It was determined to nominate no man in any respect exceptionable and we are satisfied with the result. But were it otherwise how can we be unfriendly? Do we not claim to be men of honor? I have not allowed myself to inquire even, what influenced the Convention in its election; for that would impose a right to oppose it. We are as much bound by it as we are by any act of our Legislature. The only difference is that I can see is this: we abrogate the one compromising the liberty, and he who opposes the other only sacrifices his honor. Pardon me to find there are a few who prefer the former to the latter."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 6th, the House bill to enable the Legislature of Indiana to dispose of certain Salines lands in that State, was taken up and passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. WELLER to refer to a select committee, the charges filed against the present commissioner to run the Mexican boundary, was taken up. Mr. WELLER then made a long speech on the subject, and after some discussion, the subject was postponed to the 8th inst.

In the HOUSE the Alabama railroad bill was laid on the table. The deficiency bill was then taken up, and speeches were made for and against the proposed appropriation to the Collins line of Steamers.

In the SENATE on the 7th, a bill was considered amending the act to provide better security for the lives of passengers on vessels propelled by steam.

Mr. DAVIS of Massachusetts, then read a statistical speech upon the subject of accidents, explosions, &c., occasioning loss of life and property to the passengers on steamboats, and for explanation of the details of the bill. The bill provides remedies for all the possible contingencies dangerous to life, by providing penalties &c., for a want of care or the neglect of safety required by the bill.

The bill covers twenty-eight printed pages, and Mr. DAVIS proposed some fifty amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. GEYER proposed amendments covering eighteen printed pages most of which were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the deficiency bill was again debated, and some of the items acted upon. That relating to the Collins Line of Steamers was not reached.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—Our readers are aware that at the New York meeting for the ratification of the Democratic nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the leading Free Soil citizens of that State came forward and gave in their adhesion to the nomination of Gen. PIERCE, the *platform* to the contrary notwithstanding. Among the Free Soil gentlemen who thus came forward was John VAN BUREN, Esq., son of Ex-President Van Buren, the leader of the party. For the sake of electing the Democratic candidates, he was willing (as the papers reported him) to "grant a *free power*, and accept a fortive slave law, and during that period lie let those support it who chose, and those execute it who could." We recur to those marvels, preliminary to stating that information from New York advises us of the adhesion also of Mr. VAN BUREN the elder to the Democratic nomination, and that the N. York papers of the 7th contain a letter from him explaining and justifying the step.

MR. WEBSTER left Washington on the 6th, *en route* for Massachusetts.

I. O. O. F.—The official returns of the Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania show that there are at present in that State 42,568 members, divided amongst 455 lodges. During the term of six months, ending with December, there were initiated 3,192 members; rejected 335; admitted on card 313; withdrawn by card 626; reinstated 170; suspended 1,197; expelled 62; deaths 215. The revenue for the same time was $110, 298, and the sums paid for the relief of members and widowed families, and for the education of orphan children, amount to $58,926.

☞ Mr. Buchanan, in reply to an invitation to address a Democratic ratification meeting, declines, and says that "we must do our duty, and trust the result to Providence." One of the Democratic papers in Philadelphia says that Mr. Buchanan speaks "enthusiastically" of the prospect. If this is a specimen of Mr. Buchanan's enthusiasm, it would be very interesting to see a little of his dissatisfaction and despondency.—*Providence Journal.*

☞ At the Whig ratification meeting at Pittsburg, Pa. on Monday evening last, three soldiers, two of whom are Democrats, who had served with General Scott in Mexico, made excellent speeches, and avowed their determination to vote for their old commander. At the ratification meeting in New York, Lieut. Brown, of the New York Artillery, who served in Mexico, made a speech, and said "he looked upon General Scott as the chief who alone could lead to victory." The Whigs promise to give General Scott twenty thousand majority in Pennsylvania.

A CHANGE OF FORCEFT.—The Democratic press generally, have taken special pains to parade before their readers a letter represented by them to have been written by Gen. Scott in 1841, on the subject of Nativism. The evident intent was to array Catholics from our naturalized fellow citizens, and though a letter was in existence written by Gen. Scott in 1841, the expressing sentiments in some respects antagonistic to those attributed to him, very few of those papers have had the candor publish it. The former letter was copied a few days ago into the New York Evening Post, and elicited the following statement of facts by Mr. W. E. Robinson, under his own signature, alleging that the letter, as published is a forgery and a fraud:

The Evening Post of Saturday last publishes a letter written, I suppose, by some Locofoco, on the subject of "Nativism," which it attributes to Gen. Scott.

It is true that Gen. Scott, some ten years ago, was asked his opinion concerning some proposed changes in the naturalization laws, to which he replied, suggesting among other things, that Irishmen, German, England others of foreign birth, who served in the army and navy, should be admitted to the privileges of citizenship on a shorter term than that now established by law (five years) and suggesting also other additions to prevent illegal voting, &c., but distinctly objecting to the organization of the "Native" party, then sustained by the Locofoco majorities of the suburban municipalities of Philadelphia and elsewhere by the Locofoco mob of the Northern Liberties, Southwark, &c. His disorderly conduct goaded against the anti Catholic nature of the movement, and refused to recognize any organization which would preclude naturalized citizens from the organization.

This letter has never been published, but some of its suggestions have become public, and the enemy of Gen. Scott published, and extracts from it on the eve of the Whig Philadelphia Convention, in which the nomination was denounced as a forgery was subsequently entapped and illuminated by Democratic displays, and that double forgery is published as genuine in the Post of Saturday.

CONCORD, N. H., July 6.

This being the 42nd anniversary of the battle of Chippewa, a large and very enthusiastic meeting was held this afternoon, at which one day's national salute was fired in honor of Scott and Graham. Wm. Kent, Esq., Postmaster, Gilford, and other prominent citizens were made Marshals. Hon. Levi Chamberlain and Governor Henry Hubbard addressed the Whig meeting in the Representatives' Hall. Hon. James Bell, ex-Gov. Colby, A. H. Credit, and H. A. Bellows, Esqs., and others.

Letter from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Halifax, N. S., July 7th.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lang, arrived here about half-past eight o'clock this morning, having left Liverpool at half-past two P. M. on Saturday the 26th June, and experienced heavy head winds during the passage. She has eighty-three passengers and a full cargo.

Thursday, July 8th.—The steamship Hampton for New York on Wednesday afternoon with 100 passengers and a large cargo. The *City of Manchester* sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on Wednesday the 23d ult., at one P. M., with 90 passengers and a good freight.—The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning the 20th of June. The *Arctic* arrived out at one A. M. on Wednesday the 23d June.

The *Canada* exchanged signals with the *Asia* on the 26th, about five hours sail from Liverpool, and on the 4th instant exchanged signals with the ship *Lady Falkland*, steering west, in lat. 46.42, lon. 52.50.

The news by the *Canada* contains several features of interest.

The libel suit, Achilli versus Newman, has been decided in favor of Achilli. There had been but little doing in the British Parliament. The new Cunard steamship *Arabia* had been launched.

The failure of Dixon, Walne & Co. of Liverpool is announced.

The Legislative Council of France continues to rebel against the President's dictations and the funds have been affected in consequence.

The St. Ubes Salt Monopoly occasioh discussion in the Portuguese Cortes.

The Indian Mail has arrived at Marseilles, but brings nothing exciting. Business was dull.

ENGLAND.—The lovers of scandal have had a highly seasoned dish set before them this week, in the trial of a libel suit brought by the notorious Dr. Achilli against the no less celebrated Dr. Newman. The former is an apostate from Roman Catholicism, and the latter from Protestantism. Achilli was charged with many acts of seduction and debauchery, time and place being sworn to by his alleged victims. He, on the other hand, making oath that he never saw any of the women in his life. From the evidence given in the case was the introduction in the evidence of copies of proceedings against Achilli before the Inquisition, it being the first time since the Reformation that the records of that tribunal had been introduced into English Courts of Law. The pleadings on both sides were noticeable for ability, and after three days of intense interest on the part of the public, the Jury brought in a verdict of libel *proven* on charge the 18th, (a point of slight importance) and not proven on all the extraordinary charges above alluded to.

Parliamentary proceedings had been of secondary interest to the Achilli affair. Wednesday and Thursday, were mainly occupied in debates. A motion for the introduction of the papers in connection with the charges against ALI MOURAD EZANYER, of Scinde who is asserted to have fraudulently altered the Indian Treaty of Hindostan, was made. In answer to a question, Mr. Hamilton, for the Government, stated that negotiations between England, France, and the United States for the reduction of Atlantic postage were still pending, no answer having been given by the U. States.

Lord Derby has announced that a Treasury order is about to be issued, prohibiting the nature of chicory with coffee, but permitting the sale of chicory separately. On Tuesday the discussions were of little importance, and the Houses adjourned to Tuesday.

At a meeting of Buenos Ayrean Bond holders, resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the faith of the Republic, and suggesting to her government to avail itself of the Guano bound off the coast of Patagonia as a source of revenue to liquidate the debt.

Captain Sowerby, the veteran Arctic Navigator, has published his opinion respecting the wrecks seen in the ice by Sir John Franklin. He expresses his decided conviction that the wrecks were not the remains of the missing discovery ships.

In a few days the new screw schooner *Isabel*, which has been fitted out by Lady Franklin, assisted by the Geographical Society, and placed under the command of Captain Forsyth, will sail on another search for Sir John Frank lin through Jones and Smith Sounds, Baffin's Bay.

On Monday afternoon the new Cunard steamer *Arabia* (originally the *Persia*) was launched from R. Steele & Sons building yard at Greenock. She is 400 feet long, 45 feet breadth of beam, and the main lower class of 9.50 horse power, but working up to 1000.

The ship *Havelock* on load arrived from Hobart Town, N. S. W., with 3,200,000 gold dust, but no later news.

The British government has chartered the American ship *Tecumseh* at Liverpool, to carry emigrants to Australia.

The failure of Dixon, Walne & Co. (a fourth in the Baltic trade) is announced. Liabilities about £200,000.

The terms of Edinburgh are bringing forward the Hon. T. C. Murray, a younger brother of Lord Elgin's, as the Parliamentary candidate.

Nothing definite is yet known as to the dissolution of Parliament.

Mad'lle. Wagner, the Prima Donna, has made up her quarrel with Mr. Lumley, the Manager of Her Majesty's Theatre. She had, however, left England.

Said Pasha of Egypt had arrived in London from Paris, and had an interview with the Queen.

The University of Oxford has presented a splendid gold salver to the American Bishop now on a visit to England.

Mr. Isaac Israel, of Monroe, Esq., the proprietor of the New Foundland Telegraph that the enterprise meets with the best encouragement from the public generally, and that Messrs. Newell & Co. have contracted to lay the wires between Newfoundland and Cape North, Cape Breton.

FRANCE.—The event of the week is a further exhibition of restiveness on the part of the Corps Legislatif against the dictators of the President. On Tuesday the Assembly met for the budget under discussion, and refused their assent to some of the items. Louis Napoleon, who was watching the proceedings from the private box, thereupon sent a note to the President, stating that the Assembly were overstepping their power in rejecting those items of appointments sanctioned by the Council of State. The meeting broke up in confusion. Upon re assembling the next day, the budget was again discussed, and the Assembly acted so far indepen dently as to throw over the grant of 1,745,000 francs for the dotation of the Senators. The difficulty caused a heavy fall in the funds.

M. Cabet, chief of the Nauvoo Icarians, had announced that he would leave London on the 15th for Nauvoo, and further that the fraternity intend applying for naturalization as American citizens, and will found another Socialist colony in Texas.

Generals Changarnier, Bedeau, Lamoriderre, and Lello, in consequence of their refusal to take the oath, had been cashiered, but were allowed to retain their half pay.

Two hundred and fifty more political prisoners had arrived at Havre for shipment to the colonies. The first detachment arrived at Algiers on the 10th May. The French journals make no mention of the sea fight reported by the last arrival from America. Two had taken place off Para.

The *Moniteur* has published the decree of the Royal, and published under the superintendence of a committee of three, one from each of the offices of the Interior, State and Police.

The Emperor of Brazil having invited sixty of the Sisters of Charity to Minister in the Brazilian hospitals, a number of the sisterhood are about to embark for Rio.

Letters from Toulouse state that the crops in that district were much damaged by a hail storm on the 16th June.

The inundations continued, and several bridges had been swept away on the Saone.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Diet war summoned to meet on the 5th of July.

ITALY.—The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies have decided upon modifying certain articles of the customs tariff. Letters from Rome say that the Pope has agreed to commute the sentence of death against the Anglisman Murray, into hard labor at the galleys. Recruiting agents were sedining men at Hamburg for the Pope's two new regiments.

SPAIN.—Espartero and a Barcelona paper the French exiles in Spain are ordered to remove beyond the Ebro. Ministerial Cabals as usual continue to excite the people.

PORTUGAL.—The question of the salt monopoly at St. Ubes has occasioned the liveliest discussion in the Cortes. The United States frig Cumberland, Commander Stringham, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th June, in 21 days from Boston, and sailed on the 10th for the Mediterranean.

PRUSSIA.—A meeting of the Zollverein Congress was held on Monday, but no material progress has been made since the breaking off of negotiations with Austria. It has been already stated that Austria has abandoned her demands.

ALGERIA.—A despatch from Constantinople to Paris announces that the insurrection of the Bardrins had been put down, and the Arabs had sued for peace.

TURKEY.—There are indications amounting to little more than rumors of an attempt by the Russian party to oust the ministry.

INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch from Trieste announces the Indian Mail with dates from Bombay to the 22d May.

There is nothing later from Rangoon, the troops will probably remain there until after the rainy season is over, and should the war continue, additional forces will be sent from Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Nizam is said to have consented to cede part of his dominions to the British in payment of his debt.

An extensive organization of Thugs has been discovered in the Punjab, 500 have been arrested and 120 now in prison have confessed their murders.

Commerce was rather dull—Money abundant.

WE HAVE HEARD OF HIM.—Our Canadian neighbors take some interest in politics on this side of the Lake. A captain of a Canadian vessel trading at this port, inquired of a gentleman a few days since, with whom he was doing some business, as to whom the two parties had nominated for President. He was told the "Democrats" had nominated Pierce. The next question was—*Who is he?* The gentleman gave him a good an account of Young "Circumstances" as circumstances would permit.—Well, said our Canadian neighbor, Who have the other party nominated? Gen. Winfield Scott was the reply. "Oh!" said he, "*We have heard of him.—Oswego Daily Times.*

BOSIO AND BETTINI IN LONDON.—The London papers contain accounts of the debuts of the old American opera favorites, Madame Bosio and Signor Bettini—the first at Convent Garden, in *L'Elisir d'Amore*, and the last at Her Majesty's, in *Ernani*. Bosio made a very good impression by her singing as well as her acting, though she is criticised for taking liberties with the music, and introducing too many "ingleseamenti" into the air "*Prendi per me.*"

Fall justice is done to Bettini's powerful voice, energetic manner and fine appearance. He was greatly applauded.

QUEEN VICTORY OPPOSED TO THE MAINE LAW.—By the Montreal *Courier*, we learn that her majesty the Queen has disapproved the Liquor law passed by the Hon. Neilson Legislature, on the Maine principle, and has given her a veto—a violation of the treaty of the subject.

Correspondence of the Bee.

BATON ROUGE, July 12.

Historical the Bee:

Believing that a narrative of the events, debates, &c., that have taken place since our sojourn at the seat of Government might prove interesting to your readers, I hasten to perform the pleasing task.

On Monday the 5th, at about 12 M., the delegates assembled in the State House, in the Hall of Representatives. Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge was called to the Chair, and Mr. Layet appointed Secretary *pro tem*. On motion of Mr. King, of St. Landry, Duncan F. Kenner was nominated. Mr. Phillips, of East Feliciana, offered the name of A. D. Carter, (Dem.) of the same parish. The result of the vote was, that Kenner was duly elected President. Mr. King then addressed Mr. Layet as Secretary. Mr. Henry C. Castellanos, of Orleans, nominated Mr. Jules Clisard as Deputy Clerk, and Mr. J. H. Maddox, of the Crescent, as Printer of the Convention, all of which nominations were concurred in by the Convention.

Mr. Kenner then made a few remarks, in which he returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and the brilliancy of their eyes, radiant smiles, and captivating glances proved more potent in obtaining his election than the logic, fluent and truthful and cogency eloquence of Messrs. Davidson, Gayarre and others. To conclude the personal, I will say that in the shape of a fan, he was given for the edification of his handsome opponent. It was nothing less than the two sceptres adorning their old halls, and consecrating them henceforever to the service of the Democratic priests.

Mr. Parhams speech was extremely pungent. He said: That it was only at the urgent solicitation of his friends that he consented on the present not to make a speech, but to show himself to the crowd, inasmuch as he had been absent from home for a long time. That in the present position in which he found himself involved, it would be impossible for him to address the meeting at the present time, but that he was ready for certain reasons to hear him towards the close of the session of the Convention, he would then give such reasons for his apostacy as would satisfy the only honorable portion of his old Whig friends. The unblushing effrontery of the man was so much even for the "unterrified" present, on the part of many, was perfectly overcome with contempt was seen to light up and die away. The general sentiment here is, that we can do without him, and that he is not even to be more beneficial than otherwise to the Whig party for the reason: that it has raised so much indignation in the hearts of our true friends, that they will not support any ticket on which he may be found, that his influence will be unavailing. It was rumored in town the other night, that he had received a letter from the Whig party, that he would be left out of the ticket. I wonder whether that be true? I would not be surprised at it.

As the hour is about to start, I must bring this letter to a close.

Yours in haste,
MORE ANON

Terrible Gale—Accidents.

Suddenly, we were visited by a gale of wind yesterday about 4 p. m.

The two line steamers—the Caspian and Queen City—were at the C. C. and C. Railway Pier. The former was on the west—the latter on the east side.

When the gale struck the Caspian, her forward line parted, and she swung rapidly round, until she struck the lower water damage her bulwarks, and otherwise injuring her.—Immediately she beached at the west end of the Public Levee.

The Pier struck by the Caspian was very much broken, and the pile driver thrown into the Lake. Mr. Smith will be a heavier loser, we regret to say.

The storm was a wild one, and the wind blew fiercely. Hopes were felt that the Caspian might be saved. But when the tide fell (at P. M.) as if she was fast breaking to pieces.—Trunks, beds, cargo are floating about, and the after cabin is rushed in. Boats are in readiness to save what can be saved. Boats in this condition, to a landsman, look hopeless, when they undergo slight repairs in the hull; but to our unpractised eye it seems as if she was a complete wreck. We thought she was broken forward in the engine; but to-morrow will let us know the extent of the injury.

The Queen City when the gale struck her, headed out for the lake, and succeeded in getting into the river. She had some plate damage, and suffered slight damage. But she will be ready, in season, for her work.

During the storm, and when at its height, a number of vessels were driven on the Lake. We crowd collected to see the Caspian, was large. Immediately, the excitement become intense, as it was feared that she would be driven by the gale against the breakwater. But she will be ready, in season, for her work.

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Telegraphic Items.
THE KAFFIR WAR.

BOSTON, July 6.

By arrivals at New Bedford we have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to May 7.—The Sixth Regiment had had a sharp encounter with a large force of the enemy, in which the latter were finally routed, with a large number killed. Andries Botmila, leading Hottentot, has been indicted, and is to be tried for high treason.

Gov. Cathcart had been thrown from his horse and badly injured, but was recovering, and intended to lead a force of 1,000 men into the enemy's country.

Sandilla, the chief Kaffir rebel, had again sued for peace, but Gov. Cathcart replied that he would make no peace with the Kaffirs this side of the river Kei, and there appears to be no doubt that it is the intention to drive the Kaffirs into Central Africa, and annex their lands to the English Colony.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 6.

The State Free Soil Convention assembled to-day at Worcester, and was attended by about 3,000 of the leading Free soilers of the State. Hon. John P. Hale was present, and was greeted with much enthusiasm. Stephen C. Phillips presided, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents. A long series of resolutions was adopted, approving of the National Convention to be held at Pittsburg, declaring Hon. Hale the first, and Senator Chase the second choice for the Presidency; adopting Kossuth's intervention doctrines; in favor of internal improvements by Congress; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and an immediate repeal of the Fugitive slave law; denouncing slavery, and the democracy and whig parties; declaring the free-soil party as the party of union, constitutional law of freedom and progress, and opposed to secessionism, secession or disunion.

Letters were read from Hon. E. L. Keyes, Hon. Horace Mann, Hon. Charles Allen, Hon. John R Giddings, Hon. Charles Sumner and Hon. S P Chase, denouncing the democratic and whig platforms, and recommending a third ticket.

During the progress of the meeting in the City Hall, the crowd became so great outside that it was adjourned from the steps by Hon. John C Palfrey, Amasa Walker, Secretary of State of Mass., Rev. Edwin Thompson and Dr. W. Brown. In the afternoon, the Convention was eloquently addressed, by the Hon. John P. Hale.

BOSTON, July 6.

The celebration of Independence day was never more general. It is thought that at least 150,000 people viewed the fireworks on the Common, last evening. A man named Moore was killed on the Lancaster Railroad. Albert Richie, a boy, was run over and killed by a Charlestou omnibus. Mr. Libby, of South Boston, attempted to commit suicide last night, but was prevented. Mr. Murphy, of Charlestown, was killed by the regular steamers touching at Key West.

The rhoiera had entirely disappeared for some days, the few cases were doing well. The steamer Alabama arrived at Key West on the 10th instant, from this port. The *Falcon* brings the following amount of specie from the Philadelphia: Louisiana State Bank, $83,743; Warnekes & Kirtkoff, $3,330; Adams & Co., $5,845 Total—$63,456.

Portuguese Benevolent Association—General Meeting.

THE members of this association are requested to meet at the Orleans Ball Room, near the Bank Tuesday, on Sunday, 18th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., to be present at the funeral of our brother on the 4th Anniversary, and transact other business which will be laid before said meeting.

By order of the President,
ANTONIO VIEIRA, Jr., Secty.

jy12 3t

Lost or Stolen.

THE public is hereby cautioned not to purchase or discount a certain mortgaged note belonging to the succession of Etienne Chalon, for the sum of $200, drawn at sixty days from the 1st of May, 1852, at the 3d December, 1851, and payable two years after date, to the order of the undersigned, having been stopped.

New Orleans, 14th July, 1852.

J. O. CHALON, Administrator
of said Succession.

jy13 3m*d&w

Lost.

A SMALL POCKET BOOK containing $15 in bills and a check for $100 on the Bank of Louisiana, dated 23d of May, 1852, at 60 days for the sum of $100.

The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Bee office, or at the Bank of Louisiana.

jy12 3t

Notice.

THE undersigned offer for sale their establishment situated on Carondelet street, with all the machinery, steaming and turning mill, as actually in full operation, with the stock in trade, which they commit no holiness; time 25 horse power steam engine, built by Woods & Co., with two sets of double flue boilers; the machinery consists of one set of Schenck and the other in the city on an improved principle; one set of circular saws; one set of planing tables, one for wood or metal and the other a splendid sliding rest; two grinding stones, iron rest, steel, tools, &c., &c. The stock consists of all kinds of patterns, stables, &c., &c. All the tools required to carry on an extensive business. The establishment is nearly the only one in this square. The reason for the sale is that the undersigned are not satisfied with the present improvements of the day, and will carry out all the improvements required to render that Canal equal if not superior to the new Canal, R. B. Orleans. Terms liberal. Apply at the premises or to the undersigned and buildings separately if required.

jy13 1m*d&w

J. F. LESSEURE, Cashier, and other stockholders of the Madison street manufactory of Tinware, Hardware, &c., guarantee to all my customers prompt and satisfactory execution of orders.

jy12 1m

Arrival of the Steamship Falcon.

The steamship *Falcon*, Lieut. ROGERS, arrived last late evening from New York the 4th, and Key West the 11th instant. Lieut. ROGERS reports that Capt. McQuown chartered the sloop Mary and William and dispatched her to this port with 20 of the Philadelphia's passengers and the mails, on the 10th instant. Lieut. ROGERS kept a look out for her during his passage over from Key West, but saw nothing of the sloop, being in hopes of falling in with her and bringing her into port.

The remaining passengers of the Philadelphia except eight, were left at Key West the night with the Surgeon, remained on Sand Keys. A passage was offered to all who wished to come to New Orleans.

The following persons from the Philadelphia came on the Falcon: Mrs. Nelson and daughter, J. P. Catham, J. H. Jackson, S. Thomas, T. Murphy, Jos. Waters, J. G. Waters, R. Harrill, D.C. Harrill, M. Murphy, J. J. Fyffe. About 130 were going to New York in the Philadelphia, and about 13 not sufficiently recovered to leave will be taken off by the regular steamers touching at Key West.

The cholera had entirely disappeared for some days, the few cases were doing well. The steamer Alabama arrived at Key West on the 10th instant, from this port. The *Falcon* brings the following amount of specie from the Philadelphia: Louisiana State Bank, $83,743; Warnekes & Kirtkoff, $3,330; Adams & Co., $5,845 Total—$63,456.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

The Convention.

BATON ROUGE, July 14.

The Judiciary Committee offered this morning their report which was made the order of the day for Tuesday next. They recommend that all judges should be elected by the people. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the State at large and four Associate Judges by Districts. Inferior Courts will be established by the Legislature.

Articles 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 comprising the title relative to impeachment, were adopted without amendment.

The consideration of Article 89 regulating the oath to be taken by members of the Legislature and public officers, was postponed.

Article 91 declaring that parish officers should be selected among those who reside in said parish and have the right to vote therein, was amended so as to allow the people to choose their officers from the State at large.

Articles 96 to 100 were stricken out.

A motion was made to strike out article 104, but it was lost.

The other articles to 108 were adopted without amendment.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.