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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ═══ NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1852.

[No. 1017. Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES. Vol. 5 XVI.—Whole No. 6056.

THE DAILY BEE.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
Monday Morning Oct. 11, 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, FREDERICK W. HULING, of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitute, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Assension; (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. ELDER, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F ROYSDEN, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

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 relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and resist on their part every attempt, 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—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and 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 CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromises—and dead against any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!	*I have been asked if I hated this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the gaining up of a slave; the laws upon the subject are revolting; it is contrary to moral right.*

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N.H.) on the 3d January, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A JUST PARALLEL.

We do not know than we can offer our readers any thing from our own pen as worthy of their perusal as the admirable remarks of the *Wayland Intelligencer* preceding the publication of some passages from a recent speech delivered by the Hon. SAML. F. VINTON, before the citizens of Morietta, Ohio. It is much, says a Latin adage, a *laudato laudari*, to be praised by the praise worthy, and our Marietta contemporary does well to attach great weight to the calm and fair statement of the respective merits—*civil*, not military—of Generals SCOTT and PIERCE, made by Mr. VINTON. Than this irreproachable statesman, our national councils, in which he has for near thirty years borne a most useful and honorable part, have rarely contained a man more valuable at once for soundness of purpose, practical wisdom, and the remarkable moderation and candor with which he always regards not only the measures but the persons of foe and friend alike. Always fair and truthful, and with the best opportunities of forming a just judgment, the personal testimony of Mr. VINTON is, in this instance, as discriminating as it is correct, and this is the more upheld by all unprejudiced men who have had also the opportunity of fitly judging the two candidates. Our Marietta namesake speaks as follows:

Mr. VINTON, in his remarks at the Whig meeting on Saturday, said that he had known GEN. SCOTT *intimately* for twenty years. He had been privileged to meet with him probably a hundred times in the most familiar and confidential manner of this country, and with the representatives of foreign countries. He considered GEN. SCOTT to be one of the best read men in the civil and political history of the country whom he ever knew. He had frequently been surprised at the fulness and accuracy of the General's knowledge in regard to the early *legislative* history of the United States and of the several States. He seldom met, in these conversations and intellectual intercourse, a gentleman of a correct information upon all subjects pertaining to the civil administration of the Government as GEN. SCOTT; and he never knew a man who had a higher respect for the laws and civil authority of the country. He believed GEN. SCOTT to be in every respect entirely qualified to perform the duty of President of the United States, with high honor to himself, and with great usefulness to the country.

Mr. BIRD also knew Gen. PIERCE several years, having been a member of the House during Mr. Pierce's term of service in the Senate. Mr. Pierce was a quiet, gentlemanly man in his deportment, and maintained friendly relations with his fellow members. But he was never considered by his party, nor by his own personal friends, as a "man of mark," and nobody ought to learn his views on any great measure of public policy. He was not put forward to meet or to defend any great measure, nor placed by a party Speaker on committees where important work was expected. One thing alone was expected of him, to vote, that he would "vote with his party," which he considered to be New Hampshire Democracy!

Mr. VINTON contrasted the history of SCOTT and PIERCE, not so much as military men and civilians—statesmen—at some length, and said that, in view of that history, and from his own knowledge of the two men, "he could not hesitate in saying that the *moral qualifications*—he would not presume to assure his audience that his *military* capacity was equal to that of Gen. PIERCE but the moral qualifications of GEN. SCOTT were vastly superior to those of Gen. Pierce.

[*Marietta Intelligencer.*

Nothing can be more strictly within bounds than all these assertions of Mr. VINTON—especially the last. For not only will the known and proven civil qualifications of Gen. SCOTT bear the most advantageous comparison with those of his admittedly respectable competitor Gen. PIERCE, but may be fairly measured, now that Mr. CLAY is no more, and his great compatriot Mr. WEBSTER excepted, with those of any of our living public men. Even his friends, in the enthusiasm which his dazzling military exploits excite, forget that General SCOTT was of equally a man of high civic education; that he has for full twenty successive years sat face to face with this Government of ours in all its changes; has, with that constant activity of mind for which he is so remarkable, and patriotic interest in which none surpassed him, canvassed in private, along with all our leading men of both sides, all the public questions which have agitated or can well agitate the country; has come to know personally the value of every body as a public servant who has done or is to be for anything of importance; and, besides all this, has participated in many of the most important public counsels of his time, whether Whig or Democratic in power or Democratic in power. Gen. JACKSON confided to him most dangerous and critical matters, in which he was to play, and did play, the politician so ably, as to have no need to play the soldier. So did Mr. VAN BUREN. In short, nothing among us is riper or simpler than General SCOTT's political experience, and few could have better profited by it. Though so well read a man that we have often, considering his active military life, been surprised at the extent of his reading, yet his statesmanship is more practical than theoretical. All, therefore, we repeat, which Mr. VINTON has said of his civil qualifications is strictly true. If to this we add, as all Gen. SCOTT's personal history proves we may do with equal truth, that he is one of the most humane and kind hearted of men, and at the same time one of the most moral, conscientious, and just, the reader will have what we can vouch to be a faithful portraiture of the personal character of WINFIELD SCOTT.

☞ We learn from the Natchitoches *Chronicle* that Messrs. HUNT and HAYS had arrived in that Parish, and were to address the citizens on the 8th inst.

☞ The extra session of the Legislature of Missouri has been brought to a close, without perfecting the principal measure for which it was convened—the disposal of the lands granted by the General Government to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. Each house passed a bill on the subject, but, failing to agree, neither bill became a law. A law was enacted transferring to the St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad Company the lands granted to aid that road. The Legislature will meet again in regular session on the second Tuesday in December.

THE RECENT DEFALCATION CASE IN N. Y.—The alleged defalcations of Augustus Bowne, Cashier to Messrs. Bowne & Bonnett, of New York, is not so large by a million as was at first reported. It is believed that the matter will be amicably adjusted.

☞ The meeting of the SPARTAN BAND will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12th.

PHILOMATHEAN ACADEMY RE-OPENED.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, 36 Canal street, qualifies young men for business. The want of skill in the above branches keep hundreds of young men out of employment. 6th advertisement.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

We learn that the Committee of arrangements for the great indignation meeting, to be held this evening on Lafayette Square, have engaged the services of M. Catoir for a grand display of Fire Works and the Illumination of the square.

The meeting will be called to order at seven o'clock precisely, at which time a grand salute of one hundred guns will be fired. Over two hundred of our most prominent citizens have been selected to preside as President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of the meeting.—There will also be a meeting organized on St. Charles street, opposite the square—speaking from the steps of the City Hall. Another meeting will be organized on Camp street—speaking in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall. Should it be found expedient, there will also be speaking from the steps of the Presbyterian Church. N. R. Jennings, Esq., Hon. J. C. Larue, J. P. Benjamin, M. M. Cohen, Christian Roselius, and many other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting. Senator Douglas, of Illinois, is expected to arrive in time to take part in the proceedings of the meeting.

☞ The "Liberty Party" is in trouble already. A split occurred at Syracuse on the 1st instant, the Goddell men holding a separate Convention for the nemination of State officers, but succeeded only in the selection of a State Prison Inspector. The opposite wing nominated Wm. B. King for Governor, and Preston Maun for Lieut. Governor.

TEXAS.

By the steamer *James L. Day*, we have received advices from Texas, to the 5th inst. inclusive. They hardly contain a syllable of news.

The Clarksville Northern Standard, of the 4th ult., says that a man named Wisdom was recently murdered in Dallas county, by a hired negro woman living at his house. He was sick, and had threatened to whip her when he got well, and had cut some roots for the purpose. One night succeeding the cutting of the roots, she took an axe in the house and split his head open, letting the brain out. She is in jail, well ironed, and has confessed the murder. Wisdom was a widower, and has left four small children orphans, without a relation in the State.

The same paper states that the crops in Bowie are excellent, although the cotton is somewhat damaged from the late excessive rains.

The Nacogdoches Chronicle says that the crops in that section of all kinds, are in excellent condition and most abundant. It also says that a large number of gentlemen from that county contemplated attending the Railroad Convention to be held at Palestine on the 20th instant.

The Tyler Telegraph of the 4th ult., says that Samuel G. Ward and Hughes, who recently escaped from the jail at Gilmer, have been arrested. Ward was taken at MOSS Sabine parish, La., and Hughes in Grand Gulf, where he was waiting the arrival of a boat bound for New Orleans.

CALIFORNIA.

Two Weeks Later News.

The steamship *El Dorado* arrived on Saturday afternoon from Aspinwall, which she left on the 3d instant, with dates from San Francisco to the 14th ult. She brought 38 passengers.

The intelligence from California is not of much moment. We copy the following general summary from the San Francisco *Whig*:

Business transactions since the sailing of the last steamer have been considerably extensive, and staple merchandize has ruled high, with a general scarcity of quick sales.

Our population has been increased by the arrival of a large number of passengers, in sailing vessels, both from round the Horn, and the celestial dominions of the children of the sun. The clipper ship North America arrived on the 1st instant, bringing 47 passengers, being the largest number ever yet brought by one vessel.

A singular phenomenon occurred here, on the 22d instant, or what is said to be the climate of California, being a thunder storm of the real old "down east" style, with perhaps less of the wet.

The crops are coming on in fine style, and in various parts of the country flouring mills are being erected; and a short time will pass ere the State will supply her own bread stuffs, and the thousands who are on their way to this country to become tillers of the earth, will find ready markets and places of convenience for carry out their operations.

Quartz mining is fast gaining a stronghold among our business men, and millions will be invested this season, in developing and working the veins.

It is said that rich gold deposites have been discovered by Lieut. Moore, east of the Sierra Nevada, and in Mariposa, a large company has been formed to visit and prospect this section of the country the present season.

Considerable excitement has been manifested in our community, by the action taken by the City Council, in restraining the sale of the city property by the Fund Commissioners, until actions have been served, exceptions taken, treaties formed between the two bodies, and broken, and the final compromise, and the sale ordered for Friday, the 17th inst.

Several cases of cholera have occurred both here and in Sacramento, but the disease has now nearly entirely disappeared. No cause of apprehension need be entertained by our friends at home, of the disease spreading to any extent in California. The great majority of cases that have occurred, have been among passengers just arrived in a debilitated state, or brought on by an excess of eating or drinking. The general health of our city and State is good, considering the season of the year.

The weather during the past week or two has been more excessively hot than we have ever before known it in San Francisco. The thermometer stood at 94 and upwards for three days, and our usual blustering friend Boreas, from away out on the salt sea, seemed for a while to have deserted us altogether. But we are now enjoying our usual delightful summer temperature, and the bustle of our village, that had subsided for the purpose of gutting coal, is now as predominant as ever.

By our advices from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that the sickness which has been prevailing there for some weeks past, is rapidly disappearing. The clipper ship Stag Hound made a splendid run to the Islands, passing Honolulu, under sail, in search of a harbor to port. The Sea Serpent made the same passage in twelve days.

A rencontre between Mr. A. H. Russell, of the Sacramento Union, and a Mr. Cornwall, the private secretary of Gov. Bigler, took place at Los Angeles a short time since, in which Mr. R. was severely injured by three balls from a rifle on the back of his head. He is now in this city, doing well, and will undoubtedly recover in a short time.

Some trouble occurred in Calaveras county last week among the foreign population, originating in the shooting of a Chilean by an Italian. The latter was taken by the Chilenans, and preparations made to execute him. This called out the French and Italians, and a war was soon declared between the nations. The civil and military appeared, and measures were taken to quell the rebellion. The murderer was taken into custody, and finally sent to Stockton for trial. Quiet was eventually established among the rioters.

In music and theatricals we are not wanting. Mr. Booth and his two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Signor and Signora Biscaccianti, Miss Gooderson, and others, are all in San Francisco. Some talk has been made concerning the building of a new theatre, but we fear the project will not be carried out this season.

The great scarcity of printing paper continues to be felt, as many of our readers will perceive by the appearance which we exhibit. There is an enormous consumption of the article in this market, and it is a matter of wonder to us that shippers at home have not turned more attention to it. Unless shipments are speedily made, the scarcity must exist, in a great measure, for a long time to come.

Three hundred men of the 3d Regiment U. S. Infantry left San Francisco, by steamer, for Oregon, on the 14th ult.

The San Francisco Journal understands that there is a project on foot, started by some heavy capitalists, to erect a magnificent hotel at the North-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets in that city.

Great complaint is made of the venality and dishonesty of the agents sent by the Relief Committee of San Francisco with provisions for the use of the emigrants by the overland route. It is said that the agents sold, instead of giving away, the provisions.

A synagogue has been erected and consecrated at Sacramento city.

The mining intelligence is considered favorable.

OREGON.—From Oregon, the intelligence is of little interest. The country is rapidly filling up.

PANAMA.—There is nothing of consequence from Panama. Gold in small quantities has been found in the mountainous regions.

GOV. TROUP.—We learn, says the *Montgomery Journal*, that a letter has been received by the Southern Rights Committee of this city, from Gov. Troup, of Georgia, accepting the nomination of the Southern Rights Convention held last month in this place. He acknowledges, as a Democrat, that he was in favor of the Democratic nominations, but his name was at the service of the Southern Rights party, if it would be of any use in organizing that party.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES WITCOMB.—The Hon. JAMES WITCOMB, Senior, U. S. Senator from Indiana, died at New York on the evening of the 6th inst. Had he lived, he would have held his seat until 1858.

TREASURY ROBBERY.—$3,000 TAKEN.—The treasury of Hunterton county, Indiana, was entered on the night of the 16th ult., the iron safe taken out and bursted open with powder, from which some $3,000 were taken, $2,000 of which were in gold.

☞ Hon. R. J. Walker, the Attorney General of Mr. VAN BUREN'S administration, the author of the Buffalo Abolition Platform in 1848, and one most influential of all the supporters of Gen. Pierce in the State of New York at this time, emphatically declares, in his late letter to the Hon. S. P. Chase, that he regards the support of Gen. Pierce by the Free-soilers as the most effectual mode of accomplishing "what you remember was accomplished of the measures embodied in the Buffalo Platform."

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The American steamship *Atlantic*, Captain WATER, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., being four days later than the previous advices, arrived at New York, on the afternoon of the 3d inst. She brings 190 passengers.

ENGLAND.—The ship *Blenheim*, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, with 485 Irish emigrants, was wrecked near Wexford, on the night of the 17th, and five persons drowned. The rest were saved.

The London *Times*, of the 22d, has a long leader relative to Cuba and American affairs.

The Ministers of France, Netherlands and Turkey, had returned favorable answers to the memorial of the chesp postage association.

The remains of the Duke of Wellington were still at Walmer Castle. It was uncertain when the funeral would take place. It would, however, be a public one. He will be buried at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Duke left a will dated back as far as 1818.

FRANCE.—The President continues his tour through the Departments. He is received everywhere on his journey with much enthusiasm. It is believed that the proclamation of the Empire is not far distant.

The 4½ per cents closed at 104f. 25c.

BELGIUM.—A change has occurred in the Belgian Cabinet. M. ORAM, Minister of Finance, has resi ned, and M. Leidts accepted the office, provisionally.

GERMANY AND THE CONTINENT.—Destructive floods had occurred on the Rhine, near Strasbourg.

A Jewish riot had occurred at Stockholm, which was easily suppressed.

It is announced that Prussia will not treat with the coalition States.

The Cholera had slightly abated.

Tisbenzy Schoff, for twenty-five years the Russian Minister of War, has been superseded by Dolgourouilli.

SPAIN.—The advices from Cuba, received at Madrid, report the Island quiet.

The Spanish government has ordered that British vessels shall be received in the ports of Spain, and treated in all respects as Spanish vessels.

INDIA, ETC.—The English had taken the city of Prome, in Burmah, without resistance.

The rebellion in China was unchecked.

Great gales had occurred in the Indian Sea. The ship Osceola, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, had been lost on the China coast. The crew were saved.

The U. S. ship Saratoga got ashore on a reef in the harbor of Amoy, and threw overboard her guns. They were afterwards recovered uninjured.

The Susquehanna was at Amoy. The Plymouth was on a cruise.

Mining accounts from Australia to July first were favorable. Gold 63s. per ounce. Great floods had occurred at Sydney.

MORE BOLTERS—STILL THEY COME.

There are a few more specimens of the way in which the Democrats of Virginia are coming out for Scott. We verily believe, that if this canvass were to continue two months longer, every voter in Kanawha county would abandon the Locofoco candidate:

[From the Kanawha Republican.]

DAVIS CREEK, Sept. 25, 1852.

MR NEWTON—Sir: In looking over the list of committee men appointed by the Democratic Association of Charleston, we find our names recorded, and as we do not intend to lend our votes in support of Pierce, you will please notify, through the Republican, the Democratic Association that they had better take our names from their committee. We go for Scott and Graham in this election.

Yours respectfully,
ARCHIBALD BURDITT,
RUFUS BURDITT,
JOHN BURDITT.

DAVIS CREEK, Sept. 24, 1852.

MR. NEWTON—Permit me through your paper, to notify my Democratic friends in Charleston, that I have changed my politics, and will make a poor member of their Virginia Committee. I decline the honor of serving them in the present campaign.

With respect, yours, &c.,
LEVI CLARKE.

COAL RIVER, Sept. 23, 1852.

MR. NEWTON—As I have determined to vote for Scott and Graham in this Presidential election, I will take it as a favor if you will, in your paper, request the Democratic Association to take my name from their Vigilance Committee. I cannot help them in their efforts to put into the Presidential chair that "Old Hampshire sage, (Pierce,) that I know nothing about.

Yours, &c.,
J. E. SMITH.

Florida—A Probable Whig Triumph.

The Hon. E. C. CABELL, of Florida, is in Mobile, and paid a visit, on Friday, to the sanctum of the Mobile *Advertiser*. The editor of that journal says:

"We had occasion to differ with him somewhat, relative to the nomination of Gen. Scott, but we have never allowed ourselves to doubt his hearty support of Whig principles. Mr. Cabell is a too strong-minded man to support Gen. Scott before his nomination, to support him warmly afterward, with any show of consistency. He considers Scott full of people, while more obnoxious to censure upon the only points on which he objected to Scott, than the Whig candidate. If Scott ought not to be elected, he thinks it doubly certain that Pierce *should be defeated*. His friends in Florida will see to it that the electoral vote of that gallant State side in that *defeat*. Mr. Cabell has not yet received returns we published yesterday, but brings us no later intelligence. He entertains no doubt of the success of the Whig ticket."

In Santa Rosa county the Whig majority is in the neighborhood of 100.

☞ We take the following from the Baltimore *Clipper*, a neutral paper:

"No Whig Success.—The *Union* has adopted a strange mode of electioneering for Gen. Pierce. It is, to persuade his friends that the Whigs are doing nothing for Gen. Scott; and that "up to this hour his supporters have been all but galvanized into an impulse." He asserts that there is "no whig enthusiasm." If these statements be correct, Gen. Scott seems to have hardly necessary for the *Union* to occupy some two or three columns daily in combatting a party represented to be so inert. But the assertion of the editor of the *Union* really believes, that the friends of General Scott are so destitute of enthusiasm, as to require "to be galvanized into an impulse," he will find his mistake before the day of election. We can tell him, that, within the last two or three weeks, the political contest has assumed a different aspect. For a time it would seem as if the victory was won before the battle was fought—if the bet *were specious*, then we must conclude with Colloid Davis, that General Scott is a very presuming manikin. [Cheers."]

UNION DEMOCRATS FOR SCOTT.—The Hon. James Johnson, member of Congress, from the second Congressional district of Georgia, and elected as Union Democrat, has declared in favor of Gen. Scott, in conjunction with a number of Union Democrats in his district. Mr. Johnson was one of the signers of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens's card, and the fair inference therefore is that he has discovered the groundlessness of the objections there urged against General Scott, as well as the worthlessness of the claims set up for Gen. Pierce.

We learn from the Georgia Citizen that during the last Congressional canvass the Southern Rights Democrats assailed Mr. Johnson at a public meeting, pledged to the measures of the Compromise. He triumphed over them most gloriously; it is reported that he was elected by a majority of 1,500. Many of the leading men of that district, the great body of whose are now warmly engaged in the support of Scott.—*Republic.*

General Scott at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, *Friday*, Oct. 1.

General Scott left Frankfort this morning, after a night of excitement—dancing, serenading, bonfires, and other species of amusement being resorted to by the multitude. Two political meetings were held in the course of the evening—the Democrats at the Court House and the Whigs at the Capitol. The latter was the most numerously attended; many Whigs being in town to receive General Scott. The Democrats however, had a very respectable number, and Gen. Wool attended their meeting for a short time, pleading fatigue when he retired.

During the entire night the citizens gathered together in houses, or perambulated the streets, singing patriotic songs, and Gen. Scott was serenaded after retiring to rest.

On the progress of the cars between Frankfort and this city, at the stations of Eminence and Lagrange, large numbers of citizens assembled, and brief speeches were made at each place. At the former station L. L. Hashaw, in welcoming Scott, alluded to his services in the field, and said the day had arrived when he hoped to place him in the Presidential chair as a reward.

In reply, General Scott stated that if called upon to fill the Presidential or any other office, he should be ready, as he ever has been, to serve his country—but that was a subject he did not desire to dwell upon. He was in the hands of the people, and with them was left the issue.

When the cars were just starting to leave, Mr. Preston, of Louisville, was recognized and called forth. He said he had but time to tell them he was following the wake of General Scott, to Washington. He is a candidate for Congress, and is a fine looking, able and popular man.

At LaGrange, General Scott was introduced to a large crowd by Mr. Mallory. He thanked the citizens of the County for meeting him there, and stated that he had been invited to attend their Agricultural Fair, which he should have done had it been in his power; but he was forced to go forward and deny himself that gratification. He had only attended Bourbon County Fair, and the pleasure he had experienced there would make him anxious to attend other Agricultural Fairs in different sections. Between Scott and Graham banner was taken on at this place, and also a delegation which accompanied the party to Louisville.

On the approach of the cars to the Upper Station, some distance from the town of Louisville, cannon thundered forth notice of the guests' arrival, and long before the cars stopped, a dense mass of people lined both sides of the rails, and many clung to the sides of the cars at the imminent danger of being crushed. It was a miracle that no accident occurred. When the cars came to a stand, a scene of the wildest enthusiasm was presented. The shouts of the vast multitude arose deafeningly, as Scott showed himself, and was welcomed by the Mayor to the city. The number of troops was then formed, and a party of gentlemen on horseback also; but their efforts to keep back the crowd were futile, in the absence of cords—the crowd thus sands rushed forward to grasp the old warrior by the hand.

Mayor Speed then welcomed Gen. Scott to the city, in a few eloquent address, in the course of which he said:

Sir: With your presence is associated many thrilling scenes of the war of 1812. The glorious field of Lundy's Lane rises in our memory, and we imagine we see in the struggling mass, heaving misty light, the bloody field in which death was the great reaper. We imagine we hear your voice rising above the clash of arms and the shouts of combatants, calling your countrymen to victory. We see you in the contemplation of the war with Mexico, we perceive the skill and valor which have placed your name high on the rolls of fame, the admiration of ancient and modern times. In memory we accompany you from the surf of the Gulf and the cliffs of Cerro Gordo, through the Mexican hordes at Pelepuco and Cherubusco, until we see you stand beneath the stars and stripes of our Union, the laurelled conqueror of Mexico. But it is not your military achievements that elicit our commendations. In you we recognise the friend and comforter of the dismayed and dying soldier; the friend of the unfortunate of the oppressed Irishmen, whom British tyrants would have unjustly consigned to traitor's graves, and, above all, the friend of peace who is ever ready to extend the olive branch when it can be avoided consistently with national honor.

Sir, the successful Warrior who has descended Lundy's Lane to the peaceful pursuits, the successful usurper of his Country's rights and liberties, may have his hours of swelling pride, in which he may feel that the world's joy upon the adjustion of sycophants that surround him—but the hours of such a one can never compare with those that fill up the life of him, who never drew the sword but in the defence of liberty, and who daily reads his history in a Nation's gratitude. He then bid him welcome once more to the city of his early triumphs.

So wild was the enthusiasm of the crowd that it was impossible for Scott to reply, and the cars proceeded on their way, amid the shouts of human beings, into the town. Here carriages, each with four horses, were in waiting for Gen. Scott and Wool, as well as conveyance for the Whig Band, and the Scott and Graham clubs. Hotel was like the triumphant progress of some conqueror fresh from victorious battle fields. The streets were crowded full of people, while elegantly dressed ladies thronged every window, and waived their handkerchiefs as the procession passed. Opposite the Louisville Hotel stands were gathered, and their speeches were absolutely deafening.

Gen. Scott having entered the hotel through a double file of soldiers, appeared on the balcony, where he was met by Gov. Crittenden, who, in an able address, bade him welcome. He is now

Gen. Scott and Gen. Wool—I have the honor of being deputed by a committee of the citizens of Louisville, and also on behalf of the proprietors of this hotel, to welcome you to the city of Louisville. Although it has been your lot to dwell far from us, it could not be that your fellow citizens in the west could be ignorant of the deeds which have so proudly elevated your name in the annals of your country's history. Yes, Kentucky has heard with swelling bosom of your deeds, and she knows full well how to be grateful to those who have acted nobly in the service of their country. She has not been dwelt eloquently on the services of both, and bade them a hearty welcome, a Kentucky welcome, to Louisville.

Gen. Scott, advancing to the balcony, as soon as the cheers had subsided, said:

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Important Facts for Voters.—Gathered from Hawthorne's Life of Frank Pierce.—First, He (Pierce) was a beautiful boy, with blue eyes, light curling hair, and the most expression of face.

Second, In the year 1820 he had "a fair complexion, with the color of health in it."

Third, His chum was Zenas Caldwell.

Fourth, He was chairman of the standing committee of the Athenaum Society of Bowdoin College.

Fifth, His chief friend was named Little.

Sixth, On his return from Mexico he *started* across the country on horseback with a man who used to live with his father.

Sir, the successful Warrior who has descended Lundy's Lane to the peaceful pursuits, the successful usurper of his Country's rights and liberties, may have his hours of swelling pride, in which he may feel that the world's joy upon the adjustion of sycophants that surround him—but the hours of such a one can never compare with those that fill up the life of him, who never drew the sword but in the defence of liberto, and who daily reads his history in a Nation's gratitude. He then bid him welcome once more to the city of his early triumphs.

So wild was the enthusiasm of the crowd that it was impossible for Scott to reply, and the cars proceeded on their way, amid the shouts of human beings, into the town. Here carriages, each with four horses, were in waiting for Gen. Scott and Wool, as well as conveyance for the Whig Band, and the Scott and Graham clubs. Hotel was like the triumphant progress of some conqueror fresh from victorious battle fields. The streets were crowded full of people, while elegantly dressed ladies thronged every window, and waived their handkerchiefs as the procession passed. Opposite the Louisville Hotel stands were gathered, and their speeches were absolutely deafening.

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