The Daily Delta.

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THE DAILY BEE

(OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.)

[Wednesday Morning, August, 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. WITHINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines)

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

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension: (substitute, PERGUS GARDNER, 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 CONFEDERACY.

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 included) are received and acquiesced in as 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 those acts are concerned we will maintain them, and resist 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—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 in tendency, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whatever, wherever, or however made—and we will sustain on this settlement as essential to the maintenance of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

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

WRETCHED SUBTERFUGES.

The revelation of Mr. PIERCE's Pascoal sentiments for bone consumption, has thrown the whole Democratic Southern camp into consternation. The Whig press is making diligent use of these startling developments, and already many honest Democrats begin to gaze and look upon Mr. PIERCE with a suspicious eye, while the disinterested Whigs are coming back in droves, under the full conviction that the Locofoco candidate is another edition of the Northern man with Southern principles. The Washington *Union*, which had not anticipated such a bomb shell, sided at first aghast at the explosion; then rallied a little and essayed to avert its disastrous influence by empty guaranteeing, fool language, and vague denial. Finding that this would not do, and that something more decided must be attempted, it has made a desperate effort to prove that Mr. PIERCE did not make the speech ascribed to him—that he did not say he LOATHED the Fugitive Slave Law, and that it was contrary to MORAL RIGHT; and that he did not declare that it was retailing to his feelings to see a runaway slave taken back to bondage.

The principal plan hit upon by the *Union* to prove a negative is simply this: Having appealed to the Locofoco Congressmen from New Hampshire to help it in its hour of dire and deadly need, the aforesaid gentlemen kindly send to the *Union* two letters from two persons, one named B. AYER and the other J. M. CARPENTER—people whose names are even more obscure than was that of FRANKIN PIERCE two months ago. Mr. AYER assures the *Union* that he was present at Gen. PIERCE's speech last *December* at New Boston, (note particularly that the speech was delivered in January and not December,) and that Mr. PIERCE did not say all the naughty things of which he is accused. Mr. CARPENTER, who appears to be a particularly bright genius, does not even say that he was present at the meeting, but simply echoes the *Union* in pronouncing the account of Gen. PIERCE's speech, false. To these two letters are appended a number of extracts from the Concord and Manchester papers in which the speech was published, for the purpose of showing what nobody questions, viz: that both these journals belong to the Democratic abolition faction.

A poorer and lamer defence we have never seen. Here are two journals printed in different towns—both of which give to the public accounts of a speech delivered by Gen. PIERCE in January, 1852. These accounts are substantially alike, and in fact are almost identical, just differing enough in phraseology to prove that they were transmitted to the two sheets by different parties. In the speech referred to, Gen. PIERCE expressed himself of for the Presidential nomination, by reason of his misgivings lest such positions have existed. Now, the journals which gave his speech, were locofoco to him, and in favor of Mr. Atwood, the Free Soil Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. Both of these journals were Mr. Atwood's, and the Manchester *Democrat* and Concord *Democrat* were directly interested in rendering PIERCE as odious as possible to the abolitionists. It is probable, therefore, that they would infinitely rather have made him out a rabid pro slavery advocate, than a LOATHER of slavery. Yet, we repeat, that there was the report of his speech, which they could not venture upon mutilating, and they published it as they received it. In the face of this plain unvarnished tale, which carries with it the strongest possible evidence of truth, two persons whom nobody ever heard of, come forward—one affirming that he was present, and that PIERCE did not say what is imputed to him; and the other expressing his individual opinion that the accounts are false. And we are gravely told, that this miserable shuffle—this flimsy contrivance to offset the tremendous weight of the charge—the feeble and futile device to avail date testimony, the more powerful and numerous persons as it was adduced months before the nomination of Mr. PIERCE, *and was never questioned or doubted until now*—this is to convince everybody and "the rest of mankind" that Mr. PIERCE never uttered the sentiments attributed to him. Such pleas are too rickety to stand alone. Why, the asked fact, that it *is* credible the report of that speech has stood UNCHALLENGED and UNCONTRADICTED, is enough to satisfy every honest man, that it is true—Mr. B. F. AYER, and Mr. J. M. CARPENTER, a pusillanimous manifesto to the contrary notwithstanding.

We should like to see what Gen. PIERCE himself says. He will deny that he spoke in January, as he is represented to have done, we may give some credit to his words, though even then it would be strange enough that he had just discovered the falsity of the report.

NORTHERN LOUISIANA.—We received a long and interesting letter from an intelligent gentleman of Union parish, in which he says that the Whigs have formed a "Scott Club, and are thoroughly united. He hints at look out for a good report from that District in November.

FROM ILLINOIS.—The editor of the Bloomsburgh Intelligencer says: "We have had a conversation with an intelligent whig, who has been traveling all over the southern part of this State, and he says that it is truly remarkable to see the spirit and determination among the whigs of that region. Every meeting to appoint delegates to the State Convention inspire out to be a mass meeting. The watchword is, the State must be redeemed."

Whig Prospects in the West.

The feeling of the West be correctly represented by the local press, we have reasons for believing that the following assertion of the Milwaukie (Wis.) *Sentinel* is neither exaggerated nor garrulous:

"We know of scores, aye *hundreds*, of good Democrats who will vote for SCOTT and GRAHAM, not only because they like the men, but for the sake of the principles they represent—They know that in supporting General Scott, they strike a blow for encouragement to home industry, for protection to the interests of the West, the river and harbor improvements, and for the honor and welfare of the whole country."

☞ We call the attention of the *Union*, the *Mobipond Inquirer*, and other Pierce journals of the South, to the following paragraph from the Buffalo *Daily Republic* of the high intellect—a Democratic journal of the strictest sect. It will be seen that there are other *Democrats* besides the New York *Post* who approve the sentiments which the Concord and Manchester Democrat attribute to General PIERCE:

"The Washington *Republic* thinks to create an unfavorable impression against General Pierce, in the Southern States, by publishing the following extract from a letter to the editor of the *Independent Democrat*. If he has uttered any such language (it is hard to believe it) he will have only to deny it. It does look, it may be, a little further sentiment of the same kind, expressed in the opinions of General Pierce, is in sympathy of the Washington *Republic*, we invite that journal to publish it without delay."

☞ Our readers will please notice the sale by Vignaux & Co. of the wings of Lorenzo Gomez, which has been postponed until 7th August.

☞ Our thanks are due Messrs. W. R. LOCKETTE, and Mr. HERNANDEZ, for various documents from the State Convention.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, 12th July, 1852.

Mr. Daily Bee

Gents—I hasten to apprise you that the bids for the loan of two millions of dollars for the city of New Orleans were opened to-day, and that the entire loan was adjudged to James G. King & Son, at 100 68-100. This is a most gratifying result, and redounds greatly, to the credit of the manner in which the loan was managed by the commissioners of the expedited debt, as it shows by closing offer, Co. Wm's are those considered from so confidently predicted that the loan would only bring 98 to 98. Bids were made here by New Orleans gentlemen that the loan would not bring 99. Wm. Hogg & Co. put in a bid at par for one million.

The entire bids amount to 7,400,000.

Yours, X

☞ The Worcester (O.) Democrat offers a reward of fifty dollars to the Whig who tells the whereabouts of Franklin Pierce, to be paid when Scott is elected.—*Ex.*

We are not much of a hand at betting, but we will trouble head at it. So here goes: He was the manifest choice of the Democratic party, previous to his nomination! There, if any body can beat that he will relieve our conscience from a load.—*Detroit Standard.*

We can. He will be elected. (May the Lord forgive us!)—*Mad Banner.*

Pshaw!—the above is no where. He must's paint! (Pork that fifty over!—*Decatur Tocsin.*

Not so fast, gentlemen! He *did write a letter* to Mr. Robert G. Scott, *endorsing* the Fugitive Slave Law, and he DIDN'T DENOUNCE SLAVERY, and say that no one abhorred it more than he, and TWO DOZEN *eyes shut under him*, as he jaunty led his brigade to the charge. Those put the three together, and send us the money.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

We can beat any of the above. He voted, while in Congress, in *favor of every* bill appropriating money for improving the Rivers and Harbors. If this don't win the fifty dollars, nothing will.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

By the arrival of the United States Mail Steamship *Humboldt*, Captain J. D. Lines, we have in possession of accounts from London, Southampton and Havre to the 7th, and Paris to the 6th instant inclusive.

The *Humboldt* left Cowes roads at 7 P. M. on the 7th inst., and has completed the trip in 12 days.

She brings a large number of passengers and a most extensive and valuable cargo of Continental manufactures.

The *America* arrived at Liverpool at 6 P. M. on the 6th inst.

When the *Humboldt* left the whole of the United Kingdom was engaged in the excitement and pursuit of a general election. The polling in most of the cities and towns was to take place either on the 7th, 8th or 9th inst., and in the counties some days later. Of course it is impossible to guess with any degree of precision how the elections would go. It was generally thought, however, that parties in the new Parliament would be pretty evenly matched, and that Lord Derby's Government would not succeed in getting a working majority. It was feared the elections would not pass off without disturbances, the Stockport riots having fearfully aroused the animosities of both Protestants and Catholics in the North.

On the 3d inst., at Liverpool, the police seized a large manufactory of formidable pikes, which, it is said, were being made to the order of one of the Aldermen of the Borough for the Conservative, to be used, either for defence or offence, at the election. The most strenuous exertions were to be made to preserve peace at Liverpool.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Company of London, have proposed a plan to their share holders for building two steamships, 700 feet long, 75 feet in breadth, and 58 feet deep, to make vessels of paddle wheels and a screw propeller, of an aggregate power of 3,000 horses. These vessels are intended for the trade between Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta. These ships it is expected will go at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and are to cost £350,000 or $1,750,000 each.

The weather in England was magnificent for the Harvest, and the Corn market in Mark Lane was exceedingly quiet. Wheat had declined from 1s to 2s per quarter. Very little business was done in Foreign wheat, the turn being decidedly in favor of the buyer. Flour, both Foreign and British, was lower, heavy on hand, and a decline would have to be submitted to tempt buyers.

Money was that unaltered, capital abundant, bullion increasing in the Bank. Stocks and Shares rather dull, but prices firm. More confidence in gold shares.

The approaching election were interfering with trade in the manufacturing districts. Business was limited at Manchester, and Leeds in the piece and yarn trade. At Huddersfield there was a slight increase of operatives, but the home trade was dull; at Bradford more doing. At Birmingham the activity arising from local causes. The Irish linen trade without change.

Havre cotton market dull and declining. At Liverpool the cotton market was decidedly flat on the 8th inst., with sales of only 6,000 bales. Sales on the 6th, 6,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

The Bosphorous Cape Mail Steamer arrived at Plymouth on the 6th July, with dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 28th May.

The news from the frontier was of a very indecisive character. General Cathcart was forming camps all along the frontier. No cause of consequence had occurred during the preceding month, but there were several indications of the misdoubted disposition of the Caffres.

We have again to report a complete dearth of Continental intelligence of any interest or importance. The London and Paris papers are chiefly occupied in noticing the recent plot discovered in Paris by the police. But it appears that notwithstanding numerous arrests were made, the affair is not yet thoroughly sifted, and in place of the parties engaged in it having desisted against the President's life, it is thought by some that the whole plot was got up by the police, in order to justify Louis Napoleon for taking still more rigorous steps against the Democratic party. The French had caused to be inserted in the *Moniteur* a paragraph declaring any public banquets that may be offered to him at his approaching tour in the departments. Business affairs in Paris were on the whole favorable, and the change in the weather had produced a good effect on all branches of business.

Accounts from Algiers, state that the insurrection had been completely quelled by the French.

The Swiss Government, at the demand of the French Government, was endeavoring to expel M. Thiers from Switzerland.

From Berlin, Vienna, and the German States, our accounts are unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 19th, Mr. James gave notice of a bill to amend the act relative to appraisements of imported goods, and to prevent fraud in the valuation thereof.

The bill is understood to be one making the market value in the United States of the imported article as the valuation upon which duties are assessed.

Mr. Mason introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all correspondence between the governments of the United States and Mexico in regard to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, also all correspondence relative to the proposed treaties on the subject.

Mr. Bell's resolution, calling upon the navy department for a copy of Lieutenant Tompkinson's memoir of the landing of the troops at Vera Cruz, was taken up, and, after debate, postponed.

The Judiciary bill was taken up. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate insisted on its amendment appropriating $50,000 for the pay and mileage of members, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and at 3 o'clock adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Florence, of Pa., presented the memorial of Col. William F. Small, of Philadelphia, tendering the services of a regiment of volunteers for the defence of the eastern portion of California, which was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House again took up the Florida and Alabama railroad bill, which led to a desultory discussion of a purely local nature. At length a motion was made to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas 70, nays 94.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House then went into committee on the whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, called the attention of the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means and of the Committee on Indian affairs, to a resolution passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1794, and referred to an act of 1796 of which contract there is no record to be produced, nor is it known whether it has expired or is still in force.

Mr. Fitch's amendment, appropriating $110,000 to that portion of the Creek Indians who took part with the United States in the last war with Great Britain, of which he gave notice on a former day, was taken up and agreed to, as was also an appropriation to certain Chickasaws, which could not be paid under the law as it now stands.

The amendment discussed on a former day, granting $216,640 to the Menominee Indians, to meet the difference between 1,008,000 acres of land, paid for by Mr Medill, and the 3,223,000 acres, which it was understood the Indians supposed, was agreed to—yeas 89 nays 80.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved an appropriation of $3,000 to meet the expenses of certain Indians, who were at Washington last winter, while here on their return.

Mr. Hoan, of Indiana, submitted an amendment adding $6,000 for defraying the expenses incurred in taking the census.

Mr. Johnson explained that the bringing of the Indians were unavoidable, also unusual expenses, and the original appropriation was insufficient.

Mr. Venable moved to strike out the clause appropriating the Commissioner of Observers $44,345, providing the money shall be used to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain, signed in 1842.

The general impression was that the amendment would have been agreed to, but the chairman (Stephens) stated that the clause was in the exact language of the previous appropriation bill.

Mr. Lewis of Tennessee, moved that the House do not concur with the Senate, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the Senate.

Mr. Bayly moved that the House recede from its determination—the motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

A meeting of the Frescoil Democracy was held this evening and delegates to the Pittsburgh National Convention, to assemble about the 10th of August, appointed. They are instructed to cast the votes of Pennsylvania for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, for Vice President of the United States.

NEWBURGH, Ind., July 17th.

A most resulting transaction occurred at Shaber Prairie, Knox county, Indiana, on Saturday last, the particulars of which are as follows: Two men named Louis Hall and Lysander Bartlett, went to a house occupied by an old lady and her daughter, during the absence of the father and husband, she child Hall threatened them with death, Bartlett perpetrated the outrage upon the persons of both mother and daughter. The fact being communicated to a neighbor he collected great excitement, and the fiends have absconded to escape the fury of an enraged community.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—The Presidential election is to occur on the second day of November, and elections in states of the Presidential will occur in the following states, on the times mentioned below, at most of which members of Congress are to be chosen: Maine, August 2; Kentucky, August 2; Indiana, August 2; Illinois, August 2; Iowa, August 2; Missouri, August 2; North Carolina, August 5; Tennessee, August 5; Vermont, September 7; Maine, September 13; Georgia, October 4; Arkansas, October 4; Florida, 4; Maryland, October 6; South Carolina, October 11; Pennsylvania, October 12; Ohio, October 12.

☞ The above paragraph, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, has been for some time traveling the rounds, but is full of blunders. Kentucky and Tennessee hold an State Election this year.—Indiana and Illinois now fall late in the August. That of Illinois has been removed by her Constitutional Amendments from August to the first Tuesday in November, when Presidential Electors and State Officers will be chosen on the same day; that of Indiana has been likewise changed from August to the second Monday in October.

The only States voting in August, therefore, are Alabama, Iowa, Missouri and North Carolina; every one having now opposition Governors and Legislatures. None of them but North Carolina ever elected a Whig Governor, or a clear Whig Legislature. In North Carolina, D. S. Reid, the present Governor, came within 874 votes of an election in 1848, though Taylor carried the State in November following by 8,650 majority. In 1850, Reid was elected over Manly (Whig) by 6,774 majority, carrying in a Legislative opposition by 14 majority. We hope for may now be beaten, but do not feel sure of it. He is a skillful electioneerer, and will run far ahead of his party. Although Mr. Kerr, the Whig candidate, is a fair man. But Reid has a great advantage on a local issue, and will make the most of it.

Our advices justify the hope of favorable indications from Iowa, though the Whig vote there in August will not come within thousands of Gen. Scott's in November. Missouri will go against us now, though we look for two Whig members of Congress, where we had none till 1850, when the "Benton" and "Anti Benton" feud gave us three. The Whigs will take hold of the Presidential contest with vigor after this State scuffle is over.

SHOCKING MURDERS.

We take the following from the Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th inst:

Our city was thrown into a state of the utmost horror yesterday morning, by the development of one of the most foul and most fearful tragedies that it has ever been our lot to record. Mr. Joseph P. Winston, of the firm of Nace & Winston, who resides at the eastern extremity of Broad street, rose at the usual hour, and his wife and child, an infant about 11 months old, were found in bed, weltering in blood, the infant dead, and the mother in a state of Mr. Winston himself in a condition of utter insanity.

All that is known of this fearful occurrence may be stated as follows: Mr. Winston had designed to leave Richmond yesterday morning for the North, and gave orders to his servant to have his carriage ready earlier than usual. A little before sunrise, the servant, a mulatto woman about 40 years of age, who slept in the kitchen, in the yard, rose and went into the chamber of her master, and soon after came out, calling to the cook that both her master and mistress were dead. The cook, a negro woman, after a hurried visit to the chamber, went to alarm the neighbors, who at once entered and there witnessed the appalling scene we have described. The cook, who slept in the article of death as the first of the neighbors reached the apartment, said the child was killed by its father, and that the mother, in the unhappy parents, all on the skull, appeared to have been caused by an axe or hatchet, and were of so ghastly a character as almost to paralyze the boldest of the men. The cook said the mother was frightfully mutilated. The infant would seem to have been dispatched by striking its head against the bed. The motive which led to the commission of the crime was not the hope of plunder, for in the pocket of the dress of the murdered woman was a Northern draft for $200, untouched, and no attempt had been made to abstract the silver plate or other valuables, with the exception of a gold watch, which was missing and has not yet been found.

Yesterday morning all the servants of Mr. Winston were examined before a magistrate and the jury of inquest, whose verdict had not been rendered at the time of this writing. Some circumstances, slightly suspicious, in the conduct of nurse and her husband, but nothing of a very conclusive character was elicited. The strongest fact was the discovery of a hatchet, proved to be the property of the nurse's husband, and is also in chatedly, upon which recent marks of blood were distinctly visible. The additional fact was elicited that the hatchet was in the house by keys, while no violent entry appeared to have been made, goes to direct the suspicion of the public to her as one of the parties to the atrocious deed. The opinion of the very intelligent physicians who held the post mortem examination of the dead bodies, gave as their opinion that the blow which killed the child was quite recently struck, and that probably not more than one hour could have intervened between the commission of the murders and the discovery of the victims.

Mr. Winston lies in a very critical condition and little hope is indulged for his recovery.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PLAINS.

Terrible Massacre!

MURDER OF CAPTAIN MARCY'S COMMAND BY THE COMANCHES.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald, of the 17th inst., contains the following important intelligence:

Two expresses arrived in this city to Colonel Wharton, Commander of the Fort, one from Fort Arbuckle, the other Fort Washita, on Wednesday evening last, bringing the melancholy and distressing intelligence of the destruction of the expedition at the head waters of Red river, and murder of Captain Marcy and the whole of his command, about 90 men.

It appears that a Waco chief came into Fort Arbuckle a few days ago, and stated that prior out on the plains with the band of Indians, about twenty days travel from Arbuckle, a company of Comanches had been to see him, and had with some of them dressed in soldiers clothes, and others with bayonets fastened to sticks, and other articles he knew belonged to troops, and that they stated to him that as the Camanches were on their way to attack the post on the Brazos, they came across Capt. Marcy's expedition, and when discovered, they fell back into his camp, and he gave them presents, and then left.

At night, the Indians succeeded in getting up a stampede among the horses and mules, and run them off, after which, about 6 o'clock, or about daylight, they attacked the command, there being about 300 Indians in all, and that day, and the next day they succeeded in killing off the whole company. It is also reported by the same chief, that the Comanches had left attacking Fort Arbuckle and the posts on the Brazos. He says that he escaped by giving up all the packs of his men, and was glad to get off by that means. The Waco live in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle, and the officers at that post place full confidence in the report.

The expresses sent in from Arbuckle and Washita, show plainly that an attack is expected hourly. Indeed, reports of the gathering of the Camanches in a body, and their determination to attack the whites, has been current in the place for the last four or five months, and in accords with the statement made by Col. Hardeplies, of Fort Washita, who went out some time ago to trade with them, and was robbed by them. He (Colonel Hardeplies) said he barely made his escape; an account of which was published in the Herald two weeks ago.

At this moment there is no troops, and there appears to be not much room to doubt it, as Indian war is inevitable. There must be a combination of all the wild tribes that cross over the prairies and through the mountains of New Mexico. The real strength of these Indians is not known, and when combined will present a formidable force that the United States will find very hard to subdue. The prairies west will afford the Indians means of dwelling there as thoroughly as the hummocks of Florida. They extend for hundreds of miles, and in many places are nothing but a sandy plain, upon which man never beat can find subsistence, being generally destitute of water. The Indians are acquainted with the prairies, and know every hiding place and places for covert, most of them being inaccessible to the whites.

There is but one regiment of troops on the Brazos, and that regiment having only half its complement of men divided into two posts, some distance apart, and are, therefore, in no condition to meet a large and formidable band of Indians, and are so far from the white settlements as to be able to point out first their disaster.

The lives of hundreds of soldiers and citizens are sacrificed upon our frontiers annually, in consequence of the parsimonious policy of our government. Instead of sending Capt. Marcy out with sixty or eighty men, he should have had about three hundred, as the importance of the expedition demanded, and if such a force had expelled and chastised, and driven back the marauding Indians, what make murder and rob our business.

We deplore exceedingly the loss of so many valuable lives, and yet we feel no censure over the conduct of Capt. Marcy in failing to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of War, and Dr. G. G. Shumard, an amiable and respectable gentleman, and Lieut. Carr, Corps of Topographical Engineers, who were with the expedition, and who, we fear, will share the fate of Marcy, and the unfortunate men who were with him, we hope, may be spared to return to their friends.

The following is the roll of the killed, as published in the Herald:

Captain Marcy, Lieut. Carr, Dr. Shumard, Sergeant Mayrell.

☞ The following is the despatch of Mr. WEBSTER, Secretary of the American Legation, of which mention has recently been made:

THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

Department of State,

WASHINGTON, July 6th, 1852.

A Information of an official character has been received at this Department, to the following effect:

The late Ministry of England was opposed to the granting of bounties on principle, and in consequence it steadily refused to grant the necessary aspect to the act for encouraging British fisheries, granting bounties to the fisheries. The Colonies complained strongly of this interference with their local affairs, and they further complained that the Government declined to enforce the provisions of the Fishery Convention of 1818, and thereby permitted American fishermen to encroach upon the best fishing grounds from which, under the legal construction of the treaty they might be excluded.

With the recent change of Ministry in England has occurred an entire change of policy. The present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir John Pakington, has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the several North American Colonies, an extract from which is as follows:

DOWNING STREET, May 26th, 1852.—Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers, since their assumption of office, few have been more important in their estimation than the questions relating to the protection solicited for the fisheries of the coasts of British North America. Her Majesty's government have taken into their serious consideration the representations upon this subject, contained in your despatches, noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe, that whilst active measures have been taken by certain colonies for the purpose of encouraging their fisheries and of repelling the intrusion of foreign vessels, it has been a subject of complaint that inequitable should have been offered by the policy of the Imperial Government, to the enactment of bounties considered by the local legislatures essential for the protection of this trade. Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous of removing all grounds of complaint on the part of the Colonies, in consequence of encouragement of the fishing vessels of the United States, upon waters from which they are excluded by the terms of the Convention of 1818, and they therefore intend to do so as soon as possible, a small naval force of steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that Convention.

This announcement is accompanied by the following as to bounties:

"With regard to the question of promoting the fisheries of the British Colonies by the means of bounties, Her Majesty's Government, though desirous to sanction any necessary deviation from the policy which regulates the commerce of this country are still disinclined to prevent these Colonies by interposition of Imperial authority, and especially pending the negotiation with the United States of a treaty for the settlement of the principles of which the commerce of the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting the policy which they may deem to be best conducive to their own prosperity and welfare."

Meantime, and within the last ten days, an American fishing vessel called the Coral, has boarded in the Bay of Miramichi, and lands in the Bay of Fundy, near Grand Manan, by the officer commanding Her Majesty's cutter Netley, already arrived to bring her, for an alleged infraction of the fishing convention, and the fishing vessel has been carried to the port of St. John, N. B., where proceedings have been taken in the Admiralty Court, with a view to her condemnation and absolute forfeiture. Besides the small naval force to be sent out by the Imperial Government, the Colonies are beginning themselves also for the protection of their fisheries. Canada has fitted out an armed vessel for the same purpose, and that and this vessel is proceeding to the fishing grounds, having on board not only a naval commander and crew, but a magistrate of the Dominion of Canada. Imperial Government, the Colonies are beginning themselves also for the protection of their fisheries. Canada has fitted out an armed vessel to be stationed in the Gulf, and this vessel is proceeding to the fishing grounds, having on board not only a naval commander and crew, but a magistrate of the Dominion of Canada. With power to seize vessels within limits, but also a magistrate and civil police to make prisoners of all who are found transgressing the laws of Canada, in order to be legally committed to jail in that colony for trial. The colony of New Foundland has fitted out an armed vessel for the purpose of searching for encroachments of French fishing vessels on the coast of Labrador, but when ready to sail from her port, the Governor of that colony, acting under the imperial policy, refused to give the commander of the colonial vessel the necessary authority for making prize of French vessels found transgressing. In this extraordinary circumstance, especially when taken in connexion with the fact that the like austerity to seize and condemn fishing vessels under similar circumstances has never been refused to the cruizers of any of the North American colonies. The colony of Nova Scotia has now four armed cruizers well manned, with power to seize, or pounce upon any American vessels who may accidentally or otherwise be found fishing within the limits defined by the Convention of 1818. New Brunswick has agreed with Canada and Nova Scotia, to place a cutter in the Bay of Fundy, to look after Americans fishing there and at Prince Edward Island, and Her Majesty's steam frigate Devastation, has been placed under the instructions of the Governor of that colony. The article of Montreal correspondence the United States and Great Britain, of the 20th October, 1818, is in these words:—"Fishermen of the United States, shall enjoy the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of His Britanic Majesty's dominions, that the article, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of His Britanic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the Southern coast of New Foundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands on the Western and Northern coasts of said Newfoundland from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands and also on the Southern coasts, bays, harbors and creeks from Mr. Joly on the Southern coast of the Labrador to and through the straits of Belle Isle and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast without prejudice however to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador, but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

"And the United States hereby renounces for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits. Provided however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter or repairing damages therein, and purchasing wood and obtaining water and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever, abusing the privileges hereby reserved them." It would appear by a strict and rigid construction of this article, fishing vessels of the U. States are precluded from entering into bays and harbors of the British Provinces, except for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, and obtaining wood and water. A bay as is usually understood is an area or recess of the sea entering from the ocean between capes or headlands, and the term is applied equally to small and large tracts of water thus situated. It is common to speak of Hudson Bay or the Bay of Biscay, although they are very large tracts of water. The British authorities insist that Esquimalt is right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to express all bays, harbors and coves who may follow their pursuits inside of that line. It was undoubtedly an oversight in the Convention of 1818, to make so large a concession to England, since the United States had usually considered that those vast inlets or recesses of the ocean, ought to be open to American fishermen, as freely as the sea itself to within three marine miles of the shore. In 1831, the Legislature of Nova Scotia, proposed a case for the consideration of the Advocate General and Attorney General of England upon the true construction of this article of the Convention.

The opinion delivered by these officers of the crown, was that by the terms of the Convention, American citizens were excluded from the right of fishing within three miles from the coast of British America, and that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands, or extreme point of land next the sea of the coast or of the entrance of bays or inlets of the coast, and consequently no right exists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although fishing, being within the bay, may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore of the bay. As we are of opinion that the term headland is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, including the interior of the bays and the indents of the coast.

The cases of war mentioned in the above circular despatch are expected to be upon the coasts of British North America during the present month (July) when, we doubt, seizures will begin to be made of American fishing vessels, which in the extreme pursue their business in waters on the coast, from which it is contended they are excluded by the Convention of 1818.

It is this construction of the intent and meaning of the Convention of 1818 for which the British Government claimed other 1845, and which the Irish Government should be enforced.

This the English Government has now, it would appear, conceded to do and the immediate effect will be the loss of the valuable fall fishing to American fisheries, a complete interruption of the extensive business of New England, attended by constant collisions of the most unpleasant and exciting character, which may end in the destruction of human life, in the involvement of the Government in a question of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries. Not agreeing also the construction put upon the treaty so unfortunate to the interests of the contracting parties, and inflammatory to however made public, to the end that those concerned in the American fisheries may perceive how the case of present stands and be upon their guard. The whole subject will engage the immediate attention of the Government.

DANIEL WEBSTER,

Secretary of State.

Telegraphic Items.

MIFFLIN, Juniata Co., Pa., July 17, 1852.

A man and woman died here this morning of cholera. Another man is now lying at the point of death, of the same disease, and expect five through the morning.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.

Judge John McKinley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in this city to-day of an attack of apoplexy.

NEW YORK, July 19.

A Kentucky from Aspinwall states that Dr. Kane, the American Arctic Explorer, is dangerously ill of fever, and that his friends are leaving him completely.

The Gold Adventurers had totally surrounded on the Pacific coast, and had probably taken a fortunate open and Mazyenlli.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE SQUARE COTTON PRESS, New Orleans, July 26, 1852.

A Dividend of ten per cent will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, on and after this date, by order of the Board.

F. J. FORSTALL, Sec'y.

jy27 3w

Notice.

MR. CHARLES LAVIGNE is requested to call at our office for some business of importance to him.

New Orleans, July 26, 1852.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

jy27 17 and 19 St. Louis street.

Whig General Executive Committee, corner of Commercial Place and Camp street, over the Crescent Insurance Office.

A SALOMON, Secretary.

ad2m 79 Telemphemonic.

Land Office at Natchitoches, La.

BATON ROUGE, April 7th, 1852.

To holders of certificates issued for Land by Richard Pinkney, of Natchitoches, Parish of Rapides.

YOU are hereby notified, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Legislature, and approved the 4th March, 1852, to produce the certificates which you hold, issued by Richard Pinkney, to the Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, that these which are fraudulent may be ascertained, in order that the same may be reported to the next session of the Legislature.

W. S. CRENSHAW, Register.

jy10 1m

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

COTTON UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, July 26.

The steamship Baltic has arrived. The cotton market is quiet and prices unchanged. The sales for the three days preceding the departure of the Baltic amounted to 16,000 bales.

Tobacco Importation.

The English Board of Trade has issued a new order relative to the importation of tobacco, which is future to the United States.

Insurrection in Greece.

There has been an insurrection in Greece.

Reception of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster had a splendid reception at Marshfield on Wednesday. He said the time had not yet arrived for him to speak upon the Presidential question. He alluded to the falsey troubles, and took a very American view. He says that for several acts of petty local animosity in the British provinces in seizing our vessels, the British Government will behold responsible.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The Empire City arrived to-day.

Sailing of the Atlantic.

The steamship Atlantic has sailed for Liverpool with 100 passengers. Among them was Mr. Yerd, of New Orleans, bearer of despatches to England, in reference to the disputed fisheries.

Congressional.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Mason, calling on the President for information with regard to the fishing difficulty, and asking what steps have been taken to protect American citizens.

Secretary of the Navy.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Kennedy, as Secretary of the Navy.

Discontent in New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick papers continue with remarkable feeling on Webster's despatch.

American Vessel Seized.

NEW YORK, July 24.

On the 20th inst., the American schooner Byzoid, of Maine, was seized in the Bay of Fundy by her British Majesty's ship Netley, and was carried into St. John's.

River Intelligence.

CINCINNATI, July 24.

The river has fallen three inches at this place during the last 24 hours. Markets dull. Flour $3 50@3 62½. Whiskey 14½c.

PITTSBURG, July 24.

The river has risen some three inches, but is now falling again, with 27 inches water in the channel.

VICKSBURG, July 24.

The steamboat Lion passed yesterday at 1 P. M. the Cloudy Barke down at 2 P. M. the Frank Lewis up at P. M., and the Swallow at 2 P.