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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 9, 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. HELING, of Plaque-mines.)

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

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F ROYSNES, 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 those terms 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—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 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.
Nay, 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!	*Since law, I answered it with a sword. I am a most revolting foe to any of the young up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.*

Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N. H.) on the 2d January, 1852.

Speech of General Scott before the Wissanoipit Delegation.

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

THE CANVASS IN THE CITY.

We are sincerely rejoiced to perceive that the Whigs of this city and State are fully commencing in earnest the work of organization. The only apprehension we had felt for some weeks, with respect to the vote of Louisiana, grew out of the seeming supineness of the city Whigs.—We knew that the country was safe. Our letters from two-thirds of the parishes in the State gave us the assurance that the Whigs of the interior were not merely aroused and united, but enthusiastic, indefatigable and confident.—The catalogues of public gatherings, mass meetings and barbecues was of itself sufficient to prove that throughout the country parishes, the Whig party was animated with the brightest anticipation of success, and moving steadily forward to secure it by every means that can put on less public enthusiasm, Such was our knowledge of this feeling in the interior, but being fully aware that Louisiana is politically a close State, and that the efforts of our country friends might prove unavailing unless warmly seconded by those of the city, and not knowing, then, as we thought, that the Whig party in New Orleans had hardly yet raised its potential voice in the great contest at hand, we did at one time recard the vote of Louisiana as doubtful. The events of the last week or two have dissipated all misgivings, and we feel a settled conviction that Louisiana will give her electoral vote to WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Whigs of New Orleans are at length in the field. Already half the wards in the city have been canvassed and organized. Clubs have been established, and the primary meetings of the party have, to our own astonishment, called forth such gatherings of the masses as we and perhaps have never previously elicited. Although we believed in the existence of a quiet but wide spread and deep seated enthusiasm for SCOTT, we had certainly no idea that it would, at the first swelling of the tide, break forth so strongly, so overwhelmingly as it has done. We underrated the power of the Whig name, and unconsciously failed to estimate the popularity at its real value. It is upon the masses—the bone and sinew—the hard fisted yeomanry that SCOTT creates the most durable impression. Fidgetty and fishy politicians may fall away from him, but the people stick to him all the closer. We have witnessed at the Whig ward meetings the decided preponderance of the working classes. Men unite with us there, and join in the song and shout for SCOTT and GRAHAM, who were never known before to attend a Whig meeting, or support a Whig candidate. These are visible signs of that powerful undercurrent now carrying the masses, and which will sweep FRANKLIN PIERCE into political oblivion, while bearing the gallant and noble SCOTT triumphantly upon to crest.

The Whigs of Orleans having started the ball, must not suffer it to relax in its progress. Let them organize Clubs in every ward—let their orators speak to the people—give them light, give them the information they crave—ask them who General SCOTT is, and point out the utter insignificance of his adversary.—Let the proper documents be circulated, so that none shall say that he voted unknowingly. We feel the undoubted conviction that if the canvas in the city be maintained in this spirit to its close, New Orleans will give SCOTT and GRAHAM an immense majority as she gave TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

COL. HAMILTON.

Under another head we have referred to the accession of this able and influential Democrat to the Scott ranks. Col. HAMILTON has always been an unwavering Democrat of the Whigs of the interior were not merely aroused and united, but enthusiastic, indefatigable and confident.—The catalogues of public gatherings, mass meetings and barbecues was of itself sufficient to prove that throughout the country parishes, the Whig party was animated with the brightest anticipation of success, and moving steadily forward to secure it by every means that can put on less public enthusiasm, Such was our knowledge of this feeling in the interior, but being fully aware that Louisiana is politically a close State, and that the efforts of our country friends might prove unavailing unless warmly seconded by those of the city, and not knowing, then, as we thought, that the Whig party in New Orleans had hardly yet raised its potential voice in the great contest at hand, we did at one time regard the vote of Louisiana as doubtful. The events of the last week or two have dissipated all misgivings, and we feel a settled conviction that Louisiana willgive her electoral vote to WINFIELD SCOTT.

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AN INCIDENT.

The *Courier* is "deeply impressed" by an incident at Faneuil Hall, on the occasion of MR. SOULE'S late speech there. On the orator's introducing the "name of JEFFERSON—which, until the close of the late war with Great-Britain, would have been followed by a storm of indignation—the walls of the old edifice almost shook with the shouts of the multitude."

We find nothing very strange or very flattering to the South in this indication of public feeling, although its deep significance cannot be denied. The fact is, the odious doctrine of Free-Soilism found no favor in New England at the period alluded to—but a lamentable change has taken place. The doctrine is now quite popular throughout the entire North, and the claims of a Democratic candidate for President are sustained by its advocates. Now, every body knows that MR. JEFFERSON was a Free Soiler, or Abolitionist all his life. A man who could utter the following atrocious sentiment, might well be thought worthy of canonization by the anti-slavery men who are now supporting PIERCE:

We must await, with patience, the working of an over ruling Providence, and HOPE that that is preparing the deliverance of those *are suffering brethren*. When the measure of their tears shall be full—when their groans shall have involved Heaven itself in darkness—doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length, by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to the things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality.—*Jefferson's Works, vol. 1, p 428.*

For our own part, we were struck with the tact displayed by MR. SOULE in invoking the name of the so-called "Apostle of Democracy," in the midst of the mongrel crowd which are gathered around the standard of PIERCE from Maine to Missouri.

"It will be a source of regret to many Democrats to see a son of Daniel D. Tompkins a candidate in opposition to the Democratic party. But the nomination takes no additional strength from its ranks. Mr. Tompkins felt constrained by the force of his antislavery sentiments not to vote for Mr. Polk in 1844; and since the reunion of the Democracy of this State, has actively opposed most of its nominations.—*Boston Post.*

Upon this the New York *Times* comments as follows: We have never questioned the vote of this great State for Gen. Scott, since his nomination. Our opponents make a show of fight, to be sure, but this, it is to be presumed, is more for effect abroad, than in the indulgence of a reasonable hope of victory. If they ever had "a show" for New York, it has been lost by the course of their Van Buren allies. The chiefs of this faction, father and son, have pushed the "Free Democracy" rather hard. They have exacted a desertion of "principle" too sudden, if not too flagrant in every point of view, to be complied with. The consequence is the coalition is incomplete. The "rank and file" cannot go the terms, and the party now stand divided.

Minthorne Tompkins is the candidate of the non-abjuring Free Democrats, for Governor, and a full ticket, for Hale has been put in nomination. It is a family quarrel, with which the Whigs will have nothing to do, of course. Mr. Hale is a Democrat; Mr. Tompkins ditto. Our neighbors of the *Evening Post* are in tribulation, but we cannot afford to help them even with our sympathies. The way of the transgressor must be hard.

☞ The *Courier* implores the Democracy to stand firm. "Steadily, men, steadily," is its cry to the party. No wonder the *Courier* entreats its friends not to give way. They are reeling and staggering under the shock of the Whig onslaught. One more fire along the line, and they will be routed and overwhelmed.

☞ The *Bee* quotes from a reported speech of John Van Buren some sentences very much such as he has said before—uttered a year or so ago, when he was co-operating with the Whigs of New York, and his sentiments were endorsed by most of the prominent Whig leaders of that quarter. We do not believe that JOHN, in this canvass, expressed one idea that the Bee attributes to him.—*Courier.*

We fancy nobody is intensely anxious to know what our neighbor believes or disbelieves. It is very evident that it will not believe any thing likely to injure its candidate, or at all events will proclaim its scepticism. Touching that speech of JOHN VAN BUREN'S, we find it reported in two Boston papers—one, the *Traveller*—a journal of the Whig character and standing. There is no room to doubt that JOHN VAN BUREN said what was there set down, than that FRANKLIN PIERCE hates and abhors slavery, or that our neighbor of the *Courier* was a year or so ago a staunch enemy to the Compromise.

Meanwhile, we commend to the particular attention of our neighbor the following paragraph from the *Delta* respecting this same speech. Nobody will accuse the *Delta* of an friendliness to MR. SOULE.

We think, if this Prince of Political mountebanks said, as above quoted, he ought to have been hissed off the stand. Any Southern gentleman ought to stand on the same platform with this unprincipled traitor, and that MR. SOULE should seriously compromitted himself by addressing the same meeting with him. John Van Buren we look upon as a combination of the rowdy and incendiary,—as less despicable in the former than in the latter. With some ward meeting pertness,—and a vast store of ready blackguardism, he has been raised, through the agency of his wealthy and enabled father, into a position which only makes him dangerous when he hasthe sanction of some respectable party. We regret to see a Democrate at the North giving him such sanction; and, as one of the warmest admirers of MR. SOULE'S course as an advocate of Southern rights, we deplore to see influences which appear to place him in anything like amicable political relations with so pestilent and disreputable a politician. Such things require delicacy and consideration for consistent fanatics, like Gerrit Smith, Arthur Tappan, &c.,—but for the partizan and intriguer, who cares not a copper for slavery, and only employs it in agitating question of its abolition for the purpose of promoting some dirty political and selfish game,—we have those feelings which would prevent any political alliance with him as repulsive and nauseating as would be the amalgamation of the white and black races, of which he pretends to be the advocate.

More Bolting—Push on the Column.

Col. WM S. HAMILTON, a Democrat of long standing and great influence in the parish of West Feliciana,(La.) has declared for General Scott. He served as an officer in the war of 1812—15. The following is the letter addressed by him in reply to an invitation to attend the Plaquemine barbecue:

WEST FELICIANA, Sept. 25, 1852

Messrs. R. A. Stewart, W. E. Edward, and others, Committee

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter of the 18th inst., and would be happy to attend your festival, if my health at this time allowed my traveling from home. As you are aware of my being a Democrat, I properly estimate the honor of being invited to attend a Whig meeting, which assembles to hear the Whig and Scott. Though compelled to be absent, my heart is with you in the attainment of your present object.

I request to offer the annexed toast, and to subscribe myself, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. HAMILTON.

By a Democrat—Winfield Scott: Union among the Democratic and Whigs, for the purpose of promoting our faithful, well tried and most worthy commander in chief to be Chief Magistrate of the United States.

We learn from the Opinion Via-a-vis that in Baton Rouge, besides Col. K. R. PUCKETT, whose renunciation of Locofocoism we noticed some days ago, Messrs. ABRAM BYRD and GILBERT DAIGLE, whose names are published in the list of the Democratic Executive Committee, refuse to support PIERCE and KING. They can't get the ticket. JOHN KENNER, of the same parish, can't stand false Democracy any longer, and will support SCOTT and GRAHAM. The *Via-a-vis* adds, that if the editor of the *Advocate* is not yet satisfied, it may name other birds.

☞ The following are the resolutions adopted with entire unanimity by the meeting at Banks' Arcade on Thursday night:

Resolved, That the citizens of New Orleans regard the recent action of the Government of Cuba, in delivering up the Crescent City, an American ship, bearing the American flag, and having on board a number of American citizens, into the port of Havana, for statements reported to have been made by the Master of said ship, within the United States, as a high handed act, a violation of the treaty of Amity and Commerce between Spain and the United States, an insult to our flag, and an outrage upon the rights of our citizens.

Resolved, That the General Government will be expected to demand and enforce indemnity for the past, and security for the future, in regard to this and other violations of the rights of our flag and our citizens, perpetrated by the Government of Spain.

Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Porter, under the trying circumstances of the cowardly outrage of the Crescent City, commands our warmest admiration and respect.

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn, to meet on Monday evening next, on Lafayette Square, and that a committee of five be appointed to make the arrangements for the same.

[Signed,] D. I. RICARDO,
J. K. MAYBURN,
W. W. SCOTT HAYNES,
WM. MONAGHAN.

INDIANA.—Accounts from this State show clearly that this State is sure for Scott & Graham. In Sullivan county, the stronghold of Locofocoism, John W. Davis, made a stump speech and a number of Democrats avowed their determination to go for Scott and Graham. In two townships of Lawrence county, fifty seceded from Locos ranks have joined the Whig ranks. A letter from Hodgson county, dated July 30, says: "Political prospects first rate."

These changes there, with the glowing accounts of the great Whig gathering at Niagara, have aroused the leaders and induced them in order to Washington and urge Lane and Chrisman to leave their seats in Congress, go home and stump the State, to stay the stampede in the Whig ranks among the volunteers.

The "Union's" Forged Certificates.

We regarded the publication of anti-Pierce certificates, signed by 240 Catholics and Irishmen of New Hampshire, as a conclusive reply to the pro-Pierce certificates of the *Union*, with thirty-six signatures. But there is another answer yet, for it now appears that of the thirty-six names paraded by the *Union*, three are forgeries! Here is evidence of the fact, taken from New Hampshire papers:

We, the undersigned, Catholic citizens of Concord, New Hampshire, having seen our names affixed to a letter dated Concord, New Hampshire, August 13, 1852, to John White, Esq., Milwaukie, Wisconsin, representing that we and other Catholics of New Hampshire, feel under great obligation to Gen. Pierce for his efforts in the convention to amend the constitution of this State, positively and solemnly declare that we never signed said letter, nor gave any person liberty to sign it for us; that our names are there without our knowledge or consent; and that, so far as we are concerned, the whole is a base forgery, and its statements false.

PHILLIP HALPIN,
JOHN GALLAGHER,
JOHN LYNCH.

MERRIMACK, ss., September 23, 1852:

Then personally appeared the above named Phillip Halpin, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true.

Before me, ASA FOWLER,
Justice of the Peace.

MERRIMACK, ss., September 23, 1852:

Then personally appeared the above named John Gallagher and John Lynch, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed is true.

Before me, N. H. SANBORN,
Justice of the Peace.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Messrs. Editors—The new Constitution makes a liberal provision for the establishment of public schools throughout the State, and the collection of ample funds by taxation of every kind on property and persons, for distribution among the different parishes in proportion to the number of free white children, between such ages as shall be fixed by the Legislature. This is the germ of a common school system which will ultimately diffuse the comforts and blessings of education among the people of the State, and render the youth now rising to manhood, and those that are to come after them, and participate in its benefits, competent to comprehend and protect the rights and principles of American freedom. The only basis upon which a free government can be placed, is popular virtue and intelligence. An ignorant people are the proper subjects for the machinations of the artful demagogue, who begins by *cozen* and largesses, and ends, by encircling their limbs with the chains of despotism. When enlightened they can resist all the blandishments and allurements with which they may assail them. The solicitude for the general diffusion of popular instruction was so strong in the convention, that it was proposed to lay its foundations deep and broad; and hence the insertion in the constitution of the clauses which have been cited.

The people of the whole State are to be taxed in their persons and properties, to raise a revenue, to be apportioned among the various parishes, in a ratio to their white children, to be devoted to their enlightenment. The large slave-holding parishes and the city of New Orleans, have no children, to receive the benefit of this fund. New Orleans educates her own children, and contributes about $60,000 to the fund, for which she receives no equivalent, except the high and noble gratification of having aided in the propagation of knowledge among the poor youth of the State. This is large public liberality, but consolation, she wants none other. The slave parishes, are heavily taxed, although but few there are, that receive any portion of the fund raised for education, for the use of which they can claim. Who, then, reaps the advantages of this educational fund? The planters of the parishes, that pay all and little, that contribute a mere pittance towards it, but receive near ten times the amount to pay for the schooling of their children. This, however, is a glorious one it is, falls on the city of New Orleans, and the *slave-basis parishes* who voted for the clause in the Constitution, *authorizing* the taxation of the property of the citizens, slaves and all other kind of property, to raise a school fund, to be applied to the benefit of the poor children of the Florida and north west parishes.

This was highly liberal and patriotic. Yet no epithet is too opprobrious, no term of vituperation too scathing and damnatory to be applied to the gentlemen who framed it. These slave parishes, for supporting and insisting on the constitutional recognition and affirmation of the total population basis, are parishes are recommendered more in the light of robbers and disfranchisers of the parishes, for the education of those children they take out from their pockets large sums of money, than as just and liberal dispensers of favors to others. They were created to be fleeced, and no other favor can they be allowed to ask them. How much tribute must they pay to the Caterans."

The motives that dictated the constitutional course of the delegates from the slave parishes were generous and patriotic. They knew that no free Republic could endure, unless it was bounded by an enlightened people, as the only basis of virtue and morality was education. They were willing to forego many advantages and to suffer many inconveniences and grievances, in order to establish and concentrate in the fundamental legislation of the State, a principle from which such a stream of public and and private blessings would flow. That the resolution is sufficient to relieve them from the odium which calumny has accumulated on their heads, and to repel all assaults and aspersions on their motives and aims

It now depends on the Legislature to devise an efficient school system, and to put it into regular operation. A proper report should be made by order of the Legislature, to ascertain the number of children to be educated in each Parish, and how are entitled to the benefit of the school fund, in order that an apportionment may be made among the Parishes, for practical administration.

If those Parishes who are to be the largest recipients of the school fund, should be so benefited and hallucinated as to vote to reject the constitution, which has conferred such a boon upon their heads be the opprobrium, and upon their children be the misfortune and injury.—The blow which they may aim at the constitution, will recoil with tenfold violence upon and injure their posterity. They should be admonished in time, to contemn the terrors of denunciation, the arts of political sycophancy, and the syren voice of demagogues, who for selfish and personal purposes, are endeavoring to defeat the constitution and seduce the mind and heart of the people from their rectitude and virtuous impulses. Notwithstanding all that has been said to deceive them, I believe it will receive their ratification at the election in November.

LOUISIANA.

EX-GOV. LUCAS, of Ohio, one of the most distinguished Democrats of the West, but now President of a Scott and Graham Club in Lancaster city, has come out in a most powerful letter, declaring his intention to give a cordial support to the Whig ticket. He says:

I was President of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1832, which nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election, and that recommended Martin Van Buren as a candidate for Vice President on the same ticket: I supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1836 and 1840. I voted for General Cass in 1848, and should freely vote for him again were he a candidate. These are so many proofs of my attachment to Democratic principles. They have been well earned, and my right to it shall never be impaired. But I cannot support Gen. Pierce by word or deed, for the important office of President, consistent with principle, which I have ever as a Democrat entertained, nor with the voluntary pledges that I made to the Democratic Convention of Ohio, which nominated me in 1834 as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of that flourishing State; those pledges bring as follows: "*My motto has ever been, correct principles, measures, and men that will carry principles and measures into effect*—and you may rest assured, that whatever may be my station or situation in life, you may always find me in the ranks of Democracy, supporting the principles and measures that were professed and acted upon in the administrations of *Jefferson, a Madison and a Jackson*, and such men as will carry their principles and measures into effect." The position I occupy, I have never occupied, in Congress or any other public station, for questions vital to Western prosperity, has been antagonized to those which were advocated and dearly cherished by those eminent statesmen whose election to the Presidency I most heartily and cordially advocated. They taught, and I have ever believed that the Constitution vested in Congress the power to open and repair harbors and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and that it was expedient that Congress should exercise such powers when such improvements are necessary for the common defence—for the promotion and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being national and general in their character. I understand Mr. Pierce to supersaid to the above doctrine a proviso, to the effect, that the waters on which these improvements are to be made shall be *salt* and that they shall be moved by *tides*. He has, in effect, declared that the depths of the water to be improved, nor their capacity for trade among the States, form no criterion for a just demand upon federal protection. His political history as collected from his action in Congress, no less than from his letter to the committee of the Convention, accepting the nomination to the Presidency in the terms set forth in the Platform, furnish evidence of the hostility to all the prominent measures which tend to Western prosperity, of which internal improvements and Domestic Industry are the most important.

As a Western man, therefore, and as an original Jackson Democrat, as a friend to liberal improvements, and to the protection and encouragement of American Industry, I cannot and will not support such a man as Franklin Pierce for the Presidency. And as there are now but two prominent candidates before the American people, namely: Gen. Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce, one of whom will necessarily be elected the next President, I shall most cheerfully and freely give my vote and influence to Gen. Scott. I believe it to be the best Democrat of the two, and one whom every friend to the West particularly, and to Internal Improvements, and to the promotion of American Industry, ought to prefer and cordially support.

THE PROSPECT.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* writes as follows:

I had the privilege, a few days since, of perusing the miscellaneous correspondence of the Whig Executive Committee. It embraces every State in the Union, and from each and every corner of advice is the same, giving promise of a glorious victory for Scott. The signs of awakening are startling. The united Whig party seems to have been aroused from a deep stupor, by the approach of an unexpected danger, and it, all the better prepared to repel it by the strength gathered from long rest. In short, there is no longer any reasonable doubt of Gen. Scott's success, and the conviction that it is assured has seized thousands of Democrats, and paralyzed their efforts. This sufficiently appears from the bold talk of their papers, and the free threats of their enfeebled energy.

Telegraphic Items.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30—5 P. M.

GENERAL SCOTT AT FRANKFORT, KY.—Gen. Scott and suite left Lexington at 2 o'clock P. M., by the railroad, for Frankfort, where they arrived at half past three o'clock. As the train reached Frankfort,guns were fired and other demonstrations of rejoicing were evinced by the people assembled at the depot.

Immediately the cars stopped, Hon. James Harlan and a committee of the citizens entered the carriage and received General Scott from the hands of the committee which had accompanied him from Lexington. The Scott Guards of Georgetown, and the Governor's Guards, of Frankfort, were on the ground, and admirable order was observed.

The line was then formed, and marched to the capitol. Generals Scott and Wool, accompanied by the committee, ascended the steps, when the Honorable James Harlan spoke as follows:

General Scott and General Wool—In accordance with an act of Congress, imposing upon you the important duty of selecting a site for an asylum for infirm and disabled soldiers, you have visited this State. In anticipation of the honor and pleasure of meeting their distinguished fellow citizens, this vast assemblage of your admiring countrymen have come forth with willing hearts to give you a warm and cordial reception. In their behalf, and as their honored organ, I tender you sincere welcome to their hospitalities. We rejoice to see you; for thus, before our eyes, you bring to our minds the many glorious events with which your history is identified. Indeed, you have been upon the active theatre of life for years, rendering valuable and patriotic services to your country.

So long as the history of the last war with Great Britain and that of the late war with MEXICO EXISTS, your names will ever be remembered with pride. Kentucky has been called "the dark and bloody ground." Seventy years ago, on the very spot you have just visited, Lower Blue Licks, the early settlers of that country were engaged in the most sanguinary battle known in the history of Indian warfare.—The bodies of about two hundred and sixty of as brave men as ever shouldered a rifle were left dead on the field. Fatal as that day was to our people, the survivors persevered, and finally drove the savages to the far west, and now you behold a prosperous country, which, a little more than half a century ago, was a vast wilderness. The associations, gentlemen, of your past lives, are pleasing to us as Kentuckians, admiring as we do, your brilliant qualities, and feeling a just pride in having contributed to the glory and greatness of our common country; and our admiration is confined not alone to the incidents of your public career, but extends to the unsullied purity of your private character as citizens in private life. Gentlemen, permit me to say there is one feeling which pervades the breasts of the people of this commonwealth, and that is devotion to the constitution and the Union of these States.

Political parties may differ on questions of State and National policy, but whenever the identity of the Union is threatened, either by domestic traitors or foreign foes, party lines are obliterated, and all rally as one man around the glorious ensign of their common country and do battle in her cause.

Honored as we are by your visit, and rejoicing to see you, in the name of the citizens of this city and county, and of the persons here assembled, I tender you a cordial welcome to the capital of Kentucky.

To which Gen Scott replied:

Fellow citizens and my fair country-women—Happy, indeed, am I to find myself in your midst. It is a proud moment in my history, in which I stand upon the threshold of the Capital of Kentucky, surrounded by the chivalric lineage of her intelligent and patriotic citizens, and thus receive the spontaneous greeting extended to me by the representatives of a people whom I am proud to say I recognize as ancient and a valued friend.

Need I say that all these events fill me with delight. Need I say that my obligations to Kentucky are as great as my remembrances of Kentucky are fraught with gratification. Her State abounds in illustrious names, and pre-eminently she stands among her sister States from the time of Daniel Boone through the term of office of her present distinguished statesman Governor Scott, the hero famed in the revolutionary war—down to my own time, down to the days of Henry Clay, and many of the subsequent standing side by side with Kentucky's valiant sons, opposed to British regulars and to Mexican myrmids. Yes, Kentucky's sons have ever been found in the front rank, and proved themselves equal to any emergency, and capable of contending with any troops in the world It has been my fate to be thrown in contact with others, and never will I fail to bear witness to their valor and their worth.

I need not, fellow-citizens, refer to the deeds of your valiant sons in Mexico, deeds which are familiar to you all. I need not speak of that bloody field on which so many of your relatives and friends fell, and where I was myself severely wounded. Let it suffice to say that the praise for one is here who was actively engaged in that scene. He will tell you of the zeal of Kentucky volunteers, and how well they sustained the heroes who fell on that glorious day. But I may say with pride it has been my lot to serve upon other occasions with Kentucky's valiant sons. I may serve with a gallant Clay, and a gallant Campbell, by whose side I fought, and whose eyes, also, I closed with my own handsin death.

But why dwell upon these scenes? It does not need words of mine to prove that Kentucky is the first State in war, the first State in peace, and she is the first State in her devotion to the Union. That devotion pervades all classes of her citizens, it is evident in her soldiers and in her statesmen, and in the whole people. Such fervor and depth in the person of that most eminent of her sons, the great orator and statesman who has just left us, (Mr. Clay,) when he was animated, in his address to the people of the United States, by the noblest and purest sentiments that ever fell from human lips, in favor of the Union, and of peace and harmony between the North and the South.

Gen. Scott then proceeded to the cemetery, preceded by the military, and followed by numerous citizens. The cemetery is a most beautiful spot. After driving round the great Kentucky monument and viewing the graves where Daniel Boone and wife rest side by side, Gen. Scott returned, being much fatigued.

Gen. Wool was taken in charge by a large body of Democrats, who retain him as their guest.

Gen Lawson proceeded on with his personal friends to Louisville. Cannons continue firing, and great enthusiasm is exhibited on the streets.

A Whig meeting is to be held this evening in the Capitol, at which Gov. Metcalf and others speak.

A Democratic meeting is also to be held, presided over by Governor Powell.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.

Alboni's Concert to-night is very largely attended, and she has been encored in every piece.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.

INSPECTION OF THE NAVY YARD—NOMINATION.—The Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by commandore Abdebrick and Bingguld, visited the navy yard at Charleston this morning. They were honored with the accustomed salutes, after which an inspection of the works was made by those officers.

The Whigs of the ninth district have nominated as a candidate for Congress Mr. Jacob H. Loud, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Owen Fowler.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.

TRADE AT CINCINNATI—FIRE.—A contract was made here last week for 10,000 hogs, at $5 50 for those to be delivered in November, and $5 25 for those to be delivered in December. The last was offered freely at $5 75, but there are no buyers.

The iron foundery and machine shops of Gephart & Marshall, at Dayton, together with the spice mill of A. S. Beatty, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000—insured for $2,000.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 1.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS.—The Liberty party to-day nominated William R. King for Governor and Preston Mann for Lt. Governor.

The Free Soilers met in convention this morning, and after nominating a State Prison Inspector broke up in a row.

The sentence of Jerry's rescue was celebrated by a large assemblage at the new engine house; Gerrit Smith presiding. Speeches were made by Smith, Garrison, Foy, Lucy Stone, the Congressman elect, who lately ran against Washington for abducting slaves, Fred Douglass, and others. Rabid resolutions were passed, and the convention adjourned till the afternoon.

At the afternoon session, Gerrit Smith spoke for an hour, and in the course of his remarks said that the return of Louis to slavery was the heaviest blow against American liberty, and the rescue of Jerry the heaviest blow in its behalf.

Lloyd Garrison then followed in a rampant and blasphemous harrangue.

Lucretia Mott called Smith to account for violating his non-resistance principles in urging bloody resistance to the recapture of slaves. She was for threating the claimant back and letting him a little salutationally, but not taking his life.

Other speeches were delivered and contributions made to the Jerry Rescue Fund, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

Smith stumps Madison county next week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

NEW YORK EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Dr. Wainwright has accepted the office of Bishop.

The question of the second church was again introdcessed to-day by Mr. Jay; but the Convention took a recess without acting upon it.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

MADAME SONTAG'S CONCERT.—Metropolitan Hall was overcrowded to-night to hear Madame Sontag. The enthusiasm was unbounded and the audience brilliant.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.

FOREIGN SHIPPING.—In the U. S. District Court to-day Judge Kane sentenced Wm. Fisher to five years, and Henry Craighead to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for forging Uncle Sam's coin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, P. M.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—ELECTION OF BISHOP.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention re-assembled here at nine o'clock this morning, and proceeded to ballot for Bishop. Three ballotings were had without a choice. On the third ballot Rev. Mr. Whittaker received 105 votes; Rev. Dr. Wainwright 179; Rev. Mr. Lenbig 30, and Rev. Mr. Kip 30. On the fourth ballot the Rev. Dr. Wainwright was unanimously elected.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.

PUBLIC DINNER TO GEN. WOOL.—The Democrats of this city have tendered a public dinner to Gen. Wool, but he declines the honor, owing to his public engagements.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.

SENTENCE FOR MURDER COMMUTED.—The sentence of death pronounced upon Ira Sleight, convicted in this county, has been commuted by Gov. Hunt, to imprisonment in the Auburn prison, for life.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.

STEAMER SUNK.—The steamer Shelby, from Cairo, sunk a short distance below Bimus. A considerable portion of the freight will be saved, but the boat was a total loss. Insured for $8000.

JACKSON, Sept. 30, 10 P. M.

FIRE AT THE MICHIGAN PENITENTIARY.—The fire still raging in the Michigan Penitentiary. The wagon, paint and shoe stores have been destroyed, but the main building is considered safe.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met evening pursuant to adjournment, and after some unimportant business, the Board took action on the part of the Board of Aldermen relative to the new appointment, adjourned to meet again on Monday evening.

COMMITTED.—John Schultz was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, in the charge of having gone to the premises of Adam Dorr, at the corner of Bayou and Broad streets, on Monday evening, the 13th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, when you will be addressed by a distinguished young Spartan orator and others.

The Musical committee will in the course of this Evening, sing a number of patriotic Scott songs.

The Scott and Graham Club, the Bead Boggers, the Jefferson Club, and the Lafayette Industrialists, with the French, German, Italian and Spanish Clubs are most respectfully invited to

Join our band with heart and hand,
Shout Scott and Graham o'er,
Who is the people glorious cause,
Will protect our native shore.

By order of
GEO. WASHINGTON DIXON,
President.

T. STEEMAN, G. S. c6

Removal.

PIERRE POUTZ has removed from No. 82 Customhouse street, to No. 83 Royal street. o6

Notice.

The undersigned, friends of the rural section of the Fourth Ward, Third District, notifies them that he will support, with all his energies, the Scott and Graham ticket, which he considers is wholly satisfactory. He says, "If the choice lay between General Pierce and William H. Seward, before the world I aver it, I would heartily cast my vote for Seward rather than Pierce." Pretty strong for a democrat. But this is the direction which the current has taken.

INFANTICIDE BY A BOHEMIAN COUNTESS.—A large amount of secret scandal has been caused in Paris, by the arrest of a Bohemian Countess, in the house of a Mme. Lacha, the keeper of a hotel garni, in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs. The landlord of the house in which the countess resided, and sixty of its brave men as ever shouldered a rifle were left dead on the field. Fatal as that day was to our people, the survivors persevered, and finally drove the savages to the far west, and now you behold a prosperous country, which, a little more than half a century ago, was a vast wilderness. The associations, gentlemen, of your past lives, are pleasing to us as Kentuckians, admiring as we do, your brilliant qualities, and feeling a just pride in having contributed to the glory and greatness of our common country; and our admiration is confined not alone to the incidents of your public career, but extends to the unsullied purity of your private character as citizens in private life. Gentlemen, permit me to say there is one feeling which pervades the breasts of the people of this commonwealth, and that is devotion to the constitution and the Union of these States.

Political parties may differ on questions of State and National policy, but whenever the identity of the Union is threatened, either by domestic traitors or foreign foes, party lines are obliterated, and all rally as one man around the glorious ensign of their common country and do battle in her cause.

Honored as we are by your visit, and rejoicing to see you, in the name of the citizens of this city and county, and of the persons here assembled, I tender you a cordial welcome to the capital of Kentucky.

To which Gen