The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1852.

THE DAILY BEE,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, July 1, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of Virginia.

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

Electors for Presidency and Vice Presidency.

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth District.—ISAIAH GARRETT, of Quachita; (substitute, W. S. FARRAR, of Madison.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and implicitly acted 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 we 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 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 whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain the inviolability of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

The Nominations—Public Sentiment.

We waded yesterday through a basket of exchange papers, with a view of ascertaining the feelings of the whigs of different parts of the country, as typified by the press. We have no space to record these expressions of public sentiment in detail, and must confine ourselves to a brief survey of the field.

Throughout the New England States the nominations have been received with outbursts of enthusiasm. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island, unanimity and a cheering spirit prevail. Massachusetts—or rather Boston—forms the only exception. In Boston the whigs are chagrined at the defeat of WEBSTER, and many will generally support SCOTT, some dissatisfaction is still manifested. In the interior of Massachusetts the nominations are universally acceptable.

From the middle States a shout of joy and exultation is sent up. Pennsylvania is surrounded with the nominees. New Jersey is thrown into fits of delight. Delaware responds with the thunder of cannon from every town. In the Empire State, from every county, the whigs send greeting to their brethren and sojourners of victory. In the city of New York alone is there any discontent. Wall Street looks gloomy and shakes its head. But the whig press signals up for the choice of the ticket. Even the *Courier and Enquirer* endorses the nominations, so do the *Express* and the *Commercial Advertiser*. The *Mirror* is getting into the track. The other whig journals—such as the *Tribune* and *Times*—are of course greatly elated. We see quite enough in the tone of all these journals to convince us that in less than thirty days there will be no discord among the whigs of Massachusetts and New York. By the way, the *Journal of Commerce*, a strong compromise sheet, with democratic tendencies, speaks most approvingly of the nominations, and exhorts the National whigs to sustain them. We subjoin a paragraph from its article on the subject:

"It is adapted, by explicit resolutions on the part of the Whig Convention to sustain the Compromise measures, and the promise of General Scott to uphold them, has created a perfectly National basis on which the Whig party will stand in the coming contest. It is a noble position, which ought not to be lost by a narrow and doubtful policy on the part of National Whigs. The honor of a brave soldier and true patriot is pledged to the Convention, to administer the Government, if elected, in conformity to the principles thus declared. It involves the necessity of selecting cabinet counsellors and subordinates, which is no doubt the first point in respect to those measures, men who give to them not merely a cold support, but their heartiest energies. All that is required of the country should proceed on this basis, and with this understanding of Gen. Scott's position, to give him their support. It will be the duty of the Whig party, in the parley of the Whig party. It will prove to be honoring ultimately a national party. If the Whig party, as a country party, take ground on the Baltimore platform, and support the nominees, Gen. Scott must be elected, because every State which gave a majority for Gen. Taylor, and which has since come into power, will be equally bound to support Gen. Scott, and his election will be kept alive. If, on the other hand, they support him unreservedly, and decide in the integrity of his pledge, it will be a triumph of principle over party, and of virtue over selfishness."

Coming Southward, we note that the nominations are well received every where but in Georgia. We have no expectation that Georgia will immense Scott's majority next November. In that State, Unionism has swallowed up Whiggery. Virginia is probably as dead for SCOTT. North Carolina is united and safe for the Union. North Carolina is determined to give him an overwhelming majority. In Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the Whigs will do their duty, though from the former, little is of course, expected.

From the great West, every indication is favorable. Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Indianapolis, Madison, all the heart of the Ohio, and in the interior of the States of Michigan, Indiana, receive the nominations with the liveliest satisfaction. The Telegraph brings accounts of immense gatherings of the masses, and enthusiastic meetings in those quarters. Even Kentucky and Tennessee, the intelligence from whom we have not yet received, will be better than we had hoped. We have been falling rapidly into line, and will present an unbroken front in November.

To conclude, the nominations, considering the intense personal feelings involved in the issue of the Convention, and the disappointment experienced by those who had set their hearts on FILLMORE and WEBSTER, have been hailed with far more cordiality of feeling, and elicited a warmer expression of delight than we could possibly have anticipated. It is perhaps too early to predict the result of the canvass; but there can be little hesitation on the part of any one observer, in announcing the speedy and complete union and harmony of the Whig party.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The WHIGS of New Orleans assemble in Mass Meeting This Evening, on Canal street corner of Carondelet, to ratify the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT and WM. A. GRAHAM.

In view of the melancholy announcement of the death of HENRY CLAY, the Committee of Arrangements were desirous of postponing the meeting; but as most of the gentlemen who are to speak on the occasion, who monopize about all the Whig Conventions, and are compelled to leave the City for Baton Rouge on Saturday, it was found impossible to defer the assemblage, without completely upsetting the programme and causing general disappointment.

The meeting will therefore be held, and of course, every friend of SCOTT and GRAHAM is expected to be present.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. LEE, HARR for two spirited and pretty compositions for the Piano. One is a schottisch entitled "Kreschone," and the other a Cotillion Waltz, called "Bristol gals."

☞ The Intelligent Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, speaking of Scott and Graham, says

"On the whole the nominations will be highly satisfactory to the whole of the party. It is not a sectional ticket, and Gen. Scott will be as likely to receive the votes of Southern whigs as those of Mr. Graham, of North Carolina. The Vice President is universally respected in this section of the Union."

DEATH OF SAMUEL SOUTHARD.

The death of SAMUEL SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, is announced. He was a prominent statesman, and filled many offices of honor and trust. He was a Senator in Congress from 1833 to 1842, and was President pro tempore of the Senate in 1841. He was also Governor of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy, and Attorney General of the State.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

The fiat of the ALMIGHTY has gone forth and HENRY CLAY, sleeps with the dead. The full tide of years and fame of honor he would bathe in, to-day at noon. His bright Liverpool dates to 19th inst. 50 45, long. 36 47.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 19th.

The Sarah Sands left Liverpool for New York on the 19th.

ENGLAND.—Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. On Wednesday much interruption was caused by the absurd conduct of Feargus O'Connor, who was committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and ordered to remain in confinement till the end of the session. He has since been pronounced insane, and will be sent to the lunatic asylum.

On Thursday petitions were presented from Jamaica and other West India islands, complaining of their distressed condition, which they attribute to the sugar act of 1846.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the extra grant of £700,000 for the expense of the Kaffir war will be needed.

The threat of the French Minister of Police to expel all the correspondents of London papers from Paris, form the subject of the leading articles of the London press.

The English Ambassador had applied to the French Government on the subject of a line of steamers from Liverpool to Austria, to commence on the 1st of August.

Clowes' great printing establishment in London, had been damaged by fire to the extent of £50,000. His whole editions of the Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition, and the Knights of Shakespeare were destroyed.

The National Exhibition of Irish Industry opened at Cork on the 10th.

Dr. Cullen will be installed as Archbishop of Dublin, on the 29th of June.

The Government had refused to extend the inquiry respecting the Mail Station to Cork.

Experimental messages had been transmitted by telegraph, from Dublin to Galway.

FRANCE.—The editor of the Paris Constitutionnel had received a second official warning from the Government, and the third will be a seizure of his paper. Dr. Vernon, the writer of the obnoxious articles, seems inclined to stick to his statements, at which the President is greatly incensed.

The Chateau de Louis Phillipe, had been seized by virtue of the decree of confiscation, and the craft was to have been arrested before the council, the day the Niagara sailed.

The distribution of eagles at Strasburg passed off quietly.

The weather in France was delightful, and vines and mulberry trees promise good crops.

PRUSSIA.—The Gollverein meeting took place on Monday. The Prussian Commission replied definitely to the Darmstadt Coalition 1st. That Prussia respected altogether a Customs Union with Austria. 2d. That she will not enter into any discussion of commercial matters with Austria.

The treaties for the renewal of the Zollverein shall be completed. Prussia demands an immediate and unconditional answer from all the States of the Zollverein as to their agreement to the proposition that she may establish a Custom House on the frontiers.

ITALY.—It is announced by letters of Vienna that the Papal Statesthave joined the Italian, German and Austrian Postal Union. The incorporation of the Arts and Trades abolished in 1808 by Pius VI. has been restored by Pius IX. Decrees and plots are under the surveillance of the clergy.

The Swiss journals say that the Pope has contracted loans, raising the army by 6,000 picked men.

SWITZERLAND.—The Roman Catholic population of the Canton of Freiburg have appropriated (!) the property confiscated by the General Government by a majority of two. This has given up a new spirit of opposition.

GREECE.—The Government has under consideration a treaty by which the Greek church renounces to return under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

TURKEY.—The greater part of Bosolisseral, the capital of Roumia, was destroyed by fire on the 23rd inst. Disastrous conflagrations, abominable acts of rapine and pillage were committed.

AFRICA.—The British Consul had left Liberia in consequence of a difficulty with the government.

The packet to England had on board 4,000 ounces gold as an experiment.

INDIA.—The mail has arrived at Marseilles with Calcutta dates of May 3d, and Bombay to May 12th.

The Burmese attempted to retake Martaban by surprise, but had been driven back with immense loss.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

We publish below, the platform of the Whig National Convention, as authenticated by the President and Secretaries of the Convention. The copy originally sent off by telegraph, was imperfect, and published in verbal inaccuracies. It will be worth preserve, for the Whig papers in every quarter, to preserve and re-publish the official copy, with the signatures annexed.

The Official Platform of the Whig National Convention.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, declare the following to be the only true and sound elements and determinations, for the establishment and maintainance of which, their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as are necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly prohibited to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in the constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

3. The Whigs of the Union, in every where cherishes the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by force, but to teach by example, and show by our success moderation, and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws and treaties, as they would any other form of Government in which the officer is a few days to retire from power, and return to the level of his fellow citizens, and for down to posterity of his country, and that the Whig party will rebuke and discountenance the spirit of faction, and all reckless disregard of constitutional and legal obligations, and all violent and unconstitutional resistance to the laws, however specious the pretext. That the Whig party will ever be true to the principles of freedom, and revere the Constitution, and the Union, striving always to uphold the former, and perpetuate the latter, as the only sure guarantee of our liberties and country.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports; and such discriminations, and incidental protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby such a discrimination may be secured to American industry, equally to all classes and all portions of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient and constitutional for Congress to make such improvements as are necessary for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States. Such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the conservation of the rights of the people, and each ought to be regarded alike with affection and respect, forbearance and honorable attachment. Respect for the sanctity of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, of State, and individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise 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 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 the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their 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 whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain the inviolability of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island; George W. Hossalin, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Scruggs, of Massachusetts; R. W. B Ormsbee, of Connecticut; Samuel S. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Samuel P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Sergeant Pennsylvania; George B. Layton, of Delaware; Francis F. Phelps, of Maryland; Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Shepperd, of North Carolina; Milton Brashard, of Georgia; Thomas J. Rowe, of Alabama; John B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Wickliffe, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; Wm. T. Sutherland, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; Wm H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones R. Edwards, of Michigan; General Joseph M. Chadwick, of Florida; J. N. Murray, of Texas; Mitchell Gray, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

A true copy:

B. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of Whig National Convention.

James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Bell, of Louisiana; W. F. Sherrer, of California; Jas. Dixon, of Connecticut; C. Knolls, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Hall, of Tennessee; G. W. Hossalin, of New Hampshire; Wm. Thompson, of Illinois; J. Russell, of Vermont, Secretaries.

☞ The Legislature of Rhode Island was convened on the 29th inst. P. M.

☞ The Legislature of Maine convened on the 30th inst. P. M.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on the 30th inst. P. M.

Hon. Edward Everett was chosen Speaker of the Senate of Massachusetts, on the 30th inst. P. M.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was elected Senator of the United States, on the 30th inst. P. M.

Hon. Edward Everett was elected Senator of the United States, on the 30th inst. P. M.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 22d ult., the bill extending the time for the selection of the lands granted to Michigan by the act of 1841, was passed.

The bill authorizing imported goods, wares and merchandize entered and bonded for warehousing, in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes, (in Texas,) to ports and places in Mexico, was taken up, and after explanation by Hamlin, was ordered to be engrossed.

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

In the HOUSE, the bill granting lands to certain States for railroads, was discussed. The California mail bill was passed.

In the SENATE on the 23d, Mr. Mason reported a bill for the relief of the Spanish consul and other Spanish subjects at New Orleans. Injuries sustained by them from mobs during the year 1851.

The bill providing more effectual remedies for the punishment of incendiarism in the District of Columbia, was passed.

A large number of territorial bills received from the House, were taken up and referred.

The California mint bill was taken up, and all the House amendments were concurred in. The bill is now passed.

In the HOUSE, the railroad bill was passed by—yeas 93, nays 92.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a despatch from the Spanish Minister, with reference to the affair at New Orleans and the events at Cuba, connected with the invasion of that island, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee on the state of the Union, when Messrs. Townshend and Giddings made Free Soil speeches.

Whig Nominations.
ACCEPTANCE OF SCOTT and GRAHAM.
RESIGNATION OF MR. GRAHAM.

The *Pioneer* of yesterday had the good fortune to receive the annexed important despatch. In the course of a week we shall have the letters of acceptance in full. Meanwhile, the Telegraphic synopsis shows the strong, broad, national and Republican position assumed by Gen. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Washington papers of this morning contain the letters of acceptance of Gen. Scott and Gov. Graham. They are addressed to Gen. Chapman, President of the Whig National Convention, and in his letter of notification, enclose a copy of the platform adopted by the Convention.

Gen. Scott adopts the platform resolutions, and declares them a part of his letter of acceptance. If elected, he says he will recommend a single amendment to the constitutional laws—the importance of which has been suggested to him by his military experience—to secure to the officers and men of the navy who may be wounded in the service of their country, the right to civil pensions. He will not appoint to office who are deficient in integrity or devotion to the constitution and the Union. He will only resort to the veto power in extreme cases, and he will not use it to defeat the one grand principle of obedience to the legislative and judicial departments. He will recommend or approve such measures with regard to the mass of the people as will secure their permanently settlement, and be favorable to actual settlers. He cannot, however, with a due regard to public rights. He says he can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now standing a severe examination.

Mr. Graham's letter is short, and fully endorses the platform. There is nothing now in it. He has sent his resignation to the President as Secretary of the Navy. He will remain in office a few days to settle up the unfinished business, then retire to North Carolina and await the result.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Great Fraud on Government.

[By the United States Express Lines.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A very extensive fraud on the U. S. Government, in the forging of land warrants, have been discovered, to the amount of over 200 warrants, for 160 acres each. A number of persons have been arrested here, among them Lacon and Horace Pike, land brokers, and Wm. Griswold, lawyer.

The frauds have been going on for several years. It is estimated that the government has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. One fraud alone covered eighteen thousand acres of land.

Public Printing.

An effort will soon be made in Congress to take the public printing from the present contractors, and give it to the Union newspaper at the highest rates.

Great Fire.

ALBANY, June 28.—Four Works at Troy in this city, together with the buildings adjacent, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Whig Ratification Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The whigs held a ratification Meeting here on Saturday night, presidings at which were of a most enthusiastic character.

Mr. Upton, of Louisiana, made an eloquent speech during the proceedings.

A grand salute of artillery was fired, and the entire assemblage generally cheered over the nominations during the campaign of 1840.

Two more were narrowly injured from the premature discharge of a cannon in firing the salute, and others were much suffered for the want of room.—*Evening Transcript.*

FIRST GUN FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—We received yesterday the following letter from North Carolina—which tells how SCOTT and GRAHAM will go in the Old North State:

Richmond Whig.

HENDERSON, (N. C.) June 28th, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Whigs of the "Old North State" have heard with pleasure of the nomination of Gen'l SCOTT and W. A. GRAHAM. We would have been glad to have had FILLMORE, but as he is fairly overwhelmed, we surrender to our friends, and, wherever, will bend our artillery upon the "hero of many a well fought battle." We can give Gen. SCOTT North Carolina by 6,000 majority; and then, as one dearly beloved, W. A. Graham is the candidate for Vice President, you may put down 9,000 as his majority, making North Carolina 15,000 majority for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

If ever North Carolina was true to the country, to the Whig party, she will be in now; and should the approaching election be fairly conducted in behalf of the Whigs of North Carolina, we say she shall be the Banner State of the Union in this campaign.

GRENVILLE.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF MR. WEBSTER.—A despatch to the N. Y. *Herald* says: Secretary Webster has expressed his belief that if re-calling is soon to be consummated, he will resign his position as he can arrange the business of the State Department. As Mr. Lawrence is to be left in charge, it is supposed that the mission to England may be dispensed with.

The Senate, to-day, ratified one of the Minnesota Indian treaties, said to be the most liberal Indian treaties ever made by the United States, and about which there had been so much talk.

X.

National Agricultural Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The National Agricultural Convention assembled on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Capitol.

Hon. Edward Stanly was chosen President of the Convention.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Hon. Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, Hon. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, Hon. Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, Hon. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, Hon. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Hon. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, Hon. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, Hon. Mr. Cass, of Michigan, Hon. Mr. Shields, of Illinois, Hon. Mr. Rusk, of Texas, Hon. Mr. Houston, of Texas, Hon. Mr. Soulé, of Louisiana, Hon. Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, Hon. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, Hon. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, Hon. Mr. Dickinson, of New York, Hon. Mr. Seward, of New York, Hon. Mr. Fish, of New York, Hon. Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, Hon. Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, Hon. Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, Hon. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, Hon. Mr. Gwin, of California, Hon. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, Hon. Mr. Upham, of Vermont, Hon. Mr. Hall, of Vermont, Hon. Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, Hon. Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, Hon. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Bell, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, Hon. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Hon. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, Hon. Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, Hon. Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, Hon. Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, Hon. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, Hon. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, Hon. Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, Hon. Mr. Evans, of South Carolina