The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
of Virginia.

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

Electors for President and Vice Presidents.

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

Second District.—CHRETIAN 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. ELOST, of Rapides.)

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

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these 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 the powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE LOATHER OF SLAVERY.

The Locofoco editors are at their wits-ends to find common, extenuations and palliations for the man who said that he LOATHED slavery, that it was REVOLTING to his feelings, and that the Fugitive Slave Law was contrary to MORAL RIGHT. One of them tries to in duce the Southern press to cease fulminating against PIERCE for these abominations, by assuring us that their promulgation will help the Democratic candidate in the North. The caution is unnecessary—it has helped him already. Does any man with an ounce of brains in his cranium, believe that MARTIN VAN BUREN, ROBERT RANTOUL, BETHUNE HILLYER and the host of Northern Free Soilers would have the least objection to FRANKLIN PIERCE, if they had not known that he agreed with them substantially in hatred and abhorrence of slavery? They know their men, and hence they hailed his nomination with a gush of enthusiasm which was a direct reference to his New Why, even chatting at a dinner-table with Democrats, they were well aware that Mr. PIERCE had said in a speech, the authenticity of which is not denied, "that no man hated and deplored slavery more than he did." Let these editors help Mr. PIERCE North and South—we shall not the less expose their character and tendencies to the South, so that the people of Louisiana think fit to sustain Mr. PIERCE and his anti-slavery heresies, they will not be able to plead ignorance of his views hereafter.

But the truth is, Locofocoism in the South is dreadfully alarmed at the recent revelations touching the Free Soil record of FRANKLIN PIERCE. They direct a shirt it to detach from his support the conservative and unsuspecting men of his party. This is a misfortune which Locofocoism might well dread. No wonder, that when Mr. PIERCE'S New Boston speech was published, the whole party were astonished and appalled, and could do nothing but exclaim that it was false! No wonder, that now when weeks have elapsed since the republication of the speech, they are yet at a loss what to say or do, to break its force, and have thus far been unable to discover any but the most pitiable subterfuges and transparent equivocations—such, for instance, as some man of some town in New Hampshire declaring that Mr. PIERCE said nothing of the sort in *December*—when, be it well understood, the speech in question was delivered in January; and another wiseacre from the same State, who affirms the whole story to be false, adding just about as much authority for his assertion, as the Locofocos do, when they pronounce Gen. SCOTT a "coward."

Suppose Mr. SOULE had delivered a speech in public six months ago: suppose that in that speech he had spoken warmly in favor of the right of Secession; suppose that the reporters who happened to be present should have sent the report to the New Orleans *Bee* and the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, a copious account of the speech; suppose that for six months, the record in both papers had remained unquestioned and undisputed, suppose further that Mr. SOULE was then selected as a candidate for some important office, and that in the course of the canvass, his sentiments as embodied in the aforesaid speech, were republished. What would be thought of the friends of Mr. SOULE, who after six months' silent acquiescence, should attempt to smother the account of that speech as a forgery? Would not the effort be considered preposterous? In reference to Mr. PIERCE, we can truly say, *mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.*

We are told that the Concord and Manchester papers hold abolition principles, and that they revile and detest Mr. PIERCE. Granted, and the argument tells more strongly than ever against Mr PIERCE; for certainly these journals being Anti-slavery and detesting Mr. PIERCE, had no earthly object in seeking to represent that gentleman as at all disposed to claim fellowship with them. On the contrary, their obvious interest and policy was to hold him up to the execration of the Free Soil party, as a pro-slavery advocate. They published his speech, because it was reported for them, and because they were laboring to prove that Mr. PIERCE was guilty of gross duplicity in opposing Mr. ATWOOD while professing to cherish the same opinions. And, by the way, do it reconcile here that this same Atwood, who is so rampant an Abolitionist that, after obtaining the Democratic nomination for Governor, he was ruled off by the conservative Democracy, he himself an active and unscrupulous ally PIERCE man, doubtless in the full conviction that he is aiding a candidate whose opinions do not materially differ from his own.

Perhaps no better evidence of the fact that Gen'l PIERCE uttered every word ascribed to him in his speech last January, need be cited than the language of the Concord *Patriot*, Mr. PIERCE'S home organ. That journal, speaking of the *Republic's* declaration that the correctness of the reports of Gen'l PIERCE'S speech has never been questioned, says:

Now as to this latter assertion, it is sufficient to say that the statements of these common libellers were considered so perfectly absurd, and carried upon their face so palpably the stamp of falsehood that no one ever thought a contradiction of them to be necessary.

We ask any rational man if this is not almost tantamount to a confession? What! Two influential papers in New Hampshire, representing a faction that polls in that State alone from eleven thousand to twelve thousand votes, publish a speech heard by hundreds, the reports of which they give of it remains for six months, without denial or dispute, and when reproduced and then for the first time, contradicted, the only reason alleged for the protracted silence is, that the reports in question were considered libellous and unworthy attention! This paltry subterfuge won't do. Mark the strong points of the case. Nobody denies that Gen PIERCE delivered a speech in January at New Boston. Nobody denies that re ports of his speech were given within less than a fortnight afterwards, by two journals, published in different towns. Nobody denies that for six months these reports went unchallenged. All this is undisputed; but yet we are called upon to stultify ourselves in the belief that in spite of this remarkable coincidence, the papers in which the speech appeared had maligned and libelled Mr. PIERCE, both during and after the speech, and because the Concord *Patriot* vouches for it. If by arguments such as these, the Locofocos expect to vindicate and whitewash FRANKLIN PIERCE, we pity their delusion.

THE WEATHER still continues intensely warm during the day, but some compensation is afforded us by the pure and cool breezy evenings. The sickness for the week past, though very deadly among the poor and those confined by many days of intolerable heat, such as appear to affect them more than neighbors. Recurring to the city in almost every direction, and by emigrating out of town, that can get a chance to breathe the air of the lake shore.

A Compliment Lost.

We have highly honored last evening, with a delightful serenade by Messrs. Brune & Bond. The several airs played by them, were executed with masterly skill, particularly the "*Last Rose of Summer*," which, we thought, never resounded with more melody. We owe to no one more than express our thanks to Mr. Jones, the gentleman, we also to express our thanks to Messrs. Brune & Bond.

HO, FOR BATON ROUGE!

A grand WHIG Ratification Meeting will be held at the Capitol on Monday next, 2d of August. A barbecue will be given, and addresses are expected from Messrs. BENJAMIN, HOWE, ROSELIUS, DECLOUET, ELOST, WATTERSTON, KENNER and other distinguished speakers. The Whigs throughout the State are invited, and we presume also, though the season and the weather will not allow a general attendance from the more remote parishes, the Whigs residing within a moderate distance of Baton Rouge, will be present. Let us send a handsome delegation from New Orleans to cheer and animate our brethren in the country. Arrangements will no doubt be made to take up a party and bring them back on the most reasonable terms.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—From the first session of Congress to the present time, there have been twenty-one Speakers of the House of Representatives, besides Speakers pro tem., chosen for one to four days, during the temporary illness of the incumbent in office. Henry Clay was chosen successively, by each Congress, from the 18th to the 14th inclusive, and also by the 18th at the commencement of the first session. But on his second election he resigned in the second session, on accepting his appointment as a Commissioner for negotiating with Great Britain, and on the 5th he resigned before the commencement of the second or short session: so that his actual term of service was little over ten years. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was chosen four times successively, at the commencement of the 20th and each succeeding Congress to the 23d. Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was closest three times by successive Congresses; Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Jonathan Dayton, John W. Taylor and James K. Polk, twice each; and Theodore Sedgwick and Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, Philip P. Barbour, Robert M. T. Hunter and John W. Jones, of Virginia, John Bell, of Tennessee, John White, of Kentucky, John W. Davis, of Indiana, and Howell Cobb, of Georgia, one each. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, is the present Speaker, is his first term of service.

☞ The *Covington Advocate* of Saturday says: "Quite an unhappy affair occurred near this place on Wednesday last. A warrant had been placed in the hands of Mr. W. Adams, a constable, for the arrest of a Mr. Martin, charged with some misdemeanor. Mr. A. proceeded to the residence of the accused, and after having arrested him, Martin commenced a violent attack with a chair, &c., and became so furious, that no other way could be had Mr. A. but by being knocked up in a corner, to save his own person, but to shoot, which he did with a revolver, discharging one barrel, which took effect in the lower part of the jaw, the ball passing to the back of the neck. Martin, when he fell, acknowledged the justice of his fate. All of the above is the substance of the matter as we heard it."

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.—The editor of the *Constitutionalist and Republic*, of Augusta, (Geo.) who was a member of the Democratic Convention, denies emphatically that said Convention endorsed or approved the Compromise Measures. He was a member of the Committee that reported the platform, and says that it was the language used in the resolutions was deliberately and carefully adopted with the express purpose of *avoiding* any laudation or any appearance of laudation, of the Compromise."

This is a candid confession, and, so far as we have been able to understand the meaning of the resolutions alluded to, is strictly true.

Here, then, is an open avowal, by one who knows, that the Convention did not endorse and approve the measures passed by Congress, for the settlement of the dangerous and exciting questions connected with the slavery agitation, and yet we have had the Democratic press, and yet we have had the friends of the Union and the Constitution, in their support, are shamelessly told to mount this platform, and under the lead of a standard bearer that hates and deplores slavery as much as the fanatics of the Constitution-destroying school, fight the battles of such political cheats We shall pause long before we go deeper, ere we do a deed at once so *silly* and so SUICIDAL.

SHOCKING MORTALITY ON STEAMBOARD.—The English papers contain an account of a most horrible mortality on board the British ship Lady Montague, on the passage from Chian to Calliao, with five hundred souls on board, including passengers and crew. It appears that sickness and fever seized the helpless creatures within a few days after her departure. The water and provisions which had been provided for the voyage became putrid. The mortality that ensued, need not be more particularly alluded to than to mention that the sufferings of the poor creatures were of the most frightful description. Many committed suicide by jumping overboard, and by the time the ship put into Robert Town, fewer than 193 had perished. By great efforts, health was restored on board, and she sailed again for her destination, but the disease soon re-appeared, and by the time she reached Calliao, the list of victims was swelled to 374. Only 3 persons out of a crew of 36 men who went out in the ship returned home. Of the emigrants she took on board at Cyanning moon, only 201 reached Calliao.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS' MARRIAGE AT BREMEN.—Mr. Locke, of the Savannah *Republican*, says in a letter from Bremen, says:

"The Consul here drives a considerable business in the marrying line. On the day of my arrival, he united seventy-three couples—all emigrants about to sail for America. The laws of New York and Bremen require these marriages in the Consul Office. Unmarried persons with children, or expecting to have them, cannot land without giving heavy bonds Here, the laws do not allow them to get a marriage license, unless they have property enough to support a family. Hence, the duty falls on the Consul. Of all those who came to the Consul to be married, four fifths have been living together before, and have met little families already."

THE JEWS OF PRAGUE.—Mr. Wood, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, in a letter from Prague, the Bohemian capital, says:

"There is as usual in European cities, a 'Jews' Quarter,' but they are not as formerly shut up after a given hour in the evening. It is not that the colony of Jews established themselves here immediately after the destruction of Jerusalem. They preserve all their customs and peculiarities, and are, I am told, according to the manner of the strictest of their sect. They wear long flowing gowns, and hats without rims. They have five synagogues, several schools, cemeteries, and a town hall of their own. Though living in the midst of others, they are wholly and entirely a distinct people. The statistics of population show that the Jewish inhabitants increase faster and are longer lived than their immediate neighbors."

LARGE DONATIONS.—A lady of Charleston, Mrs. Kouse, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has left upwards of $90,000 to religious and charitable purposes, besides $70,000 in bequests to relatives, servants and friends.

(From the Boston Journal.)

THE WHIGS OF BOSTON.—If any evidence is required that the Whigs of this city are not disposed to allow their personal feelings to interfere with the success of the Whig cause, it is to be found in the action of the two so-called "rejection meetings," which have been held in Faneuil Hall. The meetings have been well attended, but by audiences of a mixed character. None of the prominent or influential friends of Mr. Webster have taken part in the doings. The meetings have been managed by several disappointed individuals, upon their own responsibility, and without concert or order or harmony of sentiment. Several highly respectable individuals have actively participated in the proceedings—men who have formerly taken an honorable part in the politics of the State, loyally cooperated with the management of the system of political action; but the Whigs of the city—friends of Mr. Webster—have stood aloof. At demonstrations in favor of the Great Statesman, the meetings have been decided failures. This was expected and foreseen. The position of this city as the home of Mr. Webster, who are not disappointed at this crappe things have taken. We can assure our Whig friends abroad, that the Whigs of Boston, as a body, (that Mr. Webster *has not and cannot control the vote of his townsmen as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to General Scott.*

The present position of the Whigs of Boston and of Massachusetts may be very briefly stated. They are disappointed with the nomination of the Convention, and cannot for the present, at least, be brought to work for Gen. Scott with that enthusiasm which will triumphantly overcome all opposition, but they reciprocate the blasting scorn of the assertion of the Convention, and likewise that the country will be in favor of Gen. Scott. The great body of the party, will, at the proper time, vote the Whig ticket.

GOOD WORD FROM ILLINOIS.—An intelligent gentleman from Illinois was in our office yesterday, and spoke highly of the prospects of the candidates in that State for Senate and Governor. He says the nominations of those tickets have at least made full one-half of the Democratic party in favor of the nominees of the Whig Convention. In short, there is a much better feeling for him than there was a week ago, while Pierce has fewer friends than ever. Whether Douglas will receive the support of the Democracy of Illinois, remains to be seen. In our intercourse with gentlemen from that State, we have found a variety of widely different opinions on this subject. Some say they will support Douglas, others say they will not, and others say they will vote for Gen. Scott. We have met with but few Gen. Pierce men. We have found that every where they went to hold the Democratic meetings, they were broken up. We could, however, refer to no Pierce men. They dropped a word occasionally, that they will vote for Gen. Scott, because they will vote for no Democrat. We have met with but few Gen. Scott men. We have found that every where they went to hold the Whig meetings, they were full. That's the right kind of evidence. Because he has not struck down in favor of the Democratic leading heads will prevent them to turn the other cheek to Mr. Pierce. Douglas has been struck down in favor of the first. They have now a chance to pay him for the injury he has done them, and they will be fools if they do not avail themselves of the opportunity. Just put down Illinois as all right.

From the Washington Republic.

More of Mr. Pierce's Views.

In previous articles we have adduced from the official proceedings and Congress illustrations of the principles and policy of Mr. Pierce, as developed in his votes. We have brought the record nearly to the end of June, 1836, and have shown that up to that period he had uniformly resisted every project to afford general, internal improvements, and had consistently called for the repeal of the duty on tea, coffee and sugar. We proceed now to collect the references in this regard to the legislation that was adopted by Congress notwithstanding Mr. Pierce's opposition, and notwithstanding the unanimous vote of Presidents and States directly affected by Mr. Pierce's votes, in the instances cited, were, mainly, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, with Maine, Massachusetts, New York; Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, in a less degree. We proceed to complete the evidences of Mr. Pierce's "availability," so far as they can be drawn from the remainder of his term in the House of Representatives.

On the 28th of June, 1836, Mr. Pierce voted against a bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors, and for Lieut. Reid and Brown's edition of the Public Statutes, (volume 5, pages 182 and 191) we find that the measure, which a few days afterwards received the approval of General Jackson, comprised the following items, the remembrance of which will doubtless tend to a just appreciation of Mr. Pierce's statesmanship by the States concerned:

Maine.....	Breakwater in Portland harbor.....	$10,000
"	Survey near Owl's head harbor.....	400
"	Survey at Oldcreek bay.....	300
N. Hampshire..	Deepening Piscataqua river	5,000
Massachusetts..	Improvement of Ipswich river harbor.....	10,000
"	Removing wreck on New Bedford harbor.....	10,000
"	Breakwater at Hyannis bay.....	10,000
"	Improvement of Cape Ann harbor.....	5,000
"	Improvement in Boston harbor.....	15,000
Rhode Island..	Breakwater at Church's Cove harbor.....	10,000
Connecticut.....	Improvement of Saybrook harbor.....	20,000
"	Improvement of Westport harbor.....	3,000
"	Improvements of Fairfield harbor.....	10,000
"	Securing beach at Cedar Point.....	1,000
"	Deepening Bridgeport channel.....	10,000
"	Deepening channel of Norwalk harbor.....	10,000
Vermont.....	Breakwater at Burlington	10,000
"	Deepening channel in Lake Champlain.....	15,000
New York.....	Improving Portland harbor.	10,000
"	Improving Salem river harbor.....	3,000
"	Improving Oak Orchard creek harbor.....	5,000
"	Improving Black river harbor.....	5,000
"	Breakwater at Plattsburg..	10,000
"	Improving Cataraugus creek harbor.....	15,000
"	Improving Whitehall harbor.....	8,000
"	Ice breaker, Staten Island.	19,500
New Jersey.....	Improving New Brunswick harbor.....	7,000
"	Improving Little Egg harbor.....	5,000
"	Survey of Crow Shoal, river	500
Pennsylvania..	Repairs at Chester harbor.	3,000
"	Improvement of Delaware river.....	15,000
Delaware.....	Improvement of Wilmington harbor.....	15,000
Maryland.....	Deepening Baltimore harbor.....	90,000
"	Survey of Chesapeake bay.	500
Virginia.....	Survey of James river.....	500
"	Channels of Dismal Swamp canal.....	15,000
North Carolina.	Shoal in Pamlico river.....	5,000
"	Shoal in Neuse river.....	5,000
"	Beaufort harbor.....	5,000
South Carolina.	Survey of Georgetown harbor.....	1,000
Georgia.....	Improving Brunswick harbor.....	10,000
"	Improving Vermillion river.	10,000
Florida.....	Improving Pensacola harbor.....	30,000
"	Deepening Mississippi mouth.....	75,000
Missouri.....	For snag in Missouri river.	15,000
Michigan.....	Bath Head Shoal.....	10,000
"	St Joseph river.....	20,000
"	Survey of Milwaukie river.	800

Coming to the second session of the twenty fourth Congress, we have Mr. Pierce's record of resistance against the final passage of a bill making appropriations for building light houses and other similar purposes. The bill was passed by 106 yeas to 80 nays. Mr. Pierce, being in the minority. (House Journal, page 599.) From the published act (Little and Brown, volume 5, page 182,) we find that the States and localities beneficially affected by its provisions with the points at which the improvements were carried into execution, in Pierce's will:

Maine—Mark Island, Mount Desert island, Ram island, Seguin island, West Quoddy Head, Spoon isle, Saddleback ledge, Eagle Island point, Pigeon Hill bar, Mount Desert rock, and Burk's ledges, Half-tide ledge, town of Sullivan, York nubble, Potterfield's ledge. Total, $54,500.

New Hampshire—Whaleback light house, Sunken Rock, Cod Rock. Total, $3,900.

Massachusetts—Ipswich harbor, Reed's point, Nauset beach, harbors of Lynn, Salem, Beverley, Marblehead and Manchester, Aldridge ledge, &c., Wing's Neck, Bay Rock, &c. Total, $30,500.

Connecticut—Lynde point, Black Bay reef, &c. Total, $18,200.

Rhode Island—Pequosse Squaw point, Block Island, Field's point, &c. Total, $11,100.

New York—Cumberland head, Split rock, Execution rocks, Big Sodus bay, Dunkirk pier, Dudley's channel, &c., Rosher's shoal, Esopus meadows, Tappan Bay, Coeter island, Sag harbor, Rondout creek, Dunkirk harbor, Van Buren harbor, Middle ground, Rabbin's reef, Salmon river harbor. Total, $348,200.

New Jersey—Cohansey creek, Egg island, Absecum inlet. Total, $10,000.

Pennsylvania—Erie harbor. Total, $614.

Delaware—Reedy Island, Brandywine shoal, Delaware breakwater. Total, $97,000.

Maryland—Sharp's island, Nanticoke and other rivers, Hooper's and Cajey's straits, Tangier and Pocomoke sounds, Love point. Total, $8,305.

Virginia—Hog island, York river, Old point, Chesapeake, Day's point, &c., Potomac creek. Total, $41,000.

North Carolina—Powell's point, Pea island, Long Shoal. Total, $23,000.

South Carolina—St. Helena and Port Royal, Charleston harbor. Total, $26,000.

Georgia—Little Cumberland island, Brunswick harbor, Doboy and Sapsel's bars, &c. Total, $41,000.

Alabama—Mobile harbor, Sand point. Total, $10,000.

Ohio—Turtle island, Sandusky harbor, Manhattoe, Miami and Maumee, Cunninghamian island. Total, $16,700.

Indiana—City West harbor, Michigan city. Total, $8,000.

Louisiana—Vermillion bay, Lake Pontchartrain, &c., Bayou St. John, Fort Pontchartrain. Total, $79,500.

Mississippi—Pearl river lighthouse. Total, $5,000.

Michigan—Grand and Detroit river lighthouses, Wind Mill island, Saginaw river, Fox point, Kalamazoo river. Total, $30,000.

Florida—Apalachicola bay, St. Joseph's bay, St. John's river, Key West, Amelia island, Mosquito inlet, Sand Key, Cape Florida, Carysfort reef. Total, $79,920.

Wisconsin—Milwaukie river, Manitowac river, Grave wagon, Green bay, Root river. Total, $25,000.

Few Democrats are to be found now-a-days who can afford to apologize for Mr. Pierce's conduct in relation to this bill. More than one has fallen to the lot of ordiary men is needed to deny to Congress the right of facilitating and increasing Atlantic navigation by the erection of light houses, the construction of light-boats, or the laying down of buoys and dolphins; and yet the only claim that Mr. Pierce's friends can advance for his negative disfavor on his part must be derived from his constant hostility to these and all similar improvements. Blot his votes on these questions from the record, and the case of Franklin Pierce will scarcely be known in Congressional history. It is not uncharitable to believe that before the canvass opens he will be on deck, the orators and writers engaged in sustaining Mr. Pierce's nomination will arrive at the conclusion that they could have served his cause effectually with a perfect blank as the record of his past, than with a record so blurred and blotted with proofs of his partisan hostility to every Section in the Union. Adherence to the time-honored tenets of a party is as a feather in the balance in comparison with his resistance to practical improvements. We know that the superstition of Democracy is not without power; but an unreasoning reverence for abstractions is not likely to control the present campaign. And the practical is all against Mr. Pierce.

Entering and Stealing.—Officer Boullion reports that the house of Mrs. Aldine, in St. Peter street, was entered on Saturday night last, by means of a false key, and a gold watch and key, and other articles were stolen away by some persons unknown.

Serious Stabbing Case.—On account 15 years ago, Mr. Bernard Bernecastel stabbed in two places in his breast by a playmate of the same age, named Adolphe Bella. The unfortunate boy now resides near them the corner of Main and Conde streets, but the origin of the difficulty between the two is not known. Both of them were at work near some chemical with each other, and as soon as they separated, the wounded boy commenced to feel ill, and Nicholls then went away, and not till afterwards was it ascertained that he had stabbed his playmate. He has since left the country, it is feared that young Bernecastel's wounds will prove mortal.

SHOCKING DEATH.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at her residence, above Carrollton, Miss AIMEE VOLANT 13 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ANTOINE VOLANT. The friends of the family, and those of Messrs. A Hopkins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from the residence of Mr. VOLANT, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Widow F. P. Chabert, on Transport street, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets. 1t*

PLEASURE EXCURSION
To South West Pass, Balize and Belle-Isle.

The steamer FASHION, Capt. Faust, will leave as above on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, a. m., precisely, returning next Tuesday evening.

Fishing, Boating and other amusements will be offered on board.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance. jy29 3t

Twenty-five Dollars Reward

Will be paid for the delivery, at No. 50 Dauphin street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, of a bright bay horse, named ANNA. She is about five feet high, aged 10 years, rather stout, or light-coarse-made, and has a small white star in forehead, inflicts in a low sweet voice, and is noted for her gait as a carriage horse. She has been missing since Sunday last, Mrs. L. T. Shepherd about the 12th of April last. jy28

Garden Seeds.

A fresh supply of Fall Planting, just received at our Seed stores, No. 30 Canal st., and 176 Chartres street.

jy29 2t* SEELINGER, NUTHEYSMEN and FLORISTS.

Japanned Cast Iron Mantle-pieces, with grate complete or separated.

THE subscriber has just received by the manufacturers, sole agents here for the sale of this beautiful article, which is now considered the most suitable wooden mantle pieces now in use, invite the public, that the builders specially, to call and examine the same, which they will receive for sale and fill orders to any extent, and at a cheaper rate than the wooden articles, including cost of grate, can be had here. B. MAURE & CO.,

jy28 2m 23 Conde st.

For Sale

350 EMPTY Molasses HHDS., perfectly tight and in good order. Apply to DENEGRE, PLAISANT & CO., corner Old Levee and St. Louis

STILTON CHEESE—54 Stiltons, just up in store, a very superior article, for sale by O. VALETON & CO.,

jy30 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Two tons very fine for sale by O. VALETON & CO.

jy30 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

IRISH LINEN,—70 cases assorted, received. For sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE,

jy15 24 Customhouse.

OLIVES,—50 bbls. Extra Ecnile, fresh olives, 50 bbls Bergasse Wine, for sale by CHARLES CAVAROC,

jy 20 corner Royal and Bienville st

COGNAC—60 eighths, 4th proof, 90 qr., Jahn & Co; 10 do, Washington brand; 12 eighths, old Cognac; 15 do, fine Champagne; 16 do, do, R. R.; 9 qr., R. R., in store and for sale by FDO. de FUENTES & CO.,

jy22 99 Old Levee st

EXPECTED by ship Lancaster from Bordeaux, 16 1-2 casks claret, St. Denis, 1847; 16 do do 1850; 6 1-2 do white wine, Barsac, superior, all which recommended for family use, for sale by PERRET, GIRARD,

jy26 No. 7 St. Louis street.

COGNAC—15 demijohns of the renowned brand of Pb Godard, an old and very superior article, for sale by FORZE & GIRARD,

jy26 7 St Louis st.

SUGAR.—Two late Havana, to close barrels for sale cheap by LABORDE & XIQUES,

jy26 27 Common street.

HONEY—Cuba white, thick and clear, in small barrels for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,

jy26 27 Common street.

TOBACCO—Spanish cut tobacco, Virginia manufactured do, and Havana tobacco wanted for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,

jy26 27 Common street.

Under the operation of the single measure to which we have now alluding, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Michigan, Florida and Wisconsin—seven States that are at this moment chained as Democratic—received the $670,340 for the purpose of aiding in the promotion of inland or lake navigation. None of them refused to touch the money; all regarded it as a matter of course, and as their due. They are a whole or parallel portions of it; and several of them are at this moment applicants to Congress for yet larger appropriations. What prospect, even, can Mr. Pierce have of them, now support he, the Presidency a gentleman who voted to put out the eyes of commerce, and whom placed words caused him to vote any bill of the kind were it presented for his official approval?

In the session session (1837) Mr. Pierce voted against a bill "for certain harbors, and for the improvement of appropriations in and at the mouth of Chicago river," which passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 107 to 76. (House Journal, page 58.) We again specify the items of the bill as it stands in Little and Brown's edition of the statutes. (Vol. 4, page 567.)

Illinois.....	Chicago harbor.....	$40,000
Michigan.....	Michigan city harbor.	30,000
"	St. Joseph's harbor.	15,000
"	River Raisin harbor.	30,000
New Hampshire.	Goshen river,	3,000
New York.....	Black River harbor,	10,000
"	Whitehall harbor.	10,000
"	Genesee river mouth.	10,000
"	Dunkirk harbor.	15,000
"	Portland harbor.	10,000
"	Cattaraugus creek do.	10,000
"	Sackett's Harbor harbor.	10,000
"	Oswego harbor.	10,000
"	Oak Orchard creek.	5,000
"	Big Sodus bay.	10,000
"	Little Sodus bay.	10,000
"	Buffalo creek.	100,000
Alabama.....	Mobile harbor.	30,000
Ohio.....	Huron river,	10,000
"	Huron river,	6,161
"	Vermilion river,	10,000
"	Sandusky harbor.	10,000
"	Conneaut harbor.	10,000
"	Cuyahoga river.	10,000
"	Ashtabula harbor.	10,000
"	Presque Isle harbor.	10,000
"	Grand river harbor.	10,000
Pennsylvania..	Presque Isle harbor.	10,000
"	Conneaut harbor.	10,000
Vermont.....	North and South Hero Island.....	6,000
"	Burlington breakwater	10,000
"	Steele's ledge.	600
"	Steele's ledge, improvement.	10,000

COMMERCIAL.

The Bee-Hive.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1852.

COTTON—The supply is very light, and business confined to small lots, visited up to noon this morning, with sales of 1,000 bales, at prices current yesterday. Liverpool, 4 1-2d.

SUGAR—Sales of 200 hhds. Louisiana, at 3 1-2@4 1-2c for common to fair, and 4 3-4@5 1-2c for prime to fully fair.

MOLASSES—Sales of 100 bbls. at 17c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, cotton, 3-32d.

EXCHANGE—On sight, 1-2 per cent premium.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

The Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 28, 1852.

The Committee on Style reported Article 1 and 2 of the Constitution, adopted.

Mr. Benjamin offered a substitute to article 113 of Report of Committee on General Provisions, allowing the State to subscribe to works of internal improvement, wholly or partially, within the limits of the State, the Legislature to require adequate security.

Mr. Hiester amended the above, by adding, "no corporation to which the faith of the State may be pledged, shall possess banking or discounting privileges."

Mr. Benjamin's substitute was adopted as amended, ayes 99; nays 16. Article 114 of Report was adopted, but is re-considerable is expected to-morrow.

(By the united N. O. and Ohio and O'Reilly Lines.)

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

Solomon's Movements.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The Baltic reports that the Cunard steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, bringing $1,420,000 worth of gold.

French Clergy.

A recent decree exempts the clergy of France from obligation of taking the oaths.

Riot in Piedmont.

There has been a great riot in Piedmont, between the troops and the populace. Many lives were lost on both sides.

British Parliamentary Elections.

The returns of the election so far received show the election of 317 members favorable to the Ministry, 190 of the opposition, and 46 neutral.

New York Markets

NEW YORK, July 27.

The cotton market is rather quiet, and prices unchanged. Flour is in good request and 5,000 bbls. Southern Michigan, 500 do. extra Genesee, and 1,000 Western has sold at 4c per bushel. Pork is slightly advanced, with sales at $19.25 per bbl. Lard firm at 11 1-2c. # lb.

Lundy's Lane Celebration.

BUFFALO, July 27.

There is a tremendous gathering at Niagara, and hundreds are arriving by every train. The camp ground is already covered with military from different points of the country, and every place is crowded with the visitors.

Protection to the Fisheries.

BOSTON, July 27.

The United States steam frigate Saranac, and the sloop of war Albany, are ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of the American fisheries.

Ohio River—Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 27.

There is now scarcely 2 feet 1 inch water in the channel, and the river is falling slowly.

CINCINNATI, July 27.

The river here is yet falling. Markets quiet and prices unchanged.

Another Naval Movement.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The steam frigate Mississippi sailed this afternoon from this port. Her destination is not ascertained, but she is supposed to have been ordered to the Mediterranean.

Steamboat Burnt.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The steamboat Henry Clay, on her passage from Albany to this city, took fire this afternoon, on the Hudson river, a few miles above Yonkers, and was entirely consumed. Her passengers, mainly of whom were lost by being burned or drowned. The boat is a total loss.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 28.

There has been a good demand for the cotton market to-day, and the sales reach 1,000 bales, at full prices without change. Flour has been in fair request, and 13,000 bbls have sold at $4 @4 12c # bbl for State, and $4 25 for Ohio. Corn is steady with sales of 40,000 at 80c # bushel for Southern mixed. Pork is still attracting and 1,200 bbls have sold at $20 for Mess, and $17 50 @ 18 for prime.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.

The river here is falling slowly, with but little water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, July 28.

The river here is still falling. Four feet and a half water in the channel.

J. FOWLER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sally, Sally, Sally.

SCOTT RAMBLERS

IF The Regular Business will meet at their Club Room, over the "Pearl," on TUESDAY Evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., on business of great importance. By order of

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.

A. LAGOTE, } Sec'ys.
A. NAGUIN, }
S. TOUS, Jr., }

jy29 1t

Weekly Executive Committee.

IF The Regular Meeting will be held on FRIDAY Evening, this inst., at half past 7 o'clock.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order of the President.

jy28 E. SALOMON, Sec'y.

Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

THE Officers and members of Orleans Fire Company are hereby notified to meet at their Hall on SUNDAY, the 1st August, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY Evening, 2d August, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Punctual attendance is requested.

By order. JOS. J. RAUDUC,
jy30 Secretary pro tem.

Notice.

THE Brothers of W. H. VAN RENSSELAER are invited to call at our office for some business of importance to him.

New Orleans, July 28, 1852.

jy29 EDG. ROCH