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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 19, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
of Virginia.

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

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District.—JACQUES TOUTANT, of St. Bernard, (substitute, FREDERICK W. HULING, of Plaque mines.)

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

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

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

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

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F BOYKIN, 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 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 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 one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
Now, I am dead for the Constitution—and for the Laws—and for the Compromises—and I stand alone in my country—and I will carry up to a place, the law to oppose to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.	*I have been asked if I hated this Fugitive Slave Law? I answer no, I loathed it. There is most revolting feel against it—as a strange up of a slave, the law to oppose to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.*

Speech of General Scott before the Whig Reception Delegation.

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

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

A Short Chapter from Gen. Pierce's Life.

We have often contended that FRANKLIN PIERCE was all things to all men,—that he was no true friend to the South, and that his speeches and votes, during his public career, prove him to have entertained sentiments very opposite to those which he now has ascribed to him by his enthusiastic advocates in this quarter. Mr. PIERCE is greatly lauded at the South as the invincible enemy of the abolitionists, but we have shown by evidence that cannot be and has not been denied, that he has repeatedly expressed his hatred of slavery and his horror of the Fugitive Slave Law. We have proved too by extracts from leading democratic papers at the North, that the opinions of Gen. PIERCE on these subjects, which his Southern supporters strive to suppress, or stoutly deny, are held by the former as *facts*, which they admit, I cause to commend him to the favor of Free Soil. We do not charge Gen. PIERCE with being an abolitionist. He is decidedly not of the stamp of such miserable fanatics as GIDDINGS and GERRITT SMITH; but that he is a free soiler in the usual acceptation of the term—that is, opposed to the extension of slavery and an advocate of the Wilmot Proviso, there is no earthly doubt. The record establishes the fact indisputably.

The resolutions repeatedly adopted in the New Hampshire Legislature, and sanctioned by the vote of FRANKLIN PIERCE, the report denouncing Slavery extension submitted to the New Hampshire State Convention, by a Committee of which he was chairman; his New Boston speech, his vote on the Brooke bill in Congress, constitute a mass of testimony against the democratic candidate, which no candid mind can resist. To this, however, we can now add another proof obtained from that unerring source of truth—the Congressional records. On the 3d January, Mr. MCKEAN, of Pa., presented in the U. S. Senate, the petition of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, praying Congress to refuse admission into the Union to any State whose constitution tolerates slavery, and to reject all propositions for the annexation of Texas into the Union.

A motion being made that the petition be received, and the same being objected to—

A motion was made by MR. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi, that the motion to receive the petition lie on the table; and on the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the affirmative: Yeas 34, nays 13.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams of Maine.

Those who voted in the negative are:—Messrs Atkin, Clayton, Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Niles, PIERCE, Prentiss, Rockwell, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Sumner, Upham, Wade, Williams of Maine.

So the motion to receive the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr McKean presented the petition of a number of woman of Delaware county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to abolish the slave trade between the States.

A motion being made that the petition be received, and the same being objected to—

A motion was made by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, that the motion to receive the petition lie on the table; and on the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 37, nays 12.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:—Messrs Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, of Maine, Williams of Mississippi, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are:—Messrs Atkin, Clayton, Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Pearce, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Sewell.

So the motion to receive the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The above is extracted from the Senate Journal of the Third Session of the twenty fifth Congress, page 99.

Nothing can be clearer than the conclusion that Mr. PIERCE is entirely Northern in his feelings. It may be well enough for his partizans to assert in view of the anticipated influence of the South on the Presidential election, that Mr PIERCE is a compromise man, and a sincere opponent of Southern institutions. But we take the record as our guide. Mr. PIERCE had no idea of being a Presidential candidate when he voted against laying Abolition petitions on the table, when he opposed Mr. BROOKE's claim to carry a slave into the District of Columbia, or when he delivered his free Boston speech, and denounced the Fugitive Slave Law of the Compromise Act as contrary to moral right. His conduct, therefore, before he became the nominee of a great party, must be contrasted with his profession since. This is the only infallible touchstone of his opinions—tried by this, the pure gold of which they are said to be composed, proves to be mere dross and base metal.

BOOKS.—Our thanks are due G. P. PUTNAM & Co. publishers, through B. M. NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Japan, an account geographical and historical in as the earliest period at which the islands composing the Empire were known to European, down to the present time, by Charles Macfarlane—illustrated by numerous engravings An interesting work on a subject of which little is known.

Sacdy—a pilgrimage, by H. Tuckerman, forming a number of Putnam's semi-monthly Library for travellers and the fire side. Mr. Tuckerman is one of the most elegant and agreeable writers in the country.

TO J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp street, we are indebted for a short and comprehensive Greek Grammar, with materials for oral exercises—by J. T. Champlin.

MORE RIGHTS OFF IN VIRGINIA—The Kanawha *Republican* comes to us this week, with the cards of six more members of the Democratic Vigilance Committee, declaring their intention to sustain SCOTT and GRAHAM. The names of these Democratic bolters are, A. B. MCGINNIS, Lewis Cooper, Josiah Jones, Wm. Hess, Wm. Mohn and Arch. Black. They do say that by election time not 50 Locofocos will be left in Kanawha county.

ANTI-SLAB CLUB.—We are requested to call the attention of the members of this Club, to a meeting which will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Club Room, No. 70 Front Levee. Business of importance will be submitted. See the call of the President in another column.

[By the National Line.]

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived here from Havana. She brings important news.

Orders had been issued to a Spanish war steamer to cruise off the Moro Castle for the purpose of preventing the entrance of the U. S. mail steamship Crescent City into the harbor of Havana.

It was rumored that the Crescent City would be fired into if she persisted in her attempt to enter.

Twenty Creoles from Vuelto Abajo have been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Government. Many others have been arrested.

Count Ponza Dulces is still in prison, and his property is confiscated. It was rumored that he would be garroted in a few days.

Domiciliary visits were more numerous than ever.

It was generally believed in Havana that Gen. Canedo will be recalled. He seems much troubled at the aspect of affairs. Galliani, his Secretary, has expressed a wish to resign.

The news of the great meetings in New Orleans, relative to the steamship Crescent City affair, gave the conspirators in Cuba much joy.

Don Goicoiva has been arrested as the chief instigator of the rebellious state of feeling in the Island. Further conspiracies have been discovered at Manzanas and Ponce Belrio.

A severe hurricane has passed over Porto Rico, and caused serious damage among the shipping there.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

STEAMER CRESCENT CITY AND N. Y.—The arrival of the steamship Crescent City is anxiously looked for here. A committee of citizens intend waiting on Lieut. Porter and compliment him on his manly course in the recent difficulty at Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

MR. WEBSTER—*Serious illness—Political Letter from him.*—Mr. Webster is reported to be seriously ill. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

Mr Blatchford, a personal friend of Mr. Webster, has received a letter signed by the great statesman, and recommending his friends to abandon their plans for supporting him for the Presidency. The letter will be published in a few days.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 18.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—The only steamboats that have passed down during the last twenty-four hours are the Sonora at 9 o'clock last night, and the Alabama at 1 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 18.

MURDER.—Two fishermen were murdered last evening, at the mouth of Old River, by a man named Pugh. The murderer is still at large, and has probably gone down the river.

The above important intelligence we find in yesterday's *Erie Picayune*. The announcement of MR. WEBSTER's dangerous illness will be every where received with unmixed regret, and will be a fervent hope that the great statesman's illness may yet be spared. The friends of GEN SCOTT will rejoice to learn that MR. WEBSTER has at length formally withdrawn from the political contest. All parties will await further advices from Havana with intense anxiety. If the haughty Dons should fire upon the *Crescent City*, Cuba will not remain six months longer an appenage of the Spanish crown.

Something Wrong.

MR. EDITOR:—I hear great complaint made, and not without reason, of the disappointment to which the public have been recently often subjected, by the unadvised announcement of speakers at our Whig meetings. No individual should be announced without his authority, and if unforeseen events prevent his attendance, a letter to that effect will be satisfactory.

But a few nights ago a grand rally was advertised to take place at Gretna; and it was asserted positively that Messrs Hunt and Benjamin would address the assemblage. Hundreds of strangers were attracted by the extended reputation of those Gentlemen, crossed the river only to encounter disappointment while as many Whigs remained at home from an entire uncertainty about the matter. The result is well known. Mr. Benjamin, fatigued probably by the exertion of the preceding night, was unable to attend; while Mr. Hunt a noble battle in our cause in a distant part of the State.

If it is desirable that Whig meetings be fully attended, this evil should be remedied. Let us know when a Whig rally is to take place, what we are to expect, and let us no more be subjected to bitter disappointment.

A WHIG.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

The steamer *Franklin* arrived at New York on the morning of the 18th instant, with three days later advices from France. She brings dates to the 20th September.

FRANCE.—The news from France is of an interesting and highly exciting character. It is confidently asserted that Prussia is declared an empire on or about the 15th of October, and Louis Napoleon to be Emperor.

The London Times, on the authority of its Paris correspondents, says that the first official act towards consummating an empire will, in all probability, take place about the 15th of October, when, on the President's arrival from his tour, the decree will be published in the *Moniteur* for an extraordinary convocation of the Senate, for the purpose of framing addresses emanating from the departments and councils general, and to either frame a report thereon, or for the senators to invite Napoleon to assume imperial dignity at once on his return, after completing his present journey to Paris. On this occasion he is to be crowned with great splendor in a state of royalty and superstition far eclipsing anything ever before seen in Paris.

A formidable and well planned conspiracy was laid at Marseilles to assassinate Louis Napoleon on his passage through that city. An infernal machine was seized. It had been plant ed in a house on the street through which he had to pass the next day. Fortunately, how ever, it was seized by the police, and taken charge of by them. The machine is composed of two hundred and fifty gun barrels, loaded with fifteen hundred bullets, besides this, there were four blunderbusses similarly charged with grape shot. The battery, if fired during the passage of the splendid cortege, would have completely swept away the President and his attendants leaving, it is thought, not a single survivor, in his immediate presence. It is said that still another machine of similar construction is in existence in Marseilles. Many of the conspirators in this bloody design have been arrested and will be immediately punished. The plot was concocted by a secret society, upon which the police have long had an eye.

The Paris journals are principally occupied in chronicling the progress of the President through the South of France. At Grenoble, Avignon, and Marseilles, the President was received with most extraordinary outward show and pomp, and demonstrations of joy, but beneath all this current of popular rejoicing there were plain indications of secret hatred, which was evinced by the terrible attempt to assassinate him.

ENGLAND.—The steamer Washington took off Cowes on the 25th ult. The steamer America arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The American steam expedition off the Lobos Islands was creating much uneasiness among dealers in guano, and the Peruvian bond holders were in apprehension of a collision. The London Times of the 28th ult., contains an article, expressing the conviction that the Peruvian government will be able to beat off or capture the whole of the merchant vessels engaged in the expedition, unless the naval squadron of the U. S interfere.

The excitement regarding the weather had subsided. The harvest North had nearly all been gathered safely. The wheat crop would not, on the whole, be under an average; quality not so good.

Queen Victoria was still in Scotland. The body of the Duke of Wellington was still at Walmer Castle, awaiting necessary arrangements for lying in state in Chelsea hospital.

From Germany and other parts of Europe there was not much news of moment.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE OLD DOMINION.—One hundred and seventy eight Democrats in Rockingham county, Virginia, who never voted the Whig ticket, sent on their order by to the Whig Central Committee, at Washington, for Whig documents. They state in their order that they are all going for Scott, and that there are many more Democrats in that region, who, like them, cannot stand the New Hampshire Brigadier.

COL. MERRICK.—The *Courier*, a day or two ago, placed among the list of boiling Whigs, the name of Hon. Wm. D. MERRICK, formerly U. S Senator from Maryland. The following extract from a letter lately addressed by Col MERRICK to Col. RICARD, one of the Whig electors of that State, proves that our neighbor committed a very great mistake:

"If I live I shall cast my vote for the Whig electors, or in other words, for Scott and Graham, and I hope every good Whig, and indeed every sober-minded reflecting citizen, will do the same within and beyond Old Maryland."

A SIGNIFICANT NOTICE.—The London Dispatch of September 5th, contains the following 'first-rate' notice:

"The two parties of the Republic, Whig and Democrat—that is, Conservative and Progressive, Protectionist and Free Trader—appear to have marshalled their forces and selected their candidates for the coming election. Every *Englishman*, of almost every class, *rejoices in the expectation of success for Democratic, Progressive, Free Trade Party.*"

The Dispatch means by this, that the policy which Gen. Pierce, if elected, will carry into effect, will prostrate all American manufactures, and make us dependent on England for what we need in that way. Will our manufacturers, mechanics, and working men, heed themselves to establish such a policy?

Correspondence of the Bee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

The news-boys have got a splendid startler this morning, and are making the most of it. "Ere's the arrival of the Franklin!—Attempt to kill the French President!—Louis Napoleon killed by an infernal machine!"

The inhospitable course of the Cuban Government, in driving the United States Mail Steamship Crescent City to sea, in a storm—for such it amounts to—has caused a good deal of indignation here, and yesterday numerous placards in the streets made a loud call upon "Americans" to "arouse and avenge the insult to our flag!" But, *gassing* aside, many sensible people feel not a little cross at the course pursued by the Spanish Government, in this case, and the inventory of its little spite against poor Smith, the Purser, because he had furnished the New York new-papers with intelligence of matters and things passed in Havana.

Smith had done no more than it is usual for gazzers to do in accommodating the press, but the Captain General, it appears, determined to oust him from his "situation." Captain Porter very naturally don't like to have other people discharge his purser, and he does not relish being driven into it himself. As a question of more expediency, Capt. P., would have done well, perhaps, to discharge Smith, who is now a sort of wall fixture here, from the Cuba, almost as formidable as Moro Castle, as long as he is on board his vessel. This is rather a stumper for gentlemen as fond of money-making as the U. S. P. M. Co., and poor Smith, I fear me, will get his walking papers. But it will be a most humiliating concession, and it riles "the grand sachems," dreadfully.

On the other hand, the *Journal of Commerce*, and perhaps a few merchants besides some lovers of intense peace and quiet, and opponents to the manufacture of new Republics, think the expulsion of the mail steamer from the port of Havana no insult at all, and "to call it so would be to insult the understanding of men." *De gustibus non est dpr.*

There is quite a little excitement among the Broadway stage owners and drivers in opposition to the proposed Broadway Railroad—a project which threatens to ruin their business if it you lived here you would be importuned two or three times a week to sign petitions either for or against the railroad.

There is a war between Drs. Parker and Ward & Co over touching Mrs. Stone's "Chimney." The Journal of Commerce puts the *onus* justly, I think, upon Dr. B. In her preface to the German edition of her high wrought collection of sketches, called Uncle Tom's Cabin, Mrs. Stone says that her love for the world exceeds her love of country, and makes this the excuse for working out all another language in which to proclaim the infamy of her native land! Can the love of money and applause go further than this?

A New York and Paraguay steamship Line is proposed to increase our commerce with South America. The stock books are now open for subscription. It is an important idea, and is another illustration of the indomitable enterprise of the live Yankee.

Developements in North Carolina.

We append a lengthy extract from a letter received from a citizen of North Carolina who reports "astounding developements" and changes in that region. He writes colloquially, and with an eye to literary traits rather than scientific effect; but his statements will nevertheless command attention, and will afford infinite amusement to our Whig readers. We suppress the name of the place at which the reporter conversation occurred, for personal reasons:

——, NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 4, 1852.

A few days ago, in conversation with some wealthy Democrats in this vicinity, and after they had abused General Scott and the Whig party until they were at a loss for words, one of them demanded of me what there was in General Pierce's character which would prevent my supporting him. I replied that if the fact of being an Abolitionist would bring a man by the head of our country, I would undertake to hang Gen. Pierce in three hours, on the verdict of any jury of Democrats which could be selected in North Carolina, and that I believed it. This was received by them with most holy horror. One of them said to me the next morning, to know if I had not said too much against Gen. Pierce, and whether I was not prepared to recall the expression before it was made public. I told him that I had not said anything which I was not able to prove. He then asked the charges, he said, "on which you would hang him."

"You do not deny," said I, "that Gen. Pierce was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law when it came from Virginia to the District of Columbia, do you?" "Oh, I admit that that is bad enough, but what else have you against him?" was the first reply. "I have no distinct charges against him but I will, in the next place, tell you something which I cannot prove to-day, but think I shall be able to prove in a few days." "What is that?" demanded he, I replied, "that General Pierce's friends acknowledge in his life that he abhors slavery as much as those who are known as of the Union." My antagonist became violently enraged, swearing that it was a Whig lie, intended to ruin Gen. Pierce. "I shall send to Washington," I replied, "and get a copy of his life, and if I find the expression there I shall insist, and that to the death of both Gen Pierce and his party; if it is not there I will then admit that it is a Whig lie." Running his hand into his pocket, and pulling out the life of Gen. Pierce, he opened it and read to me, as follows: in the genuine life of General Pierce, issued by the Central Democratic Committee of Washington City; read it. I have read it; there expression you allude to is not there." I was not disposed to accept the assurance, but took the pamphlet and edited to read it. When I got to page 16, I found that the extract had not been cut open; I cut it, and on page 22, I found that this genuine biography did admit that General Pierce said he abhorred slavery much as those who would divide or dissolve the Union. That no time in showing the passage to my friend. He was ill understruck, and told every body that he will not vote for Pierce. I believe that not one influential man in this neighborhood will vote for him. Before I made this discovery, every man in this neighborhood had the pamphlet by the dozen, begging the Whigs to receive them and read them. Now they can be had for any sum. I learn that the Democrats out in the country, as a man, have pledged themselves to vote for General Scott if the Whigs can produce the life of General Pierce with that confession in it. Never was such a damper thrown over any party as this discovery has over the Democrats in this place They dare not open their lips. If they do, they are told that they carry abolition documents in their pockets to corrupt the people.

With a little management we have been enabled to procure a copy of the "genuine life" to which the writer alludes, and have found that it contain the passage which has excited so much concern amongst Gen. Pierce's Southern supporters. The publication is in pamphlet form, entitled "Sketches of the Lives of Franklin Pierce and William R King, candidates of the Democratic Republican party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States;" and in the prefatory paragraph there in this sentence: "To place before the public, without eulogy or ornament, the leading incidents of their lives, the National Democratic Executive Committee present the following brief and authentic sketches." We cannot be accused, then, of resorting in this instance to opponents of Gen. Pierce for information concerning his life and sentiments. We deal with a document prepared by his own committee, and in which every incident is presented in a way most likely to advance his interests. At page 28, we have an extract from a speech delivered by him at Manchester, New Hampshire, on the 20th November, 1850, and this extract embraces the following words: "*The men who would dissolve the Union did not hate or deplore Slavery more than he did!*"

This avowal of Gen. Pierce's home views on slavery is not now brought to view for the first time. We adduced it as evidence against him during the controversy on the New Boston speech; but the accuracy of the whole was then denied. The denial is available longer.—The speech in which the obnoxious declaration occurs is published for the Democratic Executive Committee as one of a series of illustrations of General Pierce's qualifications for the Presidency. Of course this edition of the biography was intended only for Northern circulation—as a kind of supplement, in fact, to John Van Buren's speeches. But that accident a stray copy reached North Carolina we do not undertake to explain; but we learn that her citizens have since endeavored in vain to procure duplicates of the same edition. For their accommodation, we send the extract greeting. The pamphlet we preserve for presentation to the editor of the *Union* when he sits down to write his promised history of the "Canvass of Fraud."—*Republic.*

A SIGN IN NEW YORK.—The N Y. *Tribune* publishes an address to citizens of Irish birth and to the public, signed by one hundred known Irishmen of that city, Williamsburg and Brooklyn, in which the signers say:

"That we will vote for Winfield Scott, and against Gen. Pierce, for the following among other reasons, which we so plain as to commend themselves to the approval of every citizen:

Winfield Scott is in favor of principles laid down and advocated in Ireland by such men as Lucas, Swift, Grattan, O'Connell and Meagher; in favor of Protection to Home Industry; while Franklin Pierce is in favor of the doctrines of the *London Times*, which would follow the Celt, whom he had hunted from house and home, from the island of his birth into this country, and have beneath the very wings of the American Eagle, make him a machine for consuming British manufactures, and thereby make him sustain the very policy which had hunted him from his country.

Because Winfield Scott is in favor of, and Franklin Pierce is opposed to, Internal Improvements, by which the laborer can make money with which to commence the world; and of such a disposition of the public lands as will secure comfortable, free and independent homes for the honest laborer.

That Winfield Scott has been for forty years before the public, distinguished alike in war and peace, the great benefactor and most beloved of soldiers, both by naturalized and native citizens; while Franklin Pierce has never done anything to endear him to the country or to its citizens, either native or adopted.

We, therefore, for Winfield Scott because he has proved himself the friend of his country and all its citizens, no matter on what soil they were born, or from what nation they come."

JAPAN.—We see it stated that on the 30th of Sept., the cousins of the States Gen. of Holland was opened by the King in person. The King's speech contains the following passage: "Inviting a powerful friendly State, and following the precedent of 1844, I have promised my good offices in favor of an attempt to obtain a modification of the exclusive system hitherto maintained by the Japanese Empire." The rest of the message is occupied with purely local questions.

Mr Madame Bloomcheats has recently transmitted a subscription of five hundred and three dollars to aid of the erection of the Washington National Monument, being the unfortunate sum of half cents in California.

POST SCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the National Line.]

Florida Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.

Returns have been received from nineteen Counties in Florida, by which it appears that Broome, the democratic candidate for Governor, is 160 ahead, and Maxwell, the democratic candidate for Congress is 94 ahead. The Counties yet to hear from gave a big majorities in 1849, as follows: For Brown as Governor, 194; and for Cabell, for Congress, 970 votes.—They are the following: Walton, Holmes, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, St. Lucie, Benton, Levy, Hillsborough and Dade.

Hurricane in West Indies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Arrivals from St. Thomas report a terrible hurricane as having passed over Porto Rico and the adjacent islands on the 24th ult. Several vessels were lost and many damaged.

Steamer Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The steamer Black Warrior has arrived here from Mobile via Havana, having left the latter port on the 15th instant, she reports all quiet on the Island, but arrests continue.

[The steamer Philadelphia which arrived here on Saturday morning, brought intelligence one day later than the Black Warrior took to New York.—EDS.]

M. J. Walker—Fire—Collision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Robert J. Walker was among the passengers that arrived in the steamer Arctic. A despatch from Detroit states that a fire has occurred at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, and destroyed a number of houses. A despatch from Buffalo reports that the splendid steamer Ocean, plying on Lake Erie, was yesterday run into by a schooner, and greatly damaged.

GENERAL SCOTT.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.

General Scott has arrived here on his return from the West, and has met with a most enthusiastic reception. He leaves to-day for West Point.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.

The river here is yet falling, with 9 feet 10 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI Oct. 18

The river has been rising slowly during the last three days, but is now stationary.

More of the Hurricane

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

A letter from the Island of Bonaire, state that the hurricane passed over that Island on the 27th ult. Many vessels were driven ashore, and houses blown down at White Parish.

Collision

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.

A despatch from Norfolk, Va., states that the steamer Roanoke last night ran into the schooner Isaiah Hall, with lime, off the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay. The schooner sank immediately, but the crew were saved.

Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE Oct. 18.

The river here is falling. Weather cloudy. The steamer Bellman has departed for New Orleans.

Telegraphic Items.

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 9.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. Scott left Tiffin this morning, after addressing the people who crowded around the cars. He expressed himself as greatly fatigued, and thanked God for the institution of the Sabbath, which on the morrow would be to him a welcome day of rest.

Throughout the entire route to Sandusky he was greeted by the same demonstrations of enthusiasm which had heretofore characterized his receptions.

At Sandusky a large concourse was gathered despite the rain. Hon. E. Cook welcomed Scott to the City in a few words, to which he was escorted by a military and firemen's procession to the Exchange Hotel, where a public dinner had been provided. At night bon fires were kindled and much enthusiasm was displayed though the rain fell in torrents.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 9.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE.—The House of Bishops convened this morning at 10½ o'clock. The same number is present.

The presentment against Bishop Doane was read, and also the reports of the committee of the New Jersey Convention. It is understood that the Presenting Bishops asked until Monday next to answer.

There is very little excitement here upon the subject except among those connected with the Episcopal Church. It is understood that a motion will be made to have the trial public.

The counsel for the presenting Bishops are Richard D. Coxe, Esq., of Washington; H. W. Davis, Esq., and Hon. Garret D. Wall. William Hasted, Esq., of Trenton. For the defence are Messrs. T. I. Wharton and Meredith, of Philadelphia; Messrs. Chrystler, Browning, and Stratton of New Jersey; and Judge Chambers, of Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.

MUSICAL EXCITEMENT.—All the 40 seats for Sontag's first Concert were sold to-day with a rush. Sontag's first concert on Wednesday night by a band of 200 Turners with torches.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDALIA.—The United States ship Vandalia arrived at the Navy Yard this morning for dockage and repairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—William E. Crissey, a convict from the Eastern Penitentiary, broke out on Saturday evening. He disguised himself in a suit of clothes which he was making for a convict whose term had expired, and by this means escaped detection by the gate keeper.

ANOTHER FABRICATION.

We call particular attention to the annexed letter from Gen. HAMILTON, falsifying and disproving an infamous slander stated by the *Washington Union*, for the purpose of injuring Gen. SCOTT:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1852.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Gentlemen: Having seen the following statement in the Union of October 7, 1852, viz:

"Pierce and Buchanan.—We offer the following paragraph from the Washington Intelligencer of Saturday. It is a crushing exposure of Scott's flattery during the electioneering campaign in 1848:

"*Gen. Scott's Consistency.*—It would be amusing, were it not humiliating to compare the 'blarneying' tone now adopted by Gen. Scott towards the military, with the high-toned style bearing towards the same persons. The 'rich brogue' of an Irishman at Cleveland threw the Democratic party into fits. He really loved it. It reminded him of how Irishmen had fought side by side with him in Mexico, &c. Now, to show the bold inaccuracy of this, it is only necessary to turn to the following letter, addressed to the Secretary of War, by the same officers, written during the war in 1847. The following is an extract:

"'We have not language to enlist foreigners for the battalion of St. Patrick has taught us that foreigners cannot be trusted.'

"This was at a late period, and not at the commencement of the war. What has since changed his opinions? Not the Mexican campaign, certainly; for that was nearly over when he so highly eulogized the battalion he now distrusted. And this is the man who is now trying to humbug Germans and Irishmen, whether naturalized or about to be! 'That rich brogue!' Well!"

I beg you will deny it, *in my name*, as utterly and unqualifiedly false; I was one of General Scott's aid de-camps during the Mexican war, and have continued in that capacity to this time. The only instructions given by Gen. Scott to recruiting officers were to report to certain officers in the United States, viz: Gen. Brooke, at New Orleans, and the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, &c. All other instructions to recruiting officers were issued from the office of the Adjutant General at Washington; and, on inquiry, I am authorized to state that no such instructions were issued from that office. If any such instructions were, however, issued from the Adjutant General's office, it could only have been done with the sanction of President Polk, or Mr. Secretary of War Marcy, under which Adjutant General Jones issued orders during the absence of General Scott in Mexico.

The utter folly of so doing, in time of war especially, is sufficient to stamp this, *par excellence* to be an extract from Gen. Scott's instructions, as a base forgery. I reiterate, the statement is *utterly false*.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

Captain by Brevet, U. S. Army.

Five hundred Locofoco papers have copied the calumny. How many will publish the refutation?

GEN. SCOTT IN THE WEST.—We continue to receive glowing accounts of Gen. SCOTT's progress through Ohio. At Hamilton, on the 7th, three hundred Irish citizens paid their respects to him in a body. The Irish Benefit Association also turned out on horseback to honor him.—The same day he crossed over to Covington, (Ky.) where he was met by a great crowd, the main feature of which was a representation of the States by thirty-one girls—one being arrayed in black to represent Kentucky in mourning for the loss of Henry Clay.

All along the railroad in his journey, at the depots, vast crowds assembled to greet him.

At night in the towns which he passed through great bonfires and illuminations threw a lurid glare over the scene. The following is a description of Dayton as he approached it:

"The entire town was brilliantly illuminated—lights gleamed from the windows and bonfires blazed in the streets. The cars stopped at the foot of Main street, and far down the street stretched a line of Brandy, handsomely uniformed and bearing torches—hundreds of lights thus danced in the air as the bearers waved their torches to and fro, while the eye ranged along, the effect was grand and beautiful. The kids were well kept for the procession, and General Scott, being conducted to a carriage, proceeded through the streets to the Phillips House. Not less than 12,000 people were assembled, and the shouts were loud and enthusiastic."

Mr Madame Bloomcheats has recently transmitted a subscription of five hundred and three dollars to aid of the erection of the Washington National Monument, being the unfortunate sum of half cents in California.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1852.

The transactions in Cotton to-day, amounted to 4,500 bales, without any quotable change in prices, though the lower qualities it is said can be purchased on slightly easier terms.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

	Sales.	Pdr.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Mid.	Good Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.
Inferior	—@—							
Ordinary	2½@3½	3	3½	4	4½	4¾	5	5⅛
Middling	3½@4½	4	4½	4¾	5	5⅛	5½	5¾
Good Middling	2½@3½	3	3½	3¾	4	4⅛	4½	4¾
Middling Fair	10@10½							
Nothing sold								

Nothing sold to-day, also in Tobacco to-day.

A small parcel of new crop Sugar was sold at 4¼c. and 4¾c. and a small lot of Molasses at 17½c. per gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls. mostly at $4 for Ohio, and $4 10@4 20 for Illinois and St. Louis. About 800 sacks Corn were sold at 60@62c. by the bushel.

Provisions are very dull. Mess Pork is retailing slowly at $19 50. Bacon Sides at 8c. Nothing done in Lard.

Sales of Rectified Whiskey are now at 20c. per gallon. One lot of 200 bbls, a favorite brand, was taken at this rate.

There is no alteration in Exchange, and the demand is only moderate.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Boston	½@¾ per cent dis.
New York	¼@½ per cent dis.
New York, thirty day bills	2½@3 per cent dis.
Paris	5 francs 20 cents.
Boston, sixty days	2½@3 per cent dis.
New York, sixty days	2½@3 per cent dis.
Philadelphia, sixty days	2½@3 per cent dis.
Havana at five to eight days	6—8 per cent dis.

Sales of the same. Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—20 cases red wine; 50 do do best quality; 100 do do Red Rose, 1841; 250 do Red Superior white wine; 50 do do old madeira; London particular; 25 cases Terri ferment; 200 do assorted and superfine liquors; 50 baskets Bordeaux assorted; 200 do do extra fine; 30 cases French brandy; 20 fourth pipes Otard, Dupuy & Co. pure; 30 fourth do old cognac, 1815, 1820 gallons old Jamaica rum; 40 casks old family wines; 40 terrace limit raisin wine; 60 cases assorted wine, for sale by

FERROS BROTHERS,
o18 247 and 249 cor Royal and Bienville.

Notice to Sadlers.

THE undersigned have purchased the stock in trade of Queen, Jr. in Havana; to-wit: a good assortment of Saddlery, which he will sell much below the present prices. The goods comprise the following articles:

500 pairs Gros de Naples, latest style; 300 do do fancy hats; 3000 yards Double Gros de Naples; 2000 do do Italian; 1200 do changeable Gros de Naples at 25 cents; 2025 do do silk Serach; 2 gross assorted Silk Cords and Tassels; 2 do do Tassels; 2 do do Gilt Cords; 2 do do Silk Cords; 2 do do Gilt Cords; 2 do do Silk Cords; 2 do do Gilt Cords; 2 do do Silk Cords; 2 do do Gilt Cords; 2 do do Silk Cords; 2 do do Gilt Cords; 2 do do Silk Cords; 2 do do Gilt Cords; 2 do do Silk Cords; 2 do do Gilt Cords; 2 do do Silk Cords; 2 do do Gilt Cords; 2 do do Silk Cords; 2 do do Gilt