The New Orleans Bee.

A. F. WEISSE, Proprietor
No. 65 Chartres Street.

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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (one month, or one year in advance) 5 00

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1852.

[No. 1879, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
[Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6943.

THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, August 26, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of Virginia.

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

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District—JACQUES TOUTANT, of St. Bernard; (substitute, J. W. HELING, of Plaquemines.)

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

Third District—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension, (substitute, FERDIS GARDNER, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District—GEO W. WATTERSON, of Lexington; (substitute, R. J. HARROW, of West Feliciana.)

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

Sixth District—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita, (substitute, D. F. ROYSDEN, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
A BIG PLATFORM.

The action of acts of the 32nd Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE, or all questions of the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the whole of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as the acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and resist all attempts at their repeal, 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 power 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.
Sir, I am dead for the Union—I can't trouble myself for the Union—dead for the Compromises—can't resuscitate—I'm stunned and won't be aroused by the sound of a cannon.	*I have been asked if I hadn't this Fugitive Slave law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have pledged no word, no act to the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.*

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

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

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

☞ If the *Bee* and *Bulletin* take Hale, the Free Soilers' word for it, that no controversy ever took place between him and Pierce on the slavery question, on what ground do they refuse to credit Gen. Pierce, an acknowledged patriot, who has pledged his word that he never made the speech at New Boston attributed to him? *Courier.*

Our amiable cotemporary is almost as deficient in logic, as in political information. Not the slightest analogy exists between the two cases. The statement that Mr HALE and Mr. PIERCE had a controversy about slavery, in the course of which Mr. HALE proclaimed himself in favor of raising an army to march upon the South, and Mr. PIERCE said that Mr. HALE would have just to march over his body, rests solely and exclusively upon a newspaper assertion to that effect in the *Richmond Enquirer* of a dialogue between Mr. WISE and a Mr. MAPP. It is sustained by no evidence whatever, and it completely sinks to the ground when Mr. HALE avows that not only at the time referred to, he had no controversy with Gen. PIERCE, but that he had never met him in discussion in his life, and that the speech he spoke last once, was when they were both on the same side. This is a plain question that can be settled without the slightest difficulty, and by the simple affirmation or negation of the party concerned. Mr. HALE denies the truth of the story, and refers to Gen. PIERCE himself for a confirmation of his denial.

In the case of the "slavery hunting speech" which was a mass of misapprehension, misrepresentation, and MYTHS before a magistrate this report was a wreck. The publishers attend the char tered stenoline of the reporter two members of Congress to the same. Two papers having communication with each other and printed in different towns, publish reports of the speech as it is agreed substantially. Nobody questions the correctness of either of the reports. They report what is unchallenged for many months, and are only decried when, when they are brought forward to prove Gen. PIERCE'S home views on slavery. The denial of Gen PIERCE does not respond to the charge. It is indefinite. He says the reports are glossed and absurdly false, (though it did not invoke the dozen witnesses until several months after publication) but he is careful not to declare Mr. Do Leon what he did say. It is asserted that on the occasion alluded to Gen. Pierce spoke at great length he gave the history of the time in audience for two hours during the period he must have had experience in slavery. Why does he not take up the specific allegations in the reported speech and show in what respect they are grossly and absurdly false? If he is so certain that his memory does not fail him if he is confident that he never said what is ascribed to him he ought to know what he did say, but now he is exceedingly careful to avoid details.

Again, General Pierce refers to the record of his past life for collateral proof to demonstrate the impossibility of his having spoken so harshly of slavery. Well, he has been tried in that crucible, and has not been found wanting. It has been tried not one, but on many occasions. General Pierce, representing the Democracy of New Hampshire, in Convention, in the Legislature, in popular meetings, has expressed unqualified detestation of slavery, has *hated* and *denounced* it as an evil of vast magnitude, has reported resolutions affirming the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and has echoed Northern sentiment on this subject from Maine to Georgia, and has elicited Democratic responses amazingly to the strength of the resolutions in favor of his New Boston speech.

Our readers will perceive there is some difference in the cases. Let Locofocoism present a paper published contemporaneously with the alleged HALE and PIERCE discussion, shown that such paper contained in its issue anything similar to the stuff which Mr. WISE uttered, and Mr. MAPP reported: let it be proved to be substantiated by one or two respectable witnesses, through a sworn affidavit, that we shall then believe that Mr. HALE is at fault with a defective memory as his compeer FRANKLIN PIERCE.

☞ Any correspondent of the *Courier* seems to make an effort to establish beyond the assertion of those who heard General PIERCE at New Boston, and who reported what he said, rather than the declarations of one hundred and eight persons who deny the truth of the report.—We will not be the unconscious collaborator of the *Courier* in this controversy. Suppose you were to see one man stab another with a knife, and were so to swear in a magistrate—which think you would carry most weight, your *oath*—presuming you to be a gentleman of character—or the *mere assertions* of five hundred persons who testify they did not see the wound inflicted? Suppose the stabber himself denied that he had struck the knife in to the person of the wounded man. Think you his denial would over-match your oath? For Heavensake, Messrs *Courier* and correspondents, give us a little common sense.

☞ JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—Two professors of that institution will leave this city to-morrow. They will take charge of the pupils who may be confided to their care. See advertisement.

☞ The New York *Times* aptly says: Gen Pierce, between the Free Soilers of New York and his every smitten friends, is likely to split the Democratic party in the heart of the country. But that New Boston speech is a very bad knot. Which side will take it in? The Devil only knows what he means, like a cooper's adze, to cut the knot in two and save the integrity of both. But it looks as if it had cut no near as to cut the Northern side, and not far enough to save the Southern side.

☞ Advices from Rome state that the Rev. Dr Charles Stonesfaul a native of Maryland, has been appointed to the important office of Provincial of the Society of the Jesuits for the United States. This honor (says a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun) now devolves upon the youngest clergyman ever chosen in this country, and is a just compliment to his exalted talents, discrimination, and usefulness.

☞ The Black Laws of Indiana were repealed at the late session of the Legislature of that State. It was done unintentionally, by the passage of a general repealing law, repealing all laws of the State not enacted at the same session, with certain exceptions. The blacks are now on the same footing with the whites, as to giving testimony, and in certain other respects. Some of the best of property which the old laws will be re-enacted at the next session.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 18th, Mr. Gwinn introduced a bill granting land to California, to aid in the construction of a canal across the Sierra Nevada Valley.

Mr. Dodge reported a bill to establish an additional land office in Minnesota territory, which was taken up, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hunter reported back the bill to extend the warehousing system, by establishing private bonded warehouses.

Mr. Fish gave notice that on Friday he would move that the bill known as the Land Distribution Bill be taken up.

The bill from the House granting land to the States for the relief of the indigent insane, was referred to a select committee.

The Michican Ship Canal Bill was passed.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Davis, took up the River and Harbor Bill.

The first amendment reported by the committee on roads was changing the phraseology of an appropriation for the removal of obstruction at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Messrs. Iowan, Cass, Bright, Borland and Pratt opposed making any amendment to the bill, though not perfect, it was still better to leave it as it was, than run the risk of losing it.

Messrs. Soule, Seddon, Badger, Hunter, Chase, Hale and Bell, contended against being forced to adopt the principle that no matter how defective, should be adopted because of a supposed danger of its failing in the House. This principle would be to make the Senate the mere register of the decree of the House.

Mr. Atchison reminded the Senate that this bill was in nearly all particulars the bill vetoed by Mr Polk.

Mr. CASS said that he voted for the bill vetoed by Mr Polk. He had even gone to Mr. Polk, and suggested considerations why he should sign the bill.

Messrs Davis and Seward declared that this amendment should be adopted, and let the test be taken on the first amendment appropriating money.

The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.

In the HOUSE, the morning hour was consumed by the discussion of the Wheeling Bridge Bill.

On motion of Mr. Houston, all debate on the bill making appropriations for the navy, was limited to half an hour, after the House shall go into committee.

The House then went into committee, and again took up the bill.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, increasing the salary of the Navy agent at Memphis, was adopted

Mr. Stanton then submitted the amendment to which he spoke yesterday, relative to building ships-of war, to replace unserviceable vessels.

Objections were taken by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to the introduction of the amendment, on a point of order, which the chair sustained.

Mr. Stanton appealed from that decision, which was reversed—years 49 nays 73.

Mr. Houston said the vote in favor of the amendments arose with a bad grace from those who supported the Collins line. The Collins line of steamers who are now proposing to add to the navy, notwithstanding the argument that was used formerly, that the Collins line should be maintained, because in this way the navy could be increased in case of necessity.

Mr. Chandler, in reply, said it was never contended that the navy was to be dispensed with, and that the defence of the coast should be neglected, in the face of the powerful navies of the Old World.

Several amendments were moved, varying the sum, which were lost, and the original amendment was adopted—yeas 70, nays 56.

A considerable time was occupied in discussing the question of patronage in the appointments of midshipmen, the object being to place it on the same platform as that of the cadets at West Point, an amendment to which effect is still discussed.

The House adjourned without taking the vote on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Another Electioneering Story Refuted.

The Democratic press throughout the country has been publishing with great zest, a statement that Thos H. CLAY did not intend saying Gen. SCOTT, and had so declared to his father, previous to his death. Col. PICKETT who is intimately acquainted with Mr. Thomas H. CLAY, addressed to him a letter of inquiry as to the truth of the report, and received in reply, the following letter, which completely and entirely refutes the absurd rumor. Justice requires that those papers which have given the story publicity, should now copy the contradiction.

MADISONVILLE, August 12, 1852.

DEAR COLONEL:—Your letter of August 3d, was only received this morning. I trust that you will be assured, upon the first I responded to all your kind wishes and feelings as expressed in it.

You wrote "it was published in some of the anti-Scott papers, in this and other cities, that Son had stated to your lamented father, a few days before his death, that you had determined to support Pierce and King, and not vote for Scott and Graham, and for such other facts." The meeting of the Whig Convention was approbatious were entertained as to its action upon the Compromise resolutions, and it was doubted by many whether its platform would be strong enough to be deemed it ought to be. Under this state of things I remarked to my father, that I would not support by my vote, the nominees, the Convention, as was the opposite of the sentiments of the Convention was sound and candidate. They are strong enough for me. Gen. Scott has adopted them, and I have no fear but he will support Mr Graham's position was never equivocal. The vote of no human an individual as myself to all my countrymen, I authorize you to give it what publicity you choose. If alive, I vote for Scott and Graham.

I remain, truly your friend.

THOS. H. CLAY.

Col. JOHN PICKETT.

It is very hard upon the Whigs that they should be compelled to the incessant labor of refuting locofoco falsehoods. This is about the twenty-fifth calumny that has been exposed on and the present could be met by one, as the to show their ugly heads. Why falsehood are ready to lop them off, but the reservoir of the enemy seems inexhaustible. In fact they don in little else.

Tolerably Ominous.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of last Locofoco paper, just about as accurate and well informed as our neighbor of the *Courier*—has the following to its number of the 14th inst:

About the ugliest "line in the rear" which General Scott has lately received, came from the Young rifle of Garret Davis, of the Bourbon District, Kentucky. He has declined the place assigned him on the Presidential Electoral ticket, and, as he says, "he is well up to give up the delicate honor to Col Reynolds of Gospers Pierce!"—remarking, in a sly way, "I have the pleasure of a slight personal acquaintance with General Pierce, and I understand a very high opinion of him as a man and as a gentleman. I assure you that I was greatly gratified when I learned that the fall of his horse on him in the Mexican war did no permanent injury to him, but I do not entertain a doubt that he is now about to receive a kick from a thundering war horse, which is politically will put him *hors du combat* forever.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GARRETT DAVIS.

This G. W. JOHNSTON is the Locofoco Elector of the Bourbon district. GARRETT DAVIS is the Whig Elector. He has *not* declined and is doing good service for SCOTT and GRAHAM Locofocoism is welcome to all the crumbs of comfort they can extract from the foregoing pithy epistle. The *Enquirer* thinks it "ominous." We agree with it decidedly. It is "ominous" of the fate of Locofocoism.

☞ The New York Evening *Post*, one of the organs of the Free-soil Democracy, says:

It is certain that Mr. Atwood aided in getting up the meeting in his own town, to respond to the nominations of Pierce and King, and will support their election.

Mr. Atwood is the very man who was the Freesoil candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, and against whom Gen Pierce and his friends waged such fierce warfare. He is now one of the most zealous of Gen. Pierce's supporters, co-operating with the Van Burens, &c., in behalf of Gen. Pierce's election. He and Gen. Pierce are upon the most loving terms. No doubt they understand each other. It would, probably, amaze the public to overhear their confernces. We guess they talk in whispers upon such occasions.

Was he thus early committed to the Fugitive Slave Law?

We published, a short time since, the resolutions of the Castle Garden meeting and General Scott's Castle Garden speech. It has been said that Mr. Clay's Compromise resolutions, which were thereby endorsed, did not embrace the fugitive slave law. This is a great mistake.

The first resolution of Mr. Clay related to the admission of California—the 2d to the Territorial Governments, declaring that Congress should not legislate on the subject of slavery therein—the 3d and the 4th to the Texas boundary—and the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th were as follows:—

5th. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst the institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th. *But Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia

7th. *Resolved*, *That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union.*

8th. *And Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

Let these resolutions be preserved, as an answer to the above question.

North Carolina The Popular Vote.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1852.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Observing in your paper of yesterday, a comparative table of the vote polled in the different counties of North Carolina for Governor and Members of the House of Commons, I inclose you the result in nineteen Counties, in addition to those published by you, which I think will demonstrate that Heath's vote was not a test of party strength. I think we have the Lower House by at least eight majority, and if we have not lost the Senator in Beaufort and Hyde, shall have the joint ballot.

Counties.	Governor		T. S. P.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	White.	Leach.
Jones	613	586	588	581
Carteret	441	457	457	456
Craven	866	867	864	867
Onslow	362	484	411	484
Duplin	1167	696	1254	54
Sampson	1044	1067	1067	1062
Clinton	[illegible]	40	54 maj.	
Cumberland	1021	840	1059	817
Bertie	746	1000	1000	1000
Surry	1345	1546	1321	1562
Wayne	1287	1498	1291	1491
Lenoir	1177	1000	1000	1000
Pasquotank	1291	1062	1292	1
Perquimans	1242	949	1252	939
Washington	1247	1096	1247	1096
Perrit	167 maj.	592	549	294
Camden	1 maj.	276	276	15
Lincoln	1621	1914	1115	1621
Mecklenburg	1763	1121	1000	1125
19 Counties	19,531	17,755	18,190	17,407
Add last returns	1,054	971	1,011	1,051
Loss in '51				
Loss	1,054	971	1,011	1,051
20 Counties	20,585	18,726	19,201	18,458
Heath's vote	5,132	7 Loco majority		1,051

Reid ahead of his party 4,063, or nearly his majority in the whole State.

Correspondence of the Republic.

BALTIMORE, August 17—5 P. M.

Having just returned from a visit to Western Pennsylvania, I am pleased to be able to bear witness to the enthusiasm that prevails among the Whigs in that section of the Keystone State. In Allegheny county the majority for General Scott, it is confidently asserted, can not fall short of 5,000. In Washington his majority is expected to reach 1,500, and about the same in Indiana. Westmoreland, which usually gives a Democratic majority of over 2,000, will not give Pierce over 1,200. In short, in all the western counties of Pennsylvania General Scott will get a much larger vote than any ever before been received by a Whig candidate. In the middle counties there is no enthusiasm for Pierce, and very little for Scott as the Whigs have the capital to work on, and they are going to work in good earnest, and with a confidence in success.

Whilst in Pittsburgh the Freesoil Convention was in session, and I spent some time in conversation with the delegates, and was pleased to find that nineteen out of twenty of them had been, and were still, under the cloak of Freesoilism, latter Locofocos. This is evidenced by the adoption of the title of Free Democracy, which was only opposed by a half dozen delegates, who evinced their Whig tendencies by being unwilling to bear the name of the enemy. The general feeling that prevailed among the delegates with regard to the adoption of this name was a confident relief, frequently expressed, that the whole Democratic party would unite the Northern states, to give them forty members of Congress, which, Mr. Giddings has frequently assured them, will be sufficient to "erase the black code from the statute-book of the nation."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We learn from the London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser that the Anglo-American capital of that concern, which is to be known here as the Crystal Palace Company, for the erection of the structure at Sydenham, has already been commenced, under the superintendence of Sir Charles Fox, Sir Joseph Paxton, and others. As a work of beauty and magnitude, combined in entertained that the new structure will present effects far exceeding anything that was seen in the building as originally erected. Whether a similar undertaking or operation upon which the public seem to enter can doubts, as the shares of the company, which were originally at a considerable premium, are now at a slight discount.

NEWS IN CALIFORNIA BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—In the San Francisco Placer *Times*, of the 9th of July, there is published news from the United States to the 2d of June, and from Europe to the 19th of May, being eleven days later intelligence than was received by the mail steamers. The news was received by way of Mexico, where the steamer *Orizaba* is in operation from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. The San Francisco papers say that, when the line is finished to Mazatlan, Mexican papers will be their chief reliance for intelligence from the Atlantic States and Europe.

WINE DRINKING IN AMERICA.—Capt. McKinnon, an English gentleman, has recently written and published a series of sketches of travel in America, in which he makes the following strictures upon the hotel wines:

"I cannot imagine why, with such admirably conducted and enormous hotels, with such swarms of intelligent travelers, with such concentrated, common sense arrangements in all and all affairs of life in America, there is not one great hotel, namely, the enormous price fleeced from travelers for very indifferent wine. Stuff, which in England, with her enormous duties, would be dear at half a crown a bottle, is charged in the United States at from a dollar and a half, (the lowest price,) up to twelve dollars. And there, forsooth, the Yankees often boast of the price, and appear to think the extravagant cost a feather in their caps, something to be proud of—something to elevate themselves and country."

THE TIDE IS TURNED AND STRONGLY.—We now tell our friends, who will remember that we have not minced them by erroneous estimates heretofore, that Tennessee will vote for Scott and Graham by a triumphant majority. We know of democratic changes in their favor, in no less than *eleven* districts of the counties. They commence with our immediate neighbors, in the street we live on, and are to be found in the remotest of the city, in the contracts of the county, and the counties of the whole State. We can name a single district in a neighboring county in which thirty six votes who voted for Cass four years ago now repudiate Pierce. We think we can name a county hard by where the Whig gain upon the last election will be from three hundred to five hundred votes. We now believe we shall gain in every, or nearly every, Middle Tennessee county. Our gain from the Eastern Division is probable private source, and is very cheering. From West Tennessee we have not heard so definitely, but we know we are there too on gaining ground. We do not care to boast, but we rejoice that the people of noble, patriotic Tennessee, are with us, and we cannot help saying so.—HERZE for Scott and Graham' —*Nashville Banner.*

DEMOCRATIC LIBERALITY.—The following article, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer*, is published for the benefit of those whom it may concern. It discloses a hideous bigotry—absolutely revolting in this enlightened era. A correspondent from Norfolk assures us that "no man stands higher in our community, as an honest, upright and good citizen than does Mr. Cofer."

But to the liberality of the great Democracy:

The following is an extract from a communication signed "Scott," written at Washington, dated July 8th, 1852, and published in the Enquirer of July 16th, 1852:

"Mr. Galt, the Democratic Postmaster at Norfolk, is removed, and Mr. P. J. Cohen, an obscure Whig, has been nominated to the Senate. This is simply barefaced proscription. Mr. Galt has filled the office for many years, to the satisfaction of the people and the profit of the government.

"Mr. Cohen was recently Clerk to an exploded Jewish shop in Norfolk—is a High Priest in the Synagogue—keeps holy Saturday, and eschews hog-meat. We wish him a pleasant time until next March, and warm him to prepare for a Pierce."

☞ The New Albany (Ind.) *Tribune* speaking of political prospects in that State says:—

We notice that some of our exchanges abroad speak in glowing terms of the brightness of Scott's prospects in this State. In this they are right. Scott's prospects in this State are glowing—more glowing than those of any other candidate who has heretofore run; and we speak in perfect sincerity when we assert that we believe that he will get a majority in this State of at least three thousand votes. The indications of this glorious result are every day becoming more and more apparent. We almost daily hear of good Democrats who assert that they *will not* vote for Pierce and King, and so it is in every part of the State; but the Whig press do not think it necessary to herald abroad each conversion to our glorious ticket.

Indiana in November next will come up "all right."

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, August 18.

The Canada reached her wharf at 5 o'clock this morning, and her mails went South in the morning train.

Orders have reached here from Washington to pay off the crew of the sloop-of-war Albany, and put her out of commission.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.

The Niagara sailed to-day with 60 passengers and $150,000 in gold.

Hon. George Grinnell declines the nomination for Lt. Governor at the hands of the Whig State Convention.

BOSTON, August 18.

The Halifax Sun of the 16th says the Telegraph, tender to the British war steamer Devastation, has taken into Charlottestown two American transports. One of them had on board 20 barrels of mackerel and the other 50 quintals of codfish.

SPRINGFIELD, August 18.

Dr. Polk's brick block in Holyoke, occupied by stores, was burned this morning. Loss $4,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

☞ The New York Times cites the following to prove the claims of General SCOTT as a Civilian:

On the settlement of the "Northeastern Boundary difficulty," Lord Normanby wrote thus to Sir John Harvy. The correspondence between yourself and that officer, (Major General Scott,) is honorable alike to you and to him. It is gratifying to observe that the feelings of personal esteem that were established between General Scott and yourself, when formerly opposed to each other in the field, should, after the lapse of many years, have enabled you both to concur in adverting from your respective countries, the calamities of war.

"And *Fraser's Magazine*, commenting on this letter, said 'that if it had not been for the *good sense and good feeling* of General Scott, it would have been impossible, in spite of all the wisdom and forbearance of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to prevent that unarguably indiscreet and reckless functionary, Gov. Fairfield, from raising at the head of the desperate band of adventurers over whom he presides, a flame upon the border, difficult to extinguish without considerable loss of blood and treasure on our part, and all probability, permanent injury to the institutions and growing prosperity of the United States of America."

FATAL CASUALTY.—Mr. John F. Carlisle, of the firm of Shiddy & Carlisle, merchandize brokers, in Wall street, lost his life yesterday afternoon, in a manner, under the peculiar circumstances: While on the piazza of the hotel, by the seashore, information reached him that a child was drowning. Instantly, heedless of his better judgment, he pinned into the water, swam to and rescued the child, and kept it into the shore. It was almost immediately observed that Mr. Carlisle was grasping and sinking, and that he was apparently in a dying state. He expired in about five minutes after reaching the shore. It is supposed that the cause of his death was a rush of blood to the head, resulting from his immersion in the water in the heated state. Mr. Carlisle was about eighty years of age, and universally respected. His body was brought to this city this morning.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, 17th.

RESTORATION IN THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—A Port Huron paper tells of a singular escape from the effects of lightning, which occurred in Springfield township, Michigan, not long since. As Mr. Gilbert Jacobus was working in the field he was struck by lightning, which the first stupefied the latter of his head, completely burnt a whisker completely off his cheek, blistered his neck and back, and tore open the lower part of his boot upon one foot. He was left for dead, apparently dead. There were three men with him at the same time who were more or less shocked, all they immediately went to work at their comrade, and with the aid of cold water and rubbing for about half an hour, revived him. In a few hours he was completely restored.

FREE TRADE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Clarion county Register advertises seven columns of Sheriff's sales, and says that every man who goes on sold under the hammer will be nine iron furnaces, with furnace property, making in all about twenty. Three instances said to be that custody of the Sheriff within a year. The whole industry of Clarion county is affected by these changes, as is shown by the fact that nearly all the men of the place are out of work. Of this fact the state, which is advertised in the Register, consists of grist-mills, and filling and other mills.

Nevertheless Clarion county is one of the strongest Democratic districts in Pennsylvania and votes for the party which thus vitally injures her industry.

TERRIBLE DISASTER FROM EXPLOSION OF BURNING FLUID.—We learn from Smithwick that a shocking accident occurred there last evening, at the grocering house of Rev. Joseph Marsh, by the explosion of burning fluid. Three females, daughters of Mr. Marsh, were engaged in filling a lamp from the can, one of them holding a lighted lamp, it is said, at room when the explosion took place. The flash took were in the act of filling. By some means—no doubt—the flame of the burning fluid communicated to the can, which caused an explosion of the contents, and terribly burned, two of them it is feared fatally. The eldest was a married lady, the second a young lady of about 20 years of age, and the third about thirteen. Mr. Marsh, who is a clergyman of the M. E. church, was absent at the time, on a visit to New York.—*Boston Journal 24.*

☞ LATER FROM TEXAS.—There is no gold now in Austin, or Washington, or Houston, or Galveston, or even in the Government. Water passed by pummeling the streets, they were assailed by a number of rude boys, who threw stones at them, and otherwise betrayed their want of race and badness of heart. The following dignified letter was written by them to the Hon. R. A. Wickliffe, commissioner to the territory of New Mexico, who furnishes it translated, for the original being spanish, to the Republic. It is a merited rebuke to the parents of those children which an Indian ought to have had no opportunity of giving to his more civilized neighbors.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 14, 1852.

MR. WEIGHTMAN—*Dear Friend*: After saluting you in company with your lady and the children, I beg leave to inform you that upon our arrival here we were highly gratified and delighted to find such a delightful country, and to have realized all our ideas could conceive—to have seen the residence and magnificent palaces of the Great Father President, the father of all our Republic and country.

To-day, sir, we are deprived of the liberty of walking in the streets unmolested ourselves, on account of the bad management of some parents who do not restrain their children. On the 12th instant, went out and were stoned by boys without having given them any cause for it. You are to determine what steps should be taken to remedy the evil.

We have nothing further to communicate, we beg leave to assure you of our esteem, and desire to be of service to you.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

JOSE CARLOS VIGIL,
JOSE MARIA VIGIL Y LUCO.

Scott and Graham Club.

A regular meeting of this Club was held last evening, at their Hall, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets—Hon Christian Roselius, President, in the chair.

The President addressed the Club reminding them of the 1st Monday in September next, when he would appoint the several committees at the next meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that all citizens favorable to the election of SCOTT and GRAHAM, may become members of this Club, by signing the Constitution.

An invitation from the Scott Rangers to accompany them to Metairie, to-day, to be present at the Landing in Jefferson City, this evening, at half past six o'clock was unanimously accepted.

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to employ an Assistant to attend to keeping the Roll in order, and to perform such other duties as may be required by the Club.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next.

W. EMERSON, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

HORRIBLE.—A man who goes by the name as Thomas Mcdonald, got on Tuesday night, in the upper front house of the Second District on a charge of drunkenness and disturbance of the peace. It appears that the under-sexton, had been drinking pretty freely for several days, and after he was locked up he was visited by his wife's brother, named Wolf, (a butcher by trade, and "monkey,") who forced him to butt his head against a wall until all the skin was torn from his forehead and his skull so much injured as to have been cracked. The poor bleeding victim of inhirtety was removed to the City Hospital.

YOUTHFUL DESPERADO.—Wolf, a young rascal who has seen but twelve summers, was found on Saturday night concealed on board of the bark Splendid, and placed in the Calaboose. On the charge of, at the same time found stowed away on board of the steamboat Ambassador, were yesterday taken before Recorder Winter, and fined in the sum of $5, which he refused to pay, and was ordered to be incarcerated in the way of history.

BOUND.—Sarah Reese and Emma Logdon, arrested as lewd and abandoned women, and for using obscene language in the streets, were yesterday required by Recorder Winter to give bonds for their future good behavior.

FINED.—Pat McKeon was yesterday fined ten dollars, by Recorder Winter, for interfering with the police, in the discharge of their duty.

LARCENY.—Mrs. Mary Ann Bartlett was yesterday arrested in the Second District, at the instance of Samuel Depas, who charges that on Monday last, during his absence, she, with another female, removed from a room on Rampart street, which he had rented to her, and took with her several articles of trifling value, belonging to him. The accused has not yet been examined touching the matter.

☞ Consignees by the *French* ship ELISA, from Bordeaux, are requested to take their permits in the Custom House, for the landing of their goods, within five days after the arrival of said ship.

aug26 1t I.S. ARMIGAUD.

St. Joseph's College, Bardstown Ky TWO Professors of this College, accompanied by their students, will leave this city Friday next, the 27th inst., on the steamer Bay State for Louisville, and will call at the following places:—Bayou Goula, Donaldsonville, Bruly Landing, Waterloo and Vicksburg. Any one having business with the Rev. Mr. Shelly, or Rev. P. Sherry, No. 29 Camp street.

aug26 [illegible]

$25 Reward.

RAN away in the month of April last, the mulatto boy MARTIN, aged about 26 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light complexion, slender built, bollow cheeks, next to his person. (home servant)

The above reward will be given to any one lodging said boy in one of the jails of the State.

WIDOW H. CHRETIEN,
128 St. Louis street.

Bordeaux Wine.

LANDING ex ship Elisa, from Bordeaux—Bordeaux Wine, 26 casks Claret, St. Sourin, Medoc; 18 bbls white Wine; Haut Sauterne, for sale by E. DECHAMPS,
No 67 Conde street.

PORT WINE—50 quarcks for sale by
aug14 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY—20 bbls Monongahela Whiskey, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
aug14 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Telegraph Notice.

THE undersigned have taken the Agency of the Telegraph Line to Mobile, and will be prepared to receive, forward and deliver all Messages entrusted to their care with dispatch. Orders for Stocks, Exchange, &c., will be executed with fidelity and promptness. Office at the Merchants' Exchange.

aug24 1m* HERMANN & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 25th, 1852.

COTTON—The market is without change, and sales of small lots only are reported at a general change in prices. Today's sales amount to about 3,000 bales, including [illegible] at 8½c; Fair [illegible] at 9½c; Good Fair [illegible] at 10c; Good Middling [illegible] at 10½c; Middling Fair [illegible] at 11c; Good and Fine [illegible] at 11½c.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6	Fair	10½
Ordinary	7½	Good Fair	11
Good Ordinary	8½	Good and Fine	11½
Good Middling	10		
Middling Fair	10 3/4		

TOBACCO—The rates are still advancing, but the inquiry is rather limited. The transactions for the week are [illegible] hhds, of which [illegible] hhds were sold to-day.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Both are in good demand, and the sales of the week are [illegible] hhds sugar and [illegible] bbls molasses. Sugar is selling at 3½c for common, 3¾c for fair, 4c for prime, 4¼c for choice, and 4½c for fine. Molasses is selling at 15c for common, 16c for prime, and 17c for choice. Sugar and molasses are both scarce and wanted.

GRAIN—Corn is in good demand, and the market is bare of supplies. Sales of the week are [illegible] bushels, at 60c for white, and 58c for yellow. Oats are held at 35c, and are in demand at 32c for prime.

FLOUR—The market is firmer, and the sales of the week were [illegible] bbls, at $4 for common, $4 25 for fair, $4 50 for prime, and $4 75 for choice.

PORK—Sales to-day [illegible] bbls at $16 for prime.

BACON—Sides are firm, at 10c for [illegible], and shoulders at 7½c.

LARD—Holders are asking higher prices, and are firm at 12½ and 13c