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The Daily Delta.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1852.

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No. 1020, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES. PRICE—Whole No. 6205.

THE DAILY BEE.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
Friday Morning, July 2, 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. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSEGUS, of Orleans; (substitute, CYPRIEN BOUQUE, 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. HEGRE, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita; (substitute, W. S. PARHAM, of Madison.)

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8 The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on 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 Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

IMPARTIAL ACCOUNTS.

If in the course of our editorial career, we have acquired some little title to the confidence of our readers, we believe it has been mainly due to the steadfast regard for *truth* by which we have ever sought to be guided. In this product of a political journal, nothing is more common than to witness gross exaggeration, personal scrutiny, false statements and a decided proclivity for slander. The evil influence of professed party papers are so thoroughly understood, that perhaps not one in twenty political sheets commands the respect and entire confidence of its subscribers. This is a very great misfortune. It cripples the efforts of the honest and sincere journalist, and not unfrequently compels conscientious editors of the most tolerable political convictions, to maintain their papers in a position of rigid neutrality.

Few persons are more sensible of the force of these objections to the party press than the writer of this article, but it is evident that these drawbacks to its usefulness are not inherent in political journalism, but result from abuses that have crept into its administration and tainted it with violence and scurrility. Is it not practicable to sustain a candidate, without calumniating his competitor? Can we not praise meekly and moderately our own cause, without reviling that of our own opponents? And above all, is it necessary, part and parcel of political strategy, to insinuate falsehood, to suppress facts, to withhold truth, to rank one-sided and partial expositions? We think not, and what is more, we act in pursuance of our convictions. It has been our habit to aim at fairness in the capacity of an editor. We are thorough party men, but we scorn to degrade any thing as a journalist, which as a gentleman, we should despise. These have been our leading precepts for years, and hence we are respected and not unfrequently consulted by our political adversaries. It has happened more than once, that we have been called on for information during a heated canvass, because our democratic queriets were unwilling to attach credence to the statements of their own organs.

These remarks have been called forth by the manner in which the *Courier* notices the reception of the Whig nominations in different parts of the country. Our paper of yesterday, contained an article on the same subject, carefully made up with a strict regard to truth. The *Courier's* article is a studied effort to misrepresent public opinion. Thus the Whig press of New York which sustains SCOTT is termed "free soil" by that sheet, and where that epithet would be clearly and grossly inapplicable as in the case of the *Express* and *Commercial Advertiser*, all mention of these journals is omitted. The opinions of the *Journal of Commerce* are curtailed, as any one may perceive, by comparing the *Courier*, a quotation with the passage cited by us. The French code of the *Courier* is a thousand times worse, but its deplorable nature precludes the possibility of its being harm. Among other ridiculous blunders of the French code of the *Courier*, it calls Democratic Maine a free soil State. Detroit, Albany, Buffalo (the latter for FILLMORE to a man up to the nomination,) and every other Northern city where the Whigs rejoiced at the rejection of the delegates, are stamped free soil, and the opprobrious term is stricken from those despatches alone which announce that the nomination were coldly received.

It is an old saying that truth is highly and will prevail. The people cannot be hoodwinked for ever. They are certain to see clearly in the long run. When they find that they have been deceived and misled by the Democratic press, they will certainly withdraw all confidence from such unsafe councillors.

Now, for the simple purpose of proving how absolutely correct was our general view of the feeling with which the nominations are received, we subjoin a short article from the Mobile *Register*—a sheet, as everybody knows—which, without being partizan, does not disguise its Democratic leanings. The notice expresses almost in identical language, our own conclusions, except that the *Tribune* thinks even more lightly of the discontent in New York, than we do.

It was expected that the nomination of Gen. Scott would produce considerable dissatisfaction in his party, and in some localities it has, but they are not important enough to injure him much in the election. In the south generally it is not well received, but out of Georgia the dissatisfaction is immaterial. Within a fortnight, all hands will go plunging head and heels into the canvass.

In the west and every part of New York State the dissatisfaction has been unequal. Firing of cannon, shouting of mobs and a general exhibition of extreme approbation seems to have been universal—that is, if one may rely on the telegraph and the accounts which some of the papers are more or less filled. In New York city the same general feeling exists. A despatch dated the 23d instant says: "The nomination of Scott takes like wildfire with the people here. There were several large meetings last night and great rejoicings.

In New England, except Boston, principally, and a few other towns in Massachusetts, there was a decided tendency of popular opinion. Within Boston itself there was much excitement. There the papers mainly had set their hearts on Webster, and they gave him up with infinite reluctance.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—We are indebted to the editor for the July number of this sterling periodical. It is embellished by a fine engraving of A. A. Smets, an eminent merchant of Georgia. The Review contains the following articles: The Arctic Regions and Sir John Franklin, Southern Population—its destiny, Siberia the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Public Lands of Texas, Agricultural, Commercial and other statistical information.

☞ Messrs. W. P. CONVERSE and L. H. PEACE, Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of this city, left yesterday afternoon on the steamboat *Reindeer*, on their way to New York, to negotiate the sale of the bonds, to take place on the 15th inst.

☞ NATHAN A. CRIST, charged with the murder of Mr. NYE, at the Rotaw House, Mobile, on the 20th February, was put on his trial on Monday, and convicted of murder in the first degree with the death penalty.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.—An engine belonging to the Blue Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company hauled over that road, on the 16th instant, in one train 199 cars of coal, carrying one 7.90 tons of coal—weight of cars 49 15-100 tons—making the total weight of the train 1313 9-20 tons.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The *Ypsilanti Sentinel* relates the following anecdote of the gallant old soldier, which we recently mentioned in the editor of that paper by a soldier who served in the Florida war:

The troops had made a weary march through the day, and stopped at a place for their bivouac during the night. A party who attempted to clear the ground and erect a temporary shelter for the Commander-in-chief, who had lain down, reached the fire. Scott, who was in the dark, heard the noise, he arrived, and riding up to the working party, inquired what they were doing. He was informed by the leader, and immediately replied:

"Well, come work and return to your quarters my. I can participate in the privileges of my men. I will not have a weary soldier pardon a moment's inconvenience for my comfort.

"I am a Democrat," said one Hoosier, "but I'll be d—d if I don't vote for Scott."

On this dump and of the occasion, under the influence of the patriotic old soldiering with his soldiers, the Democrat of the Hoosier had made to the chief commander of his fellow-soldiers.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 24th ult., a resolution offered by Mr. Underwood, was taken up, in pursuance of which the resolution was laid on the table without carrying with it the original resolution. On this a long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Hale, Bell, Pearce and Mason opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Cass, Underwood, Badger and others advocated it. It was rejected—yeas 21, nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, the joint resolution providing for the publication, annually, of a compendium of the documents accompanying the President's message was taken up, and after debate it was referred to the committee on printing.

A bill to revise for a limited time an act relative to private land claims in Arkansas, was taken up, read and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Bennett's motion to recommit the bill granting public lands, came up, on which he had asked "the previous question;" which having been seconded, on putting the main question, the yeas and nays were ordered and it was carried—yeas 103, nays 79.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, which having been ordered, the motion was negatived—yeas 8, nays 167.

The House proceeded to the order of the day—the Pennsylvania Contested Election—by which Mr. Foster was *seated*; and the report of the committee recommending a new election was read.

Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Elections, reviewed the proceedings which took place, which were charged as being irregular and illegal, and contended that the names of unqualified voters, as required by the sitting member, could not be furnished where the votes were taken by ballot, and cited several cases in support of his position.

Mr. Fuller, the sitting member, replied to the case, where particular specifications were required.

Mr. Ashe continued, and commented on the evidence that had been adduced before the committee, and quoted the laws of Pennsylvania, determining the qualifications of electors.

The hour having expired, it was moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and tellers having been appointed there was no quorum voting.

It was then moved that the House adjourn, and tellers were appointed, when the motion was negatived, yeas 42, nays 75.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Herrick, of New York, addressed the House on behalf of agriculture and education, which he contended should receive the fostering aid of the government.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Interview between Mr. Webster and Mississippi Delegates to the Convention.

A portion of the Whig Delegation from Mississippi to the late Baltimore Convention, some ten in number, accompanied by the Hon. William Brooks and several other gentlemen from the same State, not Delegates, called on Wednesday week to pay their respects to the distinguished Secretary of State, at his private residence. The Delegation was received in the most cordial and friendly manner by Mr. Webster, and the interview was of a most interesting character.

After the presentation, Gen. S. B. Starke, in behalf of the Delegation, addressed Mr. Webster in a short speech, to which he brought an appropriate speech, of which the *National Intelligencer* has been favored with the following report by a gentleman who was present.

Gen. Starke commenced by assuring Mr. Webster of the unbounded admiration and respect which he (Gen. Starke) felt for Mr. Webster, not only for the sake of the State they represented, but for his exalted talents and eminent public services. He but gave expression, he said, to the feelings of a really patriotic and universal sentiment of every Union loving citizen of the South, when, as the organ of his fellow delegates, he ventured to express his approbation of the measures of pacification which had given peace and perpetuity to the Union, their hearts are sincerely and sincere thanks for the powerful and efficient aid he rendered in establishing them as the settled policy of the country. The people of the South felt that to him, as much as to any man, they were indebted for having been relieved from all the terrible disasters that would inevitably have followed the threatened dissolution of the Federal compact. He further said that the Mississippi delegation, in carrying out the instructions of their constituents, and casting their votes in Convention for the present Executive, had been actuated by a sincere desire to sustain the policy and principles of an Administration eminent for its purity and wisdom, and of which the great statesman he honored to address was one of the most powerful and distinguished supporters. He desired it should be known, as part of the history of the late Baltimore Convention, that nine tenths of the Southern delegates were willing, nay anxious, at any time before the same apparent that the present patriotic Chief Magistrate could not concentrate sufficient strength to secure the nomination, to cast their votes for a man equally identified with the interests of the Union, and with the policy and glory of the Administration. They were only deterred from pursuing this course by the fear that, if they set up the popular, a sufficient number would go over to other parties to procure an immediate nomination. He would add, that he, in common with the whole Mississippi delegation, deeply regretted that such had not been their action regardless of consequences. He felt it a matter of justice, due to Mr. Fillmore, to make this explanation on behalf of the Southern delegates, to make this explanation.

In conclusion, he hoped that, that if Mr. Webster should at anytime hereafter be called upon to complete his southern tour, he would honor the citizens of Mississippi by visiting their State. He assur d him that within her hospitable borders he would meet a reception from the citizens without distinction of party, and from men without desire for office or reward, no warm, so cordial, and so enthusiastic as would cheer the feeling of pride in the heart of any man who was its recipient.

Mr. Webster responded to Gen. Starke in a few brief and eloquent remarks. He thanked the Delegation of Mississippi, whom he would be proud hereafter to number among his friends, for the kind sentiments and consideration that had prompted their visit. He had no complaints to make against the action of the Convention, as he felt his duty was fulfilled in all others, under the circumstances, was that competent to decide upon the wisdom of that action. His failure to receive the nomination, inspired him still in very deep degree, not for as he was personally concerned; but the disappointment which some of his friends who had taken a warm interest in his behalf had met with in the result, and he confessed, affected him deeply. He understood and appreciated fully the difficulties that surrounded the Southern delegates in the Convention, and assured them that he cherished not a single unkind feeling for not having been honored with their votes. He regretted that their policy had been necessary, only because it would write a false chapter in the history of the country. By the record, it appeared that in all the numerous ballotings the Southern delegates had faithfully cast their votes for him, even after the hope of success for their favorite candidate had been abandoned; but that circumstance had prevented them from coming to his support were not of record. He supposed he would be compelled to submit quietly to this apparent reflection upon his public life, but still, knowing the circumstances that influenced them, it did not in the slightest degree affect his feelings towards his Southern friends. He concluded some very kind remarks with a high eulogy upon the character and great conservative principles of the Whig party, and urged upon the delegation the necessity for rigidly adhering to them, for upon their maintenance and supremacy, he said, depended the prosperity and perpetuity of our Republican Government. He concluded by bidding them the delegation, in the warmest terms, for their invitation to visit their State, and assured them that if ever he travelled to the South, he would certainly visit all the principle cities of the State, and accept the hospitality they so generously tendered.

After partaking of his hospitality, the Delegation took leave of Mr. Webster, impressed in the highest degree with the dignified courtesy of his manner, the generosity of his intellect, and the exalted patriotism of his sentiments.

☞ ALBONI'S CONCERT in New York was a splendid triumph. The *Courier and Inquirer* says of her voice:

Madame Alboni's voice impresses the ear at once with its sumptuous quality. There is not a moment's question as to the imperial rank of this gift of nature to her. Its powers are instantly manifest, and not only so, but in a moment all displayed. Its supremacy was as completely asserted at the close of the recitative of the first air as at the end of the concert. The impression was reiterated, it could not have been deepened. In this voice is the chief power of the singer, it is what we hear we enjoy, not the thought that what we hear brings up—And it is in the quality, calibre and copiousness of the voice, rather than its extent or flexibility, that its charm is found. It has a cool luscious nest which is peculiar. It comes bubbling, gushing, pouring from the full throat and those gently parted lips, and reminds one of draughts of which poets have sung, but of which bachelors have only dreamed. A cool one hearing it must needs have visions of seas of amber jelly floating before his enamored mental vision, so maternally rich, honeyed and pellucid is it.

FIRE AT SHREVEPORT.—We learn from the officers of the Caddo No. 2, which arrived yesterday from Shreveport, that on Friday night last, (27th ult.,) a fire broke out in Shreveport, by which the saddlery establishment of Mr. Thompson, and the store of Mr. Jordan were entirely consumed. The total loss by the fire is estimated at not less than $30,000, of which amount Mr. Jordan's loss is put down at $27,000, $10,000 of which was covered by insurance.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN MAINE.—A call has been published for a mass convention at Portland, Me., to be held on the 27th instant, to nominate a candidate for Governor, in opposition to the re-election of Gov. Hubbard, the democratic candidate. The call is signed by 2,000 of his former friends, who oppose him because he signed the liquor law.

HALIFAX, June 24.

The America arrived abeast 10 o'clock to night from Boston, and will sail for Liverpool in an hour.

ALBANY, June 23.

The Chicago Tribune says that Bishop Whitehouse, who has been lying in two places by the upsetting of the stage hot on the road from Galena, on Saturday.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Madame Alboni, the great contralto, made her debut before a crowded and fashionable audience at Metropolitan Hall, to a brilliant audience. The fact that she charmed firmly that of Jenny Lind.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Mr. Editor,

A writer in the *Crescent* comes out in a characteristically chivalrous letter in defence of South Carolina; and he seems to take in high dudgeon the remarks you thought proper to make in reference to the hearty response in that State to the nomination of PIERCE. I understand the writer to deny that South Carolina is hostile to the Union. Why sir, who does not know that for more than three years past, her office have been directed to that point? Who does not know that her leading orators left no means untried to fan the flame of discontent and array the public sentiment of the State against what they termed the "hateful Union?" Who does not know that she chartered her forge and purchased arms and munitions of war to be directed against the General Government? It is true that expediency and expediency alone, caused her to retrace her steps for it was felt all hope of co-operation had died away in the defeat of her colaborers in Mississippi, that she shrunk back humbled and mortified like a Spaniel disappointed of his prey. It is a trifling matter, that writer may suppose, that a whole country is to be convulsed by the action of the constituted authorities of a sovereign State seeking to bring about all the horrors of civil war, but it is a dreadful matter for fear of the Editor influenced by sectional feelings should presume to give a "sling" at the traitors! For my part, I think that the signal defeat of the Disunionists in their nefarious schemes cannot be too often hold up as a warning to traitors. And neither do I consider this the intuitive response to the nomination of Gen. PIERCE by a band of men disaffected to the Union, and who declare their purposes only deferred, not abandoned, as authority of notice. Gen. P. is brought forward as a friend of the Union and the Compromise. South Carolina is opposed to both. Why then this tribulation of extremes? Let the Democracy look to it—*Tempo mutamur et nos mutamur in illis.* Had Gen. SCOTT been the favorite of that state, his opponents might well have enquired the cause. But there is no danger. South Carolina gave her vote to Gen. Jackson; but she is not to be called a second time. The Hero of Chapultepec would prove as intractable a subject in her hands, as did the defender of New Orleans. She well knows this; and hence her hostility to his election.

WHO IS GEN. SCOTT?

☞ We give place to the subjoined brief biography of the Hero of two Wars. We are indebted for it to the *N. Y. Express*:

Every man, woman, and child, in the country knows Gen. Scott well, but for fear the present or the fitting opportunity to refresh general remembrance with a brief recapitulation of some of the more important events of a life so eventful as his.

The subject of our memoir was born in Virginia, near Petersburg, on the 13th of June, 1786. Consequently he is now sixty-six years of age. Completing his studies at William and Mary College, he was admitted to the bar in 1806. He practiced law in Virginia only for about the space of a year, and then removed to South Carolina.

Shortly after, on our troubles with Great Britain assuming a serious character, Congress passed the act (April 1808) increasing the military force of the country. Scott thereupon applied for a commission in one of the regiments to be raised in accordance with this authority, and early in May he was appointed Captain of Light Artillery.

The interval between 1808 and the actual declaration of hostilities (in 1812) was one of great political excitement throughout the whole country. Scott warmly supported the election of Mr. Madison, at the sanctime hearing, and rallying war messages against the enemy. In July, 1812, Scott, now Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Artillery, was ordered to the Niagara frontier. In two months subsequently (on October) he was applied to by Lieut. Elliot for assistance to capture two British subpers—the "Adams" and "Caledonia"—then moored under the guns of Fort Erie.

Both these vessels were taken, but Elliot was compelled to abandon the Adams, in consequence of her getting aground. The English essayed her recapture, but were gallantly repulsed by the gallant Scott and his artillery.

We do not remember the battle of Queenstown Heights, only a few days after the above exploit. The American force, (of 6 to face a mortal odds of British troops, some thirteen hundred strong. While that of the Americans was not more than one hundred. Scott's heroic band was crippled to surrender, but it was only to cute the militia on the opposite shores refused, or were unable to cross to their help. The mode which this unfortunate affair terminated on that occasion, will ever live in the grateful remembrance of their countrymen. In Col. Scott, was carried a prisoner to the British fortress at Quebec, and while there, a little incident occurred, which, exercising an important bearing upon the subsequent management of the war, ought not to be forgotten. The story is, it will be remembered, England denied what is called, "the right of expatriation"—that is to say, she did not recognize the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of any other country, on the ground that, "once a subject, ever English." Scott's reply, subject to exception in this doctrine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had become naturalized, in the U. S. of America, remained, nevertheless, a subject of the British Government, and forfeited his life, as a traitor, if found in arms against her. The United States, meanwhile, denied this assumption—the naturalization was being predicated upon an exactly opposite and juster theory. While Scott, then, was a prisoner at Quebec, the English commander, to enforce this doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to sundry Irish prisoners, captured in the American ranks at Queenstown. The following is a description of the affair:

Scott being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or accent of the voice, were pointed out to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty three had been thus set apart, when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott accosted the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other subjects should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of British officers, and not another man was separated from the mass. Scott was forcibly ordered to be commanded to go below, and high alterations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and finally pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the end, the affair terminated harangue; he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, and, though unarmed, could not be silenced.

The Irishmen thus selected were all sent to England, but as soon as Scott was exchanged he hastened to Washington, and reported the transaction to the Secretary of War, who, in turn, laid it before Congress. The result was the passage of an act (3d March, 1813,) empowering the President of the United States to retaliate. Scott, soon after, in subsequent engagements, captured a number of prisoners, and true to the pledge he gave at Quebec, he selected 23 of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, to abide, there, the fate of the 23 Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was nobly to save the lives of the twenty three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his troops on the beach, and scaled the banks, behind which the British forces were drawn up fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions, one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoopbole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1813. Scott, with 1900 American, met in an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. At the two arms approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to Ma-Neil's battalion—"the enemy say we are good at long shot, but can't stand the cold steel. I call upon the Eleventh instantly to give the lie to the slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before them, Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy.

The battle of Lundy's Lane, or Niagara, as it is frequently called, was fought on the 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset and continued until midnight. Here again American valor triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest fought battle of the war.

For his gallantry in these actions Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of Major General. On November 24, 1813, Congress passed a resolution awarding him a gold medal.

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison ordered Gen. Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This compliment office was declined from motives highly creditable to the Soldier.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health. Scott was received in Europe as he was also entrusted by the Government. His instructions were so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him, by the Secretary of State, a special letter of thanks.

In 1832, Scott was ordered to take command of the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago, with nearly one thousand troops, in four steamboats.

On the 5th of July, while in the voyage, the soldiers broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which Gen. Scott sailed, with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After Gen. Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the U. S. Government Commissioners to treat with the Chippewa Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the close conference held with the deputation from the Chippewa Indians, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conclude the discussion. This he did in a manner so able and impressive, that the result of the commission was to procure a treaty, that to the Indians, suddenly and unexpectedly to the United States—the Indians ceded their title to country than millions of acres, in the present portion of the lands of Iowa and Illinois.

On the 29th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the matter or cause, the spoken of Lieutenant Colonel, in a memorandum made to the President, procured his recall for the purpose of investigating official conduct subjected to the opinion of a Court of Inquiry. The Court, after full investigation, pronounced the charge against Gen. Scott unwarranted.

In 1838, Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier, to quell the Canadian fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The Canadian population of Northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object of the administration was to prevent a war between the two nations, until the pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. Perhaps it was owing to his presence, rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and civil authorities—and frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, addressing the people, and bringing the excited citizens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity and humanity.

In 1839 arose the North Eastern Boundary difficulty. The *disputed territory* was about to become the battle ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. In this crisis, General Scott was again deputed by the government to quell the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and a diplomatist. A war considered inevitable, was prevented—the honor of the country preserved—and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow.

The services of General Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more than make a passing allusion.

On the 18th of March, 1847, General Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes on the National Palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Chapultepec, were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men, he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico, ensted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history, can exceed the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

[From the New York Mirror.]

Who is W. A. Graham?

William A. Graham is not so widely and generally known as Gen. Scott, but where he is known, he ranks among the highest and noblest of men. The selection of such a man—simple and unostentatious—replete in every ability and virtue, could not have been better. He is worthy of the highest office and honor.

William A. Graham was first known to the Nation in 1841, when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and served through the remainder of the XXVIth Congress. He was not re-elected, because the Legislature of 1842-3 was of adverse politics. In 1844, he was chosen by the Whigs as their candidate for Governor, and carried the State over an slide and popular opponent by 3,153 majority on a larger vote than was ever before polled. He was re-elected in 1846 by 7,562 majority, and defeated a third term, retiring to private life. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, he was called into the Cabinet, to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy, which he still holds. He had been once mentioned by the entire Whig party of North Carolina, through almost or quite every journal in the State, as their fit and congenial choice for Vice President, to which place the National Convention has just called him.

Telegraphic Item.

BOSTON, June 23th.

A letter from Chili, dated May 4th, states that another insurrection had broken out in the province of Tresquith, part of whom took arms and imprisoned the remainder. They were subsequently, however, repulsed, and nine of them escaped to Cobija, land and the adjacent Republic.

A letter from Lima, dated May 22d, says that Flores having got rid of the intervention of the Swedish friars, Mr. Cushing, the American Charge, attempted to interfere, but was censured by the American Commodore, and the matter thus ended.

PITTSBURG, June 23.

A meeting was held this evening by the owners of steamboats and other interested in the river navigation, in relation to the law now pending before Congress, and the proceedings of the Louisville Convention were fully endorsed. Mayor Guthrie presided.

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated T. Shannon for Congress in the 2d district, first district, Col. James Gibson for the twenty-second, and James Barton for State Senator.

Offices have returned to day from Hollidaysburg, having recovered $14,000 in drafts, part of the plunder of the recent mail robbery.

PITTSBURG, June 23.

The nomination of Gen. Scott has given the greatest satisfaction to the Whigs of our city. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed, and last night the city was in a fever of excitement—fireworks, music and hurrah. A salute of fifty guns was fired morning and noon, and there was an immense ratification meeting assembled. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Moses Hampton, and Prof. Porter, D. Ritchie, Capt. Nagle, and others.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The ship John Ravenal, of Charleston, had arrived at Liverpool on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th instant, and reported that the Ship Burnside, the chief mate, made an attempt, supported, as he said, by the crew and passengers, to put the captain aboard, when the latter ordered the mate to desist, and fired a pistol, shot the mate through the heart. The captain says he can assign no cause for the mate's conduct.

ALBION, N. Y., June 23d.

At one o'clock to-day a violent storm, with wind, hail, rain and lightning, passed over this village. The lightning set fire to a barn in the rear of a dwelling house in the village, and at the same time a span of horses attached to a wagon loaded with grain, at Gardiner's warehouse, ran away and fell down dead. The men engaged in unloading the wagon were prostrated by the shock, but not seriously injured.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 23d.

An immense gathering took place this evening, on the occasion of ratifying the whig nominations for President and Vice President. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. John M. Clayton, and the Hon J. M. Houston, and resolutions endorsing the nominations and platform were adopted.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The corner stone of the Bible House, on Fourth Avenue, was laid this evening by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the American Bible Society. A large concourse of people were present. The new building will cost $70,000.

NORFOLK, June 24.

The U. S. ship Cyane, Commodore Payne, arrived here to-day, from Pensacola, having been sixteen days on the voyage.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.

The Whig State Convention last night nominated Elisha Harris, Isaac P. Hazard, Amos D. Smith, and Charles Allen as Presidential electors for this State.

City Intelligence.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury yesterday, through their foreman, Mr. Daniel Scully, presented to the Criminal Court, that they would be unable to find indictments against the mayor and other officers of the city as regards the commission of crime and the administration of justice, and in relation to the state public institutions had no information in which they are conducted.

After it was read, Judge Larue discharged the Grand Jury, thanking them on behalf of the state, for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duty. He pointed out the circumstances under which the system of grand juries were first instituted and were useful, and said that these circumstances were now no longer existed. Grand juries effected no good in this State, and while he thanked the present jurors for their services, he recommended the Legislature would wisely do away with the institution.

DAMAGES.—Judge Larue yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Gilbert vs. Palmer, in which he decreed $500 damages to be paid, for slanderous language used respecting him by the defendant.

POLICE STATISTICS.—The report of the Chief of the Police for the month of June, made out by his clerk, V. Serex, shows that 1,714 free persons, of whom 296 are females, were arrested in this city during the month. There were 429 male and 119 females arrested in the First District; 555 males and 116 females in the Second District; 305 males and 50 females in the Third District, and 128 males and 18 females arrested in the Fourth District. There was 1 arrest for murder, 1 for manslaughter, 22 for assault with intent to murder, of which 12 were in the First District, 7 in the Second District, and 3 in the Third District; 92 for assaulting police officers, 120 for assault and battery, 3 for attempt at burglary, 4 for attempt at rape, 108 for breaches of the peace, 7 for breach of trust, 1 for burglary, 4 for carrying concealed weapons, 141 for disturbing the peace, 17 for entering houses to steal, 104 for fighting and disturbing the peace, 8 as fugitives from justice, all of whom were arrested in the First District; 8 for gambling, 3 highway robbery, 1 horse stealing, 7 insanity, 16 intoxication, of which 50 males and 14 females were in the First District; 108 males and 17 females in the Second District; 109 males and 18 females in the Third District; and 39 males and 3 females in the Fourth District, 1 malicious shooting, and drunkenness, 17 hoodlum, 1 property bonnets, 71 larceny, of whom there were 62 males and 7 females in the First District, 21 males and 1 female in the Second District, 17 males and 1 female in the Third District, and 2 males in the Fourth District, 2 for false lottery tickets, 3 for mayhem, 8 for murder, 1 false presence, 3 passing counterfeits, 2 pickpockets, 1 rape, 1 receiving stolen goods, 1 selling liquor to slaves, 2 slave stealing, 2 swindling—319 males and 105 females for vagrancy and 27 for violations of ordinances.

There were also arrested in this city during the last month 384 slaves, principally for the purpose of sale.

It will be seen that the great bulk of the arrests have been caused either directly or indirectly by intemperance.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Thomas McGuigan, for committing a violent assault and battery upon the person of Wm. Bolly, was fined yesterday in the sum of $100, and costs before the Recorder.

SALE OF THE WORKHOUSE.—Thomas Meek alias Augustus McCarthy, and Bridget O'Meara, as vagrants, were yesterday sent to the Workhouse by the Recorder, for the term of six months.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the foot of Fort street, in the 2d District, on the body of a young man found in the river. The deceased was about twenty years of age, and his name that of a sailor. Verdict, "died by drowning."

RECORDER'S COURT.—Quite an interesting case was tried in this court on Friday morning. The plaintiff, Mr. Ellis, sued Mr. Clary, late of the firm of Ellis & Clary, for the sum of $500, for damages sustained by the defendant, in the dissolution of the partnership of Ellis & Clary, in the business of the firm of Ellis & Clary, in the business of the firm of Ellis & Clary, in the business of the firm