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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE,
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
Wednesday Morning, June 30, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of Virginia.

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

Electors for President and Vice Presidents.

Pro Scott—Jacques Toutant, of St. Bernard—substitute, J. B. Wilkerson, Jr., of Plaquemines.

Scott and Graham—Christian Roselius, of Orleans—Substitute, Clifton Dufour, of Ouachita.

The 1st District—Duncan F. Kenner, of Assumption—substitute, Francis Gardere, of Jefferson.

Fourth District—Otis W. Watterston, of Livingston—substitute, R. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana.

Fifth District—Alexander De Clouet, of St. Martin—substitute, J. K. Elder, of Rapides.

Sixth District—Isaiah Garrett, of Ouachita—substitute, W. S. Parham, of Madison.

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 from labor included, are received, and accepted 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 the one hand, and the abuses 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 DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE—ECCO-FOCO TACTICS.

The Democratic journals are so busily engaged in traducing Old Chapultepec, that apparently they have no time to expatiate on the transcendant merits of Franklin Pierce. This is much to be regretted. In course of time, the silence of the Democratic press will induce the people to think that it has nothing to say. We confess to a fair portion of curiosity to know something more of this nonpareil of Locofocoism than we have thus far been able to glean from our own reminiscences, and from Democratic biographies. The record, however, is deplorably scanty. We certainly know of two phases in the life of Gen. Pierce—the phase civil and the phase military. As a civilian, we learn that he was in the House of Representatives a year or two, and in the Senate somewhat longer; that in neither capacity did he display one solitary proof of unusual talent and eloquence—that he was a thorough-going Democratic partisan—that he went ahead of his colleagues in a rigorous interpretation of the Democratic creed—that he voted NO, on every project of internal improvement—even on those which Gen. Jackson himself sanctioned. We conclude, therefore, that if elected, Gen Pierce will unhesitatingly place his veto on all appropriations to remove the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, to improve the navigation of Red River, or to better the condition of any of the Rivers and Harbors of the West.

His military phase is cloudy and indistinct. He was a metamorphosed lawyer Generals by virtue of Mr. Polk's Presidential mustering, and he accompanied Old Chapultepec, on the march from Vera Cruz to Mexico. He is doubtless a brave man, as are ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in America, but his aspirations for glory were doomed to be continually eclipsed by his wretched horsemanship. He was present at one or two engagements, but his fractious steed invariably reared and threw him. On one occasion he sprained his knee, and on another fainted in the midst of the battle, and was carried from the field. It is quite unnecessary to say that Gen. Pierce will never make much spatial out of his exploits in Mexico—especially as they will be necessarily compared with Lundy Lane, Chippewa, Queenstown, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and the Gates of Belen.

This is about the sum total of Gen. Pierce's history. It is in vain of case that it lacks adventure and incident. His career has been a tame one, and the Democracy being well aware of the fact, shrewdly enough say as little as possible about him, and turn their batteries on Gen. Scott. They evidently seek to imitate the strategy of 1844—but they have reckoned without their host. They nominated a comparatively obscure man then, but he was in his early days known than Gen. Pierce. Mr. Polk had been twice Speaker of the House of Representatives, and twice Governor of Tennessee. Though not so prominent as Cass and Van Buren, every democrat in the land was familiar with his name. But Mr. Polk himself was not such a bare nonentity as Gen. Pierce is at the present hour for the peculiar remuneration that attended his candidature. He was committed on the great question of the day to the popular mind. He was an ardent friend of the annexation of Texas, to which Mr. Clay was opposed—thousands on thousands of Whigs voted for Polk's ticket on this ground. We know a dozen such in New Orleans, who are Scott men to-day. The Texas issue overrode and annihilated all others and contributed far more than any other cause to the triumph of the Democracy.

Among the minor characteristics of that memorable campaign, by which the Democrats were materially aided, was the over confidence of the Whigs. They were too sanguine to work—they thought to the very last that they would have an easy victory. They despised an antagonist who, experience might have taught them, is always formidable. The Whigs sang City songs and paraded in processions, while the Locofocos were canvassing every nook and corner scattering broad cast their calumnies against the illustrious statesman of the West, and applying every argument and inducement that could be brought to bear on the doubtful or the wavering. It was thus that Locofocoism gained the day in 1844—but thank Heaven, it has no longer the same advantages. Its nominee is far weaker than Polk. It can avail itself of no extraneous and universally popular issue—the experiment of nominating a political nonentity might succeed once, but there are too many distinguished aspirants to the high honors of the Republic, to allow so vile an innovation to pass into a precedent and standing rule. Moreover the Whig party is too wise to be tricked a second time. The Democrats will find that obscurity is not always a passport to eminence.

The Locofoco Papers in this quarter affect to believe that Gen. Scott is an exceedingly weak candidate, and talk glibly enough of Whig New York, North Carolina, Tennessee Louisiana and other Whig States. It is somewhat singular that the Locofocos should take so much pains to prejudice the public mind against Old Chapultepec, and should so studiously abuse him and pervert his sentiments, if they really think he is going to be beaten. Is it the fact is the Locofocos don't think so at all. They are only whistling to keep their courage up. They know that Scott possesses immense strength, and they know too that their party has been greatly discouraged by the Whig nomination. They are hungry for office—loaded horse power, and disappointment—they were sent to boast, they would inaugurate—they weep.

A Gloomy Sight.—Yesterday we received papers from Opelousas, St. Mary, St. Martin and Pointe Coupee—in all of them we had the glorious fame of Scott and the Union displayed at the head of their columns. It was a pleasant spectacle to look upon.

☞ We conversed yesterday with a gentleman from Baton Rouge who is thoroughly familiar with the opinions of the Whigs of that parish. He informed us that in the entire ranks of the party, there was but *one* citizen who might possibly refuse to vote for Scott, but even he will not support Pierce. Now let us see. Baton Rouge contains over 400 Whig votes. In the State there are *not* far from 20,000—if not give one, 20,000 will give 50. Consequently there may possibly be 50 Whigs in Louisiana who will not vote for Scott. We can afford to lose 50 votes, and beat Mr. Pierce a stiffish.

☞ The Chelsea (Mass.) *Telegraph*, under the happy head of "A Chained Earthquake," states that there are on the grounds of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea over *twenty-five thousand keys of gunpowder!* If this tickish substance should become ignited, the explosion would probably throw every house in Chelsea from its foundations, and create a crook or two in the spire of the Bunker Hill Monument.

☞ The Gamutian, We predict, says the Richmond *Whig*, that this will be the most animated canvass we have ever had. That of '48 was nothing to it—and if the Whigs will unite, Scott will receive a greater vote than General Harrison.

General Scott was *five* battles in our day. General Pierce fell from his horse *four* times in *two* days.

Mazeppa, *ad Pierce!*

THE WHIG COMPROMISE PLATFORM.

It gives us unqualified pleasure to be enabled to soothe the anxious fears of the contemporary of the *Courier* respecting the explicitness of the Whig platform. That candid journal appears to have suffered so intensely at the idea that the word "Compromise" was not included in the eighth resolution of the platform—that we entertain no doubts of its entire satisfaction, when we state that the OFFICIAL REPORT which was published in the Baltimore Sun, does contain the aforesaid word. We subjoin the resolution in the form in which it passed, and hope that our amiable neighbor will hereafter be able to sleep at night, unhaunted by those ghastly spectres of its imagination which have been grinning and mowing at it ever since the administration of Gen Scott:

"That these Chaps do their sparring gently. By and by, they will get up steam, and will put down Louisiana at from 3,000 to 5,000 for Pierce. 'We advise our Loco brethren in the meanwhile, not to trust too much to these estimates. Let them remember the thousands they lost in 1848, on the faith of just such letters as has puzzled in the *Courier*.

☞ Speaking of the Whig Convention, the *Courier* says:

"Some member from this State—she specific do say who, *pledged* Louisiana to the candidate. The gentleman did not desire to be exact—he was to foolish a Whig, and therefore his name does not appear.

The member from Louisiana who pledged the State to Gen. Scott was JOHN ROUTH—one of the largest Slave-holders and the most able Whigs in the South. He is a man who always redeems his pledges.

☞ The *Courier* said the other day that the Whig party was "putrid, demoralized, disorganized, double damned, faithless and sacrificed to the Red Dragon of fanaticism." We call this rather abusive language, but our neighbor declares that it only spoke "hypothetically." If so, we suppose that "hypothetically" we must admit that the *Courier* did not abuse the Whigs. Remember, however, our Petroleum is only a hypothesis. And now we are quits with our neighbor.

The Cross.—The Madison (La.) *Journal* says, Cobb has suffered some of late by the successive drynoss of the season, but we hope the showers, if they have been anything like a general blessing, will revive the cornfields which had begun to put on a blazed or burnt appearance since.

From an exchange paper, we learn that both corn and cotton in Ouachita and the adjacent parishes look well, and almost every paper we open contains accounts of the fine prospects in the sections of country where they are published. Should the season continue propitious, there will be larger crops in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas this season, than have been made for many years past.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received files of Texas papers to a late date.

The Red River crop is said to be very abundant this season. The Victoria *Advocate* says that, from the Guadalupe valley there will probably be many thousand bushels shipped. It is noticed that the pecan trees do not yield abundantly oftener than once in four years. The last large crop was in 1848.

The *Lone Pioneer* gives an account of two murders recently committed in that section. A man named Cook, and another named Harrison, both residing in Navarro county, were paying their addresses to the same young lady, and being unable to settle the matter amicably, made an appeal to shot guns, which resulted in the instant death of Harrison. Cook was still at large.

On the 11th inst., a man named Bernley killed another named Day, near Springfield, in Limestone county. The cause was a dispute about their labor. Much excitement was created in Springfield, and it was thought an appeal for justice would be made to Judge Lynch.

We find the following paragraphs in the Galveston papers:

A brutal outrage was committed at one of the wharves of the city, on Saturday night, by a party of drunken sailors assaulted the family of a German sergeant, and beat the father dangerously, with a billet of wood, while he was endeavoring to defend them. He was sent to the Hospital, and it is now hoped, will recover. The ruffians were arrested.

Cholera exists in several places in the western counties. A gentleman of this city received a letter, on Sunday last, which states that the disease had broken out on Col. Bolton's plantation, near Wharton. Five negroes had died, and there were eight new cases on the plantation, at the date of the letter. The passengers by the steamer United States, which reached at this port yesterday morning, on the way from Galveston to Houston, reported that the disease was very fatal, and prevailing to a considerable extent at Indianola. Cases have also occurred at Richmond, on the Brazos.

Two children of Capt. W. Ward, died of cholera, at Pelasclons, on Magnolia Bay, a few days since.

The Indianola Bulletin, mentions the arrival of the schooner Arlepe, at Powder Horn Bayou, from Bayou Teche, Louisiana, with one hundred and twenty five thousand feet of cypress lumber for Messrs Baldridge, Sparks & Co., designed for the wharf, warehouse and other buildings now commencing there. By the time these improvements will be completed to enable the largest vessel to discharge their cargoes directly on the wharf there, this fall.

A Memphis (Tenn.) *Enquirer*, in an article on the nomination of Scott and Graham, remarks:

The Democratic opposition are not pleased with these nominations, as they palpably are. They oppose very unhappy that it could have been made. They would connect a general sympathy of southern whigs against it. They say the whigs ought to revolt—ought to "kick up," and remember the sacrifice of Filmore and Webster. That the course taken by a portion of the whigs in the last Congress—in the Union—all their veteran statesmen led to the Moloch of party—in the Compromise of the "finality principle, the free-soil rule."

The whigs pass through this ordeal. They begin to see through the game which has been played for months, by which it is hoped to make Gen. Scott odious to the friends of the existing administration. The journal of the Whig Convention will make this point more transparent. In a little while it will be perfectly apparent to every man, woman and child in the land, what an unjust and unfair course it has been made, by party managers, to pursue. And, just in proportion as that effort gives successful temporarily, in creating prejudice, will the reaction be powerful in his favor. This position, when it shall be revealed to the country—*as it is*, not as Gen. Scott has been misrepresented—will sweep down as a tornado from one end of the Republic to the other. Our opponents may as well surrender at discretion. They are as they say, only *in the finish*. But they will find that this is the most formidable effort of all. I tell them, and I tell you, that the whig party has exceed the prediction; *that their last defeat will get a larger vote than their last, and when has ever been gotten for any party through a final ticket.*

Railroad Accident.—*Another* and *more* distressing accident happened on the 24th inst., on the Long Island Railroad. The express train, which was going at a rapid rate, was thrown off the track by the passing, wrong direction of the passenger car next in front, though we are glad to learn not seriously. The cars were all thrown down an embankment.

A few days since a bridge was burned on the road which occasioned some intense excitement to the proprietors, but none to the travelling public as the cars have been sent there and conveyed passengers to and from it.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

[*From the Campaign Republic*]
Gen. Scott's Administrative Ability.

Occasionally we hear from certain quarters, a gloss over Gen Scott by way of depreciating the certainty of his qualifications for the Presidency. "A mere soldier," "No administrative ability," "Nothing but a General." This is the talk! "It appears by me," said a shrill apple faced man in a dining saloon one day, "I suppose to see that you make a great deal of fuss with this fellow Shakspeare! I'd just like to know what it's all about! Why, it's just as he's writ for his writings but where would have been head of? What is, it is Gen. Scott's misfortune, in the view of some people, that he is one of the great Captains of the nineteenth century. Under him was fought for Fort George and Chippewa and Niagara, and Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec, he never would have been heard of? This is a patent hit at an error into which people are led by persons who desire to depreciate Gen. Scott. It is true enough and to a considerable extent.

If this were so, as to the fact, it would not affect Gen. Scott's claims for the Presidency a year, and those who try to depreciate him for his administrative abilities know it. It is the old talk against Washington, and Harrison, and Taylor, aimed at a new mark. In spite of it, those men, those acts are remembered, and will be remembered, and insist on their being remembered, 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 abuses 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 above resolution is copied by the Mobile *Register* (Dem.) from the official report of the *Sun*, and is acknowledged by that sheet to be the correct version.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

To-morrow evening the WHIGS of New Orleans are called upon to assemble on Canal street, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT and WM. A. GRAHAM. The arrangements for this grand gathering have been made on a scale of uncommon splendor, and we anticipate an assemblage that will make the dry bones of Locofocoism rattle. The speakers who will address the meeting are Messrs. Benjamin, Rosselius, Hunt, Sparrow and Price. If there be a doubter left in the Whig ranks, let him attend the meeting, and he will go away a better Whig than ever.

☞ We charged the *Courier* with misquoting the compromise resolution of the whig platform. Here is what it says in reply:

We translated the article, by request, from the French side of this paper of Saturday last, and on referring to it we find that there is no perversion—no misquotation. The resolution is not published in our columns. We only quoted eleven words from it, and quoted them literally and construed them fairly. We put upon the resolution the same construction that the Democratic press throughout the south is putting upon it.

Only "eleven words!" This is precisely what we complained of. The *Courier* cited half a sentence, and by omitting the latter part, adroitly managed to give it as entirely differ cut signification. The editor of the *Courier* is a lawyer, and knows all about *suppressio veri, suggestio falsi*. And yet that journal declares that its mistakes are inadvertently made and promptly corrected.

Growing Modest.—The Pierce men in the interior are not quite so uncompromising braggadocios as their brethren here. Several of them only claim Louisiana by 1,000 majority in case the whig majority in New Orleans be kept down. Of these chaps do their sparring gently. By and by, they will get up steam, and will put down Louisiana at from 3,000 to 5,000 for Pierce. 'We advise our Loco brethren in the meanwhile, not to trust too much to these estimates. Let them remember the thousands they lost in 1848, on the faith of just such letters as has puzzled in the *Courier*.

City Intelligence.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last evening—Dr. Alexander M. in the chair—fourteen members present.

The Mayor, in his message, informed the Council of the result of the election held on the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. B. Winston, Mr. McCormack being reported as favorably, and declared him elected.

Mr. Schreiber, the Clerk elected, entered, took the oath of office, and was qualified. Mr. Thomas Fredericks, as clerk to the Board, was also qualified.

Petitions were presented from Thomas F. Wilson, asking to be appointed Inspector of Lumber; referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

From Jacob Hart, asking for the exemption of slaves. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

From residents around Florida Landing, for an additional watchman. Referred to the Police Committee.

From residents near the Florida Landings, asking for a police station house. Referred to the Police Committee.

From citizens residing on Constantinople street, asking for additional lamps. Referred to the Committee on Lamps.

From A. Richard, stating that he would pay his taxes as if he could have lights on the street he resides on. Referred to the Committee on streets and Landings.

From sundry citizens asking for the establishment of a Watchhouse. Referred to the Committee on Police.

From residents near the Florida Landings, asking for a police station house. Referred to the Police Committee.

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