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# The New Orleans Bee.

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MARKS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE DAILY BEE
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, August 5, 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.*—CORNELIUS ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitute, CYPRIEN DUPUY, of Orleans.)

*Third District.*—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension; (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. ELGEE, of Rapides.)

*Sixth District.*—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. MAYSDEN, of Caddo.

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.

☞ THE CHARGES PROVED. ☜

Mr. Pierce a Leather at Slavery.
FULL AND CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

We present to our readers the subjoined article from the Washington *Republic*, embodying the most signal and conclusive proof of the absolute existence of the charge that Mr. PIERCE's New Hampshire speech. So overwhelming is the testimony, that it supersedes further comment. The fact is now matter of record and part of the history of the times; and nothing can possibly save FRANKLIN PIERCE from the verdict of condemnation which the South will pronounce against him, who said, that he LOATHED Slavery, that "*the Fugitive Slave Law was most* REVOLTING *to his feelings*, and that it was "CONTRARY *to moral right*."

We trust that Southern men of all parties will give the subjoined documents an attentive perusal.

[From the Republic]

There is nothing to be gained in controversy by recourse to vituperative language. The Union may exhaust the vocabulary of abuse, without persuading any one that the *Republic* circulates statements which it disbelieved, or that it has any sympathies with Abolitionism.

We have published two reports of Gen. PIERCE's speech at New Boston. The *Union* attempts to discredit these reports on the ground that they come from the Freesoil wing of the Democracy, and therefore unworthy of belief. The New York *Post*, on the other hand, a Democratic journal of the highest ability and pretensions, the organ of the distinguished Northern Democrats—of the VAN BURENS, BUTLERS, DIX, CLEVELAND, RANTOUL, and a host of others, without whom Democracy is nothing and nowhere—the *Evening Post* gives full credence to the reports, comments upon the sentiments attributed by them to Gen. PIERCE, and calls upon us to produce further testimony of the same sort.

The legislative records of New Hampshire, the resolutions of her State and County Conventions, show that the Democratic party of that State have for years held the same language that is ascribed to Gen. PIERCE, and the witnesses produced by the *Union* to rebut the evidence of the Manchester and Concord *Democrats* are those who have given the strongest personal endorsement to the same sentiments, and to stand in *communion* even as vile and infamous Abolitionists. The difference that we can find between Mr. NORRIS and Mr. HALE is extremely thin. Mr. NORRIS declares on his conscience on the subject of slavery when he reaches Washington; Mr. HALE has the manliness and courage to adhere to them.—Mr. PEASLEE and Mr. HIBBARD do not carry out their conclusions to the extent of coalescing with the editors of the Manchester and Concord *Democrats*, but they stand committed on the records to sentiments as justly offensive to the South as any which those journals have avowed.

We have published three documents of interest to a about to our contemporary this morning. We desire his attention to them. One is an affidavit from Mr. FOSS, the reporter of General PIERCE's speech. The gentleman, we understand, is a member of the Baptist persuasion, a man of good character and unimpeached veracity; but as fanatical, we dare say, on the subject of abolition as the editors of the *Evening Post*, as RANTOUL, FLOYD, PRENTISS KING, MOSES LUNT, CAMPBELL, CLEVELAND, and BURRAS, BUTLER, DIX, and the numerous anti-Compromise men who are now co-operating with FORSYTH, SCULE, VENABLE, and Governor BROWN, to make a President of the "CHOICE AND CREATION of the Democratic and Free estate, on the basis of the resolutions of 1798, which are the bible of Secession and Nullification." We dare say that Mr. FOSS is quite as ultra in his notions on slavery as any one of the gentlemen that we have named. The *Union* may think this a sufficient reason for not believing him on his oath. We do not.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Andrew T. Foss, of Manchester, in the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that on the 2d day of January, 1852, I attended a political meeting at New Boston, in said county, which was addressed by Gen. Franklin Pierce; that I went there for the purpose of reporting the speeches, and that the report of the speech of General Pierce, wherein he declares that he "loathed the Fugitive Slave law, &c.," was furnished by me to the editor of the Manchester *Democrat*; that the same was written out by me the evening after the meeting from notes taken on the spot, and that the facts therein stated as published in the said Manchester *Democrat*, and also in the *Independent Democrat*, are true. I distinctly recollect that General Pierce said, among other things, that he had a "most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave;" that he "loathed the Fugitive Slave law;" and that the same "was opposed to humanity and moral right."

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
*Hillsborough, ss., July 30, 1852.*

Personally appeared Andrew T. Foss, and made solemn oath that the above affidavit, by him subscribed, is true. Before me,

JACOB B. HARVEY, J.P.

The next document to which we would ask the attention of our contemporary is a letter from the editor of the Manchester *Democrat*, Mr. GOODALE. It will be seen that this gentleman avers that he has always been a FREESOILER, and is now opposed to Democrats. He avers moreover, that the reports were made of General PIERCE's speech, which *correspond in substance* with those of the *Democrat* and the report in the *Independent Democrat* are *drawn by a single pen*, until the recent *manifesto of the Hunkers* in Union.

*Letter of Mr. Goodale.*

MANCHESTER DEMOCRAT OFFICE,
*July 26, 1852.*

*Editor of the Republic:*

SIR—I noticed in the Washington *Union* some days ago what is a statement that a report of the speech of General Pierce at New Boston, on the 2d of last January, had been republished in your paper; and that, the *Union*, on the authority of Messrs. Norris, Peaslee and Hibbard, pronounced said report to be totally false, and the paper in which it appeared to be "infamous."

As you have no knowledge of me, it will be proper for me to say that I am a Democrat—have ever been an opponent of the Whig party, and an opposed to the election of Gen. Scott.—I state this that you may understand that I write to you solely to defend myself and maintain the truth.

I aid the passage of the Compromise measures I was in full fellowship with the Hunker Democracy, and had a personal acquaintance with General Pierce. In common with a portion of the Democratic party, I opposed the Compromise, and in 1851 supported Mr. Atwood, the anti-Compromise candidate for Governor. At that election the Compromise Democratic candidate was defeated by the people by over 3,000 majority.

In order to regale their power with the people, General Pierce and his friends, after the election, took especial pains to represent to the Hunker anti-Compromise Democrats that their feelings in regard to the inhumanity and wrong of the Fugitive Slave law did not differ in the least from those who had supported Mr. Atwood; but that, for the sake of the Union and the fulfilling the compact of the Constitution, they deemed it best to acquiesce in it.

As the election for 1852 approached, General Pierce expressed a desire to address the citizens of New Boston, where Mr. Atwood resided, and which had given him a vote of 241 to 49 for Democrats. I was requested by some 25 men to obtain a correct report of General Pierce's remarks. I accompanied two gentlemen of intelligence and Democrats to the meeting. They did so, and the report of the one which I published in the *Democrat* of January 8 was substantially the report of the speech of the other. The company of the Hunker anti-Compromisers, in their paper calls the report "infamous." I, the publisher of the *Democrat* had not only the honor of publishing it in the city, but also in all Whig towns where I was in the habit of exchanging, and no other than a true report of a speech which was delivered in my hearing. It was read by hundreds, and no fault found with it. It is a fair, evidence of the impression the speech of Gen. Pierce was not generally understood to be any praise.

It is an error, manifest at the long day to that previous to the publication of the report of the speech of Gen. Pierce, I had not, in the ordinary course of business, and in the ordinary way, been in the habit of receiving publications, and in all the ordinary ways, and by reasonable and well established rules of business, I had established a character as to veracity, and my testimony of truth and positive character as to veracity, and my testimony of truth and positive character as to veracity, and my testimony of truth and positive