The Daily Delta.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1852. No. 2020, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES. Vol. VII.—Whole No. 2010.

THE DAILY DELTA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

NEW ORLEANS: Monday Morning, August 16, 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 ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitute, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension; (substitute, PERSIFI GARDERE, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District.—GEO. W. WATTERSON, of Livingston; (substitute, B. J. BARROW, 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. KENNER, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (be not for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and intended 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; that the constitutional right of the citizen, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to renew or continue such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain the settlement so essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.

Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Constitution—and dead against any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!

Gen. Pierce.

I have been asked if I hated this Fugitive Slave Law. I answer it. I hate it. I have a most revolting feeling at the forcing up of slaves to be hunted like wild beasts for sport. It is contrary to moral light.

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

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

GENERAL PIERCE.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington, says that Gen. PIERCE has written a letter in which he declares that "the reports of his New Boston speech are grossly and shamefully false, and points to the fact that the Manchester and Concord Democratic papers have always denounced him in a pro-slavery sense." Such is the language of the despatch. When we see the letter, we shall be better enabled to judge between Gen. PIERCE'S declaration and Mr. FOSS' sworn affidavit.

Meanwhile, we beg to remind all disinterested and impartial judges in this controversy, first, that the report of Gen. PIERCE'S speech appeared over two months ago in the Union organ, and that he did not by a solitary word contradict its entire accuracy. Secondly, that on the republication of the speech, over a month ago, Gen. PIERCE maintained a profound and unbroken silence, which has only ceased in consequence of a clamor and excitement dangerous to his success, created in the North by these revelations. Thirdly, that so far as the despatch is to be relied upon, Gen. PIERCE'S denial is as vague and general as possible, and that he does not state what he did say, nor what Mr. FOSS asked him, nor what he replied, but contents himself with a broad declaration of the falsity of the report. Fourthly, that yesterday, after, who taken down textually a speech, and has no earthly interest in perverting or changing it, may be confided in more thoroughly, than the memory of the speaker himself after a lapse of several months. Fifthly, that there is a perfect and beautiful consistency between the report of Mr. PIERCE'S New Boston speech and that of January, 1850, and the expression of his opinions in a speech delivered by him on the 2d November, 1850, which is not only not denied by him, but which is incorporated in his biography published by the Boston *Post* and copied into the Washington *Union* of the 20th June. Here is an extract from that speech, which we lose it to every right thinking man, whether it would be at all astonishing that a man who proclaimed that he hated and deplored slavery as much as GARRISON, WRIGHT, LEAVITT, CHASE or HALE, should subsequently affirm that he loathed the Fugitive Slave Law, and thought it contrary to moral right.

Who did not *deplore slavery?* But what sound thinking mind regards that as the only evil which could rest upon the land? The man who should discard the CONSTITUTION HATE OR DEPLORE SLAVERY MORE THAN HE DID, between with it we had lived in peace, prosperity, and security, from the foundation of our institutions to the present time.

But it is unnecessary to pursue the argument further. Let us invoke this famous letter of the Locofoco nominee. We wish to do him justice—and ample justice he shall have, by the blessing of GOD. If his can overthrow the OATH of the reporter, and prove that he did not utter the free-soil sentiments imputed to him in that speech, shall acquit him of the charge. No magnanimity would be necessary in such an event. Gen. PIERCE has political sins to answer for already, that are quite sufficient to prostrate him hopelessly.

ANOTHER INDIAN TREATY.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 9th inst., says that Col. D. D. MITCHELL, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in that city, has received instructions from the Department in Washington, to hold a treaty with the Comanches, Kiowas and other Indian tribes of the Plains. The treaty will be held this fall, at Fort Atkinson, or in that vicinity, near the point where the Santa Fe road crosses the Arkansas. The tribes who will be invited to it will include all those bordering on the Arkansas, and including those of New Mexico. No definite time has been fixed for the holding of it, but already, it is understood, a large portion of the Comanches have assembled on the Arkansas. These Indians would not attend the treaty at Fort Laramie last fall, because of their enmities with, and fears of the other tribes.

We understand that the annuities promised the Indians in the Fort Laramie treaty, have, since the ratification of the treaty, been forwarded to the Plains, under charge of Major FITZPATRICK. This has been an act of prudence, as well as humanity, on the part of the Government. If these tribes had failed to receive the annuities expected by them under the treaty, it is quite probable they would have become troublesome to the frontier; but, in expectation of them, and knowing they would be withheld if they committed any outrage, they have been more than ordinarily quiet. As an act of humanity, it was due to them. The immense emigration through their country has driven away the game and destroyed their scanty timber. It is with the greatest difficulty that they can find game enough to subsist upon, and but few obtain skins or furs for trade, whereby to obtain clothing and other necessaries. To those who know their real condition—their desolate situation, which is daily becoming worse—it must be a source of deep regret. Unfortunately for the Indian, they have too far removed from the eyes of the humane and considerate portion of our people—too little is known of their real condition—and the common prejudices against them are so strong, that they do not receive the consideration which their destitute state demands.

SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the principal of this institution, to be present at the examination of the pupils and the distribution of the prizes this day.

Appointments by the President.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alfred Conkling, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic, in the place of Robert H. Letcher, recalled at his own request.

Richard Butler, of Michigan, to be Register at the Land Office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Andrew Bobbins, removed.

J. V. Brevoort, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Henry Ashley, removed.

☞ The Washington *Southern Press* announces its discontinuance, its patron for so long a time having withdrawn what encouragement he had given it in behalf of Pierce rather than a love of editorship.

☞ Extensive fields of *Sea Moss*—We call the attention of all persons in want of a valuable article of manure, which will produce the most luxuriant crops, to the advertisement of Mr. HOWARD, in another column. A. H. will receive orders at 67 Camp street, and Messrs. Howard & Co. No. 97 Common street, Boylston, Jackson.

THE AMERICAN CABINET REMODELED.

We invite attention to the annexed letter from the vigilant JACQUES TOUTANT, Whig elector for the First District. It will be seen that the two-hundred and glorious Whig puts an effectual stopper on the remarks that he had refused to stultify Gen. SCOTT:

NEW ORLEANS, August 14, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE DELTA:

Gentlemen.—Arriving from Pass Christian, I learned to-day, through your paper of the 7th inst., that a rumor was circulated in the city that, on my arrival, I had declared against the Whig electoral ticket, and that Mr. Van Pradt, and that you had done me the justice to pronounce this report absurd, from its improbability. I must indeed be thus known to those who report or propagate this story; for they would otherwise know that after sustaining the Whig party with all my influence, and by every honorable means, for a period that ante-dates the birth of many a living Whig, because I sincerely desired the triumph of its principles—I would hardly dream of deserting it now, without paramount and convincing reasons, and especially at a time when we are called upon daily to witness the admirable results of Whig policy and the superiority of Whig to Locofoco principles.

I did however, say, before the selection of candidates by the Whig National Convention, and *I repeat it now*, that I preferred the stability of Southern institutions to the triumph of party, and that if the Whig nominees failed to endorse in full and without reserve the Compromise platform, as they would I sent support them, but would oppose their success by all the influence I might be enabled to command.—Does this resolution apply to Gen. SCOTT, (whom I know and honor) after his unqualified acceptance of the Whig platform? What more can possibly be required of him? As for myself, Gen. SCOTT'S word of honor would have been quite sufficient; for after having so ably and gloriously served his country for nearly half a century, and after having shed his blood on more than one field of battle, and perilled his life on so many occasions, Gen. SCOTT would never forsake his honor for the sake of occupying a station, illustrious beyond a doubt, but which cannot render him greater in the eyes of his countrymen.

His adversaries being unable to deny his services and his military genius, assert that he has never filled office as a civilian, and that therefore, he is unfitted for the exalted functions of the Presidency. I applauded, however, that Gen. SCOTT has more than once given ample guarantees of his capacity for civil station, and to prove this, we have only to recall his distinguished services in staying the nullification crisis of South Carolina; in putting an end to the Patriot War on the Northern frontier; in averting bloodshed during the North Eastern Boundary difficulties; in his high diplomatic negotiations displayed during the occupancy of Mexico by the American troops. Moreover to conduct an offensive war with brilliancy and unvaried success much more than mere military genius is required—a fact attested by the history of every nation. It is admitted that Mexico was never better governed than while Gen. SCOTT occupied her capitol at the head of his valiant and victorious troops.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,
your friend and servant,
JACQUES TOUTANT.

THE ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The following additional returns look as if REID was elected. It was upon these returns that the telegraph announced the election by the Democratic party of 3,000. majority. The Western Counties have not been heard from, but unless they do better than we expect, they cannot elect REID:

Counties.	1850. Dem. Reid.	Whig. Kerr.	1852. Dem. Reid.	Whig. Manly.
Pasquotank,	186		186	173
Perquimans,	51		51	51
Chowan,	21		21	56
Halifax,	641	536	641	495
Northampton,	584	594	584	489
Anson,	513	1080	502	1042
Richmond,	780	605	780	597
Sampson,	905	849	853	567
Cumberland,	1349	765	1310	909
Wake,	1561	1181	1450	959
N. Hanover,	960		960	616
Moore,	643	614	579	670
Hartford,		114		99
Gates,	49	365	30	401
Camden,				
Martin,	410		389	
Bertie,		107		95
Washington,	50	102		
	8987	6905	7702	6214
	5895		6414	
Reid's maj.	1892		1488	

Reid's gain in 18 counties, 114.

Reid's majority in the State in 1850 was 2774, there can be little doubt of his election.—In the above returns the Whigs have gained 5 members of the House, which, if there should be no further changes, would make a tie in that body. The Democrats had a majority of 4 in the last Senate and so far there have been no changes.

In addition to the above, the Washington Union has a despatch stating that in 16 counties heard from at Raliegh, Reid had gained 600 votes. The Whigs made a net gain of three in the House, and the Senate would certainly be Democratic.

SECOND DESPATCH.
PETERSBURG, August 8.

We have the following additional returns of the election in North Carolina:

Counties.	1852. Dem. Bied.	Whig. Kerr.	1850. Dem. Reid.	Whig. Manly.
N. Hanover,	1342	350	1187	278
Duplin,	1079	190	922	226
Onslow,	684	187	715	186
Edgecombe,	1453	18	1454	135
Bladen,	631	358	561	311
Wayne,	1198	288	1091	221
Lenoir,	186		221	
Brunswick,		74		46
	5564	1695	5984	1433
	1695		1433	
Reid's maj.	3869	Reid's maj.	3632.	

Reid's gain 107.

The Whigs gain two Commons in Johnston and one in Bladen, and lose one in Columbus and one in Northampton. The Senate is probably Democratic. The House of Commons is in doubt, with chances in favor of the Whigs.

MISSOURI.—Messrs. MILLER and OLIVER (Whigs,) and Messrs PHELPS, LAMB (Dem.) and M. BENTON, (Ind. Dem.) are elected to Congress.

IOWA.—The only real, bona fide news from this State, is that in Desmoines county, the Whig candidate for Congress has a majority, and that the Whigs have gained a Senator and four Representatives. Desmoines gave 115 majority to CASS in 1848.

GENERAL SCOTT'S ELOQUENCE.—The New York *Times* says:

"If eloquence be not mere rhetorical flourish but efficient speech, at the right time and at the right place, let us see how General Scott stands at best. At Chippewa, at a critical moment of great hazard, he delivers this speech to the brave Eleventh:

"The enemy say that we are good at long shot. They cannot stand the cold iron. I call upon the Eleventh instantly to give me the lie to that slander! Charge!"

The British army broke and fled, and the repeated attempts of fresh troops, not only for searching aim, but for valor in the terrible bayonet charge, was settled forever. If this was not true eloquence, on what page of oratory can it be found.

Take another instance. At Queenstown Heights, when 300 Americans were contending with 1,200 British and Indians, and complete annihilation seemed inevitable, Scott mounted a log, and delivered to his troops the following oration:

"The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the flesh must come, and shame be my portion. We are in the beginning of a national war. Hull's surrender is to be redeemed. Let us, then, die, or win the field. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and make our country's wrongs. Who dare stand?" And the gallant audience shout unanimously—All!

"Search the speeches of Pericles, Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Fox, and all the heroes of the tongue, for a speech of equal compression and power. We know of no speech of the same length so freighted with meaning. Every sentence is a battery. The whole subject is covered, and all appropriate considerations presented to encourage and animate the little band then stood before him. If this is not eloquence, strike the word from our vocabulary."

DEATH OF HOSE. HASTOUEL.—The *National Intelligencer* says:

Mr. Rastoul was in his seat in the House on Tuesday last, the 3d instant. At that time he appeared to be in usual health, with the exception of that which he considered to be a small bile upon his forehead. On Wednesday morning the little sore was surrounded by erysipelas—then followed confusion, in consequence of which he was prevented upon to remain in his room and procure medical advice. Thursday the disease seemed to be entirely arrested, and on Friday morning he felt very much better, and spoke confidently of returning in a day or two to his duties in the House. On Friday evening he became much worse; the erysipelas came down over the sunken face, and his brain was evidently affected. On Saturday evening the left side became paralytic, other bad symptoms rapidly supervened, and about half-past 10 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Rastoul was forty-seven years of age.

☞ The Democratic papers are publishing that Gen. Bank peremptorily declined then for vessel entered out of the right hand that had it to the Democratic party. If Gen. Bank said this or anything of the kind, he lied. Gen. Bank is not the man to decline any post in the gift of the Democratic party, but on the contrary would embrace every opportunity.

The whole Baltic embodies ideas the Democratic editors have for the last twelve months been denouncing as Whig heresies. Gen. Bank is now the only man who can save the Democratic party from the consequences of its own folly. He is, therefore, the only man who can be elected President. Gen. Bank is a Democrat, and of course he is the only man who can be elected President. Gen. Bank is a Democrat, and of course he is the only man who can be elected President. Gen. Bank is a Democrat, and of course he is