S. F. WEISS, Publisher
No. 58 Chartres Street.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. :: NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1852.

No. 1801, Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 6960.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines in each insertion on the first, fourth and sixth days of publication, and fifty cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than three times in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserting alternate days will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The proprietors are well disposed to be liberal to advertisers, and to attend to advertisements strictly with the view of their best interest, and to endeavor to encourage every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Friday Morning, Oct. 15, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of Virginia.

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

Electors for President and Vice Presidents.

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

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitute, OTTOMER DUFOUR, 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. DUNN, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Concordia; (substitute, D. F. KENNER, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM

8. The verses of acts of the 31st Congress, which is 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 CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
Nov, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromise—and dead against any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!	*I have been ordered if I listed that Punitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have got the power up of the law to oppose to humanity; it is contrary to moral right.*
Speech of General Scott before the Massachusetts Delegation.	Speech of General Pierce in Manchester (N. H.) on the 3d January, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. That due the day before came through.

THE UNION OF EXTREMES.

When one of our contemporaries, not over friendly to the Whigs, said a day or two ago that Mr. SOULE had seriously compromised himself by harangueing the Democracy of the North in company with a man so justly odious to the South as John VAN BUREN, it gave utterance to a truth which every Southern man must instinctively acknowledge. But it proves that this ominous conjunction of extremes still continues, and we note too, that from the conservative journals of the North it provokes scattering and well merited rebuke. Mr. SOULE and JOHN VAN BUREN are announced as the twin orators who are to address an approaching meeting. There is says the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, a significance in this intimate association of these two individuals: it forcibly illustrates the assimilative capacity of the Locofoco spirit of the day. The one was one of the prime movers of the Nashville Convention, and was the most eloquent advocate of its treasonable sentiments; the other was the ardent spirit of the Buffalo Convention, and did what he could to move nevens and earth the into tolerance of its destructive plains. The one was the bitterest of proslavery men, and poured against the North invective whose keen cold virulence none could equal. the other was the representative of anti-Slavery men, and, night and day, worked without tiring in heaping upon the South the most odious contumely. The one deemed the admission of California a crime which would be expiated only by shivering the Union itself into fragments; the other preached that the free soil was ordained by the immutable laws of light, and was to be asserted in all its breadth and carried out at all hazards. The two represented in short the contrary extremes of opinion in all matters pertaining to the recent sectional issues: and in their persons those extremes have now met.

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When Mr. SOULE returns home, we trust for his own sake, that he will be enabled to explain this strange alliance—this anomalous fraternization between a Southern slaveholder and a Northern Abolitionist.

Pennsylvania and Ohio.

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OPELOUSAS RAIL ROAD.

Messrs. Briscoe and McCormick, who have contracted with the New Orleans and Opelousas Rail Road Company for the grubbing, cutting, etc., of the second ten miles of said road, will break ground to-day, near Mr. Hill's plantation, fifteen miles above the city. They have a large force and as they fail of enterprise and energy the work will proceed rapidly. On Monday Messrs. Baily and Law will begin to work on the first division, the starting point of which is the town of Algiers, on the other side of the river, and at an early day, Mr. Patrick Flynn, who is now getting ready, will break ground on the third division. This will be cheering news to the numerous friends of the Opelousas railway.

Steamboat Scott and Graham Club.

A call very numerous signed by Captains, Clerks and Agents of Steamboats, appears in our columns, inviting all persons directly or indirectly interested in Steamboats, and favorable to River and Harbor Improvements, to assemble this *evening* at Mr. GEORGE HARDIE's Coffee House, corner of Front Levee and Custom House street, for the purpose of organizing a "Steamboat Scott and Graham Club." We are informed that several Democrats have signed this call. We regard this movement as a highly significant sign of the times. No class of persons in our community more fully appreciate the high importance of removing obstructions to river navigation, and none are more deeply interested in the question, than those who are constantly engaged in navigating our great streams and water courses, and who are so often baffled in their progress and subjected to heavy losses and sacrifices by the snags and sawyers, and rafts that abound in them. It is perfectly natural that the steamboat men, and all who gain a living by Steam navigation, should be warmly enlisted in behalf of GEN'L SCOTT, and thoroughly opposed to the election of GEN'L PIERCE; for the Whig candidate recognizes as a fundamental article in his creed, the right and duty of the General Government to improve the navigation of rivers, and the Whig platform expressly endorses and approves the doctrine; while the Democratic candidate has been all his life an open and consistent enemy to internal improvements, and the Democratic platform boldly denies the Constitutional power of the Government to legislate upon the subject.

In view of the diametrically opposite principles sustained by the Whigs and Democrats, the Steamboat men of our city cannot, without utter insensibility to their interests, act otherwise than with that party which proclaims and practises a doctrine essential to their prosperity. We have no doubt, from what we learn, that the large and influential class to which we refer, will, at the coming election, almost unanimously support the candidature of Gen. SCOTT.

THE HON. PIERRE SOULE AND ISAIAH RYDERS.—That politics like misery, makes strange bed-fellows, is an axiom which Mr. SOULE is in a fair way of verifying. Look at the following letter from the Louisiana United States Senator, to the notorious Capt. RYDERS, of the Empire State, published in the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* of "his high regard," and "most unreserved devotion," and say whether a more humiliating spectacle was ever witnessed. The admirers of Mr. SOULE must indeed "so it blind," if such developements do not largely abate the measure of their fondness:

NEW YORK HOTEL, Oct. 4, 1852.

Messrs Isaiah Rynders, President of the Empire Club, and others:—

Gentlemen:—I would most gladly comply with your flattering request, and take it under the enjoyment of addressing your club, and the Democracy of the Empire City, on Monday next. But I am sorry to perceive that this coincidence in the intimate association of these two individuals: it forcibly illustrates the assimilative capacity of the Locofoco spirit of the day. The one was one of the prime movers of the Nashville Convention, and was the most eloquent advocate of its treasonable sentiments; the other was the ardent spirit of the Buffalo Convention, and did what he could to move nevens and earth the into tolerance of its destructive plains. The one was the bitterest of pro-slavery men, and poured against the North invective whose keen cold virulence none could equal. the other was the representative of anti-Slavery men, and, night and day, worked without tiring in heaping upon the South the most odious contumely. The one deemed the admission of California a crime which would be expiated only by shivering the Union itself into fragments; the other preached that the free soil was ordained by the immutable laws of light, and was to be asserted in all its breadth and carried out at all hazards. The two represented in short the contrary extremes of opinion in all matters pertaining to the recent sectional issues: and in their persons those extremes have now met.

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Arrival of the Ama.

The steamer *Ama*, with 181 passengers and Liverpool dates to the 25th ultimo, arrived at New York on the evening of the 6th inst.

ENGLAND.—Lord Hardinge has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British Army in place of the late Duke of Wellington.

The imports of *gold* from Australia during the past week amounted to over £630,000.

The Earl of Derby intimates that the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will take place as soon as possible after the meeting of Parliament. He will be buried by the side of Lord Nelson, in St. Paul's.

The distribution of the honors and offices of the Duke has commenced. In addition to the appointment of Lord Hardinge as commander-in-chief, Lord Fitzroy Somerset has been appointed Master General of Ordnance, and Prince Albert as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards.

The steamer Panama had arrived at South ampton from Chagres, with $1,500,000, and the ship Swift was on her way with 1,000,000.

Advertisements for a joint stock company to work the gold mines of Virginia appear in the London papers.

FRANCE.—Napoleon, whilst on a visit to Lyons, in responding to the cry of the people, is reported to have said—

"The cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' affects my heart more than my pride. I am the servant of the country, and have but one object in view, which is to re-establish her in glory and prosperity. It is difficult for me to know under what name I can best act. If, however, the humble title of President will enable me to accomplish this desirable result, I do not want it changed to that of Emperor."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The French ship Grosseville has been plundered by the natives of Madagascar, the vessel burnt, and the captain and part of the crew murdered.

The king of Holland, in his speech to the Chambers, says that he has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to join in an effort to open negotiations with Japan.

Advices from St. Helena state that the American brig Mary Adeline got into the river Congo and was attacked by 3,000 natives. The English brig of war Dolphin, went to her assistance and poured a fire of shot and shell on the assailants, who fled, and the brig was thus rescued.

A terrible inundation had taken place on the Rhine, entirely submerging seven villages.

GREAT CUBAN MEETING IN MOBILE.

On Tuesday evening an immense assemblage of the citizens of Mobile met at the corner of Government and Royal streets, in accordance with an advertised call. The meeting comprised not only the bone and sinew of the city, but all the prominent commercial and professional men. At 7 o'clock the meeting was organized by the selection of Col. CHESTER ROOT as chairman:

The meeting having been organized, Col. P. Phillips, from the committee of twenty-five, appointed at a primary meeting on the previous evening, came forward and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The citizens of Mobile have heard of the expulsion of the steamer Crescent City from the port of Havana, by order of the Spanish authorities. They find in the circumstances of the case no justification of the act, which must every where be considered, in the United States, as an outrage of "his high regard," and "most unreserved devotion," and say whether a more humiliating spectacle was ever witnessed. The admirers of Mr. SOULE must indeed "so it blind," if such developements do not largely abate the measure of their fondness:

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Gen. Scott's Movements in the West.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 4, 2 P. M.

General Scott attended divines service yesterday morning, by special invitation, at the Catholic Cathedral, and in the evening at the Episcopal Church. His house was crowded all day, although the General did not receive visits.—He left Louisville at half past 7 o'clock this morning, on the boat for Madison, Indiana.—The demonstrations along the banks of the river were numerous, and spirited, and at every leading numbers of people assembled, cheering the boat as she passed, and firing salutes.

On arriving in sight of Madison, thousands of people were discovered on the landing, and cannon roared forth from three different points.—Much enthusiasm was manifested, and as soon as the boat reached the landing a number of persons jumped on board, anxious to have the first grasp of the General's hand.

The committee having made their way through the crowd, conducted General Scott and the other visitors to carriages prepared for them, and the procession, after parading the city, proceeded to the Madison Hotel, in front of which a platform had been erected for the speakers. Here the crowd was very dense, and as soon as Scott appeared he was welcomed by loud cheers.

Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, on behalf of the citizens, addressed the General in an able speech, and bid him welcome to the hospitalities of the city. The Judge was much applauded during the delivery of his address, which was spoken with considerable warmth of feeling. In allusion to the city, he said:

"Founded as it was during the Administration of James Madison, bearing his name, and dedicated to his memory—here, on this spot, was green you. Sir, I doubt not but the mention of his name, and the recollection of the events of his Administration, awaken in your bosom many thrilling emotions. We venerate the memory of the virtuous statesman and patriot, and we cannot but feel a high regard for the man he loved and appreciated. With a mind to discern what was in man, or for us to suspect aught we do it, and with a devotion to his country that called the best talent into the public service, his eye rested upon you and he chose you to fill one of the high stations in the army, but also an important place in his Cabinet. The events of your life prove that Mr. Madison was not mistaken. He, in connexion, dwelt eloquently upon the military and civil services of the General.

Gen. Scott replied as follows:

Fellow Citizens of Madison:—It is a great event of my life to stand before so vast and so friendly an assemblage as the one I now see before me. It is gratifying to listen to the eloquent address which has just been delivered on your behalf, and to be the object of this friendly greeting and these flattering compliments.

Your beautiful city is very interesting, are paid to me as the associate and companion in arms of your fathers, your brothers and your kinsmen. With them, in various hard-fought battle fields, and under very critical circumstances have I stood, side by side with them, have I braved danger in more shapes than one, and thus alone can I account for the honors, the like never before lavished upon me. I am aware that I now have the honor to stand upon the soil of Indiana, one of the United States, which comprise so important a portion of that Union—one of the States most devoted to the Union, the happy Union of the glorious thirteen States, in which, in Illinois, in Kentucky, and other North-western States, are combined the most precious elements of that Union.

They are its main props and supports, and while they remain true and faithful, as heretofore they have been, the glorious Union cannot fail to be perpetuated—that Union, the ordained of Heaven, which I am aware that I now stand in the city named after the venerated Madison, and although I have received no commission from the elder Jefferson, the predecessor of Madison, yet my first services to my country were rendered under his administration. I am proud to be a citizen of a free country—one of the ablest statesmen it has ever fallen to my lot to meet—one of the wisest men of all those in the pages of history—I saw that illustrious man in the most difficult crisis of his eventful life—I saw him in the darkest period of the war of 1812, when I was in the field, and when, though then a cripple, to organize a body of volunteers. At that period I had an opportunity of observing the high moral character, and also the character of this Second Father of this country, and during those days of gloom, of suffering and distress, I beheld him firm, unshaken and unshrinking, and I loved him for it, and was ready to defend his country to the last. The prospect darkened—Washington was burned and shortly afterwards I volunteered to proceed to the disheartening event. He was the same collected and determined man, with the same resolute will to strike to the last for his country. Nobly have you, and with you the people, responded to end to end of the Union, and by none more nobly than by the people of the Western Territory—for you were then a part of it. They flocked to the ranks of the North Western army in the Black Swamp, and on many a bloody battle field, the Western men proved not only their numbers and their blood in defence of their country. It is with no ordinary feelings then that I stand on the soil of the North Western Territory, and receive the greetings of its citizens. My fellow citizens—I am now on a journey of professional business,—I am not among you to make political speeches, nor to speak for myself. I left the city of Washington that I should at any time, or at any place meet with more than thirty or forty of my countrymen at one time.

I did not then dream of receiving any of those honors which have been received by me during my progress through the Valley of the Ohio—how honors have been lavished upon me, and know that they have been rendered spontaneously alike by all classes and all denominations of men, and that I have not withheld my aid in dressing myself to Democrats as well as Whigs, and I am proud that it is so, for I desire to make no distinction between my countrymen. I have also heard with great pleasure the cheering of your shores, the rich brogue of the Irish, and the foreign accent of the German citizens. They are welcome to my part, and I extend me of many a well fought and hard won field, on which I have been well supported by the sons of Erin. many said Irish gallantry, and I shall ever be grateful to that portion of my countrymen for the aid they have rendered us—the native born citizens—on the field of battle. Receive then, my countrymen, the warm thanks of an old soldier's heart for the welcome extended him this day, and may God bless you all

I cannot conclude without the conclusion of the General's speech, and it was received with the hearts of the hearers, uttered in a tone of feeling. The citizens then flocked to the hotel to speak a few words and shake hands with him, and guns are now firing and bands playing beneath the windows of the Madison House.

Numbers are in from the country, and Indiana is fully aroused. The town is pretty equally divided between the Democrats and the Whigs, but all appear anxious to do honor to their guest, and party feeling is entirely laid aside.

Scott takes the boat this evening for Cincinnati, at which place he arrives to morrow morning. Grand preparations are being made there, and a deputation reached Louisville this morning, and is now returning with us to Cincinnati.

Col. Kelso, a well known Democrat, has just been making a Scott speech, declaring his intention to vote for him for President. He is a man of much influence.

8 o'clock, P. M.—The Hon. A. P. Williard, the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, is now addressing a Democratic gathering in the Court House.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.

Enthusiastic Reception in Indiana and Kentucky—His arrival at Cincinnati—Grand Demonstration—Spontaneous Welcome of the People—Gen. Scott's Speech, &c.—Last evening, at half past 7 o'clock, on board the steamer Lady Franklin, Captain Tucker, for Cincinnati. The citizens of Madison conducted Scott to the boat, by large odds, and the demonstration was made midst the firing of cannon and the music of several bands. Much enthusiasm was manifested in Indiana all along the shore.

Among those on board the boat was Governor Lane, late of Oregon territory, lately from Mexico, on his way to Washington, and the Hon. J. Glover, late U S Consul to Mexico, also on the road to Washington. A large number of citizens from Louisville, and a deputation from the Cincinnati Committee, who went to Louisville after Gen. Scott left, were also on board.

Fires on several places along shore bonfires were lighted, illuminating Ohio almost the entire distance to Carrollton. When we reached Carrollton, Ky., a distance of 50 miles, we found an impracticable to go further that night. Indeed, the lights of the numerous bonfires and torches on shore and at the landing alone prevented our going from running on the bank. On reaching the wharf, it was found to contain nearly one thousand people, assembled to greet General Scott. He and his son had retired to rest, and undressed; but so loud were the calls of the people that he awoke, and came out on deck in his dressing gown, to address a few words of thanks to the citizens. Having been in his first sleep, the fog had a very bad effect on him, and rendered him quite unwell to-day; so much so as to be unable to attend, or even come from, or addressing his thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati.

The boat hailed over at Carrollton all night, and left early this morning, as soon as the fog lifted. At Warsaw, Aurora, and several other ports at which the boat touched, very large numbers of citizens assembled, all of whom were most enthusiastic in their reception of Gen. Scott.

Towards afternoon the indisposition of the General grew more serious, and it was found at last to be imprudent for him to go on deck and address the people assembled along the shore.—Gov. Lane's therefore addressed, the various gatherings on behalf of the General, informing them of his sudden illness.

About five miles from Cincinnati, the mail boat plies with many Condemnation on board, came along-side, when they were transferred to the Lady Franklin. Shortly after, another boat hailed to the water's edge with passengers, and chartered for the occasion, met, and joined the company. Nearer the city, a third boat, also crowded, came up, and joined the throng. Before reaching the city, the guns commenced pealing forth salutes, and the bells and buildings were rapidly covered with a dense mass of human beings.

The steamer then appeared thronged, as view of it presented to those on the river. The troops of the Kentucky Regiment, under Gen. Lytle, were drawn along the levee, and formed out with flags, and enlisted with human beings. The entire scene was one of the greatest enthusiasm, and the whole city appeared excited. Crowds were also with surrounding thousands, and there could not have been less than one hundred thousand persons in the city. The reception was truly magnificent, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested by the entire city.

The steamer then passed the levee, and shortly after the boat reached the landing, the General appeared, and received a thundering reception, which was heard for miles around. He was then escorted to the carriages provided for the General and visitors. The people had been waiting seven hours in expectation of his arrival, being ignorant of the boat's detention below. Gen. Scott, however, knew that it was deemed imprudent for him to take part in the procession arranged, or for a formal reception, and the carriages drove straight to the Burnet House, greatly to the disappointment of thousands, but amidst deafening cheers. The General proceeded at once to his rooms, and has received but very few individuals since his arrival at Cincinnati