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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ⟐ NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning Oct. 25, 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, FREDERICK W. HULING, of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans, (substitute, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Assumption; (substitute, PERSUS 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 Iberville.)

Sixth District.—JOHN JRAT, of Ouachita, (substitute, D. P. ROTHERS, 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 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 resist 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 requirement 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.**
Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—I will go to the Last Extremity. I have served my country for the Compromise—and, dead or alive, I will stand on my record.	*I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I said no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling against any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!*
Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.	Speech of General Pierce at Manchester, (N. H.) on the 8d Inst.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE CANVASS.

In little more than a week the Presidential election will take place. It has been preceded by a canvass less animated and exciting than those of 1840, '44 and '48, but unquestionably more bitter, acrimonious and personal in its character. In this part of the opposition the campaign has been marked by peculiar features. At first a feeble and spasmodic effort was made to elevate its candidate to the standard of greatness, but as the history of his public and official career proved most clearly that he was unfit to be a soldier, that he was neither equal to the task among the ablest and most patriotic citizens of the country, nor possessed a solitary scintilla of martial renown, the attempt to give him prominence and to arouse enthusiasm in his behalf on the score of his personal merits, was quietly and speedily abandoned. At a very early stage of the canvass the name of Mr. PIERCE almost ceased to appear in the columns of the Democratic press unless coupled with lugubrious endeavors to shield and defend him from the rude assaults to which the errors of his political life had subjected him from his adversaries. With the exception of this defensive warfare, the Democratic organs pursued a different system of tactics. They and as little as possible of Mr. PIERCE, for the evidence in his favor was infinitesimally minute, but they commenced with cool malignity and continued with unrelaxed vigor a series of attacks upon the personal character, public services and political opinions of Gen. SCOTT, in which the boldest calumny, the most slanderous, the most unworthy distortion of history and the most flagrant inventions were employed to create and foster popular prejudice. In such a spirit was the canvass begun by the opposition, and in such a spirit, sharpened and envenomed as it progresses, will the contest probably close.

The Whig press has generally—there are exceptions—treated Gen. PIERCE with marked forbearance. It has refrained from invading the sanctuary of his private character and stern disinterestedness the detestable practices of personal vituperation. No Whig paper of respectability and standing has pronounced Gen. PIERCE a coward, a drunkard, a gambler, a plotter of the public moneys—charges which we have seen again and again preferred against WINFIELD SCOTT. The Whig journals have dealt exclusively with the public acts of the Democratic candidate. They have, in a perfect and undeniable and even wholesome privilege proved from the record that FRANKLIN PIERCE was a rigid partizan, that his politics where of the worst possible school, that while other Democrats sustained many deplorable heresies in opinion only, he carried them out in practice that he was a deliberate, inflexible opponent of general Improvements, of every one of which he would not vote a dollar to obstructions to the navigation of our rivers or the safety of our harbors, though millions in property unnumbered lives should be the sacrifice to his obstinacy, that he was the leading politician of a State whose constitution retains as ineffable stigma upon liberty of conscience, and that he never make a serious effort to remove that stain; that his sentiments on the slavery question displayed an astonishing and alarming versatility, changing to suit every latitude and accommodating their aspect with suspicious flexibility to the exigencies at once of North and South; that such a man could not be safely trusted, that he was surrounded by the most dangerous sectional politicians—men of extreme and diametrically opposite views—secessionists and abolitionists who had seemingly met together, forgotten their instinctive animosity, and were united by the common attractions of the spoils. These and other objections were arrayed against Mr. PIERCE. They are all fitting and legitimate subjects of public animadversion. They touch and hit private reputations they may not be unpaign his personal claims to the respect and esteem of those who know him. In this spirit has the Whig party conducted the canvass, and thus, and thus only will it be continued to its close.

We have briefly reviewed the prominent features of the presidential campaign as an appropriate prelude to a word or two of counsel to our Whig friends. The present week brings the canvass nearly to an end. The issues between the two parties have been plainly stated, and are familiar to all. The argument on either side is nearly exhausted. Almost every voter has made up his mind. What then remains? Let the Whigs devote the brief period yet remaining to the perfection of their organization. Let them see that their friends are all ready for the day of contest. Let them stir up the sluggish, rouse the apathetic, appeal to the indifferent, encourage the desponding. In short, let them WORK, for it is only by well directed, energetic and persevering labor they can consummate a triumph. We tell our friends very frankly that with a full vote, they cannot be defeated. Nothing can save General PIERCE from overwhelming discomfiture, not merely in this city and State, but all over the Union, save a fatal and suicidal lukewarmness. This must and can be prevented by that species of organization which enables us to know where lies our strength, and how to render it available. If our Whig committees can lay their hands on every Whig voter in New Orleans and see that he casts his vote on Tuesday week, this city will give SCOTT an overwhelming majority.—What is true of New Orleans, is equally true in its application to Louisiana, to New York and Pennsylvania and other States. Work ensures victory, and therefore we say to the Whigs, WORK, WORK—and we promise them a triumph that 1840 alone has surpassed.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—We direct the attention of our readers to the Proclamation of the Mayor, and trust that the recommendation of our chief magistrate will be generally observed.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENCE ASSOCIATION.—We have been requested to state that this society intend, as an act of charity to the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, on Camp st., to take up a collection at the tomb of the association, in the old Catholic Cemetery, on Bacon street, on All Saints' Day, Monday, the first of November next. The tomb will be handsomely decorated on the occasion in honor of the deceased members of the Association.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.—These important branches of an education can be learned in a short time at Dolbear's academy No. 56 Canal street, the oldest of the kind in the United States. There are special hours for ladies, also for gentlemen, and also for children. See advertisement.

DANIEL WEBSTER IS DEAD.

The intelligence conveyed by the announcement at the head of this article will fill with sorrow every American heart. It will be deeply felt across the broad Atlantic, among the European nations which have so often heard of the matchless intellect and unflattering patriotism of the great Statesman who now sleeps in eternity. The mournful news was received here yesterday on the wings of the lightning, and the details of this immense national calamity are embraced in the annexed despatch published in an Extra of the *Picayune*:

[By the National Line.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, A. M.

The melancholy news has at length been received of the death of DANIEL WEBSTER.

He expired precisely at twenty minutes to three o'clock this morning.

During the early part of yesterday afternoon there was some decrease in the dropical swelling of his abdomen, and there were fewer symptoms of nausea, but there was no sign of rallying.

Repeatedly in the course of the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon, he conversed freely, with great clearness of detail, relative to his private affairs and the condition of his farm. He stated fully his plans concerning it, and the manner in which he wished them carried out.

About half-past 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, Mr. Webster was seized with violent nausea, and threw up a considerable quantity of dark matter, tinged with blood.

Exhaustion now increased rapidly, and the physicians held another consultation, which resulted in the conclusion that the last hour of the great statesman was fast approaching.

He received the announcement with calmness, and requested that the female members of his family should be called in.

Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fletcher Webster, Mrs. J. W. Paige and Miss Damrea entered the sick room.

To each, calling them by name, individually, Mr. Webster addressed a few words of farewell and religious consolation.

Next, at his desire, the male members of his family and those of his personal friends who had been within the house during the last illness, viz: Fletcher Webster, his only surviving son, Samuel A. Appleton, his son-in-law, J. W. Paige, George P. Curtis, Edward Curtis, of New York, Peter Harvey and Charles Henry Thomas, of Marshfield, and Messrs. George J. Abbott and W. C. Zantzinger, both of the U. S. Department at Washington, were then called in.

Addressing each of these gentlemen by name, Mr. Webster referred to his past relations with them respectively, and then bade them, one by one, an affectionate farewell. This was about half past 6 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Webster then had Mr. Harvey called in again and said to him:

"Harvey, I am not so sick but that I know you. I am well enough to know you!—I am well enough to call down the richest blessings of Heaven upon you. Harvey, don't leave me till I am dead!—Don't leave Marshfield till I am a dead man."

Then as if speaking to himself, he said:

"On the 24th of October, all that is now mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more!"

He now prayed in his natural, usual voice—strong and clear—ending with:

"Heavenly father, forgive my sins, and receive me to thyself, through Christ Jesus!"

At half past 6 o'clock, Dr. Warren arrived from Boston, to relieve Dr. Jeffries in immediate medical attendance.

Shortly after, Mr. Webster conversed with Dr. Jeffries, who said he could do nothing more for him but to administer occasionally a sedative potion.

"Then," said Mr. Webster, "I am to lie here patiently till the end. It is be so, may it come soon."

At 10 o'clock, P. M., he was still lower, but was perfectly conscious of everything that passed within his sight and hearing.

He lingered on until twenty minutes to 3 o'clock this morning, when death called the great DANIEL WEBSTER to his reward in another world.

Thus has crumbled the chief pillar of the American Republic! Not the least impressive portent of losses, and the solemn stillness that is everywhere apparent gives evidence that a national calamity has befallen us.

The death of Mr. WEBSTER has come upon us with startling abruptness. We knew that his health was not perfect—that his robust frame had been bowed by age, and his powerful constitution impaired by unremitting labor, but there was no appearance of early decay, no visible portent of the appalling dispensation. He did not, like HENRY CLAY, linger for months in a hopeless state of illness, each day pressing the progressive wane of vitality, and each hour robbing him of some portion of remaining strength. Death stole not on him by cold gradations of decay, neither did it tear the chain of life asunder by violent anguish and cruel suffering. Yet it came all too suddenly. A week ago, he enjoyed his usual health. To-day, all that is mortal of him will be laid at Marshfield.

This is scarcely the time or place to write Mr. WEBSTER'S eulogy, yet we cannot refrain from adding our feeble accents to the voice of wailing that will go up throughout the land, when this vast bereavement shall be known. The mighty orator, the consummate statesman, the unswerving patriot—the man whose unbounded popularity had dared to stand against the tide of mere personal sentiment in behalf of his country—whose large heart only throbbed for American union, glory and happiness; whose broad and expanded intellect never harbored a thought that was not American, whose majestic eloquence, boundless intellectual resources and elevated statesmanship, have shed lustre on his native country, and rendered his own name the sunshine and talisman of all that is truly grand and beautiful in our Constitution and Government, is no more. The pulsations of this great heart are stilled forever, the mind that sent forth so many and so varied and vast conceptions is paralyzed by death, the tongue that dropped eloquence with its every utterance is cold and lifeless. DANIEL WEBSTER IS DEAD. Can all the his son of language; can florid prose or fascination verse convey a more mournful story than is enclosed in these four words. They strike at the very heart of the nation and surcharge every heart with a profound and impressive sadness.

Truly have the American people been struck as by the Spoiler. Thrice within a single Presidential term has the dart sped on its fatal mission, and thrice has a giant of the Republic fallen. CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER! What galaxy of genius has been snatched from earth! The first of these departed years ago, and the second we mourned for, as if a dear and nobly friend had perished, but in the demise of the last we feel as if the country itself were wounded! the core.

THE ARCTIC'S NEWS.

The steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York on the evening of the 16th instant, bringing Liverpool dates of the 6th instant, and 160 passengers.

ENGLAND.—The ship *Mobile*, of Baltimore Capt. Tarbox, which left Liverpool on the 29th for New Orleans with 63 passengers and a crew of 23, was totally lost on the night of the 30th, on Arklow Bank, on the Irish coast by the careless steering of the second mate. All hands, except one, perished, and the ship went to pieces. C. Wyatt, John Dolstein, John Bruse and John Brisbane were among the survivors.

Kossuth was living privately at Brompton London. Leumy, his ex Secretary, had been expelled from Malta.

The brig Darling, of New York, for London, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

Mr Bowers, the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, had killed Mr. Martin, the Paris correspondent of the Morning *Advertiser*, for improper intimacy with his wife.

It was rumored that Lord Fitz Roy Somerset had been appointed Governor of India.

The potato crop in Ireland was an average one.

Walter Logan & Co., a London house engaged in the South American trade, had suspended.

FRANCE.—Count Cara Equia had arrived in Paris, on a secret mission.

Great activity prevailed in the dock yards at Brest.

It was rumored that the French Ministry has split upon the question of immediately proclaiming the Empire.

The fortress at Tunis had blown up, severely damaging the city.

AUSTRIA AND THE CONTINENT.—There has been a panic in the Vienna Exchange in consequence of the vast expenditures for the army.

The Austrian Camp near Pesth had gone into winter quarters.

Prince Gustave, of Sweden, was dead.

The U. S. sloop St. Louis had arrived at Gibraltar.

INDIA.—Disturbances were apprehended on the western frontiers of Hindostan.

Severe shocks of earthquakes had been experienced in Bengal.

SYRIA AND EGYPT.—The Druses in Syria were arming, and insurrection in Palestine was feared.

The export of corn had been prohibited in Egypt, fears being felt of a scarcity.

Zuculi, the Egyptian chemist, had discovered a process for making oil from cotton seed.

Robert J. Walker and another, bearer of despatches, are among passengers in the *Arctic*.

Capt. Williams, of the ship *American Congress*, of London, reports that on the 1st of September he rescued Capt. Hosniwell and crew of the bark *Baltic*, of Philadelphia, from Leghorn, with a cargo of marble, and says that the *Baltic* was in a sinking condition.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerks of the steamers *Bulletin* and *Texas Ranger*, for the usual newspaper favors.

☞ M. VOINIS will sell this morning at 10 o'clock, at public auction, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley, for account of the estate of the late Dr. Lafontaine, a buggy and horse, some furniture, and a lot of French Medical Books, and others, etc, etc

HARRISBURG, Oct. 17th.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Official returns from 24 counties including Philadelphia, give for Governor—For Judge of the Supreme Court, Woodward, dem., 101,818; Buffington, whig, 92,279. The same counties gave in 1848 Taylor 116,642; Cass 109,635. In 1851 the falling of in the aggregate vote of 23,202, of which the Whigs lost 14,539, and the Democrats 8,847 votes.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[To the N. O. Bee.]

(Private Despatch.)

THE ELECTIONS.

Oct. 23d, 3 o'clock, 5 min. P. M.

In Pennsylvania, the returns from fifty one counties show that over forty thousand of the votes of 1848 were not polled. Thirty thousand of these were Whigs. They will undoubtedly come out in November, and more besides. In Ohio, half of last year's Democratic majority is annihilated, and the balance will vanish in November.

A letter from President FILLMORE has appeared in New York. He hopes nothing will be left undone to ensure General SCOTT's success.

LOOK AT HOME.

We meet continually with Whigs whose attention seems concentrated on New York and Pennsylvania, forgetful apparently of Louisiana. To these Whigs we would proffer a piece of advice. *Look at home.* Secure Louisiana for Scott, by good and persevering. Toil diligently in the good cause. Fail not, faint not, weary not in your efforts. Be well assured that the Whigs elsewhere will take care of themselves. You can do nothing for Pennsylvania and Ohio, but much for Louisiana. Keep her straight, and Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York will follow her glorious example. Let the Whigs of Orleans devote henceforth their labors and exertions to the success of the party in this city and State. The adversary is putting forth all his strength, and will undoubtedly make a desperate effort. He must be met and foiled. Therefore let the Whigs stick to Louisiana, in the embrace that their brethren elsewhere are doing their full duty.

☞ The *Courier*, of Saturday contains the following article. We give it in all its naked diffformity. There is no necessity to comment upon the heartless insensibility it betrays, or the unmanly insinuation it levels against the Whig party, of being the author of Mr. Webster's illness and probable death. Every generous mind will revolt at a partizanship that sinks to so low a depth. We feel far more regret than indignation at the appearance in the columns of a Democratic paper, of such an article:

MR. WEBSTER.—The telegraph, the other day, reported that Mr. Webster had written a letter to Mr. Blackford declining the Presidency.

Then we had it that he was going to recommend Scott! A report, his home organ, the Boston Courier, only the other day indignantly decided.

And now they have it that he is dying! This is the only plan they can resort to, to get him out of Scott's way.

If the great orator is dying, which God forbid, it is because he has been stung to death by his own party—the serpent that he warmed in his bosom.

"The shaft that deepest in his bosom flew,
Came from the bow pretended friendship drew."

President Fillmore.

A dispatch from New York, of the 23d states that Mr. FILLMORE has written a letter urging his friends in New York and elsewhere, to rally to the support of the nominees of the Whig National Convention. We anticipate the happiest results from the patriotic and noble conduct of the President. We expected nothing less from him.

☞ We call attention to the annexed sensible and well considered letter from a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*:

THE LATE ELECTION IN OHIO.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: The result of the recent elections in OHIO, so far as known, is likely to mislead those who are not well acquainted with the influences which operated to produce it. A residence in Ohio, and an active participation in every political canvass there for the last twenty years, enables me to view the result of this election in a different light from that in which it probably strikes many of your readers.

The election of last Tuesday was the first annual October election ever held in Ohio in which members of the State Legislature were not chosen; and the first immediately preceding a Presidential election in which a Governor was also to be elected. Nothing else but Governor had so great an influence in bringing out votes as the annual canvass, under the old Constitution, for members of the Legislature, except the semi-annual canvass for Governor, both of which influences were wanting in the late election.

Again, most of the county officers under the new Constitution hold their offices for two or more years. As the first election under the new Constitution was held last fall, it follows that nearly all the county offices hold over this year; consequently the usual stimulus of the contest for county officers was also wanting at the late election.

The only State officers elected that fall were a Supreme Judge and a member of the Board of Public Works; neither office of political importance, or in regard to which the masses of the people can be made to take much interest. The Democratic candidates were the present incumbents of those offices, respectively. They were both elected only one year ago by overwhelming majorities, and held sway at that and at one year, because they happened (which *Time So Short a Job* is after the best election under the new Constitution, Judge Carnwright, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench, was elected last fall by about thirty thousand majority. He is popular as a judge, and it would be very strange if the popularity, under these circumstances, manifest a disposition to limit his judicial career to the brief term of one year. His majority, therefore, even if it were much larger than the largest estimate represented in our election by which to judge of the relative strength of Scott and Pierce in Ohio. The same reasoning applies with equal force to the election of the members of the Board of Public Works.

But, it may be asked, why the election of members of Congress did not call out the votes of the party, because the State is so strongly Whig, a nearly every district there is such a decided majority one way or the other as to preclude any possible hope of success on the part of the minority, and consequently prevent any thing like a serious contest. The present districts were made last winter by a Whig majority in the State. They were so arranged as to give the Democrats fourteen, the Whigs four, and the Free-soilers three members, on the basis of the Presidential vote of 1848. In order to reduce the Whig districts to the smallest number, they of course threw together in the same districts as many Whig voters as possible. Consequently the four Whig districts had such immense majorities that the Whig candidates had nothing to do but to walk over the track with a nominal opposition. Here we see the effect of those county, where Gen. J. L. TAYLOR, was a candidate for re-election, resides, a full log cabin from his former residence of the city of Lancaster. Gen. TAYLOR is as popular as his county as he was when he was elected by about a large a vote as ever he did it he had not in any need of it.

The Democratic districts were of course made as strongly Democratic as practicable, consistently with their number. Consequently some of the Democratic districts were so strong as to leave the Whigs no chance of success, and no inducement to attempt a serious contest.

There were a few districts, however, in which the Whigs did determine to make a serious fight, and the result, in these districts, has been of the most gratifying character. We have carried three districts made expressly for Democratic districts, by a Democratic Legislature, and a fourth is said to be in doubt. Omitting these districts, it is true, we must attribute the consequence of a division in the ranks of our opponents, but the others we carried in an even fight on an open field. By looking over the meager returns received, I observe that in the districts where the Whigs seriously contested, we gained they made immense gains on the vote of 1848, 1850, and 1851.

Take, for instance, the district composed of the counties of Butler, Preble, and Montgomery. These counties gave in 1848 a majority for Cass of 760; and in 1851 a majority for Wood over Vinton of 908. Campbell, Whig, is conceded to be now elected in this district, and by a majority reported at 350; giving a Whig gain upon the vote of 1848 of 1,010, and upon the vote of 1851 of 1,218.

Again, take the counties of Franklin, Pickaway and Licking. These counties in 1851 gave Wood a majority over Vinton of 1,133. Now, the vote is so close that it is said to be impossible to ascertain whether Galloway or Olds is elected, until the votes shall be officially canvassed. The Whig gain in this district, there also, must be about 1,133.

If our gains throughout the State had been equal to our gains in these two districts, the result would have been sufficient to give the opinion of our triumphant success in November beyond all manner of controversy. And why have we not gained in the same ratio throughout the State? Simply because there was no contest to bring out the votes. There is not a Congressional district in the State in which the Whigs might not have made even larger gains than these, had there been any causes operating to bring out a full vote.

I deem it a matter of little importance whether the Supreme Judge and Member of the Board of Public Works are elected by majorities of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand—The Whigs expected them to be elected, and made little effort to prevent that result. The only adverse effect that their majorities, however large, can have, will be to Gubernatorial Whigs in other States, who do not understand the causes which contributed to the result.

The people of Ohio fully understand these causes, and will not be deterred by these results from coming to the polls on the 2d of November in their full force. For my own part I see nothing in the result of the late elections in Ohio to shake my confidence in the ability of the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to carry the State at the Presidential election.

A CITIZEN OF OHIO.

PRINCE JOHN AT ALBANY.—We clip the following paragraph from the New York Herald's telegraphic report of a speech recently delivered at a large Democratic meeting at Albany, New York, by John Van Buren, the notorious Free Soiler:

He denounced the hot heads of the South for threatening, sometime since, to declaring determined opposition to any candidate for President who did not countenance the extension of slavery, and alluded with great force and effect, to the fact that New Hampshire was one of the strongest States, and every one of her members of Congress voted against slavery extension, and now Franklin Pierce of that State is the Democratic candidate, without any pledges whatever.

People of the South, is not this significant?

BOSTON, Oct. 17.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The house of Barrett, Hamilton & Co., of London, have presented to the Boston City Library.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Washington *Republic* contains the subjoined letter from its Baltimore correspondent. It remarks that the rational exposition of the writer claims, and will doubtless receive, the attention of our Whig friends. The actual returns justify the greatest confidence that in November we shall carry those States by heavy majorities. It is estimated by careful and reliable persons who have travelled extensively in both States, that at the late elections at least fifteen thousand and probably twenty thousand Whigs neglected to vote who will be at the polls in November. It is farther estimated that of those who voted the Locofoco ticket, five thousand to eight thousand in each State (and probably a much larger number) will support Gen. SCOTT, which will give him their combined electoral vote by a large majority.

A gentleman who recently travelled from Cleveland to Cincinnati says that in every instance save one, in which he took the pains to inquire of Irish citizens, he was invariably answered that though they were Democrats, they should vote for SCOTT. In some parts of the same State the Irish citizens had resolved to vote for Scott in a body.

The indications are unmistakable. WINFIELD SCOTT has earned the gratitude of the American people, and cannot fail to be elected.

Let our friends be not deceived, but smile in derision of the harmless bragadocio of the Democratic presses. The huge of triumph which our antagonists put forth is as hollow and affected, and will be as brief, as that of the mock duke in the comedy, whose pleasing self-gratulatory anticipations were suddenly dispelled by the appearance of his master in true guise. *Rien bien qua rien le dernier.*

The Recent Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Baltimore—Progress of the Campaign—The Chances of Success, &c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16, 5 P. M.

The Democracy of the country are holding a grand jubilee over the result of the recent election in Ohio. Even some in Baltimore, who at first shrunk from the responsibility of which they think combine to settle the question of the next Presidency, and they in imagination already think they see Gen. Pierce safely in the executive nest and commencing the partition of the "loaves and fishes" among them. So confident are they that they look upon it as almost a certainty that the popular vote in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, will always be at least equal to the ratio of the popular vote on a national affairs than on State affairs. Even in Maryland the Whigs have always been from three to four thousand ahead of the Democrats in State affairs; and if the apparent reverses do not check the Whig enthusiasm, the prospects of General Scott are beginning to look up. The Whigs of Baltimore as better and more certain than they were before either of these State elections were decided.

The recent elections, being for State officers have also developed nothing of the personal popularity of General Scott, who must be and is the Whig candidate in every Whig heart and mind. How far this admiration will influence their votes for making him President has not yet been ascertained. It is the ordinary course of affairs voters are apt to vote for a man they have known and esteemed for a half century, in preference to one that is known only by reputation. Time only will tell how this will be in the contest in the affairs of the nation.

Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 16.

We have the following returns of the vote for State officers, which can be considered as reliable:

	1852.		1851.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Hamilton	7,794	6,977	6,819	10,07
Columbiana	—	900	—	11,5
Fairfield	—	1,100	—	1,20
Coshocton	—	560	—	53
Jefferson	—	50	—	34
Stark	—	700	—	56
Delaware	—	500	199	—
Greene	—	1,000	657	—
Franklin	—	32	—	350
Madison	—	700	534	—
Clark	—	1,300	1,183	—
Champaign	—	900	529	—
Morgan	—	300	131	—
Muskingum	—	1,050	739	—
Guernsey	—	300	195	—
Marion	—	111	—	275
Belmont	—	53	185	—
Gallia	—	443	152	—
Meigs	—	450	341	—
Montgomery	—	933	—	176
Morrow	—	—	—	221
Preble	—	850	485	—
Meigs	—	250	256	—
Pike	—	300	—	186
Butler	—	1,127	—	1,192
Knox	—	775	—	995
Brown	650	—	101	—
Richland	—	1,000	—	1,316
Hancock	—	600	353	—
Hardin	—	—	550	0[illegible]
Holmes	—	800	—	1,080
Licking	—	500	—	746
	16,070	17,949	11,877	21,85

Democratic majority in thirty-one counties 1,879. Whig gain 6,679.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.

LATEST ACCOUNT.—Official and reliable returns have now been received from fifty-three counties. In five of these the vote is the same as last year; in thirty eight other counties the Whig *gain* is 11,090; and in the remaining ten counties the Democrats gain 663, as compared with the Governor's election last year. The next gain of the Whigs, thus far, is 10,427, with thirty two counties to hear from. Should those give a proportionate gain it would run the total gains up to nearly 17,000.

OHIO ELECTION.—The members of Congress just chosen in Ohio are said to be as follows:

1st District—*D. T. Disney, Democrat.
2d " J. Scott Harrison, Whig.
3d " *Lewis D. Campbell, Whig.
4th " Mathias H. Nichols, Democrat
5th " *Alfred P. Edgerton, Democrat.
6th " Andrew Ellison, Democrat.
7th " Aaron Harlan, Whig.
8th " Moses B. Corwin, Whig.
9th " *Fred. W. Green, Democrat.
10th " *John L. Taylor, Whig.
11th " Thos. Ritchey, Democrat.
12th " Saml. Galloway, Whig.
13th " Wm. D. Lindsley, Democrat.
14th " Harvey H. Johnson, Democrat
15th " David Spangler, Whig.
16th " Edward Ball, Whig.
17th " Wilson Shannon, Democrat.
18th " George Bliss, Democrat.
19th " Edward Wade, Free Soil.
20th " *Joshua R. Giddings, Free Soil.
21st " Andrew Stuart, Democrat.

*Members of the present Congress.

The election of Galloway and Spangler is reported by telegraph, but needs confirmation. If they are chosen, the delegation will consist of eleven Democrats, eight whigs and two Free Soilers.

Despatch of the 19th, says that sixty-five counties of Ohio have been heard from, and show a gain over that the Whig majority in the State. The Democratic majority in the State is hardly caused 4,000.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

The Florida papers contain details of the destructive and violent storm of the 9th inst. The Tallahassee *Sentinel* states that the dwelling buildings at the railroad terminus were entirely demolished, with the foundry and machine shop. The Capitol was very much injured—part of the brick down, and the walls and windows greatly shattered. The armory was torn down, and the arms in part destroyed. The Masonic Lodge buildings were a heap of ruins—not a stick of them remaining. Scores of houses were unroofed and otherwise injured. There are not more than six or seven valuable buildings in the town, which may not be considered as totally ruined, says the Sentinel.

The injury to outhouses, trees, fences, shrubbery and everything not of the most substantial order, seems to have been complete. Only one man was killed.

At St. Marks the damage done to the shipping lying at the wharves was most disastrous.

The schr J. Vail, Clark Dolson, master, parted her lines, and dragged both anchors, until she struck the bark Cincinnati, Capt. Ellis, and is now laying her bow about thirty feet, and stern fifty feet, ordinary from high water mark.

The brig Wacissa, J Powell, dragged both anchors until she brought up against the Railroad embankment about four hundred feet from the river at high water, where she now lies.

The barque W. H. Brodie, Crary, broke down the trees she was fastened to on the south side of the river, and dragged both anchors, until she grounded about 300 feet from the river bank; where she now lies, in an upright position, imbedded about 4 feet in the earth.

Neither of these vessels appear to have received any material damage.

The brig J. G. Anderson, Capt. Thompson, after knocking down the wharf to which she was lying, dragged her anchors, and came ashore in a stove structure, which she knocked down. She now lies with about 2½ feet of her starboard side in the ooze, and her bow and bilge on the rocky bed of the river with her larboard rail nearly under water at high water.

The barque John Denham, Gray, master, from Mobile, which anchored on Saturday morning at the outer bar, dragged her anchors and drifted across the marsh, and now lies a mile and a half from the river.

The brig Stella, Starks master, from New York, which anchored in the Spanish Hole on Saturday morning, rode out the gale in safety.

All the wharves at St. Marks are gone. About 40 feet of the south end of the western railroad warehouse, in which was the office of the Collector of Customs, was entirely unroofed.

The three Revenue boats, two of them capt. Dunwoody, were driven about 3 miles up the river, where they now lie, about one foot from the shore, covered uninjured.

The stores of Mr. George Hines and Mr. Spencer were carried away, and their goods scattered in every direction. The dwelling of Mr. C. Moment, and a small building belonging to Mr. Moment, were blown down. The railroad offices, stable, negro quarters, &c., are gone. The railroad track is washed up the distance of half a mile from the river. From Port Leon House, we learn that the keeper's house and breakwater were washed down. All the oil was lost. There was not a house left on the Port Leon Bayou, the persons there having fled to the woods, which, it is said, swung to and from like a tree.

The Wakulla bridge is gone.

As far as we have heard from the surrounding country, much damage has been done to the cotton crop. From the cotton growing portion of this county, we learn that the Spanish bean crop which remained unpicked will nearly all destroyed. Col. Richardson's gin house was blown to pieces.

A gentleman from Jefferson gives us the following, from fields which have not been picked. Cotton cannot be obtained 1 bale of cotton from 10 acres.

We are told that on the Turpentine plantations the number of trees blown down is greater than at first supposed. Nearly half the hands have heretofore visited this section of country.

The houses at the Fishing Grounds at Goodwin's, and Spring Creek, are all gone, and all the fishing nets, &c, swept away.

Of Apalachicola similar disasters are recorded. The pilot boat Crystal, Capt. Howard, was sunk at the wharf, and Capt. Howard was one of the men who were drowned. The boat Metamora was forced on the beach near Sumner, and the Steamer Ariadne, which was lying near her, was also forced on the beach, but it was thought she would be got off. The steamers Palmetto and Albany were driven from their moorings, and the Albany was much injured, and the Keyser's House destroyed. The Lighthouse on the point of the gulf was also was small. The buildings, however, suffered materially. The warehouse of Messrs. Hawley, Bennett, Gatlson, Orman and Hodges, The hulls of the fishermen were blown ashore.

In allusion to the injury done to the cotton in Jackson, Florida says

"The account from the country are alarming and appalling. We have not heard from a single plantation which has not suffered to the amount of thousands. Some planters have lost one half of their cotton. Still more are the losers, and of course all the cotton which was stored in them, not yet picked, has been totally destroyed. Not a house in the city of Marianna escaped. Not a house in town got out and it is said. The wind on Saturday morning, were white and the street, from the river looking in, was as in the sun, but not stalk, stem or leaf. We suppose that in this county, nearly half a million has been lost in cotton, to say nothing of the corn, fodder, and fruit. The fence generally, and the timber destroyed."

☞ We copy the following from yesterday's *Picayune*, and can vouch, from personal examination, for the value of the invention. We understand Mr TITCOMB has taken out a patent.

TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARM.—We yesterday saw the model of a telegraphic fire alarm, which, for simplicity and ingenuity of construction, is far superior to the one now in successful operation at Boston, judging from the accounts of the operation of the latter. The invention is the invention of Mr. Titcomb, one of the operators at the Southern Telegraph office, and without attempting to give an elaborate description of it, we may say that it is designed to establish two batteries at different points in the city, from which a series of wires would extend to the Fire Department. It is so simple in its apparatus, to bells either now existing or to be erected for the purpose, and at similar expense to the present one, that it can be placed in other cities in the country, and be adopted in which is a species of clock work, to be set in motion by simply moving a small slide. This completes the connection, and instantaneously the alarm is given all over the city. The clock work, by a peculiar movement, not only gives the alarm, but strikes the ward number, and continues to repeat the number, so the fireman at once to his proper destination. The key to these boxes are to be placed in the hands of a responsible person during the day and the watchman during the night.

An electrical clock, to be situated in some central portion of the city, say the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, will be attached, which will strike the hours simultaneously all over the city. The same apparatus which works the fire alarm also answers for the clock. The latter affair will certainly be a great public benefit as we do not believe there is a city in the Union where there is such a diversity of time kept as in New Orleans.

Mr. Titcomb informs us that the whole expense of putting up the apparatus will not exceed thirteen thousand dollars, while the cost of the Boston one is said to have been twenty times more trifling. We understand that the Mayor has already seen it, and that the Fire Commissioner of the two Boards of Aldermen are shortly to examine and report upon it. What we gather this simple but perfect apparatus up, and two or three Artesian wells deep, we think our city will have little to apprehend from fire.

Telegraphic Items.

UTICA, Oct. 16.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCOTT.—General Scott arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, in charge of the committee who had left in the morning to meet him. At all points on the route he was welcomed with demonstrations of enthusiasm and respect.

He was received here by an immense concourse, and a civic and military procession formed to escort him to his quarters. On arriving at the hotel,