G. E. Welch, Register
No. 66 Chartres Street.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 6 00
In all cases the subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before to can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1852.

No. 1841, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. 712.—Whole No. 6000.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Charges for Insertion.

Ordinary Notices, such as Auctions, Sales, Lost, Found, Removals, Wants, &c., 50 cents for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in cash language.

☞ Any person sending advertisements will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion for such advertisements.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to a stipulated number, strictly within the lines of their usual space, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Wednesday Morning, July 14, 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 DUPOUR, 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. ELDER, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita; (substitute, ——, of Madison.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and accepted in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as 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 high 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 failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery. In six days the mail has failed four times.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.
Negatives and affirmatives.

The Locofoco journals have dished up a biography of FRANKLIN PIERCE, which is exceedingly long and particularly proxy. In this marvellous production, the author claims for his subject a vast amount of what he terms "negative strength"—a species of paradox that Locofoco brains can alone conceive. The "negative strength" of Mr. PIERCE we take to be positive weakness. What else it may signify passes our comprehension. However, let us examine the record, and see if we cannot adduce some illustrations of this enormous negative power which, we are told, is superabundantly vested in the Democratic candidate.

As a military man, he is very decidedly negative. He went to Mexico, and signalized his career in that country by—doing nothing. Oh, yes! we forgot. He sprained his leg, fell from his horse, fainted and resigned his commission. This is the sum total of his military exploits—and Forney was cruel to call PIERCE, for this, can be no doubt that he is a brave man, and was desirous of an opportunity of flashing his maiden sword on truculent Mexicans, but being a poor equestrian, and in bad health, his ambition was frustrated, and he returned as he went, scatheless in person, and without a laurel.

His civil career is an agglomeration of negatives. He voted *against* the bill making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors and rivers. This was in 1836. At the same session he voted *against* the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned. At the same session he voted *against* the bill to continue the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. All these bills passed both branches of a Democratic Congress, and received the signature of General JACKSON.

The next year Mr. PIERCE was re-elected to the Senate. While there, he voted *against* a Harbor and River bill, which received the votes of such Democrats as SILAS WRIGHT and JAMES BUCHANAN. At the same session (1837–8) he voted *against* a bill for the benefit of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia railroad Company. On this vote he found himself in a minority of six—Mr. CALHOUN himself deserting him. At the same session, the "negative" candidate voted with a minority, *against* a bill for the benefit of the Mount Carmel and New Albany Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, providing for a grant of alternate sections along the road, the contracting parties to carry the mail for twenty years without charge to the Government.

While in the Senate, he had the cruelty to vote and speak *against* the bill for the relief of the widow of President HARRISON. The bill however became a law, maugre Mr. PIERCE'S speech and vote. He voted *against* that bill for the relief of the heirs of ROBERT FULTON, which passed Congress, and was approved by President POLK. He voted in a minority of four, *against* the Fortification bill. He made a speech *against* the West Point Academy—though he has recanted his views on that topic since the MEXICAN war. Shortly after, he *resigned* his seat in the Senate. Subsequently to that act, he *declined* to serve his country again in the capacity of Senator. Still subsequently, he added to his "negative strength" by declining the office of Attorney General to which he had been appointed by President POLK.

These are the negative claims of Mr. PIERCE. As briefly as possible we shall recapitulate

WINFIELD SCOTT'S AFFIRMATIVE STRENGTH.

Captain of light artillery, May, 1808

Lieutenant Colonel of 2nd Artillery, Izard's regiment, July, 1812.

Volunteers in the battle of Queenstown, commands on the heights, and is captured October 13, 1812.

Inspector in behalf of the captured Irishmen, October, 1812.

Assists in getting the Act of Retaliation passed, January, 1813.

Adjutant General of the army under Gen. Dearborn, at Niagara, May, 1813.

Commands the advance guard in the capture of *Fort George*, May 27, 1813.

Colonel of a double regiment, July, 1813.

Commands the advance guard in the descent of the St. Lawrence, November, 1813.

Is made Brevet Major General, March 9, 1814.

Drills the troops in the camp of Buffalo, April, May June, 1814.

Commands the advance brigade, fighting the battle of *Chippewa*, July 5, 1814.

Commands the advance brigade in the battle of *Niagara* (Lundy's Lane) July 25, 1814.

Is badly wounded, July 25, 1814

Is left, Major General, July 25, 1814.

Receives the honorary degree of Master of Arts, at Princeton, September, 1814.

Declines the appointment of Secretary of War, February, 1815.

Travels in Europe, March, 1815—'16.

Is married, March, 1817.

Writes the *Military Institutes*, 1821.

Again travels in Europe, 1827.—'28.

Embarks on Lake, commanding troops for Black Hawk war, July 8, 1832.

Nurses the sick, August, 1832.

Is commissioned to treat with Indians, September, 1832.

Concludes treaties, September, 1832.

Commands in *Charleston*, November, 1832.

Commands in *Florida*, February, May, 1836.

Spends before a Court of Inquiry, October, 1836.

Forwards orders of the Court, October, 1836.

Commands on the Canada frontier, December, 1837.

Harangues the people, January, 1838.

Mississippi peace, January, 1838.

Commands in the *Cherokee* Nation, May, 1838.

Addresses the Indians, May, 1838.

Commands in the *Dispatch* Territory, March, 1839.

Corresponds with Gov. Harvey, March, 1839.

Receives votes in the Whig Convention for the Presidency, December, 1839.

Supports Gen. Harrison, 1840.

Nominated for the Presidency by the State Convention of Pennsylvania, 1843.

Orders out *Mexico*, November 25, 1845.

Lands at *Vera Cruz*, March 29, 1847.

Captures San Juan de Ulloa, March 27, 1847.

Wins the Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847.

Captures *the city of Puebla*, May 15, 1847.

Commands the army of Mexico in the battle of Contreras, August 19, 1847.

In the battle of *Churubusco*, August 20, 1847.

In the battle of *Molino del Rey*, Sept. 8, 1847,

In the storming of *Chapultepec*, Sept. 13, 1847.

Captures the City of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847.

Lavish contributions for the comfort of the army, September 18, 1847.

Declines the office of Governor, November, 1847.

Approves before a Court of Inquiry, April, 1848.

Receives thanks, May, 1848.

Is received by the corporation "of New York with distinguished honors, May, 1848.

Is nominated by the National Whig Convention for the Presidency, June 21, 1852.

Contrast the two candidates, and mark the difference. One has nothing to show but a record of implacable negatives—the other possesses a host of claims upon this country for gratitude and honor's sake. If Congress had the right Mr. PIERCE'S public life, we should like to know what it has done. How many votes he has given against the interests and welfare of his country, we can also conveniently vote by the blank of CHARLEMAGNE.

Judge between them!

☞ Mr. John Bobbit's Sugar House in Ward Eleven Precinct, was burned up a night or two since. It was insured for $12,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company.

☞ The *Courier* doesn't believe that Mr. CLAY expressed his entire acquiescence in the nomination of SCOTT and GRAHAM, and goes into a fit of mock heroics because one of our correspondents states the fact. Let the editor of the *Courier* take the trouble to look at the Baltimore *Sun*, the New York *Express* and the Philadelphia papers, and he will perceive that substantially the same statement is made, qualified only by Mr. CLAY'S well known dislike of military men for civil officers.

As for the pathos of Locofocoism over Mr. CLAY—the balderdash about blasphemy, desecration and what not—for Heaven's sake, spare us Whigs so unseemly an exhibition! It is well enough for Locofocoism to speak kindly of the illustrious dead. He is out of the way now. Such tributes cost nothing. But when Locofocoism undertakes to champion Mr. CLAY, and to rebuke his best friends and most ardent admirers, on the pretext that they do not sufficiently respect his memory, the display of hypocritical reverence becomes too overpowering for endurance. Let those who, while Mr. CLAY was a candidate for the Presidency, habitually styled him a grambler and black-leg; who accused him of bargain and corruption, and defamed him by the darkest and foulest insinuations—let them for decency's sake yield to his friends the poor privilege of lamenting his demise, without assuming to constitute themselves judges of the amount of sorrow to be evinced, or of the mode of manifesting it. Little less than blasphemy, do these new-born reverence of Mr. CLAY deem it, to proclaim that the great statesman was satisfied with the choice of the Whig Convention. Little less than inspiration would they have considered it, had they been told that Mr. CLAY expressed a preference for PIERCE and KING.

☞ In looking over the Congressional records, we perceive that the most ambitious oratorical effort made by Gen. PIERCE, was in opposition to an appropriation to the venerable widow of Gen. HARRISON. That lady had just lost the partner of her bosom—she and he had been at great expense and loss in breaking up house-keeping and removing to Washington. It was proposed after the death of her husband, to allow her the year's salary. The proposition met the warm and zealous support of the liberal men of all parties. But Gen. PIERCE opposed it—and on that occasion he made his greatest speech.

Surely that display of Yankee generosity should endear him to all the women of this vast Republic!

GEORGIA MOVING.

We did not imagine there was Whig spirit enough left in Georgia to get up a public meeting in favor of SCOTT and GRAHAM, but we misjudged some of the gallant Whigs of that State. Messrs. TOOMBS and STEPHENS have capacious maws, but not quite ample enough to swallow every Whig in Georgia. We published yesterday a call upon the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to appoint delegates to a Whig Convention, which is to assemble in August, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket. In accordance with this call, Whig meetings are being held in various counties in the State In Savannah on the evening of the 5th, a numerous and enthusiastic demonstration took place —Colonel W. T. WILLIAMS presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Hon. WM. B. FLEMING, a delegate to the National Convention. Among the resolutions adopted, were the following:

Resolved, That, laying aside all personal preferences and predilections, and acknowledging the obligations of duty which we owe to those parties to the Convention, and of duty to our great interests of our common country, we will from this hour be a united band of brothers, participating in the struggle, and therein in the glory of promoting and securing the welfare of the republic, by using all fair and honorable means for the success of the Whig party, and thus securing the ascendancy of Whig principles in the administration of our Federal Government.

Resolved, That the Whigs will be satisfied at the earliest convenient day, to appoint five delegates to such convention as may be called for the purpose of nominating a Whig elector.

The Savannah (Georgia) *Republican*) says that the meeting was attended by a very respectable number of the citizens of Savannah. It would not greatly surprise us to see Georgia fighting sturdily for the nominees of the Whig Convention, despite the treachery of STEPHENS and TOOMBS.

☞ We copy the two following paragraphs from the Point Coupee *Echo* of Saturday last:

THE CROPS.—The crops of cotton, corn and cane, were never more promising than at the present moment. The corn will prove an abundant harvest, and a number of our planters who have heretofore been compelled to purchase, will have much to sell.

We predict Point Coupee will produce more sugar, cotton and corn this season than any other previous.

We regret to state that the health of our Parish is not as good as we would wish it. We have had within the last few days a great number of cases of cholera, most of which have proved fatal after a few hours of illness. The measles and a few cases of typhus fever, we have had also. We believe the most unpleasant and we are much in want of refreshing showers.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The Lowell *American*, an obolition paper, says:

"Let not our Whig friends, however, delude themselves with the idea that we or our party intend to prove them the slightest "aid and comfort." As much as we respect open opposition, so, in the same proportion, do we despise treachery and long-faced, pharasaical hypocricy. So be it.

STORM.—The Montgomery (Ala) *Journal*, says:—A storm of mingled wind, rain and hail, passed over this city on Friday evening, and, for a time, accomplished more damage than any storm ever before known. Shortly after the storm set in, the lightning struck the Methodist church, and shattered the steeple to pieces. The concussion produced by the stroke was terrific, and could be felt distinctly in every part of the building. The lightning then struck the Baptist church, and shattered the steeple in a similar manner. Other buildings were prostrated, and others unroofed, and many fine shade trees destroyed. Extensive and serious injury, we learn, has been done to the corn crop in this vicinity.

THE BRITISH LAKE NAVY.—The British Naval establishment on the great American lakes has at last been wholly broken up. The Kingston (Canada) Whig, says that H. M. iron steamship Mohawk has been sold to a private Company, and her officers will immediately return to England.

OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. MINT.—The Philadelphia *Herald* publishes the following information. It will be seen that the gold bullion deposited in the month of June, amounted to the enormous sum of $6,687,000. The total receipts for the six months of this year, are given at $25,177,673 Last year for the same time, $20,749,319. The mint is now in excellent working condition, and is conducted throughout with great efficiency:

COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1852—GOLD.	
168,170 Double Eagles,	$3,363,400 00
22,639 Eagles,	226,3000 00
41,838 Half Eagles,	209,185 00
87,670 Quarter Eagles,	344,175 00
937,875 Gold Dollars,	937,875 00
557,978 Pieces,	$4,969,915 00
SILVER.	
105,000 Dimes.	10,500 00
1,850,700 Three Cent Pieces,	55,521 00
2,513,678 Pieces.	$4,333,936 00
COPPER.	
936,788 Cents,	9,367 88
3,450,466 Pieces,	$4,343 303 88
GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED FOR COINAGE IN JUNE.	
From Caldonia,	$6,566,000 00
" Other sources,	127,000 00
	$6,687,000 00
Silver Bullion Deposited in same time	$96,400 00

GOLD DEPOSITS.

	1851	1852
January,	$3,971,667	$4,161,698
February,	3,004,970	3,010,229
March,	2,880,271	3,098,158
April,	2,878,353	3,091,837
May,	3,389,491	6,333,578
June,	3,637,360	6,687,000
	$20,749,319	$25,177,673

E. C. DALE, Treasurer.

Office of Assistant Treasurer U. S. at Philadelphia, May 31, 1852,

Balance,	$1,258,328 74
June 30.	
Receipts, Customs,	$284,895 70
Post Office Moneys,	9,355 54
Fund for lost. on Loans,	
Corporations,	156,696 97
Miscellaneous,	2,218 40 450,166 61
	$1,707,493 35
Payments, Treasury Drafts,	$361,364 34
P. O. Warrants,	13,795 67
Int. on Loans, Pension stamp, &c.,	6,162 93 381,322 94
June 30, Balance,	$1,326,240 41

E. C. DALE, Asst. Treasurer.

GEN. PIERCE AND SLAVERY.—The extract which we publish below, is from a speech delivered by Gen. Pierce at Manchester, New Hampshire, on the 25th of November, 1850, to a great Union meeting. He said on that occasion:

"*Who did not deplore Slavery?* But what statesman could suggest the means of its safe and well timed removal? The framers of the Constitution *could not liberate the Union and did not* HATE or DEPLORE *slavery more than I do*; but even with it, they lived in a state of prosperity, as never before seen this favored nation. The compromises of the Constitution are as strictly religious as the right of property. Shall we violate the first to establish the last? The consciousness of right and duty will support us, and leave us, if we must, under the full weight of the Union, prepared to endure privation, peril, (Hisses.) Yes, gentlemen, peril, if necessary, for the support of the Constitution and the rights of the South. I repeat it, peril, if necessary, for the support of the Constitution and the rights of the South. Gentlemen, I repeat it, I am for the Constitution, with all the compromises of slavery in the Constitution, as the best guarantee of liberty to the South. Gentlemen, I am for the Constitution, with all its compromises of slavery