The New Orleans Bee.

A. R. VIDIGE, Proprietor
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1852. Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES. Whole No. 6008.

THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, July 17, 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, J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CYPRIAN BOURGEOIS, of Orleans: (substitute, CYPRIEN DUBOUCHE, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension: (substitutes, PERCOS GARDERE, of Iberville.)

Fourth District.—GEO. W. WATTERSON, of Livingston: (substitute, J. B. BARROW, of West Feliciana.)

Fifth District.—ALEXANDER DE CLOTET, of St. Martin; (substitute, J. K. EGERT, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—BAZAR GARRETT, of Ouachita; (substitute, [illegible], of Madison.

THE COMPROMISE, WHIG PLATFORM.

The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE of sectional issues, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of this United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and as 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—for we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

NOTICE TO ACCOUNTERS.—We are requested to state that the Auditor will be at the office of F. O. Stark, Notary Public, Banks' Arcade, to day from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M. Accounters are invited to call and settle their quarterly accounts.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

GEN. PIERCES POPULARITY IN LONDON.

If the Democratic candidate be but little known at home, and Pierce accordingly has failed to render him acceptable to his party, there is great consolation in store for Louisianians. Gen. Pierce is the favorite candidate of the London *Times*. That journal declares its preference for him over CASS, BUCHANAN, and the whole host of his quondam competitors. We ought not to find fault with the London *Times*. It is altogether natural that the czars of British manufacturing industry should lend a candid ear whose principles are so well calculated to promote and foster British Free Trade. As the tenants of Lockingham tend directly to discourage and depress American Home Labor, and to benefit British royalty, there is a perfect propriety and a consistent sense of obligation in the support which Mr. PIERCE receives from the London *Times*. That able but mistrusted print was never known to panegyrize any thing truly American, and holds in special abomination and abhorrence the doctrine of protection to American industry, as included by the Whig party, and denounced and opposed by Locofocism. Of course the *Times* is bound to speak a good word for the candidate who represents principles early mentally adopted to the latitude of London. This is one reason why it thinks highly of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

An equally controlling motive for its hostility to SCOTT, is certain unpleasant reminiscences which the name of the Hero must ever awaken in British minds. We can well imagine that English journalists desire the defeat of the man, who has so often and so signally humbled British pride, and whose exploits at Chippewa and Niagara must grate harshly on British ears. Any body rather than WINFIELD SCOTT would be preferable to the *Times*. But Locofoco candidates are always eulogized by that journal, and in the present contest, the success of Mr. PIERCE would be doubly gratifying to it, first because it would secure a continuance of those blessed Free Trade doctrines which make England rich, by crushing American enterprise—and next by ensuring the defeat of him, who, of a living man, may boast of his utter absence of the slightest claim to British sympathy. If Great Britain could vote at the coming election, FRANKLIN PIERCE would get an overwhelming majority. In fact, OLD CHIP, would stand no chance at all. Fortunately it is otherwise, and as the American people have something to say in the matter, we rather think they will vote in such a way as to exalt the honor and dignity of their own country, rather than to fill British hearts with jubilation.

☞ The *Courier* has removed from its old room on the Levee, commencing Nov. 1 next. It does it with a very bad grace, and accompanies the act with a column of exceedingly lame yet like special pleading, to show that the "departure" must have been true. Against its argument we pit the fact. *No such dispatch was sent to the Convention*, nor did Mr. FISK, most transmit any dispatch whatever, to that body. Whenever the *Courier* discovers that what we now state is untrue, it may replace its electioneering device at the head of its columns, without a word of complaint from us.

I. UNION MEDICATE.—Our thanks are due Dr. DELERY, for the last number of his interesting review.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Whigs of Baton Rouge will hold a Grand Ratification Meeting at that place on Wednesday next, the 21st ult. All who desire to participate in the proceedings are invited to attend. The hospitable Whigs of Baton Rouge are prepared to greet their brethren with a hearty welcome.

☞ The Minden La. *Herald* has the venomous of both parties at its mast-head. It is a Democratic sheet but hoists the Whig colors out of courtesy to its Whig subscribers.

☞ The *Republic* says, that of those, who signed the late Manifesto, there were in reality but two Whigs, and that they were so persuaded by their interlocutors, that they could with propriety adopt no other course than that of indifference or silence during the present canvass. All the signers of the card, excepting Mr. Gentry and Mr Williams, had abandoned the Whig party long before the Convention.

☞ We send on the authority of a writer in the Cincinnati *Atlas* that Gen. PIERCE, is a native of Mexico, made so reports. The *New Albany Ledger* states that he made three. We presume he did so when he stump orators wish to make an enumeration of his great achievements in the war, let them raise themselves up to their highest height and with impassioned gestures exclaim—*he made three reports!*

THE SCOTT FLAG.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Republican*, hitherto a Constitutional Union paper, has run up the SCOTT Flag. It contains an address to the Whigs of Georgia, signed by forty or seventy persons, about forty living in Macon, urging them to rally to the support of SCOTT, and calling a Whig State Convention to be held in Macon, August 16th, to ratify his nomination and choose an electoral ticket.

ALL FOR SCOTT.—A friend brought us this morning a list of ten subscribers, six of whom he declared from his own personal knowledge had been Locofocos up to the nomination of Gen. SCOTT. That is the way the ball rolls.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

Yes, sold the Louisville *Journal*, this is the way the ball rolls. Every day we became more and more, sanguine in the belief we expressed two weeks ago that the Free Soil Democrat will be virtually doubled long before the casting of the vote in November. It might appal the Democratic leaders in this region to hear the whole truth in regard to the uprisings of Democrats in favor of Gen. Scott in some portions of the interior of Kentucky.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—Notice has just been received to the press in France that the writer's signature must be attached to every published article, or the penalties will be inflicted upon the proprietors. The Brussels Brandpiste has been stopped at the French post office, because it contained reports of the proceedings of the Council of State.

The *Minerva* of Thibodaux has the following:

DEATH.—Joseph W. Tucker, Esq., one of our most wealthy and valuable fellow citizens died yesterday morning, on his farm, at Laurel Valley, in this parish. Mr. Tucker was a native of the State of Maryland, but for the last twenty years a resident of this parish. By industry, economy and a affectionate disposition he arose from private to a position of the most wealthy planters of this parish. He leaves a family and a large circle of friends to lament his loss. The funeral takes place at ten o'clock this morning at his family burying ground, Laurel Valley.

☞ Messrs. J. A. BRAND & SON, will sell THIS DAY, at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock, a valuable tract of land, bounded on the Lake Borgne, situated in the parish of Jefferson, adjoining the plantation of L. Millaudon, Esq., and a tract of Land thereto. Also, several excellent negroes, suitable for families.

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.

His interest to his friends.

At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Whig Club of New York, on the evening of the 9th instant, the Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE said that he had open Mr. WEBSTER during the day, and had conversed with him freely upon the nomination and prospects of the Whig party. Mr. WEBSTER is that great statesman, acknowledged statesman of the age, and of all civilized countries, which his friends had exhibited from the National Convention, and since the nomination had been made. But he said he did not see how any good result could be obtained by presenting his name any further to the country, and thought consistency demanded the refusal upon his all-Christian, nay, of religious, to the support of the candidate regularly nominated by the representatives of the Whig of the Union, in convention assembled. For his own part, he was ready to give the Whig ticket HIS CORDIAL SUPPORT—and so he trusted were Whigs everywhere, whatever might have been their personal preferences.

Speaking of Mr. WEBSTER. These remarks which were received with loud applause, yet no notice whatever on the reason recently circulated, that Mr. WEBSTER had consented to accept the Native American nomination, and would not support the Whig ticket.

In our opinion, the course of Whig journalists has also been bad. It has exposed certain prejudices and interests in their true light. It has furnished a pretext for men like THOMAS and FERGUSON, who have practically repudiated the Whig party ever since Dickinson received its first nomination, to apply the epithet of "Whig Seceder" to a man who has phased very usually of Whig description. It has phased into a good Whig—CASTLE and WILLIAMS—in a position of neutrality, with which we have no earthly doubt they are anxious even now to escape, and it has here and there, thrown a cloud over the political horizon. For much of this we were prepared, but scarcely expected to see Whood and disaffection so soon distinguished. Mr. WEBSTER will make all concerned at fight, which in the South, the anniversary of half a dozen recreants has already caused to effect the Whig masses. The reaction is about beginning. Its sixty days have elapsed, we shall see the Whigs of the Union firmly banded together in the indomitable resolution to elect their noble standard-bearers.

Religious Feud in New Hampshire.

The minor religious war which prevails in New Hampshire is not mentioned by a valued nearly two years, but the late movements for its repeal by the Democrats was but by a few votes, it appears, from the subjoined table of constitution. The opposition comes mainly from the *Whigs*, who are always liberal in those matters every where.—*New Haven Register.*

The arrangements on this subject are simply these. The Democrats have always had a large majority in the State of N. Hampshire. A clause of the Constitution excludes Catholics from office. These two facts are unquestionable. Then, then, the premises, from which we deduce the conclusion that the Democratic party are responsible for keeping this religious test in one of their fundamental laws. Mr. Catholic population will readily perceive that bad every Whig in the state voted against striking out this clause that the Democrats could have out voted them, and that therefore the blame rests upon that party.

But what are the facts that prove that the Whigs were opposed the amendment? The *Register* is very careful not to back up its assertion by any proofs. There is no reference to the vote—no figures—nothing but the bare *assertion* of that phase is made! Now, let us look at the official returns (abridged) of the

Votes of several counties in New Hampshire for and against abolishing the Religious Test from the Constitution.

	For abolishing	Against abolishing
Rockingham,	1,276	1,768
Strafford,	754	955
Belknap,	962	1,037
Carroll,	787	1,141
Merrimack,	1,104	2,274
Hillsboro',	1,437	1,960
Cheshire,	1,922	716
Sullivan,	1,700	660
Grafton,	1,217	1,750
Coos,	559	357
	9,866	12,013

Look at that record. The county of Cheshire is the only Whig county, and here there is a majority of 666 for abolishing the test. Does this look as if the Whigs were opposed to toleration? The counties of Belknap, Carroll, and Merrimack are there Democratic cross-roads, and here there is a majority of 1845 against abolishing the test. Does this look as if the Democrats favored toleration?

We hear much of FRANKLIN PIERCE'S popularity at home; of his influence among his neighbors; of the power he exercises over their judgment. Well, this sells FRANKLIN PIERCE—this same Democratic candidate for President—lives in the county of Merrimack, which contains over 1,982 majority *against* the Catholics. In that county is the town of *Concord*, the residence of FRANKLIN PIERCE. It Gen. PIERCE has any personal influence in that county, it must exert it in favor of Concord's majority of 74 *against* abolishing the test. The *Register*, then, has this dilemma offered to its choice, rather than PIERCE has not the personal influence and popularity that are ascribed to him, or else he was indifferent to the disenfranchisement of the Catholic citizens of New Hampshire.

PRESTIGIANA.

It is said that Barnum has succeeded in obtaining the identical cradle in which Gen. PIERCE was rocked in his infancy. Barnum will be able to sell a cradle of this description for the stock of candy that he gave to the boy who was a total stranger to him, and has deposited it in his museum at New York. He has made very great efforts to obtain a fragment of the stick of candy, but the whole is believed to have been sucked away by the boy who was a total stranger to Gen. PIERCE.

A BRAVE REPORTER.—When in 1837 there was insufficient danger of a bloody collision between her Majesty's Canadian subjects and American citizens on the Northern frontier, President Van Buren sent Gen. Scott to the frontier to prevent invasion and bloodshed, that most have led to a war between the two countries. Gen. Scott succeeded in the objects of his mission, and, by indefatigable exertions, preserved the peace between Great Britain and the United States. On his return from his frontier he was honored by the citizens of Albany and by the members of the New York Legislature with a public reception. Governor Marcy presided. The following is a report of the proceedings:

Winfield Scott: Not less the scholar than the soldier, whose pen and sword have been wielded with equal skill in the defense of his country.

The Soldier. Who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled his military engagements, has never in a single instance transgressed its limits.

Our friend. The invincible champion of our rights, the triumphant vindicator of our laws.

MRS. CLAY.—A correspondent at Washington writes:

"When Mr. Clay became Secretary of State, Mrs. Clay resided large, and was universally adored for kindness and affability, and her evening parties were considered as agreeable by her pleasing manners as by her brilliancy and spirit. I remember an incident that occurred when he had the duel with John Randolph. As he was retiring from the ground, he asked, anxiously, whether Mrs. Clay knew what had happened—. He had informed her that he was going out, and had kept it a secret. Just before his return, she hoped to hear a hornet, dust, meeting him in the passage. Some of her warm friends, exclaim, Ah, O, Harry! how could you go without letting me know? I mention these circumstances to demonstrate the widely circulated statement, lately made in letters from Washington that Mrs. Clay never was in this city—where her illustrious husband passed a large portion of his life, and established a name that is honored by the whole civilized world."

LETTER FROM MR MEAGHER TO THE HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—The following is the reply of Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., to Hugh Jenkins, Esq., President of the Hibernia Society of Baltimore, requesting him, in the behalf of the Society, to accept its hospitalities:

NEW YORK, July 3, 1852.

Dear Sir:—Regret much that the numerous claims upon my attention, since my arrival in this city, should have condemned your kind letter of the 6th ultimo, soliciting a visit from the Hibernia Society of Baltimore, rendering me the most flattering testimony, and the hospitalities of the Society, to remain for so long a period unanswered.

Independently the distinguished compliment which has thus been conferred by the Society, and from to their kind consideration for a person appreciation of the motives which influenced me in declining the festivities they propose. They are the same as those already intimated to decline the hospitalities of the city of New York and of other places, and which, I am happy to believe, have met with general approval.

I look forward with pleasure to an early opportunity of visiting your illustrious city, and of acknowledging in person my thanks for the honor which the Hibernia Society, over which you so worthily preside, had conferred upon me.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS WOMAN.—A letter from Southport, dated June 28, says that the celebrated Mrs. Mary Ann Clark, who died, then forty years ago, caused so much sensation in England in connection with the charges brought in the House of Commons against the late Duke of York, died in that city on the 21st of June, aged 74.

SUICIDE OF GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.—"As a military man he was an officer in the Mexican war; civil, army or *Jed* distinction. All the time he was in Congress, he was with Calhoun, Rusk, and *Company*. *Lost Spaniards* married him to dinner.—*Lynn Mowry Register.*

☞ The great election of the Washington Union, by Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance is thus disposed of by the Locofoco Democratic organ:

Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance is a very short, simple, Democratic rights that the old Gentleman will write a letter calculated to kindle enthusiasm in the West, if he could only be induced to write it. Well, it is large in the West, there is no knowing how grateful the Democratic editors would feel if imported this.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 1st inst., the Secretary read a note, received by Mr. Atchison from Mr. King, the President pro tempore of the Senate, resuming Mr. A. to preside over the Senate today.

Mr. Atchison said if the Senate unanimously consented he would comply with the request.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate by way of personal explanation in correcting some errors in calculations contained in his speech of the 8th of July last, upon the subject of subsidies.

Mr. Dodge moved that the private calendar be proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, which was objected to by Mr. Bayard, who said he was in favor of the bill providing for the better authority of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled by steam or in part by steam.

Action on bills followed on the bill, and it was then not passed.

The bill was then taken up, and the bill was considered in the Senate. The amendments made and Thursday last were agreed to, and many of them were amended and the bill was passed. The bill as amended agrees over the House of Representatives.

In the HOUSE, the bill amending the Post-Office Department was taken up.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, objected to the amendments, which propose to limit the weight of newspapers to one ounce.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, supported the amendment, stating that weight of newspapers and other printed matter to two ounces, to be charged at the rate of one cent for any distance less than three thousand miles.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to—yeas 66, nays 32.

Other amendments were agreed to, among which was one fixing the postage on papers weighing one ounce, when sent to actual subscribers, at half the above rate, to be pre-paid, on and quarterly.

Mr. Bright proposed his objection to the amendments, which he said would be making a bad law worse, and would compel publishers of papers to use lighter paper and of a coarser quality.

Mr. Olds replied, and contended that as the proposed alteration but one division is asked for different distances, the rate of postage on papers for a less distance than three thousand miles would be reduced.

The morning hour having expired, on motion of Mr. Houston, the House went into committee on the state of the Union.

Mr. Medill of Ohio, reported, substituting $35,000 for $55,000, to be paid per trip to the Collins line of steamers, was rejected.

Mr. Dean, of New York, supported the additional allowance and defended the constitutionality of the measure. He moved to strike out the proviso limiting the period of notice to two years.

Mr Millson, of Virginia, moved to substitute December, 1853, for December, 1854, the time proposed in the proviso to strike out the constitutionality of the additional vote should be given.

Mr. McMullen, of Va., opposed the additional grant, as encouraging gambling in its most odious form.

Mr. Millson's motion was negatived—yeas 62, nays 73.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., moved to substitute $350,000 for $55,000.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, supported the amendment of the Senate, on the ground of protection, and because the adequate language of the Collins line is more than that of the Cunard.

Mr. Chapman, of Ala., explained that the proposed Senate amendment repeal give the Collins line an advantage over private enterprise, but if the Government no longer, or in a less degree, than it now is, the Cunard line would be discontinued.

Mr. Bayly, of Va., defended the constitutionality of the amendment, and replied to the opinion of Mr. Jefferson in relation to the regulation of commerce.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., submitted a resolution requiring the President to negotiate treaties with foreign nations, to induce them to agree that private vessels should not enter the ports of either when assisted by their competitive enterprise.

The resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Bowie, of Md., moved an amendment, with reference to the choice of discriminations, which he subsequently withdrew. He alluded to the anxiety which prevailed the public mind when the fate of the Atlantic was uncertain, and cited not less by national pride than from motives of humanity, and inquired what would be the state of the public mind if not only were the Atlantic, but the entire Western Hemisphere. He did not consider the monopoly which had been referred to as one of mere pecuniary consideration, but as one of national skill and enterprise, which we are endeavoring to break down. The commercial interest of the country were in favor of the competition with the British line, which has been favored by the government of this country, and which ought not to be abandoned.

Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the proviso and insert that the extra allowance shall terminate in December, 1854, which was rejected.

Numerous other amendments were offered to enable members to enable five minute speeches, which involved no new principle or ground of opposition or support.

A motion was made at half past three o'clock that the committee rise, and before having been agreed to the motion was carried—yeas 66, the nays were not taken.

The House resumed, and, after transacting some routine, adjourned.

From the Richmond Whig.

☞ While the Democratic presses are endeavoring to show that Gen. Scott is not committed in any way to the support of the Compromises and while the *pronunciamentos* of Messrs. Bigthese, Fillmore and Toombs, is yet going the rounds, fetching the gentlemen who are by which they have always been ambitious, we think it well to let our readers see what construction has been placed upon the letters of acceptance by a Free Soiler. Perhaps the Democrats and Recusants are better skilled in the art of seeing what is invisible, and finding out what is not so obvious, than this Free Soil paper. Perhaps the Free Soil orator, from whose recent speech in Congress we are about to quote. We are of opinion, however, that the Free Soil editor, whose judgment is not confounded by the prejudices, has already convinced Gen. Scott's letter for himself, and recognized the same sacred pledge and sentiment, and that has been found in it by *Joshua R. Giddings*—Hear what Giddings says:

Half an ocean that a strong effort is making in this date our Free Democracy to sustain the Whig candidate on the existing platform. When the gentleman nominated I have been asked to vote for the gentleman, I have had no personal objection, but if I should vote for the nomination, I should be obliged to vote for the platform, which is the *Compromise measures and Fugitive Slave Law*, to which I have declared I would be unwilling to yield so far as to PREVENT ALL AGITATION, INQUIRY OR DISCUSSION. To vote for him is to vote for this policy—to identify ourselves in favor of the avowed doctrine which are in direct conflict with our principles. It is true that we *suppose* the platform on which he stands, but we know, why vote for Scott in preference to Pierce on that ground? I say advisedly, I know, because the declarations of the parties who nominated him, I have no doubt, would be more stringent, if, in a the slave question. It can be found in nothing else.

The declaration of the Whig party, as I have shown, of the Compromise measures, and the Fugitive Slave Law, is the sacrifice of others for sacrifice themselves in order to the Union, and to effectually ***Fugitive Slave Law*** *is such hardly from New Mexico and Utah, and to silence and discourage these agitators.*

Now, here is a man who is nominated for years the head and front of the anti-slavery agitation in Congress, who is always in the look out for whatever may advance, or, in any manner, assist the fugitive cause. He is nominated—does it not occur to every one, that if there were the slightest ground for suspicion as to Gen. Scott's soundness on the Compromise, that he would be strongly to discover it? I do, indeed, Gen. Scott designed to be true the South and hand over Southern interests to the care of the Abolitionists, for it not seem likely that this same Joshua R. Giddings would seize upon it as a matter for congratulation to those regarded old miserable Rebels? And yet we see him denouncing Gen. Scott upon *the faith of his letter of acceptance*, the very document over which Messrs. Stephens, Faulkner & Co. are making such campaigns, as the very worst enemy of the Free Soilers. That such is the fact, no man can for a moment think. By the election of Whitfield Scott alone can we hope to arrest forever the anti-slavery agitation, for the decision of the Free Soil party, which he has endorsed, and his own written engagement to discountenance all the movements of the Abolition party, all look to the ultimate destruction of such dangerous institutions, and the resignation of the national peace and concord.

Scott Meeting in the Fourth District.

Last month a call, the Whigs of Jefferson Parish assembled on Thursday evening, in Fourth District, to ratify the nominations of the National Whig Convention. Mr. J. J. Michel, the President of the Whig Club, in the chair; Mr. Jas. H. Hewitt, J. H. Harris, T. C. Jenkins, R. Beauregard, E. M. Dufour, and R. D. Morrell, Vice Presidents, and T. Lathrop Secretary.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Mr. Gen. Hampton, A. M. Gonzales and Mr. Duncan, Esq. The committee on resolutions proposed the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have received with pleasure the result of the late Whig National Convention in Baltimore, and we feel it especially a source of congratulation that our obligations of honor to effect by the election of our Democratic Constituents with the ideas of which is essential to the national welfare.

Resolved, That the long and earnest struggle of Whig principles have endeared him to the country—that we feel proud to acknowledge them, and that he particularly honor him for refusing to give the pledgeable assurance whereby to indemnify the party of the Compromise—and that his full acquiescence in the Platform adopted by our delegates, demonstrates the unshaken soundness of the Whig party in every section of the Union.

Resolved, That we will cordially co-operate with our Whig fellow citizens in the North, the South, the East and the West, in the service of religious liberty—so to secure the election of General Winfield Scott as President, and of William A. Graham, as Vice President of our Union Sacred.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bee, the Bulletin and the Whig papers of the Fourth District.

D. A. ADAMS,
J. J. MICHEL,
E. G. BOEL,
S. AWFORD.

A large number of persons came forward and signed the Constitution of the Club, when Mr. Gram proposed the following resolution, which was adopted with acclamation:

Resolved, That we have lighted with inference indignation to the account of his thoughtful by our fellow citizens in Jefferson Parish, Mr. Jas. Dick, and that we are only sorry we cannot be present in our opinion of the wisdom of the choice of the Convention, and further that Mr. Dunham be requested to call upon the gentleman, and discharge the duties.

A considerable number of those present became members of the Union Club, of Jefferson. The Club have photographs, signed Mr. J. J. Michel, President, and L. Lathrop, Secretary.

J. J. MICHEL, Pres't.
L. LATHROP, Secy.

☞ The New Hampshire Statesman says that "Frank Pierce is a very small political baby." To the sure he is, and the twaddle in that Democratic Washington Observatory could not bring him forth until after forty-nine years.

COMMERCIAL.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1852.

FRIDAY Evening, July 16, 1852.

Our commercial market has exhibited but little change since our last, the only feature being the continued activity in the cotton market, which continues to be the leading feature in our commercial circles. The sales of cotton every description of Orleans cotton, amounting to 3,000 bales, and prices advance without quotable change, the demand for the manufacturing qualities of cotton, which has been extremely dull, and engagements for the future have been very limited, forbidding, but on the other hand, a great deal of cotton, chiefly Mobile, has been taken for the account of the trade, and for shipment to Liverpool, and the Continent, and the demand for the trade and for shipment, and the demand for the trade and for shipment, and the demand for the trade and for shipment