The Daily Delta.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1852. No. 1837, Vol. 10. NEW ORLEANS. Vol. XXX. Whole No. 6080.

THE DAILY DELTA
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
Monday Morning August, 2, 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 DUPONT, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension; (substitute, FERGUS GARDNER, 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. ELOGE, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. ROYADES, of Caddo.)

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 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 construction, any 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 came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE "LOATHER."

We have taken some pains to absolute the principles of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, because, as the Locofoco journals in this quarter, being utterly unable to advance any argument in favor of Mr. PIERCE, treat their case entirely on the attempt to prove Gen. SCOTT unworthy of Southern suffrages, it becomes important to ascertain whether his competitor possesses the slightest claim to the confidence of the slave-holding States. Gen. SCOTT needs no defence. His life and actions; his speeches; his early, unwavering, constant support of the Compromise; his speech before the Mississippi delegation, which we published on Saturday, and of which neither the Courier, nor (somewhat to our surprise) the *Delta*, has taken the slightest notice—all establish beyond controversy, and beyond the power of calumny to overthrow, the sound, conservative and broadly national position occupied by Gen. SCOTT on the slavery question—With Mr. PIERCE, however, things are very different. He was so little known at the time of his nomination, that people had to dig and delve into Congressional and other records to discover who he was. Of his opinions and tenets all were profoundly ignorant, except that he had been an uniform, rigid, undoubting and blind devotee of modern Democracy.

Suddenly, light breaks in upon the gloom. And the people of the United States learn that this small politician who has been taken up by the Democracy for their Presidential candidate, recently distinguished himself by a bitter philippic against the Fugitive Slave Law—spoken at a period when he was not dreamed of for the Presidency—published by two journals at that time, and never contradicted or denied, until it was disinterred and circulated in the South. It is superfluous to recapitulate the evidence to the subject. Every one interested in the matter is aware, that the genuineness and authenticity of this speech are sustained by a mass of proof sufficient to carry conviction to the mind of any impartial inquiring man. It is not clear and certain that if the reports of that speech were false and libellous, Gen. PIERCE himself would have long since contradicted them; instead of suffering his title claim to be upheld by the assertions of two individuals. Messrs. *Appo* and *Campbell*, whom we have proved, by the records of the New Hampshire Legislature, to be themselves Democratic Free Soilers and Without Provisions!

The chain of testimony does not even stop here. One of the journals which published Mr. PIERCE's New Boston speech,—the Concord (N. H.) *Independent Democrat*, comes forward, and interposes in the case of the Western Union *Union*, that FRANKLIN PIERCE delivered the speech in question, and that its report was substantially, if not literally correct. The following article on the subject is taken from the *Independent Democrat* of the 22d July:

"The Washington Union comes out, last week, with a terrible tornado against Hale, perhaps upon far humble ground, because somebody has furnished the *Republic* with a report, which we published, of a speech of Mr. Hale's, delivered at New Boston last fall. As many of our readers will recollect, *the present Hunker candidate for President was then professed to have a mortal hatred of slavery; and expressed a fear of the Fugitive Slave law.* To use his own words, he 'loathed' it. The report we published was furnished by a reporter whose character is an abundant guaranty for the truthfulness of the report. Besides, it can be sustained to the letter by the testimony of hundreds who heard it. Now, although the report was copied into several other papers at the time, was in general accuracy never denied. We had occasion to do the same thing, a little later at the time of that speech, nor have we any sure desire now. *That he used substantially the language attributed to him, we have more doubt than we have of our existence. As little doubt have we that a hundred republicans of Democrats will testify to its substantial correctness in every essential particular.* Indeed, we are assured, that we can, from good authority, that Democrats have used stronger language to express his loathing of the Fugitive law than is used by the reporter."

Thus are the tricksters of Locofocoism confounded and overwhelmed. They thought to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds in nominating Free Soiler PIERCE. They fondly hoped to carry favor with abolition at the North, by the secret proposition of his kindred sentiments, and to secure the South, by insisting on his warm support of the Compromise. Their Northern plan, however, seems to have not pointed at the South, and exploded; and now the Engineers are busted by their own petard. They must not complain, if before the end of the campaign, they are battered all to pieces. A very pretty piece of political machinery was put together by the Locofoco National Convention, but it was too intricate. A blunderer touched the wrong spring, and now the whole fabric is threatened with destruction.

LOUISIANA.—We have letters from several strong democratic parishes of a very cheering nature. A number of influential and enlightened democrats refuse to support PIERCE. They stand with WEBSTER and FILLMORE on true Union principles, and therefore will not sustain the candidate of the Free-soilers.

RATHER SINGULAR.—Ain't it rather singular that while the Democrats are trying to prove Gen. Scott a "Native American," the Native Americans themselves hold a National Convention immediately after Scott's nomination by the Whig Convention, and nominate another man to run against Scott! Is not this the Native American party saying, that Scott is not one of them, and that as he is opposed to them they will oppose him.

SIGNIFICANT.—A few days since, says the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal*, we received a club of subscribers from a town over by the Wabash, and the friend sending them wrote that six out of the ten were Democrats. He urged us not to mention that fact, with the name of the place, in the Journal, because, said he, the leaders here will not let them rest in peace till they pledge themselves against Scott, and for Pierce, and if they do do that, they will try to injure them personally.

☞ The restrictive "Liquor law," as our readers already know, went into effect in Rhode Island and Massachusetts last week.

The Providence Journal says that full a year's supply of liquors was sold in that city between the enactment of the Maine law and its going into operation. Never before, it says, was there such a transportation of bottles and demijohns through the streets, and nearly the whole of this was sold in open violation of law. The Providence Post says:

"One firm in this city have sold over *one thousand dozen bottled ales* since the new law began to be enforced up to the first of last week, when they refused to handle any more wines, the demijohn trade requiring all their attention."

The people of Massachusetts seem to have made like ample preparations. The Boston Post says:

"One firm in this city sold *nineteen hundred* barrels of rum within a week preceding Thursday, and another firm sold 10,000 of liquors on Wednesday alone, then the same concern sold in one day for forty years that it has been in the trade."

The Worcester Spy Reporter says there has not been so large a quantity of liquors in that town during the last ten years as there is at this time.

DUNCAN F. KENNER.—We take from the Union the following speech delivered by the President of the State Convention just before the final adjournment of that body:

Allow me, gentlemen, to address you a few words of congratulation and thanks. I congratulate you on this happy termination of your labors. You have been emphatically a working, not a speaking convention; and the result has been, that in less than five and twenty days, at a season of the year exceedingly unsuited to severe mental labor, you have remodeled the organic law of the State in such a manner as will redound to your honor and to the prosperity of the people. It has been said that the greatest evidence of regard a man can confer on his fellow man is to clothe him with the law making power. If this be true, in the ordinary sense of the word, how much greater must have been the confidence manifested in you, who have been empowered to frame the organic law which is to serve as a guide to the legislative and law making power. The importance of this trust has been felt by you, and the assiduity with which you have labored to discharge the duties thereto, will be highly appreciated by your constituents. The constitution you have just adopted, though in each and every particular it may not prove acceptable to every section, will, as a whole, meet the hearty approbation of a large majority of the inhabitants of the state.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you, also, on the harmony and good will which have usually characterized your proceedings. Though in the heat and collision of debate an occasional speech of excitement has been elicited, I am happy to say that like the sparks struck from the flint, it died at the moment of its birth, and I believe that you will separate without an ill feeling or an angry passion existing in the breast of one member against another.

I have told you that a seat in this Convention was one of great honor and responsibility. How much more responsible, then, is the position which your partiality assigned me as your presiding officer. The honor has more than filled any object of my ambition. The responsibility has been deeply felt. In assuming the chair, I promised zeal, fidelity and strict impartiality in the discharge of its duties.

This pledge I have endeavored to redeem; with what success, you, gentlemen, are the only and best judges. Allow me to thank you for the kind terms in which you have expressed that judgment, in your resolutions, so complimentary to the Chair, which have just passed this Convention. I cannot forbear further to thank you for the indulgence and respect with which you have ever listened to and ever abided by the decisions of the Chair.

You are now, gentlemen, about to separate—many of you never to meet again. May health and happiness attend you all. May you long live to see our state prosper at home, and respected among the other States of the Union.

Gentlemen, it becomes my duty, in response to the vote just given, to announce that this Convention stands adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention then adjourned at 10 o'clock, P. M.

WHIG ELECTORS.

It will be seen, by reference to the head of our columns, that the names of JOHN RAY of Ouachita, and D. F. ROYADES of Caddo, have been substituted on the Whig Electoral Ticket for those of Messrs. PARHAM and GARRETT. The Whig delegates from the Sixth Electoral District proposed the names of Messrs RAY and ROYADES, and the Whig State Central Committee has promptly sanctioned their choice. We learn that both the Electors will accept the office, and will canvass the district thoroughly. They are gentlemen of high character and marked ability, and will render infinite service to the Whig cause.

MR. GARRETT'S letter of resignation, which was only recently received, is subjoined, with a view of allaying the intolerable anxiety of our Locofoco brethren. Mr. GARRETT contents himself with writing as follows:

SIR:—My name having been placed on the Whig Electoral ticket for the State of Louisiana, I have the honor to request you to notify the Whig State Central Committee of Louisiana, that I respectfully decline, it being out of my power, under existing circumstances, to accept the appointment.

Very Respectfully,
Signed, ISAAC GARRETT.
I. N. MARKS, President Whig State Central Committee.

The letter would have received earlier attention, but for the fact that the President of the Committee was absent from New Orleans, and did not return until three or four days ago.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last, at 11 o'clock P. M. A large number of the New Orleans Delegates have alreadly returned. We give below the two last articles of the New Constitution as convey ing the latest news in the official text itself.

TITLE XI—ORDINANCE.

ARTICLE 1.0. Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the Governor shall issue his Proclamation, directing the several officers of this State, prescribed by the laws, to open elections for members of the General Assembly, to open and hold a poll in every parish of the State, at the places respectively fixed by law, on the first Tuesday of November next, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this State as regards the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and it shall be the duty of the said officers to receive the votes of all persons entitled to vote under the old Constitution, and under this Constitution. Each voter shall express his opinion by depositing in a separate box to be kept for that purpose, a ticket with either the words "The Constitution accepted," or "the Constitution rejected," or some such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter. At the conclusion of the said election, which shall be conducted in every respect as the general State election is now conducted, the commissioners designated by presiding over the same, shall carefully examine and count each ballot so deposited, and shall forthwith make due returns thereof to the Secretary of State, in conformity to the provisions of the existing law upon the subject of elections.

ART. 151. Upon the receipt of the said returns, or on the fifth Monday of November, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Auditor of Accounts, in the presence of all such persons as may choose to attend, to compare the votes given at the said poll, for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, and if it shall appear from said returns that a majority of all the votes given in the parishes voted on, the Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation of that fact, and thereafter this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. But whether this Constitution be accepted or rejected, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be published in the official paper of the Convention the result of the polls, including the number of votes cast in each parish for and against the said Constitution.

ART. 152. Should this Constitution be accepted by the people, it shall also be the duty of the Governor forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring the present Legislature, elected under the old Constitution, to be dissolved, and directing the several officers of the State, authorized by law, to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, to hold an election at the places designated by law, upon the fourth Monday of December next, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education.—And the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made in conformity with existing laws upon the subject of State elections.

ART. 153. The General Assembly elected under this Constitution shall meet at the State House, in Baton Rouge, upon the third Monday of January next (1853,) after the elections; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, elected at the same time, shall be duly installed in office during the first week of their session, and believe it shall be competent for the said General Assembly to proceed with the transaction of business.

ART. 154. All the publications herein ordered shall be made in the official journal of the Convention.

ART. 155. This Constitution shall be published in French and English in the official Journal of the Convention, from the period of its adjournment until the first Tuesday of November, 1852.

TITLE X.

Schedule.

ART. 149. The Constitution adopted in eighteen hundred and forty five is declared to be superseded by this Constitution; and in order to carry the same into effect, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

ART. 150. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted.

ART. 144. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public service from the taking effect of this Constitution, the officers now in office shall continue to discharge the duties prescribed thereby, but the laws of the State relative to the duties of the several officers, Executive, Judicial, and Military, shall remain in full force, [illegible] the same to be in this Constitution, and the several duties shall be performed by the respective officers of the State, according to the existing laws, until the organization of the Government under this Constitution, and the entering into office of the new officers, to be appointed under said Government, and no longer.

ART. 145. Appointments to offices by the Executive under this Constitution, shall be made by the Governor to be elected under its authority.

ART. 146. The Legislature shall provide for the removal of all causes now pending in the Supreme or other Courts of the State under the Constitution of 1845, to Courts created by or under this Constitution.

ART. 147. The time of service of all officers chosen by the people at the first election under this Constitution, shall terminate as though the election had been holden on the first Monday of November, 1853, and they had entered on the discharge of their duties, at the time designated therein. The first class of Sheriffs designated in article 67, shall hold their seats until the day of the closing of the general elections in November 1853, and the second class until the day of the closing of the general elections in November 1855.

ART. 148. The first election for judges of the Supreme Court, shall be held on the first Monday of April next (1852,) and they shall enter into office on the first Monday of May 1853.

ART. 149. The Parishes of the Seventh Ward of the District Attorneys, and the clerks of the Superior Courts to be created and established under this Constitution, shall be organized by the term of service of the first Governor of the State, and election for these officers shall be held on the first Monday of November 1852.

☞ We learn from the officers of the steamer R. R. Window, which arrived yesterday, that the steamer Magnolia from Charlestown, to this port, passed the Brigantine, aground on Lemon Pen, had broke in twain and had been abandoned. The Window took out her cargo.

MR. GRAHAM'S RESIGNATION.

The following is the letter of the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, tendering the resignation of his office as Secretary of the Navy, to which is subjoined the PRESIDENT's reply. The country will ratify the encomiums which are bestowed by the Executive on this faithful and efficient public servant at his retirement:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 29, 1852.

SIR:—Having accepted the candidacy for the second office in the gift of the American people, I deem it proper to relieve your Administration from any possible criticism or embarrassment on my account, in the approaching canvass, by retiring from my place at the head of the Navy Department. I therefore beg that you will approve my resignation, which is hereby tendered.

Be assured, Mr. President, that I take leave of you and my colleagues at the Council Board, with whom I have labored in harmony for the past two years, with sensations of deep regret; that I shall cherish the liveliest interest for the fame and success of your Administration during the residue of your term, and that I shall ever bear my testimony to the disinterested devotion, patriotism and ability with which you have given your faculties to the consolidation of the Union and the interest, honor and renown of the whole country.

With considerations of the sincerest respect and esteem, I am, very faithfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

To MILLARD FILLMORE,
President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, June 30, 1852.

SIR:—I received last evening, with unfeigned regret, your letter of the 29th inst., tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Navy. Our official intercourse has been so intimate and so entirely harmonious, that it seems like parting with one of my own family to lose you from the Council Board, and I am quite sure that every member of the Cabinet will share with me in this feeling.

I owe you many thanks for the able, faithful and impartial manner in which you have administered your Department; and I take this occasion to say that your official conduct has, at all times, met my entire approval.

I appreciate, most fully, the high sense of delicacy and propriety on your part which induces you to separate from the Administration at this time, lest it might be embarrassed by your connexion with it in the coming contest. I cannot regret the cause which compels you to this act, however I may regret the act itself. It would have been gratifying to me if the constitutional advisers with whom I commenced my Administration, and who have acted so cordially together, could have remained a unit in person and sentiment until its close. But fate and the sovereign people have ordered otherwise. I yield to the necessity of the case, and shall, but not without great reluctance, comply with your request by accepting your resignation as soon as I can find a successor to supply your place.

Hoping that the country may appreciate your merits, as I have done, and reward you accordingly,

I remain your sincere friend,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
Hon. W. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was not in session on the 26th ultimo.

In the HOUSE, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill granting the right of way to a railroad company in Michigan was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, the motion to reconsider was postponed till Tuesday next.

Reports from the committee on post offices and post roads were then taken up during the morning hour; and the Wheeling bridge bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

The bill to provide for the protection of the frontiers of New Mexico, Texas, and California was taken up, on motion of Mr. Russell, and, after being considered, at length, was referred to the Committee on Affairs. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds in the chair,) and and the committee were addressed in five minutes speeches by many members; after which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Tactics of the Enemy.

The New York *Evening Post* has the rare merit of being candid in its controversies. It has no liking for the equivocating policy of its Democratic allies, and appears to take special pleasure in demolishing the cobwebs which they spin for the capture of unwary flies.

On Friday the 23d ult., the *Post* commented on the hope expressed in some quarters that the Freesoil agitation will be suffered to expire. The *Post* replies that "a pause in a battle is not a peace," and then proceeds to set forth the grounds on which its section of the Democracy rely for the prolongation of strife:

"There is every prospect, not of a reason, for that is not the true term, but of a continuance of the discussion, as long as any attempts are made to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. The discussion seems, for the time, to have been silenced in Congress, but it is not so in other places. Every pursuit of a black fugitive runs the free States rekindles the controversy in all its original heat, and nothing but the absolute dissolution of the Union will put a stop to discussion on that point. Of the two million of persons who have read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' we suppose there is not one who has not been deeply interested in the discussion within the last few months.

"But if that cause were removed, there are yet others which will keep up the discussion as long as the institution exists. Here, for example, is the question of recognising the independence of Hayti, which brings into the field a new set of controversialists. Hayti is one of the best customers of the United States, and there is a strong commercial interest in favor of the recognition of her independence. The measure is already opposed by the friends of slavery; it is defended by the friends of commerce. Here is new and ample material for controversy.

"Again, the question which comes up in the case of Manuel Pereira, the British subject imprisoned at Charleston, on account of his color, is yet undecided, and may involve us in serious collisions with foreign powers. If that were disposed of, there still remains the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the extension of which Congress is responsible—a question which may be brought up at any time.

"For our part, we do not know that we can raise any termination to the discussion of the questions incident to slavery as long as there is any thing left to discuss. We think the subject with the same freedom, the same earnestness, and the same decision whenever it fairly comes before us, that we have always done, allowing no considerations of party, but—that rowdyish system which degrades and emasculates the journalism of this country—to impose upon us even a temporary silence."

This is the language of one of the ablest and most influential supporters of PIERCE and KING, and it is echoed by Freesoil sympathizers in New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin. There is no intention in any of these States to abandon the ulterior objects of the Freesoil organization, although it possess the manliness of the *Post* or the truth-telling sentiments of certain of the Wisconsin editors. Party affinities lead them for a season to fight under the PIERCE standard, with a full conviction that his success will enable them to realize aid and comfort to carry on the war against the South.

MR. EDITOR:—I owe you many thanks for your elucidation of the meaning of (that long to me mysterious term) "Jeffersonian Democracy."

It is my misfortune not to have been a cotemporary of the "Apostle;" and your remarks have led me to an examination of his published writings. I now discover why the self styled Democratic party are so fond of invoking the name of Jefferson. A perusal of his works will at once unravel the mystery why, at the mention of his name—like the sight of the "stone of shame" of the Highlanders". There has so long been a general rallying of men from every hill and valley, and of every extreme of opinion. I now learn for the first time the full force of the remark of a distinguished Democrat a few years ago; that that their platform was "broad enough for all to stand upon." Truly, the States Rights man and the Abolitionist—the Free Trader and the Tariffite—the christian and the infidel can all find a footing upon this ample area!

But we shall be told that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence! Be it so—in the begining of that instrument we find the broad assertion that "all men are created equal, &c," which caused it to be denounced in the Senate of the United States by those firm friends of Southern rights who are yet the servers of the progress of events, John Randolph and John C. Calhoun. This assertion, in the fundamental article in the history of our Government, is often quoted by abolitionists on both sides the Atlantic; and Europeans exultingly by point to it when reproaching us with inconsistency with our professions.

This throws light too upon another mysterious act of the Democratic Convention. Hallett, the most eminent, and not the least astute, of all the Abolitionists of the North—is understood to be the author of the Platform. When we first perused the document—pregnant as it is, "*omnes vires vires et quisquilias alias vires*"—we could scarcely conceive the object of the Convention in formally endorsing the Declaration of Independence! It had, for all we could see, also in much relevancy to political tenets of the present day as the "Lord's prayer" or the "Stabat Mater," or "Mother Goose's Melodies!" But, Mr. Editor, you have lifted the veil—you have direbbed the hypocrite, in your explanation of what is to be understood by "Jeffersonian Democracy!" Hallett knew what he was about when he made the Convention adopt the Declaration of Independence as well as when he caused them to endorse the Kentucky Resolutions of 1799 declaring, by implication, the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave bill. How sure he have chuckled over his triumph, when on his return home, he was received into the genial embraces of his Free Soil connections!

A. WEBSTER WHIG.

note 1, canto 2, of Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Navy, in the place of William A. Graham, resigned.

☞ The Albany *Atlas* is terribly indignant because somebody, as it says, has said that Frank Pierce was once a "wild colt." We know, says Brigadier, Frank never was a wild colt, for we have carefully heard of his doings from a boy.

GREEN OAKS HOTEL,
BOLTON, July 30th, 1852.

Editors of the Bee—On Saturday last, a large party, including, Judge McLean, of New York, who is an opponent of Mr. Webster's reply. The coolness of two other distinguished statesmen, paid a delightful visit to Eden Island. The principal object of it was to fish for *pompano*, and it was said that large numbers of this famous fish were caught near the Island than any where else. The morning was quite auspicious. There were slight clouds floating about, which obscured and then tempered the heat of the sun so the delightful sea breeze from the south-east. The Bella, under her gallant Commander, Captain Walker, had the steam up at an early hour, and from her prow flaunted a long and graceful pennant, and from her stern the glorious stars and stripes.—About 9 o'clock we bounded off gallantly from the wharf of the Green Oaks with a large number of agreeable gentlemen and interesting ladies. The scene was enlivened by an excellent band of music, the exciting influence of which, acting with the proverbial gallantry of the beaux, soon provoked an old-fashioned Virginia reel. At least those participated while a few of the *crefeuers* were left to be entertained at the poker table. Every taste, at all events, was gratified, and the dance was kept up with spirit and zest until our arrival at Pascagoula at 8 o'clock. The boat only remained, however, a few minutes as the passengers preferred proceeding immediately to Eden Island. On reaching there the seine was hauled at once by several old and skillful fishermen who were engaged expressly for the occasion. You may imagine the interest excited by everyone when it neared the snow-white shore. Every countenance bespoke the deepest anxiety. But it was a "*vain fox-hunt.*" The seine of the seamen, as she approached, and the blowing off of the steam, the old fishermen said, had scared the fish pompano and driven them round the point. Capt. Walker, thus whom a sailor never lived, had no idea of surrendering. The triphad been taken to catch pompano and nothing else, and pompano he meant to have, to round the point all fools went, under a scorching sun, for it was shining by this time with excessive heat. The seine was soon put out and hauled in with more care than before sure enough the old fishermen were correct in their speculations. Some eighteen of the largest and fattest pompano we ever saw were taken out. But this was not all. A green turtle, weighing at least one hundred and fifty pounds was the wonder of every one. He was secured in the seine of the fishermen and excited so little merriment, as he viewed every one and then put out his long, shining, black neck, as if astonished at the fix he was in. It was not long before the Bella was ready, and gaily together, could have remained a unit in person and sentiment until its close. But fate and the sovereign people have ordered otherwise. I yield to the necessity of the case, and shall, but not without great reluctance, comply with your request by accepting your resignation as soon as I can find a successor to supply your place.

Hoping that the country may appreciate your merits, as I have done, and reward you accordingly,

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"But if that cause were removed, there are yet others which will keep up the discussion as long as the institution exists. Here, for example, is the question of recognising the independence of Hayti, which brings into the field a new set of controversialists. Hayti is one of the best customers of the United States, and there is a strong commercial interest in favor of the recognition of her independence. The measure is already opposed by the friends of slavery; it is defended by the friends of commerce. Here is new and ample material for controversy.

"Again, the question which comes up in the case of Manuel Pereira, the British subject imprisoned at Charleston, on account of his color, is yet undecided, and may involve us in serious collisions with foreign powers. If that were disposed of, there still remains the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the extension of which Congress is responsible—a question which may be brought up at any time.

"For our part, we do not know that we can raise any termination to the discussion of the questions incident to slavery as long as there is any thing left to discuss. We think the subject with the same freedom, the same earnestness, and the same decision whenever it fairly comes before us, that we have always done, allowing no considerations of party, but—that rowdyish system which degrades and emasculates the journalism of this country—to impose upon us even a temporary silence."

This is the language of one of the ablest and most influential supporters of PIERCE and KING, and it is echoed by Freesoil sympathizers in New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin. There is no intention in any of these States to abandon the ulterior objects of the Freesoil organization, although it possess the manliness of the *Post* or the truth-telling sentiments of certain of the Wisconsin editors. Party affinities lead them for a season to fight under the PIERCE standard, with a full conviction that his success will enable them to realize aid and comfort to carry on the war against the South.

MR. EDITOR:—I owe you many thanks for your elucidation of the meaning of (that long to me mysterious term) "Jeffersonian Democracy."

It is my misfortune not to have been a cotemporary of the "Apostle;" and your remarks have led me to an examination of his published writings. I now discover why the self styled Democratic party are so fond of invoking the name of Jefferson. A perusal of his works will at once unravel the mystery why, at the mention of his name—like the sight of the "stone of shame" of the Highlanders". There has so long been a general rallying of men from every hill and valley, and of every extreme of opinion. I now learn for the first time the full force of the remark of a distinguished Democrat a few years ago; that that their platform was "broad enough for all to stand upon." Truly, the States Rights man and the Abolitionist—the Free Trader and the Tariffite—the christian and the infidel can all find a footing upon this ample area!

But we shall be told that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence! Be it so—in the begining of that instrument we find the broad assertion that "all men are created equal, &c," which caused it to be denounced in the Senate of the United States by those firm friends of Southern rights who are yet the servers of the progress of events, John Randolph and John C. Calhoun. This assertion, in the fundamental article in the history of our Government, is often quoted by abolitionists on both sides the Atlantic; and Europeans exultingly by point to it when reproaching us with inconsistency with our professions.

This throws light too upon another mysterious act of the Democratic Convention. Hallett, the most eminent, and not the least astute, of all the Abolitionists of the North—is understood to be the author of the Platform. When we first perused the document—pregnant as it is, "*omnes vires vires et quisquilias alias vires*"—we could scarcely conceive the object of the Convention in formally endorsing the Declaration of Independence! It had, for all we could see, also in much relevancy to political tenets of the present day as the "Lord's prayer" or the "Stabat Mater," or "Mother Goose's Melodies!" But, Mr. Editor, you have lifted the veil—you have direbbed the hypocrite, in your explanation of what is to be understood by "Jeffersonian Democracy!" Hallett knew what he was about when he made the Convention adopt the Declaration of Independence as well as when he caused them to endorse the Kentucky Resolutions of 1799 declaring, by implication, the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave bill. How sure he have chuckled over his triumph, when on his return home, he was received into the genial embraces of his Free Soil connections!

A. WEBSTER WHIG.

note 1, canto 2, of Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Navy, in the place of William A. Graham, resigned.

☞ The Albany *Atlas* is terribly indignant because somebody, as it says, has said that Frank Pierce was once a "wild colt." We know, says Brigadier, Frank never was a wild colt, for we have carefully heard of his doings from a boy.

GREEN OAKS HOTEL,
BOLTON, July 30th, 1852.

Editors of the Bee—On Saturday last, a large party, including, Judge McLean, of New York, who is an opponent of Mr. Webster's reply. The coolness of two other distinguished statesmen, paid a delightful visit to Eden Island. The principal object of it was to fish for *pompano*, and it was said that large numbers of this famous fish were caught near the Island than any where else. The morning was quite auspicious. There were slight clouds floating about, which obscured and then tempered the heat of the sun so the delightful sea breeze from the south-east. The Bella, under her gallant Commander, Captain Walker, had the steam up at an early hour, and from her prow flaunted a long and graceful pennant, and from her stern the glorious stars and stripes.—About 9 o'clock we bounded off gallantly from the wharf of the Green Oaks with a large number of agreeable gentlemen and interesting ladies. The scene was enlivened by an excellent band of music, the exciting influence of which, acting with the proverbial gallantry of the beaux, soon provoked an old-fashioned Virginia reel. At least those participated while a few of the *crefeuers* were left to be entertained at the poker table. Every taste, at all events, was gratified, and the dance was kept up with spirit and zest until our arrival at Pascagoula at 8 o'clock. The boat only remained, however, a few minutes as the passengers preferred proceeding immediately to Eden Island. On reaching there the seine was hauled at once by several old and skillful fishermen who were engaged expressly for the occasion. You may imagine the interest excited by everyone when it neared the snow-white shore. Every countenance bespoke the deepest anxiety. But it was a "*vain fox-hunt.*" The seine of the seamen, as she approached, and the blowing off of the steam, the old fishermen said, had scared the fish pompano and driven them round the point. Capt. Walker, thus whom a sailor never lived, had no idea of surrendering. The triphad been taken to catch pompano and nothing else, and pompano he meant to have, to round the point all fools went, under a scorching sun, for it was shining by this time with excessive heat. The seine was soon put out and hauled in with more care than before sure enough the old fishermen were correct in their speculations. Some eighteen of the largest and fattest pompano we ever saw were taken out. But this was not all. A green turtle, weighing at least one hundred and fifty pounds was the wonder of every one. He was secured in the seine of the seamen and excited so little merriment, as he viewed every one and then put out his long, shining, black neck, as if astonished at the fix he was in. It was not long before the Bella was ready, and gaily together, could have remained a unit in person and sentiment until its close. But fate and the sovereign people have ordered otherwise. I yield to the necessity of the case, and shall, but not without great reluctance, comply with your request by accepting your resignation as soon as I can find a successor to supply your place.

Hoping that the country may appreciate your merits, as I have done, and reward you accordingly,

I remain your sincere friend,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
Hon. W. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was not in session on the 26th ultimo.

In the HOUSE, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill granting the right of way to a railroad company in Michigan was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, the motion to reconsider was postponed till Tuesday next.

Reports from the committee on post offices and post roads were then taken up during the morning hour; and the Wheeling bridge bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

The bill to provide for the protection of the frontiers of New Mexico, Texas, and California was taken up, on motion of Mr. Russell, and, after being considered, at length, was referred to the Committee on Affairs. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds in the chair,) and and the committee were addressed in five minutes speeches by many members; after which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

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