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# The Delta Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1852. No. 1868, Vol. 10—NEW SERIES. Vol. VII.—Whole No. 6815.

## THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, August 12, 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.*—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitutes, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, of Orleans.)

*Third District.*—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Assumption; (substitutes, FERDIS 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.*—JOHN KAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. BATCHELOR, of Caddo.

### THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and accepted as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency; we to resist all attempts at renewed 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 stability of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

### THE CONTRAST.

**Gen. Scott.**

*Now, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromise—and dead everybody else is opposed to them, or either of them!*

**Gen. Pierce.**

*I have been asked if I have the Fugitive Slave Law executed, so. I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling in the pressing up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.*

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N. H.) on the 3d January, 1852.

### THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We learn from various sections of the State, that the New Constitution is generally received with favor. In Southern Louisiana it will command a nearly unanimous vote; while in the Northern parishes, the slightest objections are known which it contains are overruled by the consideration of the immense improvement it exhibits over the instrument which it will supersede. A gentleman from East Feliciana assures us that both parties in that, and in several adjoining parishes, will sustain the New Constitution, and that wherever he has been, the people appear almost entirely satisfied with the results of the labors of the Convention.

There is no doubt that the new organic law is marked by a few classes that are repugnant to the views of a number of persons. But what human work is perfect? What possible Constitution could the Convention have framed, that would not have encountered some opposition? The opinions of men are infinitely various, and it is out of the question to satisfy all. The best that can be done is to meet the views and wishes of the majority, and this we hold, the Convention has accomplished. Nothing is easier than to find fault—to term the Constitution "A Skeleton," and to say that it does not contain a single clause in its proper feature. But such assertions refute themselves. They are too wild and sweeping to be just. Besides they are clearly at variance with the settled convictions of the sense of the community. The Constitutions embraces many, very many excellent and commendable provisions, that the people are really and positively in favor of. Let the entire instrument which have created any amount of dissatisfaction. We refer to the article on banking, and to the basis of apportionment. Touching the first, we have shown that it is amply sufficient to allow of the establishment of a system of Free Banking. The power over the subject is vested in the Legislature. Let that body resolve upon the creation of Free Banks, under a general law, and the system can be elaborated without the slightest difficulty. The clause requiring notes to be registered and satisfactory security to be given for their redemption is specie, surrounds free banking corporations, whether Free, or Chartered, with all real safeguards, and renders them that which it will be impossible to escape, and which will assure the convertibility of their issues, and the consequent safety of the bill holders. Whatever system of banking may be adopted, this is the essential point. The public want to be protected from the possibility of loss. It is of little consequence whether the banks be called Free, or Special Corporations, if the working man knows that their notes are as good as the hard cash. Though the Legislature be empowered to create Banking corporations, it is clear that this will not be done, if the sense of the community, in opinion shows its inutility. The people really desire Free Banks, let them send representatives to the General Assembly pledged to that system exclusively.

In our opinion, the Convention acted wisely in resting in the Legislature all doe authority over the question. A striking change is in progress in the public mind. It begins to understand that the abuse of a thing should not be urged as an argument against its legitimate use. Banks may be highly beneficial, if properly guarded, and hedged round with efficient checks. So thinks Democratic Alabama, which, but a year or two ago, had the good sense to remodel its Banking system in this manner, and relieved the charter of her leading Bank from the power given by the New Constitution is discretionary. If the mature and deliberate expression of public sentiment is in favor of Banks, let us have them—if not, not. We are willing to trust the people.

The basis of the total population is undoubtedly a wrong inflicted on the Northern portion of the State. We regret it, but would no more think of opposing the Constitution, because of that single error, than of discarding a splendid vessel, because he had committed a fault. The basis was adopted, under well founded apprehension that its rejection would entail upon New Orleans the disgrace and foul injustice of a restriction in her representation. Had the New Orleans delegation voted in the negative against the proposition and defeated it, the country members would have immediately substituted the basis of qualified electors, with a little proviso limiting forever New Orleans to one-fourth of the representation. This was well understood before hand, and the majority of the city delegation swallowed the pill, bitter as it was, rather than be compelled to humiliate a strong surrender of their rights and immunities.

After all, the Constitution itself provides for the speedy amendment of any of its articles.—If the basis be eminently obnoxious to the people of the State, they can get rid of it in a single year.

☞ The *Delta* is fond of rebuking the *Bee*, and particularly fond of defending Gen. PIERCE. Suppose now, as the *Delta* has delayed Democrat for two or three weeks, it takes up the cudgels for Old Chippewa. Can't the *Delta* gentlemanly reprove the *Courier* for copying a scurrilous paragraph from the Richmond *Enquirer*, accusing Gen. SCOTT of "dodging," or in other words, of "cowardice." Our contemporary should now and then censure the Democratic press, even though it *was* so unlikely as a coming favor—if only to keep up an appearance of fairness.

TUSCALOOSA.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writes as follows:

It is supposed that some compromise will yet be made between the New Orleans Tobacconists Company, or assignees of José de Garay, with the Mexican government, and that they will be enabled, thereby, to prosecute the work which they have commenced. Gen. Arista paid Mr. Lizardi, it is said, the sum due him by Garay, invited to make preparations. Mexico will have the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the same, and will, also, probably curtail the quantity of land granted originally in aid of the work. The grant was a strip of land, sixty miles wide on either side of the railroad. Several other persons are also looking to obtain the same from either the Mexican government. The ministry of the disposition of Mexico to open the mines to the world, will be changed. Several persons have lately returned from Mexico, and Mexico overlooked, say that this Tobacco company was not half paid for their property. If we could send to Mexico a corps of civil and commercial engineers, we should find out many things, which would be of the greatest advantage to the country. Mexico is now in a most favorable condition to have the resources of her country developed, and to have the mines opened. Her people are poor, and her government is poor, and she is willing to grant any privileges to foreigners, by which they will assist her in developing her resources. Her mines are rich, and her agricultural productions are immense. Her people are industrious, and only require to be taught the value of labor, and to be encouraged by Christian influences.

### KEEP COOL.

Our Whig friends were considerably flustered yesterday, and our Democratic friends proportionately elated by the appearance in most of the city papers, of a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore, dated Monday the 9th, announcing the election of REID, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, by 2,000 majority. It would not greatly astonish us to learn that REID has succeeded, for our readers already know that we hardly looked for a more auspicious result, and are aware of the reasons upon which our opinion was founded. *But we do not believe the despatch in question.*

North Carolina is divided into 50 counties. The election took place last Thursday, the 5th inst. Those portions of the State from which returns are first received, are the eastern and the central—the counties on the Atlantic coast, and those around Raleigh. The western counties, which are the strongholds of the Whig party, lying near the Tennessee border, and far away from the line of the telegraph, are seldom heard from until ten days after an election. On Tuesday we published a despatch from Baltimore dated the 9th, which stated that returns had been received from 37 counties—less than one-third the State—and that the Whig candidate had gained 1423 votes. Yesterday, another despatch came through, bearing the same date and probably a few hours later, declaring Mr. REID elected by 3,000 majority. Thus on the morning of the 9th, 37 counties only are heard from, and in the evening, the vote of the entire State is known. This is impossible. Either the reporters have guessed at the result, or have blundered through ignorance—the latter is a common occurrence.

Now it is possible that Mr. REID may be elected. All that we maintain is that the dispatch announcing his triumph by 3000 majority, is entitled to credit. Meanwhile, until we have better source of information, the mail—is beginning to place results before us, and our readers have only to keep cool and await the issue with patience. Perhaps it may be more favorable than they anticipate, and the cock rampant and cone couchant of the *Courier* may yet adorn their position. Whether Mr. REID be re-elected or not, we believe that General SCOTT will carry the State. The name of WM. A. GRAHAM alone will bring every Whig voter to the polls. In November the Whigs will fight upon a national and not a local issue, and will as heretofore, prove victorious in the old North State.

### ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The only positive returns thus far received are from New Hanover and Cumberland counties. In these, KERR (W.) gains 900 votes over the election of 1850. Both these counties are strongly Democratic. [To show the reliance to be placed in Telegraphic messages, we have only to state that a despatch in the Charleston *Mercury*, dated Baltimore, the 6th, announces the election of KERR and of a majority of Whig Congressmen, when there are no Congressmen elected this year in North Carolina.]

IOWA.—A despatch in the Charleston *Courier* states that the Locofocos have re-elected their two Congressmen in Iowa. This despatch is not so late by two days as that received via Louisville, which says that the Whigs have succeeded. It may, nevertheless, be true.

MISSOURI.—St. Louis papers give the vote in that city for members of Congress as follows: Bowlin, (w.) 4516; Clagy, (d.) 600; Benton, (ind.) 5,305. The district is composed of St. Louis and seventeen counties—the latter have been heard from in part, and Benton is supposed to be elected.

In the Third District, Miller (w.) is supposed to be elected to Congress. In the Fourth, the district is composed of the counties of Gibver (w.) From the Second District, the returns are few: Porter, (w.) is running against Laud (d.) In the Fifth District, J. C. Price (w.) is ahead of Phelps (d.) but the District is strongly democratic.

As a matter of course, the democratic State officers are elected.

### REACTION.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* concludes a certain article on the subject of the recent political reaction in both parties as follows:

"Considerable attention to the course of events has convinced us that the reaction has most decidedly commenced on both sides. The qualification of Mr Pierce are becoming to be unceremoniously canvassed by journalists professing the same political faith, while Whigs who originally stood aloof from the party in power sometimes, yielding to the dictates of calmer judgment, and giving him a cordial support. Nor is this all. At the gathering at Lawdy's Lane there were representatives from sections of the country where opposition to the Whig nomination was expected to be severe and permanent. These felt the force of the enthusiasm that prevailed and went home to diffuse it in their own localities. And more than this. Democrats were there—men who probably were at first beguiled into throwing up their hats for 'Frank Pierce'—who openly declares their purpose of voting for General Scott as incompatably the best man for President. These, and many other signs of the times, are the indications of the good omens for the success of the Whig nominee; and we trust that every Whig will be of good courage, since, in the ordinary course of events, and reflection upon them, General Scott must gain and Mr Pierce must lose popular confidence and support."

☞ General SCOTT, (the Baltimore *Sun* incidentally says, in discussing another subject, has been one of the most successful soldiers of his age. He conducted one of the most critical of the issues of the war with Great Britain and achieved, by his skill, intrepidity, experience and cool observation, a series of victories which not only humbled the power of England upon this continent, but added new and unfading lustre to the rising glory of our military fame. In the war with Mexico, the same skill, discretion and inflexibility of purpose, unimpaired by a long season of "inglorious ease," were again put in requisition, and with a character acteristic result. Step by step, stopping at no obstacles, and never making a false move, inch by inch, he pressed on, from one triumphant march—a succession of victories—to the "Halls of the Montezumas." And thus closed, with the most brilliant success, a war which had been opened under hindred auspices by the great Taylor. The two campaigns were worthy of each other, and the respective leader of each, worthy alike of that renown which the Republic has accorded them. The disparagement of antagonism in a political campaign can never dim the lustre of their achievements.

THE FISHERY CONTROVERSY.—In the Senate on the 3d inst., a message was received from the President, enclosing the correspondence that has taken place between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the fisheries.

Nearly all the voluminous correspondence accompanying the message has been published before—a large portion of it having been communicated to the Senate in February, 1845. The correspondence extends from 1853 to the present time.

The following is the letter of the British Minister, conveying notice to the U. States of the intention of his government to protect its subjects in their right to the Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1852.

SIR: I have been directed by Her Majesty's government to bring to the knowledge of the government of the United States a measure which has been adopted by her Majesty's government to prevent a repetition of the complaints which have so frequently been made of the encroachments of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and of France upon the fishing grounds reserved to Great Britain by the Convention of 1818.

Upon representations having been made to her Majesty's government by the Governors of the British North American Provinces, in regard to those encroachments, where the colonial fisheries are most seriously prejudiced, directions have been given by the Lords of her Majesty's Admiralty, for stationing off New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence such a force of small sailing vessels and steamers as shall be deemed sufficient to prevent the infraction of the treaty. It is the command of the Queen that the officers employed upon this service should be specially enjoined to avoid all harassing of the vessels of friendly powers, except where they are in the act of violating the treaty; and on all occasions to avoid giving ground of complaint by the adoption of hostile or unnecessary measures to be carried into circumstances compel their arrest or seizure.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

In communicating the above mentioned correspondence the President informs the Senate that the steamer Hegan left Annapolis, Com. Perry, has been dispatched to the seas adjacent to the British American Provinces in order to protect the rights at our fishermen under the the treaty of 1818.

DECLINES THE UNION NOMINATION.—J. Wayne Kennedy, Esq., of Philadelphia, has published a card, in which he states that if he is the person nominated for the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the Union Convention held in that city on Monday, he respectfully declines the honor, and begs to Congress his friends to withdraw his name. He further states that he knew nothing of the proceedings of the Convention, further than that he received a printed invitation to attend it, and wrote a letter accepting thereto as a reason for his absence.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—A. M. Mebane, of Philadelphia, states that holding open debate, and members of the Maryland delegation, he has ascertained, to his surprise, that the Convention will not recommend the secession of the Southern States from the Union, but that they will recommend the calling of a Convention of the Southern States, to consider the subject of their grievances, and to devise some mode of redress. Mr. Mebane says that this is the programme of the Southern delegation, and that it will be carried out.

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### ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, August 4.

The steamer Niagara, with Liverpool dates of the 24th ultimo, arrived at an early hour this morning. Her news, except in a commercial light, is wholly unimportant. She brings 62 passengers.

The City of Glasgow sailed for Philadelphia on the 21st ult., with 154 passengers.

Marshal Excelmans had been killed at Paris by falling from his horse.

M. Rebinnn had been called upon to form the new Belgian Cabinet.

The American squadron arrived at Naples on the 21st ultimo.

ENGLAND.—The classification of the new House of Commons is as follows:—Ministerialists, 393; Opposition, 079; Ministerial majority, 53. Forty Liberal Conservatives are included with the Ministerialists.

At the yacht race, at Cowes, on Thursday, the America was beaten by the Arrow.

The bullion in the Bank of England amounted to £21,560,000. Money was abundant.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was not so active.

FRANCE.—The President's visit to Baden is connected with a matrimonial project for the hand of the Princess Caroline de Vars, granddaughter of the Duchess of Baden.

The President contemplates a visit to Algiers.

It is reported that a change will take place in the ministry after the return from Strasburg, and that more political arrests will be made.

Petitions for the establishment of the Empire are filling up rapidly under the superintendence of the local authorities of various places.

The expedition of Gen. Montauban, to the frontier of Morocco had proved successful.

IRELAND.—The gain by the Derby anti-Catholic Ministry of the two members from Dublin, has caused much surprise.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are expected to stop at Cork, whilst on their aquatic tour. They are accompanied by a steam squadron, consisting of nine vessels. The Catholic portions of the population were averse to joining in the honors preparing for them, but all was enthusiasm among the Protestants.

The rumors of the appearance of the potato rot were not credited. The crop, it was generall anticipated, would be good.

ITALY.—Sixty persons had been arrested at Mantua, including the Archbishop of Rivera, and six other clergymen, by the Austrian Commissioner, on suspicion of holding liberal views. Count Tancred Mosto, and other noblemen had also been approbended at Rome, for the same cause.

The Risorgimento of Turin, states that the Civil Marriage Bill will doubtless pass the Chambers, notwithstanding the address against it of the Archbishop and Bishop of Piedmont.

An earthquake occurred at Spezzia, on the 13th.

### CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 4th inst., the joint resolution explanatory of the census act and the act supplemental thereto, was taken up. After some debate, the resolution was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Gentry presented a memorial from the Clerks in the Treasury Department, supplying for an increase of salary, to the extent of twenty per cent., owing to the alleged increase in the price of the necessaries of life, caused by the influx of California gold.

Mr. Gentry made no motion, but expressed a hope that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would introduce an amendment in the civil and diplomatic bill.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the bill regulating the fees of the officers of the District Courts of the United States, which having been read, and the morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee on the state of the Union; and again proceeded with the consideration of the civil and diplomatic bill.

Mr. Meade's amendment for printing the laws in pamphlet form, was negatived.

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, submitted the following amendment:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 23d of December, 1790, resolved unanimously: "That a marble monument be erect ed by the United States, in the capital, at the city of Washington; and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life, which resolution remains to be executed *to reform the faith of the United States thus pledged, and commemorate the inestimable services and illustrious virtues of Washington*, one hundred thousand dollars is hereby directed to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury to the Washington National Monument Society, to aid in the erection of the monument now being built by that society on the public grounds in the city of Washington.

The chairman, Mr. Phelps, ruled the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. Bowie appealed against the decision of the chair, but it was sustained by the committee.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, proposed an amendment providing for the appointing additional police men on the streets of the city of Washington, which, after a short discussion, was negatived; the appointment not being made under any existing law. An amendment clothing them with the power of ordinary police officers, was also negatived.

When the appropriation for lighthouses came on, Mr. Evans, of Maryland submitted the following amendment:

And the President is hereby authorised and required to levy the same light duties and charges upon foreign vessels entering the ports and harbors of the United States, or passing the lighthouses thereof, as are charged by any corporation, or by the State government, upon the citizens or subjects of which such vessel may belong, upon vessels of the United States, the said money also to be collected, and paid over to the treasury, the amount thereof to be reported annually to Congress.

Mr. Evans went on to state that the English government farm out their lighthouses, by which £1,110,000 is collected from commerce. The Collins steamers, he said, pay every time they enter the Clyde £60 sterling, and every time on leaving, £124. He offered the amendment for the purpose of forcing the British Government to bear the expense of supporting its own lighthouses. He did not see how any objection could be offered to the amendment, putting British vessels in our ports, on the same footing as American vessels entering British ports; for the British Government interfere with the rights of our fishermen at the North, which they have enjoyed for thirty years, he wished to show that we can retaliate.

Mr. Bayly agreed with the course taken by the gentleman from Maryland, but desired to call the attention of the committee to a point to which he had not alluded, and upon which he was not prepared to decide. He thought the amendment would conflict with existing treaties.

Mr. Evans, said in a correspondence that had taken place, Lord Palmerston had admitted that the proposition would not have that effect.

Mr. Bayly continued. He said he had long thought this a proper mode of supporting light houses; but doubted if this was the proper course.

Mr. Walsh, of Md., opposed the amendment, which it had been intimated was intended as an act of retaliation. He hoped the action of England would not be met in this way; and for which he trusted she would be called to account in another way. Let the correspondence which had been referred to be produced; and, understand what imposts are levied on our trade, and then act in accordance, and not leave it to the President. He concluded by saying, that he trusted the Secretary of State would not carry on any negotiation until ample satisfaction has been made.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said if the amendments were adopted, it would be necessary to levy the same duties on American vessels as on Europeans, under the treaty with Great Britain, which requires that duties shall be uniform. He did not feel disposed to offer any resistance to the amendment, and should not object to sending it to the Senate.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, expressed some doubts as to the propriety of adopting the amendment, under existing treaties, and therefore offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that such duties shall not conflict with existing treaties.

Mr. Seymour, of New York, expressed doubts as to the propriety of adopting the amendment under treaty stipulations; and, as to the correspondence alluded to, he said it had not been laid before the House, and he thought it improper at this time to legislate without further information.

Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, considered it a very important question, and the more it was discussed the greater were the difficulties that presented themselves, particularly at a time when the relations of this country with Great Britain are of a critical nature. He hoped that the amendment would be voted down, and that the committee on foreign relations would bring the subject under the notice of the House.

The question was then taken by tellers, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 84, nays 52.

A short and rather warm discussion took place on the subject of light-houses, but which did not interfere with the appropriations in the bill.

The committee soon after rose, having disposed of two thirds of the items, leaving only between ninety and a hundred for future decision.

The House having resumed, the Speaker informed the House of the resignation of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.

The House then adjourned.

### Now and Then—How to elect Gen. Scott.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian is one of the most industrious revilers of Winfield Scott. It has the unchallenged reputation of being the most reckless Locofoco journal in the Keystone State. It is the accredited mouth-piece of Mr. Buchanan, and is believed to enjoy the confidence generally of the Keystone Democracy. Its libels, therefore, may be supposed to be of such a character as not likely to work mischief, unless they are sometimes warmly and exposed.

In an editorial article which we find in that journal just after the reception of the intelligence of the battle of Cerro Gordo, (and, of course, when it was never suspected that Winfield Scott would be the Whig candidate for the Presidency) we find as follows:

"Extraordinary gunfeat and foresight of Gens Scott, Worth and Pillow in the battle of Cerro Gordo. With regard to the character of the Mexican soldiery, the less said the better. The country will now see all the evil consequences of the war with Mexico. The country will have to endure for a long time the corrupting influence of the military spirit which has been engendered by the war. The people will have to pay the expenses of the war, and the country will be flooded with broken down officers, who will be pensioned for life. The country will have to endure all the evils of a standing army, and the people will have to pay the taxes to support it. Such are the consequences of war, and such will be the consequences of the present war with Mexico."

Now and Then—How to elect Gen. Scott.

### Telegraphic Items.

SCHENECTADY, Aug. 5.

This afternoon, about three o'clock, while a son of James Pickett, about fifteen years of age, was standing on the track, looking at the fleet, tugs train coming into the depot, he was struck by an engine of the Utica and Schenectady road that was backing into the engine house, and instantly killed.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.

By the steamer Admiral, we have St. John's, N. B., papers to the 2d August.

The schooner Union, reported yesterday as seized, was taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the 'Telegraph' tender to H. M. Steamship Devastation.

The New Brunswick thinks that when the people of America understand the matter better, they will have but little cause of complaint. It considers that the reported terms of the new reciprocity bill are too favorable to the Americans.

The Courier again explicitly declares that there is no intention to allow the Islanders to be enslaved, part of the fishing treaty, nor to demand reciprocal free trade as the price of arranging the question.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.

A most horrible case of infanticide occurred in Spring Garden yesterday. A young Scotch girl, 16 years of age, named Mary Craft, who was employed as a domestic by Albert Sheaver, keeper of a public house in Spring Garden street, above Ninth, was known to be *enceinte*. Whilst up stairs by herself she was delivered of an infant, which she dismembered and other wards nearly cut the head from the body with a pen knife. On being arrested, she confessed the crime, and said she did it to hide her shame. The body of the child was found in a clothes basket among some soiled clothes. The father of the child is quite a youth.

TOLEDO, (Ohio) August 6.

The steamer Sweepstakes, between here and Detroit, took fire at her dock last night, and was completely destroyed. No lives lost.

SYRACUSE, August 6.

The announcement of the death of R. Sands, whilst walking on the railing of the Canal, is a hoax. He performed this afternoon.

AUGUSTA, Maine, August 3.

The Whigs of the Kennebec district have nominated Samuel P. Benson, of Winthrop, for Congress.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

The British mail steamship *America*, Captain Shannon, sailed from Boston on Wednesday with $150,000 in specie on freight.

BALTIMORE, August 6.

The British mail steamship *America*, is on shore near Halifax, N. S., but it is believed she will be got off without sustaining any injury. No harm, therefore, need be entertained as to her safety.

BALTIMORE, August 6.

Matthias Skupinski suffered the extreme penalty of the law to-day in Philadelphia, for the murder of the boy Lehman, some time since in that city. He made no confession.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

In Rochester the cholera is increasing. Within the last twenty-four hours nineteen deaths have taken place.

Judge Devereux, a wealthy resident of Baltimore, died at Niagara on Wednesday.

In Sandusky the disease has also made its appearance.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

The Br. mail steamship Niagara, Captain Stone, arrived at Boston on Thursday after noon. Her mails cannot leave for the South until Friday morning.

LIFE IN A POWDER MILL.—Dickens that describes a visit to the Powder Mill of Hounslow, near London:

"In this silent region, amid whose ninety seven work places no human voice ever breaks upon the ear, and where, indeed, no human life is visible, save the solitary watchman in which his allotted task is performed, there are secreted upwards of two hundred and fifty work people. They are a peculiar race, living, from their nature, in most cases, lost by the habit of years. The circumstances of momentary destruction in which they live, added to the sternness, and even roughness of their labor, has subdued their minds and feelings to the condition of their hire. There is seldom any sound heard in the recruiting of the ranks of gunpowder, or in works of a similar kind elsewhere, leaves a fixed mark in their manners, and acts as a constant warning. Here are no cries of a panicful kind, no vapor of animal spirits, ever transpire; witticisms, no oaths, no bluffing, or slang. A laugh is never heard, a frown, even, is rare. The men are taught to act and to rule by the men with as few words as possible, and these uttered in a low tone. Not that any one fears to utter aloud his thoughts in the spirit of combustion, or cause an explosion to take place, but that their feelings are always kept subdued.

"If one man wishes to communicate any thing to another, or to ask for anything from somebody at a short distance, he must go there. Even a message is rarely regarded, as the form is a particular reason for this last regulation. Amid all this silence, whenever a shout does occur, everybody knows that some imminent danger is approaching, and instantaneous and rush away headlong from the direction of the shout. As to running toward it to offer any assistance, that is never done, for it is thoroughly understood that none can be afford ed. An accident here is immediate and beyond help. If the burning be confined for some time, for a man might be drowning in the river) that might cause one or two of the boldest to return, but this would be a rare occurrence. It is never to be supposed that the men are selfish and insensible to the perils of each other; on the contrary, they have the greatest consideration for each other's safety, as for their employers, and think of the danger to the lives of others, and of the property at stake as all times, and more especially in all the more dangerous parts. No solicitation is required, as in the gun-powder mills all display the same consideration for each other, and whenever any improvement has been made in the process, it is immediately communicated to all the others. The wages of the men are considerable, and there is no artificial lights are ever used in the works. They all wash themselves—black, white, and bronze—and leave the mills at half past three in the afternoon, winter and summer."

A BOLD LADY.—A letter from Niagara says: "I heard a lady remark the other day that a young English lady had a narrow escape on Friday morning. Perfectly enchanted with the scene, she had ventured too near the edge of the rock, and anxious to get a better view of her visit, she, assisted by the guide, stepped off the ridge on (just Island, familiarly known as "The King's Bath") which divides the American fall. On the large slab which divides the American sheet of water, and in the crevice of which grew a small tree. From this, gathering a branch, she commenced her perilous return journey—the boiling rapids at her feet, within two yards of taking their mad leap, and the spray flying around her. In her retreat, a rock being wet and slippery, she fell, but fortunately the water here was shallow, and formed an eddy. The guide stood firm, and she retained her self possession, and thus escaped with "an awful fright," and a thorough baptism in Niagara's strong, obstinate, perhaps, nearer the edge than she had any idea of, and consequently was in fact more than a little imprudent."

AMUSING.—A friend of ours was at the Bassett House in Cincinnati, and, sitting in the reading-room, he overheard a Democrat enter taining two or three other Democrats with an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer upon what the editor called General Scott's quarrels with his brother officers. "This," said the Democrat, "clearly proves that General Scott is a quarrelling man." "They can prove more upon him than that," said our friend, interrupting the conversation. "Ah," said the Democrat, bending forward with a look of anxious expectation, "what can they prove?" "Why," said our friend (who *will* call a naughty word sometimes) "they can easily prove not only that he is a quarrelling man but that he is a b—ll of a fellow as well." The Democrat was silent for the time, but was overheard muttering deep curses shortly afterwards.—*Louisville Journal.*

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—In Indiana, Col. John H. Farquhar has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Third District.

In Michigan, George Bradley accepts the Whig nomination for Congress in the Fourth District.

☞ List of passengers per steamship *Crescent City*, Lieut. Porter, commanding, sailed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for New York, via Havana:

*For New York*—Jas Robb and servant, F Leverich, W T Hale, F Ussaac, Mrs J W Smith, Mrs Bostwick, Master *Adelbert* Bostwick and servant, Miss Alice Gray, Geo B Young, R Y Chamberlain, H S Jennings, J R Jennings, C Clarke, D J Tolliday, Mad F Soule and servant, C B Wilson, J B Steel, C Boyer and lady, F Dreyfous, C Deslin, lady, 3 children and servant; R W Lisle, Mad J G Sparrow, Mrs Johnson, C Hertzog, J M Holliday, L J Lathem, C P Bacon, Charles Gayarré and lady, A M Peoples, Capt J B Hart, I D Stickney, A Lewis, W Reinhiser, R G Gurley, Surgeon, R Green, J C Hamlin, A W Bradford, lady, Mrs J Brookes, Mrs M A Bent and 3 children, Mad Schlosser, E Mosher, Mr Daniels, lady and child, F Allibert, and 4 steerage.

*For Havana*—J H Fairchild, Mad S Echeverz, P Gomez, Mrs L A Rodriguez, M Campuzo, A Costa, F S Aguilliar, M F de Cordova, S Colt.

### Whig Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Whigs of New Orleans assembled at the Commercial Exchange, last evening, for the purpose of organizing an Association to aid in the election of SCOTT and GRAHAM, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

On motion of H. D. Hope, Esq., Wm. H. AVERY, Esq., was unanimously requested to act as Chairman of the meeting, and on taking the chair returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that the meeting was now prepared to receive any communications that might be offered.

The meeting was then addressed by the Chairman, in a few remarks to the effect that the Secretary having had the given publicity to the call, he would proceed to read the same.

WM. H. AVERY, President.

W. BRIGGS, Secretary.

A NEW AND IMPROVED ARTICLE.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, and for sale by all druggists throughout the United States. The public is cautioned against the many worthless imitations of this valuable medicine. Be sure to call for Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, and see that their name is on the wrapper. Sold by DUFFIELD & HEAD, cor. Royal and Conti.

### City Intelligence.

Conversion and Trial.—Richard Holbrook was arraigned before the Recorder, yesterday morning for having made a malicious assault upon Capt. Cheek, on Sunday night last, by striking him on the head with a brick bat, inflicting a severe wound. They were arrested for having been concerned with others in the riot on Canal street.

LARCENY.—Samuel Warner and Peter Rose, were on Tuesday night discovered in the act of stealing by cutting off a piece of rope, which formed part of the fastening of a flat boat, lying in the river. They were taken before Recorder Genella, committed, and sent before the First District Court for trial.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Richard Leavers, a native of Ireland, was arraigned before Recorder Genella, charged with having assaulted H. Hawe, treating him to a glass of liquor. After entering the said house, for some reason or other, the said Leavers, struck the said Hawe, for some reason to the complainant unknown, and then left him lying there. Hawe was severely wounded, and was removed to the Charity Hospital.

HAWE was arrested, examined and sent before the First District Court.

FINES.—Recorder Genella, yesterday fined Lewis (Grand 616, for assault and abuse of an officer.

IN THE CITY COURTS.—Joseph Hoch is under arrest in the Third District on a charge of having assaulted Mr. Samuel Hoffman, on Sunday last, together with the friends of his family and relatives, assisted his funeral, which will take place TO-DAY at 4 o'clock P. M. from the residence of the deceased, on Bayou street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, whence the funeral will start.

FOR HIRE.—A Negro Boy, very capable House servant. Apply to E. J. HART & CO., au10-3t 74 Tchoupitoulas st.

Notice.

THE Holders of a certain mortgage note for the sum of $1,000, executed by Thomas Hall, to the undersigned, dated February 14, 1851, and payable two years after date, is requested to call at the office of the Clerk of the Second District Court, and receive the payment thereof.

au10 2t E. L. MAJESTY, Commissioner Merchant.

50 To Close Various Consignments.

50 Cases Barrels Whisky, well aged, for superior, for families; 30 cases Vermouth; 50 cases Mosaic; 60 do assorted brands; 14 bottles corsage down 12 gallons each; 20 cases sherry wine; 20 do assorted corks, for sale by

au10 L. MAJESTY, Commission Merchant, 115 Charters street.

POWDER—Power of Vegetal and Medicinal powder, approved by the Paris Medical Academy of Medicine, for the cure of Asthma and of the thanks and of the bowels, and for those the obstructions. For sale by EDWARD GUILLOT, au11 239 Royal street.

BEEF.—40 barrels recovered, for sale by SECCOME, VOORHIES & CO. au11

LARD OIL—100 bbls Louzine, Host & non and Tobine, for sale by SECCOME, VOORHIES & CO. au11 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD—1000 kegs and 250 bbls choice, in store and for sale by SECCOME, VOORHIES & CO. au11 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAMS—25 tierces, Sugg & Sharp, for sale by SECCOME,