The Daily Bee

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Friday Morning, August 20, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. A. GRAHAM,
of North Carolina.

Whigs 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, OTTERBE DUPUY, of Orleans.)

Third District—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Assumption; (substitute, FERGUS GARDNER, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District—GEO. W. WATTERSON, 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 RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. ROUDER, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The action of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustments, (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 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, both 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 discourage all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.

Sir, I am glad for the Constitution and for the Union, that Franklin Pierce has fought in the Mexican Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have no sympathy with any man who is opposed to them, or neither of them!

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

Gen. Pierce.

I have been asked if I believe that Franklin Pierce is opposed to the Compromise measures, and I do not hesitate to say that I believe that Franklin Pierce is opposed to them, or neither of them!

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

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

A FORGOTTEN CHAPTER IN GEN'L PIERCE'S HISTORY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Republican Banner* has been examining General Pierce's minor votes in the House of Representatives, and the following statement is the result of the investigation. It forms a noticeable addition to the history of the conduct of the Democratic candidate upon larger questions as already presented in detail through the columns of the press. Gen. Pierce, it will be seen, sustained his reputation, voting against the old revolutionary soldiers and their widows, and also against the old Indian fighter. His friends have probably forgotten votes in view when they lead him as an economist.

The facts which we are now about to bring to light, and which are fully verified by the public records of the country, will no doubt very much astonish some of the friends of the lately unknown "Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We will take them in chronological order, as we find them recorded. First, then, as he appeared in 1833—

AGAINST THE INDIAN FIGHTERS.

In the House of Representatives, December 27, 1833, (see House journal, page 130,) Mr. Chilton moved the following resolution for the benefit of the old Indian fighters:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of so extending the provisions of the act of Congress, passed 1st March, 1831, granting pensions to certain classes of troops therein named, as to embrace in its provisions those who were engaged in the wars against the Indians subsequent to the close of the revolutionary war, and down to the treaty of Greenville, which latter date is fixed by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Blair moved that the resolution do lie on the table, which motion was rejected: ayes 50, nays 57—*Franklin Pierce voting in the affirmative.*

Mr. Boulin moved to strike out all of the resolution after the word "*resolved*," and insert "into the propriety and political effects of the present laws of the United States, and report if the same ought to be modified or repealed."

On motion of Mr. Everett, the consideration of the resolution and amendment was postponed.

They were subsequently taken up, and debated on the following days—13th, 14th, 17th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and February 6, 7 and 8—without any definite action being had upon them. Having been taken up again on the 11th February, the motion of Mr. Chilton Allen demanded the previous question to cut off debate and Mr. Bouldin's amendment. To cut off the previous question was sustained, and the main question, but not the whole resolution adopted, yeas 120, nays 86—*Franklin Pierce voting in the negative.*

Amongst those voting in the affirmative in opposition to Mr. Pierce's amendment, we find the distinguished names: J Q Adams, Chilton Allen, John Bell, John Bull, Rufus Choate, Thos. Corwin, *David Crockett*, D W Dewart, Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, *J B Ferrebee*, R G Harris, Richard M Johnson, *Cave Johnson*, *Luke Lea*, Joshua R Giddings, *James Standifer*, *Samuel Beach*, and *W M Tuge*.

The committee appointed under the resolution reported, on the 15th of February, a bill to carry into effect its object. (See page 330.)

The act of 1832, which was then proposed to be extended, gives to surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of Indian spies of the old continental line, or State troops, volunteers, or militia, who have served one of one or more years during the war of the Revolution, and have not been provided for by the act of 1828, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank, but not if any case to exceed the amount of his pay in the natural life; those who have served a less time, but not less than six months, proportionate pay during the time they served, as aforesaid.

In 1841 shall passed the House of Representatives to extend the act of 1832 above mentioned, and then it reached the Senate it was rejected by Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, March 1841, as published in the Congressional Globe, page 117, show that General Pierce made a speech on the 8th of March, 1841, in which he thus states his position on the passage of this act. In reply to Mr. Berrien, he said:

"That Senator (Mr. Berrien) it seemed to him, could not have been apprised of the progress of revolutionary pensions. He rose now to state what that progress had been, and to show from history, from legislative action, from documents, from evidence, the danger which must inevitably arise from a list of pensions for civil service. He could not adduce more conclusive evidence that he took his stand upon principle in this case, than by referring to his position in the last session of Congress, when a bill from the House of Representatives, extending the law of 1828, was under consideration. While single exceptions, he stood alone among the members from New England in resisting the passage of that bill."

The act of 1828 gives five years' half pay to widows or orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, &c., who have died in the service of the United States since the 20th of April, 1818. It also extends the benefits of this act of June 7, 1832, to widows or children of officers, &c., who have died subsequent to the 4th of March, 1831.

And now we respectfully submit to each the reader whether he is entitled to be so be the liberality, the patriotism, and the holy patriotism of General Franklin Pierce? What does he think of his language, in impugning against the force of remaining and points who brought our Shakers with their blood and the sufferers and widows of those who had lost their lives, and could not longer pension or provide for those dearer to them than life, who at home and abroad, were the soldiers in the field so generously defending that country? We chose the chapter and verse for a reply.

Sent, as he appeared in 1836—

AGAINST THE OLD REVOLUTIONISTS.

At page 309 of the House of Journals of Congress for 1836, it will be found that the bill Rs. 215 was taken up and the provisions of it not satisfied for not engaging in the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 7th June, 1832."

At page 1,020, same Journal, it is stated that "the principle of the bill (215) was engrafted on the House, but defeated upon the Senate."

At page 1,044, same Journal, the title of bill No. 215 is given as follows: "An act supplemental to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution."

At page 1,048, same Journal, it will be found that the question, "Will the bill pass?" was decided in the negative.

At page 1,060, it will be found that, a motion to lay upon the table, the motion was lost: ayes 90, nays 111—*Franklin Pierce voting in the affirmative.*

At page 1,067, it will be found that the motion to lay upon the same table, the motion was lost: ayes 100, nays 78—*Franklin Pierce voting in the affirmative.*

AGAINST THE WIDOWS.

The act of 1836 gives to the widows of officers, and those who died prior to the act of 1828, the commutation of five years half pay, the provisions of the act of June 7, 1832, for the benefit of widows and children, and the act of June 5, 1834, for the benefit of widows and children