The New Orleans Bee.

A. P. WEISSE, Proprietor,
No. 82 Chartres Street.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 4, 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. W. HULING, of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitute, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, of Orleans.)

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

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. ROTHON, 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 the states 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 evils of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—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 loath for the Constitution—loath for the Union—loath for the Compromises—and loath against any man who is supposed to them, or either of them.

Gen. Pierce.
I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no. I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the goring upon it a slave; the law is opposed to humanity, is contrary to natural right.

Speech of General Scott, before the Whig Ratification Meeting, held in Washington City, on the 2d January, 1852.

Speech of General Pierce at Manchester, N. H., on the 2d January, 1852.

ANOTHER MAIL FAILURE.—The Northern Mail failed again yesterday, from beyond Columbus. There are now due, five mails from New York.

THE NAIL CLINCHED.

We have never witnessed a more convincing proof of the crushing weight of the *seven affidavits* published by us yesterday, than the miserable attempt of the *Courier* to impeach them by the round declaration that all the signers of these certificates are abolitionists. Really our neighbor would have been wiser, had he said nothing. The boys down Dog Creek and Owl Bayou, who don't read Whig newspapers, would have never heard of these affidavits, and would have remained in blissful ignorance of Mr. PIERCE's "loathings" and "revoltings." But the *Courier* has indiscreetly stirred up Locofocoism. Some of them may get hold of the testimony, and if they do, not all our neighbor's skill in making the worse appear the better cause will avail against the plain deductions of reason.

It is almost trifling with the patience of our readers to notice the argument of the Democratic organ, but it is no fault of ours, if Locofocoism flounders and squirms under the load it is bound to carry. The upshot of Democratic reasoning is this: the signers of these affidavits are abolitionists, therefore they have, all and singly, from the Mayor of Manchester down, *sworn to a lie*. According to this precious logic, an abolitionist is necessarily disqualified as a witness. A man who is opposed to slavery, may be an honest and irreproachable member of society, a good citizen, a kind father and husband, a virtuous man, a religious man, but he will not scruple *to swear to a lie*. What wretch of contemptible stuff is this! Do the Democratic organs expect to gull the people of the South with such insults to their understanding? Twelve citizens of New Hampshire appear before a magistrate. Each of them separately MAKES OATH that he was present at the delivery of General PIERCE's New Boston speech, and that he heard him say precisely what he was reported to have said. Against this overwhelming confirmation of a previously ascertained fact, the Locofoco organ can find nothing to say, except the gratuitous assertion that the twenty deponents are abolitionists.

Why should a Free Soiler not be believed upon oath? Is there any thing intrinsically incompatible between opposition to slavery, and a sense of moral obligation and responsibility? There are Abolitionists in the land whose word alone any broker in Camp street would be glad to take for a thousand dollars! Twenty P. P. P. of New Hampshire, the Presidential candidate of the Abolitionists, is universally acknowledged to be a high minded and honorable gentleman. We lament his fanaticism on a single subject but we would not therefore dream of questioning his plighted word—much less his solemn oath. Like him, there are thousands of men in the North, who are misguided by error and fanatical enthusiasm, but who would scorn to affirm their names to falsehood.

But to clinch the nail, after driving it home let us show the inconsistency between Locofocopretext and Locofoco example. The newspaper, which TELLS they heard PIERCE declare that he *loathed* slavery, and had a most revolting feeling at the surrender of a fugitive slave, are Abolitionists and therefore, according to Locofoco logic, not to be believed but HUBBARD, NORRIS and PRESCOTT who affirm, mark, they do not *swear*, that the PIERCE had not say what he, others swear he did say, are to be believed *though the record proves them to be Free Soilers, Abolitionists, Haters of Slavery and Wilmot Provisoists.* In other words, Abolitionists perjure themselves when they testify under oath to the entire truth of the report of Mr. PIERCE's New Boston speech, but other Abolitionists, who declare that Mr. PIERCE was slandered and misrepresented by that report, are clear fellows, worthy of implicit credence. Can any thing be more exquisitely absurd?

Again, the Locofoco press shrieks itself hoarse by dint of denouncing these witnesses against PIERCE, as Abolitionists, and is quite amazed at our believing their attested oaths. Yet, when an anonymous correspondent of the Abolition Boston paper—the Cleveland *Plaindealer*—made a statement in regard to a pretended declaration of Gen. SCOTT's, that he would cut off his right arm sooner than encourage slavery, all the Democratic organs published it as an *unquestionable fact*. This, twenty Abolitionists, swear that they heard Gen. PIERCE utter all that is attributed to him, but Locofocoism says their testimony must be rejected. One anonymous Abolition scribbler furnishes a vile fabrication against Gen. SCOTT to an Abolition paper, and this Locofocoism accepts unhesitatingly, and trumpets it forth through the length and breadth of the land.

If every man who hates and deplores slavery is necessarily to be excluded from the witness stand, what becomes of that pile of propriety, FRANKLIN PIERCE himself? We are sorry to inform you, General, that by the sublime ethics of Locofoco jurisprudence, your testimony in your behalf is thrown out. You know, General, that on the 9th November, 1830, at the great meeting at Manchester, you uttered the following language:

"*We did not deplore slavery!* But what sound, thinking man regarded that as the only EVIL which could rest upon the land? *The men who would describe the Union did not* HATE OR DEPLORE SLAVERY MORE THAN HE DID.

Having thus acknowledged that you hated and deplored slavery as much as GERRETT SMITH or JOSHUA LEAVITT, you place yourself in the category of invalid witnesses, and in strict conformity to the deductions of your own party, not alone your word, but your very oath must be rejected.

Such are the legitimate consequences of the beneficial arguments employed by the Locofoco press, to invalidate the complete and convincing testimony adduced against Gen. PIERCE.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.—In consequence of the funeral ceremonies on Wednesday evening, the meeting of the Scott and Graham Club was postponed until tonight. The Whigs generally are invited to attend. Our chosen CHARLTON ROMAINE will deliver an address. If any disaffected Whigs yet remain in our ranks, let them go to-night and listen to the exposure of this honest, high-minded and uncorrupt Whig.

GOOD.—A Loodfoco who had sworn that he would never vote for a military man, was asked how he could go for PIERCE, who was a West Point graduate? "Why, d—d, said he, he's a *Purse infant!*" Good enough to be sure!

☞ WE ask the particular attention of the Sheriff and Auctioneer, to sale place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, of Lot No. 19 Chartres street, between Canal and Bienville streets.

GEORGIA—A BETTER PROSPECT.

We have all along conceded Georgia to PIERCE and KING. The Union organization in that State was made to ensure exclusively to the benefit of the Democratic party, while the Whigs suffered greatly from the obliteration of old party lines. The early and violent opposition of the Whig press to Gen. SCOTT, and its continued hostility even after the nomination forbade the hope of harmonious action. The Whigs were divided, while the Democracy were nearly unanimous. Under those circumstances, the small fragment of a Pierce and King separate organization having fizzled out, and the two branches of Locofocoism having concluded to unite in loving concord, the Whigs begin to look about them and perceive somewhat late in the day, that they have been outrageously hombogged, and that the entire object and scope of the Union movement was simply to transfer them to Democracy.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to perceive strong symptoms of returning reason among the Whigs. We have before us two striking proofs of this gratifying fact. The Griffin *Union*, a zealous and able Whig journal, which has heretofore repudiated the nomination of Gen. SCOTT now comes out in his favor, on the plain ground that the contest is between SCOTT and PIERCE and the former is ten thousand times more acceptable to the South than the latter. The Columbus *Enquirer*—a paper of considerable influence—the leading Whig organ in Muscogee county, has likewise raised the banner of SCOTT AND GRAHAM, and in a well considered article exposes its reasons for changing its position. We copy a few passages:

When the nominations were first made we objected to Gen Scott, as did many others, on account of some of his supporters, and the influence which we feared these unworthy friends might probably exercise over him. In this we feel that we have done him injustice. The same rule should, at least, apply to both candidates. And which of them is most likely to be influenced and controlled by the opinion of other men? When, therefore, we are convinced that Van Buren and his satellites are better than Seward and his, or that the former are likely to have less influence over Gen. Pierce than the latter will probably exercise over Gen Scott, we shall be prepared to listen with some more of patience to the stereotyped charges of abolition influence uttered, repeated, and re-echoed, against the Whig candidates at every Presidential election. It is an old song, sung when Gen. Harrison was a candidate, repeated when the illustrious Henry Clay was before the people, set to a new tune during the candidacy of Gen. Taylor, and now re-sung with all the variations.

According to their own showing the democratic party have a way of selecting candidates who, *during the caucuss*, are sound on the slavery question, and most devoted friends of the South. This, however, only lasts until the election. The moment they are defeated, their freesoil principles are apparent even to the eyes of their friends. Our opponents will pardon us for saying, that mistakes of this kind have been so often made the people are becoming afraid that they are made to deceive, and humbug them, in a matter vitally affecting their peace, and their property.

But there are other supporters, gathering around General Pierce, whose united influence will necessarily be felt in the administration of the government should he be elected. The *abolitionists* are far less alarmed at his election than they did they discover that he was the very man to serve their purpose? The *Interventionists* are looking to him to carry into practical operation their ruinous schemes. All of that class of Anti-American *patriots*, who have labored for years to depress and discourage the manufacturing and mechanical energies of our people and bring their honest industry into ruinous competition with the pauper labor of Europe, are rallying to his standard. And what is more than still, the lords of the loom in England, who have spoken much by the discouragement of American industry, are busying him, in advance across the Atlantic, as the future ally of England in her commercial war against the industry and enterprise of this country. If a man then is to be condemned for the character of some of his supporters; *how stands General Pierce!* Scott may have some, who are unworthy the place they occupy; but Pierce, it seems to us, has within his ranks and under his banner the legitimate of every political creed, and the ultra supporters of every dangerous doctrine that ever disgraced, or ever can ruin the country. All of these things we have dispassionately looked to, and well considered. As between Pierce and Scott, therefore, we have not now, and never could have a moment's doubt or hesitation. Regarding the contest as virtually and actually narrowed to a choice between them, and spurning as we do, the recent attempt to surrender the constitutional Union party to the tender mercies of the abolitionists of this State, we shall take our position where our efforts will most likely tell against the slanderers of our principles and the men of our political faith.

We begin to have hopes of Georgia. In less than thirty days, our convention is to meet, there will be but two candidates before the people of that gallant State, viz: WINFIELD SCOTT and FRANKLIN PIERCE. It is perhaps too late for the Whigs to carry Georgia—they have held back so long, that they can scarcely now regain their entire strength. But at least let them show an united front, and maintain their ancient and honored organization. If they fail to achieve a substantial triumph in November, they will sow the seeds of future victories.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers Lippincott, Grambo & Co., through J. B. STARR, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Waverly Novels—Abbotsford Edition, Vols. 20, 30 and 4th, containing Rob Roy, the Black Dwarf, Old Mortality, the Bride of Lammermoor and a Legend of Montrose. We have already noticed this remarkably neat and really valuable edition.

History of the Mormons. This little volume, the production of Lieut. Gunnison, is the result of personal observation, during a residence among the Mormons. It is a compendious and we doubt not, truthful account of their rise and progress, creed, present condition and future prospects.

Wild Western Scenes, or adventures in the West, by J. B. Jones, embellished with humor on designs. A book full of incident and fun.

A Treatise on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, with plain and simple rules for detecting them. It is accompanied with a treatise on poisons, and the antidotes to counteract the effections produced by them, and with an appendix containing a number of useful recipes.

Aunt Phillis Cabin, or Southern Life as it is By Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The object of this work is to expose the falsehoods and errors in Mrs. Stowe's book, and to show to those not acquainted in the southern institutions an unexaggerated picture of slavery. We commend the book to our readers.

☞ The Caddo *Gazette* of the 21st ult., says: The heavy rain which fell on Wednesday, no doubt frightened many of our planters out of their property. Some alarm had been felt by many of them in anticipation of the worm The damp weather increases that alarm.

GREAT MASS MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Kentucky are to celebrate the Anniversary of the entrance of Gen. SCOTT into the City of Mexico, on the 14th of September, by a Grand Mass Meeting and Barbacue. The Whigs throughout the Union are invited to attend. Among the speakers invited are, Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, Gen. Wilson, of New York, Hon. Geo. W. Summers, of Virginia, Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. Jos. R. Underwood, Hon. Wm. T. Ward, and Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky. It will doubtless be a splendid and inspiring affair.

The Whigs of Memphis and its vicinity have determined likewise to hold a Grand Mass Meeting in that town, on the 13th and 14th October next, to which citizens of both parties are invited. Among the orators expected are, Messrs. Benjamin and Rosellus, of La., Rufus Choate, of Mass., T. F. Marshall of Ky., and Messrs. Mangum and Stanly, of N. C.

A TRAGEDY AT MAYSVILLE.—A fatal affray occurred at Maysville, Ky., on Monday week. It appears that an old grudge existed between James Casey, son of Mr. J. B. Casey, of Newport, and Mr. Byers, editor of the Maysville Eagle, having its origin in an offensive note which had been written by the former to the sister of the latter. We understand, however, that an apology had been offered which was not accepted, and that a challenge to a duel had been sent by Mr. Byers, but was declined by Mr. Casey—all of which transpired some months since. On Saturday last, Mr. Casey visited Maysville, but fearing an attack, remained at his rooms in the Goddard House, during the whole of Sunday. On Monday morning he had taken passage for home, when he was confronted in the cabin by Mr. Byers and a friend. After some conversation between the latter and Mr. Casey, and just at the moment the boat was leaving shore, which probably hastened the wretched denouement, Mr. Byers seized Mr. C. by the throat, who immediately drew a revolver and fired three bullets—two of which took effect near the heart of the unfortunate Byers and resulted in death a few hours afterward.

Mr. B., also held a pistol, but was unable to manage the trigger in time to use it.

Mr. *Casey* was immediately arrested; stood an examination and was acquitted, on the ground that he was justified in firing in self-defence. It was in every aspect a wretched affair, and furnishes a pointed commentary on those false notions of "personal honor" and "self vindication," that prevails in the South, and to no greater extent than the North.

PIERCE AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The Massachusetts Massachusetts, a highly respectable paper though it is published in New Hampshire, has the following:

We are not able to see how Gen. Pierce can with so much grace denounce Messrs. Fogg and Atkinson as abolitionists, when he was chosen by just such the political influence of those men. The Democrat, otherwise called Pierce, knew, the very man whom we have heard Gen. Pierce denounce to heaven here as an abolitionist, Charles Sumner, was the man who drew the Democratic ticket, also, but been commissioned to write his biography when John Atwood, whom he modelled himself upon, and set up for President.

Northern Influence—What a Confession!

The organs of the Pierce party have made it one of their most prominent arguments against Gen. Scott, that if elected, he would be under *Northern influence*, and that he would *appoint Freesoilers to office!* We ask the people, we ask *Democrats*, to bear in mind with what pertinacity and with what *venom* this sig has been charged home to the account of the Whig candidate. Every Pierce paper, and every Pierce orator has dwelt upon it. Now, in view of these facts,

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS!"

"In regard to the general policy of the Administration, if elect THE FREESOIL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS OF THE NORTH, ARE A SECOND. I SHOULD OPPOSE PORTION OF THE COURSE LOOK DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AMONG THOSE AND GEN. PIERCE, IF WHO MAY BE ELECTED, WILL MAKE PROVE THAT POL-NO DISTINCTION ICY FOR THE BETWEEN THEM AGENTS TO CAR- AND THE REST OF RY IT INTO EXE- THE DEMOCRACY. CUTION, and I should IN THE DISTRIBU- seek to cultivate bar- TION OF OFFICIAL mony and fraternal re- PATRONAGE, AND lations throughout the IN THE SELECTION Whig party, without OF AGENTS FOR attempting to reduce ADMINISTERING its members by pros- THE GOVERN- cription to exact con- MENT.—*Washington* formity to my own *Union.* views. But I should, at the same time, be *vigorous in regard to qualification for office*, retaining and appointing no one either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to Liberty, *to the Constitution and the Union.*—*Gen. Scott's Letter of Acceptance.*"

It is true that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," the doom of the *Pierce party* is already sealed. This party—this traitor, rather—commenced a war upon General Scott, to injure him in the South, in which they charged him with being an anti-slavery man; but while they were in the midst of their most furious vituperation and slander, out comes the revelation that *their* man Pierce is infinitely a more bitter enemy of slavery than even they had charged Gen. Scott to be.

They raised a tremendous hue-and-cry, right in the face of Gen. Scott's solemn declaration quoted above, that, if elected, he would prerogate the enormity of not *excluding* freesoilers from office, but, driven by their desperation, to grasp at every straw, to keep themselves from being overwhelmed by the rising flood of patriotic popular favor in behalf of the Old Hero of Lundy's Lane, they now openly *bid for freesoil votes by promoting three a fulsome profession to the spoils of office!* Was ever such party perfidy before exhibited? Southern Democrats! read—read the accumulating evidence of the untrustworthiness of the leaders and managers who have betrayed you. Read, reflect, and *act* as patriotism, as duty to the South, dictates.—*Memphis Eagle.*

Two More Fabrications Exploded.

We are sorry to bore our readers with refutations of Locofoco calumnies, but we cannot suffer them to pass uncontradicted. We shall however be as brief as possible, not caring to do more than crush the reptiles as fast as they rear their hideous heads.

No. 1. THOMAS H. CLAY's letter to Mr. PICKETT having been carped at as inexplicit, and an impression sought to be made that HENRY CLAY was opposed to Gen. SCOTT, we give another letter from Mr. T. H. CLAY, which effectually spikes that gun:

Letter from Col. Clay to Mr. Bain.

MANSFIELD, near Lexington, August 16th, 1852.

My Dear Sir—I received your courtesy your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing a paragraph from the Nashville Union of the 11th, copied from the Richmond Enquirer, and desired to know if that paper by Mr. Polk's correspondent.

I give to that statement a most unqualified denial. I never expressed a determination to vote against Gen. Scott, and I did not, and I never say that he would oppose Gen. Scott, if its were permitted to him.

You are at liberty to give what publicity you choose to this statement.

Truly your friend,
THOS. H. CLAY.

Mr. GEORGE C. BAIN.

I will write to day to Gen. Zollicoffer, from whom I have just received a letter on the same subject.

No. 2. When Col. CLAY's letter to Mr. PICKETT appeared, the *Courier* tried to raise a question of veracity between the former gentleman and the Hon. C. H. WILLIAMS, of Tenn., an anti-Scott Whig, on the strength of some vague rumors of what Col. WILLIAMS said touching Mr. CLAY's hostility to Scott. The following letter settles that story, and shows that Col. WILLIAMS has been greatly misrepresented:

LEXINGTON, Tenn. Aug. 18, 1852.

Micajah Bullock, Esq. Dear sir—My father received by this morning's mail, just as he was about starting from home, your letter of yesterday, in which you call his attention to an editorial in the Nashville Union of the 11th inst., professing to relate a conversation of his, and request an early answer whether that conversation is correctly related or not. He hastily put in writing the substance of that part of the conversation referred to in the Union, and requested me to embody it in a letter to you.

He supposes the conversation referred to, was one which took place after the cars were upset one or eleven miles beyond Nashville, and while the passengers were waiting for the return of the cars from that city. Among other things he stated in the conversation then the eleven Tennessee members who retired from the Whig Congressional caucus, called to designate the time and place of holding the national convention, acted with the approbation of Mr. Clay, that their course was approved of by him, and that the manifesto published by them was shown to and approved of by him, as he was informed and informed by some of the retiring members. The manifesto published by some of the Southern members after the nomination, was first shown to my Father on the 3d and published on the 5th of July. Mr. Clay was then dead, and of course his (my Father's) conversation related to the first manifesto, published by the seceding members of the whig caucus, and not to the last, published after the nomination was made, as supposed by the gentleman reporting the conversation to the Editor of the Union.

My Father was asked if Mr. Clay made any dying declarations in favor of Gen. Scott. He stated that it was rumored in Washington city that his (Clay's) dying declarations to that effect would be published shortly after his burial. A gentleman from Ky., intimate friend of Mr. Clay, Esq., and informed him of the existence of such a rumor. Mr. Clay replied that if any man published such dying declarations of his father he would hold him responsible as a liar. My father did not say that Mr. Clay advised his son not to support Gen. Scott. That part of the conversation was entirely misunderstood.

The above are the true facts, as he believes He does not pretend to give the precise words of the conversation, it being a casual one.

Very respectfully
C. H. WILLIAMS, JR.

NOW AND THEN!—It would be amusing were it not humiliating, to call the opinions of the leading Locofoco press now and five years since. We subjoin a single sample:

From the Hartford Times—Nov.

Gen. Scott has been in the military service of the country 44 years, during which period he has received as a compensation for his services, the sum of $247,000.

From the Hartford Times—Then.

Gen. Scott, who, above all others, indisputably stands out as THE REAL HERO OF THE LATE GLORIOUS WAR; whose name throughout Europe and America is IDENTIFIED WITH ALL ITS GLORY—with its great VICTORIES and greater PEACE—whose MASTERLY STRATEGY DOUBLED AT A SINGLE STROKE THE ORIGINAL AREA OF THE REPUBLIC, &c.

A man "whose masterly successes have doubled the original area of the Republic, should not be censured for receiving a salary about equal to that paid the Clerk of the House of Representatives.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE EDITORIAL FRACAS AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville *Banner* gives the following account of the street fight between Messrs. ZOLLICOFFER & MARLING, previously reported by telegraph:

On Friday morning last a rencontre took place between the editor of the Union, and the editor of the Union, the facts of which it may be due to our readers should be briefly stated in this paper. On that morning an editorial article appeared in the Union, so questionably intended to be personally insulting to the editor of the Banner. As soon as we read it, we sent him word by a friend that if there was intended personally we should denounce him. We were informed, in reply, that he was ready. We passed into the street in front of his office, and soon after he came out and we were brought face to face. The denunciation having been made, he fired a pistol shot. Attempting to return his fire, the cap of our pistol exploded without discharging the piece. We do not distinctly remember the order of the shots as they subsequently took place; but we fired once, and, we are of the opinion, he fired twice. Our shot took effect in his face, severely wounding him. His last shot gave us a slight flesh wound in two of the fingers of the right hand. We learn that hopes of his recovery are confidently entertained. We had intended at first to forbear a statement of the facts, it being supposed at to be to be involved in such difficulties, but statements having gone abroad through other channels, we think, upon reflection, it behoves we may, with propriety, withhold the facts from our readers.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Hamilton (O.) Intelligencer says, a boy in Beckett & Bigelow's Paper Mill met with an accident that will probably cause his death. The boy was in the room occupied by the rag cutter, while the man in charge went into the story above. Hearing screams, he ran down stairs, and ever was by revolving round a perpendicular iron shaft, a foot from the floor frame.

The boy had been playing with the shaft, holding locks of hemp, which happened wrapped around the revolving shaft. It is supposed that the boy was thus playing, when his arm, getting caught in the hemp, wound itself around the shaft, his body offering resistance, fastened him so firmly to the shaft as to tear his left arm out so clean as to leave the bone, one foot, his arm was wound in a jelly and bound by the hemp, giving the limb, entirely disconnected from the body. The boy was dead when the man came down.

In addition to this, he left thigh bone was broken, there were several deep gashes in his right leg, and a gash ten inches long in the right side, laying the intestines bare.

Extract from a Whalesman's Journal.

Among the ailments to which sperm whales are subject is the jumping mothache. It operates on their nervous systems, as it does upon those of mankind, rendering them crabbed and fractious. Just at daybreak, one morning, while we were cruising on the "offshore" ground, a violent commotion in the water about two miles ahead, resembling breaches, attracted attention. It continued unabated till within fifty rods of it, when a sperm whale, (for such it proved to be) threw his tail high into the air and fell back into his native element with a tremendous report. Of course the yards were hauled aback, and the boat lowered, but several minutes elapsed before it was deemed prudent to approach the monster. Finding, however, that he had no idea of becoming quiet, we advanced with caution, and succeeded in securing one iron firmly in his back; which rendered him more restless. Giving him plenty of slack line, we removed to a respectful distance, hoping he would sound or retreat; but he was not disposed to do either. So taking our oars we pulled sufficiently near to give the boat header an opportunity to lance him. He seemed to be aware of our intentions, for he turned and rushed towards us with the design of giving us a *jawing*, which we thought rather early in the morning. Of course we backed and rowed ahead, and it was within half hour he chased us, and it was within much difficulty that we avoided him. When near the boat, he turned upon his back, and raised his jaw, bringing to view two handsome rows of ivory. Among terrific objects, an enraged whale holds a prominent place.

An hour passed in unavailing attempts to accomplish the desired object; the whale becoming more furious, and the hope of conquering him growing fainter. At length, while the attention of the monster was directed towards us, the mate came upon him from an opposite direction and dealt a death wound, relieving us of a burden of anxiety, which indicated itself in the pallid countenances and nervous agitation of the boat's crew. He was very reluctant to yield, and the death-struggle was long and violent.—If a cat has nine lives, as is some times remarked, that fellow had nineteen.

Before night his blubber was in the try-pots, and his jaw stripped of its covering. On extracting the teeth, the cause of his singular movement was revealed. The cavities in several contained a large number of worms, an eighth of an inch in length. The teeth were perfectly sound, but the narrow of the nerve of the tooth, was filled with the worms, and while the nerve was not; but while they were in the midst of their most furious vituperation and slander, out comes the revelation that *their* man Pierce is infinitely a more bitter enemy of slavery than even they had charged Gen. Scott to be.

They raised a tremendous hue-and-cry, right in the face of Gen. Scott's solemn declaration quoted above, that, if elected, he would prerogate the enormity of not *excluding* freesoilers from office, but, driven by their desperation, to grasp at every straw, to keep themselves from being overwhelmed by the rising flood of patriotic popular favor in behalf of the Old Hero of Lundy's Lane, they now openly *bid for freesoil votes by promoting three a fulsome profession to the spoils of office!* Was ever such party perfidy before exhibited? Southern Democrats! read—read the accumulating evidence of the untrustworthiness of the leaders and managers who have betrayed you. Read, reflect, and *act* as patriotism, as duty to the South, dictates.—*Memphis Eagle.*

Two More Fabrications Exploded.

We are sorry to bore our readers with refutations of Locofoco calumnies, but we cannot suffer them to pass uncontradicted. We shall however be as brief as possible, not caring to do more than crush the reptiles as fast as they rear their hideous heads.

No. 1. THOMAS H. CLAY's letter to Mr. PICKETT having been carped at as inexplicit, and an impression sought to be made that HENRY CLAY was opposed to Gen. SCOTT, we give another letter from Mr. T. H. CLAY, which effectually spikes that gun:

Letter from Col. Clay to Mr. Bain.

MANSFIELD, near Lexington, August 16th, 1852.

My Dear Sir—I received your courtesy your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing a paragraph from the Nashville Union of the 11th, copied from the Richmond Enquirer, and desired to know if that paper by Mr. Polk's correspondent.

I give to that statement a most unqualified denial. I never expressed a determination to vote against Gen. Scott, and I did not, and I never say that he would oppose Gen. Scott, if its were permitted to him.

You are at liberty to give what publicity you choose to this statement.

Truly your friend,
THOS. H. CLAY.

Mr. GEORGE C. BAIN.

I will write to day to Gen. Zollicoffer, from whom I have just received a letter on the same subject.

No. 2. When Col. CLAY's letter to Mr. PICKETT appeared, the *Courier* tried to raise a question of veracity between the former gentleman and the Hon. C. H. WILLIAMS, of Tenn., an anti-Scott Whig, on the strength of some vague rumors of what Col. WILLIAMS said touching Mr. CLAY's hostility to Scott. The following letter settles that story, and shows that Col. WILLIAMS has been greatly misrepresented:

LEXINGTON, Tenn. Aug. 18, 1852.

Micajah Bullock, Esq. Dear sir—My father received by this morning's mail, just as he was about starting from home, your letter of yesterday, in which you call his attention to an editorial in the Nashville Union of the 11th inst., professing to relate a conversation of his, and request an early answer whether that conversation is correctly related or not. He hastily put in writing the substance of that part of the conversation referred to in the Union, and requested me to embody it in a letter to you.

He supposes the conversation referred to, was one which took place after the cars were upset one or eleven miles beyond Nashville, and while the passengers were waiting for the return of the cars from that city. Among other things he stated in the conversation then the eleven Tennessee members who retired from the Whig Congressional caucus, called to designate the time and place of holding the national convention, acted with the approbation of Mr. Clay, that their course was approved of by him, and that the manifesto published by them was shown to and approved of by him, as he was informed and informed by some of the retiring members. The manifesto published by some of the Southern members after the nomination, was first shown to my Father on the 3d and published on the 5th of July. Mr. Clay was then dead, and of course his (my Father's) conversation related to the first manifesto, published by the seceding members of the whig caucus, and not to the last, published after the nomination was made, as supposed by the gentleman reporting the conversation to the Editor of the Union.

My Father was asked if Mr. Clay made any dying declarations in favor of Gen. Scott. He stated that it was rumored in Washington city that his (Clay's) dying declarations to that effect would be published shortly after his burial. A gentleman from Ky., intimate friend of Mr. Clay, Esq., and informed him of the existence of such a rumor. Mr. Clay replied that if any man published such dying declarations of his father he would hold him responsible as a liar. My father did not say that Mr. Clay advised his son not to support Gen. Scott. That part of the conversation was entirely misunderstood.

The above are the true facts, as he believes He does not pretend to give the precise words of the conversation, it being a casual one.

Very respectfully
C. H. WILLIAMS, JR.

NOW AND THEN!—It would be amusing were it not humiliating, to call the opinions of the leading Locofoco press now and five years since. We subjoin a single sample:

From the Hartford Times—Now.

Gen. Scott has been in the military service of the country 44 years, during which period he has received as a compensation for his services, the sum of $247,000.

From the Hartford Times—Then.

Gen. Scott, who, above all others, indisputably stands out as THE REAL HERO OF THE LATE GLORIOUS WAR; whose name throughout Europe and America is IDENTIFIED WITH ALL ITS GLORY—with its great VICTORIES and greater PEACE—whose MASTERLY STRATEGY DOUBLED AT A SINGLE STROKE THE ORIGINAL AREA OF THE REPUBLIC, &c.

A man "whose masterly successes have doubled the original area of the Republic, should not be censured for receiving a salary about equal to that paid the Clerk of the House of Representatives.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE EDITORIAL FRACAS AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville *Banner* gives the following account of the street fight between Messrs. ZOLLICOFFER & MARLING, previously reported by telegraph:

On Friday morning last a rencontre took place between the editor of the Union, and the editor of the Union, the facts of which it may be due to our readers should be briefly stated in this paper. On that morning an editorial article appeared in the Union, so questionably intended to be personally insulting to the editor of the Banner. As soon as we read it, we sent him word by a friend that if there was intended personally we should denounce him. We were informed, in reply, that he was ready. We passed into the street in front of his office, and soon after he came out and we were brought face to face. The denunciation having been made, he fired a pistol shot. Attempting to return his fire, the cap of our pistol exploded without discharging the piece. We do not distinctly remember the order of the shots as they subsequently took place; but we fired once, and, we are of the opinion, he fired twice. Our shot took effect in his face, severely wounding him. His last shot gave us a slight flesh wound in two of the fingers of the right hand. We learn that hopes of his recovery are confidently entertained. We had intended at first to forbear a statement of the facts, it being supposed at to be to be involved in such difficulties, but statements having gone abroad through other channels, we think, upon reflection, it behoves we may, with propriety, withhold the facts from our readers.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Hamilton (O.) Intelligencer says, a boy in Beckett & Bigelow's Paper Mill met with an accident that will probably cause his death. The boy was in the room occupied by the rag cutter, while the man in charge went into the story above. Hearing screams, he ran down stairs, and ever was by revolving round a perpendicular iron shaft, a foot from the floor frame.

The boy had been playing with the shaft, holding locks of hemp, which happened wrapped around the revolving shaft. It is supposed that the boy was thus playing, when his arm, getting caught in the hemp, wound itself around the shaft, his body offering resistance, fastened him so firmly to the shaft as to tear his left arm out so clean as to leave the bone, one foot, his arm was wound in a jelly and bound by the hemp, giving the limb, entirely disconnected from the body. The boy was dead when the man came down.

In addition to this, he left thigh bone was broken, there were several deep gashes in his right leg, and a gash ten inches long in the right side, laying the intestines bare.

COMMERCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
Weekly and Annual Review of the Markets.

FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 3, 1852.

The Commercial year closed last evening, this week, closing a period of unusual activity in nearly all branches of trade and commerce in the civilized world, and offering pronounced and favorable character for the year to follow. The annual statement of the business of this important changes have occurred in our trade, and the popular will has manifested itself in the direction of decided preference for some great influence upon our future. Conflicting interests have been harmonized, in our Municipal relations, that many of our political prophets, with the small majority of the race, have long declared impossible of being brought to accordance. A spirit of improvement and enterprise has been developed, whose objects have been attained in a few months that the labor of many years, previously, has failed to reach. Our city has been consolidated and placed under a responsible government, her debts have been divided and her credit restored. Our citizens have also improved upon themselves a heavy tax for the construction of railroads stretching into the interior, which the resources of our rich South will be the latter developed, while the business of our markets will be largely increased. A comparison of the arrivals of produce of this port during the year, with those of last year, shows an increase in most of the leading articles, the principal exception being provisions, and this, owing to the shortness of the hog crop. The increase in cotton, which has been very considerable, the foreign being 50,000 bales, and the latter 30,000 bales.

The crop of cotton for the year has been much larger than was generally anticipated at the opening of the season; few of the most sanguine of the planters having placed the figures above 2,500,000 bales, and 2,600,000 caused only by the holders, of the staple. It was quite late when these figures were reached, and yet, we find the actual growth 2,900,000 bales. The crop of 1850-'51 promises well, but it is too early to be placed upon such early premium. Cotton will continue to be the staple upon which we shall depend, however, that an increased amount of land labor is this year devoted to the production of the staple. The corn crops were never finer, or larger, than they are throughout the South, and the great west promises with an abundance that exceeds the results of any former year. It will consequently require a further development in the resources of our precious metals to meet the price of the necessities of life beyond a very moderate point, and the industrious seamstress only still has to be the perfect reliance upon his labor for a home and a competence.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 27th ultimo, 4,727 bales. Cleared in the same time 4,436 bales, and leaving on hand a stock of 1,291 bales, and leaving on board of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 11,045 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1852	bales	8,736
Received since	"	2,555
Exported since 1st Sept. '52	"	3,991
Stock on hand not cleared	"	7,291
Stock on hand not cleared, 1851	"	10,145
Exported since 1st Sept. 1851	"	8,854