The New Orleans Bee.

G. P. WHITE, Proprietor
No. 62 Chartres Street.

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THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Monday Morning, Sept. 6, 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, CYPRIES DUFOUR, of Orleans.)

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

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. ROYDEN, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the question 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 dead for the Union; this Nullification doctrine of yours is dead for the Union—dead for the Compromises—dead—dead—and I regard a man who is supposed to them, or either of them!

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

Gen. Pierce.
I have been asked if I land this Nullifier Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have most repeatedly declared the gerrung up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Philadelphia.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT OVERTHROWN.

Our sprightly and vivacious neighbor of the *Courier* is as slippery as an eel, but we don't intend that he shall escape from the dilemma he has added change he has made in the argument. The *Courier* first took the broad ground that the eighteen or twenty individuals who SWORE that General PIERCE said that he loathed the Fugitive Slave Law and had a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a fugitive slave, were Abolitionists, and *therefore*, not to be believed. Foiled at all points in this strange reasoning—an argument unworthy of the really clever and intellectual mind of the Editor—the *Courier* now attempts to show that the testimony itself is not so very conclusive, and quotes portions of some of the affidavits to prove its new position. The *Courier*, in this view of the matter, places itself on a quicksand and let it take heed that it is not swallowed up and lost.

Let us look at these affidavits: F. SMITH, Mayor of Manchester, and Messrs. POLAND and PILSBER, pastor and clerk of the Baptist church, attest the standing and unblemished moral character of Mr. FOSS. This was decidedly unusual to begin by impeaching Mr. FOSS, and declaring him to be a man of infamous reputation. Next follow ABRAHAM COCHRAN, SOLOMON MCCURDY and JAMES MCCURDY, who swear they were present at the delivery of Mr. PIERCE'S New Boston speech, and that to the best of their recollection, the report on the part relating to slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law is correct. "To the best of their recollection" is the almost invariable legal form employed in affidavits going to establish a fact of somewhat remote occurrence.

Mr. DANIEL ANDREWS was likewise present at the speech, saw the report afterwards, believes it to be correct, and never heard it doubted until it became necessary to contradict it to save General PIERCE a credit with his southern friends.

Mr. CYRUS W. CAMPBELL also heard the speech, and recollects that General PIERCE spoke of his dislike of the Fugitive Slave Law, and remembers moreover, that after returning home, the reporter, said that General PIERCE *was so strong on Abolitionist as himself, if he would only stick!*

Colonel MCCULLEY was present at the New Boston speech, and he says:

"He cannot now testify to the words used. He recollect that he spoke so decidedly against slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, that it then thought, and made the remark to 6 men in all persons, *that he, General Pierce, was as strong on anti-slavery man as any we had above here.*"

E. W. GRIFFIN distinctly recollects hearing General FRANKLIN PIERCE say that he hated the most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; that he loathed the Fugitive Slave Law and other expressions of similar import concerning slavery, and the Fugitive Slave Law.

NATHAN HALL'S testimony is almost literally the same. He "distinctly recollects," the "loathing" and "revolting" parts of the speech.

ROBERT WARREN and WM. P. WARREN testify, absolutely to the same effect. They hear the questions propounded to Mr. PIERCE, and distinctly recollect that he said, in answer, that the Fugitive Slave law was opposed to moral right and to humanity, and that his feelings revolted at the idea of giving up a fugitive slave.

SAMUEL SMITH and DAVID KELSO and GEORGE W. CLARK and PHINEAS DODGE and JACOB BAILEY and SAMUEL DOARE and STEPHEN WHIPPLE, each separately and independently, they recollect have heard Gen. PIERCE, in his new Boston speech, declare positively what we have a thousand times repeated relative to his very strong contrary to moral right, and the Fugitive Slave Law revolting to his feelings. Several of these gentlemen add, what we have never doubted, that Mr. PIERCE said we must submit to the law for the sake of preserving the Union.

Thus we have given the tenor of all these affidavits, and if they bear out the *Courier* in its sophistical attempt to prove that they establish nothing positive against Gen. PIERCE, then we plead ignorance of the English language. The very cautiousness and caution, the prudent and moderate tones, that mark these affidavits strengthen their evidence, for honorable men desirous of testifying to the best of their knowledge and belief, will say nothing of what they are not morally certain. But one and all agree, that though they may not in every instance recall the exact language employed by Gen PIERCE, he uttered sentiments of loathing towards Slavery, affirming it to be a moral wrong, and denouncing the act for the surrender of fugitive slaves as most revolting to his feelings.

Our neighbor must try another plank. The one used in yesterday's paper has keeled over, and is shivered to atoms.

Mr. WEBSTER'S POSITION.—The Boston *Atlas* says in relation to the movements of the friends of Mr. Webster:

"We have the assurance of gentlemen high in his confidence, and spokesmen in Congress and attaché, that Mr. Webster does not sanction or approve these movements, and that he is only awaiting the proper time, to come forward himself and disavow them."

The Boston *Courier* in giving the proceedings of a meeting of the Whig Committee, held on Thursday week, says:

"Mr. H. Winslow qualified the statements which he made in relation to Mr. Webster. He said that that gentleman never told him that he would go for Mr. Webster and not for Gen. Scott; and that his statement to that effect was merely an inference drawn from conversations which he had had with Mr. Webster."

We refer our friends of the *Delta* to this last paragraph, they having copied the first statement of Mr. Winslow to the effect that Mr. Webster would support Mr. Webster.

CONNECTICUT.—The Whig State Convention of Connecticut assembled on the 24th and nominated the following ticket:

For Electors at Large.—Isaac W. Stuart, of Hartford. Jon F. Trumbull, of Stonington.

For District Electors.—1, J. R. Flint, of Tolland. 2, Chauncey Jerome, of New-Haven: 3, William Fisher, of Thompson. 4, Nelson L. White, of Danbury.

It was then—

Resolved, That all the candidates for Electors be earnestly solicited to take the stamp for Scott and Graham.

ALABAMA.—The Whig State Convention at Montgomery was largely attended. The following is the electoral ticket nominated: For the state at large, A. P. Hughes, H. W. Hilliard; for the Districts, Messrs. A. B. Manning, W. R. Moss, J. S. Storrs, D. B. Baxter, H. Davis, C. J. McRae.

Honors Hours and Laudry.

We take great pleasure in having it in our powerto completely refute the gross falsehood which has been so industriously circulated by the Democratic press of this State (and copied as veritable fact into nearly every Southern Democratic paper,) to the effect that our two able and popular Whig representatives in Congress, Messrs. Moore and Landry, had *refused their support to Gen. Scott.* The following communication and address to the people of Louisiana, explains the position of these gentlemen, and shows how basely calumnious was the charge of apostacy, attempted to be fixed upon them, to prejudice Whig voters against the nominees of their party. For our part, we have never for a moment given the slightest credence to the slander:—*Campaign Republic.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug., 21st, 1852.

To Henry E. Johnson, Esq., Editor Louisiana State Republican, and Campaign Republic.

SIR:—As there seems to be some doubt in relation to our position on the Presidential question, you may, if deemed advisable by yourself and our friends, publish the subsequent address.

Your obedient servants,
JOHN MOORE,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

To the People of Louisiana.

It was with some surprise and regret that we saw it announced in several Democratic prints of Louisiana, that we were opposed to, and would not support the nominees of the Whig National Convention. We were surprised, because, before leaving the Convention, of which we had the honor to be members, we openly avowed our intention to support Scott and Graham; and we must regret that such a misrepresentation should have been thought necessary to bolster up the very weak claims of Gen. Pierce, as a candidate for the Presidency, to public favor in the South.

It is true that we preferred Mr. Fillmore to any other candidate, and used all honorable and fair means to have him nominated, because we thought that the people owed him a debt of gratitude, for his patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union in the trying times of 1850, which deserved the nomination; but we never for one moment conceived that General Scott was not equally patriotic and devoted to the Constitution and the Union. We, with many other Southern Whigs and, we are happy to say, many good Northern Whigs too, determined to use our best efforts to have the Compromise measures incorporated in the Whig platform of principles; and we ourselves had determined not to act in concert with any party that refused to adopt those measures. The resolutions adopted at the Whig National Convention, before the nomination took place, by an overwhelming majority, had been previously approved by nearly the whole Southern delegation—and they contained the principles adopted by our own State Convention, and after their adoption and the nomination, fairly made by a majority, and the unequivocal acceptance of the nomination and the platform of principles by both General Scott and Mr. Graham, we, as honorable men, true Republicans and Whigs, were bound to support the nominations, as we do most cordially.

As our position here gives us the opportunity of procuring the most reliable information, we may add that, in relation to the principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the Whig National Convention, and in relation to all Southern interests, we have every confidence that they will be faithfully carried out by both General Scott and Mr. Graham if elected. We therefore do not hesitate to invite our fellow-citizens of Louisiana to support them.

Your obedient servants,
JOHN MOORE,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

Two Weeks later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. O. J. Graffam, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan de Nicaragua, bringing, by connection with the Nicaragua line on the Pacific side, passengers and papers from San Francisco, in twenty days and twelve hours, the quickest time ever made.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the Purser for the subjoined intelligence, which embraces nearly all that our papers, which are as late as the 14th August, contain.

The Northern Light, in company with the Webster, communicated with the steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco on the 14th ult., with 250 passengers, and arrived at San Juan del Sur, on the evening of the 20th. These the passengers crossed the Isthmus, twelve miles by land transit, to Lake Nicaragua, where they embarked on a steamboat, and so on down to San Juan del Norte arriving there on the morning of the 29th, fifteen days from San Francisco! The majority of the passengers were transferred to the Northern Light, and proceeded to New-York.

The passengers by this line have thus been enabled to make the most expeditious trip, ever accomplished between the Pacific and Atlantic States, a fact which at once establishes the superiority of the Nicaragua line for dispatch, and which, in connection with the healthfulness of the route, and the superior accommodations of the ships, must speedily bring it into universal favor.

The news from California is not important the merits and demerit of the Presidential candidates being the chief topics of the press.

The receipts from the mines were not as large as usual, owing to the dryness of the season.

The cholera broke out on board the steamer Golden Gate, of the mail line, at Panama, when she had arrived there. Twenty-five died, destined for San Francisco. She was sent to Tobago, to quarantine, where about fifteen had died, and the sick were placed on board a vessel provided for the purpose.

The Columbia took the mails and passengers ticketed for the Golden Gate, it being impossible to clear her within a clear bill of health.

The vessels left at San Juan by the Webster, were the British mail steamer Great Western and a Bremen bark, and Sicilian brig, names unknown.

The following is a list of the Webster's passengers, viz:

Jno. O'Neil, R. L. Moore, H. Fairbertone, W. F. Pritchard, T. L. T. Carraway, A. J. Winkler, Jno. Wells, Samuel Baner, W. J. Henau, Jas. Caller, J. H. Davis, G. J. Rogers, John Burke, Joseph Michaud, E. Bleeker, P. Passion.

Mr. Edward Gilbert, senior editor of the Alta California, was shot in a duel near Sacramento by Gen. J. W. Denver, of Trinity county.

The obsequies of the late Mr. Clay were celebrated in San Francisco, on the 10th inst., on a magnificent scale. A curious and distinctive feature in the procession was five hundred Chinese, who marched with it, showing how readily these peaceable and industrious people adapt themselves to our customs.

In examining our files we do not discover much of interest. Politics appears to be an absorbing theme in California. The prospect at the election is altogether in favor of the Whigs. The *Alta Californian* of the 12th—a neutral sheet—says that the Whig ticket is far stronger than that nominated by the Democrats; that the people are heartily tired of Democratic mis-rule in California, and that the Whigs are united, and enthusiastic, while their adversaries are discordant and depressed. The nomination of Gen. SCOTT has been most warmly and cordially received.

Mr. Ed. W. McGaughey, formerly a whig member of Congress from Indiana, died at San Francisco, on the 4th ult., a few days after his arrival, having been attacked with Chagres fever, on the passage from Panama.

Two Mexicans were recently hung near Los Angeles for the deliberate murder and robbery of two Americans.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The following tragic incident occurred on board the Swedish barque *Sacramento*, while on her way to Honolulu.

On the 21st May a most fearful tragedy was enacted on board. A young man by the name of Woollork, about 19 years of age, from Kentucky, shot a German named Johnston, through the heart. The origin of this bloody business was a dispute about a paltry tin cup of which Woollork had two, and the German none. In the hasty alteration, the latter was struck off, when Woollork drew his revolver and shot Johnson dead.

A scene of the greatest excitement ensued. The murderer was seized—114 voted that he should be hung, 72 against it and the balance neutral. A judge was appointed, a jury of twelve empanelled, the prisoner found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung within one hour.

During the interval between the sentence and execution, the dead body of the murdered German was brought on deck, the preparation made, and after allowing the condemned man a quarter of an hour over his time, he was run up to the yard arm where life soon became extinct. He was then cut adrift, fell upon his face into the sea and continued to float until left out of sight by the vessel.

On the 25th of May water was sold for $1 per bottle by those of the passengers who required less than none of their fellows. From the 19th of June to the 3d of July the passengers had no bread.—There were eleven women and two children on board, one of each of whom died before reaching San Blas. Six others died on board, besides the murderer and murdered.

☞ We understand, unofficially, says the *National Intelligencer*, that an additional Convention of Commerce and Navigation was signed on the 26th ultimo, at the Department of State, between the United States and the Netherlands. It provides for extending to American vessels in the ports of the Netherlands, in Europe as well as in those of their colonies and dominions beyond the seas, such treatment as is enjoyed by the national vessels; and, reciprocally, to the Netherland vessels in the ports of the United States equal treatment with the vessels of this nation, both in the direct and the indirect trade.

☞ The Democrats in New York have been electing members to their State Convention.—In the city, there was a furious contest between the Old Hunkers and Barnburners—in which the latter were routed. The Herald says such scenes of drunkenness, disorder and bloodshed, were never seen in New York before!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 28th, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was taken up, amended and passed.

Mr. Hamlin moved to take up the light-house bill, which motion was disagreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Public Printer, and the ballot resulted: Robert Armstrong, 35; Gales & Seaton, 3; G. Bailey, 4; J. C. Rives, 1; blank, 9; and Robert Armstrong was declared duly elected public printer for the present Congress.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendments made by the House to the Senate amendments were concurred in with two or three exceptions, and a committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. Davis reported back the bill to regulate steamboats, &c., and recommended that all the House amendments be concurred in. He moved that the amendments, which number 156, be all concurred in without reading.

All the House amendments were agreed to, and so the bill is passed.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the army bill, and after debate the motion was agreed to.

The bill was considered and numerous amendments debated.

Mr. Shields moved an amendment of $30,000 for the purchase of camels in order to experiment whether they cannot be used for the transportation service of the army, and it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 16.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Penn, from the committee on the post office and post roads, reported a bill to extend for four years the payment of duties on railroad iron to Southern Railroad Company sites.

Mr. Hamilton moved that it be laid upon the table; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 76, nays 84.

Mr. Seymour, of New York, moved a suspension of the rules with a view of taking up and referring to the committee of the whole, the river and harbor bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments. The motion prevailed—yeas 112, nays 47.

Mr. Evans moved a suspension of the rule which requires money bills to be committed, and this was decided in the affirmative—yeas 115, nays 55.

Mr. Hall moved that the bill be laid upon the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 56, nays 112.

The amendments were then acted upon.

THE FRESHETS.

The Charleston, Savannah and Augusta papers teem with accounts of the disastrous rain storms and freshets of the 29th ult. A letter from Hamburg, S. C., says that the town is under water, and 240 feet of the Augusta Bridge gone. In Augusta there is great distress, the low grounds are inundated and a large part of the city overflowed. Small houses near the river were carried off, and floated down the tide. We copy the following from the Augusta papers.

The water covered the entire city with the exception of a few favored spots, and filled nearly all the cellars with water. The cellars under Poullain's store, and those under the stores from that corner to the State Bank alley, escaped, since the cellars of the stores from the alley west of Clayton & Bignon's, down to Rose sell' & Whitehead's corner, inclusive, all of which are on the north side of Broad street—The cellars in the United States Hotel rance, and west to the Globe Hotel corner, would have escaped, probably, but for their communicating underground with the cellars to the east. With these exceptions, and perhaps a few others of which we are not informed, the cellars of our merchants were filled with water. The damage to goods, though considerable, we believe, has not been very great, as there was ample notice to remove them to places of safety—What damage will be done to the buildings by unsettling foundations, remains to be seen—The upper part of the city, and along the line of the water way of the Canal, is very much torn and dishigured. The current swept with tremendous and awe inspiring power in that direction, taking large portions of the road bed from Broad, bearing upon its bosom houses, bridges, fences, and property of various kinds, and forming an impassable barrier between the Flour Mills and Factories and the great body of the city. From nearly all the one story houses in that part of the city west of Marbury street and north of the Factories, the inhabitants were driven by the surging flood, and those in larger dwellings were compelled to seek refuge in the second stories.

The attempt would be vain to describe the awful sublimity of the scene presented by thundering waters during Saturday night and the whole of Sunday, or to record one tithe of the exciting and painfully interesting incidents connected with it. The moon, nearly at its full shone in placid and cloudless beauty during the two nights, than afterwards, in contrast of marvel lous and poetic beauty to the turbid and angry waters raging with such destructive force, below and at the same time unutterably terrible and welcome light to aid in the rescue of life and property. This heavenly effulgence was doubly serviceable, as the gas work of the city submerged, and the city had not the benefit, short and inadequate as it would have been, of gas light.

It is impossible to estimate, in dollars and cents, the amount of destruction to property, public and private.

The loss to the city, in the items of the Bridge across the River, and over the Canal—of culverts and causeways, and the deep furrowing of the streets and the bursting up of the hybrid roads, will have to be reckoned almost by hundreds of thousands—to which, the necessary relief to the homeless and destitute, and the usual tax precautions which must be taken, and other incidental expenses of such a visitation, must be added. The loss and deterioration to private property in destruction and injury to houses, bridges and gardens—and the destruction and damage of goods and merchandise, will be, in the aggregate, very considerable. The suffering among the poor must be very grievous as to appeal strongly to public and private benevolence.

We are happy to say that there has been no loss of life. There were many narrow escapes by drowning, but they all proved to be without foundation.

The interior of Georgia has likewise suffered severely.

ATLANTA, August 30, 9:20, P. M.

By the Georgia Rail Road train this evening we have most distressing accounts of the destruction of life and property in Augusta and vicinity.

Both Bridges over the Savannah River, and all those on the Canal except one, have been carried away.

The water was four feet deep in Broad street.

One or two houses in the neighborhood of the Factories were washed from their foundations and several lives lost.

The cars could not approach nearer than one mile of the river, the bridge being carried to the post office in canal boats.

The damage to property in the city alone is estimated at *over one million dollars!*

Accounts from the upcountry are not so disastrous as was anticipated. No damage has been sustained by the State Road as far as ascertained. But the damage to the crops and other property on the water courses is very great.

The Chattahoochee river, yesterday, was seven feet higher than it had ever before been known.

KEY WEST.

Intelligence from Kew West to the 23d ult., has been received at Charleston, by the United States Mail steamer *Cherokee*. We take the following from the Charleston *Courier*.

KEY WEST, Aug. 23, 1852.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In pursuance of orders from our Collector, the light-ship *Sand Key*, Captain Courtland Williams, arrived here on the 18th instant, and the hull, materials, &c., are advertised to be sold on the 24th instant, at public auction.

The arbitrators appointed to award salvage for services rendered to the barque *Empress*, awarded on the 19th instant to Temple Pent and his associates, the sum of $7,500, which is equal to about 22 per cent. The amount has been advanced by battomry or marine risk; and the barque will sail on or about the 20th instant, for Boston, her port of destination.

Yesterday morning, Sunday, 22d instant, our island was visited with a severe gale from N. N. E. to E. S. E. which lasted till near daylight of this day. Our mail schooner *Chatham* of your port was to have left early yesterday with United States mail; but on account of apparance of weather deferred her departure, and by 2 P. M., was obliged for safety to leave Tift's wharf and secure a good berth alongside of Tinker, Clapp & Co's. wharf, for "Browne's." She will no doubt however, leave this afternoon.

The barque *Jasper*, Captain Wade, from Havana with a cargo of sugar is ashore near Rocky Point. She was no doubt, driven there during the severe gale yesterday. Captain Wade also reports an English ship to windward with mast cut away.

Captain Mather and crew of barque *Reform*, now under repairs at Baldwin & Co's wharf, took all necessary steps to secure their vessel in season, for had the wind shifted to S. S. W. we think she would have found herself high and dry ashore near our Northwest passage or banks off our harbor.

All our vessels in port left this morning, to render assistance to barque *Jasper*. We have sent as yet heard from leeward or windward, but have no doubt that our shipping through the Gulf must have suffered severely.

The barque *Empress*, Captain Leitt, for Boston, schooner *Pocahontas*, Captain Bingham, for New York, and barque *Yumeri*, Captain Ray, for New Orleans, sailed on Friday morning, the 20th instant, with wind north east and squally.

Our N. W. Light-ship *Key West* can be seen, so it is, presumed that all is well. The schooner *Sprague*, Captain Gould, got ashore on the 21st instant, on a bank in N. W. Pass, and yesterday it was thought that he, with the vessel, would be lost; but I am pleased to say, that although he has been hard aground in the beach, we shall see him.

Our handsome Coconut trees, flowers, fences, roofs, &c., have, as was to have been expected, suffered severely by the wind.

ARRIVALS—August 18.—Schooner Pocohontas, Bingham, Pensacola; Chatham, Middleton, Charleston, 10 days, with United States Mail and sundries to A. F. Tift.

DEPARTURES—August 19.—Mail schr. Chatham Middleton, Havana—A. F. Tift.

August 20.—Schooner Pocohontas, Bingham, New York—Baldwin & Co.; barque Yumeri, Ray, New Orleans—Bowne & Curry.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

A terrific storm of wind and rain raged all last night, which has interrupted telegraphic communication to the Eastward.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 29.

The printing office of the Republican and Democrat was fired last night by incendiarism and the roof and upper part of the building nearly entirely consumed. The press room and office escaped with but little damage.

About 4 o'clock this morning the barn of John W. Babb, near the town, was fired and completely destroyed.

DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.—The Cincinnati *Atlas* contains a card signed by fifteen citizens of German origin, repudiating Pierce and Locofocoism.

Here are a few more samples:

FROM THE MEADVILLE (O.) GAZETTE.

Our ourselves know of a baker's dozen of Democrats in this county who go for Scott, heart and hand. There are many others, too, who will not be able to resist the generous impulses which prompt every true American heart to extend to those who have fought and bled for their country. Consequently, Gen. Scott will get a "big" vote in Crawford county.

FROM THE FREMONT (O.) FREEMAN.

On Monday last we had the pleasure of taking by the hand a number of persons who have heretofore acted with the so-called Democratic party, but who declared their intention to vote for their country's defender, Gen. Winfield Scott. But this is not all. These gentlemen informed us that many of their Democratic neighbors would do the same thing.

FROM THE ALBANY JOURNAL.

A gentleman from Indiana communicates the intelligence that in that state, two SIXTY Locofocos have announced their determination to go for Scott, and in the town adjoining his own, THIRTY-SIX. "The ball is rolling on."

FROM MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Tribune says that at a Scott Club, formed last week, not over twenty miles from Detroit, twenty three Democrats, who had up to that time, voted the Democratic ticket, came boldly forward and registered their names amongst the list of members, and declared their unalterable determination to vote for the hero of Lundy's Lane, and to do all in their power to promote his election. Among the officers of the Detroit Scott Club are three of the most prominent Democrats in the State, Gen. Williams, Col. O'Calahan, and Major Kearsley.

FROM THE CLEVELAND HERALD.

BOLTERS.—In Hancock county, Indiana, William Franklin, who has always heretofore supported the Democratic ticket, bolts, because he "cannot vote against such long-tried and faithful men as Winfield Scott and Nicholas MCLEAN." *Joseph H. Moore*, who has been a respectable number of good Democrats who entertain the same views," goes for Scott. As *Jew Shepard* Esq. says, he can't see his duty in the Winfield Scott a man, a hero, and a statesman.

David Carson writes to the Cambridge Reveille: "I have heretofore acted with the Democratic party; but when I see a man that put down such men as Gen. Case, Buchanan, Douglas, &c., and take up such as Franklin Pierce, who, in my opinion, is far inferior in every respect, and one who has shown himself to be opposed to Western interests, by his note in Congress, I cannot lend my support to such a man. And I may here say that quite a number of my Democratic friends will vote with me for Gen. Scott for President.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1852.

Lo! the power, of Mammon. When poor Lopez struck for Cuban freedom and got knocked in the head, there was no sympathy in his pains, there were none so poor, in Wall street, as to do him reverence. The *Laberacion* stock had not obtained favor on Change. But, now, unsophisticated old gentlemen about town, or nurning their grey's at the watering places, are now opening their eyes because it all at once declares emphatically that a republic in Cuba is "inevitable," and "must soon come." *News cerrons.*

There is more intriguing going on, involving the safety of our international relations, than I ever know before—a vast deal of underhand intriguing, at Washington. Politicians, diplomats, merchants and capitalists are busy in it, and when the mist clears away we shall, if not unlucky, find ourselves in a quarrel with Europe.

Colonel Benton's "sick lion" speech is published in the papers here this morning, and attracts attention. It is a fine one.

The friends of Webster regret the abandonment of the movement in Georgia. They think the prospects of Scott are not so promising as to bear contentedly, or work on submissively in the traces of the party which have given him the "go by" at the last crisis.

In the recent ballotings in the different wards, the polling took place mainly in barrooms, and rufflanism and lighting every where prevailed. Many heads were broken, and one man was stabbed to death. Thus rowdyism was all pre-eminent. Some of the Scott Whigs should have been engaged by the different candidates, and it was a war of brute force rather than a fair political contest.

I hope you remember that I wrote to you that the aldermen were preparing for this by relaxing from military confinement many scoundrels who had been locked up for crimes, and, if I mistake, committed previously. If the respectable portion of this community are to be thus prevented from voting at the *primary* election, for fear of the ruffians who are abhorred, and the ballot box is a sham. Rum and rowdyism rule supreme in New York.

Since I last closed my letter, I have dropped one to the fish at Oswego Falls, about 300 miles away. They get wonderfully fine cels in the Oswego—large, fat and very delicate fish, or, especially, after having been submitted to the process of smoking, which is understood thereto perfection. The eel fishery was once a lucrative one, and employed a number of men on the river, and still is to a few persons. The Indians, Canadians, used to trap immense quantities. The cels caught there are much finer, and fetter than lean, blue varmints trapped in the Eastern bays and rivers, so you can imagine the fine fat cels we get here. Bass are plenty of bass, and Gen. Gaines is always on hand there with a spare boat and line.

Somebody or other ought to publish a book of the impositions practised on travellers in this quarter. A comprehensive detail would fill a volume. At Saratoga, Niagara Falls, Newport, and the Lakes, the rascals are at work, and the Eastern bays and rivers, so you can imagine. In the Lake Champlain there are many kinds of bass, and Gen. Gaines is always on hand there with a spare boat and line.

Somebody or other ought to publish a book of the impositions practised on travellers in this quarter. A comprehensive detail would fill a volume. At Saratoga, Niagara Falls, Newport, and the Lakes, the rascals are at work, and the Eastern bays and rivers, so you can imagine. On board the steamboats, too, the swindles are not a few. One of them is for the porter to enter your room while you are sleeping, and to steal a piece of your boots (blacked against your wishes) without leaving a pair of slippers. Of course you are kept a prisoner in your room at his pleasure, unless you will paddle round in your stocking feet until you find him on the wet deck, and pay him a shilling to be let in to your room to put on your boots. This came I saw played on many passengers in the Hendrick Hudson the other day.

The Earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba.

The Mobile *Advertiser* furnishes the annexed account of this calamity, from a St. Jago de Cuba paper of the 13th:

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—At 20 minutes of nine this morning, says the *Redactor*, of St. Jago De Cuba, of the 21st ult., our city was the scene of one of those sudden calamities of nature. A frightful earthquake, such as there has been no other in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of this unfortunate city, almost instantaneously filled the whole population with profound consternation; and, as if by magic, transported them into the streets and public places, where a humble prostration they fervently implored Divine mercy. In the short space of half an hour two shocks were felt, although by no means as severe as the first, but sufficient to show that the whole city would have been completely destroyed.

The earthquake lasted some 15 or 20 seconds, and was felt on board the vessels in the harbor. Up to 11 o'clock the losses ascertained of houses injured and entirely destroyed, were some 32, amongst which were the cathedral, split in four parts, the theatrical hospital, serviously injured; the church of St. Ana—the Governor's palace—the Intendent's palace—the customhouse—the San Francisco barracks—the famous hotel of Mr. Charles, all cracked; the ice-house nearly lost, and the remainder fallen to the ground or more or less injured. In the Alameda and other parts of the city there are cracks in the ground from three to four inches wide.

LOSS OF LIFE.—A lady, Donna Maria de Angelos Reyes, in an interesting condition; a white boy and two colored children, a child (boy 11 years of age,) both legs broken by the fall of a house, and several other persons buried under the ruins of San Francisco barracks—this, however, is not yet positively ascertaining. The minutes of 9 P. M. another shock was experienced but it did not last long.

A negro has just arrived from Limones and reports that there has been a volcanic irruption in that district, but we do not credit the report much.

The whole population have taken refuge on board of the vessels in the harbor. Much complaint is made against the captain of the American bark John Strauud, for refusing to receive persons on board his vessel.

Telegraphic Items.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.

Seven negroes belonging to T. J. Arterburn, ran away on Tuesday night. A man named Hill, killed his room mate, named Bently, by accident at Lexington on Tuesday night.

NEW YORK, August 28.

A rumor is afloat that the Brig George Henry from Chagres, had been boarded at sea and that all hands were found dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

The steamer Franklin sailed to-day with 100 passengers and $400,000 in specie. Among the former was Mr. Goodrich, U. S. Consul at Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

The workshops of the House of Refuge were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. The firemen had several conflicts during the night, and the Independence Hose company was battered to pieces, but no one was seriously injured.

NEW YORK, August 29.

The steamer Petrel has arrived with Bermuda dates of the 26th, and St. Thomas of the 20th. The Barbadoes market was lively.

The brigs Kate Pendergrast and Extra, of Baltimore, were at St. Thomas.

The small pox was disappearing from Jamaica. A meeting of planters had been held to facilitate emigration to Australia and large numbers were going.

At Demerara the yellow fever had disappeared and the weather was fine. Sugar making was progressing rapidly.

At Antigua a severe drouth prevailed.

The Angus salt crop was promising. The Barbadoes sugar crop reached 47,000 hhds. The drouth was severe and wood was scarce.—American produce scarce.

At Trinidad a sad accident has occurred.—The steamer Victoria, running between Port Spain and San Fernando, burst her boiler, killing many passengers.

Gen. Elliott, suite and family, were among the passengers on board the Petrel. He has been redubbed as Governor of Bermuda and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Matthews, late Consul of Charleston.

FEEDING on oats Lancaster, from Baltimore, 20 bushels oats, good ordinary; 150 bushels oats, fit. Justus Mellon, for sale by

PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.
No. 97 St. Louis street.

Quarantine Bulletin for Sept. 6.

Quarantine Station, Sept. 6, 1852.

The following is the report of this institution for the week ending Saturday the 4th inst.

Admitted	413
Discharged	381
Died	40
Which, 5 were of cholera, 1 of yellow fever, and one of sun stroke.	
Remaining	806

RECEIPTS FROM THE MOUTH OF AUGUST.

Admitted	1795
Discharged	1627
Died	127

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Deputy Coroner Lane, at Algiers, on the body of a white man named George Morton, aged 45 years, native of Portland, Maine. Verdict—Died of acute inflammation of the liver.

A second inquest was held on the body of a free colored boy named Jesse Lewis, who died suddenly in one of the cells of the old calaboose of the Second District. He was found lying in the Upper Cable Market, about 11 o'clock, whence he was taken to the calaboose. No notice was taken of him until about 5 o'clock in the evening, when he was found dead. He was 19 years old. Verdict—Death on examination of the brain.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—On the 31st ult. the Chief of Police received a telegraphic despatch, informing him of the fact that a murder had been committed on the 19th ult., in Wayne county, Illinois, by a colored dealer named Henry Wolz, and that the guilty party had taken passage on the steamboat Joseph Lemore for this port. The murder was committed just was not given.

The boat arrived here on Thursday last. Previous to her arrival, officer Rosch and other of the First District Police, went up to Jefferson City in order to intercept the steamer, and to detect the fugitive. Having suspicions that the officers of the law would be on his track, he had taken advantage of the landing of the boat at a wood yard some distance above the city and had gone ashore.

On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, officer Rosch being on the look out, discovered the object of his pursuit in a coffee house on Perdido street, in the fifth District, and from the accurate description given of him in the dispatch, knew his name, and pounce it upon him. He was taken to the lock up.

The accused (Wolz) is large and well proportioned, has a dark skin, large, dark and lovely eyes. He was, some years ago, a clerk for Mr. Milne, potato dealer, on the levee. He is to be sent back to the scene of the murder.

APPEAL.—Edward Carty, Peter Brady, Philip Brady, Mary Carty, Joseph Brady, and Edward Hanagan, were brought before Justice Hoffman, at the St. Louis and Toulouse streets, were taken before Recorder Genin, on Saturday, charged with having nearly killed Patrick Gallagher, a gallery with hammers, smoothing irons, and other projectiles, on the night previous. Two of murder attempted the watchmen to the house, where, at the time, a domestic affray was raging. The accused were held for a future hearing under bonds of $1000 each.

THE VAN DORN FOSGREY.—The