THE DAILY DELTA.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1852.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 16, 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. HULSE, of Plaquemines.)

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

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension; (substitute, FERGUS GARRETT, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District.—GEN. W. WATTERSTON, of Livingston; (substitute, B. J. BARNEW, 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. BOYKIN, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

6. 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 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 the 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 they may be made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the stability of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.]

THE CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.

Nov. 1, on canal for the Constitution—Look for the Union—Look for the Compromise—Look for the Platform—Look for the Whig ticket—Look for the Union.

Gen. Pierce.

Sir, I am asked if I liked this Pacific Slave Law. I answered no, I hated it. I abominated it. I was revolting feeling at the goring up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

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

THE SOUTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

THE EMPIRE STATE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The vote of the State of New York will, it is conceded determine the result of the Presidential contest. Her thirty-five electoral votes have been confidently claimed by both parties in the field. The Whigs leave, thus far, been the loudest, most blustering and seemingly the most sanguine in their tone. They evidently relied upon the stringent organization of the party—upon their strength in the city; upon the coldness towards SCOTT evinced by Wall street and the commercial circles—and more especially upon the alienation of a large proportion of the Barnburners and Free Soilers, who abandoned Gen Cass in 1848. The Whigs, on the other hand, based their expectations on the fact that New York is more often Whig than Democratic; that upon SCOTT's popularity is unbounded in the Western part, where the heavy Whig majorities must come from; and that the nomination has made inroads upon the rank and file of the Democracy, and particularly upon citizens of foreign birth. The calculations about balanced each other, and the prudent observer might have fairly concluded that New York was a doubtful state, and that therefore the result of the campaign of 1852 was yet involved in uncertainty, a circumstance of recent occurrence justifies the belief that the Empire State will in all probability give a Whig majority in November.

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THE CROP—WEATHER.—The St. Francisville *Chronicle*, says: The weather has been favorable for gathering the crops. We have conversed with a large number of our planters and they all agree that the yield will be very indifferent throughout the parish. On many plantations not the entire crop is now open. We have heard considerable complaint of the rot, which, it is said, will destroy the upper crop.

A SNAKE STORY.—A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph writing from Dayton, Georgia, says:

"A few days ago while the hands on the plantation of B. Lamar, Esq., in Sumter county, were cutting a piece of land, they came across a large rattle snake, which in its progression made its way into a hollow log. This log was immediately opened, out of which came twenty-one rattle snakes, all of which were killed. Please make room for this on your next log, having room for no more snakes, as I have been served by Mr. Beasley, Col. Lamar's Overseer, in the manner and manner mentioned.

MACKEREL AND MACKEREL SNAKES.—The harbor of Boston has been swarming with mackerel for some days past, and large quantities have been taken at the wharves and bridges, following in the trail of mackerel are a variety of snakes, and the two "varmints" of the herd, and every now and then a snake have been taken which have been or near the wharf.

RAYMOND'S [illegible] sale at Carnegie's Auction Room, Camp street, this morning, is called to the attention of [illegible]. Goods to be sold without reserve. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Auction Room, Camp street, [illegible] by L. D. Dupuy, Esq., [illegible] Auctioneer.

[From the Jacksonville (Ill. Y.) Whig and Union.]
A Glorious Scotch Quarrain."

The Locofoco papers are publishing a list of twelve or more quarrels which, they say General *Scott* has had during the last half century he has been fighting the battles of his country. We suppose that they add three or four more just for the variety of the thing. Here they are:

He quarrelled with the British government in 1812 or '14, and taught them the respect they were glad, as they early day, to exercise towards American arms and American commanders, himself included.

He quarrelled with the wild roving savages of the Southwest, and brought them to a state of meekness and quiet they have not yet forgotten.

He adjusted a quarrel which the administration of General Jackson had forced upon it "by the swaddlers of South Carolina, and really made them believe the supremacy of the law above their petty grievances.

He had several serious quarrels with Santa Anna and other Mexican generals; so serious, indeed, that he was compelled to pepper them and their whole command with cold lead. The Mexican government, backed up by an imbecile administration at home, could not prevent his quarrels with them, or the choice at weapons he felt it his duty to use, in the defence of his country's rights. He kept right on, not regarding the "fire in the rear," or the difficulties ahead, and conquered an honorable peace. His war equipage was securely lain away while he and his brave companions " revelled in the Halls of the Montezumas." In his disputes with the Mexicans, he taught eight thousand half-disciplined troops to conquer a country containing seven millions of inhabitants.

He quarrelled with the "Polk and Dallas" administration in 1846, and taught it to respect the "hero of three wars." Polk and Marcy had an idea that the laurels Scott had won in Mexico should be equally divided between the "President and his writing-master."

He at present has a remarkable misunderstanding and dispute with the Locofoco party.—They question the propriety of electing "mere military men" to the highest honors of the Republic. This quarrel the people will settle in November.

Locofoco papers please copy.

[From the Congressional Globe, June 12th, 1884.]
ONE CHAPTER FROM THE LIFE OF PIERCE.

"The rest of the day was consumed in considering and passing a bill for the relief of Edmund Brooke of Georgetown, to enable him to bring two negro boys into the District, after the time restricted by law had expired, that they might be in his family with their mother, instead of being sold to some trader.

After repeated motions to postpone the bill indefinitely, to a day certain, and to lay it on the table, and after the debate of a character which always occurs when the subject of slavery is touched in the House, the bill was passed by ayes and nays, 106 to 47."

From that it appears that the vote was *deliberately* and not *inadvertently* given.

The following is the bill:

"An act authorizing Edmund Brooke to remove to the District of Columbia, two slaves, owned by him prior to the passage of this act.

"Be it enacted, &c., That Edmund Brooke of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, be authorized, and permission is hereby granted him, to bring from the State of Virginia into the said District of Columbia, two negro slaves, namely, John and Alfred, the property of the said Brooke, and to have and to exercise the same rights of property and of ownership over the said slaves as if they had been brought by the said Brooke into the said District of Columbia before the law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. This act shall be in force from its passage." Approved June 30, 1834. [Vide Little & Brown's private acts, p. 600.]

"The bill came up in the House of Representatives, June 12th, 1834, when Mr. Wardwell moved to lay it on the table, which failed, yeas 60, nays 95, FRANKLIN PIERCE *voting in the affirmative*; and thereupon the bill passed, yeas 106, nays 47, FRANKLIN PIERCE *voting in the negative*." [Vide H. Jour. 1st sess. 23d Cong. p. 743.]

By reference to the House Journal, we find that the entire Southern Delegation voted for the bill—and especially every member from *Maryland* and *Virginia*—the two States most immediately interested.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Jas P Heath,	Henry Hubbard.
John T Stoddart,	Md. FRANK. PIERCE ☞
Francis Thomas	JNO. QUINCY ADAMS, Mass
Geo. E Mitchell,	&c., &c.
John M Patton,	
Wm F Gordon,	
Wm S Archer,	
Jos W Chinn,	
Cas F Mercer,	
Jas M Moore,	
Thos Davenport,	Va.,
George Loyall,	
E C Wilson,	
J M H Beale,	
Wm P Taylor,	
John H Fulton,	
Henry A Wise,	
Jas W Bouldin,	
Millard Fillmore,	New York.
&c., &c.	

From the Louisville Journal.

EARNEST DEMOCRATIC APPEALS TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The abolitionists met in Boston assembled in great strength at the late Democratic gathering in Gen. Pierce's native town for the celebration of his birth-day. Mr. Dr. John Van Buren, and their talk were upon the ground, their object being to fraternize with the New Hampshire democrats who have been passing Wilcox's pro-slavery resolutions. Call their Locofocs natures, State conventions, and county conventions for a long series of years. Col. Gorman, member of Congress from Indiana, was there, traveled the general order of the gallant Scott, issued the day before the battle of Cerro Gordo. The calm, judicious foresight displayed in this document, must excite the warmest applause and highest admiration of every American heart. Not a contingency is left out by the word or fail! He never permits a doubt to pass the high purpose he has in view. There is no looking back—no return. Every part of a whole line of entrenchments, and batteries will be attacked, in front, and at the same time turned. And then he is not satisfied with the bare victory. He will not stop his onward course and quietly repose on his laurels until he is reinforced; but pushes on, not even resting from the fatigues and wounds of battle, nor awaiting the slow approach of baggage wagons; but with the determination to reap the benefit as well as the honors of a victory, he pushes forward his columns upon the heels of the fugitive enemies, and stays not the pursuit until there is not one left to follow. Glory, then, to Winfield Scott; and forever silent be the ribald tongue or pen that would link his name with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unfailing in resources and wisdom."

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY TRULY PAINT ED AS A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT, SENATOR CLEMENS.—Since it has grown into a custom of the Democratic party of the South to hold forth, every four years, in the most eloquent and pious strains over the unrivalled virtues of their "national allies" at the North, it is made our duty to remind them occasionally of what they think of their Northern friends when not influenced by an immediate prospect of the spoils. It is more especially appropriate to do this at present, as they are now caught in the act of hugging in a more than fraternal embrace, the whole body of the Locofoco party, especially upon the election of a large proportion of the Barnburners and Free Soilers, who abandoned Gen Cass in 1848. The Whigs, on the other hand, based their expectations on the fact that New York is more often Whig than Democratic; that upon SCOTT's popularity is unbounded in the Western part, where the heavy Whig majorities must come from; and that the nomination has made inroads upon the rank and file of the Democracy, and particularly upon citizens of foreign birth. The calculations about balanced each other, and the prudent observer might have fairly concluded that New York was a doubtful state, and that therefore the result of the campaign of 1852 was yet involved in uncertainty, a circumstance of recent occurrence justifies the belief that the Empire State will in all probability give a Whig majority in November.

The Democratic party has committed a blunder, and in the opinion of many shrewd politicians, a signal and irretrievable one. We allude to the nomination of SEYMOUR for Governor. This gentleman lacks popularity—he was beaten two years ago on a light vote, in the midst of great Whig apathy, by WASHINGTON HUNT. He is a Hunker and as such, odious to the Barnburners. He is an inveterate and unscrupulous enemy of the policy of the State in reference to the enlargement of the Erie Canal—in reference to which he has played a double highly culpable to the people of New York, and opposition to which has already proved fatal to more than one aspirant for public honors. The Convention that placed SEYMOUR in nomination, studiously excluded every Barnburner from a contested seat, and admitted every Hunker; in other instances committing a gross violation of justice to obtain this end. The candidature of SEYMOUR has created strong dissatisfaction. Any democrats will not vote for him. Many will vote directly against him. The Barnburners are excluded, and the democratic friends of the Erie Canal are outraged by the proceeding.—Locofocism in general is discouraged and mortified.

While this is the feeling of the Democrats of New York, the Whigs are in excellent spirits at the prospect before them. We publish yesterday the testimony of a journal, which heartily yet supports SCOTT and WEBSTER. The *Courier and Enquirer*—says in substance that the nomination of SEYMOUR is equivalent to the defeat of Locofocism; that it will bring out a full Whig vote, which is all that is needed to secure the State. WASHINGTON HUNT, the present executive, will doubtless be the Whig candidate for Governor, and will command the entire strength of his party, and materially aid in rendering the State certain for SCOTT. We all know the powerful influence of official name and of men on such occasions. In 1844