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Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $15 00
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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines in each language on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement counted for less than one dollar each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

No. 1923, Vol. II.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XVI.—Whole No. 6972.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 30, 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, FREDERICK W. HULING, of Plaque-mines.)

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

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Assumption; (substitute, FERDUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District.—GEO. W. WATTERSTON, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. BARROW, of West Feliciana.)

Fifth District.—ALEXANDER DE CLOUET of St Martin; (substitute, J. K. ELDER, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita, (substitute, D. F ROYSDEN, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and 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 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.

Now, I am decided for the Constitution—and for the Union—and for enforcing all the laws—and dead against any man who is for setting them at defiance.

Gen. Pierce.

I have been asked if I intend this Personal Liberty Slave Law. I answered that I was opposed to the law in principle, as a most revolting feature, being at the same up of a kind of legislation which is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N. H.) on the 3d January, 1853.

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

The Forgery Nailed to the Counter.

A day or two ago we published Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL's telegraphic despatch exposing the infamous forgery circulated by the Democratic press, with a view of arousing sectional prejudices to the injury of General SCOTT and the Whig cause in the South. Mr. CAMPBELL immediately upon receiving the number of the Washington *Union* containing the vile fabrication, transmitted a despatch to the leading Whig papers in Washington and elsewhere, denouncing the publication in the *Union* as a stupendous fraud and a base forgery. At the same time he addressed a letter by mail, to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in which he specifically and emphatically declares the documents published by the *Union* to be a forgery. Here is his letter:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

A friend of mine has just sent me the Washington *Union* of the 13th inst., containing a most infamous editorial headed "General Scott and the Abolitionists —The Whig Candidate for the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law." This article attempts to prove General Scott an Abolitionist. The article says:

"By the position and unequivocal declaration of a Whig member of Congress, who stands high in the confidence of his party, and gives the truest construction to its principles, we will speak of the Fugitive Slave bill, and that he would, if elected President, sign a law for its repeal."

To prove this assertion the *Union* adds:

"On the 20th of July, 1852, the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell addressed from Washington city a circular to his constituents in the Hamilton district in the Lebanon *Star*, an abolition Scott paper. From this circular we take an extract, which we submit to the country without comment:

"'I have been elected twice by *Fremont votes, I am the representative of Fremont principles; I know Gen. Scott to be opposed to the subject of slavery. He is a friend of liberty, platform or no platform, and if we can muster votes enough in Congress to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, as I believe we can, it is when my knowledge that Gen. Scott will sign the law. Not so with Gen. Pierce, he is completely sold to the South, and to the dollars in human flesh and blood, as Gen. Edmore and Winfield Scott are.'"

"LEWIS D. CAMPBELL."

I pronounce the foregoing a BASE FORGERY! NEVER WAS ARTICLE MORE FALSE AND MORE STUPID WAS EVER published in the Lebanon *Star*.

The entire article in the *Union* IS A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS, SUPPORTED BY A SERIES OF MONSTROUS FORGERY!

Gen. Scott never expressed to me any opinion as to the Fugitive Slave Law, nor have I ever so represented. My support of that distinguished man is based upon facts, and has been founded upon his opinions upon that question.

Until the editors of the *Union* produce the Lebanon *Star* containing such a publication over my name, they must stand before the world branded as LIARS and FORGERS.

LEWIS D CAMPBELL.

HAMILTON, OHIO, October 18, 1852.

The natural and honest indignation of Mr CAMPBELL at having been traduced and mutilated in so outrageous a manner has led him to use very strong language—hardly stronger, however, than is fully justified by the baseness of the plotters to make him the innocent instrument whereby the purity of Gen SCOTT's reputation was to be blasted and destroyed. Such, indeed, was the intention of those who concocted this miserable forgery. Gen SCOTT was an early and efficient advocate of the Compromise, had **accepted the platform** of the Whig National Convention, Compromise resolutions and all, and was therefore pledged by as binding an obligation as can be imposed on man, to stand by and adhere to the measures of adjustment. To represent him, therefore, as pledging himself to sign a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was to charge him with being a profligate and unabitigated scoundrel. We are right glad that this iniquitous project has been nipped in the bud, and its contrivers unmasked to the scorn and contempt of the nation. It will serve, in addition to other nefarious attempts of a similar character, to place the Whig party thoroughly ON THEIR GUARD, and to convince them of the absolute necessity of *paying* NO HEED whatever to the bare faced falsehoods and slanders scattered in all directions by their unscrupulous adversaries.

After the awful exposure of Democratic rock bottom baseness, any Whig must be intensely verdant who attaches the slightest faith to the assertions of Locofocoism.

PLAQUEMINE AGAIN.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD!!!

Since our timely caution to the Whigs to watch vigilantly the manœuvres of the enemy, we have been informed that a GRAND SCHEME OF FRAUD has been devised, of which Plaquemine of notorious memory, is to be the theatre; that the arrangements have been made, the means and material procured, and that, unless defeated, by the determination of the Whigs to resist it at all hazards and to the last extremity, it will be consummated without fail on Tuesday next. Our information comes from sources fully entitled to credit.

We tell the Democratic leaders, or those, whether leaders or not, who may be concerned in any scheme to pollute the ballot box and contravene the legitimate expression of the popular will, that the citizens of Louisiana will not again suffer themselves to be swindled out of their rights. This thing was done once. It was submitted to, because gross transparent and abominable as it was, the general result was not thereby affected. But the vote of Louisiana may probably turn the political balance one way or the other, and as soon as the sun will rise on Tuesday next, so surely will a repetition of the scenes of 1844 create consequences which every honest and good citizen, whether Whig or Democrat, will deplore. We bid the plotters BEWARE. There is a limit to forbearance. The Whig party will not suffer themselves to be trampled in the dust, and defrauded of their rights, by schemes of villainy and outrage. *We call upon the Whigs of Plaquemine to protect themselves from the lawless designs of political cutoffs.* Let them not stand idly by, and behold injustice, iniquity and fraud triumph. We tell you the upright and well intentioned masses of the democracy shame themselves to discountenance this atrocious plot, and to keep their party free from such disgraceful imputations.

If another Plaquemine fraud is attempted in Louisiana, we will not answer for the consequences that public indignation and resentment will provoke.

—Hurrah for General Scott, said a whig in front of our office the other day. *"Hurrah for Jackass,"* said the Pierce man. "Well," said the whig, "you hurrah for your candidate and I'll hurrah for mine—Faithful Advertiser.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The enemies of progress and the new Constitution rise and vibrate from point to point like a Surveyor's needle in the mineral beaks of Missouri, and point steadfastly to no one in particular. They touch every point of the compass to suit every degree of latitude, and to enlist every kind of opposition. All the excellencies of the Constitution are conceded, and every petty spot and vice of it are paraded before the people in flaming letters, and held up to popular execration. Their warfare on it is conducted with the venom of personal malignity and party virulence, and require the people to take their perverse and false constructions of the new pact, in the stead and place of the pact itself. In their insane folly and inflated selfconceit, they fancy that the people are credulous enough to abandon the benefits conferred on them by the Constitution, and to throw away the glorious future of this city and State, at their bidding and dictation; that the people of Louisiana will throw away the "meed of their bright honor" for the sake of men who regard their own interests as above that of New Orleans and Louisiana!

But are the people of this city prepared to submit to such insolence and seduction? Are they ready to give up to the spoilers their patrimony of railroads just entered on, sink their investments already made, relinquish their expected profits, despondate this city's destiny their industry, and impoverish themselves and children? Are the industrial classes of the city ready to forego all the advantages that will flow from the new constitutional regime, currency, commerce, laborer and individual and general prosperity, to gratify the lusts of office, personal vengeance, party animosity, and local jealousy and hatred? Will they sink the patriot in the partisan, the benefactor in the bigot, the statesman in the politician? The people are too just, too liberal, too patriotic to prefer New Orleans wants commerce, currency and communication. These she can have by the adoption of the new constitution—but these she cannot have under the constitution of 1845, which has fastened them down to the earth.

To excite prejudice against the new charter its foes have told the people that negroes have been placed on an equality with them. The allegation is false, but if true, who made the precedent and first did it?

The democrats in the Constitution of 1845 established the total population basis in regard to the Senate. In that, it is declared that the *total* population shall be counted, are upon that basis, the Senatorial apportionment shall be made among the parishes, not the *qualified* population. Now Orleans was *limited to four* Senators for all *future* time by the operation of the rule laid down, "*counting people having* domestic slaves, not satisfied with prohibiting the exercise of government from ever being located in New Orleans, not satisfied with dividing it up into petitie wards, and thereby preventing the moral force of a united legislative representation, they imposed a perpetual restriction of four Senators on her, which, in the language of Mr. Soulé, however her population might be. In farther issue of the hatred and hostility to New Orleans, they further enacted in that odious Constitution of 1845, that no *native born American* should vote until *five years had expired of her his naturalization*, and that *no native born American* should vote until after he had resided two years in the State. The new Constitution has done away with this restriction. What lovers of the people, the democrats are!

The choice is between the new Constitution and the one of 1845. The issue the people have to decide is chains or freedom. Will they bow their necks to the yoke of democracy, or by their proclaim themselves freemen, and forever emancipate themselves from the trammels of a Constitution, which has contained within the bosom of destruction, their industry, energy, and their liberty? Tuesday next, the ballot boxes will reveal this great secret.

This writer is devoted to the honor, prosperity, grandeur and glory of Louisiana. He is no aspirant for office, no placeman, but makes his appeal by the sweat of his brow. He has no personal interest in the adoption and ratification of the new Constitution, except in common with the body of his fellow-citizens. He is connected with a corporation, and never expects to be. Such a thought that, as humble as he is, there was in his composition, or in his selections of material, anything tending to the good people of the city, as he but exercises a right conceded to him by the Constitution of his country. He prefers their fourth rights, and with Washington and his compatriots, throughout the great revolutionary struggle for independence, for that right, and he never discovered that that right could be contested. I have done, and I implore my fellow-citizens to rally around the Constitution and to save it from destruction.

CONSTITUTION.

ELECTION RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.—The telegraphic news agent of the associated press of New York, with whom we are connected many of the papers of other parts of the Union, has, in behalf of the editors of those presses, issued the following notice and request, addressed to correspondents, telegraph operators, and others:

"Gentlemen:—We respectfully solicit your aid in regard to the Mechanics' Society, for whose especial benefit the Institute has been erected.

He stated that the committee had incurred many obligations to Mr. Rice, the architect, for the beauty and convenience of the building, which had risen, up to the present time, about $50,000. It was now his duty as Chairman of the Building Committee, to hand over the keys of the building, which was considered finished, ready to forego all the advantages that will flow from the new constitutional regime, currency, commerce, laborer and individual and general prosperity, to gratify the lusts of office, personal vengeance, party animosity, and local jealousy and hatred? Will they sink the patriot in the partisan, the benefactor in the bigot, the statesman in the politician? The people are too just, too liberal, too patriotic to prefer New Orleans wants commerce, currency and communication. These she can have by the adoption of the new constitution—but these she cannot have under the constitution of 1845, which has fastened them down to the earth.

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The speaker then alluded to the general character of the mechanics of this city—their duty to themselves, but more especially their duty to their children and the young persons in their employment. He paid a beautiful tribute to Benjamin Franklin, the printer, American mechanic, which was received with great applause. He also stated it to be the object of the Mansion of the Institute to provide proper and expensive philosophical, chemical and other apparatus, and also to engage distinguished lecturers on all subjects connected with mechanical science. Hearty thanks were given for the generous aid which, unsolicited, had been bestowed on the Association by persons in this community, enabling the committee to proceed with the erection of the present structure without the least hindrance for want of funds. The speaker closed his remarks with the prayerful hope that the usefulness of the Institute might far exceed the expectations of its founders and friends.

The applause had subsided, Mr. A. W. Seales, the Vice President of the Institute, in behalf of Mr. Samuel Jamison, the President (sick), received the keys and accepted the building in behalf of the Institute from the Building Committee. He returned thanks to the many kind friends who had aided the enterprise, bore testimony to the efforts and untiring zeal and press in encouraging the good whork, and made the acknowledgements for the liberality of the State Legislature in the handsome lot of the ground on which the edifice is erected. The Vice President then said in conclusion, "I now dedicate this Hall to the Arts and Mechanical Sciences."

The orchestry then performed the Marseillaise hymn to

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DEDICATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We were unavoidably prevented from witnessing this interesting ceremony on Thursday night, and avail ourselves therefore, of the account given by the *Picayune*:

The dedication of the new and beautiful structure recently erected by the mechanics of our city, on Phillipps street, took place last evening. We gave in our columns, a few days since, a description of the building and its appropriateness for the objects designed in its construction. The large hall was brilliantly lighted, and showed, when filled with an audience, to much advantage. Seats had been provided for about fifteen hundred persons, and there were but very few vacant places. Several hundred ladies were present, but the rain prevented many others from attending. The hall never looked very well constructed in regard to sound, and the fine selections of music which were executed by the excellent orchestra, under the leadership of the accomplished Gabici, were heard to much advantage. Several glees, executed by a number of amateurs, were given in much taste and elicited bursts of applause.

Mr. Thomas Murray, the Chairman of the Building committee, first addressed the assembly, and stated some interesting facts in relation to the construction of the building, and also in regard to the Mechanics' Society, for whose especial benefit the Institute has been erected.

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