The Daily Delta.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1852.

THE DAILY DELTA.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, July 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. B. WILKINSON, Jr., 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. WATTERSTON, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. BARROW, of West Feliciana.)

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

Sixth District.—ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita; (substitute, ——, of Madison.

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, confiding that experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evils of the laws on one side, 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 the 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 sectionality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

Acceptance by Gen. Scott of the Whig Nomination.

The Washington papers of the 29th ult. contain the following correspondence between GEO. CHAPMAN, President of the Whig National Convention, and General SCOTT and Mr. GRAHAM. The replies of our Candidates are all that the Whig party could desire—Gen. SCOTT is most explicit and satisfactory, while Mr. GRAHAM, though brief, is equally clear, unequivocal and feasible. These letters will add powerfully to harmonizing whig harmony every where:

LETTER TO GENERAL SCOTT.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1852.

SIR: I am instructed by the Whig National Convention, to inform you of your unanimous nomination for the Whig Candidate for the office of President of the United States.

I enclose a copy of Resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinion upon some of the prominent questions of national policy; and I have to request, that you may be informed, and if you approve of them, you may be pleased, and if not, pleased not pleased, to signify your acceptance of the Whig party.

I have the honor, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, *President of the Whig National Convention.*

To Major General WINFIELD SCOTT.

[Annexed to the official copy of the Whig Platform, which we omit, having already published it more than once. General SCOTT's reply is as follows:

LETTER OF GEN. SCOTT IN REPLY.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

To the Honorable J. G. CHAPMAN, *President of the Whig National Convention.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, together with a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Convention expressing their opinion upon some of the prominent questions of national policy.

This great distinction, conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen, sinks deep into my heart, and remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel sensitively the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position.

Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I rest not a moment, after it had been conferred, to hesitate, or even pause, in order to consider, rightly what would be, at the proper time, the exact stance of my reply to the Convention, and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, the occasion justly demands, that *I accept the Nomination with the Resolutions annexed.*

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely suggest, in the place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready in my connection with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve a liberal and just system of naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, tending to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall lawfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the Administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution, and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members, by proscription, to exact conformity in every the mind. I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office—retaining and appointing no one, either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotedness to liberty, to the Constitution and the Union.

Convinced that harmony and good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the preservation and future increase of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that we know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction or resistance to the Law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the Legislative and Judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto power, always to be most cautiously exercised and under the strictest constitutional scrutinies.

Finally, for my adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world—avoiding every act and thought that in glorifying our country in an unjust and unnecessary war, or impatient spirit of conquest, and disconsiderately, the Republican agitation injurious to the interests of society that dare, relate to the Union—I can offer no other pledge (if pledge) than the known antecedents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the board, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesy, I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

MR. GRAHAM'S ACCEPTANCE.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1852.

SIR: I am instructed by the Whig National Convention, in the name of your unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

I enclose a copy of resolutions passed by the Convention expressing their opinion upon some of the prominent questions of national policy; and I have to request, that you may be informed, and if the sentiments contained in the principles and measures therein set forth, meet your approbation, you may be pleased, and if not, pleased not, to signify your acceptance of the Whig party.

J. G. CHAPMAN, *President of the Whig National Convention.*

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

SIR: I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you did me the honor to deliver in person on yesterday, announcing my unanimous nomination by the Whig National Convention for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Convention which recently assembled in Baltimore, accompanied by a copy of the resolutions of the Convention, upon the question of National principle and policy.

I cordially approve the declarations made by these resolutions on subjects of the most recent practical interest. They do but portray the conduct of an Administration of Government of which for many years I have been a member. On all other subjects they but venerate the doctrines and recommendations which had by the Chief in important public communications.

Should the people of the United States give their suffrages to the nominations of your Convention, I, for me I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to these principles and measures.

I therefore accept the distinction, so honorably bestowed with a grateful heart, but with unaffected diffidence. It is a distinction, moreover, which has been given to which I have been nominated to but one century, and that for the first office, the Convention have proposed a union of tried patriotism and virtue, long and faithfully exercised with public affairs and a gradual course of public employment, whose value would without every trust honorable consideration in life himself, and who has illustrated our history by distinguished public services.

While my fortune for the country with which you have honored me, in the exercise of your office, is the with the highest personal esteem, I am your obedient servant, WILL. A. GRAHAM.

To the Honorable J. G. CHAPMAN, *President of the Whig National Convention.*

☞ The New York Tribune publishes a letter from Mr. Fillmore, in which he says he will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, if the Whigs of the Union, South as well as North, shall think it for the interest of the Union that he should be. We hope the Whigs of the Union will not allow any consideration of this kind to prevent their giving the benefit of his name to the support of the Whig cause.

Terrible Calamity.
LOSS OF THE ST. JAMES.
Appalling Loss of life.

Yesterday morning, our city was astounded and affrighted by intelligence that a fatal explosion on her way from Biloxi to New Orleans, had burnt her boilers and been consumed by fire, with an immense loss of life. The report, although perhaps somewhat exaggerated in the details, proved unhappily but too true. The ill-fated steamboat, the *St. James*, which, on returning to the city, exploded her boilers at Points aux Herbes, near the Rigolets, in Lake Pontchartrain, at about 3 o'clock in the morning. The *St. James* had a large number of passengers on board, variously estimated at from 70 to 100, but as unfortunately the register was lost, it is impossible to acquire more accurate information in this respect. Our account of the casualty is derived from a gentleman in our office, who was on board the *Calhoune*, which boat was actively engaged in succoring the victims. It is almost identically the same as that published in the evening papers of yesterday.

The *St. James* was little more than a quarter of a mile ahead of the *Calhoune* when the explosion occurred. The shrieks of the women were distinctly heard by those on board of the latter boat. Captain Clark, of the *St. James*, got possession of the yawl, and allowed none to enter it except some of ladies and Robert Smith, Steersman, whose arm was broken. Mrs. Ashe and her three children, and Mrs. Shed entered the boat, which put forward immediately, but most unfortunately was struck by the *California* and overturned, all on board, except Mrs. Shed, being drowned. Capt. Clark himself remained on the *St. James* to the last moment consistent with safety.

The *California* was not enabled to approach the shattered vessel without great difficulty. Capt. ENSIGN at length contrived to attach his boat to the stern of the *St. James*—a plank was passed over, and the survivers and wounded were placed on board. A number of persons were picked up in the water—among them two sons of Captain CLARK, who threw themselves in the Lake, and swam to the *California*, and a son of Mr. JAMES WOLFE. Mr. WOLFE himself has not been heard from, and in all probability has lost his life. Among the most lamented of the victims was Judge ISAAC T. PRESTON, of the supreme Court of Louisiana.

He had retired to his berth immediately over the boilers, and as that portion of the boat was shattered to pieces, he, no doubt perished by the explosion. Judge P's loss will be deeply mourned. He was a gentleman of enlarged intelligence and profound acquirements. He possessed many amiable qualities and enjoyed the respect and admiration of a host of friends.

In the afflictive catalogue we have likewise to mention the names of Mr. Richard Turner, Mr. J. Molloy, and Mr. W. Reed, of Protection Fire Company, No. 19. The Company had passed the Fourth of July at Biloxi and were on their way back to town. They passed through the Rigolets yesterday, with their engine draped in mourning, and a band of music playing funeral marches. Mr. Shed, of the U. S. Mint, was on board with his wife. The latter was rescued from the waves, when the yawl of the *St. James* was capsized—the former, it is feared, is lost. Among others reported to have perished, were Julius Dalle, Mr. Gaez, Cashier of the Consolidated Bank, and a boy belonging to Dr. Penniston. There is doubtless others, whose names have not as yet transpired.

The wounded on board the *California* received prompt attention from Drs. UMBOR and FRESWOUD. Nineteen of them were taken to Kozenberg's Hospital; of these it is thought that more than half will die.

KNOWN TO BE LOST.

From the steamer St. James, by the Explosion.

Julius Presto; J. M. Wolfe; John Molloy, N Reed; Richard Turner; Johnny No. 19; James M Jones; the best watchman a servant of Dr Penniston, a boy of Captain Tuft, a free colored boy; Mr. Gaez, and a colored boy.

Mr. Asher, her daughter, full grown, and two children, and the steersman on board the yawl.

The Names of those saved from the St. James by the Calcutonia.

Colonel H W Palmer, slightly scalded on the hands; Francis Dupuy, slightly; Jas Wolfe, slightly; Collins, engineer, badly scalded; Frank Bolton, B Lallard and wounded; James Bell, St. clerk, scalded; Charles Brown, steward; W T Thorby, baggage; J M Howell; W H Wright, owner of the boat, badly scalded; Jas Wolfe, passenger; F Pelham; H Mitchell; Geo Wolfe, a lawyer; Wm. Oliver Rogers; Jas Wolfe; John C Jones, passenger; Ripley Hubbard; J A Spencer, passenger; Jas Wolfe, passenger; James A Bane, slightly burned; Neal, badly scalded; Samuel J Peters, Br; Samuel J Peters, Jr, passenger; Jules Dalle, passenger; Hubert Sweeney; Captain Clark and two children, William Harris; passenger; John Duncan, passenger; Dr Pennington, passenger; William and Lewis Perry, two boys; James Wilson, badly scalded; Mrs Jas Shed, (Sen.) and son and daughter; Mrs Jas Shed, (Jun.) Miss Gilmore; Miss Fonda and a child; Miss Shepherd; Gaez, a Cumberland; D M Shattuck; William Haddon; Captain Tuft; Francis Freeman; Paul Barata, passenger; Jas Bryant, passenger; W Deacon; three colored passengers; James Jones, steward, colored; John Mealy; John Graham; John C Taylor; E H Dillon; James R Pilsbury; Captain Geo H Clark; R Hall; Jas Cross; Jas Wolfe; Archibald Stuart; Captain McCoy, steamer; Jas B Patrick and George Patrick, cousins; Wm. Gillian, passenger; John Wilson, second steward; Jas Wolfe, passenger; Brown; Dick Tom, and Jos, colored passengers; Thos Gregory, first mate; Jas Patrick, passenger; J W Gregor; E Edgar, Frank Tu ner; James Wolfe; Rita Maldell; Samuel Payne; J Payne, H Grant, T Grant, and Alfred Grant, colored passengers.

List of the Wounded
Of the St. James, at Lazenbury's Hospital

Thomas Turner, Assessor, First District, slightly scalded; Wm Collins, first engineer, badly scalded; Jas Wolfe, slightly; Jas Wolfe, and slightly scalded; Wm Deacon, arms and upper portion of the body badly scalded; Francis Francis, passenger, badly scalded; S Ferriner, passenger, badly scalded.

[SINCE DEAD]

Harry Harvey, passenger, badly scalded; J G White, by machinery, and slightly scalded; Neal Dixon, deckhand, right arm broken, and badly scalded; Gregor, cabin boy, a slave, belonging to Madam Isabel, badly scalded; Jas Patrick, deckhand, badly scalded; Gregor, belonging to Street; Bill, belonging to Stratford; Johns and Patrick (all firemen) badly scalded; S Ferriner, passenger, badly scalded.

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CONGRESS.

THE SENATE was not in session on the 26th ultimo.

In the HOUSE, the land distribution bill was passed, ayes 96, nays 88.

The Pennsylvania contested election case then came up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the SENATE on the 29th, a bill was passed extending the provisions of the act authorizing the War Department to sell and dispose of unoccupied and unappropriated military sites.

In the HOUSE, a bill authorizing the government to withhold payment of claims on account of the Brazilian indemnity in certain cases, was passed.

The Pennsylvania election case was then taken up, and occupied the attention of the House during the remainder of the sitting.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through J. B. STREET, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Marco Paul's Voyages and Travels, by Jacob Abbot. It is a series of volumes, of which we have received No. 1 and 2, written for children and designed to interest and instruct them at the same time. Mr. Abbot is the author of the admirable Franconia Stories. The volumes before us contain adventures in New York, and the Erie Canal.

Restoration of Monarchy in France, by Lamartine, vol. 2—a work of undoubted genius, but mixed with too much poetry for history and too much prejudice for truth.

Harper for July. A capital number—full of good things—amongst others "Bleak House" and "My Novel."

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, No. 23. This beautiful Serial maintains its high reputation.

London Labor and the London Poor, No. 19. Mr. Mayhew still continues his minute analysis of the working classes of the great metropolis.

Bleak House No. 4. The interest of this story begins to deepen, and we begin to get a little further into chancery practice.

MEYER'S UNIVERSAL.—We acknowledge from SCHWARZ, corner of Customhouse street and Exchange Place, the receipt of Part 1, No. 2 of Meyer's Universal, a semi-monthly pictorial, containing views of the most remarkable places and objects of all countries, in steel engravings by distinguished artists, with descriptive and historical text, by eminent writers in Europe and America. The number before us embraces views of the Cataract of Niagara, the Tower of London, Heidesseberg and the Cave of Fingal. These engravings are exquisitely beautiful.

"OLD LUDDY'S LAST."—We are indebted to Wm. T. MATO, No. 3 Camp street, and to H. D. HEWITT, No. 29 Camp street, for copies of Geo. W. CHRISTY's effective campaign song, arranged admirably for the Piano by H. E. LEHMANN.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—The mail from Santa Fe arrived at Independence on the 21st. Business at Santa Fe, was improving. Colonel Sumner had removed his head quarters back to Santa Fe. Gov. Calhoun and his party were passed at the Lower Simanone on their way to the States. The Governor's health improving. A party of Mexicans were met at the same place who had been Buffalo hunting near Fort Atkinson. The Camanches and Appaches complained to the Commanding officer at that place, that they had run the Buffaloes out of their country. He ordered them to return across the Arkansas River, but as they did not seem inclined to do so, he went out with a body of troops, captured several of their chiefs and detained them some days.

Major Sturr's command was met at Rent Ar. Moore on the 13th, en route for Fort Mason. The Major's health improved and the troops fine good, the cholera having disappeared from among them.

Several hundred of Indians were seen near Fort Atkinson, Major Fauntleroy's mail escort.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.
Letter from Chittenden—Two and a half days later from Europe.

STEAMER CRESCENT CITY, Sunday Morning, June 27.

The Crescent City arrived yesterday evening, bringing the California mails of June 1st, $3,000,000 gold on freight, and specie in the hands of passengers, of whom they are about 600. The Crescent City left New York on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Golden Gate arrived at San Francisco on May 31st. The Constitution arrived at San Francisco on the 23d, from Panama. The Independence, for San Juan, and Tennessee, for Panama, sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of June. The steamer McKim, which left Panama on the 28th of November, was still delayed at Monterey, repairing. Eighteen of her passengers had died since she left, among whom were John W. Moore, of Baltimore, and Michael Conway, of Philadelphia. The ship Clarissa, of Boston, was seized at San Francisco for violating the passenger act.

The intelligence from the mining region was very satisfactory. Large specimens of rock continued to be dug up. A lump of solid gold, weighing 38 ounces, was dug out of Mr. Lindberger's lot, at Rocky Bar. In Main street, a few doors below the post-office, a quartz vein of unusual richness, had been discovered on French gulch, near Shasta.

Great apprehensions are felt relative to the state of feeling between the French and Americans in Sonora, much irritation having been expressed against the French miners.

The Indians are still committing depredations in Los Angeles county.

A petition signed by 140 citizens was about to be sent to Congress, claiming for Catholic priests the right to hold church at the mission of San Gabriel. It is the intention of the Catholic Bishop of California to establish a seminary for the education of priests at the mission referred to, with the design of extending missionary operations among the Indians.

A band of marauders, led by a man named Spencer, were committing depredations in San Joaquin county, and a party had been sent out to capture them.

The United States boundary commissioner, Mr. Bartlett, was at San Diego burying preparatory for his departure to Paso del Norte, where he would await the arrival of the newly appointed Mexican commissioner.

An affray occurred at Stockton, on the 25th of May, between Captain Charles Fossett and Oscar Livingston, from Philadelphia, in which both parties were mortally wounded by pistol shots.

A law passed by the Legislature taxing the sales of merchandize at auction had created great excitement, and a meeting of the merchants at San Francisco had been called against its execution.

The steamer S. S. Lewis arrived at Panama on the 9th, and the Frigate Merrimac on the 12th.

Gen. Flores had made no further demonstrations.

FROM OREGON.—Dates from Oregon are to May 6th. Major J. S. Hathaway, United States army, had broken his leg by a fall from his horse.

Rich specimens of quartz had been obtained from a lodge of rocks on the west slope of the Cascade ledge near Willamette River. Rich mines were expected in the Cascade range.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to May 5th. The Hawaiian Legislature was discussing the new constitution. The article prohibiting persons from holding seats in the Legislature had been stricken out in both Houses.

MARKETS.—Business at San Francisco was brisk, but transactions were very large. Straight brands flour $6.50; Hoxie $6.75. Importers were expecting advances. The stock market was unchanged. Trade at Sacramento was active. There was little doing at Stockton; wheat had slightly advanced; Carolina was held firmly at 10½ cts.

In Shasta, trade had improved, and packers were buying largely.

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 26th ult., having left Liverpool on the 16th. The following are the most interesting details of her news:

ENGLAND.—The Earl of Malmesbury announced in the House of Lords on Monday that the Government had determined to suspend for the present the bill for the extraction of French minerals. This measure excited much indignation among the public who looked on it not unnaturally, as a means to give the French police power over political refugees.

The Earl of Derby stated in a deputation of miners, headed by the Duke of Richmond, that the claims of Peru to the Lobos Islands is an injustice to Chili, and that Chili has been acknowledged for 16 years. This statement is regarded as singular after the statements of other members of the Ministry. Still, the Islands in question belonged neither to England nor Peru.

The following appeared in the London evening papers of the 15th:

A PROCLAMATION.

Victoria R.—Whereas we have set apart this present year to be the 16th year of the late Majesty King George IV.'s Jubilee, and it is our Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, should exercise any of the functions or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habit of their order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and whereas, it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort, with many persons in ceremonial dresses, leaving banners and objects, or symbols of worship in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public peace, and whereas it has been represented to us that such violation of the laws has been committed near places of public worship during the time of divine service, and in such a manner as to disturb the congregations assembled therein, we therefore thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our royal proclamation, hereby warning all those whom it may concern, that we have resolved not to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the undisputed enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom—we are determined to repress the commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby law and order may draw upon themselves the punishments attendant on violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered. Given at our court, at Buckingham Palace, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1852, in the 15th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRANCE.—The French papers are extremely dull. Government has submitted to the Legislature bills imposing a sumptuary tax on carriages, horses and dogs, and on the manufacture of paper and card boards of all kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Letters from Rome announce the suspension of Messrs. Alliaud, but the liabilities are not stated.

The Fleshire Journal says that Sir David Brewster has demonstrated that the immense diamond which figured in the Exhibition is not the genuine Kohinoor, but a very fine diamond nevertheless, and the one that Shah Soojah gave up to the British as the real "mountain of light."

The National Exhibition at Cork attracts great numbers of visitors. On Thursday, the inaugural banquet was attended by the Lord Lieutenant, and Friday evening the opening ceremonies were brought to a close by a grand ball, at which the viceroy and twelve hundred guests were present.

The Catholic Defence Association are busying themselves in preparing for the approaching election. They have just issued a lengthy address to the Roman Catholic electors, calling on them to set aside party feelings, and support those candidates only who will vote for the repeal of Ecclesiastical Titles Acts, the abolition of the secular colleges, and other emoluments demanded by their creed.

PORTUGAL.—From Lisbon accounts are to the 14th. The American ship Quincy was receiving her cargo of salt at St. Ubes, the Captain having suppressed all sentiments on the part of the monopolists.

SWITZERLAND.—The Neufchatel question becomes more complicated. On the 7th instant, the Federal Flag of Switzerland was brought from Berne to the city of Neufchatel, and set up in the centre of a square formed by officers of the Canton. The Major of the Neufchatel Rifle corps then addressed the officers, calling on them to be true to that flag, and if necessary, the Federal Government would assist them in maintaining their independence. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony.

The Grand Council of the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, has passed a law by a vote of five to fifty-one, suppressing the Roman Catholic religious incorporations existing in Ticino, and confiscating their property. The Grand Council consists of 114 members.

AFRICA.—There is little by this mail. At Shanghai, Ningpoo, and Canton, all remains quiet. The Viceroy, Seli, is absent from Canton, engaged against the rebels, who seem still to hold the upper hand.

Twelve men of the ship Herald have been tried for the murder of Captain Lawson and others on board, in the Straits of Anjier, and have been condemned to death. Parfibadi had arrived from Callao in command of the Peruvian ship Carmen, and proceeded to Amoy with a cargo of guano.

U. S. frigate Susquehanna and sloop Saratoga were at Hong Kong. The former is writing for the new Commander. When he arrives it is expected she will proceed to Manilla.

GERMANY.—In Germany, the antagonism of parties respecting the Zollverein has reached a serious height. Some concessions, or an open rupture, must speedily take place.

Destructive Inundation in Germany.—The churches of Hallmansen and Hollfingenhof are then visited by a great calamity. The bursting of a water spout caused such a sudden rise in the waters of the Unstrut and other streams, that not only in the whole harvest of the present year destroyed, but the fields are covered with stones and sand to such an extent that it will be impossible to bring them into cultivation for years to come. In a quarter of an hour the Unstrut rose 18 feet above its usual level. The loss of life is not yet known; but it is feared it is considerable. In Dingelstadt several bodies have been found, and nineteen persons are missing. In the village of Kellmansen above twenty persons are reported to have been drowned, and between twenty and thirty houses are supposed to have shared the same fate. The roads are everywhere destroyed, whole herds of cattle and sheep have been lost, and buildings have been so completely swept away that there is a chasm of them where they stood. The full extent of the loss of life and damage to property has not yet been ascertained. The Provincial Government at Erfurt has demanded an ambulance in the locality to make the 19th century inundation. Advertisements are sent out for the purpose, and a fund is to be raised for the purpose.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, June 27.

A private letter, per Atlantic, states that F. W. Gisborne, Esq., Agent of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, has contracted in England for the laying down, through the bottom of land on very favorable terms. Mr. G. has also entered into contracts for the submarine wire from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia, at much less than was estimated. Messrs. Newall & Co., of London, the contractors for the submarine wire, have also entered into a contract, to lay down a line from the Hague to Harwich, a distance of 135 miles, are now negotiating with the French Government for a line from France to Algiers—a stretch of 400 miles.

ALBANY, June 26.

The decision of the Supreme Court of this district, in the case of Fellows against Blunt, in a recent award of official advertising, by the Comptroller and Secretary of State, has just been received by the public. The decision, unanimous, is that the Argus is still the official paper under the award of 1846.

WORCESTER, June 26.

A whig ratification meeting was held here last night. It was largely attended, and quite enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon. Emory Washburn presided. Speeches were made by the Hon. Rufus Choate, Hon. J. G. Palfrey, and others. Resolutions endorsing the Baltimore platform and approving of the nominations, were passed by acclamation.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The barque Jasper has arrived here from Charleston. During the passage Capt. Hardy jumped overboard and was drowned.

TROY, June 27.

This afternoon the Albany Iron works and twenty dwelling houses, owned by J. F. Winslow & Co., were destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000. Insurance small. By this an hundred and twenty hands are thrown out of employment.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 27.

This morning seven stores, including a drug, dry goods, grocery, clothing and jewelry stores, were destroyed by fire. Most of the goods were saved in a damaged condition. The total loss is $40,000, about two thirds of which is covered by insurance.

THOMPSONVILLE, Ct., June 26.

A man named Tyson, whilst hunting with his brother, accidentally shot his own wife, dead, and accidently shot, and died before medical aid could be procured.

COOPERSTOWN, June 26.

Abijah Lerand was convicted last night of the Otsego County Bank robbery, in December, 1851.

PACIFIC MAILS.

The General Post Office Department gives notice that from and after the 5th July, 1852, the U. S. mails will be despatched as follows:

New York and Aspinwall, (direct line.)

Leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month;

Arrive at Aspinwall, Navy Bay, about the 14th and 29th of each month.

New York and Aspinwall, touching at Havana each way.

Leave New Orleans on the 11th and 26th of each month;

Arrive at Aspinwall about the 14th and 29th of each month.

Leave Aspinwall on the arrival of the Pacific mails;

Arrive at New York about the 19th and 27th of each month.

New York and New Orleans Line, touching at Havana each way.

Leave New York on the 18th and 27th of each month;

Arrive at New Orleans about the 2d and 7th of each month.

Returning—

Leave New Orleans on the 11th and 26th of each month;

Arrive at New York about the 21st and 6th of each month.

New Orleans and Aspinwall, direct line.

Leave New Orleans on the 7th and 22d of each month;

Arrive at Aspinwall about the 14th and 29th of each month.

Returning—

Leave Aspinwall on the arrival of the Pacific mails;

Arrive at New Orleans about the 10th and 25th of each month.

N. B. Passengers who have hitherto sent their Oregon and California mails, either via Charleston, South Carolina, or Savannah, Georgia, will hereafter send them via New Orleans and the Charleston and Savannah offices will do the same.

Sailing days of departure from San Francisco for China will be the 1st and 16th of each month. Returning the steamer will leave Panama on arrival of the Atlantic mails; and the part of the Pacific line between San Francisco and Oregon will be run in connection both ways.

Great Whig Ratification Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 18—11 P. M.

The Whig Ratification meeting, which adjourned last Wednesday night, owing to the rain, to assemble to-night at the City Hall Square.

The capacious stand in front of the City Hall was beautifully adorned with flags, banners, and transparencies, surmounted by lengthy inscriptions on lines of "Scott, Graham, and the Compromise." The stand was taken possession of by the officers chosen at the last meeting.

Among the banners were those of the different wards with music, banners and transparencies arrived on the ground, and the meeting was called to order by Walter Lenox, the President, who opened the meeting with an eloquent address, and introduced a series of resolutions complimentary to Fillmore and Webster, and warmly endorsing the nominations of Scott and Graham. The meeting was then addressed by Hon. J. W. Miller, of New Jersey; Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, and Geo. Cullom, of Tennessee, in eloquent and happy remarks. The meeting was said to progress at the time this despatch was sent off.

For the first time the City Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and presented a handsome appearance. The speechifying was decidedly the largest ever convened here, and the ladies were present in large numbers. Three bands of music were in attendance, and performed during the progress of the meeting. Bonfires are lighted in different parts of the city, producing a fine effect. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

☞ The editor of the Journal has a fancy that the people of the United States will vote for men in this region. *Louisville Democrat.*

You lighed. We have a fancy that "the people of the United States will vote for men in this region." We have a fancy that they will vote for Scott and Graham, who are men every inch of them.—*Pennier.*

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY.—It appears it is not certain that in case of Gen. Scott's election, Gen. Wool would become the Commander-in-chief of the army, as it would be the nomination and the will of the President. A Washington journal says, that on the death of Maj-Gen. Brown, the contest was between Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines, the one senior by brevet and the other by lineal rank, which is precisely the case between Gen. Wool and Gen. Twiggs. Gen. Wool's lineal rank dates from 1841; Gen. Twiggs's from 1836, the one a colonel in 1841, the other in 1837—of the latter, 1841. President Johnson appointed Col. Mason's Regiment of Dragoons, Scott and Gaines, and appointed Gen. Twiggs, but appointed Gen. Wool to the command, and ran do honorers. She spoke English and French.

☞ A REWARD of Twenty Dollars will be given for the recovery of the girl LOUISA, who left the subscriber on the evening of the 1st instant, about 5 years old. Apply at this office.

☞ Wm. Cutting, Esq., President of the Commercial Bank, and Lump street, over the Crescent Insurance Office.

T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

[illegible]

☞ The undersigned informs the public that his store has been removed from Carondelet street, to 164 Royal street, between Bienville and Conti streets. Bienville street, New Orleans, July 1st, 1852. [illegible]

☞ The public is hereby informed not to give credit to the barque Antonia, coming on the Lake, with sail on another from the undersigned.

[illegible] J. SAUVAGE, Agent.

☞ All persons of Attorney granted by the undersigned, previous to the 1st July, 1852, are hereby revoked. [illegible] D. GRATIAN.

New Orleans, June 28th, 1852. 2c.

New Orleans Gas Light Company.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st July by order of the Board.

F. R. WHON, Treasurer.

WANTS, LOST ETC.

WANTED—Boarders in private family in the Dutch Portuguese, who will pay a liberal Address at this office. [illegible]

A Boy in Need of Work.

A PERSON who has been keeping an orphan boy for the last two years, wishes to part with him, as it no longer in his power to do so consequently the lad can be well recommended to some good, mild disposition, and intelligent, and would be made the Dutch Reformed Church, in which he is a member. Any respectable person wanting a boy will be obliged every information by addressing the Subscriber.

LOST—A bundle of KEYS during the travel in St. Louis street, Rampart street, and returning by Bienville street. Any one is requested to bring the same to No. 85 St. Louis street.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 1st inst., a POCKET BOOK, containing three Promissory Notes, payable to the order of Gaitler, for $200 payable Sixty days after date, and endorsed to the Highwaymen of St. Joseph Alquerre for $450, payable six months after date, and another made by Elizabeth Bilanes, to the order of Chandler Bonnet, for $100 payable [illegible]

The above notes are given to any person who will bring the pocket book or the contents to No. 105, Orleans street, Commercial Home street. [illegible]

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the residence of the undersigned, in Jefferson Parish, on the night of the 18th ult., with her daughter MARIA, a mulatto girl, about 18 years of age, very light complexion, hair is curl very short, she wears a mark on her forehead, she is very fine little girl, and speaks English and French, she is very fond of her mother, she has on the bosom, because it is supposed that they are with a white man, who is supposed to be in the above reward will be paid to the undersigned.

AVET FREEKS, Cor Bienville and Old Levee.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY on the night of January last, the Mulatto Girl MARIA, about 5 feet 4 inches high, aged 27 years, five feet one or two inches in height, very light complexion, speaks French. Her mother lives in the 1st and 2d Municipalities. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge her in the jail of any parish in Louisiana, or deliver her to the subscriber. A further reward of Fifteen Dollars will be paid upon conviction of the person who harbored her.

N. B. Captains of vessels or steamboats or other craft, are cautioned against harboring said slave under penalty of the law.

C. V. WURTURI'S.

$250 Reward.

LOST—On Thursday, June 24, between Hospital and Ursulines, a Pocket Book, containing two Notes, one of the Mechanics & Exch. Bank, for $1,000 payable to the order of Jos. Rogers, and the other for $250 payable to the order of Jos. Rogers, and the other for $250 payable to the order of Jos. Rogers, and the other for $250