G. P. WHITE, Proprietor
No. 33 Charleres Street.

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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
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The New Orleans Bee.

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No. 1020, Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 6005.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ---- NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1852.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 27, 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 Plaquemines.)

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

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

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

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

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

THE COMPROMISE.

WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE of 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—a result requiring the utmost efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dishonest 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 Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromises—and dead against any man who is supposed to them, or either of them.

Gen. Pierce.

I have been asked if I liked the Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no. I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling against it. I believe it ought to be repealed. I believe it is contrary to moral right.

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N. H.) on the 23d January, 1852.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PROSPECT.

We publish below an extract from a letter written by a gentleman of Baltimore, whose opportunities of forming a correct opinion of the result of the Presidential canvass are unsurpassed. It will be seen that he speaks with great confidence and hope:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15, 1852.

I must confess the first return from Pennsylvania and Ohio put a damper upon my spirits. The result in Baltimore I cared but little about. This I foresaw. A few days prior to the election, our Whig candidate made an unfortunate mistake and killed himself dead. We will raise him in November, and give Maryland to Scott, beyond all doubt. Now the skies look brighter. There is nothing in the recent elections to indicate that we cannot carry the three great States of Pennsylvania. There are certainly good grounds for hope. The reaction is already taking place, and the Whigs were never more determined to put shoulder to the wheel. Give us Louisiana and we will give you Maryland.

In addition to the general encouragement given by this letter, we will specify some of the reasons upon which we base the conviction that Gen. Scott will carry both Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Pennsylvania the official returns from thirty counties—about half the State—show that the Whig vote is 27,636 less than the vote given to Gen. TAYLOR in 1848. If the Locofoco vote had increased in the ratio of the Whig loss, we might feel apprehensive of the result, but it so happens, that instead of an increase, there is a *decrease* in the Democratic vote of 3,115, as the following statement proves:

1852.	
Whig vote in 30 counties,	104,109
Dem.	111,409
1848.	
Vote for Taylor in 30 counties,	131,745
Vote for Cass	144,469
Whig loss 27,636; Democratic loss 3,115.	

Now there could not have been less than 40,000 Whigs in Pennsylvania, and about 6,000 Dem crats who did not vote on the 12th instant. The greatest Democratic victory is really none at all. The Locofocos made a better turn out than the Whigs, and carried the day, with even a diminished vote. If in November, but one-half the Whigs who staid at home in October, will vote, General Scott will carry the State triumphantly, and this for obvious reasons. In the first place, the Native vote cast last October will be Democratic in November. It is but reasonable to conclude that it will be divided in November—thus making a difference in our favor of from five to eight thousand votes. Secondly, presuming that both parties will increase their votes in November, the Whig net gain from this cause alone may be fairly estimated at from two to five thousand. Lastly, there are not less than five thousand democrats in Pennsylvania who will, under any circumstances, vote for Scott. This is well known and cannot be denied. Take for instance Schuylkill county—At the late election the Democratic majority was 200; in November it is conceded that Scott will carry the county, and his friends claim 1,000 to 1,200 majority. The same is true of Lancaster, Luzerne, Allegheny, Indiana and a number of the most populous districts in the State. The chance of five thousand votes from one side to the other will be equivalent to ten thousand votes in favor of Scott. With a fair turn out on the part of the Whigs, we are firmly convinced that Pennsylvania will give WINFIELD SCOTT from five to fifteen thousand majority.

With regard to Ohio, which we had hitherto considered doubtful, we now begin to believe she is quite certain for SCOTT. With a Democratic and a Free Soil candidate, both in the field, with Free Soil nominees for Congress in every District, having concentrated against precisely the same adverse influence which were arrayed against Gen. TAYLOR in 1848, the Whigs have made enormous gains. We care not whether the State or Congressional ticket be made the standard of comparison, the result is still the same. The Democratic majority is cut down to about one fourth of last year's figures, and the Whigs have carried seven members of Congress in a State districted especially with a view to allow them but four. The Whig press of Ohio speaks with the utmost confidence of the State. The Cleveland *Herald*, one of the best informed papers, claims 10,000 majority for Scott in November. It says:

We predict that the Reserve will give five thousand more votes for SCOTT than it gave for HAYES, and PIERCE will get 3,000 less than CATHCART. Here is 7,000 whig gain, and in the Western belt of Ohio, SCOTT will gain on PIERCE over the State vote at least 2,000. The Centre will increase its Whig vote over 4,000; the Northwest 2,000, and Hamilton County and the South will gain 3,700; and we claim Ohio for SCOTT by 10,000.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette*, the Columbus *State Journal*, the Zanesville *Courier* all hold similar language. The late contest has fully tested the strength of the Abolition party, and with all its indirect aid it could give the Democrats, their opponents have gained largely. In November thousands of Democrats will vote for SCOTT. Why HALE will not increase his strength by Whig accession. In Ohio, the Whigs are thoroughly organized, and when they say they will carry the State, they speak by the card.

Let the Whigs be of good cheer. The skies are bright. Our friends will do their full duty next week. Let us in Louisiana respond to them by like exertions, and Locofocoism will be made to bite the dust.

LIFE OF GENERAL PIERCE.—We have been favored by a friend with a remarkable neat quarto volume, about one inch long by half the breadth, entitled: "Life and Services of Gen. PIERCE," by Sykes. It is a work of very much novelty, and great chronological value. For example, it informs us that FRANKLIN PIERCE was the son of his father—a circumstance well calculated to astonish ordinary minds—and moreover, that in 1827, he actually spelled 'lint.' We have no time to read the many admirable exploits of the Democratic candidate, as duly and faithfully chronicled in this gigantic history, but must refer the curious democracy to its pages for complete and satisfactory details.

SCOTT RANGERS.—The Scott Rangers will meet this evening at 7 o'clock, to proceed on board of the steamboat which will convey them to the other side of the river, where they are expected by the Algiers Scott and Graham Club. Let all the Rangers be punctual.

CATALOGUE SALE OF Dry Goods, HOSIERY, CARPETING, &c.—We call the attention of the readers of the catalogue sale of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Brussels Carpetings, etc. which will take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. at J. B. BLAKE & Co's auction rooms No. 77 Chartres street.

☞ Terms liberal at sale.

Great Western Telegraph.

We learn that one section of this Telegraph is soon to be put under contract and completed with due dispatch, as far as Franklin, West of the Atchafalaya. Should this enterprise be encouraged by our citizens, the line will be extended Northward and Westward as far as Galveston, Texas, and reach out to the Red River country so Natchitoches and Shreveport, thus opening telegraphic communication with a portion of our State that is now during one half the season deprived of the means of communicating with New Orleans. Telegraphic lines are far more easily built than Railroads, and our citizens interested in the Opelousas and Red River country, will, we hope, encourage the enterprise with their liberal support by subscribing to the Stock of this line.

MORE SIGNERS OFF.—The Kanawa *Republican* of 13th contains another batch of six Committee-men—who can't go the Yankee Free soiler. Their feelings are otherwise inclined. They are going for the man who has proven his capacity and willingness to serve his country by 40 years of glorious service.

A Prodigious Rourback.

The *Courier* publishes a despatch signed by ALEXANDER PERRY, and that most unmitigated and unscrupulous political scalp, JOHN W. FORNEY, charging the administration with backing out of the Cuba affair, on the strength of Lieut. PORTER being recalled to Washington. We haven't a doubt that Messrs. PENN and FORNEY place their own construction on the matter, and have sent forth this despatch to operate on the Whig filibusters of New Orleans. The following despatch to the *Picayune* shows up the Rourback in its true colors.

THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY.—Lieutenant Porter had an interview on Saturday with the Secretary of the Navy. He returns to New York to take command of the Georgia.

Lieut. Schenck, U. S. Navy, will take command of the Crescent City.

Lieut. Porter's presence was required at Washington to prepare the facts to be presented to the Spanish Ministry.

Lieut. Porter was summoned to Washington to testify to the facts, just as every body knew he would be.

Wines, look out for a hundred such Rourbacks, between this and the election. *Remember the Campbell FORGERY, and be on your guard!*

GENERALS SCOTT AND WOOL.—The infamous falsehood that was circulated through the coalition prints of this State, that General Wool had become disgusted at the actions of General Scott, and had left the Democratic camp, on route to the place of their destination, is nailed to the counter by the following extract from a speech made by the old patriot and warrior, General Wool, on their arrival at Louisville:—

After Gen. Scott's reply to the speech of Gov. Crittenden, bidding him, and his companions welcome to the city of Louisville, Gen. Wool was loudly called for, who made his appearance, and during his remark, said:

'It was not vain enough to believe that these loud cheers which I hear are given for my humble self, but I take the opportunity to join in the association with my illustrious Chief—THAT MAN WHOSE NAME AWAKENS A THRILL IN EVERY BOSOM, AND THE MEMORY OF WHOSE DEEDS CALLS FORTH THE SHOUTS OF ASSEMBLED THOUSANDS IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION. Time does adorn the brightest pages in our military annals.'

There are the sentiments of Gen. Wool, in relation to the conqueror of Mexico. It will be recollected that this is the same Wool, that the Mississippian classed as one of the Generals with whom Gen. Scott had quarrelled. What do they think of his opinion of Scott now?

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1852.

Notwithstanding the apparent Democratic gains in Pennsylvania and Ohio, we of New York, are not to be misled, analyze these known votes, find nothing discouraging. On the contrary, every thing to stimulate us on to victory. New York is, beyond all doubt, safe for Scott and Graham by a majority of at least 15,000. We are strongly organized in this city, and will score a majority for Scott, although here, corrupt influences hostile to our success prevail which are not felt in the rural districts. The vote in your city for Mayor, are explained, if not accounted for, by the action of the State—that will be the city of New York, should the Locos have elected their Mayor here.

Mr. Marshall is expected to do her duty, and New York will join her in the triumph of the 2d November. A CLAY WHIG.

of New York city.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

GENTLEMEN:—It may not be uninteresting for you to know the names of the following three American Generals—two of whom have occupied the Presidential chair of the United States—are composed of thirteen letters each, to wit:

Andrew Jackson,	13
Zachary Taylor,	13
Winfield Scott,	13

There is luck in odd numbers. Franklin Pierce counts 14!

You will perceive that the number of letters of each of these gentlemen correspond with the number of the original States of the Union, the *Old Thirteen*. Will it pass off as a fact, to excite a little superstition, and consider the thirteen letters which compose General Scott's name a fair and good omen for his election. Even Napoleon believed in all strong, and we in a certain degree superstitious

Arrival of Gen. Scott in N. York—Enthusiastic Reception by the Citizens.

General Scott arrived at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, corner Chambers street, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 14th instant. Long before that hour, says the *Times*, numbers had been gathering, and by the time the train arrived, the crowd assembled was so dense that it was with difficulty the cars could proceed to the terminus of the road. Loud, long and simultaneous were the bursts of enthusiasm that greeted the Old Hero on his appearance. It required the exercise of strong sinews and exertion, on the part of the whig body guard who surrounded him, to preserve the Gallant General from the too close embraces of his warm admirers. There were loud cries for a speech as he reached the door steps of the depot, and the carriage was closely pressed by the masses, cheering loudly to the Astor House,—when Gen Scott and the gentlemen accompanying him were conducted to a reception room prepared for them.

The General appears in excellent health after his western tour. He repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments to the citizens for their enthusiastic greetings. He was accompanied in the carriage from the depot by Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Hon. G. J. Cornell, and J. B. Taylor. He was visited at the Hotel by Sheriff Tarsley, Senator Morgan, ex Alderman Bowen, ex Governor Fish, Hon. Charles King, and many other distinguished gentlemen

At 5 P. M. dinner was served up, and in the evening the General proceeded to the residence of ex Governor Fish, corner of Seventeenth st. and Second avenue.

Many persons surrounded the Astor House, throughout the afternoon, in the expectation that Gen. Scott would address them, but as he stated in the afternoon, that it was physically impossible for him to speak. He was, he said, completely worn out, returning thanks and answering addresses from various delegations for some hours.

The General was accompanied from Albany to Hudson, yesterday morning by Hon. Hunt, and D. B. Ogden, Esq. At Hudson, these gentlemen left him to the escort of Hon. John I. Van Schoonhoven, Hon. Hollis White of N. Schoodack of Albany, Hon. Hollis White of N. Greene, and other gentlemen. At Garrison's Station, the party left the train, and proceeded across the river to Cozzen's Hotel, at West Point, where they partook of a collation, and continued the journey to this City, taking the cars of the 11 o'clock down Express train. Capt McDowell accompanying General Scott to the City.

At Thirty-first street there was a large gathering to welcome the General. Here he was joined by ex Governor Fish and Hon. Chas. King. Crowds were gathered at all points along the route, where there was a possibility of seeing or expressing their welcome to the hero of many battles.

To day, at 9 A. M., Gen. Scott proceeds via Jersey City to Elizabethtown, where he will remain until Wednesday morning, and then proceed by the train starting at the same hour, to Philadelphia.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

Warning against a Forgery.

Believing that little is ever effected by petty tricks in the decision of great National issues, we seldom notice the little libelous slips which appear openly in the columns of the partisan press on the eve of a Presidential election. Finding, however, that one of these counterfeits, (styled by our adversaries "*Roorbacks*,") which appeared a few days ago in the columns of the *Union*, and which we were yesterday called to mail to the country, has received a fresh and more covert start in the shape of a handbill for *Southern* circulation; we recur to the fabrication with the view to put our Southern friends on their guard against it. This it is:

On the 12th instant the *Union* continued what purported to be a late letter from the Honorable LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, placing General SCOTT in a false position in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, and on Monday last we received from Mr. CAMPBELL, by telegraph, and published yesterday, the following letter:

HAMILTON, *October* 18, 1852.

"*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:*

"The publication in the 'Union' of Tuesday, the 12th instant, over my name, declaring Gen Scott for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, is a base forgery. I never wrote or published such a circular. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL."

Yesterday, there was placed in our hands a large, handbill, printed by the Democratic Committee in this City, *containing the fabricated letter*, accompanied by various inflammatory imputations on Gen. SCOTT, together with other checkmating matter, and headed in staring capitals, "ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE—A VOICE OF WARNING TO THE SOUTH." This handbill was of course prepared before the appearance of Mr. CAMPBELL'S contradiction; but we are credibly informed that *six hundred thousand* copies of it have been printed, and so busy have mischiefs been transmitted to the South in great numbers, we give this information to the Whig presses in that quarter that they may guard the public against the imposition. We do this lest the *Union* may set itself some forward prompting with a disavowal of the fraud which, we presume, has been practised on it by some one of possessing more zeal than honesty.

Arrival of the Crescent City at New York.

The mail yesterday contains full details of the intelligence brought to New York on the 18th, from Havana by the steamer *Crescent City*.

The Crescent City left New Orleans on the 11th inst., arrived off Havana on the 14th, at daylight. At sunrise the captain of the port came on board and refused to permit Capt. Porter to communicate with the city. Captain Porter delivered the authorities a written protest against the arbitrary proceeding, and then put to sea without landing the mails or passengers.

The reason for the steamer being allowed at all to enter the harbor, is supposed to be that she was not seen until she was well inside. She was not molested at sea.

When at sunrise, the Captain of the Port came alongside, he asked for the obnoxious Mr. Smith, the purser of the vessel, and was informed that he was still on board. He then informed Captain Porter that as the ship was in port no steps would be taken to turn him out, but that no communication would be allowed with the shore, or in any way from the shore.

Captain Porter replied that he should protest against any such proceeding, and desired to present his protest to the American Consul, on which the captain of the port politely offered to get further orders from the Captain General.—In the meantime he informed Capt. Porter that his ship might remain in port as long as it suited his purpose, and might go to sea when he pleased, as they acknowledged no control over her. But she should not in any manner communicate with the shore.

Such were the Captain General's orders, and by way of informing them a guard of boats was placed on all sides the ship, filled with the usual police.

These poor fellows did not seem to relish the business, as the sun was burning hot, and when the gong on board the Crescent City sounded the joyful call to breakfast—a call at which all the Spanish officials were politely invited on board—these fellows looked sad enough, wishing, no doubt that Capt. Porter would go to sea and relieve them from their imprisonment.

Captain Porter, however, had no such intention, but after breakfast ordered the paint pots and pots of black paint to work ostensibly to paint the ship outside, from which measure it was supposed by the guard boats he intended to stay at least a week.

In consequence the police boats were relieved, and two boats with their regular crews were detailed from the frigate to watch the steamer.

At 9 o'clock, the captain of the port again came alongside, and informed Capt. Porter that he would not be permitted to lay his protest before the American Consul.

He was asked by Capt. Porter of what use an American Consul was, if American vessels in Cuban ports were not allowed to communicate with him. In every civilized nation, a consul was recognized as the representative of his country, and the law of nations entitled the citizens of that country to have access to him.

The captain of the port declined entering into a discussion of the matter, alleging, which was true, that he was exercising no authority of his own, but was acting entirely under orders.

The interview then terminated; so also did the outside painting, and steam was ordered up.

Capt. Porter intended to drop two copies of his protest on board an American brig and having in the lower harbor, as she passed out, but just as the Crescent City was about moving ahead, word was brought off that Mr. Morales of the house of Drake & Co., who are agents of the company, had permission to come along side, which he did in a few moments after in a shore boat, but accompanied by a government boat with three officers.

Mr. Morales thought the difficulty could be cured by Mr. Smith assuming the blame; Captain General a written denial of the accusations made against him by Peter Hicks. This Capt. Porter refused to prevent, as he had himself made two disavowals which had not been received, nor would he permit correspondence from any officer on board the ship to go under cover. He considered it beneath the dignity of the company to make any further explanation. Captain Porter refused, on his own part, to bail any certain place with any one on the matter, except through the U. S. Consul.

It was then endeavored to ascertain from Capt. Porter the nature of a document which he wished to send to the Consul, and whether it contained any disavowal of the charges made against purser Smith. They were informed it was a protest, and it referred to two letters the steamals made by Capt. Porter, but at the same time it was written in plain terms.

The object was evidently to get some kind of an apology or acknowledgment of wrong on the part of purser Smith, which would enable them to settle the affair, which was becoming rather troublesome.

In this they received no assurance from the officers of the Crescent City, and after some discussion among the officers, they offered to allow to go on shore and see if it was not possible to get the protest delivered to the Consul.

They thought it could be done if it was first ascertained whether the document contained anything offensive to the Spanish government.

Information on this matter was denied them notwithstanding which the officers did go on shore with Mr. Morales, and after some time the acting Consul, Mr. Moreland, came alongside in a government boat, in company with the Captain of the Port, Don Guillemo Macon.

The Consul was not, however, permitted to come on board, nor allowed to write home by the Crescent City.

Lieut. Porter delivered his protest in person, and being informed by Mr. Moreland that there might more could be done, the Crescent City put to sea. As she passed the Custom House, thousands were assembled to witness her departure.

In passing, the Star Spangled Banner was run up to the forecastaff head, and as it floated out upon the breeze the stars seemed brighter than ever.

No sound was heard from the vast multitude, but there were betting hearts in that crowd, filled with the hope that the insult to the flag would be avenged.

Many silently attested their respect by uncovering their heads as the gallant ship, under a full head of steam, swept past the Mole.

As the Crescent City passed the Morro Castle, she fired a parting gun in honor of the flag she so proudly bore at her foremast head.

The following is a copy of the protest:

"Whereas, The first article of the treaty of amity between Spain and the United States declares that there shall be a firm, inviolable peace and sincere friendship between His Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects and the United States and the citizens thereof. Article 6th of the same treaty promises natural assistance and kindly treatment to citizens of either power, when in the ports of each other, which engages to defend and protect them to the extent of their jurisdiction by land or sea, and article 9th secures to the citizens and subjects each free access to the courts of justice of each other in all cases, and provides that cases be prosecuted under the authority of the law only, and that parties shall have the liberty of counsel and defence.

"How far the Spanish authorities in Cuba have conformed to this treaty is apparent from the fact that they have arbitrarily and without form or process of law caused the United States steamship Crescent City, engaged in the pursuit of a legitimate and peaceful business, to be turned from the port on one occasion, refused communication on another, merely for an imputed offence, committed in the territory of the United States and which offence, if actually committed within their own territory, the Spanish authorities had no right to punish an American citizen for.

"On two occasions the undersigned has, in plain terms, denied that Mr. Smith wrote any thing against the Spanish Government in the newspapers of the United States. But the word of an officer who has heretofore enjoyed the confidence of his Government, and the company he served, has been so entirely disregarded by the Spanish authorities that they were at worst of the policy which governs civilized nations. On the contrary, they have pursued a vindictive and unfriendly course, which must, if persisted in, inflict great injury on the interests of the commerce of the United States, and against which course, as applied to this ship, or any of the company's ships, the undersigned once more strongly protests.

"The undersigned also protests against not being allowed to make known to the American Consul the situation in which he is placed, having been refused most positively permission to communicate with the representative of the United States on the Island of Cuba. The undersigned bows leave to draw the attention of the Spanish Government in Cuba to the fact that the Crescent City sailed from New York with a large number of Cubans and American passengers on board, every one of whom had with him a passport from the Spanish Consul in New York, granting permission to sail in the Crescent City for the port of Havana, with a guarantee of a safe landing on the shores of Cuba.

"Moreover, that the Spanish Consul at that place did not inform the passengers or give any notice to the U. S. Mail Steamship Company that there was any likelihood of the steamship Crescent City being prevented entering the port of Havana.

"It is true that the manifest was issued to the undersigned, but the Company were in no wise bound to such manifest, having a perfect right to consider it a hasty and ill-advised act of an subordinate officer, Martin Gallano, by whom it was signed, which act, if persevered in, would interrupt the friendly intercourse between the two countries, and which they would likely not repeat.

"After the disavowal of the imputed offence offered by the undersigned, the Spanish authorities of Cuba have, in the most arbitrary course pursued by them, violated the treaty of amity existing between the two countries. They have inflicted serious injuries on private individuals and on the Company, whose interest to a large amount is likely to suffer by the non delivery of the mails entrusted to the government officer of a friendly nation, and the wheels of commerce, as far as regards this ship, are entirely at a stand.

"Mr. Smith, the officer in question, has been a long time employed in the company's service by the full knowledge and previous countenance of the Spanish authorities, who have drawn him from the harbor. And it is a well known fact that the undersigned, and those under his command, have always abstained from any act of interference with the officials of the Island, either by speech or act—though it might naturally be supposed that they could not but feel sympathies with the misfortunes of the unfortunate captives.

"In conclusion, the undersigned takes the opportunity to protest again, in the strongest terms, against the indefensible disregard of the treaty, and the law of nations, by which American citizens are, without notice and legal sanction or offence, or opportunity offered to defend themselves, subjected to imprisonment and severe unmerited pain, and the flag of the United States treated with scorn and contempt—the Government treated with disrespect in the person of the officer, who, though sailing under a ship owned by a company, is placed in his position by a written order of the United States Secretary of the Navy, and by a law of Congress of the United States. An appeal to the Consul of a country is even respected among barbarian powers, from whom a knowledge of the laws of nations is not so sought to be neglected.

"Respectfully submitted to the authorities of Cuba. [Signed] D. D. PORTER,
October 14, 1852. Lieut. U. S. Navy."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If misrepresentation and obloquy could defeat the new Constitution, it is already dead; for never has a frame of government encountered such a pitiless storm of malicious from its opponents. They are resolved to render it odious, by calumnies the most gross, and inventions the most false and exaggerated. In vain is an attempt made to put it in a true light before the people, and to point out the salutary and indispensable reforms which are embodied in it; reforms which will restore the credit, prosperity and grandeur of the State. These reformations are denied, misrepresented and calumniated, and the charter that embraces them is assailed with a violence and virulence without a precedent in the annals of politics. The arts of misrepresentation are exhausted, and the venom of vindictive politicians are discharged, to blacken and defeat it. Motives the most vile, and conduct the most reprehensible, are ascribed to its framers. Let one falsehood be beaten down, and another forthwith rises up, to take its place. Overthrow one sophism, and another is put forth in its stead. Expose one

Destroy their fit, and sophistry in vain the creatures are at their dirty work again. The whole staff of placemen are in construction and motion, because of the near approach of the period when their offices and salaries are to terminate, and when, by the new constitution, they will have to go before the great bar of the public to render their account of their stewardship to the people. These officials are trembling for the loaves and fishes which they have eaten of ever since the advent of Isaac Johnson and Joseph Walker, the two grand sinecurists of official charities and alms among this patriotic *clique*. They have managed by smiles and caresses, to appropriate to themselves all the offices of the State, and to fasten themselves to the teats of the State treasury, and will never relax their hold, until the good people of the State shall rise up in the majesty of their sovereignty, and shake them away. These men and their allies framed that proscriptive, despotic and anti-progressive constitution of 1845, to throw all the offices of the State in their hands, and there to keep them forever, to insult and disfranchise the city of New Orleans, to crush her prosperity, arrest her progress, and to doom her forever the spirit of public improvement throughout Louisiana. And in order to perpetuate their detestable work, they rendered an amendment of the constitution almost impossible without the call of a new convention, by requiring a vote of four fifths of the Legislature, before it could be obtained.

With all the offices, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars of the Treasury within their patriotic grasp, what was it to them, that New Orleans was doomed to an annual tax of sixty miles, within which, the seat of government could never be located, lest the Legislature of the State might be seriously injured by contagious disease and was subdivided into petty election districts, that they might compel her by dividing her representative strength—This is the Constitution which they wish to maintain, and which the people are called upon to support in preference to the new one, which is replete, from beginning to end, with provisions by the spirit of progress, and the counsels of wisdom, prudence and justice. Reform with the Democrats, is to be confined to the people, to get their votes, and not *practised*, to oust Democrats out of rich offices.

There are some men who are tormented by the excellent Governor Johnson, and the black fiend, envy, and that worst of all demons, vengeance, who absolutely would chuckle, and smile, glee-fully and rub their hands in triumph and prostrate credit. Such men are like the Jacobins of France, who accused any person of rank, talents and wealth and virtue and of *attainment*, that they might have their heads severed from their shoulders, and seize on their property to enrich themselves.

Such men would see the prosperity of others—they covet their property—fruit of hard and long industry and frugality, and are ready to adopt any means however reprehensible, to rob them of them their wealth or to take from their enterprise all hope of reward or success. The world is full of all ever of such men who are actuated by such passions, but fortunately for mankind there has generally been found virtue and wisdom enough in society to counteract their machinations or to annihilate their influence. But good men must unite to resist the action of such passions, and maintain the institutions which society has established, and which suffice them, or to render them harmless. Such, sirs, I do not permit myself to doubt, will be the case in regard to the new Constitution. *Truth will triumph*, over the combination of bigotry, malignity, self-interest, jealousy, envy, uncharitableness, love of power and of spoils, falsehood, calumny, hatred of progress, corruption and prostitution, and all the other vices and sins so rife in this sublunary world in which we live. An intelligent and virtuous people will not be the dupes of these Lilliputs, who have bound their limbs in a conceive net of restrictions and prohibitions, and of whatever their chains to the winds. And then, we behold the office, active tyrant, who, with the words 'liberty and democracy' on his lips, has deprived the people of their most dear rights and privileges. Better, had he been, if he had a mill-stone around his neck, and thrown into the Mississippi. CONSTITUTION.

Telegraphic Items.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON ERIE.—The steamer Ocean was run into on Saturday night by the Schooner Mansfield. The steamer discovered the Schooner bearing down upon her when about four miles from the locality of the Atlantic tragedy. Her helm was immediately put aport till she turned nearly around, when the Schooner ran into the Ocean, cutting her down to the deck and also struck a few feet fore or aft of this, the Ocean would have gone down with a large load of passengers. The Schooner had all sail set, and cut through into the kitchen, leaving her figurehead sticking in the Steamer.—Much indignation is expressed here, and an investigation is demanded by our citizens.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The brig Citra, from Turks Island, reports that on the 25th September, she spoke the British brig A. Leary, from St. Domingo, for Boston, in a leaky condition, and took off her crew and moveable property.

On the 30 inst. the British bark Element was wrecked on the east end of Turks Island. All hands were saved.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.

The bark Ida, from Baltimore, keeled over in her berth this morning, and broke her mast. She had a cargo of corn, iron, sumac and sweet potatoes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The store-ship Fredonia is here, taking in provisions, &c., for three companies of troops, who are going to California.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CASE.—The case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. the Canal Commissioners came up before the Supreme Court to-day. Mr. Snowden, as the part of the Railroad Company, asked a postponement of the case, which was resisted by the counsel for the Commissioners, insisting that as the Commissioners had been arraigned before the Court they as public officers were entitled by law to have the case heard speedily, if they were ready, desired the investigation should be prompt. The Court decided to postpone the case, and the hearing was fixed for the second Monday of December, in the city of Philadelphia.

DETROIT, Mich. Oct. 18.

LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS.—Labor now has been recovered here from Lake Superior mines. A fire occurred at Eagle River on the 10th, destroying two houses and the engines of the Company worked at the Cliff mine.

The propeller Independence, recently strand ed in a gale, cannot be got off, and is fast settling. Her loss is thought to be a total one. Passengers, McBright & Livingston, and much loss to merchants at this season. The steamer Baltimore is taking the cargo from the wreck.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 19.

OHIO ELECTION.—Sixty-five counties have now been heard from—mostly official—and the Whigs gain over 17,000 on the majority of 26,000 for the Democratic Governor last year.

[A Judge and a member of the Board of Public Works are to be elected in Ohio, but our telegraphic agent has neglected to tell us which of the two has made this gain. There is a considerable difference, we believe, between the number of votes received by each. This omission, we are inclined to think, has for several days given a contradictory appearance to the returns from this State.]

BLOOMBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.

PENNSYLVANIA—TWELFTH DISTRICT.—The following are the official returns of the vote for Congress in the 12th District—H. B. Wright, dem., 7,513; H. M. Fuller, whig, 7,340—majority for Wright, 173.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 19.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT OGDENSBURG.—A fire broke out in Isabella street this morning, which spread rapidly, and was not checked until one half of the business part of the city was destroyed. The loss in goods and buildings is very great, but cannot at present be correctly estimated.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.

SNOW STORM AT OGDENSBURG.—The first snow storm of the season commenced falling here on Sunday at 9 A. M., and continued until 9 P. M., the same day.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 19.

The loss by the fire here to-day was $95,000 on which there was an insurance of $65,000.

ITHICA, Oct. 18.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL OF A COUNTERFEITER.—J. Wisner, a noted counterfeiter, broke out of jail last night, by digging through three thicknesses of the wall.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURERS.—The Hon. John P. Hale and Thomas Meagher have accepted invitations to deliver lectures before the Young Men's Library of Pittsburgh.

Jefferson Academy

THE classes of this Institution are now formed for the year. The pupils who have been sent by their children in the Establishment, are invited to send them early in the season. The absent pupils are expected to return as soon as possible.

☞ Mr. Tebbard, so long attached to the establishment has joined from France, and will resume his duties early in November. 07

NOTICE.—Two skillful Tin smiths, speaking French and English, will find employment by applying at No. 33, Customhouse st. oct 6

DRIVEN GOODS, &c.—115 boxes printed calicoes, assorted; 18 do de laines, high colors; 8 do barege de ete; 5 do ed ginghams; 3 do large assortment, for sale by the piece and package, to cash and short time buyers, by

JOSEPH H PALMER & CO,
67 Camp street.

MUSCAT WINE—300 cases Muscat Frontignan Wine, in assorted qts. Rodd's offers, 1846, Chenet Rebate, 1848 cases and Chenet Rodd Wine, for sale by

JOS LANAMA,
11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

MASONIC CELEBRATION

Centennial Anniversary of the Initiation of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The members of the fraternity will assemble at the Masonic Hall, corner of Barone and Perdido streets, on THURSDAY, the 21st of October, at 3 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of celebrating the above Anniversary.

The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock under the direction of Bro. M. Musson, Grand Marshal, and will proceed as follows:

To Perdido to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Julia, up Julia to camp, down Camp to Poydras, down Poydras to Levee street. Gotman has made an efficient rating that he has reason to believe that Washington will join with him. Brass bands will be in attendance, and in the instance the assured can take smooth rearrange his thoughts and intentions.

Bro. Gyra, the celebrated children being numerous came to light yesterday at the Keeper's Court. Some stringent law in relation to the manner in regard of giving out of children, ought to be enforced in the city.

Frederick Schlenger was yesterday arrested in the Fourth District, for running a horse over the body of a child. We have not yet heard the particulars as the Recorder has not yet taken place yesterday in our Court.

A lad named Charles Miller, Office Assistant of the Bee, was taken from the boy in the street friendly as he fly. Charles is a good boy and a good boy, and much hurt by a cab on Monday morning, near the Depot of the Pontchartrain Railroad. As the lad was on his way home from school, he was a modest looking lad, he was temporarily sent to the House of Refuge.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 26, 1852.

There is no change to notice in the cotton market, to-day's sales having amounted to 5,500 bales, at former prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	3¼ do	Fully Fair	4¾ do
Ordinary	3¾ do	Fair	4¾ do
Middling	3¾ do	Fine Fair	5¼ do
Middling Fair	4¼ do	Superfine	5½ do

Nothing was done in Tobacco today. Yesterday, 200 hhds were sold on private terms, and 50 hhds at 5½ cents to 9 do.

In consequence of the rain, the transactions in Sugar were confined to a few small lots, which we add at 4½ to 4¾ cents per lb.

The Flour market is quiet, sales 800 bbls. at $4 50 for Ohio, $4 75 for Cincinnati, and $5 for Louisville, and $4 75 for extra brands. About 1,000 sacks Corn were sold at 50 cts per bushel.

Provisions are very depressed and the market is nominally unchanged. Sales of Pork, 200 bbls at $16