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The New Orleans Pic.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1852. — No. 4803, Vol. 20.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XII.—Whole No. 4050.

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THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Friday Morning, August 13, 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 DUPOUY, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension; (substitute, FERGUS GARDERE, of Lafourche.)

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

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

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F ROUSSEL, 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 reclaiming of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement in principle and in fact, 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, and we deprecate the agitation of the question thereby 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 resolution as essential to the nationality of the, Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE CONTRAST

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
Now, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromise—I am dead.	*I have been dead all I helped to Enact the Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting fear of the growing cry of a slave; the law is opposed to them, or either of them! I*
I am opposed to slavery, as opposed to all oppression; but I am opposed to Abolition, because it is contrary to moral right.	*am opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.*

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

An Ingenious Defence.

Looking over the Louisville papers, we came across an article in the *Democrat* of that city, in which the editors attempt to vindicate Mr. PIERCE'S Free-Soil Inaugural address, upon novel and highly ingenious grounds. They declare that it is not of the slightest consequence whether Gen. PIERCE did say all that he is reported to have said in the two New Hampshire journals. They are willing to concede that these reports are true, but claim for Gen. PIERCE the benefit of a construction of the Scotch, because, though he has a most revolting feeling at the Fugitive Slave Law, and thinks it contrary to moral right—he, nevertheless, patriotically and disinterestedly proclaims his obedience to the Compromises, and his willingness to observe it in good faith.

This is an extraordinary argument for Southern men to use. We are told that Gen. PIERCE ought to be preferred to Gen. SCOTT, and why? Gen. SCOTT was an early friend, and unflinching advocate of the Compromise. He employed his influence in its behalf. He labored among his friends to get them to do so. He has ever been in favor of its rigid maintenance. His heart does not revolt at it. He does not regard the Fugitive Slave Law as a violation of humanity and moral right. On the contrary, he thinks it an eminently just and wise enactment, equally conformable to the Constitution of the compact, and to the rights and privileges of the South. A plain man might imagine that such sentiments were tolerably safe guarantees of fidelity. But the Louisville profits not to think so. They say, or at least the Louisville *Democrat*, speaking for them, says that Gen. PIERCE is far more worthy of their entire confidence, because, loathing slavery, and the Fugitive Slave Law, as he does, that the latter is a moral blot upon the character of the nation, he yet does violence to his conscience and his convictions, and pledges himself to the Baltimore Platform. Such reasoning, condensed, amounts to this: It is better to trust one who, scheme lodging that he is a traitor at heart, promises to support our rights, than one, who in by birth, education and principles our friend, and who, at a perilous crisis involving every thing dear to us, proved himself weak. Can the force of folly further go?

The reasoning of the Louisville *Democrat* brings back very forcibly to our mind the celebrated language of Jesse Bunton Lockhart press, when that "sweet little fellow," MARTIN VAN BUREN was running for the Presidency. The Locofocos could not deny that MARTIN VAN BUREN voted for negro suffrage in the New York Convention, and had expressed the opinion that Congress possessed the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—but said they, he is pledged to veto any bill for that purpose which may pass Congress. Well, we all know what MARTIN VAN BUREN has become. These Northern Abolitionists always show the cloven foot, sooner or later. In 1848, he ran on the Abolition candidate for Presidency, and in 1852 he supports Mr. PIERCE, because Mr. PIERCE loathes slavery, and considers the Fugitive Slave Law contrary to moral right.

Just as the Locos reasoned in 1848, so do their organs argue now. Mr. PIERCE entertains views of slavery and the law for the recovery of the fugitive slave diametrically opposed to the principles of the South, and at war with her most cherished interests. But he is pledged to support the Compromise, in spite of his convictions, and therefore the South should trust him. Now we hold that the South should confide in those of her own sons, whose heart does not revolt at the surrender of a runaway slave, and who does not regard the act in virtue of which fugitives from service are reclaimed, as contrary to moral right. MARTIN VAN BUREN ought to have trought the South to put no faith in Northern men with Southern principles.

☞ Our friends of the *Delta* are displeased at the *Bee*, because we are continually twitting Mr PIERCE with his Free-Soil opinions. They don't like to hear Mr. PIERCE badgered about loathing Slavery. The dislike entertained by the *Delta* for those smacks is perfectly natural, and is shared in common with the whole Locofoco press of the South. None of them like to hear these things say more than the *Delta*. The reason is too obvious to need explanation.

ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.—Very few returns from this once-doted State have been received.—We take the following from the Memphis *Enquirer* of the 6th:

In Crittenden county, Lovejoy's (whig) majority, (all but one township heard from,) is 94. CRENSHAW, a good true whig, is re-elected Sheriff by a large majority. Lyles, democrat, is re-elected clerk. Smithson, it is thought, has a small majority for Governor.

In Phillips county, WILSON, whig, and Jeffries, democrat, are elected to the House of Representatives. Conway probably has a small majority for Governor.

In St. Francis county, Caldwell, democrat, and Sullivan, whig, are elected to the House of Representatives. This county gives a majority for Conway for Governor.

THE WHIG SPIRIT IN FLORIDA.—Our Whig brethren in the gallant Peninsula State, are opening the campaign in earnest. Having completed their State and District tickets, they have given warmly into the canvass, and are full of faith and hope in the successful election of their candidates. We learn that on Monday next a Barbecue is to be given at Milton; on Tuesday at Pensacola, and on Wednesday at the Navy Yard. These gatherings will be addressed by Gov. BROWN and Col. WEST, the Gubernatorial candidate, besides other able and eloquent speakers from their own and neighboring States.

☞ The Dayton *Ledger* says that a citizen of that county, now in his seventy-second year, and who has, for the past month, been dependent on the power of speech, when lately, by some accident, thrown upon his hand, receiving a severe injury, but, strange to say, in his haste only to converse in Gaelic, in any period of his life.

☞ The abstract opposition evinced by the Louisiana Democracy against Gen. Scott is daily being overpowered by the dictates of Party fealty. The strong spirit of devotion to the cause of the party, and the triumph of the principles of the Democratic Party, are fast obliterating the feeling of opposition to the person of the candidate. Many of the Democratic papers, which, a few days since, were loud in their denunciations of General SCOTT, are now giving him a cordial support.

COL. MINOR'S LETTER

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined letter from W. J. MINOR, Esq., in reply to the calumnious statement published by the *Courier*, naming him as a Whig who would not support SCOTT. We have now shown that three out of the five or six gentlemen, who, the correspondent of the *Courier* declared, refused to sustain SCOTT, are warm advocates of his election; and we have no doubt that each is the case with every one of those cited by the versicous writer. Thus do the slanders of the enemy sink one by one into the earth.

NEW RIVER, August 9th, 1852

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, Esq.,
President Scott Rangers, New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—My attention has been called to an article in the *Louisiana Courier* of the 30th ult., headed "Changes," in which the Editor quotes from a letter written by a gentleman of this Parish, who, after much heated conversation, asserts that, I am one of the Whigs of Ascension who will not support SCOTT for President. This is an error, and as it has been published with some parade, it ought, perhaps, to be corrected. It is true, the writer has heard the Whigs would have honored themselves about which he has taken this interest, at the age, in the Presidential chair. As a Southern man, a Union man, and as an American, he was disappointed that Mr. Webster did not receive the nomination of the National Whig Convention for the Presidency. Were theless, he will give the nominees of the Convention a hearty support, as he believes four-fifths of those will do, who are mentioned, in the article referred to, as members from the Whig ranks.

With all the sensibility, literary taste and honor some for which the correspondent of the *Courier* so kindly gives me credit, I must confess myself at a loss to understand how gentlemen, who are Whigs upon principle, can refuse to vote the Whig ticket, merely because the nominee is not the man they would have selected. Still less can I comprehend how they can vote the Democratic ticket, and aid in carrying out measures, and sustaining principles against which they have so fearfully battled.

Those who hesitate to support General Scott because of honest doubts as to soundness on the "Compromise Acts," can have these doubts removed by reading General Quitman's letter to the Natchez *Free Trader* of the 26th ult., on that subject. In that letter, Quitman says, on the subject of slavery, he would sooner trust Scott, than Webster or Fillmore. And yet, men of both parties admit these gentlemen are sound to the core on that subject. In the same letter he says: so far from Scott's being controlled by Seward, "no man, not the whole Whig party, could control Scott against his convictions." Thus, it is seen, that General Quitman, with the frankness ever characteristic of a true soldier, has publicly expressed his opinion of the soundness of the Whig nominee, on the Southern question; and seems to endorse, even by silence, the slanders that have been published against his old commander and brother-in-arms.

Very respectfully, W. J. MINOR.

THE PIERCE DENIAL.

We yesterday published a letter from the editor of the Manchester (N. H.) *Democrat*, contradicting the main point raised by the *Union's* defence of General PIERCE, and explaining the circumstances under which the General uttered his favorable anti-slavery and anti Fugitive Slave Law declaration. The last number of the *Democrat*, since received, refers to the subject in the following remarks, which reaffirm the entire accuracy of the original report. The evidence we have already published leaves little room for doubt upon that head.—*Republic.*

"Moses Norris, Harry Hibbard, and C. H. Peaslee, are the names of the writers published in the Washington *Union* last week, declaring the report published in the Manchester *Democrat* of General Pierce's speech, before the Whig Convention, New Hampshire, in *December last*, to be utterly false. As these worthies made a statement about which they knew nothing, and therefore had no right to express an opinion, we shall so far enlighten them as to say that *General Pierce made no speech at New Boston last December*, and that no such idea as that which is denied of reporting speeches which were never made.

"But to show how political gamesters of a small stamp, like those who have the control of the pap, stand ready to give utterance to any falsehood that will subserve their purposes, we inform our readers that T. P. Ayer and J. M. Campbell have each written a letter, which appears in the Washington *Union* of the same date, and in which they state that the 'report' in the letter of the former, of a speech delivered by General Pierce *last December* at New Boston, is a 'tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.' Now we again say that we have not and shall not, waste any words about Pierce's December speech. But we do say that we published a report of the speech of General Pierce made at the Whig Convention in June, and the only one he has made there the past year, the entire accuracy of which never was doubted by any one until the nomination of the Washington paper, led Southern men to demand an explanation of the duplicity of General Pierce in saying in his Inaugural address that he believed he could 'safely say that there had been no word or act of his life' in conflict with the Compromise platform.

At the time of the publication of our report last January, neither the New Hampshire Patriot, Union, or any other paper questioned its entire reliability; but now, in the face of the more present spoke of it as a most faithful and accurate report. If the two above-named persons were both present during General Pierce's speech, it must have been in a state of mind not fitted to enable them to comprehend his language, or their partizan zeal has led them to do a *bad day's labor for a liar.* It is not late in the day to defraud the public by false statements about this matter. Of the *entire accuracy* of the report published in the Manchester *Democrat* of the 8th of January, we can fully satisfy any candid man, North or South."

In another paragraph, the Democrat notices other assertions made about the speech, and says that every issue apology presented by Gen. Pierce's friends.

"The publication in some of the southern papers, of the speech of Gen. Pierce, at New Boston, last January, has caused no little excitement. In that section, Southern men, of all orders, have a profound contempt for hypocritical politicians. Orders were immediately sent out by the 'faithful,' at Washington, that something must be got up to counteract the effects of this fatal developement at the South. Accordingly, runners were last week searching every nook and corner of New Boston, and other towns, to discover some sort of a semblance which they hope will hush up the affair. They will find it a useless task, in an attempt to conceal well established facts, and which, for months, were admitted to each by themselves."

☞ "An Englishman abroad" writes in the July number of *Blackwood's Magazine* some speculations upon the political and general prospects of the United States. He mentions the Tariff as one of the questions that will enter more or less into every political combination and says that "the manufacturers of America cannot exist under competition with England without a higher tariff!" He adds that the South and West are becoming much more friendly to the principle of protection than they have been hitherto. He considers slavery the great disturbing element in the politics of the United States, and predicts all sorts of evils from it in the future. He closes with a rational prediction that "whoever may be the PRESIDENT, the UNITED STATES will hold on the even tenor of their way, increasing every day and every hour in material prosperity, augmenting in population and resources;" and in the end, "these magnificent causes of disjunction or corruption produce decay, *will become*, what they believe themselves to be now, one of the greatest people that the earth has ever seen."

GENERAL PIERCE'S BIOGRAPHY.—General Pierce's eastern friends have got up a life of him, and, the materials being exceedingly scanty, they have added to the volume the lives of several of his relations, the Democratic platform, and various other matters of THE important. Probably the most interesting matter related in the volume, which consist of about a hundred pages, is the following. The reader will please bear in mind that the "Old General Pierce" spoken of was Frank's father:

"Old General Pierce was no scholar. He had devoted his life to books, and not to books; and it is said that while he was sitting by the kitchen fire one night, writing his annual message to the Legislature, he came to a full stop on one word that would not possibly spell. After racking all his own literary forces, and manœuvring about as skillfully as he could, he was obliged to throw off coat and ask for quarters. "Frank," said he to his son, sitting near by, "how the devil do you spell *he?*" Frank had been through college, and likely were better helped the General out of his dilemma. "H-U-T," said Frank. "He hung out to those little words," replied the veteran, "they bother me dreadfully; but when I come to Cincinnati, I can spell that without looking into a book."

So the Democratic nominee, when he left college, could spell "hut" for his poor old father.—His evidently spent his four years in college very profitably. *Ivory.*

THE JEWS IN EUROPE.—From Bavaria, the deposed emigrations of Jews continues to set about the nations of the government, and the hereditary baptism has been mostly thought it advisable to expand the bonds of their religion for them. But it is too late; the despondency of the Israels has already sold upon the property of the country, and they feel the loss of sense of the Fatherland.

In Hanover the cause of the Jews is growing every day more favorable. A law has lately been published, exempting from the Jewish inhabitants the political rights.

The Rabbi, A. L. Rodrigues, of Prague, and Mr. Moritz Steinschneider, of Berlin, have received the honorary of Doctor in philosophy, conferred upon them by the University of Tubingen. The young Germans have turned to the study of Hebrew with great zeal, and by the help of Jewish writers and other books of the Hebrew literature, they are endeavoring to restore the ancient splendor of the Jewish nation. Many of the young men have left the universities of Germany, and have gone to Palestine, where they have founded a new Jewish colony.

Con. Hospital Chronicle on Wine, Brandy, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. Grafflin, arrived last evening, from San Juan de Nicaragua, which she left on the 7th instant, the *Daniel Webster* reports the steamship *Northern Light* as having sailed in company with her, bound to New York, and having 300 passengers on board.

The crossing from Virgin's Bayf was accomplished in 36 hours, and less than 48 hours inside of the time of the disembarkation of the passengers on the Pacific, till their arrival at San Juan. The country along the route is very healthy; no sickness has occurred with the passengers.

The largest lump of the precious metal ever brought to the States, is in the hands of one of the passengers; its weight 36 lbs., and was discovered in the vicinity of Carson's Creek, in a shaft of 60 feet deep.

Left at San Juan, bark Elizabeth Mase, of New York; brig Maebasle, of New Orleans; brig John William, of Providence, and schooner La Esperanza, of Hartford, Ct. Passed, on the 10th inst., a large steamer off Cape San Antonio, supposed to be the Pacific Mail steamer, from Aspinwall to New Orleans. Spoke on the 11th, British schooner Thos. Pierson, from Honduras for this port.

The ship Windsor Castle of Boston, was stuck fast on the bar, the wind right aft. She had all sails set.

List of passengers per steamship Daniel Webster, from California, via San Juan:

Mrs. Ann Campbell, and 2 children: A S Labanan, F Turley, W Wallace, J S Gotina, C L Austin, T J Gregory, E Tobin, F Besley, H S Nicholson, W J Smith, E Krack, J H Artist, J Dorsey, J S Bessell, J S Lobell, S Gresham, E Williams, J Keay, W Bayle, G Humphreys, O Donald, J S Mudd, Geo. Place, Sam Hinds, G W Staples, H Brooks.

A Visit to Gen. Scott.
His Opinions—Habits—And Appearance.

From the Delaware Co. (Pa.) Republican.

Friend Walter—Two of your subscribers be one on a visit to Washington last week, and being good Whigs, of course felt in duty bound to pay their respects to the Whig nominee for the Presidency—the gallant (General Scott, whom they found at his office, in the War Department.

Although they were entire strangers to him, without a letter, or an introduction, they were most courteously received; and although they had read, and heard much of the noble bearing, and the agreeable, gentlemanly manners of the valiant old Hero, yet they were led to say, as the Queen of Sheba said, when she visited King Solomon, "that the half had not been told!"

Gen. Scott soon commenced conversation in such a bland and agreeable manner, that your friends very soon felt themselves quite at home in his company. He listened to their remarks with great attention, and answered their inquiries with promptness and a degree of very unusual candor.

In the course of conversation, one of us remarked that it was the received opinion, that General Scott would get the largest share of the Irish vote—that he based his opinion on this fact: that one strong peculiarity of the Irish character is, *that they enthusiastically love a brave man*—that they will be sure to fight for, or vote for a brave man in preference to all others.

The General smiled, and replied, that he knew very well how the Irish soldier could, and how he would fight. He said that Irishmen were among the best soldiers in the world—they had fought valiantly under him in every battle in the war of 1812, and since—he had not know a Irishmen under his command to desert—they were always among the first and fore most in the fight, and among the very last to leave the field. Whenever I ordered they were sure to go, without regard to fatigue, or fear, or danger. And, continued he, with considerable emphasis, as well as feeling, my Irish soldiers loved me. And, said we, General, we believe the Irish people all over the United States love you. Yes, replied he, with a look, and voice rising up from his chair, *"I never have an Irishman to turn his back on his friend or his foe."*

Your friends were exceedingly pleased to find General Scott so hale and healthy, though he has received several dangerous wounds, from the effects of which he is still suffering—one of them in his shoulder, which has prevented him from using his left hand in dressing himself for the last thirty-eight days. He has the most perfect good health, and apparently uninjured constitution, is owing to his regular and temperate habits, and his early rising. The day we visited the General, he had risen at five o'clock, and though he had been up the night before reading and writing till one o'clock, yet he was at our hotel at 10 minutes past seven o'clock. We were informed that General Scott was in the habit of only allowing himself five hours for sleeping out of every twenty-four.

There is everything in the *personal* of General Scott to recommend him. He stands a full head and shoulders above others, noble and dignified in his appearance—intellectuality, as well as benignity is strongly marked on every line and cast of his countenance. There is every thing in the appearance of General Scott, favorably to recommend him to the American people. He has commanded their armies, he has fought their battles, he has occupied a most conspicuous position before the nation for forty years—and those years have been marked with circumstances of the most trying character; yet he has passed through all the perplexities and difficulties of a long and eventful life, like gold through a furnace. He has been the hero of *a hundred fights before he fought a battle.* Diplomatist, as well as the successful General; and he is be observed, in every position he has occupied, he has done honor to his country. With the exception of the Duke of Wellington, Gen Scott is the greatest military chieftain now living; his fame is in all lands; his name is better known all over the continents of Europe than that of any other American except Washington; and further, he stands proudly before the world, without a single stain on the fair escutcheon of his greatness or his military glory. And the nomination and the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency of the United States, will be regarded all over the world, as a triumph, and no nor to the cause of Republicanism, and it will place our institutions and our government in a very elevated position in the estimation of all intelligent men, before the rest of the nations of the earth.

The Whig Convention at Baltimore, in the act of nominating Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency, has done the country a great honor, and themselves great credit, by present ing such a man for the sufferages of the people

Mill on Pierce.

We presume no genuine Democrat will have the temerity to question the authority of Isaac Hill, so long the great Democratic leader of New Hampshire—the man whom Gen. Jackson appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and who was successively chosen Gov. of New Hampshire, and Senator in Congress. In 1843, Isaac thus wrote of the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

"Frank Pierce commenced law business about the year 1826, and boarded with his father in Hillsborough. In that year he made the old gentleman an for non-committal, that his name was then used as discountenancing the senior editor of the Patriot in his opposition to John Q. Adams; he helped and assisted the Federal lawyers of that day to call out the strength of his father's name against Andrew Jackson; and it was not until the close of the year 1827, that the sterling old patriot broke away from the pernicious influence of his degenerate son."

The *Albany Journal* says this item in PIERCE'S life is not given in his recently published Biography. It should be copied into the next edition; for it is only proper that the Democracy should know that in supporting PIERCE they are supporting a "degenerate son" who "assisted the Federal lawyers" of New Hampshire to defeat Old Hickory. Will the "Old Guard" honor a man whose "pernicious influence" helped to defeat Gen. Jackson when he first ran for the Presidency.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—Copy of the letter written by Gen. Winfield Scott to the Secretary of War, in the year 1814, relative to the prisoners taken at Queenstown, who were sent to England for trial:

WASHINGTON, January, 30, 1813.

SIR—I think it my duty to lay before the Department, that on the arrival at the Quebec of the American prisoners of war, surrendered at Queenstown, they were mustered and examined by British officers appointed to that duty, and every native born of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, sequestered and sent on board a ship of war then in that harbor. The vessel in a few days thereafter sailed for England with those persons on board.

Between fifteen and twenty persons were thus taken from us, principally natives of Ireland, several of whom were known by the platoon officers to be naturalized citizens of the United States, and others to have been long residents within the same. One Thomas Sweeney, whose name has escaped me, besides having complied with all the conditions of our naturalization laws, was apprehended by his officers to have left a wife and five children, all of them born within the State of New York.

Being publicly understood, as well from the officers who took us, as from the prize ship for the above purpose, as from others with whom I remonstrated on the subject, that it was the determination of the British Government, as expressed through Sir Geo. Prevost, to punish every man whom it might subject to its power, found in arms against the British King, contrary to his native allegiance.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. SCOTT.
Lt. Col. U. S., 2nd Artillery.
The Hon. Secretary of War.

Asking too Much.

A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the remains of my life would please you, I would willingly lay it at your feet."

"Oh, sir, you're too kind! But is your fondness about it which you'd enjoy eating tolerable?"

"Why, no, dear, it is a habit to which I am not wedded."

"Then, sir, as there fills for the way you lay down your love to me, and as you are evidently going from me, I'll send you my remains, and you may give 'em to the first woman you meet."

☞ By the year 1860, there will be standing upon the soil of Kentucky, 1,000,000 of slaves, worth $600,000,000. Their annual increase will be 40,000, worth $24,000,000. Their annual labor will be worth $60,000,000. Their annual support will be $12,000,000. Their annual profit will be $48,000,000. Their annual taxation will be $1,200,000. Their annual net profit will be $46,800,000. Their annual net profit will be $46,800,000. Their annual net profit will be $46,800,000.

Con. Hospital Chronicle on Wine, Brandy, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EL DORADO.

Fifty Per cent Profit on Gold.

The steamship *El Dorado*, Lieut. Hunt, arrived last night at 10 o'clock, N., from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 6th inst., and brings the California mails seventeen days later than our previous dates.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Illinois* left the same day for New York, with 400 passengers, and $1,500,000 in gold dust. The *El Dorado* brings 100 passengers. The news from California is of minor importance. The business in the mines is not as flourishing as could be wished, but hopes of a large yield is expressed in a few weeks, as soon as the river falls, which is now nearly ascending. The crop of corn and barley will exceed any former crop raised in the country.

Great excitement prevails in San Francisco, among the passengers of the steamer *Independence*, belonging to the Vanderbilt line. They *hang* Mr. Vanderbilt in effigy, attaching to the bottom of the effigy, the words, "Vanderbilt's Death Lines."

The health of Aspinwall is rapidly improving, and but few cases of fever existing, except from imprudence and exposure. The *El Dorado* brings 100 passengers, and praise the Panama Railroad, and the advantage of travelling by that route. The brig Syphide from that port, arrived at Aspinwall, on the 1st inst., in 20 days, all well.

COMMERCIAL.

The Bee-Hive.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 12th, 1852.

COTTON—There has been a fair demand to-day, but no sales reported. Sales of 3,000 bales, and about 1,000 bales were disposed of at irregular prices. The arrivals of to-day include 28 bales new crop.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4½@4¾	Ord. Fair
Ordinary	5@5¾	Ord. Fair
Middling Fair	6@6¼	Good and Fine
Middling	5¾@6	Good and Fine

TOBACCO—We have noticed moderate sales at our last quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Small lots have been sold to the trade, at yesterday rates.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, at $5 00@5 12½ per barrel for Ohio; $5 12½@5 25 for St. Louis, and $4 75@5 00 @ bbl for extra brands.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Corn have been to an increased scale, and the rates have declined. The sales reported to-day include 2,000 bushels of white at 60c @ bushel for St. Louis. Rest is steady, at 57@58c @ 100 lbs.

PORK—Holders continue to ask $23 @ bbl. for Mess, which is the ruling rate for small lots to the trade.

LARD—The market is firm, at 11¼@12c @ lb. for prime and choice kegs.

BACON—Shoulders held steadily at 9c., and Sides are at 9¾c @ lb.

WHISKEY—Small parcels of rectified bring 19½, and round lots are held at 20c@20½c @ gallon.

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Boston, sixty days	¾@1	¼ c. prem
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Havana at five to eight days	½@¾	¼ c. prem

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Wawaring Plaza	Ophelia, Quinn
Princeton	Lemon
Princeton	Frank Lyon, Stuart
St Louis	Jos Robb, Carrell
Mitchell	Thos. Gordon, Pool
Mobile	Florida, Hawkins
Texas River	Dunois, Kirby
St. Louis	H. D. Bacon, Eaton
St. Louis	Ann Amanda, Adelman

☞ Somebody lets off the following on the marriage of Mr. John Rush to Miss Sarah Canter:

"When Cupid did the matter canter,
On Hymen's course to take a bunch,
Aldrich threw it with a CANTER,
But now she goes it with a RUSH."

☞ The following is very ancient, but we re-publish it to show our respect for age:

"Horses and mules you'll trade or buy,
With beauty but I'd wish to die—
Oh, no" said Tom, with humor quaint,
"Not wish to die, but merely paint."

City Intelligence.

THE LAND LARCENY.—It will be remembered that a few days ago we noticed the arrest of 2 boys—Philip Brand and Henry Wilson—for the larceny of two young scalawags of land and boon of the surrounding cities from the steamboat Louisiana. The young colored boys were committed by Recorder Canada and sent before the First District Court for trial.

THEATRE.—Gregori G. Sire, on the 18th instant, to be examined, before Recorder Winter, on charges of having abused and threatened the consort of St. Mary's market.

STRIKING.—John Ridley has been arrested, charged with striking Mr. Jones' own premises on Edward street. He will be examined on the 17th inst.

FIGHTING.—Margaret Delaney got angered at Bridget McCarthy, in the Fourth District Police Office, the other day, and on Notre Dame street, on the 8th instant, she pugilistically inflicted summary vengeance on her rival. The case of Mrs. Margaret is to be examined before Recorder Winter.

DOMESTIC.—William Harris beat Mary Harris on the 10th inst., on the premises on Bayou St. John. Fearing that he may do so again, he has been put under arrest and held for examination before the Recorder on Monday next.

DISPOSED OF.—Samuel Boyer, for threats and abuse to an officer, was required to be locked up for 15 days.

John Leonard, of Cab No. 169, was fined $5 for furious driving through the streets.

Kezia Zenor, a free woman of color, of Louisiana, by juvenile vagrants, were sent to the House of Refuge.

LARCENY.—Mary Moriarty was sent before the Fifth District Court, on a charge of having stolen an ejector from a woman who resides on Hevia street.

ARTICLES IN BONDAGE.—John Green, a young mulatto, was arrested a few nights ago while engaged in a burglarious attempt to effect an entrance into the premises of Kennedy & Co., corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets. Recorder Winter yesterday examined the offender, and sent him before the First District Court for trial.

FIRES.—Recorder Semmes, yesterday, imposed fines on sundry offenders, as follows:

On Vincent Rabasse, for attempting to remove his furniture in the night time, from a house which he had rented from a Widow, in order to avoid the payment of rent.

On two of Vincent's assistants, $2 each.

On Pierce Zermon and Chas. English, $5 each, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

On Geo. Friendship, alias Smith, for drunkenness and Pat Donnelly, for smuggling whiskey into the police lock-up, $5 each.

PROTOCOL.—Benito Lobache is a moral man, and of late he has been exceedingly annoyed by a woman named Rosalie Lobache, who, he alleges, is his wife; she, however, most unreasonably insists that Benito is the father of it. Benito denies the soft impeachment, and says that his late connection with Rosalie was a separate pertinacity of Rosalie, he asked yesterday that Recorder Genois would order her arrest. She was made, and the mother of the fatherless child was bound to keep the peace.

BIRD.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARIE T. EMILIE BEUZENEAU, wife of M. Auguste Colongeat, aged 18 years. The friends of the deceased, and of both families are invited to attend her funeral which will take place to-day at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

The Thirteenth Ward Guards, from the residence of Mrs. Widow F. Colongeat, Desmazis street, between St. Anne and Dumaine streets.

Twenty dollars Reward will be given to whoever will lodge in one of the city jails, the mulatto girl ELIZA-BETH, aged 23 years, 5 feet and 3 inches in height, with the smallest gift ELIZA-BETH, aged 23 years, 5 feet and 3 inches in height, with the smallest gift

ELIZA. Answers, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

PELLY PUT THE KETTLE ON—One evening, Madame Malibran felt rather annoyed at the general prejudice engendered by the conspiracy of silence, which, on the occasion of her first appearance, the opinion being altogether in favor of foreign music, a sense even unjust so far as concerned that unfeeling could be offered, which she felt was justly her own. Whatever I ordered they were sure to go, without regard to fatigue, or fear, or danger. And, continued he, with considerable emphasis, as well as feeling, my Irish soldiers loved me. And, said we, General, we believe the Irish people all over the United States love you. Yes, replied he, with a look, and voice rising up from his chair, *"I never have an Irishman to turn his back on his friend or his foe."*

Your friends were exceedingly pleased to find General Scott so hale and healthy, though he has received several dangerous wounds, from the effects of which he is still suffering—one of them in his shoulder, which has prevented him from using his left hand in dressing himself for the last thirty-eight days. He has the most perfect good health, and apparently uninjured constitution, is owing to his regular and temperate habits, and his early rising. The day we visited the General, he had risen at five o'clock, and though he had been up the night before reading and writing till one o'clock, yet he was at our hotel at 10 minutes past seven o'clock. We were informed that General Scott was in the habit of only allowing himself five hours for sleeping out of every twenty-four.

Great excitement prevails in San Francisco, among the passengers of the steamer *Independence*, belonging to the Vanderbilt line. They *hang* Mr. Vanderbilt in effigy, attaching to the bottom of the effigy, the words, "Vanderbilt's Death Lines."

The health of Aspinwall is rapidly improving, and but few cases of fever existing, except from imprudence and exposure. The *El Dorado* brings 100 passengers, and praise the Panama Railroad, and the advantage of travelling by that route. The brig Syphide from that port, arrived at Aspinwall, on the 1st inst., in 20 days, all well.

COMMERCIAL.

The Bee-Hive.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 12th, 1852.

COTTON—There has been a fair demand to-day, but no sales reported. Sales of 3,000 bales, and about 1,000 bales were disposed of at irregular prices. The arrivals of to-day include 28 bales new crop.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4½@4¾	Ord. Fair
Ordinary	5@5¾	Ord. Fair
Middling Fair	6@6¼	Good and Fine
Middling	5¾@6	Good and Fine

TOBACCO—We have noticed moderate sales at our last quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Small lots have been sold to the trade, at yesterday rates.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, at $5 00@5 12½ per barrel for Ohio; $5 12½@5 25 for St. Louis, and $4 75@5 00 @ bbl for extra brands.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Corn have been to an increased scale, and the rates have declined. The sales reported to-day include 2,000 bushels of white at 60c @ bushel for St. Louis. Rest is steady, at 57@58c @ 100 lbs.

PORK—Holders continue to ask $23 @ bbl. for Mess, which is the ruling rate for small lots to the trade.

LARD—The market is firm, at 11¼@12c @ lb. for prime and choice kegs.

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