O. P. WEISSE, Proprietor,
No. 31 CHARTRES-STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY BEE (morning and evening), in advance, $10 per annum.
DAILY BEE (morning or evening) and WEEKLY BEE, $6 per annum.
Any one of the subscribers may receive the Weekly Bee by writing a few words to the Editor.

The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1851.

No. 1625 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXX—Whole No. 6676.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Monday Morning Oct. 27, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
First District,
RICHARD HAGAN.
Second District,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.
Third District,
R. A. UPTON.
Fourth District,
JOHN MOORE.

For State Senators.
JAMES ROBB.
J. P. BENJAMIN.

For Representatives.
First District—WM. S. CAMPBELL, W. H. SUMMERS.
Second District—A. P. SIMPSON, C. C. LATHROP, CHARLES J. LEEDS.
Third District—H. J. RANNEY, C. M. WATERMAN, J. N. HAWTHORN, SIDNEY STORY, J. W. PEIRCE, THOMAS CURRY.
Fourth District—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, J. G. SEVER.
Fifth District—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. LEVERGES.
Sixth District—A. LAROSE, LOUIS SURGI.
Seventh District—ADOLPHE TREME, JOSEPH SOLOMON.
Ninth District—JOHN LAIDLAW.

WHIG PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Whig party as the great conservative party of the country—whose principles are best adapted to foster domestic industry—to develop the resources of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, and by a wise just and energetic administration of the affairs of the nation to advance its interest abroad.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the Compromise as constitutional, honorable and expedient—to be founded in an enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and that all efforts to impose obligations of duty by assaults on liberty, whether they spring from the Abolitionists are alike unconstitutional and at war with the best interest of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the State has failed in the great objects for which it was created, that it has prevented the development of the resources of the State—checked agricultural and commercial advancement, and hung as an incubus on all the energies of the people, and that a Whig party now in power intends and the country to support no other party. 4. Legislature who is not in favor of the passage of a bill for the immediate calling of a convention to so change and remodel the organic law as will unfetter the energies of the people, and enable the State to take her station among her sister States in social and physical improvements.

4. *Resolved*, That among those Constitutional and Statutory changes, we focus of office—

An elective Judiciary.

A universal reduction of the fees of office, so as to carry in the Parish of Orleans, in order that the people be relieved of a system of taxation the most oppressive and unjust of any that exists in this country.

A homestead exemption clause, by which a moderate amount of the absolute necessaries of life and of the wages of labor shall be exempt from execution.

A well regulated system of Free Banking, guarded and protected, that while it is in operation, all of those the benefits of accommodation, which it shall at the same time afford a safe relation, shall be convertible into specie at all times and under all circumstances.

The delegation of the necessary power to create and foster a wise and liberal system of railroads, manufactures and such other internal improvements as will tend to encourage the labor and develop the resources of the State.

The adoption of a more perfect system of education, so as to be placed in the reach of all classes of society.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Nashville, Tenn.

UNION WHIG RANGERS.—We call attention to the advertisement in our paper of this evening, at the Coffee House corner of Exchange Place and Customhouse street, for the purpose of forming a Club, to be called the "Union Whig Rangers." We hope there will be a general attendance.

Mr. Miles Taylor.—This very consistent gentleman is reported have said at the Democratic meeting, on Saturday night, in explanation of his vote for an every degree of Government at least sixty miles from New Orleans, that "he was a delegate in the convention from a country parish, and, as a Democrat and a faithful representative, he felt bound to carry out the views of his constituents." *Lode Sunday's Delta.*

The old proverb, that a bad excuse is better than none, is certainly believed in this instance, Mr Taylor distinctly admits that he committed a wrong wrong and injustice, because he was bound to carry out the will of his constituents.—

But we question whether even this frivolous excuse has the merit of being well founded. Nearly all those of Lower Louisiana was opposed to the measure advocated by Mr. TAYLOR. The fact that the convention proves this—the yeas and nays on the convention shows that South-ern Louisiana numbered but few upholders of the ingenious proposition. Mr. TAYLOR was one of these, but if he had sought to represent his constituents, and not to give vent to his feelings, how comes it that he was so eloquent in denunciation of the city, and so indefinite in his reasons to remove the seat of Government from New Orleans?

Answer us that, Master Baccy!

Meeting of the Independent Freret Club of the 5th Ward, First Municipality.—

In conversation from Mr Suares, who resides in the rear of the 5th ward, the Independent Freret Club of the ward visited his residence on Saturday night last, attended by a fine band of music. A handsome platform decorated with the American flag had been erected in front of his house and every arrangement had been made for the comfort of those in attendance. There could not have been less than 500 persons present, amongst whom were several of the fair sex. All were pleased with the prospect of a glorious victory in the 5th ward in coming election.

The meeting was called to order by Mr Chas T. Robins who nominated for

President, Mr. A. Fortier;
Vice-Presidents, Messrs S. Bouteiller, Eugene Payant and Tuos Wilson;
Secretary, Mr Jno McClelland.

The president having briefly stated the object of the meeting Mr A Nauter addressed the assemblage for some time in French, he was followed by the indefatigable Vanderpiff, who on perceiving Mr Freret in the crowd, announced the fact, and never have we witnessed such a demonstration of enthusiasm as was expressed by the good and gallant people of this ward. Old Jim was compelled to present himself and his pain and business like manner of address was the hearty applause of the assembled multitude. After the adoption of the following resolution, the crowd took up its march and made a gay and joyous procession.

Resolved, That the citizens of the 5th ward 1st Municipality will use all their exertions to secure the election of J. P. Freret and the whole whig ticket, on the 3d of November next.

The following is published by an Italian paper, printed at Turin, and called *Il Fischietto*:

Political Catechism.

Question—Who is the tightest man in the world?

Answer—The Frenchman.
Who is the heaviest?—The German.
Who is the most serious?—The Englishman
Who is the most vivacious?—The Swiss.
Who is the proudest?—The Spaniard.
Who is the most humble?—The Russian.
Who is the most enterprising?—The Pole.
Who is the laziest?—The Turk.
Who is the whitest-livered?—The American.
Who is the most pedantic?—The Hottentot.
Who has all these virtues and vices mixed together?—The Italian.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the sale of superior Virginia manufactured Tobacco, by Murphy & Bryan, Tobacco Factory, A-St, at No 88 Hospital-street, between Natchez and Bienville. 0d7

Boots, Shoes, Furniture, Clothing goods, Hardware, &c.—We call attention of the city and country trade to the sale of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Furniture and other articles of Clothing, Boots, &c., which will take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at Mr J. Blanco's Auction Rooms, No. 77 Chartres-st.

A CONVENTION.

Randell Hunt's magnificent speech at the Whig meeting in the Poydras market—magnificent, not though highly wrought images, tropes and figures of rhetoric, but from its masterly analysis, its severe and impregnable logic and its overwhelming power—seems to have agitated the Locofoco party in an unwonted manner. Like "an Eagle in a dove cote," Mr Hunt has fluttered the Volscians of Locofocoism. They are all circling around him, shrieking harsh discord, and striving to assail him with beak and talons. The effectiveness of the speech attests the adversary. It contained too much truth, remorselessly exposed and made clear and evident to the simplest understanding, to allow Locofocoism to pass it by as a mere every day effort of the canvass. Accordingly we find that the Orators and organs of the party have attempted to reply to Mr Hunt, but their puerile carpings no more affect the massive structure of his arguments, than does the insect that crawls along one of the columns of St. Peter's church, diminish its capacity to sustain the stupendous pile above it.

Of one thing we are right glad—that the Democrats have to a great extent taken ground against a Convention to form a new Constitution. They have on this occasion committed a political blunder which will cost them dear. The party of progress has come to a stand still—the party of movement refuses to budge—the party of the people, as it claims to be styled, is anxious to keep the people ground down, paralyzed and oppressed by that most monstrous aggloneration of injustice and stupidity, which it imposed upon us some six years ago, and which it graces with the title of a Constitution. The Democracy having concocted that wretched patch-work, the fruit of mingled prejudice and ignorance, are so inveterately attached to their rickety bantling, that they prefer bearing discomfiture, to the desertion of their deformed and worse than useless off-spring. The blindness of paternal love has impaired their judgment. They cannot be made to believe that their handiwork is a miserable abortion, but they go on lustily sustaining and propping it up, and refusing to credit the evidences that it is a hateful nuisance to the public eye.

The pretext for this opposition to a new Constitution is the most chimerical of ideas—the assumed dread of a return to the old banking system. How it may and fallacious this allegation is, may be understood at a moment's reflection. Firstly, no such system has been proposed, advocated, or sustained by any Whig in the city or State. On the contrary, all have denounced it in the strongest terms. Secondly, every Whig upholds Free Banking, in the large and liberal sense in which it has been adopted in New York, where its successful operation is due to the ample securities thrown around it for the protection of the bill holder. Thirdly, the Democracy profess to have a majority in the State. If so, they can entertain no rational fear of a Convention, since they, who contemplate banks with such holy horror, will be the dominant party in that body. To what end, then, is this fiery zeal against a Convention displayed? Is it that they desire the perpetuation of the inequality and injustice, the crudities and the absurdities that mark the present Constitution? Do they wish New Orleans to be still curtailed of her fair proportion of representation in the Senate; to be ostracised and made a Legislative Pariah; to be saddled with restrictions that weigh her down, a helpless, impotent victim of rural jealousy and narrow-minded spleen? Are they anxious that the State shall continue progressively on its downward march to decay—without banks, without railroads, without the fostering hand of the government to aid it, but crushed and benumbed by a Constitution that seems expressly contrived to hamper enterprise, drive away capital and fetter commerce.

We do not call for evil's sake. We believe that they are misdirected by crafty leaders, who fearing that change would reduce them to insignificance, lo! off the Briareus hands, put up into the public crib, and convince the people that the labors of the democracy in 1845 resulted in nothing that was not either baneful or at best innocuous—now make it their business to fasten around our necks the millstone of the old constitution—old even in its infancy, decrepid and effete and noisome, ere it has scarcely completed a single lustre. But, if all the signs of the times are not utterly delusive, the undertaking will prove a failure. The whigs to a man will support the positions assumed by Mr Hunt. They will vote for a convention to frame a new constitution, not to vamp up and mend, the threadbare, unserviceable article which now bears the name; where a very considerable portion of the democrats will follow their example. The old constitution is doomed. Those who adhere to it will be crushed in its fall. Let Locofocoism be warned in season.

Italian Opera Company.—We had the pleasure of receiving on Saturday a letter from B. Ullman, Esq., acting manager of the Italian Opera Company of Max Maretzek, in which he announces the positive intention of Mr. M. to give a series of operatic representations in this city. Here is the letter.

Baltimore, Oct. 16, 1851.

Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in informing you that Mr. Maretzek has now concluded his arrangements for a grand Italian Opera season, to be given in New Orleans from the 1st of January till the middle of February.

Messrs. Ludlow & Smith having entirely relinquished the American Theatre, and offered it to me and Mr. St Charles on terms which would have precluded our clearing expenses, we have made an arrangement with Mr. Placide, and shall give our performances in his elegant and well-theatre.

Full particulars cannot be given at present, but you may rely on the following points:

1. We shall give twelve nights.
2. We shall have six Prima Donnas, to wit: Steffanoni, Bosio, Truffi, Madd. Devries, Bertucca, and Pico.
3. Seconda Donna—Cortini, Whiting, and Gould.
4. Grand Tenori—Bettini, Lotini, Benedetti, and Vietti.
Bassi—Marini, Colletti, Badiali, Beneventano, and Rosa.
Chorus of thirty ladies and gentlemen.
Orchestra of forty performers.

You will perceive that there is hardly a theatre in Europe which possesses so large a company. The singers are principally stars from London, Paris, and the great cities of Italy.—Mr. Maretzek does not expect to make money at present. His only desire is to establish the Italian opera in New Orleans as permanently as he has done in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and looks for the remuneration of his labors to the future.

Pennsylvania.—The latest dispatch from the Keystone State says:

The official returns for Governor make such great changes in the reported majorities on both sides, that they are altogether discarded now in making up the probable majority in Congress. The general supposition is that it will reach about 8,000.

In Philadelphia county, Hambleton, native American, is elected to the Senate by 126 majority. The Natives elect five members of the Legislature, and all the city and county officers except the coroner.

For the Supreme Court, Coulter, the highest on the whig ticket in the city and county, leads Campbell, the lowest on the democratic ticket, by 9,747, and leads the highest on the democratic ticket, 6,120.

The election of the whig and native Senator in Philadelphia county, and of a whig Senator in Northumberland district, gives the whigs a majority of one in the Senate.

Great Speech.—The steamer Calhoun, Capt Barden, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning at 20 minutes after 11 o'clock. She left Savannah at a quarter before 5, thus accomplishing the run between the two cities in the unprecedented short time of 6 hours, 25 minutes—being, we believe, the shortest passage made from Savannah to this city. This was performed, notwithstanding the necessity of descending the Savannah river at a slow speed, in consequence of starting before daylight.

It is supposed that the run could have been made in six hours, if the steamer been put up to her power from the start.—*Charleston Courier*

Destructive Fire at Cahawba.—*Over Two Thousand bales of Cotton Consumed.*—We learn by telegraph from Cahawba, says the Mobile Advertiser, that on Wednesday night the Cotton Warehouse of Messrs. W. C. & J. Babcock, in that place, was destroyed by fire, with twenty-two hundred bales of cotton, forty-two bales of cotton, and a quantity of other goods. The conflagration was so rapid that the greater portion of the first mentioned, nor do we learn what portion of the cotton, if any, was insured.

Burgess Sales.—Messrs. Burgess & Hanover will sell this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Exchange, Furniture, Clothing goods, 100 cases of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, 100 cases of Clothing, Boots, &c., which will take place THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at Mr J. Blanco's Auction Rooms, No. 77 Chartres-st.

A Voice from Henry Clay!—The New York papers contain the letter from Henry Clay, addressed to the Whigs of that city, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner. It is full of sound, practical and patriotic advice in relation to the condition of the country at the present time, and enforces with the usual eloquence of the distinguished author the duty of the masses to support the compromise measures of the last session of Congress. Pressed as we are for space, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting the incontrovertible and lucid argument of the great statesman, against the right of secession.

The doctrine of secession assumes, that any one of the thirty-one States composing the Union, wherever or however situated, whether in the interior or on the frontier, has a right, upon its own separate will, and according to the dictates of its exclusive judgment to withdraw from the Union whenever it pleases; that this act of a session is peaceful, and not to be controverted or obstructed by the rest of the States, or by the application of any force, within the limits of the seceding State, to execute the laws of the United States, and that thereupon, the State and its citizens are absolved from all obligations and duties to the United States, and becomes a power as independent and sovereign as any of the nations of the earth. The doctrine maintains that this right of secession may be exercised whenever the State deems it has sufficient cause, at all times, in a state of profound peace and prosperity, or in the midst of a furious war, raging in all our borders; and that, in the latter case, transforming itself into a distinct and independent nation, it may escape the calamities of war, make a separate treaty of peace with the common enemy, become neutral, or even ally with that enemy and take up arms against the United States.

It asserts that right, although it may lead, in process of time, to the promiscuous domination over, upon the surface of the territory of the United States, of petty independent nations, establishing for themselves any form of government, free or despotic, known to mankind, and interrupting the intercourse and violating or menacing the execution of the laws of the dismembered confederacy. It contends for this right, as well for Louisiana as for South Carolina, although the province of Louisiana cost us so much money, and was nigh involving us in a foreign war; for Texas, although it occasioned us a war with Mexico, the payment of ten millions of dollars to arrange its boundaries and to acquire it, many were willing to risk a war with England; and for distant California, a though that was acquired by the double title of conquest and the payment of an ample pecuniary consideration.

If, indeed, the Union, under which we have so long and generally so happily lived, be thus fragile and liable to crumble into pieces, we must cease to boast of the wisdom of our forefathers who framed it—tear from our hearts the sentiments of gratitude and veneration with which they had inspired us, and no longer expect an enlightened world to bestow the unbounded praise which it has hitherto lavished on them. A doctrine so extraordinary and indefensible, fraught with the destruction of the Union, and such other direful consequences, finds no encouragement or support in the Constitution of the U. S. It had none under the articles of confederation, which formed in terms a perpetual Union, however otherwise weak and inefficient the government was which they established. That inefficiency arose out of the fact, that it operated not on the people directly but upon the States, which might, and often did, fail to comply with the requisitions made on them by Congress. To correct that defect, and to form a more perfect Union, the present constitution was adopted. It had been alleged, that the union of the States, under the articles of confederation, was held together only by a rope of sand; but it was a rope of adamant, compared with the cord which now binds us, if the right of secession is sanctioned and sustained.

The constitution of the United States established a government, and, like all governments, it was to be perpetual, or to have no immunities. It was not intended to be the existed generation, but comprehended posterity. The preamble declares, that "we, the people of the U. S., in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." It makes provision expressly for the admission of new States into the Union, but in no case granting to Congress any authority or color of the right of secession of a State once admitted into the Union.

The partisans of this novel and strange doctrine attempt to support it on two grounds.—First, they contend that, by an express amendment of the constitution, as all powers not granted to the government of the United States, are reserved to the States, or to the people, the power or right of secession is not granted, and it is therefore retained by the States and the people and may be exercised at their pleasure.

This argument is refuted by either of two sufficient answers. The conceded power cannot be retained; it is reserved to be incorporated with the obligations of the constitutional compact. But the constitution was intended to be perpetual, or which is the same thing, to be of unlimited existence, subject only from time to time to such amendments as might be made, in the mode which it specifies.

It created a more perfect Union, which was to secure the blessings of liberty to the generation which framed it and to their posterity. The obligation which each State voluntarily assumed to the other States by being admitted into the Union, was, that it would remain perpetually bound with the other States, preserve the Union, for their own benefit, and to insure to the benefit of posterity. To assert in the face of that obligation, that a State may retire from the Union whenever it pleases, or at least that a party bound by a solemn compact to other parties, may cancel or violate the compact whenever it thinks proper, without their consent. In order to secure respect and submission to the Union, the Constitution expressly provides "that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance of thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Thus each and every one of the States has agreed not only that its ordinary legislation, but that its Constitution, the higher law made by the people themselves in Convention, shall, in any case of conflict, be subordinate to the paramount authority of the Constitution, laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States. If, therefore, any State were, either in its Legislature, or in a convention of delegates of the people, to declare, by the most formal act, that it had seceded from the Union, such act would be nugatory and an absolute nullity, and the people of that State would remain bound by the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, as fully and perfectly as if the act had never been proclaimed.

But there is another view also, conclusive against the pretension of secession being a power or reserved to the States under the amendment of the constitution referred to. The reservation of a power implies its existence in the thing reserving it, prior to such reservation. But when a State existed in its independent, separate and unassociated character, it could have had no right of secession, there being no confederacy or other party from which to secede. Secession is incident to union or confederacy, without which it can have no existence, and, unless it is clearly provided for in the compact of Union, out of which it springs, and all more, it is be utterly irreconcilable with that compact, it can have no constitutional or legislative foundation.

It is contended, however, in the second place, that the right of secession appertains to the States under and in virtue of their sovereignty. This argument scorns any reliance upon the reservation of powers in the constitution, contrasts the obligations in that instrument, defies the power and authority of the general government, and finds a solution of the authority for secession in the sovereignty of the States, that that sovereignty is, it does not deign to define or explain, nor to show how one of its attributes is to disregard and violate grave contracts.

The sovereignty of the States prior to the adoption of the present constitution, was limited and qualified by the articles of confederation.—They had agreed among themselves to create a perpetual Union. When, therefore, the thirteen original States passed from under these articles, to the constitution, they passed from a less to a more perfect Union, and agreed to further limitations upon their sovereignty.

Under the present constitution, among the limitations and prohibitions upon the sovereignty of the States, it is expressly provided that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," and "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will admit of no delay." Money be affirmed, with entire truth, that all the attributes of sovereignty which relate to peace and war, commerce, navigation, friendship and intercourse with, and, in short, all that relate to foreign powers, and several of these attributes which relate to the internal administration of the States (banks, etc.), are voluntarily surrendered to the general government, and cannot be exercised by the States. The performance of any of the forbidden acts would be null and void, no matter in what solemn and authentic form, nor by what State authority, the legislature, a convention, or the people themselves of a State, in an aggregate mass, it might be performed. The constitution of the United States is, and is intended to be, the most formal act, and it declares, by the most formal act, that it had seceded from the Union, such act would be nugatory and an absolute nullity, and the people of that State would remain bound by the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, as fully and perfectly as if the act had never been proclaimed.

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It is contended, that not State can do anything repugnant to the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States. When a State, in its sovereign capacity, enters into the Union, it ceases to be a sovereign power, entering in the hierarchy of the United States some distinctly sovereign, and, by the ratifying convention, pledgeth, and the State, in its sovereign capacity,