The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852.

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THE DAILY BEE
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
Wednesday Morning, Sept. 15, 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. W. HELING, of Plaquemines.)
Second District—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitute, CYPRIEN DUPOUY, of Orleans.)
Third District—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension; (substitute, FERGUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.)
Fourth District—GEO. W. WATTERSTON, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. BARROW, of West Feliciana.)
Fifth District—ALEXANDER DE CLOUET of St. Martin; (substitute, J. K. ELGEE, of Baptiste.)
Sixth District—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. RAYNER, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of other powers on the other—and impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
"No! I am dead for the purpose of receiving dishonor for the Union—dishonor to the Compact—dishonor to myself and regard one man who is opposed to them, or either of them!"	*"I have been asked if I believe this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I believed it. I have no and recollect, I feel, in saying that the enforcement of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity, it is contrary to moral right.*"

Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N. H.) on the 2d January, 1852.

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

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

WHAT SHALL HE TELL THEM?

Among the members of Congress from Virginia is one Mr. FAULKNER—a sort of political hybrid, who has recently signalized his descent of Whiggery, by addressing a Locofoco gathering in Berkeley county, Va. In the course of that speech Mr. FAULKNER said: "When I return to Virginia—to the bosom of my own constituents—shall I be able to tell them that fidelity to all the guarantees of the Constitution is, and continues to be, a cardinal principle of Democratic faith?"

What Mr. FAULKNER may tell his constituents is none what problematical. As he has so suddenly grown an enormous Democrat, he will probably inform them that the democracy are the natural allies of the South, and will repeat for the thousandth time that slavery is an ineffective party cheat. But if Mr. FAULKNER really does intend to inform his constituents, he will not require any very serious research to enable him to gather it—if his eyes his eyes and understanding with heed—rate office—he will know precisely what to tell his constituents. For instance, he will tell them that he found Locofocism in the North circulating Mr. SUMNER's anti Fugitive Slave Law speech, as relentless in its hatred of slavery as Chase; that at Hillsborough, Northern Abolitionists and Southern Secessionists sat cheek by jowl, and spoke in loving harmony, from the same stand in support of FRANKLIN PIERCE; that he heard DAVID WILMOT striving hard in behalf of the "slavery brother," and backed by the Van Buren, Free Soil, Free Trade, Abolitionists and Secessionists of Northern Pennsylvania. He can further tell his constituents that Colonel WATSON HAYNES, a prominent member of the late Abolition Convention at Pittsburg, warmly endorses the claims of General PIERCE to the attachment and support of every man who hates slavery. Popery and Whiggery. He can tell them that Colonel WATSON succeeded in obtaining from the gentlemen a quantity of melted metal resembling gold, and two moulds used in coining the money.

☞ The Whig party and General Scott have been already compelled to face the music.—*Alleghany Record.*

General Scott has faced all sorts of music. He has faced the martial music of his country's enemies, the shrill tones of the fife, the deep roll of the drum, the loud blast of the trumpet, the thunder of the artillery, the fierce shout of the combat, and the sharp, quick clash of steel, and never fainted

LOCOFOCO ASSERTION AND TRUTH CONTRAST.—The Boston Pilot, speaking of General Pierce's course in New Hampshire, in regard to the abolition of the test vote, says:

"A good feeling of General Pierce, in this matter, may be ascribed to the fear which was felt and said, that for the consequence occurred which stirs greatly to his wrath. When the Democrat came to vote upon a Democratic proposition, they have been, by a majority, in favor of the proposition.

Now, [illegible] this one? The official returns of the election, "Hillsborough, the Stronghold of Gerard Pierce" [illegible] the majority of the Opposition amendment, [illegible] following result:

For striking out the test ... 1
For striking out the test ... 1
Gen. Pierce's majority ... 1
Was the Pilot ignorant, or [illegible] when it wrote the above?

THE GREENVILLE MASS MEETING.

The anniversary of the triumphal entry of WINFIELD SCOTT into the City of Mexico, was yesterday celebrated by a portion of the Whigs of New Orleans and Jefferson, by a Mass Gathering and Barbecue, at the beautiful grove of Greenville, a short distance from Carrollton. The day was cool and pleasant, and though the hour fixed upon for the meeting sadly interfered with the business arrangements of the community, a goodly number of the Scott men of our city repaired to Greenville, to commemorate the occasion, and to exchange greetings with the noble-hearted Whigs of Jefferson. At 11 o'clock, the Scott Rangers and members of the Scott and Graham Club, assembled at Commercial Exchange, and formed a very large and imposing procession, which marched to the cars in Baronne street, amid the inspiring strains of a band of music and the enthusiastic shouts of the Whigs. At 12½ o'clock, the cars reached Greenville, and the Rangers and Scott Club proceeded to the magnificent spot selected for the speaking. A very numerous gathering had assembled at Greenville. The Whigs of Jefferson turned out *en masse*, while New Orleans was well represented by a host of ardent and enthusiastic SCOTT men.

At 1 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Col. WHEAT, and was organized as follows:

PRESIDENT—J. E. BEMISS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st District—C M Waterman, J R Reyburn.
2d District—Richard Hagan, James Lanata.
3d John Laidlaw, John R Lodge.
4th District—J J Michel, John M Burke.
Jefferson—Wm P Coleman, F Gardere, P Delachaise.
Carrollton—C G Forshey, Pierre Sauve.

SECRETARIES.

1st District—W Emorson, J Caulfield.
2d District—Arthur Sanctier, W Autry.
3d District—Jas Robinson, M Hernandez, Jr.
4th District—R E Ellis, D Haddock.
Carrollton—L A Kirk.

Judge MCWHORTER was the first speaker who addressed the meeting. He spoke at considerable length setting forth the services of Gen. SCOTT, and dwelling particularly upon his soundness on the Compromise question, and upon the atrocious calumnies with which he had been assailed.

He was followed by EDWARD BERMUDEZ, who in a style of fervid and nasal eloquence engaged the attention of the assembled throng for some time, and exposed with vigorous and well directed arguments the superiority of the Whig platform and candidates over those of their opponents.

At the conclusion of Mr. BERMUDEZ' address, a recess was taken, and the meeting adjourned to partake of some particularly fine and savory Scott "Soup" which waafladled forth from immense kettles and served to all comers, with an appropriate addition of bread and wine. This part of the entertainment certainly attracted no small amount of attention. Better and more delicious soup was never manufactured even by hat Prince of Gastronomes, MOREAU.

When the wants of the inner man had been fully satisfied, the speaking was resumed. JOHN W. PRICE took the stand, and for a considerable time poured forth a mingled strain of pathos, eloquence and witcash as we have rarely heard surpassed. He first gave a description of the claims of SCOTT to the confidence of the country, and his powerful vindication of the brave old soldier from the aspersions sought to be cast upon his reputation and renown, were singularly powerful and felicitous.

Our cotemporary [illegible] of the *Courier*, followed in a jolly and pungent harangue, which told well, and elicited frequent applause.

After him the multitude were addressed by CHARLES DIRECK—a young gentleman who took his audience completely by surprise, and enchanted them by the display of oratorical ability of a masterly character. He was not merely elegant and impressive, but terse, vigorous and rugged, full of fire and animation, with a brilliant fancy, and a well trained intellect and a perfect command of choice and racy English. The Creoles of Louisiana may well be proud of their youthful and talented orator.

Col. WHEAT was called upon for the proceedings with a most witty and capital speech, and the meeting was adjourned with three times three for SCOTT and GRAHAM. Nothing could be finer than the spirit evinced throughout. There was enthusiasm in every eye, and determination in every countenance. The campaign has opened in that rate style, and we trust, will be prosecuted with zeal and energy to its close.

Mexico.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received files of papers from that place to the 25th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 21st. The *Trait d'Union* of that date, contains an elaborate account of the difficulties which environ the Republic of Mexico—all of which tends to the conclusion that revolution and probable dismemberment are near at hand.

The two Commissioners who had gone to Jalapa to quiet the factious in that city, have returned to Mexico, having, it is said, failed to effect anything whatever.

The insurgent Rebolledo, is completely powerless. He is secreted in the mountains, but has addressed a letter to the Government of Vera Cruz, offering to surrender, provided safety be guaranteed to himself and his companions in arms. The Legislature has refused to entertain any proposition short of an unconditional surrender. An armed force has been sent in pursuit of him.

The difficulties at Guadalajara are still unsettled. Commissioners have been sent thither with instructions not to recognize either of the claimants to the Governorship of Jalisco, but to instal Mr. Ignacio Herrera in that office.—Nothing, however, has been accomplished at the last accounts. There is a prospect of an open war between the two factions. One of them has enlisted a band of braves from the mercheants of Guadalajara, and proposed to raise a force of 600 men, and to march upon Lagos and expel Lopez Portillo, the insurgent Governor. It is reported in Mexico that the Supreme Government has agreed to recognize Gregoria Davila, as Governor of Jalisco.

Great discontent prevails in Oajaca. The Legislature of that State call upon the Government to convoke Congress, in order that the finances may be arranged, the Tehuantepec question settled, and provision made for the defence of the Frontier.

The Indians continue their depredations.—Having ravaged Durango, they have now passed into Zacatecas, where they have committed a thousand atrocities. In Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, they have attacked villages, murdered many of the inhabitants and carred off women and children. Some attempt have, however, been made to resist the savages, and in one or two instances, they were driven off with loss. The merchants and citizens of the city of Mexico have opened a subscription for the purpose of raising troops for the protection of the frontier.

A conducta with $200,000 left Mexico on the 20th ult., for Vera Cruz.

The Italian opera was to be resumed in September.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 10th inst. inclusive. They do not possess much interest.

The Houston *Beacon* says that the Cotton Worm has commenced its ravages on seven plantations, and vast numbers of the destructive insect have appeared.

The Whigs of Texas are actively organizing for the Presidential Election. Considerable excitement and indignation have been manifested in Bastrop, in consequence of the discontinuance of the Post Office in that place, by Postmaster General Hall. We learn from the Gazette, that this office, as well as others, have been discontinued, in consequence of the neglect of the Postmasters to settle up their accounts.

The Houston *Telegraph* says:

Carabajal is now at Rome, and entirely destitute of men and means to prosecute a campaign against the Mexican settlements. He is waiting for a movement in the interior. If Mexico reports could be credited a revolutionary party of a formidable character will soon be organized in the States of Vera Cruz, Tampico, San Luis Potosi, Guadalajara, and the adjoining States.

It adds that the settlements on the Rio Grande are in a deplorable condition, their commerce having been totally destroyed.

EL PASO.—The San Antonio Ledger says there are now about four hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods at El Paso, or at Magoffinville, the village on the American side of the Pass, while the goods now on the way there must amount in value to eighty or a hundred thousand dollars more. These goods were destined for the Chihuahua trade; but General Trias, the Mexican Commandant there, has suddenly enforced the Mexican tariff, which will probably prove a death-blow to that trade, for the present. Heretofore, the duty has been three cents per vara, or Mexican yard of thirty three and one third inches, for admission into the territory, and two cents more for interior transportation; making in all, a duty of five cents per yard for domestics, which we would suppose quite enough. But the tariff now enforced amounts to nine cents. There is, therefore, no alternative but that the large amount of goods at the Pass must either remain unsold for a long time, or be smuggled thence. The editor of the Ledger is of opinion that it is the object of the Mexican Government to cut off all trade and intercourse with the United States.

The Apache Indians are also committing depredations in the neighborhood of El Paso. A letter dated the 2d inst., states that the Apaches were in the Pass, they had killed three persons a distance of three miles of El Paso. There are only about 100 men in all near Fort Fillmore, a distance of fifty miles, and while the citizens hesitate to organize, and while on a single battalion the Lower Rangers, a company of dragoons, and a company of infantry would do the work, yet it is the Apaches, 50 miles now at Fort Fillmore, [illegible] Rangers [illegible] Apaches.

☞ We invite attention to the sensible and judicious letter addressed by WM. A. GRAHAM, to the Alabama Southern Rights Committee, in reply to the queries propounded to him by that body. Mr. GRAHAM's answer is admirable, and exactly what we might have expected from him:

Letter of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham to the Southern Rights Committee of Alabama.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., Aug. 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter, propounding a series of interrogatories, at the instance of the Southern Rights Convention, of the State of Alabama, which assembled at Montgomery on the 16th ult., has been received.

In reply, I have the honor to say, that I am by birth, education, residence, association and interest, identified with the South. These, with my position, about, is my opinion, a better guarantee of fidelity to all her just rights than any declarations of abstract or speculative opinions, after I have been, by a Convention of my political friends, placed before the nation as a candidate for a high station. I desire to see a and to the agitation of slavery in connection with national politics, and I believe that by a faithful adherence to the adjustment made by the Compromise of 1850, and the execution of the laws as it had been carried out by the present Executive Head of the Government, the country is destined to a repose and security on this exciting topic, such as it has not enjoyed since the agitation commenced.

While this appears to be the general state of public feeling in all sections, I can perceive neither a necessity nor utility, on the part of the South, for a discussion of the extreme cases of apprehended injury conjured up by your interrogatories, as among the practical questions of the times; such was the unanimous opinions of those patriotic citizens of the South who were delegated to the Convention by which I was nominated, and who required only an acquiescence in the Compromise, as a security for their rights in the present juncture; and in that opinion I concur. I shall undertake to establish no new tests of orthodoxy to fan the flame of local excitement in the one section or the other, but, if elected, will assume the powers devolved on me with an impartial mind, and a purpose to maintain the integrity of the Union, upon principles just, constitutional, and liberal toward all its parts.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. Thos. Williams, J. A. Elmore, &c., Committee.

P. S.—The reception of your letter, in the midst of my preparations for departure from Washington, and necessary engagements in the removal and establishment of my family at home, has occasioned a delay in its acknowledgment, which, I trust, will be ascribed to no feeling of disrespect.

NEW YORK.

The *Courier & Enquirer*—a journal which has only recently begun to support SCOTT, and which has never been sanguine of his election, comments as follows on the Democratic nominees in the New York, and of its effect on the prospects of the Whigs:

"The nomination of Horatio N. Seymour as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, not only secures beyond all doubt the re-election of Governor Hunt, but renders it an easy matter for the Whigs to carry their electoral ticket, if they will but deserve to succeed. By the selection of Mr. Seymour as their candidate, our opponents have thrown off all disguise in regard to their hostility to the enlargement of our canals, and virtually claim his election, on the ground, that if successful, the canals of the State shall not be enlarged during the life time of the present generation.

Now, we very cheerfully accept this issue; the people of the State will cheerfully accept it, and what is more, thousands of good and true Whigs who had resolved not to go to the Polls at the approaching Election, will now change their determination; and we need scarcely add, that when there, they will, each of us, this one pledged to carry out their principles in the administration of the Government, and who no party shall support or violate it. It is said that the vote of this State will determine the Presidential question; and if so, than may the friends of General Scott rejoice with exceeding joy, that our opponents have fixed their field of nomination for Governor, a gentleman known to be hostile to the great internal improvements of our State, and who openly approved of the revolutionary action of our State Senate, in order to get rid of the enlargement of our Canals. All that was required to insure the success of General Scott in the electoral vote in New York, was a full vote in November; and this Mr. Seymour's nomination secures to us."

Vermont Elections.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.

The returns in this State indicate an increased majority for the Whig candidate for Governor, and also an increased Whig majority in the Legislature.

VIRGINIA.—We almost deem it folly to entertain any hope that the Old Dominion, so long wedded to her idols, will sustain SCOTT, but the Whig papers in the State, especially in the Western part, use such confident language, that we sometimes imagine the possibility of the fact. A letter from GEORGE W. SUMMERS, in Kanawha county, says that if Eastern Virginia should only give Scott the vote she gave Fillmore, he will do the rest of the business. The Richmond *Whig* says:

We have most encouraging news from the Whigs in the Western part of the State. In our county, nearly half our voting population will go for Scott. Another fortnight, and, about tired of the vote was given to the Democrats—That, we are assured, is an indication of the general result—and the Whigs now talk of Locofoco, against internal improvements—Bad be, fellow feelings—! It is Whig policy, that builds our railroads and canals, gives us labor for our people, while Locofoco would send our workshop and supply the people from the manufactures of Birmingham and Leeds." Mr. Gwinnett's speech, delivered in this city, fixed our attention, and had the right effect upon his countrymen. Mr. G. is a ready debator, and very little was said in reply to his arguments. As soon as foreigners understand the character of the two parties, they no longer fight under the so called Democratic banner.—*Cambridge Intelligencer.*

"TOLERABLY ORIGINAL"—A rich scene came off at a Locofoco meeting in the Fifteenth Ward one evening this week. The crowd gathered, and in due time an attempt was made to organize. A Locofoco was about to be chosen well known Democrat take the chair, which was unanimously carried:—whereupon, to the dismay of the meeting, the Chairman elect arose and stated that he was a Democrat, had always been a Democrat, but that he could not preside over the meeting, because he did not intend to vote for Pierce. The effect was a thunder struck, and kept silence for some time, until somebody moved that another well known Democrat take the chair, which was carried with the like unanimity—but, to the utter amazement and consternation of the meeting, this chairman elect also announced to the meeting that he could not vote for Pierce, and he should take the chair and put the motions for them, if they desired it. Not wishing to try any more experiments, and the meeting broke up in the disaffection might extend, they concluded to let him preside, in spite of his disloyalty. Of course, there was not much enthusiasm in the meeting, after these successive disasters, and the prompting to hold a Locofoco meeting for some time, they gave it up in despair, and adjourned, with three rousing cheers for Scott.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

City Intelligence.

FIRE.—At about two o'clock yesterday, four small frame tenements situated on Constance street between Harmony and Religeolle streets, were destroyed by fire. The buildings were chiefly occupied by free negroes and mulattoes, and we regret to learn, we could not learn to what extent they were insured.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Sept. 13.—Present, the President Dr. Alpuente in the chair, 15 members present.

In a message the mayor referred in complimentary terms to the successful manner in which the use of the city bonds had been conducted, and also to the spirit of Railroad enterprise which our citizens had recently manifested.

The Mayor recommended that bridges be thrown over the principal canals for the convenience of the public. He also spoke of the opening of Lake Lake; that the protect of citizens against the manner in which Mr. Magnes had laid down streets, ought to be entertained; that a donation of books from B F Flanch to the Free Library be accepted; that a fuller supply of water be furnished for the rear of the city, and that an almshouse and temporary asylum for the insane be provided.

The various matters alluded to in the message were referred to appropriate committees.

A message from the Board of Aldermen announcing concurrence in sundry resolutions, was read.

FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A resolution for the payment of sundry bills for current expenses, was unanimously concurred in.

A resolution for confirming the contract made by the Mayor in March last, for the grading and shelling of Mazarde road and Washington Street, was slightly amended in its phraseology, and concurred in, but by a constitutional majority.

A resolution for the employment of 16 men to fill up the built heads along the levee of the 3d District with bricks and sand, was concurred in

A resolution allowing the Comptroller, under certain circumstances to draw such warrants on the Treasurer was concurred in, and a resolution for the payment of Patrick Fox, for pavement done on Tchoupitoulas street, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution permitting the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to erect vestibules to their depot on Elysian Fields street, was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned till this evening, at six o'clock.

LYING IN WAIT.—M. Wolsheimer yesterday appeared before Recorder Sentenac, that on Monday night about 10 o'clock, as he was passing along Victory street, between Religny and Elysian Fields streets, he was met and attacked with a knife by a man named Mike, who had been lying in wait for him, with intent to commit a robbery. Deponent threw aside that he defended himself with a stick and drove off his assailant, but fearing that the robber Mike, might consult further depredations, he asked for his arrest. Warrant issued.

WILDER SHOOTING.—The Wharf at the head of Lafayette street, in the First District, was partly destroyed by fire between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

INTERMENTS.—During the week ended on the 11th instant, there were 175 interments in all of our city cemeteries. Of these 54 were under 10 years of age, and 19 were colored.

SENT FOR TRIAL.—M. C. Le Barron, who threatened to shoot Watchman Morgan on Clathorne street because he ordered the (Mr. Le Barron) negro to remove a cart which he had left in the street, was yesterday required by Recorder Genois, to give bonds for his appearance for trial before the First District Court.

ARRESTED TO FOURT A DUEL.—The first business of the police court of the Second District, made celebrated yesterday before Recorder Genois, that James Taylor and Michael Gallagher had fought a duel in Algiers, in violation of the peace and dignity of the State. Warrants issued.

A FEMALE IN COMPANY SURGERY.—About one year ago a man whose name we do not remember, called at the premises of a most respectable family in Bienville street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, in a common hack, on the lower of the first District. On alighting from the hack he was found to be a man, but little the worse for wear, and he was accompanied by a young lady of the most delicate appearance, in a common hack, the two taken to the Charity Hospital and left in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The man was left in the care of the Sisters, and that he has been there ever since, and that he has been attended by the Sisters of Charity.

Publication Department of the Charity Hospital, Sept. 14, 1852.

☞ Prof. Valentine Mott, of this city, (New York,) has recently been honored by an election, unanimously, as an Honorary Fellow of Kings and Queens College, Ireland. Calif. Ex. Times.

☞ Prof. Valentine Mott, of this city, (New York,) has recently been honored by an election, unanimously, as an Honorary Fellow of Kings and Queens College, Ireland. Calif. Ex. Times.

Telegraphic Despatches.

PROVIDENCE, Thur., Sept. 9.

The Democratic State Convention, which meets to morrow, will probably nominate for Governor, Charles Cahoon, of Newport, and for Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Bishop.

The Whigs have adopted a Free Soil Platform, but a quorum is wanting to make the nomination of a ticket.

Gov. Lane, of Oregon, arrived here to-day on a visit to his home.

Robert C Winthrop, Attorney General for the Nashville, Tennessee, district, and Col. A. Fowler, Attorney General for the Eastern district of Arkansas, have resigned.

The Hon. Humphrey Marshall and family left here yesterday for Washington.

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 7.

Judge Harris decided to-day that Van Rensselaer's title papers to the manor of Rensselaerwick were illegal, and also that lands held for years under the title from Van Rensselaer was a bar against the claims of the estate, but that Van Rensselaer's title to unoccupied lands was void in all cases.

DOLLESTOWN, Pa., Sept. 6.

A mob calling themselves George W. Hertz, from Philadelphia, who had been boarding at Montgomery Square for a few weeks past, was arrested to day on the charge of issuing counterfeit 25 cent, on the Bank of Middletown, by Messrs. Price & Hamilton.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.

The steamer Pawnee, from New Orleans, struck on a snag and sunk in six feet water, 20 miles below Memphis. No lives lost. The cargo consisted of dry goods, and the boat will be raised.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.

There have been six deaths from cholera in the last 24 hours, and a number of new cases. The disease is principally confined to one locality.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 7.

The Democratic Convention yesterday adjourned without making their nominations for Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

NORFOLK, Sept. 7.

The British schooner Elizabeth, 94 days from Bonair, sail, for N. Y., put in, leaking badly.

A man named Peter Redline, killed a woman named Christian Kramer, in this city, on Saturday evening, by cutting her throat open, within an inch and then cut his own throat. Both immediately died. Love and jealousy is supposed to have instigated the act.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 6.

The Board of Health report twenty six deaths from cholera during the three days ending 6 P. M.

☞ The German citizens of Cincinnati, and, indeed, of Ohio, are moving in a body for Scott. In a late Cincinnati Atlas we read that—"Hundreds respectable and influential Germans who Pierce nominated, will probably vote for Scott, but who new come out for Scott and Graham, from which we take the following extract:

"We have, for many years past, voted and acted with the Democratic party, supposing the principles of that party were the best adapted to our adopted Home, and the free institutions of our glorious and independent country. But, satisfied from the movements of the last Democratic convention, that the interests of our country and her institutions are no part of the principles of the present leaders of that party; on the contrary, anti-republican principles are made objectionable. We know them well now. We know their love for the Dutch. They would ride into office through our votes, and then, like a Prussian mule let our German friends carcass we have been duped for years, and sincerely hope our brethren will not remain in the dark as long as we have, and, each of us, this one pledge to give them light, that they may see forever than we have the error they have fallen into."

The address closes by saying: "We pledge ourselves for five hundred Democrats, who have never voted the Whig ticket—this is the right spirit, and the ball is rolling on.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14th, 1852.

COTTON—There has been an active demand for Cotton market to-day, and the sales show up large prices. Prices are without any material change we quote as before.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MOBILE.

Inferior	[illegible]	Fair	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	Fully Fair	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	Good Fair	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	Good and Fine	[illegible]

[illegible]

TOBACCO—The inquiry is fair and prices firm. The day's sales include 75 Hhds. at 5½ and 6c ⅌ ℔.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Transactions are reported to us as follows:

SALES—Small lots of Ohio are selling from [illegible] at 6¾ ⅌ ℔. St. Louis is held at [illegible] for Superfine and $4.75 ⅌ $5 ⅌ bbl. for Fair to Prime. GRAIN—Corn is quoted at 65c ⅌ bush. Cash holders are firm at 56 ⅌ 60c. ⅌ bushel for white and white. Oats are held at 35c. ⅌ bushel for St. Louis and Western.

PORK—Mess continues to sell in small lots at $22 ⅌ bbl., but large lots could be bought for a trifling price.

LARD—Prime is held at 12½ ⅌ 12¾c. ⅌ ℔ for kegs and tierces.

BACON—The rates are steady with moderate sales at 6 ⅌ 6½ ⅌ ℔ for Shoulders and 10c. ⅌ ℔ for Ribbed sides.

FREIGHTS—Cotton is quoted at ⅝ ⅌ ⅞d. to Liverpool, and 1 ⅌ 1¼d. to Havre. Flour is quoted at 20 ⅌ 25c. ⅌ gallon.

EXCHANGES—We quote

EXCHANGE OUT DOUBS.

Sterling	[illegible]
Sterling, sight	[illegible]
New York, sixty days bills	[illegible]
New York, sight	[illegible]
Boston, sixty days	[illegible]
Philadelphia, sixty days	[illegible]
Havana, sixty days	[illegible]

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Dean Moore	S W Downs, Dupuis	[illegible]
Bayou Sara	Gipsey, Gilbert	[illegible]
St Louis	Cutsner, Able	[illegible]
Red River	Gondolier, Kay	[illegible]
Mobile	Florida, Roberts	[illegible]
Covington	Lemon, Dunton	[illegible]
Red River	Dylonia, Vowell	[illegible]
Mobile	Ala. Ala. Robertson	[illegible]
Louisville	Chancellor, Bunch	[illegible]
Red River	R. M. Jones, Ashton	[illegible]
Texas	United States, Young	[illegible]
St Louis	Ohio, Bishop	[illegible]
Opelousas	South Carolina, Johnson	[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

[By the National Line.
Office, corner St. Charles and Gravier sts.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA

Cotton Steady.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The Cunard steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th instant—four days later than the accounts brought by the Humboldt, but three days later from Liverpool and Paris. The following is a summary of her commercial news.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.

There has been only a moderate demand in the Cotton Market since the departure of the Europa, and the sales of the week are limited to 51,000 bales, of which Exporters have taken 5,000 and speculators 13,000 bales. Prices have generally been firmer but there is no material change, and the official quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d; Middling Orleans 6¼; Fair Uplands 6, and Middling Uplands 5¾d. ⅌ ℔. The imports of the week are 27,440 bales.—The report on hand of all descriptions, exclusive of the amount on shipboard, is 617,000 bales, of which 471,000 are American.

Flour has met with a steady demand during the week, and the quotations are for Western Canal 30s. 6d., and for Ohio 31s. ⅌ barrel. Yellow Corn is unquoted at 30s. ⅌ quarter for Yellow, and 28s. 6d. for White. Lard 56s ⅌ cwt.

London Markets.

The corn market has been dull, and the rates have declined except for the finest qualities, which are in request at full prices. Wheat is quoted at 6s 2d ⅌ 6d for white and 6s per 70 lbs. for red. The money market continues easy, and consols for money close at 96½.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Demaistown & Co's Circular gives the following quotations for Cotton: Fair Orleans 6¾d; Middling Orleans 5¾d; fair Mobile 6¼, Middling Mobile 5¾, fairy Uplands 6¼, and Middling Uplands 5¾d ⅌ ℔, and states the sales of the three days, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 24,000 bales.

Maine Elections.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.

Despatches from Portland give the following results of the Maine for Governor, Congressmen and the Legislature:

For Governor there is probably no choice. For Congress in the First District, McIlwaid, Democrat, is elected; in the Second Dunlap, Whig; in the Third Rantoul, Barley, Whig, probably; in the Fourth Daniel, Washburton, Whig. The Legislature is probably Democratic, but the Whigs have gained five members.

Faulkland Gatherings.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

Both parties in this city held Mass Meetings last night, at each of which there was an immense gathering. The Whigs occupied Monument Square, and Barnum's Hotel was filled to its utmost capacity. Addresses were made by Messrs. Pearce and Dodge, and the meetings were attended with no disorder.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.

There is now three feet three inches water in the channel and the river rising slowly.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.

The river is now rising slowly. Flour is in fair request at steady prices. Whiskey advancing; sales at 18c ⅌ gallon.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

There is a moderate demand in the Cotton Market with sales of 700 bales. Middling Uplands 10¼, and Middling Orleans 10¼c ⅌ ℔. Flour is dull and 6¼ ⅌ 6¾ lower. Corn dropping with sales of 80,000 bushels at 71c ⅌ bushel. Lard 11½c ⅌ ℔.

Wanted.

A French Gentleman speaking a little English and a graduate of the Old University of France, would like to obtain a situation in a family, or in the office of the court, or in any of the interior Parishes. Apply to A. B. Office of the Bee, No. 25 Old Levee, who will give all necessary information. [1]

Wanted.

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.—One who can come well recommended, as a good workman, and willing when not busy to do a little work, at good wages, apply at No. 46 Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Natchez Alley. [1]

Clerk Wanted.

WANTED—A Good Clerk, well acquainted with the city and country trade, in a wholesale Dry Goods store. Address Box L, No. 111 Post Office, stating name and reference. [1]

Wanted.

A wholesale and retail Wine and liquor store, an experienced man speaking the French and English language. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Apply to Lefevre, V. Bel 19, at the Post Office. [1]

Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY to teach the English language, and familiar with the business of a Fancy Store, would find a permanent situation by applying to the subscriber. Ability to speak the French language is not indispensable. Inquire of Messrs. Lee & Bro., corner of Bienville and Chartres sts. [1]

A STEREOTYPER & ETERNTYPER.

46 Bienville Street Corner of Chartres.

RECEIVED by the vessels from New York, Samuel Brown, Stereotyper, Philadelphia City:

173 cases of Dry Goods.
4 cases Velvets, common and rich, for dies and caps.
Velvets, seating, thin.
1 do Velvet Roman stripe.
1 do Velvet Roman stripe.
1 do Ribbon, Gros de Naples; 1 do colored satin Ribbons.
1 do Dress Satinets, newest style.
6 do Silk ball dresses, 2 do extra quality dresses.
6 do Black and colored Poplins; 3 do solid Poplins.
1 do Black Silk, rich, 2 do Silk Crapes.
1 do Pearl de Soie; 2 do black Silks.
1 do Gros, common and heavy.
1 do Gros chaine; 1 do silk Gloves.
1 do Kid Gloves, silk and fleet fur.
1 do Rich embroidered Mantillas.
1 do Embroidered Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
1 do Embroideries of all kinds.
1 do Plain French Muslins, all qualities.
1 do Mecklin Jaconet, 6 do mull. Curtains.
6 do Lawns; 6 do Mull Muslins.
Bilbert Cloth; Marino Hdkfs., plain and printed Turkey Red Cotton; Glengarries; Scotch Jacconets; Muslin de Laines; Cambrics; Ladies' Cloth; Cashmere; Bayeuse Hdkfs.; Gum; Turkey red cotton; Thread; varnished and waxed call Skins; Cologne Water.

Below sale agents for the Celebrated Pianos of Manufacturing establishments in Switzerland, France, Germany and England; they sell at manufactory prices. [1]

Carpeting, Curtain Stuffs, &c.

CUTTENDEN & DAMERON have recently received large additions to their stock, and in a few days will be able to exhibit the choicest assortment of new and common Carpeting ever brought to this city. Very great bargains will be offered to purchasers both as to price and quality.

Velvet Tapestry; Wilton carpeting, new styles.
Brussels, do do do.
Imperial, 3 ply, do do.
Superfine Ingrain and common Ingrain, do do.
Plaid Dutch and Hemp, do for offices.

Oil Cloth.

Three feet to twenty-four feet wide, new design, cut to fit any rooms or hall.

Curtain Materials.

Silk and wool, damasks in assorted and silk damasks; embroidered Muslin and lace Curtains; Cords, Tassels, Gimp, Fringe, etc., etc.

CUTTENDEN & DAMERON.
26 Chartres and 27 Commandante st.

Strayed.

A COW and heifer, about a few days ago, entered upon the property of the subscriber, in the Fifth Ward, near the Lafitte Bertrand, on Fortin street, a few squares from the Bayou road. Said cow is white, with a small black spot on her forehead, and marked with the letters D S on the left hip. The owner can have her by paying expenses. [1]

Carpet Warehouse—93 Chartres Street.

WE have received by late arrivals a very large and choice assortment of carpeting, &c., &c., superior English and American velvet and brussels tapestry, brussels and ingrain carpets, and oil cloths, for ready cash or country produce, opened this day, by [illegible]

Mr. Sc. Sare,

GIVES lessons in the French language and literature, and in Mathematics. As Principal of a college in France, he has for many years educated graduates. He completes the education of young men destined for higher professions, and of young ladies whose early education may have given rise to a taste for polite literature.

His direction can be ascertained by applying to Mr.