

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, (whig.) Aug. 14.

CAUSE OF THE WHIG DEFEAT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We think the Standard is mistaken in attributing, in any part, the defeat of the whigs to the free suffrage principle. In the only case where that doctrine would have any influence, the legislature, the whigs have gained; which shows that the free convention principle has overshadowed free suffrage in this election.

The Scott nomination alone has caused the election of Reid, though the Standard thinks it would not have been put in jeopardy had Fillmore been the nominee. In that election a large number of whigs, thousands we believe, have been indifferent, or neutral, or voted for Reid. All these, who comprise a large portion of the talent and influence of the whig party, would have been working men and industriously engaged in promoting the election of Kerr, had not the South been insulted and degraded by the political devilment that nominated Scott.

The whigs have now the first lesson on the Scott nomination, which we feared would not read so well as many expected and desired, and so we told the public.

The second lesson on that nomination will be read in November, and the honest whigs of North Carolina, who have permitted themselves to be deceived by the upholders of the Baltimore betrayal, will see more clearly than they now do the political humbug of the leaders of the Scott foray against the rights, and interests and honor of the South. False issues and unsound conclusions now have their influence over the minds of those who really wish well to the party and the country; but after the Scott ticket is defeated in North Carolina, they will more clearly discern what a cormorant set of spoils hunters and political aspirants we have in, as well as out of, the State.

We did all we could, in our humble way, to avert the present crisis. Long before the Baltimore Convention, we expressed the opinion that if Scott were nominated the whig party would be put into a position "past praying for." And now we repeat the opinion, that any hope of the cohesion of the disjointed parts of the South rests in defeat; there is hope in defeat, none in victory under Scott; for, in the latter case, the divisions of the party will be irremediably and hopelessly sectional, while the great mass of the democratic party will cohere as the national party. Is any whig angry at our saying this?—Are we your "enemy because we tell the truth?"

We hope, however, that one section of this verity will never be tested; we think it will not, because Scott cannot be elected, from present appearances. But if he is not, the mischief is done by his nomination and the unwisdom adherence to it of Southern men. While we say there is no hope but in defeat, we do not think there is a very lively hope in that. Southern men are endeavoring to get up a furor and excitement in this election on grounds, "as false as stars of sand." They profess to be bound by the decisions of a political convention, when they know, in truth, there is no obligation whatever, the Northern whigs having repudiated the contract. They hurra for Scott, when they feel in their "heart of hearts" that the influence which generated and brought forth his nomination, are deadly hostile to the rights and the peace and safety of the South, and the security of the Union. And they hold on their course in the vain hope that all will end in the triumph of the party; not perceiving that jealousy and embittered hatred will grow out of the successful circumstance that gives a triumph to Northern abolitionism and free soilism. The vile incendiaries who have poised their lances under the honored name of the whig party, will not keep them in unempowered rest, when they have so high a sanction for the assault—so pure a party to press them on.

But if the whig party alone were in peril, there would not be so much cause for grief and anxiety. Parties may scatter and gain form; if under a new name, still the principles will be the same. But discomfited nationality is transcendently perilous; the lamp of freedom extinguished is not easily re-kindled; nor can a household hold long together by a community of interests and reciprocal regard, ever be re-organized and re-organized in its pristine excellence. The men of this Union, estranged by the adverse elements now in the ascendant in the whig party, can never be reconciled as brethren, if these elements are permitted to do their fatal work. The Union may be outwardly preserved under a central power, strong in physical might, or in the still more odious appliances of corruption and bribery and fraud. We may present to the world the fruits of commercial enterprise, social grandeur and military glory. But no more the patriotic heart of this glorious Union—no more the pure and unadulterated mind. This, even this, is the best phase of the changes with which we are threatened. Well will it be for us if we do not repent our folly in social warring and in household blood.

We have been led to digress from the immediate line, with which we commenced this article, by allowing the expressions of our thoughts and feelings as they have arisen. We know that we will be censured, perhaps abused and traduced for the freedom with which we utter these truths. But we trust they are not less honest in their entertainment than true in their character. Satisfied that we are in the right, we cannot and will not refrain from the performance of our duty to our readers, and in our humble position, to our country; and if we were sure we could do great good by the understanding of those who read our remarks, we would still cry out, and warn, as did the prophet when he poured forth his words upon the golden ear of Judah.

It is admitted on all hands that in the first trial of strength since the Presidential nominations, the whigs are badly beaten.

Gov. Reid is re-elected by an increased majority. The National Intelligencer and the Republic, however, console their party by assurance that this is no test; that Scott will show a very different result. We agreed with them that this election is not a test; but for the reason that the whigs were united and worked heartily for their candidate for Governor, and that they will be divided, and but a portion, probably a small portion, will enter into the canvass for Scott with spirit and hope. According to all the indications, General Scott has no chance of receiving the full whig vote of North Carolina, and, of course, no chance of carrying the State.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE CATHOLICS.

We hoped, last week, that we had heard the last of the cries which interested partisans had raised against the Democratic candidate, in consequence of the refusal of his native State to amend the local constitution in such a way as to admit Catholics to State offices in New Hampshire. We supposed that we had said enough and more than enough to convince our two hundred thousand readers that, if New Hampshire has a constitution which excludes Roman Catholics from certain offices, Gen. Pierce is not at all responsible for that state of things. Our articles on this subject, summed up, present the following result. Gen. Pierce, from the beginning of his career as a public man, has exerted all his influence in favor of amending the constitution so as to expunge the obnoxious clauses which require that certain offices shall be held only by Protestants. He, and the late Judge Woodbury, succeeded in procuring a State convention, three years ago, for the purpose of revising this constitution. He was the presiding officer, and all, or nearly all the members returned by the people for the convention, were Democrats. When the articles concerning Catholics came up for consideration, Judge Woodbury made a masterly speech in favor of amending them, which was published in the *Times*, and Gen. Pierce also delivered a powerful argument on the same side, he leaving the Chair for this very purpose. This speech was published in our paper not long since. At that time, he no more expected the nomination than we did. The vote for amending the constitution, in this respect, was unanimous, we believe. So it is clear that the leaders and representatives of the Democratic party in New Hampshire were unanimously in favor of striking from the Constitution the clauses respecting Catholics, and they strongly recommended the people to approve, by their votes at the primary elections, the amendments made by their delegates. So far, neither the leaders of the Democratic party, nor General Pierce, deserve any blame—on the contrary, they merit praise, and if the convention voted unanimously in favor of the Catholics, the praise is due to Judge Woodbury and Pierce, who labored zealously to bring about that result.

When the subject came before the people, at their town meetings, all the amendments proposed by the Convention were lost. Gen. Pierce however, made another effort in favor of the Catholics, and mainly through his influence, the whole subject was re-considered by the people, and they voted again upon certain amendments of the Constitution presented for the approbation by the delegates. The amendments in which we are particularly interested were once more lost. In this second trial Gen. Pierce, of whose nomination no one dreamed, faithfully served the interests of the Catholics of New Hampshire. It was not his fault if the amendment was rejected by the people.

We have diligently inquired into this matter, and we are satisfied that this curious result is due to the following causes. There were several amendments to the Constitution as proposed by the Convention for popular consideration. Some of them were pleasing to the people, and among these, we may safely mention the proposed amendment abolishing the property qualification. There was no earthly reason why this should be rejected. Yet, rejected they were. The amendments were not, we believe, acted upon, separately, but they were all or nearly all, disposed of in a lump. Some of them were not acceptable to the people, and the others shared the lot of these. All were lost.

Persons familiar with the conduct of town meetings are aware that citizens who have business of their own to transact, frequently if not ordinarily content themselves with going to the polls simply for the purpose of voting for officers. They do not always remain through the day to take part in debates or ballottings which occur after the votes for officers have been cast. It so happened in the case we are considering. The votes on the questions of amending the constitution were taken, in many towns, in the afternoon, when the meetings were thinly attended. So we have been informed.

Religious prejudice unquestionably had much to do with the result, as we intimated in a recent article on this subject. We suppose that Catholics must wait patiently, for a few years, as they have waited in New York, Massachusetts, Carolina, and in other States and these laws will surely be repealed. In most States, penal laws were enacted against Catholics. Our grandfathers can almost remember the time when priests were hung in New York. Our fathers can remember the time when Catholics were not admitted to the rights of full citizenship in Maryland; and in some other States. We can remember the time when it was so in Carolina, and elsewhere. Now, these things are changed, and Catholics enjoy equal rights with their Protestant fellow citizens. And whence came this change? Why, emigration brought it about. Catholics settled in those States; they became numerous; the people saw that they were as good a class of citizens as any in the land; they saw that Catholics freely poured forth blood and treasure

in the defence of the country; they grew ashamed, therefore, of the silly laws which were foisted upon the credulity of their fathers by English bigotry, and they blot, to them from the statute book. The same result will be witnessed in New Hampshire in a few years more.

One reason why New Hampshire has delayed following the example of the other States is this. She has not like them, had opportunities of knowing who and what Catholics are. We suppose that the Protestants of New Hampshire are not, after all, more bigoted than are evangelicals in other States, for these had such and worse laws, and repealed them as Catholics became numerous, and better known. There are few Catholics in New Hampshire. We have heard of persons who travelled twenty miles to see an Irishman and an Irishman's baby, whether they were like other men and babies. This, however, ever, thirty years ago, when Catholics were but a handful. There are but three or four priests in New Hampshire, while there are fifty in Massachusetts. Under these circumstances, Catholics may as well be charitable, and wait until New Hampshire knows them better. This must happen soon.

These considerations show that this law has been a dead letter in New Hampshire. Catholics should not hold certain offices, but then, there were no Catholics in the State, none at any rate, who could aspire to be Governor, or Senator. Had the issue been tried—had a Catholic been elected Governor by the people, at any time, we are persuaded that he would not be unseated by the legislature, in consequence of these constitutional provisions. Little or nothing probably would have been said about it. Any attempt in the way of enforcing the law would probably have resulted in its repeal. This is the operation of most obnoxious laws which have become a dead letter. In Maryland, for example, there is at this moment, we believe, a law forbidding Catholics to pass within a certain distance of the Court House. We doubt not that similar laws may be found in the statute books in other States. They cannot be enforced, of course. Woodbury and Pierce, in their speeches, strongly insisted upon the fact that the New Hampshire law is a dead letter.

Whigs care as much for Catholicity as Democrats; neither more or less. We would not trust its interests to either party. It is wrong, however, in our Whig friends to charge this New Hampshire law upon the Democratic party in that State. The Democrats might as well lay at the door of the Whigs the injustice of Massachusetts in refusing to pay for the destroyed Ursuline convent. Nay, with greater reason. For Massachusetts has been, two or three sessions excepted, in the hands of the Whigs; a two-thirds vote is not required to make the proposed indemnity, and the Whigs might, therefore, had they wished it, have done justice to the owners of the convent. Yet it was not Massachusetts Whiggery, but Massachusetts bigotry that did this. The same thing holds more than good in New Hampshire. For two years, we believe, New Hampshire was in the hands of the Whigs. Why did they not then evince that tender interest for the welfare of the New Hampshire Catholics which they exhibit now?

The truth is, the Democrats never, with in our recollection, held New Hampshire by a majority of two thirds. They have carried the State, in most years, but by a simple majority. Now, to amend the Constitution, a two-thirds vote is required; they could not, therefore, without help from the Whigs, repeal this law; and if they could not, they are not to be blamed. The truth is in every State bigotry is to be found in men of both parties. It has no necessary relation with American politics.

The question, then, has not been, hitherto of much importance, and the difficulty is one of those which time will surely resolve as it has in most other States. Catholics are beginning to be known in New Hampshire, hence the subject has been agitated of late years, and the agitation will not cease until the Constitution shall have been amended in this respect.

The nomination of Gen. Pierce has brought it under the notice of the whole country, and that circumstance may cause the people of New Hampshire, both Whigs and Democrats, to expunge the obnoxious clause by a unanimous vote. Gen. Pierce has done all that one man can do to that end, and what he did was done when no one talked of him as a candidate for the Presidency.

The good feeling of Gen. Pierce, in this matter, may be appreciated from what we have said thus far. But a circumstance occurred which adds greatly to his credit. When the towns came to vote upon the amendment granting equal rights to the Catholics, they rejected it, as we have seen. Hillsborough, the home of Gen. Pierce, gave a very large majority in favor of the amendment. Concord, the town in which he transacts his business and temporarily resides, gave a small majority, about seventy, we believe, against it. That majority would have been much larger, were it not for the exertions of Gen. Pierce, and thereby hangs the tale.

New Hampshire, as we have said, is now mainly populated by Protestants, who do not know what Catholicity is, and who, unlike the Protestants in most other States, have not had opportunities of knowing what it is. The bigots were opposed to its amendment, of course, and their influence was exerted to procure its defeat. It was in Concord; the bigots were busy, and the votes were going largely against the amendment. Gen. Pierce, who was at work in his office, after having deposited his vote, heard of this in the course of the afternoon. He, with Woodbury and other gentlemen, who had labored in the convention and elsewhere for the Catholic amendment, supposed that the people would sustain it, as the Convention did, as a matter of course. On the receipt of this unexpected and unwelcome news, he hurried to the town hall, where the people were voting, obtained leave to speak, and delivered an earnest appeal in favor of the amendment. The bigots were silenced, and the ballots thereafter were cast for the amendment. Had he, or any of the prominent friends of the measure supposed that there would have been considerable opposition, it would have been an easy matter to stump the State, as the phrase is. But no one expected such a result. This is plain from the fact that the convention was unanimous. When Judge Woodbury had finished his speech, "one of the members observed that it was a good argument, but it was thrown away, because there was no opposition. He thought that the people would accept the amendment by an overwhelming vote.

A convert is a good thing, but recent converts, especially when they are converts at electioneering times, are open to suspicion." Gen. Scott assuredly did once espouse the Native cause. About 1848 he retraced the error. A second retraction comes now, in 1852. These are two Presidential years. All this is well, but it would be better to be free, not only from Nativism, but from the suspicion of it. Now, our readers remember the Philadelphia riots of 1844. The strongest voice that was raised in New England against those excesses, was the voice of General Pierce. Meetings were held at his suggestion, to denounce them. In this matter, as well as in the controversy respecting the New Hampshire constitution, it is particularly worthy of remark, that General Pierce had no visible interest of his own to serve. The late Baltimore nomination, so unexpected to himself, has made these things of some importance. But at the time, in defending the interests of Catholics, and of adopted citizens generally, he did a generous, disinterested thing, and he ran the risk, if risk there was, of offending two parties then powerful, or seemingly powerful, in the country. We mean the Natives and the bigots.

We are sorry that this question was raised at all. Not on account of General Pierce, for he lies circled about him will do him no harm, as they have been so promptly exposed by the Catholic press, the party naturally the best informed upon the matter. But we do not like to see the Catholics singled out from the body of American citizens, and made the subject of electioneering love us at electioneering seasons, and who do not know us at all after the election is over. Now, the Whigs have been guilty of this capital error, and, in our opinion, it will not tend to their good.

They have suddenly discovered that Catholics are an interesting class of persons; that New Hampshire does not treat them well; that Gen. Pierce must be to blame for this, and therefore ought not to be President; that Gen. Scott treated Catholic soldiers well, respected Catholic churches, was present at Catholic processions in Mexico, and therefore ought to be President. This is not the way in which the contest should be conducted. The true question to be settled is—which is the best man, which candidate stands on true American ground, which man is the enemy of free-soilism, filibusterism, intervention, domestic anarchy, of radicalism—which man is for the Union, the Constitution—including the slavery clause—and for the Laws; including the laws against treason and violation of international treaties? These, and similar issues are the questions which should be asked. The policy of singling out the Catholics in this war, besides being anti-American, is foolish, for America has not, and cannot have a State religion. The religion, or religious prejudices, or want of religion, in a President, cannot affect Catholics or Protestants, as such. And it is very foolish to misrepresent a candidate, as some of the papers misrepresent Gen. Pierce, in order to prejudice the Catholics against him, when the misrepresentation is so easily exposed. The authors of this falsehood about Gen. Pierce forget that there are thirteen Catholic papers in the United States, all of them independent in politics, and none of them disposed to allow even one of their readers to be hoodwinked. It will be well for Gen. Scott, if he can clear his skirts of Nativism as easily as Pierce can sling back the charge of opposing Catholic interests.

All these things are well understood here, at the East, and we smile at the efforts made to secure our votes because this candidate was supposed to be friendly to the Catholics, or because that candidate was born in a Protestant State. But we learn that unremitting efforts have been made to range the Catholics of Wisconsin, Iowa, and other Western States against General Pierce, on the alleged ground that he opposes Catholic interests. We write this article to let them know the merits of the whole story, and to show them that the story is a very clumsy lie. After that is settled, they can vote for whom they please; but it is not right that either party should single us out particularly, and try to secure our votes upon false issues. Let us stand upon American ground, or upon none at all.

We repeat that we hope this subject will never again call for a remark from the Catholic press. We have treated it from the beginning with reluctance, because it is really humiliating to know that politicians think so meanly of us, Catholics, as to suppose that such considerations as these can sway our votes. If the time ever was when they could, it is gone, and the sooner this truth is appreciated, the better it will be for all concerned. Meanwhile our readers will accept this article as a fulfilment of our promise to expose falsehoods and false issues raised against either candidate, from whatever quarter. Our independent position obliges us to do this, to say nothing of the fact that the falsehoods told about the New Hampshire affair, and the silly issues predicated upon them, were

such as especially merited rebuke from the Catholic press of the United States. Give the candidates a fair field, tell no lies about them, discuss their claims honestly, and that is all that either can ask.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., August 27, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
For the State at large—Senatorial.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON M'CALLISTER, of Allegheny.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Peter Logan, 13. H. C. Eyer,
2. G. H. Martin, 14. John Clayton,
3. John Miller, 15. Isaac Robinson,
4. F. W. Bookius, 16. Henry Petter,
5. R. McKay, Jr., 17. Jas. Burnside,
6. A. Apple, 18. M. McCaslin,
7. N. Strickland, 19. Jas. McDonald,
8. A. Peters, 20. W. S. Colahan,
9. David Pister, 21. Andrew Burk,
10. R. E. James, 22. Wm. Dunn,
11. J. McReynolds, 23. J. S. McCalmont,
12. P. Deamon, 24. G. R. Barrett.

FOR CONGRESS,
CARLTON B. CURTIS.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,

ISAAC L. BARRETT, of Boggs tp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHOFF, of Beccaria tp.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,

L. JACKSON CRANS, of Corwensville.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

CHRISTOPHER KRATZER, of Clearfield.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

We see that there is still a disagreement in the days named for the above conference. Our county named the 7th September in view of the fact that Tioga does not hold her Convention until the 3d, and had also suggested the 7th. Smethport is understood as the place.

We shall mark this article to each editor in the district, and they'll give notice.

New Post Office.—We are glad to learn that a new post office has been established, (or rather an old one restored,) at Pennfield, in Huston township, Clearfield county, and VALENTINE HEVENER, appointed Post Master.

Two more Pierre and King Poles.

The Democrats of our down river townships, are up and at work in good earnest. A Pierre and King Pole is to be raised at Salt Lick, in Karthaus township, on Monday the 6th, and another at Frenchville, on Tuesday the 7th of September next. Excellent speakers will be present on both occasions.

We have seen the time when, to get up a political meeting in our out townships required no little effort, and the indifference manifested by the people seemed to say that none but interested politicians should attend them—and even in such contests the Democracy came out with flying colours. But such is not the case now. Meetings are called, poles raised, clubs formed and songs sung in every direction. Those who are dubbed politicians are rather followers than leaders. Truly the signs of the times are auspicious.

O, WHAT A FAILURE!

The great Whig mass Meeting at Harrisburg, on Friday last, was, considering that it was the first in the State—that it was at the seat of Government—immediately after the labors of the harvest field—and considering the high sounding names of the speakers that were to be there, and the extraordinary pains taken to get up a monster demonstration—was, we repeat, the most perfect failure that ever took place in this State or nation. What a cooler it must be. After the absolute loss of North Carolina, they knew that something must be done to keep up appearances, hence this meeting was projected. Great speakers and good speeches were abundant—but alas, there were no hearers. After counting every man and his shadow, they couldn't raise a clever sized court horse full, and one letter before us says, that there was not "three hundred whigs present."

Now, we are aware that the whig papers publish accounts of this meeting that would lead the careless reader to believe that it was quite a different affair—quite a formidable demonstration. But the facts above stated are from eye witnesses and may be fully credited.

Great Democratic Gathering in N. Hampshire.

Whilst the Whigs of Pennsylvania were mourning over their lamentable failure at Harrisburg, every flash of the Telegraph was burdened with descriptions of one of the greatest political demonstrations that ever took place in new England. The meeting took place at Hillsborough, the native town of Mr. PIERCE, in New Hampshire, and taking the account as we read it in the Whig papers, the number present was not less than twenty thousand.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The Congressional Conference of this, the 24th, Congressional district, met at Brookville on Tuesday evening last, and on the 6th ballot, on Wednesday morning, nominated the Hon. CARLTON B. CURTIS, of Warren county, our present member, as the Democratic Candidate for Congress.

Mr. Curtis was elected in the Erie district two years ago, and then made a very good fight, and was reported in the list of the slain; but after the returns were all out of the woods and counted up, it appeared that he had about 300 majority. He will now probably run without opposition. The proceedings will appear next week.

THE POLE RAISING IN MORRIS.

The Democrats of our Banner township raised a beautiful hickory pole on yesterday week. It was raised at Lehman's within a few feet of the BIGLER pole of last fall, which yet stands erect in all its beauty. "After the pole was raised, and decorated with a beautiful banner, bearing the stars and stripes, and inscribed with PIERCE and KING, the meeting was called to order, by appointing Mr. ALPHEUS, President, and the election of other officers, when short, but appropriate addresses were delivered respectively by J. S. France, Col. Barrett, W. A. Wallace, J. F. Weaver, J. B. McEnally, and Joseph Allport Esqs. The attendance was very respectable, but not so large as have been seen, for the day was just such a one as farmers could least spare from their oats harvest. The Democrats of Morris, however, are in a grand humor for the great days of October and November, and she will still be the banner township.

WEBSTER STOCK RISING.

The Union Whigs of Georgia have formally nominated Mr. WEBSTER for President, with the Hon. Mr. JENKINS, of that State, for Vice President, and formed an electoral ticket.

In North Carolina, Alabama, &c., the Webster demonstrations are also formidable.

In Boston—that most whig city in the Union—a call for an adjourned whig meeting was in circulation, and had already received over four thousand signatures.

The late free soil State and National Conventions at Pittsburg, nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and G. W. Julian, of Indiana, as their candidates for President and Vice President. The whigs are not at all pleased at the abolitionists for thus throwing away their votes. They no doubt think they have the best right to them.

DEADLY LOSS OF LIFE.—We give place to all the particulars that have yet reached us concerning the late awful destruction of life by the Steamboat Collision on Lake Erie. We have yet seen no list of names of the persons lost.

Two funerals took place in our village on last Monday. Physicians tell us that considerable Dysentery, and Scarlet Fever prevails throughout the county, though not of a very malignant type.

EXCITEMENT AT HAVANA.—The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Wednesday night, in six days and eight hours from New Orleans, via Havana, with about 120 passengers. She reports that great excitement existed at Havana, and great numbers of the Crooles were daily thrown into prisons that have remained untenanted for twenty years. The most loathsome dungeons were put into requisition to accommodate those persons who were deemed the most refractory.

Proclamations continued to be issued from a quarter that baffles all the ingenuity of the police. A secret press continued to supply these exciting articles, and the government is entirely at fault. The consequence is, that most rigorous measures are instituted on the part of the government, and many innocent people are made to suffer. Almost every Croole family is under the surveillance of the police. Female privacy is disregarded, and altogether a very unhappy state of affairs exists, it is said, in Havana.

The Havana papers say nothing about the arrests, and they endeavor to keep it a secret.

The city is shrouded in gloom: Yellow fever, cholera and small pox prevail to a great extent, and almost every ship in the harbor had some cases of the fever. Out of one company of 120 soldiers, 110 had died, and in a chain gang of 109, 100 had been carried off. The government were sending the troops to the country. The sickness was chiefly outside the walls of the city.

Cheering News—Capt. Marey and Troops Safe.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—The *Picayune* has received a telegraphic despatch dated Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 16, containing advices from Fort Smith to the 3d inst.

We have received the cheering news from that part of the positive safety of Capt. Marey and his command.

The whole party had arrived safe at Fort Arbuckle.

Mrs. Taylor, the widow of the late Gen. Zachary Taylor, was buried at New Orleans, on the 16th, from the residence of her son-in-law, Col. Bliss.