The New-Orleans Bee.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

REGULAR WHIG TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. P. BENJAMIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.....MANUEL J. GARCIA.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....C. ADAMS, Jr.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....JOHN MOORE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"WHERE WE FEEL PRESENT, WE CANNOT BE SILENT."—*General Taylor.*

"I DISAVOW MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIGN ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES."—*Millard Fillmore.*

Saturday Morning, Aug. 26, 1848.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That no man can vote for WM. O. BUTLER, for Vice-President, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the Northern ABOLITIONIST, for the higher office of President.

By their Acts ye shall Judge Them.

For the last ten years the Locofoco party has been constantly arrogating to itself the privilege of being the steadiest friend and champion of the South. Upon all occasions this party has claimed that its Northern associates were the natural allies of the slave-holding States, and has declared that whenever the South was menaced with the incendiary designs of abolitionism, we should look exclusively to the Democracy of the North for sympathy, succor and support. This doctrine was long proclaimed by every political demagogue who sought to obtain preferment and power by blood-winking the people and hoisting themselves upon popular intelligence. But facts, immutable and incontrovertible, have at length torn away the veil of delusion and unmasked the unprincipled hypocrites.

When, during the course of the selfstyled Democracy during the past ten years. They first attempted to raze the South into their support of MARTIN VAN BUREN—a man whose selfish soul never admitted a ray of sympathy for Southern principles; a man whose entire career has exhibited an unbroken and systematic hostility to Southern institutions; a man who voted to instruct the New York Senators to oppose the Missouri Compromise; who sedulously labored to invest with all the attributes of freemen the Negro population of New York, and to confer upon them the sacred right of suffrage; who openly declared that he was of opinion that Congress *had the right* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and who has crowned his career of fowl, falsehood and intense prejudice against the South, by becoming the candidate of a party avowedly opposed to Southern institutions and organized for no other purpose than to compass their overthrow. Yet this man—this incarnation of Locofoco Abolitionism—was signed upon the South in two Presidential campaigns as its warmest friend and advocate, as if in mockery and defiance of his Anti-Southernism and sentiments, was familiarly dubbed "*The Northern Man with Southern Principles.*" And now, those who thus aided and abetted this flagrant imposition, have sold the ineffable audacity to appeal to the South in behalf of the conspirer and associate of Van Buren—the other set, his counsellor, consistory, his oracle, his prophet," LEWIS CASS!

This is the first act of the drama of intrigue and deception. The second story is equal in absorbing interest and strange development. A spurious convention of the party assemblies at Baltimore on the fourth Monday in May, and then and there nominates LEWIS CASS for the Presidency—LEWIS CASS, who was sent to the United States Senate by the Locofoco Legislature of Michigan, armed with the expression of its invincible zeal by to the extension of slavery, LEWIS CASS, the changeling and the demagogue, who declared himself the inflex his opponent of slavery; who rejoiced that he was no slave holder, and never had been one; who in the session of 1846, expressed his profound regret that the opportunity had been denied him of recording his vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; who with a slavish subservience to the last of office, only bethought himself of conciliating Southern feeling by a nonconsistent letter, seemingly renouncing, but in reality reaffirming the Wilmot Proviso, after he had been prominently brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and was impressed with the necessity of catering for Southern votes; LEWIS CASS, whose State, with its Senatorial and Representative delegations, at every opportunity, manifests a determination to adhere to the Wilmot Proviso. Such is the man whom Southern Locofocoism now ventures to urge upon us as a trust-worthy petitioner for Southern suffrages! The very convention that nominated him showed the cloven foot of Abolitionism, by REJECTING a resolution embodying a declaration of Southern rights, and by REFERRING TO CONSIDER another resolution repudiating the Wilmot Proviso.

The third and final act of this portentous drama has been played, and what do we behold? The thin disguise of friendship for the South is thrown off, and Locofoco renegades, thinking further deception hopeless, or holding that the game is not worth the candle, boldly present to the South the hideous lineaments of abolition. The Wilmot Proviso comes before the Senate and is adopted, every *Northern Locofoco voting it his vote.* The apostate Dodgings, who had sworn eternal fealty to the South before the assembled masses of the Democracy of Orleans, the smooth-tongued and eloquent HANNEGAN, who had been fondly cherished as the soul of loyalty and good faith; the successors of CASS, Messrs. FITCH and FITZGERALD, who had been considered the very type and embodiment of his views; the Hunker DICKINSON; the boisterous AYCRIGG, and the whole host of tricksters and impostors coalesced to help injury, contumely and injustice upon the South. Shoulder to shoulder, animating and encouraging them in their treachery, stood BENTON and HOUSTON—sons of the South, who in that moment, struck a parricidal blow against their parent; while, to crown the work of infamy and render it complete even to the minutest details, JAMES K. POLK, a Southern President, invests it with his official sanction and renders it the law of the land.

Will the people of the South consent to be transferred to a party which has thus uniformly insulted its solemn pledges, and betrayed the confidence reposed in it by the South? The mask is now discarded, and the political jugglers who have so long used the South as a cat's paw to reckon with, no longer deem it worth their while to maintain even the semblance of amity and alliance. Fortunately, they are now known, and the South will say to them in the language of TAGWATER: "You deceived us once—that was your fault—If you deceive us again, it will be ours!"

INDIANA.—The first reports from this State were highly unfavorable to the Whigs—but better accounts look much better. By the constitution of the law of that State, there is an annual reapportionment of representation—and some 15 or 16 members called "floaters" are each time arbitrarily assigned to different counties. This year, nearly all of these "floaters" fell to the strong Democratic counties—and that fact explains the Democratic gains. But the popular vote is decidedly with the Whigs, and argues the success of Old Zac in November.

We copy the following from the Baltimore *Patriot*:

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15—9 P. M.

The return of the election for members of the Legislature are coming in very favorably to the Whigs. Returns from fifty-five counties have been received, showing the election of 37 Whigs and 37 Locofocos.

OUT WITH IT.

One of the richest specimens of the mingled hypocrisy and hardihood of the Locofoco leaders, is to be seen in the following note to the Milledgeville *Recorder*. Just look at it honest Democrats, and tell us what you think of the dirty and discreditable manœuvre:

[For the Recorder.]

Correspondence between Southern Democrats and a Northern Abolitionist.—As soon as it was certainly known that Horace Greely, of New York, had joined the Democratic party, a portion of the Democrats in one of the counties of the Seventh Congressional District wrote to him for help to beat Mr. Fillmore, since they had got to be one and the same, and wished to know if Mr Fillmore was not an Abolitionist! Greely said no: that he was no strong a slavery man, that he could not support him. Disappointed in the object, the letter has been laid aside. Certain Democrats have got it, and the public want to see it. Come, gentlemen, publish it.

OGLETHORPE.

The idea of Southern Locofocos endeavoring to unite with HORACE GREELY—the most formidable and violent of the opponents of the South—for the purpose of obtaining proof that MILLARD FILLMORE is not sound on the slavery question, is certainly a master piece of ingenious effrontery. But, unfortunately for the base designs of Locofocoism, instead of obtaining the proof, *it has caught a Tartar.* GREELY, in his unmitigated hostility to the South, says to the letter-writers that "Mr. FILLMORE is NOT an Abolitionist, but that, on the contrary, he is "*so strong a slavery man that he (GREELY) could not support him.*" It is worthy of remark, in connection with this reply, that *all the Northern Abolitionists* oppose FILLMORE. Giddings, Van Buren, Tuck, Dix, Niles, Hale, Wilmot and Preston King are his bitterest foes. Yet Southern Locofoco prints pretend that he is unsafe and unsound upon the slavery question. If Mr. FILLMORE was opposed to the South, would the Abolitionists go against him? Would they not rather support him, if he belonged to their faith? *Would an Abolitionist oppose an Abolitionist?* The idea is preposterous.

We trust the Taylor Press of Georgia will never cease calling for the publication of the correspondence between the Locofoco leaders and HORACE GREELY, until it is produced. Out with the letter! Give Locofocoism no respite until it lays before the public all the particulars of this contemptible but abortive intrigue.

The Missouri Compromise.

Our readers will understand that the bill which Mr. Polk has just signed is altogether different from the Missouri Compromise. That Compromise included the territory at that time in the possession of the United States, and provided that all north of 36, 30, should be free soil and vice versa. This bill, however, without mentioning any line, merely provides for excluding slavery in Oregon. It does not draw a line and say North of this there shall be free territory, and south of it slavery shall be admitted. It leaves the battle yet to be fought, and it leaves a powerful weapon in the hands of free soil men.

For these men have seen the President, through his press, denouncing the Wilmot Proviso, and yet, when brought to the test, signing it. They will believe, in future, whenever any attempt is made to oppose the introduction of this provision, that it is all mere talk, and they will have reason thus to believe. They will be stimulated in the pursuit of their object by the late course of the President, and they will hold on to the last. The Missouri Compromise, or a bill resembling that in principle, would, at once have disposed of the question. This Oregon bill opens a field of eternal agitation. The principle of the Wilmot Proviso has been acknowledged, and we know, from the vote, that hereafter the North will never rest on the ground it has gained. We regard this act of the President as the most fatal of all acts that could possibly have been committed against the interests of the South. The free soil interest wanted nothing more; they knew that they had the strength; what they desired was to obtain an acknowledgement of the *principle*. In surrendering that, the President has surrendered all. He has laid the South completely at the mercy of the North. He has inflicted upon this portion of the Union a more deadly wound than Garrison and Birney could have given in the course of a whole century of agitation. In vain may he talk about vetoing future bills for establishing territory south of 36 30. He has admitted the principle, and he will not be allowed to draw the distinction.

Yet the people will be told, by the Locofoco orators in this canvass, that there is no difference between this bill and the Missouri Compromise. There is all the difference in the world. *The Missouri Compromise and South of it certain line there shall be slavery, and North of it there shall be freedom. This bill says, there shall be free soil in a certain district; but it does not say that there shall be slavery South of it. It gives up every thing, while it secures nothing in return.*—Richmond Whig.

WE TELL YOU SO.—The Alexandria *Gazette* says: The *Union* is wondering at Mr. Van Buren's course. "Who thought four or five years ago, that Mr. Van Buren, &c., &c.—Why we thought it! We thought and said, he would do *anything, politically*, to gain his purpose—and all his purposes were selfish. He has not disappointed us. Let the people who have been disappointed and deceived in Mr. Van Buren, by trusting to the Locofoco promises, take care that they are not again caught in a trap by *another* "Northern man with Southern principles."

THE CHALLENGE.—We understand from good authority, says the Charleston *Evening News*, that Col. Benton has never accepted Judge Butler's challenge. The challenge was given on Sunday. Col. Benton objected to Mr. Foote as the bearer, on the ground of personal hostility. Hon. Reverdy Johnson was substituted for Mr. Foote, and he called upon Col. Benton, and intimated a desire that speedy arrangements for a meeting should be made. On Wednesday Mr. Johnson not having received any acceptance or refusal from Col. Benton, addressed a note to him to the effect, that if no answer to the challenge was received by 5 o'clock that afternoon, it would be regarded as a refusal.—No answer was received.

North Carolina—Better and Better.

The Raleigh *Register* of the 19th inst., says, we have received the vote of Cherokee county since our last, which gave Mr. MANLEY 532 and Mr. REID 217—Mr. Ma's majority there being 365. This increases the total Whig majority to upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED votes, leaving Currituck to hear from, which will probably reduce it to less than a thousand. We shall re-publish our table in a corrected form, when all the *official* returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of State; when we calculate upon showing Mr. MANLY's majority to be fully ONE THOUSAND VOTES. The Legislature, as before stated, is WHIG by a majority of two.

☞ The Philadelphia *News* declares that the gallant veteran, Commodore STEWART, is in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency.—There is peculiar significance in this when it is remembered that Commodore STEWART was a prominent candidate for the Presidency before the Democratic National Convention which nominated Mr. POLK.

VERMONT—Charles K. Field, of Wilmington, (a "free soil" man,) having refused to run for Lieutenant Governor on the Locofoco State ticket in Vermont, the Locofoco State Committee have substituted the name of John S. Robinson, of Bennington, (late delegate, we believe, to the Baltimore Convention.)

The East Bennington *Gazette* understands that both Jonathan Dorr Bradley (Barnburner) and O. L. Shafter (Abolitionist) decline being candidates for Congress from that District, and publishes a call for a "Free Soil" Convention at Factory Point, on the 24th inst., to select one substitute for *both*, to run against the Hon. William Henry (Whig.) Shafter is now the "free soil" candidate for Governor.

FREE SOIL MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The delegates from Pennsylvania, in the Buffalo Convention, held a meeting at Buffalo, on the 10th, and resolved to call a Free Soil State Convention, to assemble at Reading, and nominate an electoral ticket in favor of Van Buren, Adams, and the Buffalo Platform. Joseph Neide, of Montgomery, was chairman, and Dr. E. D. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, secretary of the meeting.

WHIG MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Whigs of Philadelphia, held a mass meeting in Dock street, opposite the Exchange, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., at which Charles Gilpin was presided, and speeches were made by the Hon. James Pollock and the Hon. John Strohm, of the House, and Messrs. Conrad and Chandler, of Philadelphia.

A "BOLTER."—H. H. Van Arminge, a delegate in the Buffalo Convention, protests against the proceedings, in the Buffalo *Courier*, mainly for the reason that the "platform does not contain a resolution in favor of free soil," that is, free soil *literally*, by declaring the positive right of man to the earth, and prohibiting the public sales of the land. The only resolution on the subject adopted by the convention recommends merely to the favorable consideration of the American people "the free grant to actual settlers" of "reasonable portions of the public lands upon suitable limitations."

☞ The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Senator Butler, and other members of the South Carolina delegation arrived at Charleston, and were to address the citizens, without distinction of party, on the night of the 19th.

WHIG MASS MEETING AT HARRISBURGH.—The Whigs of Pennsylvania, are to hold a great Taylor and Fillmore Mass Meeting at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, the 31st instant: to ratify (we suppose,) not only the Presidential nominations, but also the one for Governor, then to be made by the regular delegate convention.

NEW YORK FOR TAYLOR.—The *Herald* has an estimate, based upon the strength of the election of 1847, in which it allows Mr. Van Buren fifteen thousand Whig votes, and says that the Whigs will then poll 217,000, which will be a majority over the Hunkers of 75,800, and of 90,000 over the Barnburners. It adds that New York may be set down "*all right for Taylor.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Charles W. Thomas, is the Whig candidate for Congress, in the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, (Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill,) to succeed the Hon. George N. Eckert, (Whig,) who has declined a re-election. The District in 1844, gave Mr. Clay a majority of 896.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.—Smith O'Brien, for whose arrest a reward of 500 pounds has been offered by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has a brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, in the House of Commons. The brother gave his vote in favor of the bill for suspending the *habeas corpus act*, knowing that his brother would be one of its first victims. On second thought, however, the prevention of bloodshed has weighed down such a fraternal feeling. Smith O'Brien, my brother, must take his chance. I must vote for the bill."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The extensive hemp bagging factory, corner of Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, was burnt down on the 24th. The loss amounts to $8000. Partially insured. The origin of the fire had not been ascertained.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A Telegraphic despatch from Albany, dated the 18th, says:

"A man named Nelson Sanford, aged 28, was killed this afternoon on the Railroad between Schenectady and this city by striking his head against the turnpike bridge.

"Mr. Sanford's father was formerly a member of Congress and now an extensive carpet manufacturer at Amsterdam."

AN IMPORTANT ACCESSION.—The Milton, (N. C.) *Chronicle*, has the following paragraph:

THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN FOR TAYLOR!—We have the very best authority for saying that the Hon Bedford Brown, formerly a democratic U. S. Senator from this State, and now a citizen of Albemarle, Va., spurns the idea of supporting Cass for the Presidency, and as a warm and zealous advocate of Gen. TAYLOR.

CHEERING SIGNS FOR TAYLOR.—A writer who seems himself a "Democrat," in the Kanawha, (Va.) Republican, says of his late journey through the lower end of Kanawha, and over the county of Putnam, I am glad to tell you that the people are going for Taylor, almost unanimously. There is a considerable shout the other day, the most of them democrats, and with the exception of two men, all are going to vote for Taylor. The people are all warm, they even want to bet on Virginia, and also to bet Cass won't get five States. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but am compelled to give Old Zack a lift this time.

FROM HAYTI.—Letters received in this city by the schooner *Dan'l Francis*, from Jacmel, 30th ultimo, report things quiet there at that time. The President had not arrived there but was daily expected, when trouble was feared. His proceedings at Jeremie have been marked by great severity, and a large number of persons were under sentence—to what punishment the letters do not state. From Port-au-Prince letters report matters all quiet.—*Boston Jour., 15th.*

The schooner *Barbadoes*, Mayo, from Cape Haytien, arrived at this port this morning, reports fifty three prisoners at Jeremie—that the President had seven or eight hundred troops under him.—*Transcript.*

The widow of the late Hon. Roger M. Sherman died at Fairfield on the 3d inst. In accordance with the mutual understanding, and the united wishes of her self and husband, she has bequeathed her miscellaneous library, house and homestead, to the First Ecclesiastical Society of Fairfield, together with a fund of $2500 for the purpose of keeping the same in repair—the law library of her late husband to the county of Fairfield, for the use of the law students of said county—$1000 to the corporation of Yale College, on the condition that they pay an annuity of $200 to one of her nephews during his life—$2000 in the The Theological Institute at East Windsor—$4000 to the American Home Missionary Society—$4000 to the American Colonization Society—$4000 to the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford—$500 to the Female Benevolent Society of Fairfield.—*Hartford Courant.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—One of these strange vagaries that lightning plays at times took place in our bay on Tuesday. At Barnes' creek on the eastern side of Baldwin shore, two schooners had loaded with lumber, and cast off together about noon, both bound down the bay. A little before 1, P. M., while about 6 miles from Blakeley, a sudden thunder squall came up, and while the electric fluid struck one of the vessels, carrying away the main topmast and half the mainmast, blocks, rigging, &c., and the squall nearly capsized her, the other schooner, close by, felt neither the wind, nor lightning. The schooner *Barnum* made the fortunate escape, and the *Louise Antoinette*, Capt. Goiraud, (of New Orleans) was her less lucky consort. Besides the damage done to masts, &c., the fluid materially injured the main sail and foresail gallant sail,—and, what is very strange, tore the flying jib all to pieces, though it was not set at the time. And while the ox hide stoppers were burst into atoms, the tarred rope was entirely unscathed. It is a wonder, indeed, that no life was lost, for a portion of the electricity struck a square of glass in the cabin door, and driving it in, lodged some hundreds of minute particles in the binnacle close to the master, who was at the helm.

Capt. Guirand came ashore yesterday morning, and, after procuring blocks and other materials, purposed his voyage to Port Lavacca, Texas.—*Mobile Herald, 24th.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors—

Did Mr. EDWARD MERRAN, Alderman of the Second Ward of Municipality No. Three, and Member of the Legislature from the same ward, ever read the 102nd Article of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, which reads: "No Member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any Foreign Power, shall be eligible as a Member of the General Assembly, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this State." Was the Gentleman aware that he violated that Article, when he accepted an office of trust and profit from the General Government, at the Customhouse in the City of New Orleans?

B.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Busy-Body.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We complain bitterly of the annoyance inflicted upon the human family by such apparently useless vermin as mosquitoes, ants, roaches, rats, &c., and we have, perhaps, ample reason for complaining; but society is infested by a certain class of our own species, any one individual of which perpetrates, in a single week, more mischief in a neighborhood, than could be achieved by the combined efforts of such vermin in a whole year. This blot upon the face of creation—this practical libel on humanity, is the busy-body—the poor soulless thing who neglects his own affairs, and devotes his whole attention to those of his neighbors; watching their movements, interrogating their children and servants, and resorting to every other species of meanness that ingenuity can invent, solely for the purpose of eliciting facts which in no manner concerns him, and which any high minded man would scorn to *listen to*, much less to *gain by stealth*. And what, pray, is the motive which prompts one to descend to such degrading expedients? Simply a desire to retail, as news, among those who are not above the impropriety of inventing, the doings of other peoples' family affairs, taking care to add such *falsehoods* as seem requisite, in order to render his gossip interesting. If such creatures could, for a moment, be gifted with enough sense to understand how despicable they appear in the eyes of all persons of good judgment and generous sentiments, they would suffer annihilation rather than meet the gaze of one such person. This is, however, impossible, since it is the lack of common sense that makes them what they are.

The foregoing sketch was designed for the portrait of the male busy-body; multiply it by two, and it will serve for his female counterpart. The terms "gentleman" and "lady" could not, of course, be applied to them, without doing violence alike to the English language and to sound sense.

X.

A QUARDARY!—In 1840, the Locofocos said that General Harrison was a "granny." They are now trying to make the public believe that Gen. Cass was Gen. Harrison's aid! Misrepresentations are "like young chickens, they still come home to roost."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1848.

The business transacted during the past week, has been on a moderate scale, and but few changes of note have taken place. The accounts from Europe are now looked forward to with keen anxiety, the latest intelligence being of a character to create the liveliest interest for additional details. It appears that Ireland is already engaged in a desperate struggle, and should the conflict be protracted, it must inevitably exercise a detrimental influence on Trade. From France, the advices are more promising, and it would seem as if the country was at last subsiding into something like repose. The return of confidence however, must necessarily be slow, and the same remark may be made as far as regards the whole continent of Europe.

The latest intelligence by the Cambria, does not mention any change in the Liverpool Cotton Market, though there was less disposition to operate extensively, owing partly to the disturbances in Ireland, and partly to the unfavorable state of the weather, which was beginning to create some anxiousness in regard to the fate of the grain crops. Our own market has so far sympathized with this news, as to have given way fully ¼@¼c. ⅌ lb., which has had the effect of bringing forward purchasers, and increasing the operations. For further details, as well as the position of other markets, we must refer to our separate remarks below.

During the past few days, we have again had very heavy showers of rain, and the temperature is sultry. The river is now 10½ feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 18th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,633 bales, (including 736 bales of the new crop,) Tennessee and North Alabama, 381; together, 1,936 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 6,928 bales; Glasgow, 1,661; New York, 1,909; Boston, 292; Philadelphia, 35; Charleston, 95; together, 10,120 bales; making a reduction in stock of 8,186 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 30,679 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1847.....	bales	23,857
Arrived past week.....	1,936	
Arrived previously.....	1,920,161	1,922,117
		1,945,974
Exported past week.....	10,120	
Exported previously.....	1,905,295	1,915,295
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		30,679

We stated in our review of Friday evening last, that the uncertainty in regard to the real character of the European news, had brought the Cotton Market to a stand, and that our quotations were there free on a great nominal. At the commencement of the week, the market remained in much the same state, and during the first few days, only 1,000 bales were disposed of at a falling off of ⅛c ⅌ lb. Since then, however, factors have shown more inclination to sell, inclusive no doubt by the threatening aspect of Irish affairs, and the transactions of the past three days, amount to 5600 bales, of which the greater portion was taken on English account. Prices are fully ¼@⅛c below the rates current, previous to the receipt of the earliest advices by the Acadia, (the letters by which are now at hand,) but the market being partially relieved by the recent operations, closes now quite steadily. New Cotton is arriving freely, and the receipts thus far, reach 1000 bales against 320, at the same time last year. As yet there appears to be no demand, or rather it is held at higher rates than buyers are willing to pay. Our quotations are amended to conform with the actual state of the market.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR.....	3¼@3¾
ORDINARY.....	4¼@4¾
MIDDLING.....	5¼@5¾
GOOD MIDDLING.....	6@6½
MIDDLING FAIR.....	6¾@7¼
FAIR.....	7¾@8
FULLY FAIR.....	8½
GOOD FINE.....	9@9½
GOOD FINE FINE.....	9¾@10

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 18th inst., 142 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 291 hhds. New York, 3c., together, 925 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 17,916 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1847.....	hhds.	22,000
Arrived past week.....	142	
Arrived previously.....	20,775	20,916
		42,916
Exported past week.....	953	
Exported previously.....	24,086	25,039
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		17,916

Although the transactions in Tobacco since the date of our last review, have not been extensive, the market remains very firm, holders being induced to preserve this attitude, owing to the unfavorable accounts from the interior in relation to the growing crop. The plant is represented as having severely suffered in some sections from heavy rains, and a falling off in the yield is confidently predicted. The sales of the week, only amount to 400 hhds., including 101 hhds. Yellow Bank on private terms, 69 hhds. Ohio, 77 hhds. Kentucky, 54 hhds. Refused, at 4¼@4½c. 9 hhds. Admitted at 5¼c. 4 do. at 5c. 8 Refused at 4¾, and 5 do. at 5¼c ⅌ lb. We quote Logs, inferior to good 1¼@4¼c. Leaf, inferior, 3¼@5¼c. Common, 5½@6¾c. Fair, 6¾@7¾c. Choice and Selections, 8@6 cents ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—With a good demand and light supplies, the Corn market continues quite steady in the week to 40 @40c. ⅌ bushel for prime lots of white and yellow, and the low grades of Cobbs have nearly reached 40c. Since then, the market has been quiet, with no offers, and the only sale we know of, was a lot yesterday, of 350 sacks, part damaged, at 36½c ⅌ bushel. A few small parcels of Wheat have been sold since our last, at 70@75c ⅌ bushel. In the beginning of the week, Oats were selling at 22@23c. but they have since advanced to 25c., at which rate, a sale of 500 sacks was made yesterday.

RICE—There is a fair demand for this article, and prime quality is selling at 4¼@4½c per lb.

FLOUR—The Flour market has maintained a steady appearance during the past week, though, the transactions have been rather moderate in extent, not amounting to more than 5,500 bbls. at $3 87½@$4 for Ohio, the latter being now the current rate; $4 12½@$4 25 for choice brands Illinois, and $4 50@$4 50 for fancy brands of St. Louis. Amongst the sales, was a lot of 600 bbls. very choice, at $4 75, taken for shipment to Rio.

SUGAR—The demand continues limited, but the receipts are also very small, so that holders are enabled to maintain prices firmly, especially for the better qualities, which are becoming scarce. We quote: Inferior at 3¾c; common, 3¾@3¾c; fair, 3¾@3¾c; prime and choice, 4@4¼c ⅌ lb.

HAVANA SUGAR—There have been no transactions of consequence in Box Sugars, and prices remain unchanged.

MOLASSES—The receipts of this article are unimportant, and the demand is confined to retail parcels, at prices ranging from 15 to 20c. ⅌ gallon, according to quality and condition of barrels.

COFFEE—The business in Rio Coffee has been small, the sales being confined to the supply of the city trade, and the immediate neighborhood. Prices rule from 6¾@6¾c ⅌ lb, according to quality. There is no Havana Coffee in market.

PORK—The Pork market has assumed a firmer appearance during the past week, and purchases can no longer be made on as favorable terms as before. Mess can now be bought under $16 25 in quantities, and at retail, it is selling at $16 25@$16 50. We notice sales of 100 bbls. Prime, at $15, but small lots command $15 25, 200 bbls. Prime Mess, at $15 50 and 248 bbls. do. at $15 75 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—The market has been very quiet, but prices are advancing in consequence of the scarcity of good meat. A sale of 55 casks Prime Sides, was made at 4¼c., and 75 casks Missouri Sides on private terms. We quote shoulders, 3¼@3¾c; Hams, plain, 5@5½c; canvassed, 6@6½c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—A further advance has taken place in this article since our last, and the stock is getting very low. We notice sales of 500 bbls. Prime, at $9 50; 70 do. at $10, and 90 bbls. Mess, at $13 25 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—The sales of the past week, embrace 1,200 kegs, at 8¾c; 600 do. at 8c; 60 bbls. at 6¾; 160 do. at 6¾c; 108 do. at 5¾c; 30 bbls. at 7c., and 600 tierces and bbls. at 8c ⅌ lb. The last purchase was made for shipment to England.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—No change has taken place in these articles since our last. We quote Western Butter, 11¾@12½c, and Cheese, 6¾@7c ⅌ lb. The transactions are quite limited.

SALT—There have been no arrivals of Liverpool Salt since our last report. Late from second hand are now selling at $1 20@1 30 for coarse, and $1 60@1 45 per sack for fine. We notice a sale of 3000 sacks Turks Island Salt, at 75c per sack.

WHISKEY—An improved demand has sprung up for Whiskey during the past week, and prices have advanced to 18c per gallon for Rectified, at which rate, we notice sales of about 800 bbls. A lot of 200 bbls. raw was sold early in the week, at 16½c., but, it is now held at 18c ⅌ gallon.

LEAD—A sale of 225 pigs Upper mines has been made during the week, at $3 90, being the first transaction that has occurred for a long time past. Late—There have been no arrivals of Thomastown Lime since our last: it is selling from second hands, at $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 600 bbls Western, was sold at the landing, at 75c ⅌ bbl.

GUNNY SAGS—There have been some further sales at 12½c., and one lot at 12c., which latter rate is now generally demanded.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The transactions have been to a moderate extent, but the market is very firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Most of the sales have been in small parcels, at 15@15½c for Bagging, and 7½c ⅌ lb, for Rope. The stock as taken up on Wednesday last, amounted to 15,248 pieces Bagging, and 14,321 coils Rope.

EXCHANGE—Both Foreign and Domestic Exchange, is selling at the same rates that quoted, but the demand is rather slack. We quote Sterling at 7@9 ⅌ cent. prem., France, 5f. 17½@5f. 20. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1@3/4 ⅌ ct. discount. Sight Checks, par@1/4 ⅌ ct. premium.

FREIGHTS—The engagements during the past week, comprise two ships for Liverpool, at 3c for Flour, and 5@6 for Corn; one for do. at 5¼c for Corn, and 5-16d for Cotton, and one for London, with Tobacco, rate not made public. Besides this, several lots of Cotton have been taken at 5-16d. Coastwise freight are unchanged with very little of fering.

☞ ACADEMY FOR BOTH SEXES—Under the Superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. GOUBALT. The advertisement of the above Academy, to be found in another column of this paper, is recommended to public notice.

This Institution, for both sexes, founded in January, 1847, is highly commendable for the attention bestowed on every branch of education.

The English language is taught by Dr. BUE. The studies are equally practised in both languages.

The terms for day scholars have been reduced for both languages to $4 50, and for two pupils from the same family to $7 00.

This institution is inferior to no other in this city. Families are invited to visit the establishment, and pay apply for further information to the best and most competent references, as offered in the advertisement. aug26

Notice.—The ROUGH AND READY CENTRAL CLUB ROOM, No. 81 Chartres street, will from this date, be open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M., every day, and will be supplied with the Daily and Weekly Taylor papers of the Union.

Rough and Ready Club, Sixth Ward.

First Municipality.

A MEETING of this Club will be held at the Club room, No. 261 Royal street, on MONDAY next, 7th inst., at seven o'clock, P. M. All Whigs of the Ward are invited to attend.

aug26 LEON ERE, Secretary.

Seventh Ward—First Municipality.

THE UNDERSIGNED, residents of the Seventh Ward, 1st Municipality, representing the citizens of said Ward, who are the inventors of the Zack, are invited on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, at the Rough and Ready Garden, on the Bayou Road, corner of Villere street, for the purpose of organizing a Rough and Ready Club for the 7th Ward.

John Watkins,	L. Coulon Jumonville,
L. Burgi,	Chas Chaboux,
H. R. Weiss,	E. Barthe,
T. B. Coutier,	Albert P. Rost,
John Saber,	Rud Hernandez,
J. B. Sompurn,	F. C. Gandy,
J. Michel,	Eugene Ratelle,
L. Claudin,	Anton Sohler,
Chevalier Jumonville,	L. Huard,
M. Barnett,	H. Elliott,
G. Travel,	R. Murphy,
J. Lemaire,	Oscar Castelle.

aug26-td

First Ward—Third Municipality.

THE undersigned, residents of First Ward, Third Municipality, hereby invite all their fellow citizens within the Ward, who are desirous to secure the election of General Taylor, to assemble at Mr. Chaffoux's, in Union street, No. 40, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Rough and Ready Ward Club.

☞ For signatures see French side. aug25

Seventh Ward Rough and Ready Club, Second Municipality.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above Club will be held at their Room, corner Prytania and St. John streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

aug25 JACOB EZEKIEL, Sec'y.

American League of the Friends of Ireland.

BRANCH of Municipality No One—The members of the Society, who held their first meeting at the Belvidere House, on the Fairground Course, Monday evening last, and all those friendly to the cause of Ireland, in her present struggle to free herself from the cruel oppression of the British Government, are hereby notified, that the next meeting of said Society will be held at the Hall, No. 118 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, on Saturday evening next, at half past 8 o'clock.

The hour has at length arrived, when the friends of suffering Ireland should no longer delay to come forward and contribute towards some relief for her people have taken the field, the Lion has roused—and the sense cannot be doubted of generosity and be promptly given them. Let there be a full attendance at the time and place appointed.

aug25 JOHN DUNCAN, Sec'ty.

Purify the Blood!

The great virtues of Sarsaparilla, as a restorer of purity to the blood, are well known to the world, and the great respect in which the best preparation of this celebrated root, COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA has met with, is a sure index of the care of its friends and breathing out a loud cry against impure blood and its terrible consequences. Extracts were made at a cost of $1 per bottle, and in a large edition are now sold at $1.

A little of this Extract of the finest dry herb, taken as a tonic, is a powerful agent in invigorating the constitution and restoring health to disorder. Farmers upon the Kennebec River, Maine, drink it in their cider, and it is said that the innocent, and with the exception of two men, all are going to vote for Taylor. The people are all warm, they even want to bet on Virginia, and also to bet Cass won't get five States. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but am compelled to give Old Zack a lift this time.

Boston Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans