The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

WHIG NOMINATIONS,

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:

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.

WHIGS, WE FIGHT TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN.—*General Taylor.*

"I KNOW NO MOST UNPOPULARITY, NOW AND FOREVER, AND TREASON IN MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS DEEMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES."—*Millard Fillmore.*

Monday Morning, Sept'r 4, 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.

Board of Health.

Official Information, as received at New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending on Saturday, September 2d, 1848, at 12 o'clock, M.

Births—Boys	1
Girls	4
Deaths—Adults	4
Children	1
Free Negroes	1
Slaves	1
Hospitals	1
Prisoners	1
Stillborn	1
Tetanus	1
Uncertain	1—15

Of these 14 were white, 4 of color, and 9 under 10 years of age.

Where Born—Ireland, 6; New Orleans, 2; unceertain, 1.

The Section of Cypress Grove Cemetery and Father's field failed to send in his report.

A. BESTER, Secretary.

Fillmore and Cass.

THE LOUISVILLE PRESS, hereabouts, is thrown into spasms at the manly, explicit and gratifying letter of Mr. FILLMORE to Gov. GANO. It fe...upon the party hacks who have been engaged in base calumniating our Candidate, with the force of a thunderbolt, and silenced them for a brief while. But they must needs say something. It will not do openly to confess how grossly and infamously they have libelled MILLARD FILLMORE. They must strive to pick flaws in his letter—they must cling to their exploded calumnies, and reiterate them with the more tenacity, lest every honest man should perceive the recklessness and boldness of their detraction. This is their only resource, and, naturally, they make the most of it.

What a pity it is that Mr. FILLMORE cannot satisfy these extra Southern politicians. It is not enough for them that he boldly denies the slightest intention of interfering in any manner whatever, in the institution of slavery, and broadly declares that all his votes in Congress were in reference to the right of petition, and to that only. These super sensitive gentlemen want Mr. FILLMORE to enter upon an elaborate discussion on the subject of slavery in the Territories, the Ordinance of 1787, and the Wilmot Proviso, wholly forgetting, first, that his declarations have a very clear inference as to the views he entertains on these points, and next, that during Mr. FILLMORE'S entire Congressional career, for which he has been *re-elected* as we...d, the questions connected with the Proviso and the Ordinance were not brought forward. They are of more recent origin, and consequently Mr. FILLMORE has never been called upon either to speak or act upon them in a legislative capacity.

But as it now appears to see supporters of Cass complaining that FILLMORE is not sound! Is it not beautiful to behold Southern Locofocos making an awful pother about the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, while they sustain a candidate who maintains that the question of the extension of Southern institutions must be settled alone by the negroes, Mestizoes, Zamboes, and mixed breeds of Mexico. Here are men who'll pause at a straw with FILLMORE, but leap over a ditch with CASS. They are not certain that FILLMORE is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and they are horrified at the dread voting to it, but they are certain that Gen. CASS will favor of appointing the negroes and mongrel races of Mexico, as the supreme arbiters to decide the question of the extension of Slavery, and yet they are not a whit agitated, but shout huzzas for CASS, and swear that he is not what the South can desire. There is not a Southsoldier in the country, who, in view of his own interests, would not prefer, if bound to the alternative, that a Congress of our own intelligent, patriotic and disunionloving countrymen should determine the question, than that it should be left to the will of the wooly headed, hybrid Jesteros and peons of New Mexico. If submitted to the latter, the cause of the South would be prejudged and condemned without a hearing; it to the former, we might expect something from their reason, their love of country, and their sense of justice.

The Presidency—Pennsylvania.

The N. Y. *Herald* has been paying considerable attention to the Presidential prospect, and closely examining the chances in the several States. Most of its conclusions are eminently favorable to the success of Gen. TAYLOR. As a sample of the cautious and deliberate manner in which its opinions are formed, we annex an article from that paper on Pennsylvania:

We expressed an opinion a few days since, that the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso or Free Soil question, by the running of a Van Buren electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, would seriously affect the prospects of the Democratic party in that State. We observe that the Harrisburg *Intelligencer* says:

"The Wilmot men—was Barburners of Bradford county have called a meeting, signed by over six hundred persons, to make arrangements for a Buchanan State Convention."

Wilmot's Congressional District is composed of the three following counties, always giving a strong Democratic majority, as is shown by their votes in 1844:

	Polk.	*Clay.*
Bradford,	3,468	3,235
Susquehanna,	2,607	1,892
Tioga,	2,195	1,169
	8,268	6,206

Democratic majority, 2,252, in the district, or over one-third of Polk's majority in the State.

Three counties, which are in the northern part of Pennsylvania, have a population of New England origin, and are strongly tinctured with anti-slavery notions. They are, therefore, more likely to go for Van Buren than Cass at the ensuing election. The following counties, also in the northern part of Pennsylvania, are of similar character with Wilmot's district, and probably will be similarly affected:

	Polk.	*Clay.*
Wayne,	1,057	899
Pike,	569	151
Carbon,	906	531
Jefferson,	731	591
Potter,	554	240
M'Kean,	419	340
Warren,	1,149	899
Luzerne,	3,980	2,699
Wyoming,	809	814
	11,033	7,164
Add three counties in Wilmot's districtas above,	8,458	6,206
	19,491	13,370

Democratic majority in these counties, 6,121.

Thus it will be seen that in these twelve counties, the population of which is principally of New England origin, the Democratic majority in 1844 was 6,121—while Mr. Polk's majority in the State was only 6,329, nearly all of which was made up by the vote of the counties referred to. Should the Van Buren or free soil movement, under the auspices of Mr. Wilmot, the previous year, demolish the Democratic majority in these counties, it is evident that the prospects for Cass and Butler would be very sensible in Pennsylvania. These are some of the facts which led us to remark, that the prospects of Gen. Taylor, in Pennsylvania, were better than those of Gen. Harrison, in 1840.

LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.—The Mobile *Advertiser* says: The Locofoco Platform is the shortest and simplest in existence—it is comprised in one word—*Pap.*

Another Witness—Senator Miller Sustained—South Carolina.

A Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* brings forward additional proof of the inconsistency and tergiversation of Gen. Cass upon the Wilmot Proviso question, as charged upon him by Senator MILLER, of New Jersey. For the benefit of all sceptics on this subject, we beg leave to introduce the testimony of the Hon. Mr. BRINKERHOOF, of Ohio, one of the reputed fathers of the Proviso. It is taken from his late speech, before the Buffalo Convention, and is conclusive and unanswerable.

"If the Wilmot Proviso is not Democracy, then Gen. Cass Democracy is entirely new. It is very green. (Laughter.) For, not longer ago than one year, he was loud in his complaints against John Davis for talking against time, and thus preventing him from having an opportunity for voting in its favor. Lewis Cass was then no Democrat, according to the logic of his advocates, or else he has flopped over. (Laughter.)"

* * * * * * *

"I heard Gen. Cass speak in the Senate of the United States. He then professed to be in favor of the principle, but said it was not the time to act upon it. But a short time before, he thought it was both the time for action and expedient to act. Now I cannot turn with him. *I defy Gen. Cass to contradict this statement. If he attempts it, I can bring the testimony of nine men—every one of them as good as myself—to substantiate what I have said.* (We don't want them—your word is sufficient.) He knows it is true, and hence the expression in his letter, "he thinks there has been a change coming on in the public mind, and in his own." (Great laughter.) *I would respect Gen. Cass' opinion if I thought they were sincere.* I respect the sincere opinions of any man, though they lead to a change, for I have experienced such myself.—But I believe *that Gen. Cass thinks as I do, that the Proviso is both expedient and constitutional.* I believe that he put his hand in his bosom, and took out his soul and laid it out in view of the devil, for the purpose of receiving a little temporary elevation. (Laughter.) Let the North repudiate him. I believe the South will; and if they do, perhaps there will be others getting up parties to burn barns. (Laughter.)

Let it be remembered, adds the writer, that Mr. BRINKERHOOF is a member of Congress, and has had every opportunity of observing Gen. Cass' course upon this question. He denies Gen. Cass to contradict the above statement, and promises to produce the corroborating evidence of nine gentlemen, all as worthy of credence as himself. As a witness, he is entitled to full belief, inasmuch as his opposition to Gen. TAYLOR is as strong as that to Gen. CASS.

How will the friends of the "equivocating betrayer of Southern rights" now sustain themselves?

The question may well be asked, and in particular should it be propounded to the editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, who, three months ago, baptised Gen. Cass with that unenviable sobriquet, and who now strangely and shamelessly professes to hold him sound on Southern principles—sounder than TAYLOR, who is a Southern man by birth, feeling and association. The question should be asked, too, of that portion of the citizens of Charleston, who, after the nomination at Baltimore, endorsed Mr. YANCY'S views, and solemnly pledged themselves to repudiate CASS, but who have suddenly discovered that the passage of the Wilmot proviso, by Northern votes, is proof incontrovertible of Gen. CASS' orthodoxy. In the history of party politics country, we may look in vain for a parallel to the course pursued by a portion of the Democracy of South Carolina. In inconsistency and infirmity of purpose, it exceeds any exhibition of political weakness we have yet seen. We can't conceive that a South Carolina Democrat may not support TAYLOR, but the imagination is not adequate to the task of supposing any possible motive that could justify him in sustaining CASS. There is not a solitary topic connected with the principles of Southern Democracy—not even the Tariff—on which South Carolina and Gen. Cass do not occupy positions wide as the poles asunder. *He* expresses opinions in relation to slavery in the territories, which her public men scorn and denounce. *He* voted for every internal improvement bill vetoed by the President, and he is uncompromisingly opposed to any system—partial or general—of internal improvement. *He* wrote a letter to the Indiana Convention, strongly favoring a protective tariff, and she is a most determined champion of the theories of ultra free traders—and so on, to the end of the chapter. Gen. Cass and South Carolina are perfectly antagonistical in politics, and yet we see, under the pressure of party, that a deliberate and organized effort is being made to transfer the nine electoral votes of that State to the so-called Democratic candidate. The spectacle is not one calculated to strengthen the confidence hitherto reposed in the sincerity and steadfastness of South Carolina politics.

M. Van Buren.

M. VAN BUREN, in a letter of three columns in the *Evening Post*, accepts the nomination of the Buffalo Convention, and sets forth very fully his present views on the subject of slavery. He says that he "shall feel honored by the support of an assemblage so enlightened and patriotic, and so devoted to the maintenance of the great principle we contend for, as that" by which he has been nominated.

He says that the movement in the North on the subject of Slavery evidently springs from a desire to uphold and enforce the policy in regard to it established by the founders of the Republic, of which, these are the leading points:

1st. Adequate, efficient and certain security against the extension of slavery into territories where it did not practically exist.

2d. That, in the language of your own condensed and excellent resolution, "Slavery in the several States of that Union which recognize its existence, should depend upon the State laws, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government;" and—

3d. A spirit of considerate forbearance towards the institution, in localities where it was placed under the control of Congress.

The pretensions of the Southern States, he says, are in conflict with this, which he proceeds to show. He cites the fact that Mr. POLK has just signed the bill excluding slavery from Oregon, as conclusive proof of the constitutionality of the measure, and reviews at length, the various pleas set up by the Southern States.

In regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he says his declaration that his views on that point remained unchanged, in his Utica letter, was hastily made, and adds:—

It is not to be denied that many of the reasons which, in 1837 and before, operated to produce the convictions I then expressed, no longer exist; and if, when writing to the New York delegation at Utica, I could have anticipated what has since occurred, I should have felt it my duty to discriminate between the reasons which had passed away, and those which yet remain. But when my letter to them was written, nothing could have been further from my expectation than that I should ever again be a candidate for the Presidency; and, of course, it was not my intention to say what my conduct would be on this or any other matter, if again an incumbent of that place.

I must add, however, for understood, order by what I now say, or by what was said in my letter to the New York Delegation at Utica, as repeating the declaration that I would, if elected, withhold my approval from a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District. I would now give any such assurance, for the reason, that the circumstances by which the question is now surrounded, are widely and materially different from what they were when the declaration was made; and because, upon a question of expediency, circumstances must control. At that time, the apprehension was honestly entertained, that there was danger of a servile war, in consequence of the agitation to which the agitation of this question had been pressed.

Participating in this apprehension and belie wing that such a declaration, in advance of any action of Congress upon the subject, would have a salutary influence in allaying excitement, and awarding off the danger which menaced the peace of the slaveholding States, I did not hesitate to make it. While, on the one hand, all grounds for this apprehension have passed away, we are, on the other, threatened with a subversion of the spirit and character of our government, through the encroachments of the slave power. If, under such circumstances, two branches of the national legislature should decide that a due regard for the national interest requires the passage of such a law, I should not, if President, think it within the line of my duty to arrest its passage by the exercise of the veto power.

Mr. VAN BUREN further declares himself in favor of a just system of internal improvements, though how far he would go in that matter he does not say.

In regard to the public lands, the se are his opinions:

First. That Congress ought to act upon the principle, that the United States have a greater interest in the early settlement and substantial improvement of the public lands, than in the amount of revenue which may be de rived from them.

Secondly. That the accumulation of large tracts, in few hands, should be discouraged, and

Thirdly. That liberal facilities ought to be afforded for the acquisition of small portions, by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as are in good faith, desirous of procuring them as homes for themselves and families.

He also prefers a system of direct taxation in the present case of collecting duties by imposts on goods imported, but for the present supports a tariff for revenue.

The letter is long, vigorously written, and evidently intended to make his peace with the abolitionists.—*N. Y. Courier.*

TENNESSEE.—*A rich Scene.*—Among the Electors in Tennessee are that glorious Whig, Ex-Governor Jones and Ex-Governor Brown, both of whom are regarded by their respective parties as their champions on the stump—hence a great desire has been felt to witness their encounter on that famous rostrum.—They met a few days since in Dandridge, Jefferson county, when the following scene, as described by the correspondent of the Knoxville *Register*, came off:

"One of the most amusing incidents of the discussion took place during Gov. Jones' notice of the law signed by Gen. Cass while Governor of Michigan, providing for the hiring out or imprisonment of certain persons mentioned therein. Under this law, Gov. Jones contended that he could bring his competitor to the prisoner's stand, find him guilty, and imprison him or hire him out to the highest bidder. He read the law to Aaron, and then called upon him to come forward and hear his sentence, which was that he should be imprisoned for we don't remember how long, and receive as we dont recollect how many stripes, well laid on, under the charge of *spending his money foolishly* and *wasting his time unnecessarily*, in canvassing the State against old Zack! It was a rich scene."

This must have been particularly galling to the Democratic champion, who it will be recollected last year canvassed the State as the Democratic candidate for Governor, to secure which office he proclaimed himself for TAYLOR for the Presidency, in preference to all other candidates—the evidence of which ex-Governor JONES most unkindly introduced by the following ticket:

Rough and Ready Ticket.
For Governor:
AARON V. BROWN.

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE.—At a Whig meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 16th ult., Gen. Anderson, a distinguished Democrat, made an eloquent speech in behalf of old Rough and Ready. The *Register* speaks of Gen. A. as follows:

"Col. Netherland was followed by Gen. A. Anderson, of this vicinity. Gen. A. was formerly a Democratic U. S. Senator from this State, and until recently acted with the Democratic party. He came out for Old Zack last summer, however, and he is for him yet—a firm and eloquent advocate of his election to the Presidency.

THE NORTHERN FACE.—We ask attention to the following from the *Democratic Standard*, a Cass and Butler paper published in Delaware, Ohio. According to the understanding in Ohio, among Gen. Cass's friends, he would veto the Missouri Compromise instead of the Wilmot Proviso!

FREE TARRITORY.—All the territory acquired by the late treaty with Mexico is FREE TERRITORY. Gen. Cass holds that Congress cannot constitutionally establish slavery there. If he should be elected President, (and he most undoubtedly will be,) and Congress should pass any act in favor of slavery, HE IS PLEDGED TO VETO IT! What more than this can *Mr. Van Buren* do? Nothing whatever. We ask every candid voter to examine these points, before he permits himself to be led away by a hue and cry for "Free Territory."

THE VETO POWER.—The total number of times which this highly negative, the Veto, has been exercised since the formation of this Government, is TWENTY-FIVE! The total number of times which the same power has been exercised by the crown of England for the last two hundred years is *not one!* We call upon a republic, however, and the name seems to answer for the substance.—*Richmond Republican.*

MEXICO.—By the ship *St. Louis*, Captain Haley, which vessel arrived in our port yesterday morning, we have received our files of Mexican papers.

The inhabitants of Tampico complain bitterly of the defenceless position in which they were left by the Government.

El Monitor Republicano publishes the text of a *pronunciamento*, which took place at Mazatlan on the 18th July.

Don Ignacio Valdivielso has been appointed Minister to Rome.

The French National Guard of Mexico celebrated on the the 15th ult. their final organization.

MUTINY AND MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The ship *St. Louis*, Captain Haley, left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 21st ult., for this port, with a crew of eight men before the mast, two of them being Spaniards by birth, one named Antonio Chapedor, the other Pedro Vauntena; both of them came to Capt. Haley on the evening of the 28th ult., and stated that the crew intended to throw them overboard and drown them, and asked permission of Captain Haley to allow them to sleep aft, as they feared the crew would carry their threat into execution, which privilege the Captain granted them. Antonio Chapedor took a seat along side of the mainmast, and a passenger named James Chapell, and Captain Haley, laid down on the poop-deck, on mattrasses, to sleep—it being the mate's watch on deck at the time—and about 11 o'clock, on the 28th, when 100 miles to the Westward of the South-West Pass. Mr. Chapell had fallen asleep about ten minutes, and Capt. H. was partly in a doze, when he heard Antonio Chapedor jump to his feet, and also saw him stab Mr. Chapell with a large carving knife under the ribs in the right side, to the depth, of seven inches; at the same time he made a lunge at Captain Haley, stabbing him in the right shoulder, penetrating to the bone, the force of which turned the point of the knife. He then made an attempt to stab the mate, without causing very great injury, in consequence of the point of the weapon being in a bad condition. Mr. Chapell exclaimed, at the time he received the wound: "My God, what have I done that they should murder me," and ran below. Captain Haley followed him to the cabin, when he fainted away from the loss of blood.

Mr. Chapell breathed his last, about twenty minutes after receiving the wound.

Captain Haley states, when he was about sailing from Vera Cruz, a steamboat came off to him and delivered a package of money to Mr. Chapell, which the mate saw, and supposed it to be doubloons, which was, no doubt, the cause of. their committing the murder. The whole amount was only $400 in Mexican money. They were immediately secured and put in irons, and given into the charge of the U. S. Marshall, yesterday, on their arrival in this City.

Capt. Haley states that the balance of the crew were not implicated with the mutineers.

COUNSELLOR SEVER has been appointed District Attorney pro. tem., during the absence of Mr. Fonsteneau from the city. The appointment is an excellent one.

POPULAR QUADRILLES.—We are indebted to Mr. Mayo, Camp street, for a collection of charming quadrilles arranged by Musard, from Boisselot's beautiful opera—"*Ne touchez pas a la Reine.*"

THE FACTORY TROUBLES AT PITTSBURG.—A Telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg, dated the 23d ult., says:

The Star Factory will commence operations again to-morrow, under the ten hour system; but the wages of the operatives have been correspondingly reduced. The Allegheny Company commenced operations to-day; the operatives have agreed to work twelve hours at former wages.

GREAT FIRE IN AUBURN, N. Y.—On the 25th ult., a fire broke out in the town of Auburn, which destroyed several stores and other buildings. Derby's book establishment and the *New Era* printing office was among the number. The Post-office was necessarily removed. Loss some $30 000—mostly covered by insurance.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.—We mentioned, a day or two since, the sitting of a board to reduce the number of officers in the marine corps—four captains, four 1st and as many 2d lieutenants, having to be discharged. This is in consequence of the House having refused to concur with the Senate in its amendment to the army bill, to retain the officers and men of the marine corps which were required to be dismissed at the end of the war by the act authorizing the increase. The board, consisting of Col. Miller and Majors Edelin and Linton, report in favor of disbanding Captains Ward Marston, Richard Douglass, Job G. Williams and William Long; 1st Lieuts. Jabez C. Rich, Thomas T. Sloan, Edward L. West and John S. Devlin; and 2d Lieuts. F. G. Morgan, Wm. Butterfield, W. T. Perry and Thos. Y. Field. The President will, doubtless, carry out the decision of the board.—*Balt. Sun.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—P. M.

STEAMBOAT SUNK—PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamboat St. Nicholas, in running a race yesterday with the steamer Catalin, struck a rock at the entrance of Newport harbor, and almost immediately sunk, in which time two feet of her hurricane deck. There was a number of passengers on board at the time. The Catalin took one hundred and fifty of them from the wreck, whom she landed safely at Norwalk. They are represented as having been in a most perilous situation.

From the fact that many persons were seen after the accident floating and struggling in the water, it is presumed that several have been, unfortunately, been drowned. It is rather too expensive to comment by telegraph, or I should certainly have much to say against the reprehensible and highly culpable practice of steam boat racing.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

We have not received full advices by the steamship *Britannia*, when, behold, the telegraph announces the arrival of the *Niagara*.—We copy the following despatch from the *Picayune*:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31, 1848.

The steamship *Niagara* has arrived, having left Liverpool for New York on Saturday, the 19th inst. She reports the Cotton market inactive. The stock on hand is large. Prices are steady. Fair Orleans is quoted at 4 3-4d. The sales of the week have been 28,000 bales, and at slightly improved rates.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1, 1848.

SECOND DESPATCH.—Tranquility prevails in Ireland, but the people are restless. O'Meagher, [Meagher?] O'Donnohoe and others have been arrested. The trial of O'Brien will soon be commenced. Several American sympathizers have been arrested.

The Chartist excitement has commenced in England with renewed vigor.

Paris is still quiet, though in a state of seige. Lamartine is about to retire from the National Assembly.

Charles Albert has evacuated Lombardy. The Pope has driven the Austrian army out of his dominions.

The German blockade was recommenced on the 17th ult.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Bacon has advanced 3s. Breadstuffs have advanced. Western Flour is quoted at 32s. to 32s. 6d. Red Wheat at 8s. to 9s. Corn 32s. to 33s. 6d. Indian Meal at 15s. to 15s. 6d.

THE DEAD SEA.—Our explorers have finished their undertaking, and are on their way home. We shall soon know whether they have plumbed Sodom and Gomorroh. An English Lieutenant, Molineux, of the Spartan frigate, made an exploration, last September, of the dead sea. Having arrived at what was thought the deepest water, soundings were obtained at 225 fathoms; the arming of the lead was clear, with some pieces of rock salt attached to it. Two other casts of the lead were taken at different times; one gave 178, the second 183 fathoms, with bluish mud or clay. The water has an obnoxious smell, and is greasy and unpleasant to the touch. Iron was corroded by it, and looked as if covered with tar. No fish or any living thing was found in the water. Lieuts. Lynch and Dale state that they caught fish, and that they found birds in their experiment. The Dead Sea, however, is singularly deep, showing that it must have been a volcano.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—We are happy to learn that the foundation of this great structure is moving upward as rapidly as the nature of such a work will admit. It is eighty feet square, and of solid stone. The masonry is said to be as far most skilfully and carefully executed, and promises to do great credit to all concerned in the erection of this magnificent memorial of the gratitude of the American people to the illustrious Father of his Country.—*Nat. Int.*

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25—8.

Steamer Disaster—Cincinnati Rifles.

The steamer *Meteor*, ran on a rock, five miles below Stephen's Point, by the steamer Paris. She was struck abaft the boiler, and damaged so severely, that she sank in a few minutes. Several Germans on deck at the time, whose names had not been ascertained, were unfortunately drowned. The cargo and baggage very seriously damaged—much of it totally destroyed.

The excitement at Cincinnati, growing out of the outrage perpetrated upon a young lady there, is still great. The jail is under military guard. Three of the rioters have been killed and several others are badly wounded. The sheriff has a large military force under his command.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 28.]

A DUEL STOPPED.—A challenge having been passed and accepted, between Captains Bernard and Edwards, belonging to the Volunteers, at Fort M'Henry, and the Mayor of our city, being informed of the fact, by one of the parties, took measures to have the parties arrested, which was done by Captain Gifford, of the city police, and some of his officers. The parties gave bail to preserve the peace, before Justice Bordley, and were bound over to keep the peace. It is understood that both of these gentlemen are regarded as chivalrous officers, and that both have families. They ought to think six times before they shoot once at each other.

DEATH NOT A PAINFUL PROCESS.—We think that most persons have been led to regard dying as a much more painful change than it generally is found, because they have known by what they experienced in themselves and observed in others, that sentient beings often struggle when in distress; hence struggling to them is a sign, an invariable sign, of distress. Muscular action and consequent pain are so distinct things, often existing separately; and we have abundant reason to believe that in a great proportion of cases those struggles of a dying man, which are so distressing to behold, are an entirely independent of consciousness—as the struggles of a recently decapitated fowl. A second reason why men are led to regard dying as a very painful change, is because men often suffer great pain without dying, and forgetting that like causes produce like effects only under similar circumstances, they infer that life cannot be destroyed without still greater pain. But the pains of death are much less than most persons are led to believe, and we doubt not that many persons who live to the age of puberty, undergo tenfold more misery than the would did they understand correct views concerning it. In all cases of dying, the individual suffers no pain after the sensibility of his nervous system is destroyed, which is often without much, and sometimes without any previous pain. Those who are struck dead by the stroke of the axe, or shot, are decapitated with one blow of the axe, and those who are instantly destroyed by a crash of the brain; experience no pain at all in passing from a state of life to a dead state. One moment's reflection will show that destruction exceeds in misery the pain during the act.—Those who faint in having a little blood taken from the arm, or, on any other occasion, have already endured all the misery they ever would did they not again revive. Those who die of fevers and most other diseases, suffer their greatest pain, as a general thing, hours, or even days, before they expire.

The sensibility of the nervous system becomes gradually diminished; their pain becomes less and less acute under the same existing cause, and, at the moment when their friends think them in the greatest distress, they are more at ease than they have been for many days previous; their disease, as far as respects their feelings, begins to act upon them like an opiate. Indeed, many are already dead, as it respects themselves, when ignorant bystanders are much the most to be pitied, not for the loss of their friends, but for their sympathizing anguish. Those diseases which destroy life without immediately affecting the nervous system give rise to more pain than those that do affect the system so as to impair its sensibility. The most painful deaths which human beings inflict upon each other are produced by rack and faget. The halter is not so cruel as either of these, but more savage than the axe. Horror and pain considered, it seems to us that we should choose a narcotic to either.—*Charles Knowlton, M. D.*

SALT WATER AND FRESH.—We have just had the pleasure of drinking a tumbler of water taken from the sea at Margate, unsparkling and as agreeable as if drawn from the best pump in London; indeed, it was impossible to tell the difference. The water had been previously distilled in the usual way, and then purified by the simple galvanic process, as patented by Mr. Crosse. The invention, for emigrant ships and others on long voyages, will be invaluable.—*London Emigrant.*

Fifth Ward, First Municipality. Rough and Ready Club.

In conformity to previous notice, the Whigs of this Ward assembled at the Globe Coffee House, on the 31st August, to organize a Rough and Ready Club.

Mr. George Clark was unanimously chosen President, and Messrs. J. M. Masseus, Dr. F. Alphonste and James Lilly, Vice Presidents.

Messrs. Jules Molaison and B. T. Chalon, Secretaries.

Messrs. F. Buisson, Joseph Chevalier and Debosia, having been appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions suitable to the Club, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The approaching Presidential election is one of much importance to the whole country, in consequence of the serious issues involved, issues which must have great influence on our future welfare as a nation,

Be it therefore Resolved, That this meeting would regard the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, as a determination of the people to return to a more liberal and patriotic administration of public affairs, such as characterized the Presidential terms of Washington, Jefferson and Madison; when honesty and capability were the tests of official preferments, and a devotion to the Constitution, the allegiance required of freemen.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use all honorable means in our power for the accomplishment of an end so much to be desired by every good citizen of the republic.

Resolved, That with a view to the organization of our strength, for a more concentrated and efficient effort for promoting the objects we have in view, we form ourselves into a Club, to be styled the Rough and Ready Club of the Fifth Ward, First Municipality, and that we adopt the constitution and by-laws of the Central Rough and Ready Club, omitting such portions as are not necessary for the government of this Club.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to prepare the constitution and by-laws, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to procure a suitable room for the meeting of this Club during the campaign.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions, the Chair appointed the following committees:

To prepare Constitution and By-Laws—Jos. Reynes, Jh. E. Wiltz and Henry Legendre.

To procure Room for Meetings.—Eugene Leveque, J. E. Bertrand and J. E. Saillard.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE CLARK, President.

JULES MOLAISON, } Secretaries.
B. T. CHALON, }

Notice.—The ROUGH AND READY CENTRAL CLUB ROOM, No. 61 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.—Seventh Ward, Second Municipality. The above Club Room, corner of Poydras and St. John streets, will be kept open during the canvass, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., and will be supplied with such papers and documents as are necessary for distribution. Every citizen of the ward, and all the friends of Taylor and Fillmore are invited to visit it.

WE, the undersigned, residents of the Third Ward of the Third Municipality, respectfully request all the inhabitants of said Ward, who are in favor of General Taylor, to meet at Daniel Streit's coffee-house (up stairs) corner of Port and Levee sts., on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking the necessary measures to organize a Rough and Ready Club.

Wm DuBuys,	Dumarry,
A Denat,	G Perseault,
Robert Wynne,	F J DeOrden,
Adolphe Barrome,	P S Bartlette,
S Gerspan,	J J Brown,
A F Palms,	J B Reana,
Manuel Hernandez, Jr,	J Ruiz,
J Ruiz,	G W Lonergo,
G B E Postaine,	J H Sommons,
L E Gallenie,	G C Bolton,
L Roger, Fr,	H R Hillmyer,
L Roger, Jr,	A Chansite,
A Tiende,	A Prittowsky,
L Lelbau,	M Kaufman,
F Forstall,	N Guisder,
R Cromey,	C F Raymond,
Commissaris, Jr,	Thos Williams,
J E Chrisman,	C Batalon,
E Robin,	A Glassage,
P R B Postaine,	W H Weis,
A E Pierras,	R Baichmandyre,
F Dergrian,	C B Pager,
E Segnin,	G Gonzales,
C Clement,	T Dorsey,
H Bayhi,	F Maciar,
L P Generally,	E V Rous,
Vichner,	L E Lalibre,
G Jaymiour,	John Adams,
G Nelson,	J Tripap,
G Brasser,	F Chermaydre,
J Reibert,	F Knight,
J Wichane,	E Rubert,
G De Peiret,	John Pay,
V Debutrand,	G Morin,
C Meacot,	C Miller,
J Rubert,	J Robenack,
J A Boulet,	A Durand,
F Tabony,	J Moreo,
J Joly,	L Rabinand,
J Morern, Jr,	J F Barthelemy,
J Morero, Jr,	P S M Colron,
Wm Salsman,	J C Gonzales,
G Secadamydre,	R Gonzales,
H Cantrelle,	L Mantanet,
L E Tabary,	E Rachemin,
J B Funel,	F De Perist,
C Rasod,	F Wiltz,
E Fagot,	F Sauvage,
J T Thegrain,	J Rachmain,
John Wiltz,	Ch Bayhi,
Alfred Bayhi,	Joseph Mayer,
Valcour Rachemin,	Ismael Rodrigue,
A Chahin,	H Wilson,
W Johnson,	F B T Trompt,
Peter Hettinger,	Baptiste Rue,
Severin E Bostemain,	Robert Patton,
C D Bush,	Jean Montauch,
Henry F Kenner,	Jacob Bohrman,
Henry Ellise,	Cornelius Peterson,
Michel Wiltz,	F J Darne,
J F Prendershat,	N Rachemin,
A A Paynot,	C Merion,
P Rich,	A Chenaydre,
I Morano,	F Rachemin,
B Dalo,	Y Saucier,
B Joly,	G DeBaye,
E Trene,	Va Wadson,
F Rivere, Jr,	J Aquiland,
A Boulange,	J Peron,
A Rapp,	J Aquiland,
F Aquilard,	L F Rapp,
E Remmereau,	Jacob Bicor,

A MEETING of the inhabitants of the 4th Ward, First Municipality, held on saturday last, at the corner of St. Philip and Royal streets, Rough and Ready Club, was organized in said Ward by C. A. NAUTRE, who unanimously nominated President; Messrs M. Michel, A. Blanc and Altman, Vice Presidents, and O. DuBuys and G. Leblanc, Secretaries. 2t

Sixth Ward—First Municipality.

ROUGH AND READY CLUB.—The regular Club room of the Club will be held at the Globe room, No. 201 Royal st., on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., positively. A general attendance is requested.

LEON PERE, Secretary.

One day for Ireland.

NEW YORK, August 24th.

THE Directors in New York, resident in the friends of Ireland in each ward of the City, the Sea and Villages in the United States, to assemble on the holiday day of Lafayette, Sept. 4th, in order to have a day for the benefit of Ireland to prove that united Action should be a place of meeting—stand the organization and announce the result without delay to the Directors. Papers friendly to the cause will please to give the above an immediate insertion. ROBERT EMMET,

au31 Chairman New York Executive.

WANTED.—A situation is desired by a Gentleman, thoroughly conversant with commercial affairs and familiar with several languages. Unlike many applications of the kind, the advertiser is as much in search of a salary as of immediate employment. Address S. R., at this office. ad 2t

Public Schools of Municipality No. 1.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to persons who have addressed applications to the Board of Directors of the Public Schools, to present themselves at the Council room of No. 1, on Wednesday next, the 6th inst., there to be examined by the Committee on Teachers.

Friday, 1st September, 1848.

JH. REYNES, Secretary.

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CITY BANK,

New Orleans, 1st September, 1848.

THE Board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 11th inst.

s1 R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Removal.—J. LEVIS resp