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The Picayune

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1848.

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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.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

"WHILE WE STAND TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN.—*General Taylor.*

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

Monday Morning, Sept. 11, 1848.

Board of Health.

List of interments in the city of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sept. 9th, 1848—Ward Clerks. M. Arteries, ossification of 1 | Tim. Nascent.....1
Gastro Enteritis.....1 | Pertussis.....1
Fever, Yellow.....43 | Uncertain.....1
do .....1 | .....
Total.....19

Of which 18 were white, 1 colored, and 2 were under 10 years of age.

Where born. New Orleans, 1; Ireland, 10; Mexico, 1; England, 1; Germany, 1; Spain, 1.

A. HESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

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.

Ohio.

Our readers are aware that at an early stage of the canvass, the State of Ohio, in consequence of the strong repugnance to a Southern candidate, and the decided anti-slavery feeling prevalent, was considered doubtful for General TAYLOR. We are gratified at learning that the opposition to Old Kaintuck among the members of the Whig party has to a great extent subsided, and that the Buckeye State is now regarded as safe for TAYLOR and FILLMORE. The nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN has contributed materially to unite the Whig party. No genuine Whig can possibly hesitate to sustain the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, when he is placed between the alternative of thus doing, or of directly aiding and abetting the success of that incarnation of Locofocoism and Abolitionism, VAN BUREN. Our intelligence from Ohio is direct, explicit and satisfactory. From all quarters of the State the advices indicate Whig harmony, and, consequently, Whig triumph. We perceive that the most powerful and influential orators in Ohio are traversing the State from one extremity to the other, arousing the masses and preparing them for the great battle in November. Among the distinguished statesmen and speakers who are thus engaged, we find the names of CORWIN, VINTON, EWING, SCHENCK and DELANO.

In Clinton county, where greater dissaffection existed than in any other portion of the State, an immense mass meeting was held a few days ago, which was addressed by Mr. CORWIN. One of the Editors of the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, who was present at the meeting, after hearing the speech, says:

A more able and effective speech it has never been my good fortune to listen to. It is just such as one is calculated to convince the doubtful and confirm the wavering in the true faith—all of which it has done most effectually in this county. A number of Whigs who were dissatisfied with the nomination of Taylor—among whom were a number of Clay men—waited upon Mr. Corwin, after he had finished speaking, and told him that they were now satisfied with Zachary, and that they would vote for him. A number of other Clay descendants of Penn, who were denied a personal interview with Mr C., by the crowd that surrounded him, left word at the house where he stopped that they would cast their votes for Zachary in November. Such is the power and force of the eloquence of this distinguished son of Ohio, that wherever he goes he wins thousands over to the standard of our victorious old chief. After what I have seen to-day, I cannot doubt for a moment that the result in Ohio will be a signal Whig victory. There have been more defection in this county, I understand, than in any other in the State, but our Whig brethren in Hamilton county may be assured that the mist has disappeared, and the skies are now bright in Clinton—giving earnest of good old fashioned Whig majorities in October and November.

Mr. Corwin intends making a tour through those portions of Ohio where the Whigs have shown most reluctance to yield a hearty support to Gen. Taylor. We have no doubt that wherever he goes he will convince them that a desertion from the Whig standard at the present crisis is utterly unwise and unpatriotic. His great powers of intellect and his splendid eloquence cannot be better employed than in rallying the friends of good government to the support of the Whig candidates.

THE RIGHT SORT OF TALK.—In place of the lamentations and disorder which our enemies expected to hear from Albany, we are happy to have such articles as the following from the Albany Evening *Journal*:

Not to be Feared.

"There will be no more grumbling among the Whigs of Albany, no more hesitations or doubts. The question has been distinctly presented. Will you support TAYLOR? Cast? Out of a meeting of FOURTEEN HUNDRED WHIGS, not less than THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY pledged their votes for TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

"Nothing which may appear hereafter—unless it be a declaration from the General himself that he is not a Whig—will disturb the fixed purpose of the Whigs of Albany. They have resolved another TAYLOR or CASS must be elected, that TAYLOR IS INFINITELY PREFERABLE TO CASS—and they will support him. His majority in this county over his highest opponent WILL BE GREATER THAN THAT EVER BEFORE RECEIVED BY ANY WHIG.

In Louisiana, the State in which Gen. Taylor resides, many of the leading Whig papers absolutely refuse to place the name of Fillmore at the head of their columns, even up to this hour!—*N. Y. True Sun, 30th ult.*

We brand this declaration as wholly FALSE. Every Whig paper in Louisiana, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, has the name of FILLMORE associated with that of TAYLOR, and every Whig paper in the South sustains both candidates openly and manfully.

GEN. TAYLOR AT PASS CHRISTIAN.—General TAYLOR will arrive this evening, at Pass Christian, where the most extensive arrangements have been made to give the Old Hero a warm reception. All the residences in the neighborhood of the Pass will be handsomely illuminated and bonfires will blaze for several miles along the Coast. The novelty of the thing will no doubt, attract a number of visitors from the immediate neighborhood, and Montgomery has made arrangements to accommodate all who will give him a call. Passengers leaving by the mail boat this morning, will arrive in time to join in the celebration. We understand that a most magnificent ball is to be given on Wednesday evening.

VERMONT.—The election of State officers and four members of Congress was held in Vermont on Tuesday, September 5th. The following are the rival State tickets now in the field:

Whig	*Democrat.*
For Gov.—Carlos Coolidge.	P. Dillingham, Jr.
Lt. Gov. R. Paige.	Jno. S. Robinson.
Treasurer, Geo. Howes.	J. P. Wanson.

There are also in the field an Abolition ticket and a "Free Soil" ticket, but we presume some arrangement has been made by which both of these parties can unite on the latter, which is headed by O. Jacobs, as the "Free Soil" candidate for Governor.

The following are the nominations for Congress of the two great parties:

Dist.	*Whig.*	*Democrat.*
1.	William Henry,	
2.	William Strong,	
3.	Geo. P. Marsh,	Stephen S. Keyes.
4.	John L. Peck.	Lucius S. Peck.

CASS IN WISCONSIN.—The Rock county Democrat, published at Jonesville, Wisconsin, has hauled down the Cass flag and now goes for Van Buren and Adams. The editor says that the defection from Cass is so great in that region that the party had better abandon him altogether.

THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

The papers received by yesterday's mail contain more extended details of the news from Europe, by the steamer Niagara.

England.

On the 19th the Manchester insurgents struck a blow against club organizations, by arresting fourteen of the chief leaders of the various clubs in different parts of the town. All their papers were seized. The insurgents apprehended have been remanded for a week.

At Hyde, Dukinfield and Oldham, the Chartists have appeared in considerable numbers, parading through the districts, armed with pikes and guns, but in all cases dispersed upon approach of the police or military, they have taken to their heels and dispersed.

At Liverpool, on the 10th, strong volleys of police, well armed for an encounter, made a sudden attack upon the Chartist Club, Byrom street, Blackfriars, and surprised twenty men. Upon their being searched, they were found to be armed with pistols loaded with shot, bullets, three-cornered daggers, spear-heads and swords, with an ample supply of gunpowder, shot and musket-balls. Upon one man seven rounds of ball cartridges were discovered.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, and other districts round Manchester, considerable excitement has existed for some time past, and the clubs have been more than usually active. Men have paraded the streets, armed with fire-arms and guns, and there can be no doubt that some has been concerted with the Chartists in other parts of the kingdom, to get up some insurrectionary movement.

Ireland.

The accounts of the potato crops are gloomy, almost without exception or mitigation.

Numerous arrests have taken place throughout the country, as many as sixty having taken place in Tipperary.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Tuam have got up a memorial to the Queen on behalf of the State prisoners, praying that the prerogative of mercy should be exercised in favor of the traitors who recently took up arms against the crown.

The report published in some of the Dublin papers of an affray at Abbeyleix, turns out to be unfounded. All was quiet there, and in the whole county of Limerick.

An active chase is kept up both by land and sea for Mr. Richard O'Gorman. He was traced to Kilrush, but what became of him afterwards no one can tell. It is said that he is in the Derry mountains, and the band of 600 men, but other accounts assert that he escaped in an American vessel. A reward of £300 has been offered for his apprehension.

State Trials.

Dennis Hoban, printer of the *Tribune*, pleaded guilty to a charge of having unlawfully printed articles, the object being to deprive her Majesty of her style, title and dignity of Queen of the United Kingdom. Sentence was deferred.

In the case of O'Doherty, the jury, after two days' trial and a night's confinement, without food or fire, had been discharged without delivering any verdict.

The trial of McMaster, the proprietor of the *Felon*, was not concluded until Wednesday night, when the jury found a verdict of guilty. The Court was then adjourned till the following morning, when it was expected that Mr. O'Doherty, one of the registered proprietors of the *Irish Tribune*, would be again put on trial.

ARREST OF F. F. MAGUIRE, MR. LEGGE, AND P. O'DONOGHUE.—On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, three there leaders, while walking along the road between Clonculty and Halycross, were met by a large party of police, who, suspecting them, demanded their names. They immediately complied, and were arrested by Inspector Madden, in the Queen's name. The police fell in one at either side of each prisoner, and they marched them to the barrack at Rathcannan, about a mile off, where they were brought before the resident magistrate.

The official asked, in the course of the inquiry, whether Mr. Meagher intended to surrender himself, to which he emphatically replied that he did not, and that he considered the idea of asking for his life, and that the only condition on which he would have ever been induced to surrender himself was, that all the parties implicated in the movement should have permission to leave the country. Mr. Meagher then proceeded in very some long statements, which have not been made public.

Gen. McDonald then arrived with his staff, and proceeded to examine the prisoners to be sent to Dublin. While a special train was being prepared, the prisoners were supplied with breakfast. They looked cheerful and free from anxiety.

O'Donoghue has been brought up for the purpose of being examined as a witness in the case of the Queen, vs. John Martin. His appearance greatly altered for the worse.

A Mr Barnett has been arrested at Limerick. He is charged with being one of the party who attacked the mail at Abbeyleix.

Two persons, named Andrew McDonnel and Hugh McMenamin, arrived from America, have been arrested and committed to jail in Derry.

Mr. Hanson, brother to J. B. Ransom, P. Gernon, formerly of Corkbragh, and since of Louisiana, United States, was also arrested immediately after their arrival from America. Bail was offered, and accepted for Mr. Gernon, but has been bailed on giving security; but his effects have been retained.

Mr. James Lawlor, a resident of Summerhill, cabinetmaker, Mr. M. M. Martin, a medical student, connected with the clubs, and Mr. Timothy Sexton, of Mountjoy street, have been arrested and committed to Newgate. Inspector Entwistle searched the lodgings of Mr. Lawlor, in Summerhill, and in a carpet-bag, under a bed, he got seventy ball cartridges, with about two pounds of powder, and a quantity of percussion caps, with two balls.

Dr. McCarron, who was arrested in Dublin, on Monday, and committed to Newgate for high treason, and who is supposed to represent the body of Irish sympathizers in America, was formerly a resident of Liverpool. He is understood to be a man of remarkable ability. For some time past, he has sailed as Surgeon with the *Sarah Sands* the American screw steamer, and he only gave up this situation to follow his irreasonable tastes on this side of the channel. The Executive have long some time had their eyes on him and his brethren in the cause which he was conducting on behalf of the Young Ireland party in America.

France.

Paris was tranquil on Thursday, but every precaution to obviate an outbreak had been taken.

The King of Prussia had arrived at Cologne on the 15th. The reception was enthusiastic, and his meeting with the Archduke was cordial.

The King of the Belgians had addressed a congratulatory letter to the Archduke John.

The St. Petersburg Journal has received a bulletin from the Caucasus, announcing the capture of the fortress of Neighebeli. The bombardment lasted fifteen hours, when the garrison took to flight.

The Stettin grain markets were dull, with little alteration in price.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The great debate, in which Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin and Caussidiere are to defend themselves from the impeachment of the committee of inquiry, has not come off—Sunday is supposed to be fixed as the time. There has been some fiery recriminations in the Assembly on the question whether the documents referred to by the committee shall be printed. It is certain that the government desiring to suppress the evidence and shower overboard the question. This course is advocated every day by the *National*, but Generaux Cavaignac shrinks from the responsibility of such a proposition. The moderates are determined to support the committee. The affair has now become the difficulty of the government.

Proposed in the trial, Louis shrink from it, are Genoux equally surrounded with danger; the commission on the constitution has concluded the amended draught on its report, the preamble has been but slightly modified. Gen. Cavaignac was invited to attend the commission, and expressed himself in a most unequivocal manner in favor of the election of President of the Republic by universal suffrage. A resolution to that effect was carried by the majority of the commission. Gen Lamoricière expressed his approbation of the chapter of the army, and magically that article which forbids promotion by substitute. Marrast is to submit the report to the National Assembly on Monday next, or at furthermost.

Abd-el-Kader is about to be transferred from Pau to the chateau of Ambrune, in the department of the Indreet Loire.

La Presse succinctly, but without corroborating it, the rumor that Gen Cavaignac was about to resign on account of the insupportable fatigue his office imposed upon him.

Mr. Lamartine has addressed a letter to the municipality of Macon, in which he says that he hopes soon to ask of him, as his only ambition, a little of that retirement which constitutes the repose of the mind and heart. By recent arrangements the chapter lessons of the army have been increased, within the last three months, by 179,260 men, and consequently at the moment of assume to 387,127 men. We have heard numerous disturbances at Avignon, in consequence of the success of the Legitimist candidates at the municipal elections, which took place on the 9th inst.

Inside Committee of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday, the Italian question was discussed. M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs was present, and M. Lamartine delivered a long speech, in which he pronounced, with great energy, in favor of an immediate armed intervention, as being the only means by which France could observe the solemn engagement which he had made in the name of the country, and with its evident approbation.

The French Government has taken measures of precaution against the ravages of cholera. It has ordered for publication all the information forwarded by the Physicians sent to St. Petersburg to study the malady, and the most efficacious means of preventing its spread.

Gen. Cavaignac, and Mr. Bastide, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented themselves on Friday to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They were first requested to explain the action of the mediation of France and Sardinia between Austria and Charles Albert.

Gen. C. replied that it was necessary for the interest of France and Italy that this negotiation should remain in secret; he, consequently, refused to enter into any other explanation on that subject. He was then asked whether the mediation was in conformity with the wishes already expressed by the National Assembly in favor of the emancipation of Italy. He replied that the wishes of the Assembly were ever be the rule of his conduct. He read the resolution got to give any other impression, saying that the committee might be assured he would ever act for the interest of France and for her honor and dignity. He was then asked, in conclusion, whether, because the mediation produced no results he proposed to declare war, Gen. C. replied that he simply expected to be able to make certain terms in concert with Great Britain, with that he could not declare war except in the last extremity. The deliberation closed the appearance of the committee.

BY M. Bulwer, who arrived in Paris on the 6th, on Friday week for Turin, charged, it is said, with a diplomatic mission to make an arrangement between the Austrian and Sardinian armies, in anticipation of the result of the Armistice, of the affairs of Northern Italy.

Summary of Foreign Intelligence.

An armistice for forty-five days has been concluded between the Austrians and Piedmontese.

The Italian journals, received on Monday, announce the continuance of the Austrian armistice, and that the Duke of Modena, had returned to his States, assisted by Austrian troops.

Much uneasiness prevailed at Paris as to the result of the publication of the report of the Insurrection Committee, a report which will follow. There is great reason to apprehend that, as so many Deputies are implicated by the documentary and other evidence furnished in the report, that all political parties, to save their adherents, will strive to the utmost to get up another disturbance.

The Journal des Debats publishes a brief from a private correspondent, dated Vigevano, the 8th inst., which states that the Piedmontese army is being re-organized, Ch. Albert had returned from Milan, whither he had been despatched the previous day by King Charles Albert.

Marshall Radetsky had consented to an armistice for three days, and for an exchange of all the prisoners made since the commencement of the war. It was believed that the Austrian head-quarters would be removed from Vigevano to Lodi, and thence to Alessandria, where an imposing force, who bring assembled.

A letter from Toulon, of the 10th ult., states that the French fleet, under the orders of Admiral Baudin, had quitted Palermo Roadstead, and had invaded the province from France, and had entered the town Sassuolo, in Cabenie, where they pillaged the house of the mayor and exchanged some shots with the troops, after which they joined a Montemolinist chief.

Engagements between small bodies of insurgents and the Queen's troops are reported, the most important being an encounter at Lleno, when the insurgents, 300 in number, headed by Marshals and other well known chiefs, were dispersed, after having had four men killed, several wounded and many horses captured.

The Bologna Gazette, of the 8th, contains important details of the Austrian affairs. It appears that, on the 6th, the Austrian General Wilde, had levied a heavy contribution upon Bologna, and demanded hostages for the payment and for the subjection of the Bolognese, the people rose and the troops were moved. A conflict ensued, which it is to have been fatal.

The Piedmontese Gazette publishes the following news, dated Bologna, the 9th inst.:

A half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an officer bearing a dispatch for the Podragale, in crossing the village of San Felice, was killed by some Bolognese. Hell was soon afterwards, a soldier of the line, who was carrying a similar dispatch, experienced a similar fate.

The Austrians on guard at the gate of San Felice, where they had planted a piece of cannon, fired on the people, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The Austrians then evacuated the city, and returned to Montagnola. They consisted of 2,500 men, with four pieces of cannon and a howitzer.

They commenced bombarding the town from that position, and set fire to it in several places. The firing commenced at five, and lasted till eight o'clock. The Bolognese combatants consisted of 500 carbineers, 30 cannon-holders, officers, about 500 of the regular troops, and some volunteers. These all gave proofs of the most undaunted courage. They carried Montagnola by assault, and expelled the Austrians. The latter had 1 officer and 50 men, and 30 were taken prisoners. The carbineers produced them above a mile. The Bolognese lost 18 killed and wounded.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated at Turin on the 10th, at 7 o'clock, A. M., announces the arrival of Charles Albert at Alessandria.

Gen. Welden, who bombarded Bologna, has been disavowed and recalled by his government.

Commercial Review.

The weather seems now the only impediment to commercial confidence. Affairs in the Baltic and in Italy are likely to be speedily settled, and nothing, therefore, remains to impede the progressive trade but a destructive potato rot. The harvest on the continent has been nearly completed, and nothing very alarming has been done at home. The weather has been in this locality only tolerable. The harvest is now special, and ten days of fine weather would enable the farmers to get in the crops.

From all quarters, we regret to say, the reports of the potato rot are fair and alarming. In the west of Ireland is is hardly less disheartening than in 1846, but as the fine weather seems to have set in so that country, we still hope that the huge chaff crops have progressed the mischief. Yesterday, the weather was very rough we had showers of rain in the evening, and it does appear that whole fields, after being attacked, have subsequently recovered.

The extent of the blight cannot now be estimated, but it is agreed on all hands that the crop is unusually large. The other crops are average, and the quantity of grain is very large.

The state of trade this week exhibits no new feature, and the intelligence from America adds nothing to previous accounts. The demand for cotton, consequent on advices from Liverpool, had improved, and the price of Sea Islands had advanced a little.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The business of the week has been flat and dull. A large abundance of cotton has been thrown on the market. Upon the whole, prices have kept a uniformly steady state—fair Uplands being at 4 1-2d, and Orleans at 4 3-4d.

The weather has had its depressing influence while on the other hand better accounts from France have encouraged the hopes of a better state of things. 500 American were taken on speculation, and 3,000 American and 27 Surat for exportation. Sales of the week 29,440 bales.

Lard has improved about 6d to 1s, which holders are quite unwilling to accept. The sales were 600 bbls. at 41s 6d, to 44s.

There is an improved demand for bacon, as an advance of 3s holders evince less anxiety to sell. Long middles free from bone in salt, 40s to 40s. Ribs 40 to 50s; Shorts, fog from hand 45 to 50s. Rib in 42 to 44s. Shoulders 32s to 37s. Hams in fair request at 52s to 54s 6d. Cheese hitherto brought forward in very bad condition; good to fine sells at 50s to 60s 6d for inferior, 57s 6d to 58s for ordinary, 60s to 65s for fine, and 56s 6d for a small lot of extra fine. Beef is steady. Considerable sales of pork at 54s per bbl. for long mess, with 60s for a parcel of good, and 62s 6d for old prime.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—The weather continues to fluctuate, and on the whole, unfavorable for the harvest. This, with the apprehension felt respecting the potato blight, has caused our market to be firmer. Wheat has advanced 2d. to 3d per 70 lbs., with but slight business; U. S. red, 8s 2d. to 8s 6d; white, 8s. 6d. to 9s. Flour in tolerable demand, U. S., 3s to 3s. 6d. per bbl. Average on late steamer's rates; U. S. sweet, 20s. to 20s. 6d. But few samples of Indian corn offered; buyers for Ireland readily paid an advance of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter. Sales at 23s. to 26s. 6d.; Indian meal, 15s. to 16s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, August 25th.—The funds have been firmer to-day. Consols 86 1-8 a 86 3-8, for account.

THE NIAGARA'S PASSENGERS.—From Liverpool to New York—Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Robt. Gillespie, Wm Gillespie, Thos Ennis Vinnicombe, J H Hutton, (postmaster,) Henry Antoine de San Walter Hallett Monson, Chas Forget, John D. Hutton, Andrew McDowal, Geo Wheatgand, R Field, Howard Tongand, Mr Field and child, J Taylor, Benj Scott, Scofield, President, A McAlpine, Fincham, McHenry, Mr and Mrs Johnson and three children, F Corn, Blanc, I Bonnet, Barbaro, Sheetham, James Bensley, O Gibbs, Gigner, Cluney, J Burn, Mr Dawinson, Mr Ross Rubbert and wife, Mr Jas Forrest, S M Taylor, Dr Cook, J Bradley, H S Hoskin, A Noble, Muldoon, Wallace, Perry, Collins, Mr Hodges, Bradley, Mr Thompson, Mr Hall and lady, Robert, Lee, Mr Thompson, Mr Wilson, Mr Porter, C Hunter, A Hunter, Mr Mitchell, Mr Hodges, Mr Hall, Mr Hodges, Mr Hall, Mr Hodges, Mr Hall