The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 693. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3782.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 42 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER—one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER—Semi-weekly—One year.....
in advance.....
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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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.

TICKET FOR OUR 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.

"WHIGS WE ARE, TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN.—*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, Sept'r 16, 1848.

REMOVAL.

Our office, No. 13 Camp street, has been removed to the publishing office of the *Bee*, No. 42 Chartres street. For the reason, however, of so all sec'ders in the Second Municipality, we have placed a box at the entrance of No. 13 Camp street, where advertisements may be left, and receipts for Advertisements required to be sent out to the Bee office; but, in fact, it will be only a box in the publishing office.

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.

Daily Mortality for the last week, ending this morning at 12 o'clock, as reported to the Board of Health.

Monday, Sept. 4	1	Friday, Sept. 8	4
Tuesday, " 5	1	Saturday, " 9	4
Wednesday, " 6	1	Sunday, " 10	4
Thursday, " 7	1	Total	26

Of which 20 were of—
White males, Germans, 2; Irish, 11; New-Orleans, 5; Massachusetts, 1; Ireland, 1; Scotland, 1; England, 1; Louisiana, 18.

A DIETER, Secretary of Board of Health.

Charity Hospital Report,

for the 24 hours ending yesterday, at 6 P. M.

Admitted	19	49
Discharged	14	35
Varioloid Fever	2	
Deaths (varioloid Fever)	2	4
Now in house		514
Number remaining in each Ward		453
Excess of Admissions over Deaths		45

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

CLAIMS OF GEN. CASS.

It is a remarkable feature in the present canvass that the party which advocates the election of Lewis Cass by others is using every base means to defeat it. So certainly, a Locofocism of the candidate, his inherent weakness and unpopularity, as thoroughly aware is it, that his previous political career does not present a single phase upon which the eye of the patriot can linger for a moment with a feeling of gratification, so absolutely certain is Locofocism that to attempt to defend Gen. Cass would only be to expose his manifold shortcomings, that by a virtual compact, the entire Democratic press, without exception, pretenses nearly all reference to his record, and conducts the campaign with scarcely an allusion to the merits, public services, or claims of its champion.

We were forcibly impressed with this fact by a perusal of the address issued on the part of the Democratic Association of Louisiana, to the voters of the State. This is a document prepared expressly with a view to exhort to the people of Louisiana clear and congent reasons why Gen. Cass should succeed Mr. Polk. One would naturally suppose, that in a publication of this character, the claims of Gen. Cass to the confidence and suffrages of the nation would be presented in all their abundant force of logic and eloquent appeal to them in plausibility and strength. To our astonishment, the entire pamphlet, consisting of sixteen well-filled pages, does not even mention the name of Cass until the fourteenth page is reached, and then in a manner so cold, that the author poses a hasty excuse upon the "Hero of Huff's surrender" and seems relieved by repeated when he gets through, a chapter which, though brief, is monotonously dreary. With the seventy-odd of Cass, Locofocism is treated to an unbearable quantity of Eloquence, and a large amount of covert insinuation and contempt is thrown, by which Old Rough and Ready is sought, by implication, to be metamorphosed into half an Abolitionist and a Whole Free-Soiler in Almost Proviso man. Cass is actually forgotten throughout the body of this poor pun-carcass. The writer seems to have despaired of saying anything that could render him palatable to the voters of Louisiana, and incontinently abandon him to his fate, until treasonably compelled, by the exigency of the occasion, to bestow some small modicum of laudation on the Locofoco candidate. This, does with a very, of grace, dismissing him after a paragraph of panegyric as fulsome and mutilated as it is unloversing.

Can there be stronger evidence of the rickety condition of Locofocoism than is furnished by this address. It can do nothing for Lewis Cass and Butler Free-Soil. It dares not undertake to expose Cass, much less to enter upon an elaborate vindication of the many charges alledged against him. At the best, it attempts to rally the party to consider the point that they should support Cass, not because he is worthy of their suffrages, but because the candidates of the opposition are Whigs. The Locofocos say to reflect—we have no so very argument to urge in favor of Gen. Cass. Our silence proves us incapable of defending him from the damning accusations piled up, mountain high, against him by the Whigs. We feel, and admit, that he is a rock or and a changeling—a stranger to all men, an Abolitionist at heart, and a foe to the South, but still, we secure votes for him, because he is a good patent Democrat, endorsed by the Baltimore Convention, and opposed in all respects to those rampant Whigs, Taylor and Fillmore. We can give you no better reasons why you should support Cass, but we can promise to pay by every species of dirty slander and foul invective, that you should not support Taylor." This is the tacit confession of Locofocoism, and a precious avowal it is, to be sure.

The citizens of Louisiana are not so purblind, but that they can see through this feeble strategy. They are not to be hood-winked and led blindly on by the clumsy devices of political intriguers and wire-pullers, who are seeking to conceal the imperfections of Cass by clamorous abuse of his opponent. This sort of manœuvering will prove a failure. The voters of Louisiana wish to know the exact extent of Lewis Cass's transcendent claims for their support, in his endeavors to reach the Chief Magistracy of the nation; and if the Locofocos are determined not to make these known, why the Whig Press will do its best to lay them before the public eye. When they are known, there can be no doubt of the result. The people will decide that the claims of this pretender are just sufficient to consign him to his asylum retreat in the neighborhood of Detroit, where he may chew the cud of philosophy, and reflect upon the evanescent and deceitful allurements of ambition.

FREE SOIL MEETING.—A meeting of the Free Soil or Van Buren party was to have taken place at Lafayette last evening, but when the hour for assembling arrived, only half a dozen persons were present in the room. That number being considered insufficient for business, the meeting having been called for the purpose of framing an Electoral ticket, they adjourned, to meet again in greater force, if practicable, on Friday evening next at Banks' Arcade.

MAYOR SWIFT RE-NOMINATED.—The Whig delegates of the city of Philadelphia, unanimously nominated John Swift, Esq., the present Mayor of the city, for re-election.

FRAUDS UPON THE PEOPLE.—Having nothing true to allege against the gallant patriot whom the Whigs have taken up as their candidate for the Presidency, the veto party, the advocates of War and Carnage, the upholders of Monarchical principles in this Republican Government of ours, are, says the *National Intelligencer*, resorting to the most contemptible frauds to sustain their candidate and to detract from Gen. Taylor. The five *Lives* of Gen. Cass have been already sufficiently exposed on the floor of Congress, so that the People are upon their guard against the fables in the English tongue which have been devised to bolster up the Democratic candidates. But how are the libels in other tongues, such as those described below to be guarded against? We know of no way but to direct the finger of scorn against every man who has any thing to do with either the manufacturing or circulation of them. *Shame* on all who publish wilful lies in defamation of the pure, the upright, and single-hearted Taylor!

From the Indiana State Journal

For the purpose of misleading and deceiving the Germans the Locofocos are circulating pamphlets, written *in the German language*, among that portion of our people, filled with the most gross and infamous abuse of Gen. Taylor. It is asserted in the pamphlet that Taylor is in favor of prohibiting the right of suffrage by all foreigners until they shall have resided in this country twenty-one years. Desperate, indeed, must be their cause when they resort to such means to advance it.

From another Indiana Paper.

Scarcely a day passes but the Locofocos are detected in the perpetration of some fraud or other; but the last and the basest that we have seen for some time is a *pamphlet in German*, and addressed to the Germans of the country, in which *the most unblushing falsehoods are dealt out at wholesale* in regard to Gen. Taylor's alleged hostility to our honest Irish and German citizens. These pamphlets are no doubt secretly distributed throughout the length and breadth of the country by floods. The Whigs ought to be on their guard against such outrageous frauds. Were the Germans forward and talkative people, such Locofoco efforts would always soon come to light; but their well-known reserve and taciturnity almost precludes any thing of the kind. The Locos must be horribly frightened at the prospect of the honest Germans and Irishmen of the country going to Gen. Taylor, when they stop to such means to prevent this from against him.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO GEN. TAYLOR.—We received on Thursday night, too late for publication, copies of the address made to Gen. Taylor, by Charles Harrod, Esq., on presenting him the gold medal voted him by Congress, with the reply of old Rough and Ready. They are as follows:

Mr. Harrod's Address.

Gen. Taylor—You are already aware, sir, that I am the bearer of a gold medal voted to you by Congress to commemorate your brilliant achievements in Mexico.

It was handed to me in Washington by the President of the United States, through the honorable Secretary of War, with a request that I would place it in your hands, and now, General, I have the pleasure of doing so, together with the official documents accompanying it, handed me at the same time.

Permit me, General, on this occasion, to express my gratification at being the bearer of this medal, and having the opportunity to present it to you in the presence of such a numerous and brilliant assembly of your fair countrywomen, and at the same time to pay my respects to you, on the occasion thus honors so brilliantly, for bravery and skill in conducting her armies.

This, General, is a tribute from your country in which our whole people, from Maine to Oregon, are credited, I unite as a proper, though feeble expression of their gratitude for the services of its bravest sons and most faithful patriots.

Gen. Taylor's Reply.

I accept from your hands, sir, with emotions of gratitude which I can never adequately express, this high testimonial of my country's approbation. These repeated evidences of the kind favor with which my countrymen have been pleased to look upon my humble services in Mexico, have already placed me under obligations which I feel that no services that I have performed, or may hereafter have to render, can never repay. In this medal, I have received for the second time at the hands of our National Legislature the highest mark of their approbation, and in justice to the gallant men whom I have the honor to command in Mexico, I must take occasion here to acknowledge, that through their patriotism, rather than any personal merit or service of my own, I have become the recipient of these distinguished honors.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to tender you my thanks for your kind offices on this occasion, and for the very flattering language in which you have been pleased to discharge them.

☞ The *Orleanian* says that five hundred dollars were raised on the *taxable property* of the New Orleans Custom House, on Saturday evening last, to enable the Locofoco to purchase that paper. Our contemporary adds:

This *poll* tax is beginning to be seriously felt by the employees of the Custom-House, depletion of their purses, calls loudly for redress; therefore, the "idea of March," and the advice of Jacob or Peter, is looked forward to with ardent longings, more especially so by the men who have not one feeling in common with Locos. Cass, but who, notwithstanding, are charged to "bow to the powers that be," and contribute, from their laboriously earned pittance, to retain the dregs of office. Otherwise they would have to "walk the plank," and thus make room for some favorite of the appointing power, who cared not a fig for principles or men, but *Office!* So they go! If our old friend Upshur, who sacrificed his health, his fortune, and his reputation to Locofoco demeanor, were now to make application, he might be put off with vague promises nor shallow subterfuges!

WHAT THE NORTH SAY OF MILLARD FILLMORE.—The N. Y. *Express*, in commenting of the efforts of Southern Locofocos to stigmatize MILLARD FILLMORE as an Abolitionist, and of the infamous pamphlet they they have published, remarks:

To enter into an exposition of the matter in this pamphlet would not be worth the while—for here, it is well enough known that though Millard Fillmore, in common with all Northern men, looks upon slavery as a national calamity, yet, as a calamity, with which in the States, where it is, we have no concern—while in every, and all respects, he is an enemy to the Abolition agitation, and the Abolitionists are enemies of his. If Millard Fillmore is, as stated in this pamphlet, an Abolitionist, then every man in the free States belongs to the Abolition party—and if he is too good for Southern Locofocos to vote for, we have no any body, that is, especially since Mr. Van Buren, once so dearly beloved in the South, has put himself out of Southern Locofoco favor.

ANOTHER CASS FREE STRUCK.—The Albany Journal, a few weeks since emerged from its state of neutrality into a Cass and Butler organ. The change was heralded as an evidence of the increasing popularity of Cass. It has now hauled down that flag, and run up the names of Van Buren and Adams. The Monitor is under the editorial management of John W. Buffin, an ultra Locofoco and a prominent Barnburner in Illinois. We should not be at all surprised to see other Locofoco papers in both Emons and Missouri following the example of the Albin Monitor.

Vermont Election.

We have very little to add to the meagre Telegraphic despatch given a few days ago. From the following, in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it will be seen that the Whigs have probably a plurality of many thousands over either of the two candidates opposed to them, but that no choice for Governor has been effected by the people:

Rutland county—Clarendon, Ira, Middletown, Pawlet, Poultney, Rutland, Sherburne, Shrewsbury, Wells, Castleton, Pulney, Fairhaven, Hubbertion, Orwell, give 1706 for Whig—For all others, 1093. Last year, 1559 Whig—all others, 992.

Windsor county—Cavendish and Chester give 238 Whig. 305 all others. Last year 302 Whig. 291 all others.

Windham county—Rothingham gives 129 for Whig. 206 all others. Last year 218 Whig—205 all others.

Addison county—Middlebury, Shoreham, Weybridge, Whitney, Virgin, Vergennes and Salisbury, give 691 Whig. 492 all others.—Last year, 722 Whig. 435 all others.

LEGISLATURE.—Returns of 72 members elected to the General Assembly, in Franklin, Chittenden, Addison, Windsor, Rutland, Windham and Grand Isle counties, show an increase of Whig strength compared with last year. The most prominent changes are in the Democratic and Abolition towns to Free Soilers.

THE GUILLOTINE AT WORK.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* learns that Marcus Morton, the Barnburner Collector of the Customs in New York, has received his walking papers.

FREE SOIL IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A Telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The Free Soil Convention, held for the State of Massachusetts, has nominated Stephen C. Phillips, as their candidate for Governor and John Mills, for Lieutenant Governor.

An address was adopted, and a set of resolutions passed which reflect pretty severely upon Daniel Webster. The convention was quite largely attended.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Frigate, *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Paulding, bound to *Bremen* and the Baltic, left Hampton Roads on the morning of the 7th inst.

Further Intelligence by the Washington.

We find in the Northern papers, some items of news by the *Washington*, not previously given. We subjoin them:

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—A gentleman who has traversed the greater portion of the counties of Cork, Waterford, Carlow, and Kilkenny, within the last week, has communicated the following information of the growing crops which is possessed of national interest at the present moment:

In the counties of Cork and Kerry, which forms a large proportion of the south and southwest of Ireland, the plant of potatoes has been exceedingly large, computed by many to fully equal the growth of two years ago, when the most destructive blight was experienced. With scarcely a single exception, the fields now present nothing but a *blackness of withered foliage*. The disease, judging from the color of the fields, has been most virulent in the extreme southern and western parts of the county.

Traversing the road from Cork to Youghal, which skirts the north-eastern side of Cork county, not a field could be seen that was altogether free, the great bulk, equalling five-sixths of the whole, being to all appearance completely destroyed.

The Wheat lands in Cork have universally suffered from the heavy rains. Oats are lodged on the ground, and the general feeling throughout the country, is one of extreme despondency.

After leaving Waterford, the eye is relieved in a great measure from the succession of blackened fields which wear so distressing an aspect further south, but over the route of 100 miles traveled from that city to Dublin, a perfect healthy field was a rare exception, the large majority varying in their darkened hue from the first brown tint, symptomatic of approaching ruin, to the jet black color indicating complete destruction.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—*The cholera.*—Yesterday, Mr. Wakley, M. P., coroner, held an inquest at the Wheatsheaf public house, High street, Kensington, on the body of William Waldron, aged twenty-five years, who died under the effects of cholera. Mr. Knevett, the surgeon, stated that he considered it a decided case of death from cholera. Mr Wakley said he quite agreed in opinion with Mr. Knevett, that the case was one of decided cholera, and said that considering the dampness of the present season, it would be advisable for persons to take a good deal of spices; for instance, a good deal of cayenne pepper. He did not believe that cholera was contagious, and he considered that if the stomach be well supplied with good wholesome food it will not be susceptible to cholera. He would advise the sufferer to take a good deal of spice. Mr Knevett said he fully concurred with Mr. Wakley in opinion that cholera is not contagious, and also that the use of a good deal of spice, especially cayenne pepper, is advisable in damp weather like the present. The jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased had died from natural causes."

The Chartist Movement.

Warrants were issued last evening for the apprehension of several other Chartist leaders, who were known to have taken part in the vile conspiracy contemplated to be carried out on Wednesday night last. From what the police have been able to glean since the captures, the most violent measures were intended by the Chartists and Confederates. Private assassination was to be carried on. All the policemen, on their beats, if they attempted to interfere with the midnight mob, were to be stabbed or shot. The gas-pipes were to be torn up, so that the metropolis might be placed in perfect darkness, the rails on the several lines of railway were to be ripped up; the stations and warehouses were to be fired, and shop after shop was to be attacked, when the order was given to do so by the chieftains or leaders of the gang. The procession was to have been formed in a manner similar to the last nocturnal one. The members were to be at certain houses, and as the fellows passed through the streets, the various clubs to emerge from their places of meeting, and when they had joined the main body the work of destruction was to begin. Very little doubt is entertained by the authorities that the principal object contemplated by the parties was plundering, but fortunately, owing to the exertions of the police, they were prevented from carrying their diabolical intentions into effect.

Removal of Political Prisoners.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—This morning thirteen persons, charged with treason and sedition, including Messrs. Meany, Brennan, O'Donoghoe, and Teaffe, were sent to Kingstown and shipped on board a government steamer, which immediately sailed towards the north. It is supposed their destination is Fort George, in Scotland, or Carrickfergus prison. It was stated that some of the "American sympathisers" were amongst them. The prisons of Newgate and Kilmainham have become crowded, and it is probable that no further prisoners are removed, such of the prisoners detained under the habeas corpus suspension act, as are not to be placed on trial at least for some time.

It is believed that Doheny is still lurking in the neighborhood of Holycross, and his arrest was considered almost a matter of certainty. No accounts whatever of Dillon or O'Gorman. The friends of the latter here are quite positive that he has effected his escape.

☞ **Death of Berzelius.**

A letter from Stockholm announces the death on the 7th August, of the illustrious Berzelius, aged 69 years.

France.

[From the London Times of August 19.]

The public mind was more tranquil than it had been on the two preceding days. The Government was said to lear nothing for the movement from the Red Republicans, but the leaders of the reactionary party (as are termed all who are not violent partizans of the Republic) were said to be causing uneasiness, and to attract in an especial manner the notice of the Government, as they had done that of the Republican press.

Gen Cavaignac has divided Paris into six divisions, and the measures of defence will be under the direction of Gen. Lamoricière, who is actually invested with all the extraordinary powers which result from the city being still in a state of seige.

Orders have been sent by telegraph to Rouen, Lyons, Lisle, St. Etienne, Bordeaux and Marseilles, to watch the workmen and the Communist societies, whose ramifications with those of Paris are no secret to Government.

We may pretty safely presume that, should an insurrectional movement take place, with the view of rescuing Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidière, and of declaring the Communist Republic, the Government will put it down.

Hungary.

The news from the seage of war, writes a correspondent of the Kölner Zeitung from Presburg, of the 9th instant:

"Is threatening indeed. The insurgents have entered the Comitat of Tyronia and prepared the seige of Grand-Derrikerek, one of the largest and wealthiest cities of Hungary. The district of Grand-Kikunda is threatened with invasion, and crowds of the more peaceable inhabitants are flying from their homes to escape the cruelty of the insurgents. Count Bethlehd, the commander of the Hungarian forces, has sent a flag of truce to the rebels encamped at St. Thomas's. They must on their forer demands. The Banat Baczka and Brangav are to be united into a Raizch county, (Wowodaschaft), and the Waywode shall be elected by the Raizsh nation. The nation shall likewise appoint a patriarch, and the feligious language of the Raizes shall be guaranteed to them. If this be done they will not object to a continuance of the union with Hungary and to sending a deputy to the Hungarian Diet.

"The combat continues in a most barbarous manner. Cutting off of heads and sawing off limbs, appear to be the order of the day with the Raizes. The Archduke Stephen has lately deposed the Metropolit of Carlowitz. This act has excited the fanaticism of the populace.—This state of things is mournful in the extreme, and Hungarians, in spite of all their boasts, are not equal to the emergency of the case.—The country in the lower Theiss and the Danube, the granary of Hungary, is utterly devastated by the war. Jellalich's negotiations have proved abortive, and it is expected that his Croatians will sooner or later cross the Danube and carry the war into the heart of Hungary.

AN UGLY REMINISCENCE.—At the Whig meeting in Marshfield, on the 1st instant, Mr. Ashmun, according to the Boston *Atlas*, in the course of his speech, read some extracts from a pamphlet written by Charles F. Adams, in 1844, in which he places the character of that famous politician, Martin Van Buren, in *its true light*. The following passage is contained in one of the extracts, the perusal of which now by Mr. Adams and his friends, must make them feel exceedingly uncomfortable:

"The principles of liberty are never safe in the hands of men who make a trade of public affairs. Mr. Van Buren must be judged by his preceding course, taken as a whole—and from that let no man delude himself with the belief that he is fixed to anything but his own interest."

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 7.

I learn that John Cobey, Esq., of Pomonkey, Charles county, Md., came to his death on Wednesday last, it is said, by the hands of his brother-in-law, a Mr. Atchison. The accused has been arrested. D.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—Two weeks ago, a woman named Merrick, the mother of three children, who resided a short distance in the country, committed suicide by taking arsenic. She lived twelve or fourteen hours after taking the poison, and expressed her desire to die, in full consciousness of her approaching end and the result of her rash act. The cause she assigned for the deed was, that she was tired of struggling with the mortification and annoyance of having a *drunken and worthless husband*. The deceased was a highly respectable woman, whose melancholy fate is attributed to her extreme sensitiveness on the subject of her domestic relations.—*Phil. Ledger.*

NEW MODE OF EXTRACTING A TOOTH.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following new way of drawing a tooth, which he says "actually occurred" a short time since, in a neighboring town:—"two boys were in a barn. One had the tooth ache. The other put a strong string around the tormenter, then drew one end of it through a knot hot hole and hitched on the other end. There was an awful wry face, and no mistake!"—*N. H. Gazette.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE BEE.

Arrival of the Europa.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning we received the following despatch from our Charleston correspondent, announcing the arrival at New York of the steamship *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst. Her news reaches this city in a little more than 12 days, being the quickest time on record.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.

The steamship *Europa* has arrived, having left Liverpool on the 2d inst. Wheat has declined 3 to 4d. per bush. Flour has given way one shilling per barrel.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1st.—The duty on Wheat has been lowered one shilling per quarter. The Cotton market is steady, and the demand at Liverpool tolerably good. The sales of the week amount to 30,410 bales. Prices for Upland, Fair and Middling are unchanged. Orleans had fallen ½d., but before the departure of the steamer, it advanced 1-8d., on the lower grades. At a public sale of Sea Island Cotton, the article went off heavy.

IRELAND.—Tranquility prevails in Ireland. The Confederate leaders are preparing for their trial. O'Gorman and Darcy have escaped to France. The streets of English Chartists continue. In three weeks the Irish Commission will open.

FRANCE.—The debates on the recent insurrection are still going on. Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin defended themselves with every appearance of indignation. Caussidiere's defence was more humble. Warrants were issued against Ledru Rollin and Caussidiere, and both have taken flight. Blanc has gone to Belgium, and the other instigators of the meute have taken refuge in England. Paris remains quiet. Louis Philippe has applied for the restoration of his private fortune.

AUSTRIA.—At Berlin and Vienna serious riots have occurred on account of the English and French mediation. (Our despatch here is extremely obscure.) The rioters were put down. The Hungarian troops have been defeated. In the German Assembly the debates on the Constitution still continue.

FREE SOIL IN ALABAMA.—We find in the N. Y. *Evening Post*, a correspondence purporting to have taken place between a committee of the friends of Free Soil in Alabama and John Van Buren. The letter from Alabama requests the presence of Mr. Van Buren at a Free Soil dinner, to be given at Gainesville, on the 24 October, and says that it is contemplated to form a Free Soil ticket for the ensuing Presidential election. The signatures to that letter are suppressed in its publication, and the Mobile *Tribune* says of it, that if it be not a forgery of some person in New York, it was doubtless written in Alabama, for some unworthy party purpose.

John Van Buren's reply is as follows:

Gentlemen—I have received your favor of the 22d ult., and regret that I am unable to accept your invitation. The prospect of nominating Free Soil ticket for Electors of President and Vice President in Alabama, is one that could be best and most amicably considered by the citizens of that State convenanted by their friends in other States, who may feel the deepest interest in the determination to which they shall come. Nor, were it otherwise, could I spare from the active duties of this campaign the large portion of time and fatiguing labor which would necessarily be occupied in traveling to Gainesville, and in returning. But I cannot allow the occasion to pass without returning you my sincere thanks for your kind wishes, and expressing the delight with which I find the real position of the friends of free soil appreciated as it deserves by the intelligent freemen of Alabama. The high compliment bestowed by the Free Soil party here, for the Presidency, in the nine instances in which you refer, is not the whole debt we owe to its patriotic citizens. Its State Convention of '44, fired an active canvass, declared its preference for the Democratic candidate, Polk, president and while Southern politicians were ready to say, in jest, owing to the favorable accounts of the crops on this side, and the assurance that we could make good any deficiency in the harvest abroad.

Some rain fell in the early part of the week, but within the past few days, the weather has been clear and warm. The Fever still prevails to some extent, but we have the assurance of the Board of Health, that it is not yet epidemic. The fever is 11 feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 8th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 2,327 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 160; Texas, 900; together, 3,387 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 4,250 bales; Hull, 1,250; New York, 498; Boston, 429; together, 6,734 bales; making an addition to stock, on shore, and floating on land, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared this day, a stock of 39,514 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales	37,401
Arrived this week.....	9,717	
Arrived previously.....	9,448	19,162
		56,563
Exported past week.....	6,734	
Exported previously.....	7,356	16,090
Stock on hand and on shipboard,		39,514

Our report of Friday night last, closed on a dull and drooping market, with every indication of a further decline, unless arrested by news of a favorable character from abroad. The accounts that have since come to hand are not of a character to stimulate the market, and although in the absence of the full advices by the Hibernia and Europa we are unable to determine the precise nature of things thereunder, we do not, from the tone of the accounts, believe that the market will be materially at the expense of our great staple, is a question more directly involving Southern interests. We have already expressed an opinion that the growth of Cotton is fully equal to that of any previous crop, and indeed, we believe that it exceeds the power to pick, and, lacking solely to the question of supply, we have no reason to expect even remunerating prices. But, if to this is superadded a deficient harvest in Great Britain, with the natural accompaniment of dear money, and the consequent stringency which compels the inhabitants to pay heavily for the means of life, will force them also to offer so much less for the minor necessaries of clothing. We are far, therefore, from participating in the satisfaction that is evinced at the North, at the prospect of a large demand for our Breadstuffs; it festers to be sure tiny important interests, viz: Agriculture and the carrying trade, but whether their advancement for the mere temporary period of one season, is for a equivalent for the improvishment of our best and most regular customer, is a query that does not suggest a very flattering response. A sudden unfavorable change in the English Money Market, will, also, be apt to react upon us in the shape of our national securities, which, whilst they are now seeking investment abroad, will be forthwith returned in case the balance of Trade should be unfavorable to England.

Two Steamers from Europe have reached our shores within the past week, viz: the Hibernia and the Europa, the news by the latter having come in hand in twelve days, thus furnishing a most admirable example of the advantages of the Magnetic Telegraph. The full accounts by the Hibernia, which sailed on the 26th ult., are not yet at hand, and expressing the opinion with which we do so, we mention that the middling descriptions of Cotton, had suffered a slight reduction, the sales of the week being put down at 34,680 bales. By the Europa, which sailed to the 2nd inst., we learn that the sales of the week had reached 40,000 bales, with a steady market, prices for Orleans having receded ¼d., and then again advanced. Flour is reported to have declined one shilling per bbl., and Wheat 4d. per bushel, while Corn is steady. The accounts, as we said, so far, rising in the favorable accounts of the crops on this side, and the assurance that we could make good any deficiency in the harvest abroad.

Some rain fell in the early part of the week, but within the past few days, the weather has been clear and warm. The Fever still prevails to some extent, but we have the assurance of the Board of Health, that it is not yet epidemic. The river is 11 feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 8th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 2,327 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 160; Texas, 900; together, 3,387 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 4,250 bales; Hull, 1,250; New York, 498; Boston, 429; together, 6,734 bales; making an addition to stock, on shore, and floating on land, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared this day, a stock of 39,514 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales	37,401
Arrived this week.....	9,717	
Arrived previously.....	9,448	19,162
		56,563
Exported past week.....	6,734	
Exported previously.....	7,356	16,090
Stock on hand and on shipboard,		39,514

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1848.

During the past week, we have experienced something resembling the activity of winter in the general market. The advices that have reached us from abroad, in relation to the unpromising appearance of the grain harvest, coupled with the apprehended destruction of the potato crop, have caused an active demand for Flour and Indian Corn, serving partly to remind us of the excitement which began to prevail at about this period in 1846. Up to the present moment, however, the extent of the damage done is altogether conjectural, though, the concurrent testimony from all parts of Ireland unmistakably proves that the disease threatens to terminate almost as fatally as it did two years since. Under these circumstances, it is some relief to be certainty that we shall become large exporters of the necessaries of life, but it is hardly probable that prices can rule as high as when we were last called upon to contribute to the wants of Europe. In the first place, it is by no means determined that the real injury which the potatoes are likely to sustain, will be equal to the falling off in 1846, and then again, the harvest of last year was an abundant one, so that the stock of old Wheat remaining in England, is comparatively large, and will serve to flood partially for the consumption of 1848-49. In 1846, as will be remembered that the supplies both in and out of bond were nearly exhausted, and the harvest of that year had, in consequence, to provide for a consumption of thirteen months, which in connection with the potato disease, produced a scarcity that is not likely to find a parallel during the coming season. Nor must it be forgotten, that other parts of Europe suffered equally with Great Britain from a deficient harvest, and were therefore, debarred from sending their usual surplus to the interior country, and it was not until late in the Spring of 1847, when the navigation of the Black Sea opened, that Russia was enabled to pour forth her vast agricultural treasures, and to prepare the way for that tremendous decline in prices, which ruined nearly every Corn house in England.

That our farmers will derive advantage from this renewed demand for Breadstuffs is evident, but whether it will not be partially at the expense of our great staple, is a question more directly involving Southern interests. We have already expressed an opinion that the growth of Cotton is fully equal to that of any previous crop, and indeed, we believe that it exceeds the power to pick, and, lacking solely to the question of supply, we have no reason to expect even remunerating prices. But, if to this is superadded a deficient harvest in Great Britain, with the natural accompaniment of dear money, and the consequent stringency which compels the inhabitants to pay heavily for the means of life, will force them also to offer so much less for the minor necessaries of clothing. We are far, therefore, from participating in the satisfaction that is evinced at the North, at the prospect of a large demand for our Breadstuffs; it festers to be sure tiny important interests, viz: Agriculture and the carrying trade, but whether their advancement for the mere temporary period of one season, is for a equivalent for the improvishment of our best and most regular customer, is a query that does not suggest a very flattering response. A sudden unfavorable change in the English Money Market, will, also, be apt to react upon us in the shape of our national securities, which, whilst they are now seeking investment abroad, will be forthwith returned in case the balance of Trade should be unfavorable to England.

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