# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1848

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TERMS OF THE 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 ARE, TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE SEVERED.—*General Taylor.*

"I KNOW NOT 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.*

Thursday Morning, Oct'r 5, 1848.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

*Remember, Citizens of Louisiana*, you cannot vote for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST, without voting for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER.

*Remember, Citizens of Louisiana*, you cannot vote for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST.

### Treason to the South Meditated.

The New York *Tribune*, of the 25th ult. hears, through channels that enable it to state with confidence, that the leading Hunkers, Cass men of New York, contemplate the withdrawal of their Electoral ticket at the Polls in favor of the Van Buren Ticket. The object of this movement is to defeat Taylor, if possible, and to secure the election of Van Buren by throwing the contest into the House of Representatives, where the Kinderhook traitor would confessedly have the best chance. "The game," adds the *Tribune*, "is a bold one, but unless played boldly and thoroughly, it will fail."

We hope the Taylor papers of the North will keep us well advised in relation to this nefarious project. If Locofocoism in the North is about to amalgamate with Free Soilism and Abolitionism, the South will, of course, know what is her safety lies. We venture to say that a defection on the part of the Northern Democracy, would lose them every Southern State in the Union. It would hurt Lewis Cass more than it would help Van Buren. Come, gentlemen Locofocos of the North, let us know your intentions. Show your hands! Tell us if you are ready about to consort and coalesce with Van Burenism. The sooner the South is made cognizant of your plots, the better will she be prepared to counteract them.

### Georgia Election.

On Monday last, eight members of Congress were elected in Georgia. As this State is generally set down as "doubtful," there will be much anxiety felt in regard to the result of the Congressional election. The following are the candidates in the several districts:

| | Whigs | Locofocos |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Thomas E. King, | Joseph W. Jackson, |
| 2d | James S. Calhoun, | M. J. Welborn, |
| 3d | A. H. Owen, | John J. Cary, |
| 4th | J. N. Williamson, | Hugh A. Haralson, |
| 5th | Jas. M. Calhoun, | Thomas C. Hackett, |
| 6th | Alex. W. Hutchins, | Henry L. Benning, |
| 7th | A. H. Stephens, | Joseph Day, |
| 8th | Robert Toombs, | Alex. J. Lawson. |

In the present Congress the delegation is equally divided, the Whigs having the first, third, seventh and eighth districts, and the Locos the second, fourth, fifth and sixth. The really debatable district in the State, are the second, third and fourth. They seldom give more than from one hundred to three hundred majority, whereas the others are either considerably Whig or Locofoco.

The much promised, we seldom returns, indeed, only two yet taken, from 13 counties, transmitted by telegraph to the *Courier*. They may not be entirely accurate, but we presume are sufficiently so to justify political speculations based upon them. In three counties, Cobb, Floyd and Richmond, the Democratic gain is considerable, while in ten counties, viz: Twiggs, Crawford, Jones, Pike, Monroe, Talbotton, Baldwin, Muscogee, Liberty and Chatham, there is a modest, moderate gain, averaging forty or fifty votes in each county. The next Whig gain in the fourteen, is 172. Such a ratio throughout the State would leave the Locofocos in the same majority by about 600 votes. There are 93 counties in Georgia.

| | 1844 | | 1848 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cass | Polk | Whig | Dem |
| Cobb, | 758 | 933 | | 360 |
| Floyd, | 540 | 323 | | 170 |
| Twiggs, | 388 | 467 | | 39 |
| Crawford, | 502 | 141 | | 29 |
| Jones, | 395 | 150 | | 15 |
| Pike, | 659 | 871 | | 103 |
| Monroe, | 798 | 707 | 133 | |
| Talbotton, | 672 | 567 | 105 | |
| Richmond, | 903 | 617 | 286 | |
| Baldwin, | 321 | 503 | 11 | |
| Muscogee, | 1190 | 940 | 284 | |
| Liberty, | 795 | 882 | | 140 |
| Chatham, | 817 | 851 | 66 | |
| Total, | 8013 | 8416 | 1057 | 858 |

As the returns say nothing of the Congressional districts to which the several counties are attached, we are unable to estimate the result. Muscogee county, which gives a very heavy Whig gain, is in the Second district, now represented by a Locofoco, who was elected in 1845 by about 120 majority. There would seem to be a good chance for a Whig gain in that district. But more hereon.

A Congressional election is not perhaps an unexceptionable test of the result in November; but it will be assumed as such. We feel every confidence that Gen. Taylor is far stronger in Georgia, as in all the Southern States, than the Whig party.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since writing the above, we have had an opportunity of consulting the Political Almanac, and find that the *Courier*, in giving the vote of Cobb county in 1841, has committed an important error. The Whig vote in that county, at the last Presidential election, was 758, and not 758, and the Whig loss is consequently 100 less, while the next Whig gain in the 13 counties is 100 more. The entire Whig gain in those counties is therefore 274, instead of 172. This makes a much better show for the Whigs.

### Here's a Good Chance.

A staunch advocate of the Wilmot Proviso, and supporter of Gen. Cass in the city of Syracuse, keeps the following card in the organ of the Old Hunker faction in Onondaga county, which we copy from the *Albany Argus*:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That I will pay the above reward to any person that can show that Gen. Cass in any speech, letter, word or conversation—is in favor himself, or approves of any action on the part of the General Government, for extending Slavery into Territory now free. As the charge is so often made, let us have the proof.

Syracuse, Sept. 13, 1848. J. H. COLVIN.

Where in the Southern Casuite that will pocket a cool thousand dollars on so *easy* terms! The Albany *Argus* says that Mr. Colvin is "a responsible and highly respectable democrat of Syracuse."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, speaking of the contest for Governor and of the vote of the city, says: We will only add here, that the city and county of Philadelphia will give Gov. Johnston, a larger majority—aye, *larger by thousands, than has been given for any candidate for the same office for the last twenty years.* Let our friends give where throughout the State remember this, and stand up to their work. "A good time is coming."

THE CROPS—HAITI.—The Bayou Sara *Chronicle* says: In this section of the State it is pretty well ascertained what will be the yield of the cotton crop. We have conversed with many intelligent planters upon the subject, who assure us that there will not be more than two-thirds of a crop made. Accounts from every section of the State give the same estimate. The health of our town and parish is excellent.

### THE ACADIA'S NEWS.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING DETAILS.

Yesterday's mail came freighted with the full details of the *Acadia's* news, which are highly interesting and important. But the unavoidable repetition of events caused by the frequent receipt of Telegraphic despatches makes it difficult to extract the salient points without partially going over the same ground, which, indeed, sometimes becomes imperative to a correct understanding of the subject.

The Danish question is not yet settled. The Diet of Frankfort have refused, by a majority of 17, to sanction the armistice which has been concluded between Prussia and Denmark. This led to an immediate resignation of the Ministry.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person, to the 2d November. The speech on the occasion was a harsh one, more especially in reference to the affairs of Ireland. One chief point of congratulation in the speech, was, that the arms bill for that country, which was passed at the commencement of the session had proved effective, and that several atrocious murderers had been apprehended and convicted. Next came a gratulation that the rebellion, which had been founded on "hopes of plunder and confiscation" had been defeated, and finally, with reference to the Chartists, the announcement of a belief that the people "will not allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs." These expressions, however true, are not calculated to have a soothing effect, when coming from the lips of a sovereign, and that sovereign a woman. It is unnecessary to reproduce the speech entire, and we therefore, merely add the closing paragraphs:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the government of France. The good understanding between the two countries, has continued without the slightest interruption.

"Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquility of many of the States of Europe, both in the north and in the south. These events have led to hostilities between neighboring countries.

"I am employing my good offices in concert with other friendly powers to bring to an amicable close these differences, and I trust that our efforts may be successful.

"I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the intentions of Europe may continue to the enjoyment of its blessings.

"Amidst these convulsions, I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquility. The strength of our institutions have been tried, and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that inseparate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel (and sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs.

"I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope that by cultivating respect to the law, and obedience to the precepts of religion the liberties of this people, may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated."

We see it stated in the Northern papers that Mr Corcoran's mission for the sale of a portion of the government loan, has been successful. This is a most gratifying piece of information, and will have a good effect on the New York money market.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable, but, nevertheless, Cotton is pressed forward so freely by importers that the Liverpool market has given way 1-8d. The prospects from this side, of a most ample and abundant yield, were also not without their influence.

The following connected account of the European news, embraces the latest intelligence from the continent, transmitted by Telegraph to the Northern papers:

(From the London Times, Sept. 9.)

The Paris papers of yesterday all but confirm our announcement in the *Times*, that Austria had accepted the offered mediation of France and England.

The ministry of the Grand Vicar of the Germanic empire, at Frankfort, resigned on the 5th inst., in consequence of the refusal of the Diet, by a majority of seventeen, to sanction the concluded armistice by Denmark with the King of Prussia.

The Neapolitan fleet sailed on the 30th ult. for Sicily.

The British squadron was still at Castellamare, on the 31st.

The cholera had reached Archangel.

The Russian fleet was all at Cronstadt, on the 31st.

The cholera had reached Archangel.

(From the London Times, Sept. 8.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET, *Friday evening, Sept. 8.*—In consequence of the removal of difficulties in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, the English funds opened this morning with much heaviness, and towards the close of the day, however, the statement in the French papers of the Frankfort Assembly having supported the Provisional Government of the Duchies, by rejecting the armistice, was generally discredited, and a reaction consequently took place; the first quotation of consols was 85 5-8 to 3-4, and they left off at 86 to 1-8; for the account the last price was 86 1-4 to 3-8. Bank stock closed at 196 to 197; reduced 3 per cents at 87 1-4 to 3-8; three and a quarter per cents, 86 7-8 to 87 1-8. India stock at 257 to 240; India bonds at 24s to 24s prem., and exchequer bills, March, at 63s to 65s; June, 22s to 25s prem.

The return this week, from the Bank of England, being for the week ending 2d Sept., is of special importance, as embracing the accounts to be submitted to the meeting which will be held, as before, on the 21st inst., *for the declaration of the half yearly dividend.* The amount of notes in circulation, is eighteen millions, ninety-eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty pounds, £18,098,750,—being a decrease of £20,170. The stock in bullion in both departments, £13,509,662—showing an increase of £5,999, when compared with the preceding return; the rest on the 4th of March last, was £9,386,913—by that deducting £500,365 for the dividend of 3 1-2 per cent, and £145,530 for the bonus of one per cent, left £3,325,955.

On the present occasion, the rest is £3,326,-262, and 3 1-2 per cent deducted from this, would leave only £3,137,097. It is obvious, therefore, that no bonus is to be anticipated.

The Corn Market this morning was again steady, at previous rates.

### Ireland.

*By Special Express to Liverpool, via Holyhead and Chester.*

DUBLIN, Saturday, Sept. 9.

The general topic of conversation here is that relating to the Special Commission, which takes place in a few days at Clonmel; the parties against whom the Crown Solicitor considers he has a complete case, are Smith O'Brien, Mr Mahon and the rebel peasantry.

He finds a difficulty in implicating Meagher in the Ballingary affair—in fact, he cannot get proof to show that he was there at all, and his only hope to have him tried is by charging him with overt acts of treason in connection with the affair. One or two of the peasants have become approvers, and their depositions are in the hands of the Crown, but it will take strong-er proof than this to insure a conviction, in order that the Crown may have the best of it.

The grand panel is to be selected from the petty jurors in those cases connected with the State trials.

We just observe that a Belfast correspondent writes us to say that Mr. Halpin Cole, Secretary to the Irish Confederation, who was imprisoned under the habeas corpus act, has been sent up, for what purpose we have not heard.

Poor Lord John Russell, who has been making a stolen visit to the Vice Regal Lodge, takes his departure to-morrow. He will be well able to talk glibly and forcibly on the affairs of Ireland, for he has, in the short space of a week, seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears the miseries of Ireland; but it was in Lord Clarendon's back parlor in the Castle of Dublin, not in the wilds of Tipperary, the Mountain districts of Kerry, or the poverty-stricken localities in Galway.

By the way, many of our citizens yesterday and this morning, are busy circulating a report that his lordship will endeavor to accomplish at least one good object by his visit. What is it? Why, the abolition of the Irish Court, the only remaining hierarchy which Ireland has for centuries groaned under. Oh, how the tongue of O'Connell, was he alive, would descant upon this piece of Whig statesmanship and love for Ireland!

We learn by letter from Clonmel, dated Thursday evening, that the summonses for the special commission had just been served on the jurors, who were ordered to attend on the 31st inst., under the penalty of £500.

Perfect tranquility prevails throughout the country, and the weather continues favorable for harvest operations, though perhaps a higher degree of temperature would be desirable.

### France.

*By Express from Paris to Dover, from Dover to London, and from London to Liverpool by Telegraph.*

Later intelligence from Paris informs us that the project of the Assembly was proceeding much more rapidly and with much greater unanimity than was expected. There seems to be with the majority a desire to have all obstructions toward a full and fair development of republicanism removed, they having decided by a large majority that there should be a preamble to the Constitution.

The Assembly proceeded on Thursday, the 7th instant, to examine, article by article, the preamble drawn up by the Committee.

Two different Preambles were proposed, one of which, the first, was to substitute the principle for that of dogma, which was adopted, which was intended as a keen satire on the policy of the government, or on Gen. Cavaignac in particular. It was to annex to the words "in the presence of God," the addition, "in a state of siege," &c. The amendments were rejected by large majorities.

The Assembly gave on with the 8th paragraph on Monday next as yesterday, (Friday,) and to-day, (Saturday,) are reserved for new arrangements and general business.

The paragraph to be taken up on Monday, will involve certainly another perhaps tedious debate on Socialism, as it seriously interferes with one of their most favorite subjects—the question of the *Droit de travail.*

The project has been put forth, and has been firmly seconded, and a petition thereupon presented to the National Assembly, praying that body to raise funds to enable 20,000 families now unemployed in Paris, to establish themselves in the Colony of Algeria.

It is not at all unlikely that the Treasury, being empty, an effort may be made to raise funds for the object by formal subscription.

The *National*, which is considered the official organ of Government, confirms, on Thursday, the account of despatches having been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Minister at Berlin, of the acceptance by Austria of the mediation of France and England on the Italian question.

The *National*, however, modifies the satisfaction by adding, "We are not able to guarantee the perfect exactitude of the news, and we believe the Government has not received confirmation of it from Vienna. The *Constitutionnel* is less reserved on the subject in the discussion recently noticed.

The only amendment passed, was M. Beauchard pledging the government to economy. It was very strongly opposed by the committee, but passed by a majority of 58. A scene of great confusion took place at its decision. Several members insisting upon open votes, and others upon ballot, an amendment proposed by M. Bacon, to add to the words, "if the Republic has for basis family ties, property and public order," those of, "and labor created." An immense tumult ensued, which was only ended by the amendment being referred to the committee.

The *Moniteur* appeared on Thursday without the usual bulletins of the Bank of France.—No explanation was given, and it was expected the delay would create uneasiness on the Bourse.

Gen. Beaugrand, a distinguished officer under Napoleon, died on the 7th.

There have been several riots so serious that the authorities of one of the departments had petitioned the Executive to place the department in a state of siege. It is stated that Government are in full possession of a Louis Bonaparte plot, with ramifications at Lyons, and ten other places, and that they will put it down with a strong hand.

Louis Napoleon has announced himself as a candidate for the Assembly in the department of the Seine.

It is said that conferences have been held between the monarchists and moderate republican party in the Assembly, which it was expected will lead to a fusion of all in behalf of the Republic. It is expected that the Constitution will be voted by the end of October, and that the Assembly will then be prorogued till December.

Much disturbance continues to prevail in the departments of France, nor is the government at ease respecting the tranquility of the Capital. The greatest precautions, however, were being taken to meet all exigencies. In the commercial circles the intelligence of the acceptance of the Anglo-French mediation by Austria, was not generally believed, though a prolongation of the armistice was expected. A letter from Toulon says that in consequence of successive telegraphic despatches received here, a unusual movement was taking place.

All the disposable steamers were got ready for sea, and prepared for the reception of troops and artillery. Four first class steamers were already under way, and it is confidently reported that they are intended to carry a brigade to Italy. The greatest activity prevails in the arsenal.

The *Constitutionnel* states that two regiments of the line, and a battery of artillery, returned from Algeria, would re-inforce the brigade at Marseilles.

The *Observateur* states that the government entertained the intention of declaring in the department of the lower Pyrenees in a state of siege, in consequence of their resistance to the popular wish.

In the Paris Assembly, yesterday, M. Bastide announced, officially, that Austria had accepted the proffered mediation of England and Spain.

It was rumored in the Assembly that a Buonapartist plot has been discovered.

PARIS BOURSE, Friday, Sept. 8th.—The acceptance by Austria, of French mediation, had a favorable effect, and French funds advanced steadily, closing at 3s. 45, 6s. 71 1-8.

### Spain.

From Madrid our correspondents state that M. Mon has commenced his administration with the announcement of some financial reforms, which, it is to be hoped, will be carried into effect, he will be able to carry out. His especial plan, an excellent one, if he will be able to carry it into practice, is to reduce the expenditures and reform the army.

The rumors of further changes in the Cabinet have ceased. The Cortes are not to be called together before November or December—An insurrection, it is said, was expected to break out in Seville before that conference of the Duchess of Montpensier. A column of 500 infantry and 100 horse, commanded by General Leranoli, was about to march from Madrid against the Pacy, in La Mancha, which has always been described by the ministerial journals as consisting of only 20 or 30 at most.

An English gentleman, name not known, shot himself on the 6th, in Madrid.

We learn that the revolutionary party in Catalonia were again becoming formidable. They had blockaded Berguin, in that province, for refusing to pay the forced loan of a contribution imposed. Troops were fast leaving the capital to put down the movement.

### Germany.

FRANKFORT.—Commercial affairs, which were improving, have at once received a check by the warlike tone of the Diet, who, by a majority of 17, have refused to sanction the armistice which has been concluded between Prussia and Denmark.

As this was a direct violation of the authorized step which Prussia had taken, the minority resigned, in a body, on the 5th inst.

The debate took place in a crowded assembly and amid much excitement, on the motion that the National Assembly decrees the stoppage of the military and other measures connected with the fulfilment of the conditions of the armistice. The numbers were ayes 338, noes 321—majority 17 for the motion upon the question subsequently put, that the National Assembly resolves, that the speedy and entire stoppage of the fulfilment of the armistice, shall not be put to the vote until some resolution asto the armistice itself has been formed by the Assembly. It was rejected by a vote of 344 to 230. The Assembly broke up amid great tumult.

The Ministry met in council almost immediately afterwards, and, as before stated, resolved to resign in a body.

The city continued in a disturbed state till a late hour at night.

### Italy.

The young wife of the hereditary Prince of Parma, sister of the Duke of Bordeaux, has given notice that she intends to maintain the right of her line in the Duchies, having given birth to a son, born an Italian, at Florence.

The Roman Chamber was prorogued to the 15th November. The Pope has resolved to send a representation to the Congress on the Italian question.

The latest dates from Genoa announce that, after much difficulty, tranquility was re-established.

From Piacentia news has been received that a most destructive epidemic had broken out among the Austrian troops.

### Naples and Sicily.

We have advices from Naples to the 28th ult. The English fleet was still at Castellamare and Naples. That of France at Palermo. The conduct of the Neapolitan Government to send the expedition to Sicily had excited the most intense anxiety. Messina was, of course, expected to be the point of attack. The British Admiral had given orders that no interruption should be offered in any way to the Neapolitan fleet.

The expedition to Sicily left Naples on the 30th ult. It was believed that they would meet with a warm reception, as all the adult population had armed the lazzaroni. The streets of Messina had been prepared for a determined defence, and the inhabitants had resolved, and were prepared, to blow up the city rather than surrender.

### Austria.

By letters from Vienna, we learn that the joint mediation of England and France, in the affairs of Italy and Austria, is accompanied by certain reserves that may possibly preclude its efficacy altogether.

THE ITALIAN WAR.—The Austrian conditional recognition of the sovereignty of Lombardy to be retained, and no additional territory to be ceded to Austria. A liberal constitution is proposed to Milan and Vienna, under the Austrian Viceroy.

### Hungary.

By accounts of later date from this quarter, we learn that this Croatian insurgents were in possession of [illegible], and had burnt New Moldavia. The [illegible] returned to Agnaur on the 30th ult., amid great rejoicing. General Bechtold had sent a flag of truce to the insurgents at St. Thomas, but without effect.

☞ We learn from Capt. Whitney, of the brig Hamet, that news had reached Sisal, on the morning of the 23d ult., that the Yucatecos had had a battle with the Indians. Three officers were killed, and five American volunteers killed and wounded.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Press has selected another Richmond in the field" besides Wright and Collins. Part of the conference have nominated Maj. F. Bowman, and there are now three candidates. This will "stir the blood" of our friend Chester Butler, who will beat all as easy as he could one or two.—*Phil. North American.*

HORRID MURDER.—The Macon (Tuskegee) *Republican*, informs us that a son of Mrs. Davis, near that place, aged 17 years, was killed by a negro, belonging to his mother, on the 6th inst. The negro [illegible] laid the youth on his return from school, [illegible] him a heavy blow upon the head with a [illegible], prepared for the purpose, and then choked him till life was extinct.—*Sav. Republican.*

### City Intelligence.

THE LEVEE.—We have been assured by persons whose bus ness carries them frequently on the Levee, that the condition of that thoroughfare, from Canal street down to the Market, appears highly precarious. Workmen have been recently occupied in filling up the depression caused by the recent attack, but as fast as the labor is performed the ground seems to give way. Would it not be well for the Surveyor to direct his particular attention to this?

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—An affidavit was yesterday made before Recorder Seusenau by P. A. Bertrand, to the effect that the slave Pascour, belonging to the succession of Widow Martin, had severely assaulted and beaten the slave Joseph, belonging to Mrs. Widow Demahy, on the 19th Sept. inst, in the Second Municipality, and that he died on the 20th, from the injuries received. The deponent did not give the information from a personal knowledge, but had heard it from third parties. As the assault was committed in the Second Municipality, the papers were sent before Recorder Golding.

BENT DOWN.—George M. Robertson was arrested, yesterday, in the First Municipality, for stealing a bag, containing clothing and $32 in money, from James Handley, a deck hand on board of the steamer Hooma. The robbery was committed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and as soon as Handly missed his traps, he started off in pursuit of the thief and caught him on board of another boat. The evidence being very plain, Recorder Genois sent the prisoner before the First District Court.

NOBODY APPEARED.—The case of Chas Foster and Jas. Mulgrove, for forcibly entering the house of Sarah Ewing, on Poydras street, and assaulting and threatening her with personal violence, was to have been examined yesterday, before Recorder Golding. Mulgrove was more over charged with destroying furniture and other things in the house, to the value of $50 The case was dismissed as neither accused nor prosecutor is apprized.

WANTED TO FLOAT.—Louis Eveh, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, that his son, Jacques Even, and Francois Gournay, were intent on committing a breach of the peace, by engaging to fight a duel. Jacques Even was arrested and gave bail to keep the peace, in the sum of $500, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the other party.

COMMITTED.—Jean Mantiache was examined yesterday before Recorder Seusenau for an assault which he committed on the 11th August, on George Dubarry, whom he wounded in the thigh with a sword. At the same time he executed made a similar assault on John Barnes. The Recorder sent him before the First District Court.

DISCHARGED.—Kiernan Egan, was examined yesterday, before Recorder Golding, on the charge of having assaulted and threatened Robert McDonough and Thomas Fitzimmons, some days since. The accused was discharged, as there was no evidence to sustain the accusation.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Joseph Grillier, made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, that some three or four months ago he entrusted a gold ring to Nicolas Rossi, which the latter refuses to give up. A warrant was issued to take the matter inquired into.

A VAGRANT.—Carmelite Garcie, f. w. c., was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, charged with being a disorderly and vagrant. She was sent before the First District Court.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Baptiste Jourdain and Carmelite Belsue, f. p. c., were arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, for disturbing the peace, and fined $5 each.

LARCENY.—Adam Glick was arrested yesterday in the Third Municipality, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Daniel Yeaser, in Louisa street.

### Correspondence of the Bee.

FRANKLIN, (Parish of St. Mary,) Sept. 28.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE:

It was announced here, a few days since, that Messrs. Soule, Preston and Larue, would address the people here, irrespective of party, on yesterday.* Yesterday morning we were informed that Messrs. Soule, Preston, Gayarre, &c., had arrived; also, that Mr. James H. Adams was following them up, prepared for public discussion.

At 11 o'clock, an audience, [illegible] 150 persons, was on the ground, a majority of whom were Whigs—and by that class of Whigs, too, who are well informed upon the subject. Locofoco officers were appointed, and it was then announced that the meeting was for free discussion. Mr. Soule first took the stand—announced himself much gratified to have learned that a considerable portion of his audience were Whigs. He spoke about two hours and a half, spending nearly the whole time in denouncing those that General Taylor was a Whig Protective man, and that Fillmore was an Abolitionist. His speech was pretty, but not forcible or pointed.

Col Preston followed, in a speech of about the same length. He, like Mr. Soule, very hard to show that Taylor and Fillmore were Abolitionists, and dangerous to the South. He called Mr. Van Buren some very hard names; and, amid other things, said in substance, that a duty of 2 1-2c. on sugar was not unreasonable, and that if the sugar planters would vote the Democratic ticket, he thought the Democratic party would assent them to receive a tariff of 2 cents on sugar. The Colonel was more graceful than I have ever before seen him, and that is saying a great deal, as his graceful attitudes are well known. He bowed and scraped, and compli[illegible], and [illegible], and turned on his toes, and lifted his coat tail, and [illegible] with his own. Sometimes you would have thought from his motions, that he was "lying low and keeping dark," and then he would raise himself up, and strike an attitude on the edge of the stage, that one would involuntarily fear he would make a misstep and come down.

Both of these gentlemen complained much, that the Whigs had no platform, or, as one of the Locofoco leaders put it somewhat rudely says, "The Whigs have no *platform!*"

The meeting then broke up. Mr. James H. Adams, of Jefferson, was present, and also another Whig, whose name I do not know. I had no opportunity was allowed them "for free discussion" or for a Whig to say a word—the Democratic orators had taken about five hours—and that was treat. We wanted *facts*, and got *gas*.

Mr. Soule's speech elicited a few faint bursts of applause—Col. Preston was a little more successful, but still there was no enthusiasm.

In about half an hour after the Democratic meeting broke up, a Whig meeting was organized, and most of those present, (Locofocofocos, who heard Soule and Preston, assembled to hear Mr. Adams. He spoke some two or three hours in his "rough and ready" manner, and never heard an address that seemed to be more acceptable to an audience. He took up the points on which the Democratic orators had labored so hard, and knocked them so completely "into a cocked hat," that their authors were "no where." As he became warm, the house began to cheer, (Democrats as well as Whigs,) and for some hours, we had round upon round, making the most enthusiastic meeting by far that I have ever known here. It was a real treat. We wanted *facts*, and got *gas*. We wanted *logic*, and got *gas*. Gen. Cass and our opponents, some of the hardest knocks I have ever heard. The meeting broke up with three hearty cheers for Old ZACH.

Mr. Adams will visit the upper part of the country admirably. He is full of facts—just what they want. In following the great guns of Locofocoism, he is doing a great deal of good. He is quite a close reasoner, and they cannot disguise the fact, that he is a perfect thorn in their sides.

The speeches of Soule and Preston, produced no effect whatever upon the Whigs. Being of the opinions, I enquired as to the well informed gentlemen on the street, this morning, and they both agreed with me. One of them said "they did not change a vote." Mr. Adams' speech should be offered in any way to the Neapolitan fleet.

The expedition to Sicily left Naples on the 30th ult. It was believed that they would meet with a warm reception, as all the adult population had armed the lazzaroni. The streets of Messina had been prepared for a determined defence, and the inhabitants had resolved, and were prepared, to blow up the city rather than surrender.

### Austria.

By letters from Vienna, we learn that the joint meditation of England and France, in the affairs of Italy and Austria, is accompanied by certain reserves that may possibly preclude its efficacy altogether.

THE ITALIAN WAR.—The Austrian conditional recognition of the sovereignty of Lombardy to be retained, and no additional territory to be ceded to Austria. A liberal constitution is proposed to Milan and Vienna, under the Austrian Viceroy.

### Hungary.

By accounts of later date from this quarter, we learn that this Croatian insurgents were in possession of [illegible], and had burnt New Moldavia. The [illegible] returned to Agnaur on the 30th ult., amid great rejoicing. General Bechtold had sent a flag of truce to the insurgents at St. Thomas, but without effect.

☞ We learn from Capt. Whitney, of the brig Hamet, that news had reached Sisal, on the morning of the 23d ult., that the Yucatecos had had a battle with the Indians. Three officers were killed, and five American volunteers killed and wounded.

HORRID MURDER.—The Macon (Tuskegee) *Republican*, informs us that a son of Mrs. Davis, near that place, aged 17 years, was killed by a negro, belonging to his mother, on the 6th inst. The negro [illegible] laid the youth on his return from school, [illegible] him a heavy blow upon the head with a [illegible], prepared for the purpose, and then choked him till life was extinct.—*Sav. Republican.*

### By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 6 P. M.

The Cotton market has been festive to-day, the sales amounting to 8,000 bales. Prices firm. Rice—Prices are easier. Sales of 200 tierces fair quality at 3 7-8.

FLOUR.—Sales of 8,000 bbls. Genesee was sold at $5 50, being a slight decline.

CORN.—The sales amount to 20,000 bushels, at a slight advance in prices. Prices white 70 cents; prime yellow 74 cents.

Before the close of business hours, the approach of the *America* was announced, which put a stop to transactions for the day.

Michael Hoffman, the Naval Officer of this port, and whose identity with the Bornbormers was supposed would occasion his dismissal, died this morning.

FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.—The Free Soil party in Beaver county, Pa., have nominated John Clarke, Esq., as their candidate for Congress. In Butler county, Pa., the Free Soil party have nominated Dunlap McGlaughin for Congress.

### DIED!

On the 4th inst., Dr. WM. M. CARPENTER, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the Medical Department of Louisiana, aged 38 years. His remains will be removed to Opelousas, for burial.

Last evening at 6 o'clock, Mrs. JAQUES TOUTANT, aged 56 years. Her remains will be carried from the city to the Mexican Gulf Railroad to-day, at half past 10 o'clock, where her friends and acquaintances will be provided with cars.

☞ H. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, signed by the written signatures of the proprietor, "H Bailey," on the wrapper of each bottle. Sold at the Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

## COMMERCIAL.

PER THE STEAMSHIP ACADIA.

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

*Saturday, 1 o'clock*—Consols opened this morning at 86¼, and the news from the Continent being deemed rather favorable, prices advanced at this hour to 86⅝c. or for small transactions 86 to 87⅛c. Exchequer bills are now quoted 21s premium. In foreign stocks, there was little variation, a sale was quoted for Spanish Passives in June, 20s prem. The state of the weather is not favorable to day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

*Saturday*—The sale of cottons to-day, will probably extend to about 5000 bales. It is more possible to note any change in our market to-day, we should say that the demand was more lively to-day than yesterday, but holders still remain wishing for here. There is an abundant choice offering at yesterday's quotations.

### By the Western Telegraph.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Eagle.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.

The river rose one inch to-day, but is now falling. There is no prospect of any rain.—Freight to Memphis one dollar and twenty-five cents. Markets firm, but generally without change in any particular.

An attempt to burn the Cathedral and Presbyterian Churches was made to-day, but the fire was discovered before any material injury was done.

The auction store of [illegible] Scott, Otis & Co. was entered and robbed of jewelry to the amount of [illegible] thousand dollars. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the detection of the thieves.

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

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

The English language is taught by Dr. HIRE. The studies are elegantly practised in both languages.

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

The Institution is healthier to no other in this city. Families are invited to visit the establishment, and may apply for further information to the best and most competent references, as offered in the advertisement.

### Rheumatism May be Cured!

HEWIT REEVE and ROSE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections.—This article is applied truly as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person affected, it has attained a reputation unequalled by any. It acts in a two-fold manner, externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will cure the most severe cases—assured contractions made to disappear, and persons labouring under paralytical and nervous. Sold at the Original and Only Genuine Pain Extractor Depot, by CORNATZER & CO., 59 CANAL STREET.

Also—HAYS' LINIMENT—For the Blind or Bleeding Piles.—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay.—Hays' Liniment is used extensively in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, with complete success, for the Piles, and esteemed an almost unfailing remedy.

☞ H. Bailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, signed by the written signatures of the proprietor, "H Bailey," on the wrapper of each bottle. Sold at the Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

## COMMERCIAL.

AN ACT more effectually to prevent free persons of color from coming into this State, and for other purposes.

Section 5th. Be it further enacted, &c., That the Harbor Master and Wharfinger of each Municipality of New Orleans, shall report to the Recorder of each Municipality, a list of vessels lying within the same at the time inspected on Justices of the Peace, and the Recorder of each Municipality, shall report to the Mayor of the City of New Orleans, a list of persons, to the Recorder of the Municipality, within the limits of which said Municipality, such persons may be arrested, and such information, as to the name or occupation of every free negro or colored person not registered.

[Signed] W. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 16th, 1842.
[Signed] A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

### Notice of Election.

BY virtue of a writ of election to me directed by His Excellency, Isaac Johnson, Governor of the State of Louisiana, I do hereby notify the qualified Voters of the Parish of Jefferson, that an election will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, for the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

The polls will be opened at the usual hour, and continued, from the hour of nine o'