The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 717. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 5806.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1848.

MAGNE & WEBER, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY BEE (one year in advance)……$12 00
WEEKLY BEE (semi-weekly) (one year in advance)……5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be Published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ 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……P. F. BENJAMIN.
Third District……MANUEL J. GARCIA.
Fourth District……C. ADAMS, Jr.
Fifth District……JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District……JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

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

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

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.

Monday Morning, Oct'r 17, 1848.

THE MONSTER MEETING.

The meeting of the Taylor men on the Public Square last Saturday evening, was one of those extraordinary displays of numbers and enthusiasm which throws into the shade all previous demonstrations, and proves with what tenacity the citizens of Louisiana have grappled ZACHARY TAYLOR to their hearts. It was the monster meeting of the campaign, not merely rivalling, but overtopping them all. The immense area of the Square, which can contain fully thirty thousand persons, was more than half filled, while the space intervening between the Cathedral and the Square, and the adjoining coffee-houses and other public places, were densely packed. Such a vast and surging multitude it has never been our lot to witness before. It was overwhelming in numbers and almost frantic with joyous bursts of enthusiasm.

The interior of the square presented a magnificent *coup d'œil*. In the centre was erected an immense platform, surrounded and decked with transparencies, brilliant lights, mottoes, emblems, &c. Around this stand the various Ward Clubs, as they arrived with their banners and music, grouped themselves, forming a circle, the circumference of which extended every minute by fresh accessions. When they all reached the square, and the meeting was called to order, such shouts arose, which mimicked Heaven's artillery.

CHRISTIAN ROSTAING, Esq., presided, and was assisted by the usual array of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.—He opened the meeting with a few brief remarks, full of ardor and eloquence, and then introduced the venerable STEPHEN MAZUREAU. This gentleman, whose voice was so often wont to animate the Whigs in political contests, has, for some years, retired from the arena of party conflict, but the occasion drew him forth, and in an animated address, in French, he evinced all his native vigor of intelligence, caustic sarcasm and burning eloquence. His remarks upon the Butler calumny were absolutely withering.

NEXT arose RANDAL HUNT. Always felicitous, always sensible, always eloquent, this gentleman was moved to even more than his usual power. His form seemed to dilate, as his clarion voice rang forth in accents that were audible even to those who occupied the outskirts of the vast throng. He spoke of our principles and of our men. He elucidated the first with signal perspicuity and force; he panegyrized the second with equal eloquence and discrimination. After a brilliant peroration, Mr. HUNT sat down, exhausted by the effort to make himself heard by ten thousand people.

The cry then rose, of "Procession," and forthwith, without any pre-concerted action, a large majority of the citizens present, formed into line, and with banners high advanced and transparencies illuminating the darkness of the night, marched into the Third Municipality, and thence defiled back into the First, and up Royal street into the Second, making the air vocal with their songs and joyous acclamations. For a spontaneous movement, the cortege was one of the largest we ever witnessed, and as for the enthusiasm, there has been nothing approaching it seen in this canvass.

While the procession was passing into St. Charles street, at the corner of Canal, the Democratic procession was coming down, and an encounter between the two became inevitable. The Democrats were in the centre of the street, and the Whigs, wisely seeking to avoid collision, took the sidewalk. But the Locofocos, instead of going on, very imprudently stopped and faced their opponents. Great excitement ensued, but happily it expended itself chiefly in cries and shouts. We believe there were one or two fisticuff displays, but no broken bones or lives put in jeopardy.

☞ The Locos laughed at our calling for a thousand guns for Pennsylvania. They now laugh on the wrong side of the mouths. Instead of one thousand the Old Keystone should have ten thousand guns—a volley of volleys, loud enough and long enough to reach her distant shores.

Rough & Ready Meeting in Gretna.

The friends of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore are requested to assemble at the Gretna Hotel, on Thursday evening next, at a Grand Mass Meeting of the Taylor-men of that town. The Taylor Clubs of New Orleans, and the Fillmore Rangers, are respectfully invited to attend. A steamboat will be provided at the foot of Canal street, to leave at 7 o'clock, and transport the citizens of New Orleans to the place of meeting.

CRESCENT CITY.—This splendid steamship, Captain Stoddard, arrived here yesterday, having encountered continued gales during her passage. From an extract from her log-book, of which we obtained a copy, it appears that in spite of the rough weather she made some excellent time. On the 5th, distance run by the log-book, 282 miles for 24 hours; on the 6th, 265 miles; on the 11th, after leaving Havana, 236 miles.

THE LOAN.—The *Journal of Commerce* publishes the following extract of a letter received by the Cambria, from which it will be seen that Mr. Corcoran has succeeded in disposing a portion of the last loan:

"LONDON, Sept. 22.

"Mr. Corcoran has arranged satisfactorily the business which brought him here, and will return to the United States by the next steamer." " " " "The houses that have taken so large a portion of his U. S. 6's have done so for investment principally."

FIRE AT PENSACOLA.—We learn from a private source, that a fire broke out at Pensacola, on the night of Thursday last, in the house of Mrs. Baker. Fortunately the flames had not made much progress before the fire was discovered, as otherwise the whole town would have fallen a prey to the element, the wind at the time blowing a complete gale.

The fire proved to have been the act of an incendiary, Mrs. Baker's slave having confessed the crime. She stated that her object was to burn up her mistress, so that she could return to New Orleans, where she was lately purchased by Mrs. Baker, but is now in jail and will no doubt be hung for her offence.

FAIR.—The ladies of Pensacola held a fair last week, the proceeds of which amounted to $800, which were applied towards building a church.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED GUNS FOR THE KEYSTONE STATE

PENNSYLVANIA ERECT, SIX THOUSAND MAJORITY.

UNEXPECTED AND TREMENDOUS TRIUMPH.

The thrilling and glorious intelligence from the Key Stone State which the Telegraph announced to us a day or two ago, is amply confirmed. JOHNSON, the Taylor candidate for Governor, is elected by SIX THOUSAND MAJORITY. Eighteen out of the twenty-four Congressmen-at-large, and both branches of the Legislature have large Whig majorities, thus ensuring the election of a Whig U. S. Senator. Truly this is a magnificent victory—one which prostrates into dust the hopes of Locofocoism, and renders the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE morally certain. We asked but 23 electoral votes of Ohio to attain this consummation, and lo, we have the 26 votes of Pennsylvania, without being at all certain that we have not those of the Buckeye State besides. We think that that rooster which was displayed so conspicuously at the head of the Locofoco organ in this city, will have to come down, or the coon will not leave a feather on his carcass.

The newsthis time is positive, explicit and comes through various channels. It leaps not a loop to hang a doubt on, and the Locos know it, as their forlorn and disconsolate visages too clearly indicate. They are beaten in advance and many of them candidly "acknowledge the corn."

All Hail, regenerated Pennsylvania! Now that thou hast emerged from gloom into the glorious light of day, mayst thou never relapse into the dark and devious path of error thou hast too long pursued.

The following is the *Picayune's* despatch.—Perhaps we may have something further before our paper is published:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whigs have gained two members of Congress in Pennsylvania, have a majority of about ten in each branch of the Legislature, and have elected their Governor (Johnson) by nearly six thousand majority.

Ohio.

From the Buckeye State our accounts are various and conflicting. The returns from the Western Reserve exhibit uniform Whig gains, and would indicate the election of FOAD, (Whig) by about five thousand majority. On the other hand, a despatch from Wheeling claims the State for the Locofocos, and says that they have elected their Governor, and a majority of the members of Congress; while the Whigs have carried the Legislature. Out of these contradictory statements it is difficult to arrive at the truth, but the Democrats here, who have received frequent communications from Ohio during the canvass, and who are very accurately posted up, think FOAD is elected. A day or two will determine the matter. We incline to the opinion ourself that FOAD has beaten WELLER, and that the Legislature will be Whig. If the Locofoco candidate has succeeded, his election is chiefly attributable to the fact that in the Southern and central portions of the State, the Whigs were greatly displeased at the position of neutrality towards the three candidates for the Presidency assumed by Mr. FOAD. Letters were received here from distinguished gentlemen, stating this was the only drawback in the canvass, and that if FOAD should be hard run or defeated, he would have no one to blame but himself.

We believe, and not upon inconsiderate reflection, that Gen. TAYLOR will carry Ohio. The influence of our triumph in Pennsylvania will be most auspicious there. It will nerve his friends to increased exertion, confirm the doubtful and wavering, infuse enthusiasm into the indifferent, and bring over thousands of the opposite party. When honest, Democratic Pennsylvania changes sides, it is time for Democrats elsewhere to ask themselves seriously, if they are not pursuing a policy that is false and dangerous to the country, and if the noble vituperation of error made by Pennsylvania is not worthy of imitation. These considerations will help us to carry Ohio, independently of OLD ZACH's immense strength with the true-hearted, intelligent and patriotic people of the country—a strength that laughs to scorn the puny efforts of mere politicians to overthrow him.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.

THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

GOVERNOR FORD ELECTED.

GREAT WHIG TRIUMPH.

We received, last night, a telegraphic despatch from our correspondent in Baltimore, announcing the election of FORD as Governor of Ohio. Our Locofoco friends played the game of brag to the last, and claimed the election of Weller with cocks rampant and coons couchant, but it was no go; all the crowing in the world cannot make the "young giant of the West" swerve from the true faith.

That portion of our despatch relative to the political complexion of the House and Senate is somewhat obscure, but we infer that they have both secured a Whig majority. The communication reads as follows:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14-8.

By the latest accounts FORD is elected Governor of Ohio by a small majority. House for Whigs, Senate and so fourth. [We give the despatch *verbatim*.]

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Hartford Courant claims a Whig gain in the town elections in that State. That paper says, that "Stafford elected an entire Whig ticket for the first time, with one exception, for thirty years.—Guilford, Southington, Berlin, Bristol, &c., also chose Whig officers; the Democratic town of Bloomfield elected a mixed ticket, and in Waterbury, the Cass and Van Buren men united, and beat the Whigs. Middletown, Suffield, Litchfield, Glastonbury, Windsor, and others, went Democratic. In Sheffield, where Van Buren free soilism finds one of its greatest strongholds in the State, but 20 votes were cast for the candidates of that party."

HAVANA.—By the Steamship *Crescent City*, arrived yesterday from New York and Havana, we have received files of Havana papers to the 9th inst., inclusive. They mention the meeting of a Convention at Guatemala and the resignation of Gen. Rafael Carrera as President of that Republic. The resignation was accepted by the Convention; and Don Juan Antonio Martinez was appointed to fill the office of President *pro tem.*

GEORGIA.—All the counties but eight received. Popular vote very close. The Whig press considers the State sure for Taylor. So do we.

A LION.—Mr. Hecker, the well known German Republican, arrived at New York in the steamship Hermann. He is quite a lion in Gotham.

☞ Gen. Kearney continues dangerously ill at St. Louis. At the last dates he was somewhat better, but still in a critical situation.

☞ CHEWY SALE OF DRY GOODS.—*This Day Monday, 16th inst.*—The attention of Dealers is called to the large sale of seasonable Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at F. H. Pellissier's auction room, No. 8 Canal street, at 10 o'clock precisely.

TERMS—Four and six months credit. 001

EUROPE.

The Cambriate News in Full.

The mail of yesterday brought us the full particulars of the European news by the Steamship *Cambria*, which arrived at Boston on the morning of the 6th inst., having sailed from Liverpool on the 23d September.

The intelligence, as will be perceived, is interesting, and European affairs are again assuming a threatening appearance. In France a very uneasy feeling prevails, and the existing excitement partakes strongly of the agitation which was observable some time previous to the insurrection of June. Louis Napoleon Fould and Raspail (the last confined in the dungeons of Vincennes for participating in the attack on the Assembly last May,) are the successful candidates for the vacancies in the Paris Delegation to the National Assembly. The return of Louis Napoleon and the prestige which attaches to his name, is the main topic of discussion in the French journals, and the excitable Parisians have been wound up to a pitch of more than ordinary enthusiasm. The other representatives elect in Paris are Fould and Raspail, the former an ultra conservative, and the latter a violent radical. Fould was smuggled in by running on the same ticket with Napoleon—and Raspail was elected by the combined votes of the red republicans and ultra socialists.—He is now in prison, and as a representative, cannot be kept in confinement without special authority from the Assembly. Accounts are on the affairs of the 15th May have taken place in that body. It will only serve, however, to fasten more strongly Mr. Raspail's prison doors.

The Irish disturbances have not been entirely suppressed, the insurgents continuing to rove about in small predatory bands, but all excitement consequent on the outbreak had subsided.

The tranquility of the continent has been disturbed at various points, and society is just in that excited condition, where it is apt to explode in the direction of a general war.

The armistice between Germany and Denmark has been ratified, but the resolution of the majority of the National Assembly to carry it into effect, produced a great excitement at Frankfort, and caused an open insurrection which was not suppressed without loss of life.

The difficulties between the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of Austria has been prolonged for a period of six weeks. The governments of England, France and Austria, have agreed that the city of Venice shall remain free and unoccupied during the term of the armistice.

The half yearly meeting of the Court of the Proprietors of the Bank of England was held on the 21st ult., which the *Times* thus notices: The result of the half yearly Court of Proprietors to-day was what the rate of dividend to be declared will be by ballot.

The recommendation of the Directors was in favor of a distribution of 3 1-2 per cent., free from income, on the ground that the immediate profits for the half year did not warrant a larger amount. A number of proprietors, however, took another view, and, looking at the condition of the rest, supported an amendment for increasing the dividend to 4 1-2 per cent., which was put and carried by a considerable majority.

Lord George Bentick, well known as the leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Commons, and the greatest sporting character in the world, died suddenly on the 20th ult.—He is said to have amassed upwards of £80,000 sterling on the turf within the last two months.

The Queen is still sojourning in Scotland.

Intelligence has been received from Sir John Ross' expedition, which went in search of Capt. Franklin. It is dated from Whale Island, Cumberland Strait, 29th June, but stated that nothing had, up to that time, been heard of the hardy and devoted explorer.

The British iron trade is extraordinarily active at present, while general stagnation prevails in almost every other branch of commerce.

Strong hopes are entertained in Ireland that Limerick will eventually be chosen as the packet station by the Admiralty. An influential deputation waited on the Lord Lieutenant on Monday with a memorial recommendatory of the project.

Mr. Doheny, the Irish refugee, has arrived in Paris. He landed at Boulogne after many hair-breadth escapes, and seems to be heartily rejoiced that he has escaped the clutches of his fellow conspirators.

Divers are at work upon the wreck of the Ocean Monarch, and it is expected that a portion of her cargo will speedily be recovered.

A sanguinary insurrection has taken place at Siam in the Dutch East Indies.

The aspect of commercial affairs is unchanged, but a general depression prevails in trade, and the unsettled state of political affairs continue to circumscribe operations, and to limit them within more than the ordinary bounds of prudence.

Our extracts at foot embrace the very latest intelligence, received by special express and telegraph at Liverpool, from the New York papers.

Ireland.

At the time of the sailing of the America there was considerable excitement in Ireland, and a stormy feeling prevailed in some quarters that a real rebellion had broken out in the South. We had very little doubt but that the disturbances would turn out to be a mimportant, and their character would have more of a social than a political complexion. Such now appears to be the case. As to the probable result of the trials, various opinions are hazarded; and a variety of reports are put into circulation as to the course which the government intend to adopt in case it should be successful in securing verdicts.

The belief entertained, that a positive rebellion had broken out in Ireland, is, to a certain extent, without foundation; but it is nevertheless true that predatory bands of armed men had appeared out in hostile array, encamped in almost impregnable positions, and openly defying the military authorities. Numerous attacks had been made upon the police and non-sympathising residents. These demonstrations, however, so purposeless in themselves, and so well calculated to inspire alarm, particularly in England, have, in a considerable degree subsided, though the rash insurgents are far from being dispersed.

The last accounts from Ireland state that the neighborhood of Carrick-on-Suir is still much disturbed; that the insurgents occupy formidable localities upon the mountains; that signal fires are lighted every night, and that the utmost vigilance of the military and police failed to crush the display.

Search is kept up after Doheny, and the other leaders, who are known to be with the insurgents, but as yet without the slightest effect.

The Commission was opened on Thursday, when true bills were found against Mr. O'Brien and Mr. McManus, and others of lesser note.—Copies of the indictment were then delivered as well as an assignment of counsel made to the traverers. The trials are fixed to take place on Thursday next.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of Clonmel, but the presence of an overwhelming military force will be found sufficient to suppress the exercise of any physical sympathy for the accused. Much diversity of opinion prevails as to the probability of the conviction, and it is confidently stated, in high quarters, that in the event of such an issue, it is the intention of the government to carry the capital punishment into immediate effect.

The agitation for the holding of annual parliaments in Dublin, is receiving daily accessions. So far as public opinion may be hazarded in the present premature stage of the movement, it is likely to prove successful, though probably at a remote period.

The prospectus of a paper to succeed the *Nation*, has been issued. It is to be called the *National*.

The following important intelligence was received by special express from Liverpool:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 23d—3 P. M.

Although much anxiety prevails among all classes of the people of Ireland, for the ultimate fate of Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and the other State prisoners, whose trials for the crime of high treason are commenced, it is gratifying to be able to inform you that the districts in which the disturbances took place last week, are now comparatively tranquil, the people at present exhibiting no symptoms of resistance to the laws. The commission, as you are aware, opened on Thursday last. After the usual formalities had been gone through, and the grand jury sworn, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Pennefather, delivered the preliminary charge to the jury, on the whole, coming as it did from a high tory, moderate opinion. Treasons have been found against Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. T. F. McManus, Orsbard and O'Donnell; they are charged with the crime of high treason.

Mr. O'Brien has had Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., and Mr. Fitzgerald assigned as his counsel.—Conferred with these trials, we are informed that the government has determined to send every one of the English judges to watch their proceedings, and that the Rt. Hon. Parke has been retained for the prisoners; he will, it is said, act out for Dublin on Monday next.

The Lord Chief Justice fixed Thursday next as the day on which Mr. Smith O'Brien will be called on to plead and take his trial, his lordship peremptorily remarking to the prisoners, "You are now perfectly apprised by the Court, and take notice, that you will be called upon to plead, on Thursday next, and the trial will then be immediately proceeded with."

As respects an indictment, we may observe that it contains six separate counts, all full and explicit; but we suspect that a plea can be found in the indictment, and if not allowed by the presiding judges, will enable Mr. O'Brien's legal advisers to go before a superior court.

It has been decided that Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy will be tried at the next commission of Oyer and Terminer, but at present there is an uncertainty as to the precise nature of the charge, whether for felony or high treason. The Attorney General will, it is said, be guided by the result of his prosecutions at Clonmel. It is also said that the Crown, exercising a power confirmed by statute, will, no matter what the charges may be, try him by jury, not of the city but of the county. Mr. O'Doherty will be put upon his trial a third time, also, before a county jury.

Thus, it will be seen, Mr. Attorney General will spare no means he can adopt, in order to secure a conviction. Should he be successful, and ultimately banish the gentlemen from the land of their nativity, the law will, it is true, be vindicated, but we fear without any moral effect whatever.

Mr. John O'Connell has written a very bold and spicy letter to my Lord Clarendon respecting certain expressions he made use of in reply to the Anti-Repeal Association. He quietly hints to his excellency, that he, Lord Clarendon, should have been cautious in designating the repeal of the Union as criminal, whilst his lordship is a party who, in 1839, did not scruple to connect itself with even violent measures to carry the Reform bill. Mr. O'Connell demands a retraction of the expression or claims of Lord Clarendon to try him before the country for the criminal offence which he has made in endeavoring to repeal the act of Union. Lord Clarendon has not made any reply to Mr. O'Connell's demand, but we presume he did not expect any.

The newspaper to be published in Dublin, under the title of *The National*, is now in its said, in any way connected with Mr. Duffy, or his family.

Lord Clancarty has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the society for promoting the periodical sittings of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, in which he declines giving his adhesion to the cause, on the ground that he can see no reason why legislation in London should not be conducted as beneficially for Ireland as it is for Scotland. Much fun is now being made by certain discontented spirits at the manner in which Lord Clancarty has spoken of the Peers in connection with the government in Ireland. The Protestant spirit overweps the bounds of discretion.

France.

Apprehensions are expressed of the inability of Gen. Cavaignac and the Assembly to establish the French Republic upon a durable basis as manifold and formidable are the obstacles interposed by Boston, and the enemies of popular freedom. In England the general belief is of a restoration of the monarchy under Henry the Fifth, but these opinions emanate from sources altogether too interested to yield them more than a passing notice.

[From the London Globe of Sept. 22—evening.]

PARIS, Thursday noon, Sept. 21.

It is almost impossible to describe the gloom which pervades the public mind here. Every body seems to think that Gen Cavaignac and the National Assembly will find it impossible to establish the Republic, and yet no body knows how it is to be got rid of, without a contest in which none of the friends of order are willing to engage. If it is to be overthrown, it will probably be some sudden event—probably a military conspiracy.

The intentions of Gen. Cavaignac are believed to be excellent; and such a Republic as he would give, would be enlightened and the country would willingly accept; but they have not the energy requisite to second his efforts. The great obstacle in the way of the Republic is the peasantry. The men who proclaimed the Republic are objectionable to the mass of some 15 or 20,000 of the populace of Paris forgot that, although they might get up a good deal of enthusiasm in the city and in a few of the large towns of the provinces, the agricultural population, who are by far the most numerous, must be consulted at last.

The farmer has had 45 per cent. more to pay in taxes, and the farmer's man has wages reduced, to enable his employer to pay the taxes. Put your hand into his pocket and draw out his earnings to pay for the Republic, and then see whether he will support it.

Trade is declining, although the Government organs tell you to the contrary. The low state of the treasury, the difficulty of getting in the taxes, and the general complication of politics, have a tremendous effect upon all business. The funds to-day fell in price considerably—the 5 per cents to 67 1-4, and the 3 per cents to 43 1-4. The ultra Democrats say this is the trick of the rich to kill the Republic; but the rich, on the other hand, would glad to see the funds 20 per cent. higher, for they would then have a confidence in the payment of the dividends, trade would revive, and they would find tenants for their houses. No, it is still a conspiracy of the rich. It is the result of the general malaise.

The general opinion is that the Government will be unable to establish a monarchy, for which there is only half a majority on one side, and the deadly hostility on the other.

The numbers for the several candidates for Paris were declared officially to-day, at the Hotel de Ville. They are,

Louis Napoleon.	110,752
Fould.	109,893
Raspail,	81,563

A statement has been published, not by some, of the Deputies who were to have been sent by Gen. Cavaignac into the Departments. The instructions given them show that the General had never for a moment abandoned the cause of order and good government.

The following embraces the latest news by express:

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.—VERY IMPORTANT.—The excitement in Paris is hourly increasing—matters appear to be at a crisis.—Louis Napoleon had not arrived, nor, from what we know in England, was he likely to do so. Still the report that he had left London and was on his way to the French capital, prevailed so strongly that crowds of his excited admirers continued to crowd round the Hall of the Assembly.

The news of a further armistice between King Charles Albert and the Emperor of Austria, for a period of six weeks, is confirmed; and further, that the three Governments of England, France and Austria, have agreed that the city of Venice shall remain free and occupied during the term of an armistice.

PARIS, *Friday Evening.*—The capital is in a very excited and feverish state. Crowds much greater than usual are assembled round the Assembly, and the election returns form a constant topic of conversation. It is said, on authority, that Gen Cavaignac has decided not to object to Louis Napoleon's taking his seat.—It is also reported that he has taken extensive preliminary steps to prevent another insurrection, by the movement of a large body of troops towards the capital.

It appears that the report of Louis Napoleon's having been returned for the Department of Orne, was incorrect; the legitimist candidate has been declared elected in that Department.

The election of Count Molé, for Bordeaux, is considered certain.

In the Assembly, the debate on the inviolability of property was prolonged on Thursday to a late hour. It was intended to commit a breach of the property of the Government to impose a property tax, if it should hereafter be found necessary or desirable, and in a very obnoxious measure to a large party in the Assembly. The debate was adjourned after much irritating discussion.

The weekly account of the Bank of France is very favorable. It shows a credit of upwards of fifty-six millions of francs, which facts put an end to any doubts that existed as to the payment of the dividends now due.

We observe that the Paris papers pass over with very slight notice the prevailing rumor of a change of the administration, without either denying or confirming its authenticity.

We are glad to learn from these papers that the disturbances at Elbeuf have been completely quelled.

The accounts received from Algeria represent the insurrectionary movement that had broken out there as not of an alarming or important character.

The election for the Department of the North was not decided. Col. Napier had still a slight advantage over Louis Napoleon in the Moselle.

Changes of an important nature in the Ministry are spoken of, and a crisis is looked for.—Cavaignac, who is a shrewd man, has seen the revolutions of 1830, and appreciates the necessity of getting rid of them. He must throw himself either on the left or right. A combination of parties is spoken of—one Delaure Vivien, and the M de Ledru Rollin and Flocon. To the latter, however, Cavaignac is known.

The news principally stirring in Paris relates now to the State of Venice, which the Governments of England, France and Austria are agreed upon maintaining in *statu quo*, that is, free of an Austrian garrison. The armistice proclaimed for six days, will thus be understood throughout Italy.

There is no doubt of England and France having interposed in the Sicilian warfare.

The leading subject of conversation in the lobbies of the *National Assembly* before the Conference, on Friday, was the ministerial crisis. The club of Deputies of the Palais National decided in its sitting on the previous evening, that a committee, chosen from amongst its members, should wait on the head of the executive government to submit a new programme, which, among other things, should propose the suppression of duty on salt, the creation of mortgage paper, the removal of a great number of gendarmes, new juries, and other administrative functionaries.

The new programme probably could not be carried into effect but by a new ministry. The deputation went on Friday to the hotel of the President of the Council, M. Odac Marie spoke in the name of the meeting. General Cavaignac declared a change in cabinet might then be inopportune, but the movement would come when the opinions talent in the Assembly might be made useful.

The *Patrie* says:—"We believe we are well founded in saying that the ministerial combinations have been in agitation, between the Executive Government and several influential members of the two principal classes of deputies. There was a question of forming a ministry to be composed of Colonel—General Legislative, M.M. Goudchaux, E. Vernhuse, and Thouret, were to retain their posts, and the other portfolios were to be held by Gen. Bedeau, foreign affairs; M. Delaure, interior; and M. Leon de Malleville, public instruction. This combination failed for want of coming to a programme."

The same paper adds:—

At the commencement of the sitting of the Assembly on Friday, there was a talk of an arrangement between Cavaignac and Ledru Rollin, to form a new ministry, taken exclusively from the club of the Palais National, and from that of the absolute democratic party. This combination has also fail d; and it has been decided that things shall remain as they are for the present.

So strong was the opinion of a change being likely to take place in the ministry, that all eyes were directed to hear from Gen. Cavaignac.

In the Assembly, some explanation of his, in regard to the 15th article of the constitution, was creating much angry discussion. This article varies the knotty question of property and taxation.

Mr. Goudchaux is an advocate for progressive property taxation, as distinguished from a general overlying per centage or income, and it was thought the article in question held been so insidiously framed as to commit the Assembly to a principle, the opponents of which regard as nothing spoliatory, but confiscatory. Progressive taxation, means that a man fastened of paying so much per cent on his income without reference to its gross amount, must pay a per centage rated, and perhaps arbitrarily rated according to his wealth.

Since writing the above, we learn that Louis Napoleon has been beaten in the Orne. The legitimate candidate having 10,000 votes and he 9000 in Lyons. Raspail, the Red Republican, has twice the amount of votes of any other. Louis Napoleon had but a sixth of his number. It is now certain that Louis Napoleon has been returned for the Moselle, and Count Molé for the Gironde; also, M. Gent for Vaucluse, and in all but certain M. Lamoyr for L'Herault. This place, it will be remembered, was made vacant by the previous election being quashed, on account of intimidation practised by the Lamoyr. His opponent was the Abbe Gondale. The papers comment freely upon Kossuth's resignation in Hungary—considering it a precursor of revolution.

Latest accounts from Elbeuf, mention that the disturbances had been completely quelled, and the men had all quietly returned to their work, on the condition which they had at first refused. The troops marched to that district have returned to quarters.

The accounts from the other manufacturing districts were favorable. Considerable orders had been received, and business was again beginning to look better.

A letter from London states that the writer met Louis Blanc at the house of Louis Napoleon, in Richmond, London seated between two protestant clergymen, conversing on the organized of labor. He goes about London in the carriage of the Prince.

Paris, though tranquil, is in an inflammable state among the June insurrection. It was never in so excited a state, and those who long cling to hope, in appreciation of a better state of things, look forward with doubt to the next scene in the drama.

The result of the elections has had a most depressing effect on green the most sanguine. The call on the government contradicts every report current that an attempt was discovered to blow up the house in which the club of the Rue de Pyrenees assembled.

Some cases of ordinary cholera had created alarm.

The news from Algeria is favorable.

Germany.

FRANKFORT.—A sanguinary insurrection broke out here upon the ending of Sunday last. Upwards of thirty barricades were erected throughout the city and defended with desperate courage by the people.

The revolt had not been effectually suppressed at the departure of the latest accounts. The loss of life was considerable.

FRANKFURT.—The city remains quiet. Hermann has, hitherto, altogether failed to form an administration, and the prospect of his doing so has rather diminished than increased.

SAXONY.—A revolt took place at Chemnitzen on the 11th. Barricades were formed, and the operatives, re-inforced by numbers from the suburbs, had attacked the troops, but were eventually repulsed.

HAMBURGH.—Some local disturbances have taken place in Hamburgh.

Italy.

NORTHERN ITALY, owing to the accepted mediation of France and England, is in a state of suspended hostilities, but it is feared that influences are at work which will lead to a resumption of arms. The Army of the Alps, meanwhile, is to be reduced one half.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The King of Naples has prorogued Parliament till the 2d of November, and the utmost alarm and anxiety is felt for the renewal of hostilities. It is said that the French and English are further efforts of Naples to subjugate the Sicilies.

Late accounts from Naples furnish us with some particulars of the proceedings at Messina, by which we learn that when the attack commenced by recording or previous notice was given to the Sicilians, and the first operation was that of throwing shells into the city from the citadel. Both the British and French remonstrated against this mode of proceeding.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Madrid, inside, of the 17th September, have arrived, but no news is derived does not appear any trouble of importance. Gen. Espinosa has been appointed general of Catalonia.

We have later advices by the morning's mail but they are not important.

There is nothing later from Portugal.

[From Wilmer and Smith's Times.]

THE CHOLERA.—A letter from Paris dated September 16, says: "Yesterday and to-day several cases have appeared which are said to have all the symptoms of the Asiatic cholera, but in a mild shape. A medical gentleman informs me that he has two cases of what he calls *cholera sanipacia*, and that in both cases the patients are likely to recover.

A letter from Hamburgh, of Sept. 15th, says: "A number of violent cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred, principally among the lower orders of the people. Altogether there have been about 270 cases within fourteen days since the disease made its first appearance. About half of that number are convalescent. Every precaution has been taken by the authorities to prevent, as much as possible, the contagion."

Accounts from Constantinople of the 31st ult. say that the cholera was still raging.

Letters from Smyrna of the 2d inst., say that the cholera was making great ravages, but it was hoped that it had passed its culminating point. The deaths, which for some days amounted to upwards of 100 daily, came down on the 25th to 80, then thirty and forty, and the last accounts were still satisfactory. At Magnesia, Cassaba, Belo, and other places, the ravages of the epidemic were also very great. At Salonica the deaths were upward of a hundred daily, and many foreigners had fallen. At Larissa, Serra and Sitalia, the cholera was also raging with great intensity, and great numbers were dying.

Letters from Beyrout of the 25th August say that the cholera is decimating the inhabitants of Aleppo, Damascus, &c.

The cholera continues to spread at Berlin. There have been upward of 100 cases since its appearance.

City Intelligence.

ANOTHER DUEL STOPPED.—Leonard Wilson made affidavit before Recorder Genois, on Saturday, that Adolphe Gaudet and Clement Cenac, had threatened to commit a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. They have since been bound over to preserve the peace.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Several informations were filed, on Saturday, in this court, in cases of assault and battery.——Tomas Ferrer, grants were brought out of the parish prison and discharged.——M. Kelly and ——Clinton were arraigned on charges of larceny, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to two months imprisonment each. The following persons were arraigned on charges of assault and battery, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to imprisonment: Thomas Feeny, ten days; J. Sheehler, two weeks; F. Delatery, one week; Jackson, one week; Joan Martha alias Coleman, two months; J. Rogers, one week; J. McGuire, one week, and Gibbon, one week.

MADE AN APOLOGY.—The charge of assault and battery preferred by Wm. H. Wilder against Joseph Michel, has been withdrawn, the latter having made a most ample apology for the offence. He states that he was quite not aware of having committed the assault.

THE MOCK AUCTION CASE.—J. L. Smith, Alexander Rogerson and Charles A Page, were examined on Saturday before Recorder Baldwin, charged with having swindled Andrew J. Dunn, out of $16, at the auction store of Rogerson, on the 6th inst. After a patient investigation, the Recorder stated that he would give his decision on the 19th inst.

We regret to learn, (says the Delta of yesterday) that a fracas occurred at the Louisiana Hotel, Tchoupitoulas street, last evening, between the Whigs and Democrats, who happened to meet there, and that one or more got severely stabbed. He is a political bigot who would find fault with or do injury to a fellow-citizen for a mere difference of political opinion.

DISCHARGED.—Henry Wilson and J. Campbell were discharged on Saturday by Recorder Baldwin. They had been accused of perjury and an attempt to outjuide, by J. J. Langdon, who failed to make his appearance in Court, from a conviction that the charge would not be made good.

ARRESTED.—Alexander Adams was arrested by the Second Municipality police on Saturday evening, charged with having stolen a ten dollar bill from the house of Mr. Brooks, in Bienville street. The money was found in the possession. Adams is an old offender, and has served his term in the penitentiary.

Package Sale of Seasonable Dry Goods.

☞ We call the attention of Dry Goods Mer. chants to a public sale of 150 packages of DESIRABLE ASSORTED DRY GOODS, to be made by J B Stocks, Esq., Auctioneer, THIS MORNING, at half past ten o'clock, at the store of Messrs. McDowell & Peck, No. 26 Gravier street.

This sale includes 15 cases of IRISH LINENS to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

We can confidently say that the sale will be positivcond without reserve, and that the goods are very ready for examination. 003 2t

R. WHITE & Co., Auctioneers, Office, 5 Exchange Place, Sale Room, 21 Carondelet st., Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Pianos, Guitars, Harps, Violins, Accordeons and Le Mouns, for cash only. 003

COMMERCIAL.

[Brown, Shipley & Co's Circular.]

PRICE CURRENT.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, 23d September, 1848.

We have again to report a dull and heavy Cotton Market with the downward tendency in prices. Four days sales have taken place, and the business with them exhibits the questionable feature of being chiefly on speculation, the quotations remain unchanged, at the close time the demand is so freely met by holders, that it is a matter of difficulty at the current rates. Fair cotton are quoted 5 1-2d. F