The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

First District.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District.....J. P. BENJAMIN
Third District.....MANUEL J. GARCIA
For the District at Large.....J. ADAMS, Jr.
For the District at Large.....JOHN MOORE.
Fifth District.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

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

"I DO NOW, MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, AND DOWN ON MY PAN 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.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 31, 1848.

The Inspectors of the Election.

We are respectfully to invite the several Commissioners of the election precincts, appointed by the General Council, to call at the Mayor's office and be qualified, otherwise that functionary will be compelled to select substitutes.

☞ We call attention to the card of the Rough and Ready Executive Committee, in our columns to-day.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. Henry Johnson for important public documents.

Meeting on Congo Square To night.

We would remind our Taylor friends, that the Fillmore Rangers, and other Rough and Ready Clubs of the city, have a grand rally this evening on Congo Square, in the 5th Ward, First Municipality. A splendid transparency will be presented by the Rangers on behalf of the Whig Executive Committee.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

☞ The enthusiasm evinced by many of the professed neutral parties in regard to the outrage committed by the Locofocos on Saturday night, are to say the least, painful and strongly contradictory of democratic cant. Our own observation was made up from the recital of by standers. We were on the spot almost immediately after the first assault, and heard a dozen persons tell the story and tell it the same way. We have no doubt that pistol shot was fired, but no one saw the individual who fired, had been grossly abused and, as said by the applicants for a hearing, menaced with violence. It is certain and not even denied that the house was deliberately set on fire—an atrocity for which there can be no palliation. The statement that the members of the Union Club were habitually provided with deadly weapons is incorrect; only one or two were armed. It should not, however, be a subject of surprise that men whose lives had been frequently threatened, should go armed.

We once again reiterate the expression of our profound indignation at these deeply disgraceful occurrences. Let no party be to blame, the peace of our city is involved in the issue; and a large portion of orderly and law-abiding citizens, should sternly set their faces against any act, by which the portion of our population may be aroused to deadly hostility towards the other.

☞ There is one fact not generally known, which proves the strong disposition of the Taylor men to avoid all interference or collision with Democratic procession. As soon as the Fillmore Rangers and Union Club arrived at the Railroad, on Saturday night, on their return from Madisonville, Captain Mc Arthy, of the Rangers, addressed them, told them that the night was set apart by the Cass party for a torch light procession, and instructed them to remove their badges, fold and put away their banners, and disperse, avoiding every thing like a procession, or any demonstration calculated to irritate the opposite party. *This request was forthwith attended to.* The Union Club were the first to obey—they proceeded to their Club Room in small detached parties, and the first spectator that met their eyes was the flames bursting forth from their headquarters.

Mr. Soulé, Locofoco, President of the Louisiana Democratic Central Committee, publishes a card, in which he states in substance that that body has instituted a thorough investigation into the outrage committed by the Locofoco procession on Saturday night, and has come to the conclusion that the Taylor men are entirely to blame. It was exceedingly rich. The idea of a party committee investigating a matter of this kind, deliberately whitewashing its own friends, and beginning its antagonists, and then coolly requiring everybody to believe its statement. What sort of an investigation was it? Who were the whigs examined? What testimony other than democratic and *ex parte* was taken on the occasion? When this is known, the people may come to some definite conclusion touching the amount of credence to which the statement is entitled.

Curious Facts.—The greatest number of insane people, in proportion to the population, is in Rhode Island. There is one crazy person to every 503, and the least number is in South Carolina, where there is only one insane person to every 6,153.

There must be an error in this statement. We never saw but one instance of madness in Rhode Island, and that was during the Dorr rebellion. It attacked a large number of people, but was quickly cured by coercive remedies. Rhode Island is now one of the sanest States in the Union.

South Carolina, on the contrary, seems hopelessly insane. One of the hallucinations by which most of her people are afflicted is exceedingly curious. These lunatics absolutely imagine that Cass is a slaveholder; that he lives in the South and that all his interests and sympathies are with the South; while at the same time they indulge the extraordinary belief, that Gen. Taylor is an abolitionist; that he hails from New England, hates slavery, never owned a slave in his life, and is supported only by Gerrit Smith, Arthur Tappan, Josh. R. Giddings and Martin Van Buren. This is the peculiar sort of insanity that troubles South Carolina just now.

That gallant State is decidedly monomaniacal at times; but the fit wears off after a season, and leaves the patient quite as troubled as his own absurdities and full of regret for the mischief he committed while under their influence.

Death of Ex-Gov. McNutt.—Gov. McNutt of Mississippi, one of the candidates of the Democracy for Presidential Elector in that State, died near Memphis on the night of the 22nd inst., after a short illness of an inflammatory character. Gov. McNutt was an ardent and influential member of the Cass and Butler, and used to be styled the Father of Mississippi repudiation.

University of Louisiana.—The Academic department of this Institution will be opened on Wednesday next, 1st November. The facilities for acquiring a solid and complete education at the University, are unsurpassed by those of any collegiate institution in the Union.

☞ Lightning struck the telegraph wires near Hillsboro Grove, Ill., some days since, melting ten feet of the wire, and shattering the poles for a mile and a half.

☞ The President officially recognises Juan Ygnacio de Osma, Consul of Peru for the city of Washington.

Presidential Estimates.

The estimate of the *N. Y. Tribune* struck most persons as a fair and moderate calculation, and is perhaps entitled to more respect, as the editor of the *Tribune* for a long time declined to support Gen. Taylor, came coldly and reluctantly into the whig ranks, and even now admits that he cannot sustain our candidate with any enthusiasm. Yet Greely believes he will be elected, and Greely's sagacity and familiarity with political statistics are proverbial. The *Tribune* gives Old Zack 153 electoral votes certain, but for those who are of a more sanguine temperament, we present the subjoined estimate of the Richmond *Times*. That paper says:—

"Following the example of the Richmond *Enquirer* of that memorable year 1840, we do not see why we may not give something of our own speculations on the present aspect of the political horizon. The following, then, will show what we think to be the state of affairs:

States certain for Taylor.		*States fairly doubtful.*	
Vermont	5	Maine	9
New York	36	Virginia	17
Massachusetts	12	Alabama	9
Rhode Island	4	Mississippi	6
Connecticut	6	Indiana	13
New Jersey	7	Michigan	5
Pennsylvania	26	Iowa	4
Delaware	3	Wisconsin	4
Maryland	8		66
North Carolina	11		
Florida	3	*States certain for Cass.*	
Louisiana	6	New Hampshire	6
Kentucky	12	Illinois	9
Tennessee	12	Missouri	7
	153	Arkansas	3
		Texas	4
			29

States with A Taylor vote almost certainly carry.		*State on which no calculations whatever are to be made.*	
Georgia	10	South Carolina	9
Ohio	23		
	33		

Whole Electoral vote.....293

It will be seen, adds the *Times*, that we give Gen. Taylor, as certain, 7 more than a majority of all the electoral votes; that we expect this majority to be almost certainly increased by the votes of Georgia and Ohio; that we class 66 votes as fairly doubtful, and some of them we are confident he will get: that 29 is the highest figure we can set down as certain for Gen. Cass, and that we take no account of South Carolina, believing that she is quite as likely to vote for John C. Calhoun as any other man.

The difference between this estimate and that of the *Tribune* is, that while Mr. Greely concedes to Taylor the 153 votes given him by the calculation of the Richmond *Times*, it classes all the rest for Cass. Our own estimate differs from both. We would not hesitate to place Georgia in the Whig column, and to put Ohio among the "fairly doubtful States." Alabama and Virginia we would surrender unconditionally to Cass, and Maine can hardly be claimed as doubtful. In short, we think that Taylor will receive 163 electoral votes, and stands a tolerable chance for 54 more, though of the latter he may not receive one. The only perplexing point in the calculation is the Free Soil. It may lose us Ohio—it will gain us Pennsylvania, and it will certainly improve our chances in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. In the South we can see our way much more clearly.

The Elections.—In Pennsylvania, the official returns give Johnson (W.) 302 majority. The Legislature will be Whig on joint ballot—the Senate consisting of 21 Whigs and 12 Locofocos; the House of 50 Whigs and 50 Locofocos. The election of a United States Senator to succeed Gen. Cameron, devolves upon the Legislature. The Congressional delegation stands 15 Whigs; 9 Locofocos, being a nett democratic gain of one member.

The vote in Pennsylvania is the heaviest ever polled in the State. At the Presidential election of 1844, the vote stood: Polk, 167,535; Clay, 161,203; Birney, 3,138—total vote 331,876. The vote now stands: Johnson, 168,523; Longstreth, 16,221—total vote 336,744, being an increase of 4,868 votes. Large as is this vote, at the Presidential contest in November we anticipate an increase of fully ten thousand.

In Ohio, the fullest and most authentic returns have no doubt of the election of Ford. (W.) by from 200 to 300 majority. The Congressional Delegation consists of 11 Locofocos and 10 Whigs, being a nett Democratic gain of one member. The Legislature, for the reasons explained at length yesterday, is in a fog. The Senate is either a tie or Whig by two majority; the House is either Whig by four, or Democratic by the same majority, just as the difficulty in Hamilton county may be settled. The last accounts from Ohio state that the Clerk of Hamilton county anxious to avoid responsibility, has given certificates to five Democrats, and two Whigs, the county being only entitled to seven Representatives. We see no way by which the conflict can be avoided, and think it more than likely that the House of Representatives will not organize, or that if it does, confusion and distraction will prevail.

The full vote in Ohio has not yet been published. The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that it is not more than a fair average vote. If this be so, those who held back in October will decide the political complexion of the State in November.

Virginia.—Some of readers may have faith in the probable political regeneration of the Old Dominion. We have none. A State which voted for Van Buren in 1840, is, to our mind, hopelessly irredeemable. To those, however, who think otherwise, we offer a few crumbs of comfort, in the shape of the following article from the Norfolk *Herald*:

"The Abingdon Virginian of the 7th inst. says: 'Our candid opinion is, that there is not a county in Southwestern Virginia, where the changes are less than fifty in our favor, and in one or two of them four times that number.'

We speak advisedly when we say that, if all who call themselves Whigs will do their duty and poll their votes, nothing can be more certain than that Virginia will give a majority for her gallant son, who has reflected so much honor on the land of his nativity by the halo of his glorious achievements in the service of his country. If the Whigs do their duty, the votes of Democrats whose patriotism is stronger than their party prejudices, and whose sense of justice to the glorious son of Virginia outweighs their attachment to the 'northern man with southern principles,' will do the work. We know a goodly number of them in our own city, who will either match strait up and vote for Old Zack, or not vote at all; and if the Whigs stand up to their duty as they did in 1844, the majority of that year, 4,330 for Clay, will be increased to 300 for Taylor, and no mistake. Only let the Whigs in every other county and corporation in Virginia do as well as this and our good old State will be redeemed; and we may begin to hope, that Virginia will be in the high road to prosperity; for it seems that heretofore she has boasted of little other progress than that of her democracy. Upon the Whigs, then, is devolved a high responsibility, the manly and energetic discharge of which will undoubtedly be repaid by success in a noble and patriotic cause.

The Richmond *Whig* commenting on the above, adds:

There is no doubt that the Herald speaks the truth—There are hundreds, we might say thousands of men, although the State, who have heretofore voted the Locofoco ticket, and who now intend to vote for Gen. Taylor.

We tell our Whig brethren again, that they can carry the State. There is not the shadow of a doubt about it. Let them only believe what we say, and act upon the belief, and one world upon it, we shall prostrate Cassism in November. The only difficulty that stands in the way of our triumphant success, is the impression which seems to pervade the Whig party, that it is impossible to carry Virginia. We tell them it is not impossible. It is both possible and easy if they will only exert themselves. Instead of discouraging one another by communicating doubts and fears, go to work like a people in earnest, and bending over it hang suspended in a fearful, breathless agony. But when the storm and the wind is over, and the vast waves once more subside, there stands the light house unharmed still, and its tranquil light streams out calm and steady as before. The political tempest which has been so long raging about the head of Mr. Fillmore, can be compared, in violence, only to those natural storms which await the celebrated tornado. The waves of calumny and invective have dashed themselves against him in vain. One after another they have fallen back impotent at his feet. The storm has expended itself—its force is utterly exhausted, and there, still, stands Mr. Fillmore unmoved by its rage. We are proud of our candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Firm as the Eddystone light-house, impregnable as the Rock of Gibraltar, he is proof against every violence—he cannot be overthrown, and he cannot be conquered.

Case Free-Soilism.

The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, a Cass and Butler paper, speaking of the letter of Old Zac, in reference to his opinions, says:

"If Old Zack should, perchance, be elected President, we should soon find out whether his opinions were of any consequence. They would be felt in every part of the United States. He may have great skill in dodging questions now, but no such skill will avail him then. He will THEN SHOW HIS HAND IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY, AND WILL GO TO WORK TO BUILD IT UP BY THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.—We shall then know whether he is in favor or against a high tariff, and which ever way he bears he will excite opposition, and we have seen enough of his high temper to know how his opponents will fare at his hands."

So it goes! In New York Old Zac is a bigoted slaveholder; here he is an abolitionist! So the Cass organs and orators choose to represent him.

A Great Truth Beautifully Expressed.—At a recent declension of a new school house in Boston, Mayor Quincy, after stating that $200,000 had just been expended by the city authorities in the erection of school houses, gave utterance to the following noble thought:

"If but once in a century a little being should be sent into this world, of the most delicate and beautiful structure, and we were told that a wonderful principle pervaded every part of it, capable of unlimited expansion and happiness susceptible of being exalted to the highest and becoming the friend of God; or if it should receive a wrong bias, growing up in enmity against Him, and incurring everlasting misery, would any expense of education which would contribute to save from such misery or elevate to such happiness, be too much? But instead of one such little being, 25,000 were now entrusted to the care of the 'City Fathers,' and their education in this world, will determine their future destiny—of companionship with the regarded, wretched enemies of God."

Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, the 21st inst. He was received with much enthusiasm by a procession of his friends, mounted and dismounted, with music, &c. The Governor, on reaching his temporary home at the United States Hotel, made a speech from the balcony to the assembled crowd. It was raining during the whole time.—*Evening Pregress.*

The Hon. John Bell, late U. S. Senator at the city of Mexico, left New York on the 20th inst. for the southward, en route for Vera Cruz and the Mexican capital, to re-assume the duties of his late office, to which he has been re-appointed.—*Ib.*

First Arrival from California.—The ship *Barnstable*, Capt. Beteh, from San Francisco, California, entered at the Custom-house at Boston on Tuesday, the 19th, being the first regular mail packet from that newly Americanized country. By entering coastwise, the owners gain about $25,000 in duties on her cargo.

The Case of Francis Kemble Butler, came before the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, upon an application for an allowance to be granted to him by her husband's estate, to prosecute the suit in divorce now pending, (the libel having been filed by her husband; Pierce Butler, Esq.,) and for arrearages of the allowance stipulated in the written agreement made between them, at their separation. J. Cadwalader, Esq., in behalf of Mr. Butler, agreed that $1,500 should be given to Mrs. Butler, as well to prosecute her defence, as in full of all arrearages and the expenses of her passage to this country. The 30th day of November next, has been fixed for trial of the bill of divorce. Rufus Choate, Esq., of Boston, we understand, has been engaged as one of the counsel for Mrs. Butler.—Messrs. G. M. Dallas and Wm. M. Meredith are also in the case.—*Bulletin.*

Worthy of Sherman.—On one of the first nights of Miss Isabel Dickinson's engagement at the Broadway Theatre, she appeared in the "Eton Boy," in the character of a man. Her appearance is exceedingly masculine.—Mr. Forrest was acting on the same evening and recognizing in the wings, a passage which he wanted to be a male, and in his way to very rudely and abruptly applied the strength of his arm to the person of the said Miss Dickinson, and nearly knocked her down, remarking the middle of next week—but the orchestra. They hurried to the dressing-room and went over the indignity.

"But my dear Miss," said one of the actresses, "Mr. Forrest did not know that you was a lady."

"No," was the reply, spoken of Sheridan, "but he might have taken me for a gentleman."

The consistency and good sense of that response are seldom equalled.—*N. Y. Age.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

The following despatches from our Baltimore Correspondent, were received yesterday by mail from Mobile, the Telegraph from New Orleans to that city being out of order.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28, 1848.

The sales of Cotton at New York to-day, reach 1000 bales, chiefly at 6¾@6¾c. Fair Louisiana and Upland is quoted at 6¾c. Flour is rather on the decline with light sales. No alteration in the rates for Corn or Wheat. Government Stocks have advanced ¼ per cent. Both Sugar and Molasses are dull.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1848.

The New York Cotton Market is rather easier than yesterday. The business to-day, sums up 5000 bales. Of Flour, some 10,000 bbls. were sold chiefly at $5 93 per bbl.

Fifty 30,000 bushels Corn were sold at 68 to 70c per bushel. Government Stocks are down a quarter per cent to day.

Sugar is dull with light sales.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

Montgomery, Oct. 28, 1848.

The Northern Mail has arrived but brings no later intelligence of any importance. Ford is undoubtedly elected Governor of Ohio.

New York stock Markets.—Treasury Notes, 103 @ 103½; Bikes, new loan, 104½ to ¾; sterling, 9⅛ @ ⅜.

Cleared.—Ship Ellen, Boston, and Arkansas, *Charleston*, oct. 23.—4700 bales of cotton; good middling were sold at 5¾ c.

JUNIUS.

Ohio.

A Telegraphic despatch to the *Picayune*, dated Charleston, the 27th inst., says "Ford's majority in Ohio, is 350." A despatch from Columbus, of the 21st, published by the Baltimore Sun is to the following cheering effect:

Columbus, Oct. 21, P. M.—The fog which has been hanging over our recent election has pretty well cleared away, and we now feel at liberty to say to you that there is no longer any doubt of Ford's election. His majority will range between three and four hundred. We are now celebrating the Whig victory by bonfires and other signs of rejoicing. Under all the circumstances, we consider it a great victory. Ohio is safe for Old Zack in November.—*Editors Ohio State Journal.*

A Confession.

The Sunbury *American*, a strong Cass and Butler paper published in Pennsylvania, thus acknowledges the true causes which have effected the political revolution in that State:

The Result and its Causes.—The result of the elections throughout the State, will, no doubt, mortify as well as surprise many. To us, we confess, the result was not wholly unexpected, and therefore, not surprising. We have thought, and we have said, for years past, that the inevitable tendency of the policy pursued by those in power, must necessarily bring about such a result. The people of Pennsylvania are emphatically an industrious and working people, and it is therefore natural to suppose that they would be jealous of their rights in protecting that industry. The sudden and shameless assertion of power who professed to be governed by the principles of the year 1840, in the way every day made more and more apparent, and other bad policy of their course made manifest.

This is an honest confession, and fully corroborates the opinions of the Whig press both in and out of the State. The returns demonstrate that in the mining and manufacturing counties, the working masses rose up in their might and repudiated the demagogues who had sacrificed their interests, to the purposes of selfish ambition. The revolution having begun will go steadily onward.

Millard Fillmore.—We cut the following beautiful figure and high compliment on our candidate for the Vice-Presidency from the *Independent Monitor*, a good Whig paper printed at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where it appears as editorial:—

There is a structure standing on a rock in the English channel called the Eddystone light-house. It lifts its lantern more than 70 feet above the high water mark; and when storms rage, it is lashed by the surges and by all that assail any other structure erected by human hands. High up, above its calm and steady light, the angry waters shake their foamy manes, and bending over it hang suspended in a fearful, solid canopy. But when the storm, wind and the vast waves once more subside, there stands the light house unharmed still, and its tranquil light streams out calm and steady as before. The political tempest which has been so long raging about the head of Mr. Fillmore, can be compared, in violence, only to those natural storms which await the celebrated tornado. The waves of calumny and invective have dashed themselves against him in vain. One after another they have fallen back impotent at his feet. The storm has expended itself—its force is utterly exhausted, and there, still, stands Mr. Fillmore unmoved by its rage. We are proud of our candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Firm as the Eddystone light-house, impregnable as the Rock of Gibraltar, he is proof against every violence—he cannot be overthrown, and he cannot be conquered.

City Intelligence.

The Affray at Circus Street.—Christopher Lilly yesterday appeared before Recorder Baldwin and made the following general affidavit in relation to the attack upon, and burning of his house on Saturday night last. The affidavit was drawn up by Mr. Joel G. Sevier, who was recognized by the Recorder as District Attorney for the State.

[*Literal Copy.*]

That on Saturday, the 28th October, 1849, as he returned at about half past 8 o'clock, P. M., from the Madisonville barbecue, through Perdido street to his coffee house, situated on the corner of Perdido and Circus streets, in the Second Municipality, and within the limits of the city and parish of New Orleans, the Locofoco Cass and Butler Torch Light Procession was in the act of passing his house, on Circus street, when he reached it, and upon Deponent entering his bar room and while he was taking off his coat, which was very wet from the rain that fell at the barbecue, his said house was assailed by a multitude of persons who rushed from the said procession with their burning torches, and threw them into different parts of his said house and in the yard attached to his said house, on Circus street, where there was hay and combustibles and set his said house on fire, in different parts of the building. The said multitude of said procession vociferating and exclaiming all the time while they were in the act of firing his said house, "burn up the damned Whig house;" and Deponent says that said multitude of persons from said procession did, by setting fire to his said coffee house as aforesaid, burn down and consume his said house in which Deponent slept and lodged, and was a boarder, keeper, and that the bed on which Deponent slept was set on fire by a torchlight from said procession, by one of said multitude of persons, who rushed upon Deponent as said house. All which said acts were perpetrated as aforesaid, against the laws and the peace and dignity of this State, wherefore, Deponent prays said perpetrators may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Thos. Y. James, a police officer of the Second Municipality, made an affidavit charging Wm. Kelly (not Corley, as first stated), with having broken the windows of Lilly's house, in the alley and table, day and sliding and assisting in destroying and demolishing the house and furniture. The deponent affirms that he caught him in the act, and had him conveyed immediately to the watch house.

Theodore Freeman made affidavit, that on Sunday, at the corner where the building destroyed stood, James Beardslee said to him, he had given directions to burn down "that house," meaning the one destroyed, and that he also said he had thrown bricks into the house.

Mr. Beardslee and Mr. Kelly were arraigned on these charges, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Beardslee requested that his case should be sent at once before the First District Court, but upon some conversation between him and Mr. Sevier, he agreed to submit to a preliminary examination. The recorder said he would to-day or to-morrow name a day for the examination of both cases. Mr. Beardslee was liberated on bail, and Mr. Kelly was remanded to prison to await an examination.

Fighting and Disturbing the Peace.—G. Lane, James Howard, and J. T. Oldhart were arrested yesterday by the Second Municipality police, charged, as it appears on the books, with "fighting and disturbing the peace on Poydras street."

Peckpocket.—James Hampshire was caught on Saturday night attempting to pick a man's pocket on Common street, and was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Baldwin.

A Fight in the Third.—On Saturday night, as the Democratic procession was passing the corner of Girod street, a man who resided in the Third Municipality, a serious affray took place between two men named Patrick Lundy and John Keaf. Lundy appeared yesterday before Recorder Seymour, and made oath that Keaf assaulted him and knocked him down with a blow of a heavy stick. A warrant was issued and the accused was arrested.

Plenty.—No less than twelve affidavits were made before Recorder Genoa yesterday against parties, for assaults and batteries.

Desertion.—Complaints were made yesterday before Recorder Genoa of desertions from two or three ships' crews. Among the number the complainants was Captain Theodore Tatom of the barque *Bella Bilbaina*, who deposed that two of his crew had deserted, and that fourteen more supported the side of the Whig party; but whom the intent is charged were not armed, and are in confinement, at the expense of the Captain, until the vessel sails.

Larceny.—The following accusation was made in Recorder Genoa' Court, yesterday:—

Andrew Melntyre, charged by Peck, with stealing about $3 in silver, and a draft, also, from his waistcoat pocket, on board a ship, Mr. received

Andrew Lamo, a lad charged with stealing a newspaper from the store of Canal street. No prosecutor appearing, he was ordered to be discharged, when an officer made affidavit that the boy is an incorrigible vagrant, and he was remanded to prison.

James Hogan, caught in the act of stealing a coat from the Coffee house, at the corner of Jefferson and Old Levee streets, is in prison awaiting an examination.

Miss Jeanne Lacroix accuses the driver of dray No. 1410, of stealing an axe from her, on the Levee, near the Meat market, on Saturday. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

A slave named Alphonse, the property of Mr. Jordo, was brought up in the Third House, on Sunday night, who saw him offering a horse for sale, which he supposes to have been stolen. The case will be investigated to-day.

Horrible.—The Wetumpka (Ala.) *State Guard* of Tuesday last contains an account of the killing of a little boy, in the neighborhood of Sylacauga, Talladega country, by his own father, in a fit of derangement. A man named Rhodum had been partially deranged for some time on the subject of Biblical offerings. In one of those fits he killed his son, and then piling rails and other wood upon the body he set fire to the whole. The wife finding out what he had done, sent for the neighbors. When afterwards asked why he did so, he said that he was making an offering of a lamb. The body was considerably burnt before it was taken from under the pile. Rhodum is confined, for the present, in the Talladega jail.

Suicide.—A man apparently about 30 years of age, went on board of the steamer *Bay State*, at Newport, on Thursday night, and bought his passage to New York, stating that he had walked from New Bedford. Capt. Comstock gave him his passage. On Friday morning, the sister of Thrupp's neck, by jumped overboard. The steamer was instantly stopped, and a boat lowered, but before it could reach him he sunk and could not be found. He gave no indications of insanity while on board of the boat.—*N. Y. Courier*, 26th

The Cholera.—The following fable may not be inopportune at the present moment: One day a traveller met on the road to Cairo, the plague going into Cairo, and accosted it thus: "On what purpose are you entering Cairo?" "To kill 3,000 people." Some time after, the same traveller met the plague again, and said: "But you killed 30,000!" "Nay," the plague replied, "I killed but 3,000, fear did the rest."—*London Times.*

Ice Machine.—We learn that an ingenious mechanic of Cincinnati has constructed and put into successful operation, a machine for the manufacture of ice. By means of the machine such a degree of cold can be obtained as to form ice instantly, and which can be afforded at a cheaper rate than it can be sold at. The machine can be used in any climate—is cheap and can be kept in order. The patentee values it at half a million of dollars.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A Mathematician's Idea of Honor.—A graduate of Cambridge gave another the lie, and a challenge followed. The mathematical tutor of this college, and the Mr. Vernon, heard of the dispute, and sent for the fourth, who told him he must fight. "Why I" said the mathematician. "He gave me the lie." "Very well; let him prove it; if he proves it, you do lie; if he does not prove it, he lies. Why should you shoot one another? Let him prove it."

A New Operation for Deafness.—M. Bonnafont of Paris, a military surgeon, gave an account before the British Academy of Sciences, at a recent session, of a method used by him in cases of deafness, to discover whether the nerve of sound was lost at its susceptibility. He has ascertained that the skull is the best conductor of vibration, and that if it be struck by vibrating objects, the nerve of the ear is acted upon whenever its susceptibility has not been entirely destroyed.

☞ We are requested to invite the attention of the public to the extensive sale of RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS, to be made at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at the store of James G. Comyn, in Bank's Arcade passage. The collection is the most valuable ever offered in the city. Some of the Camelia Japonica's contain upwards of 300 buds. The ladies are particularly invited to examine them previous to the sale. Entrance on Gravier street. o31

☞ On Wednesday next "All Saints Day," the "*Cimetières de Orleans* and "*Fellowships Catalanes de la Louisiana*," will make collections at the Catholic Cemeteries on behalf of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum. o31 2t

☞ The ship AMERICA, Lesbois, master, from Bordeaux, is now ready to discharge, on the Levee, opposite the Bed House, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee; otherwise they will remain at their expense.

D. LANATA, 9 Jefferson st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the British brig CARNATIC, in this port from Liverpool, will be accountable for any bales constructed by fire or water of said brig. WM. HUME.

o30 1w 130 Common st.

☞ Consignees of goods per British bark CARNATIC, from Liverpool, are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of same immediately, or they will be stored at their risks.

o30 1w WM. HUME, 130 Common st.

☞ The packet ship PALESTINE, Capt. Johnson, from New York, is now discharging at Nos. 7 and 8, opposite the Triangle Buildings. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of the cargo at the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their risk.

o30 1w H. & W. MACKIE.

☞ The packet ship PALMYRA, Capt. Sherman, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, foot of Canal street, or to

o30 1w CHOLLET & WHEELER, 5 Bank Place.

A Card.

The Executive Committee of the Central Rough and Ready Club would not consider a reply necessary to the Card purporting to emanate from the Louisiana Democratic Central Committee, and signed by S. Locke, *President pro tem*, and P. Orr, *Secretary*, and *pro tem* also, in relation to the incendiary assault upon Christopher Lilly's house, by certain persons who left the Democratic procession on Saturday evening, and are free to the establishment, if the circulation of the misrepresentations contained in that Card were confined to this city. The effectual indignation expressed in that Card well becomes an effort to justify arson, and extenuate a breach of the penal code; and the individual who signed it as President, was moved more by the desire of saying something that would help him to win the large wagers he has staked upon the election, than by a reverence for facts, or a regard for the obligations of truth. Mr. Samuel Locke, President pro tem, has notoriously staked large sums upon the election, and has a personal and avaricious interest in misstating the circumstances of that unparalled outrage.

On the face of the Card, it appears that the only provocation to the setting fire of the house was, that a solitary individual near Lilly's premises hoorayed for Taylor and Fillmore in response to the shouts of a passing procession. This was the entire provocation for the slaughter, and the succeeding events are detailed in the Card in the spirit which would justify the firing of a city, because some one man might offend to hurrah for Taylor when some thousands hurrahed for Cass and Butler.

It is not the purpose of this card to exasperate public feeling by indulging in recrimination. We could forbear answering for the sake of peace; though we have the lines to show the wrong to have been consummated, carried on and completed by those persons of the procession who set fire to the building—we accuse none but the Democratic party, as a body, with sympathy in these enormities proceedings, except those who chose to take upon themselves the responsibility after the fact.

The card signed by S. Locke, *President pro tem*, goes the length of sending that Whig party as accessories in the burning of an unknown individual; and indeed assert that the Whigs are compromised in a violation of the agreement entered into between the two parties last week. No one knows better than Mr. Locke that this is a gratuitous charge. The joint committee did not, and neither delegation would, agree to make their respective parties responsible for ebullitions of enthusiasm on the part of individuals on the side-walks. They did not even acknowledge a responsibility for their parties for follies committed by unknown stragglers on the banquets. They recommended silence to their respective parties whilst the other party was passing, but pretended to no control over persons who were not in their several processions. The first branch of the agreement was committed by persons who left the procession to punish or pursue a solitary individual who thought fit to hurrah for Taylor. The marshals in the procession should have restrained these under them, whilst it was impossible to keep every lounger on the side-walks in silence. No one had a right to do so; they could only advise, while persons in a procession are presumed to be under the guidance of proper officers.

The Executive Committee of the Central Rough and Ready Club will not insult the common sense of the citizens of New Orleans by responding to the assurance of the Card, signed by S. Locke, *President pro tem*, that a thorough investigation of the facts had been made by the Democratic Committee. True to of a piece with the assertion in the communication of that Committee, that the procession was attacked by a band of lawless ruffians, when according to the showing of the Card itself, but one man offended in the rare of the procession by a feeble hoorah. The Committee state that this unknown person, waved his hand in a threatening manner, used abusive language, and held in his right hand something—whether his cane tail or a pencil, the Card says not. The people, or only six or seven people choose to regard it, was the whole provocation of the assault. The remainder of the narrative is just in keeping with the high sounding declaration of the commencement: and Mr Locke, *President pro tem*, was acting in view of his gambling transactions upon the election, instead of the information of the public.

The Executive Committee have forborne to say anything to inflame partizan passions beyond the dangerous height they have already attained. They will not ignore that the wrong was not on the side of the Whig party; but would forbear any remark not called for by the aspersions which have been gratuitously levelled at a law-abiding and peace-loving portion of the community.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Central Rough and Ready Club of New Orleans ROBT. B. STILLE, Ch'n.

C. D Dupuy
Geo C. Lawrason, } Sec'ys.

☞ The ship WINDSOR CASTLE, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool, is now discharging, below the Bank. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, the Captain will be on board at their expense and risk.

o27 LEVI H GALT, 91 Commerce st.

☞ PACKETS OF LAFAYA.—The brig ADAMS GRAY, on her voyage from Mobile, will be put per packet up 5 Bales Cotton marked I. B. & C. If shipped from this port the owners will receive the same.

o27

☞ The ship ONEIDA, Capt. Drew, from Bremen, is now discharging below the Bank. Third Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise the same will be sent to the public stores at their risk and expense. A. BOALE.

o25 80 Common st.

☞ The bark HANSA, from Bremen, is now discharging opposite Main street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, or they will be stored at their risks.

o25 1w G M LUCAS, 20 Bienville st.

JOSEPH H. PALMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
(Particular attention given to plantation and family orders.)

No. 56 Gravier street, New Orleans. o20 1y

BRADBURY BROS.,
DUCRET & LANGLADE,
14 St. Louis Street,

Manufactures of all kinds of Copper Kettles, Apparatus for Distilleries and Purges. This shop is constantly supplied with a Complete Assortment of Kitchen Tackle in Copper, Iron Polished, Utensils for Confectioners and Druggists, Saltpans, Weights, Scales of every dimension, &c.

☞ Prices moderate; and orders promptly executed. o20 1y

Institution for Young Ladies,
Directed by Mme GRANET.

No. 86 Custom House street, between Magnol and Bourbon streets.

This Establishment—one of the oldest in New Orleans—continues to receive boarders, half boarders and day scholars, who are carefully attended to every branch of a solid and finished education.

The classes are open the whole year, and they will resume regularly the usual activity of the winter season.

o31—3m

F. FREYER

Has the honor to inform the ladies, that she will open her stock of FALL GOODS on Thursday, November 2d; consisting in part of ladies' and children Hats and Bonnets, plain and printed Cambrics, Muslin de laine, do insert drawings for children, silk dresses, printed do, do dresses, plain and fancy Mantillas, Fancy Goods, &c. o31

Horses.

30 Horses just arrived, consisting of Dray, Harness, and Saddle Horses, also several Mules and Large Yoke Oxen, which will be sold a bargain, apply at

OLIVER DUBOIS, T