The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1848.

WAGNE & WEBER, Proprietors, No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

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.

STATE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. P. BENJAMIN
THIRD DISTRICT.....MANUEL J. GARCIA
FOURTH DISTRICT.....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 ON 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.

Tuesday Morning, Oct'r 10, 1848.

TREMENDOUS MEETING.

Unparalleled Enthusiasm.

Our readers are all aware that in consequence of the infamous attacks upon the Fillmore Rangers, and the open menaces started against that and influential planter of Florida, who has been a delegate to Congress, and has known intimately our candidate, steps forward to vindicate him from the aspersions of his foes, and to avow his unqualified confidence in the soundness of his principles. He tells his hearers that he is a slave-holder, wedded to the South and her domestic institutions, having an important interest and prosperity, and nevertheless he knows Mr. FILLMORE, enjoys his friendship and confidence, and pledges himself for the orthodoxy of his opinions upon the stage question.

Citizens of Louisiana, which will you believe; the anonymous authors of a scurrilous and garbled pamphlet, or the solemn declarations of a gentleman of stainless probity, acknowledged intelligence, and a Southerner by birth and education, and the owner of a very considerable number of slaves? He vouches for MILLARD FILLMORE, though that exalted and slandered statesman needs no voucher.

Ohio and Pennsylvania.

These two great States vote to-day for Governors, members of Congress and of the State Legislatures. The highest possible interest attaches to the result in both, as it will be deemed in some measure, an index of their vote in November. In Ohio, the candidates for Governor are Ford (W.) and Weller (D.), and the general impression is in favor of Ford's election, though no positive opinion can be ventured. In Pennsylvania, the contest lies between Johnson (W.) and Longstreth (D.) The chances must be deemed entirely favorable to Longstreth, as the State is strongly Democratic. We believe that Johnson will make a good run and poll his full party strength, but we have very faint hopes, indeed, of his success. Should, however, such an event occur, Pennsylvania will be safe for Taylor by thousands. The Whigs, indeed, claim the State in November very confidently, even if Longstreth receives several thousand majority. There is no Free Soil ticket in Pennsylvania at the present election, and hence it follows that the Whigs of the Democrats may carry the State in November (whatever the result be now) just as the Van Buren ticket will abstract from the strength of one party or the other.

The Telegraph, if in order, will pour returns upon us in a day, and by the close of the week we may know all about the matter.

Florida.

In addition to the returns from Escambia and Santa Rosa, we have now the vote of the counties of Jackson and Gadsden. They give, in the aggregate, 328 majority for Brown, and 329 for Cabell. The majorities in the four counties sum up as follows:

	Brown.	Cabell.
Escambia,	51	47
Santa Rosa,	101	105
Jackson,	212	219
Gadsden,	115	110
	483	481

So far, Florida has done GLORIOUSLY. We have little doubt that the Whigs have carried the State, and none that she will go for Old Zach in November.

Georgia.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah and Augusta papers begin to bring us definite accounts of the Congressional election in Georgia. We have returns from 28 counties, which compare with the Presidential election of 1844, as follows: In 8 counties there is a Democratic gain of 359; in 20 counties there is a Whig gain of 1258—nett Whig gain 699. A similar ratio of gain throughout will give the State to the Whigs.—The vote, singularly enough, appears in many counties to have been very light; and the Whig losses are uniformly in strong Whig counties where the certainty of victory rendered our friends less anxious to bring out a full vote.—The Whig gains are generally in the close, or Democratic counties.

ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENT.—The *Union*, and other Democratic organs, have found another "mare's nest." They say that the Columbus *Statesman* says, that a Massillon paper says, that Mr. E. B. Faber says, on the authority of Mr. George D. Hine, that "Mr. Corwin produced (in his presence) a manuscript letter purporting to be written by General Taylor, to a gentleman of Cincinnati, the purport of which was, as Mr. Corwin read it to Mr. Hine, that he, the writer, (Gen. Taylor,) was in favor of the' Wilmot Proviso,' and that he had been opposed to slavery for the past twenty years."

This, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, is a rich specimen of Democratic testimony, and is a fair sample of that usually adduced by the organs of that party to prove that Gen. Taylor favors the Wilmot Proviso. We are not surprised, however, to see them catch at it with such eager avidity; they know how unsound their own candidate, Gen. Cass, is on this question, and, like drowning men, they catch at straws, with the vain hope of making an impression on the mind of Southern men that Gen. Taylor occupies a position equally anti-Southern. They, in their desperation, forget that they did impose Martin Van Buren upon the South—whose soundness they endorsed with much more zeal and unanimity than they now do General Cass—they forget, also, that a like endorsement of James K. Polk was also made by them, with whose treason to Southern rights is too fresh in the minds of Southern men. They people have not forgotten these things, and they will be rather incredulous as to Democratic promises in reference to Gen. Cass, and equally so in reference to their misrepresentations of Gen. Taylor, with whose habits, principles, character and identity of interest they are perfectly familiar. They know and appreciate fully the difference between the Louisiana sugar planter, who owns hundreds of slaves, and the Michigan land-holder, who "prays for the abolition of slavery everywhere!"

THE ELOPEMENT CASE AT CINCINNATI.—A few days ago, the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, published a racy account of an elopement that had taken place, not in, but from that city, the parties belonging to the "upper ten" of Porkopolis. It seems that the publication of this romantic affair was pretty well received by the young and handsome couple—the fair bride, no doubt, chuckling not a little at the manner in which she had cheated her mother out of a husband. But not so with the young lady's friends and relatives. They talked, not of cowhiding or shooting the unfortunate friend of the Commercial, but of "scalping" him—as if nothing less than a whole head of hair would answer for a memento of their prowess and revenge.—But we shall let our old friend Certus tell his own story:

"The elopement and the little etceteras were of a romantic character; we gave them, and we shall continue to give the city news without asking permission of W. H. Goodloe, or the young man from Georgetown, O.] by the name of Penn; and we would further state, the threat of 'scalping' the editor of the Commercial, if it was made, was a very silly one. 'Scalping' is a barbarous practice, and has been done away with some time, if our reading is correct. Although we have lived part of our life on the frontiers, we never saw a scalp taken off! We have no desire to witness the operation first on ourself, and inform the gentleman making the threat, provided he did so, that he do not intend to hold himself for the operation to commence. The young gentleman who spoke of 'losing his life' in defence of somebody, should realize, first, how much such an article is worth. There is no way of computing the value of human life that we know of, only by reference to the owner's opinion of it, he being the best acquainted and knowing best its worth! If this life is of any account to the owner, he had better retain it. Losing it will put it beyond his reach for a considerable length of time, and doubtless be attended with much useless trouble."

☞ Senator Corwin, in a letter dated Urbana, September 23, says:

Having visited a very considerable portion of Ohio, I can assure our friends that every day brings with it prosperity, which promises certain success to our ticket.

The true character of General Taylor is only beginning to be known to the masses of the people, and I feel confident that his stern integrity, strong, good sense, and Republican purity, will be known and justly valued by the voters of Ohio. It needs only *this* to make his triumph certain.

Mr. Corwin's opinion corroborates the opinions of others, who, like himself, have traveled extensively over the State of Ohio. That State will not be so recreant to its highest interests as to cast her vote for the Locofoco candidate.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—About 7 o'clock last evening, while Mr. E. F. King, grocer, at the corner of Main and Second streets, was in conversation with some gentlemen in the sitting room of the Pearl Street House, a young man named Waggoner, a sailor by trade, entered evidently under much excitement, muttered something, and then drew a revolver and fired at King. The latter raised his hands to his face and the ball slightly cut a finger of his right hand. Waggoner immediately fled, and was pursued by King as far as Main and Second streets, during which several shots were exchanged between the parties, but without taking effect.—*Louisville Journal*, 30th ult.

The America's News.

The New York papers of the 30th ult., contain the full details of the European news by the *America*. They add but little to our previous stock of information, and are mostly filled with copious accounts of the Irish insurrection, which are somewhat contradictory. We give in another column an abridged statement of the affair.

The adjustment of the Italian question has so far progressed, that Austria, as we have already stated, has accepted the mediation of France and England, though not on the precise terms originally proposed. Austria claims sovereignty over the Lombardo-Venetian dominions, and refuses to cede an inch of ground to Charles Albert, but as a set off, consents to certain administrative reforms. Our readers may remember that the *Hermann* brings a despatch four days later; which says that the whole affair has fallen to the ground. It rests not with us to say which is the correct version.

The Danish question presents some difficulties in the course of settlement, but in well-informed political circles, it is believed that the affair is susceptible of arrangement to the satisfaction of all parties. A modification of the existing armistice will be necessary, to secure the peace of the Duchies.

The city of Messina, after a terrific bombardment, attended with great loss of life, and destruction of property, has fallen into the hands of the Neapolitans.

The cholera continues to advance, and has made its appearance in the Greek island of Skiathos. At Berlin, the cases averaged about seventy daily.

Commercial affairs present but little change. The weather had been fine for securing the Wheat harvest, but the grain crops in general were below an average, and the potato crop much diseased. The Liverpool Cotton Market was heavy and the downward tendency not yet arrested.

We subjoin the very latest news by Express and Telegraph to the New York papers.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 16—19 o'clk. M.

Latest from Ireland.

By Special Express, via Holyhead and Chester.

Our special express messengers from Dublin and the disturbed districts in the South of Ireland, have reached Liverpool, and as they are the bearers of some rather important intelligence, we hasten to subjoin an outline.

It is now confidently asserted that three pieces of cannon were actually captured by the insurgents in a successful attack on Donaghmore House, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford. Among the insurgents who were repulsed in the attack on the police station at Glenbower, a number are said to have worn the uniform of the 32d Club. During the attack on the police station at Boulhay, the Rev. Mr. Maguire, P., rector of the parish, contrived to effect an entrance into the barrack from the rear, and it is said rendered essential service by encouraging the police to offer a vigorous resistance.

Our messenger has made particular inquiries as to the extent of the present outbreak, and find that a system of secret organization has been extensively carried on, not only in the districts where rebellion has now burst forth, but even in quarters which thus far present an aspect of perfect tranquility. And this they infer from the fact that Messrs. Doheny and O'Gorman, about whom a variety of contradictory reports have been disseminated, were in the immediate neighborhood, if not absolutely within the city, on a certain evening last week. An opinion prevails in several quarters that the insurrection would have broken out ere this, stimulated by poverty, and not intended for the assertion of any political right.

Mr. Meagher has retained the services of Mr. Kinnear, of Thurles, as his solicitor. The gentleman is at present engaged in preparing his defence. Meagher appears indifferent as to the charge, as he cannot be identified as one of the insurgents at Ballingarry.

From the inquiries which our reporters have made respecting the approaching State trials, we find that the Government contemplate carrying on the prosecutions in the most vigorous manner, though, as to the ultimate fate of the persons to be put on trial, if convicted, nothing but vague conjecture can be hazarded, which it would be out of place for us to trouble you with. The case of Mr. McManus, who was apprehended at Cork, is supposed to be one in which the Crown lawyers deem the materials for a prosecution to be very strong, and they have made no reply to an inquiry from him as to the nature of the charge of which he stands accused. He has been informed, in formal answer, that the Crown solicitor's office, that he will be put on his trial for high treason. We are informed that he had been eight days at sea, on his voyage to America, when the vessel in which he had embarked was obliged to put back from stress of weather, and, on taking ship a second time, at Cork, he was arrested. We believe that his business here, as a forwarding and commission agent and general broker, produced him some £1200 a year.

We must not omit to state that no less than 28 of the Jail Buffs have been arrested and committed to jail for shouting for Repeal.

A considerable anxiety and curiosity is felt respecting the fact of Lord John Russell being summoned as a witness on behalf of Mr. Smith O'Brien, we directed our Dublin messenger to make some inquiry on the subject, and he reports as follows: "As soon as Lord John Russell has been placed on the witness table, he will be handed, for recognition, certain telegraph notes of his own. These notes, it is said, were written by the noble Lord during the memorable reform bill agitation, and convey instructions to the effect that large bodies of men should be marched upon London, under the pretext of petitioning, but in reality to assault it not worse. As we have not seen the documents, we cannot, except upon the reports of others, testify as to their contents. Those who ought to know, however, affect but little mystery on the subject.

England.

The Chartist districts continue quiet, but the police authorities are still active in watching the leaders, and arresting all against whom there is the slightest charge.

The Financial Reform Association, which has been established at Liverpool, is about to organize branch societies throughout the Kingdom, with the view of efficiently agitating the important question of a reduction in the National Expenditure. The association has already done much good in exposing the shameless system of extravagance connected with the Court, and the awful jobs which are enacted by all parties connected with State affairs.

The steamship United States is still undergoing repairs at Southampton Docks, previous to her being ready for sea. It appears that the repairs are not able to report what progress has been made, but we hope to be able to do so next week, and to announce the day of her departure.

In reply to letters from Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the Committee of Spanish American bondholders, John Schneider & Co., state that any funds remitted to them on account of Mexican dividends are only applicable to payment of dividends on bonds of Mexican foreign debts, and cannot be mixed up with any other transaction.

Scotland.

We have received our Edinburgh and Glasgow and Edinburgh correspondence, dated last night, by which we learn that Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal suite, are to leave Balmoral on the 23d for Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, on the 25th or 26th inst. There is to be a great gathering of the Highland clans at Invercauld this day, Sept. 16. The German vessels detained at Dundee since the commencement of the Danish war, are preparing to leave.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow intends resigning that office on the 1st of November next, with the view of attending more closely to his Parliamentary duties.

Lord John Russell had arrived at Perth, on his way to Balmoral. His reception in that city was anything but gratifying.

France.

We have received our Paris advices of last evening, (15th) which are of a very interesting nature.

The returns of the Bank of France are again favorable.

In the Assembly, Lamartine's amendment, pledging the State to provide labor for all its citizens, was lost amidst much tumult, by a majority of 187 to 59.

It is believed that the election of Louis Napoleon and Bugeaud may be reckoned upon as certain. The event is looked forward to with much anxiety by all parties, and the return of the above named candidates will embarrass the government greatly. It is believed that the Legitimists and Orleanists will effectively combine to support Marshal Bugeaud. The clubs out of doors are preparing for the revival of violent proceedings. There are now 105 candidates for the Department of Seine alone.

Germany.

It is said at Frankfort that in both the Committee of Central Power, and also in that of International Affairs, there is a majority of 10 for and 9 against the ratification of the Danish armistice.

Serious riots have taken place at Edenberg in Saxony, but they are not of a political nature. Two manufactories have been destroyed by the workmen, during which a conflict took place; 15 men were killed, and the Communal Guard were disarmed and driven away.

We have accounts from Berlin to the 10th. The ministerial crisis was not over. It was said that the King would next day publish a manifesto.

Italy.

We learn by letters from Genoa, dated the 9th, that the British war steamer Skine, Capt. Hammond, had arrived there from Naples direct; but she brings no later news from Sicily. Naples was quiet.

The Minister of War at Turin has published a proclamation to the soldiery of Lombardy as a deputy or subject of Piedmont, placing them under the same discipline as the Piedmontese troops.

It is said that Charles Albert will be ready to take the field with 150,000 men by the close of the armistice. The troops are said to be in high spirits, and their body is daily augmented by volunteers from France, many of them old soldiers. Charles Albert will certainly refuse to renew the armistice.

Accounts from Sicily confirm the tidings of the fall of Messina into the hands of the Neapolitans, on the 8th inst., after five days siege. The city is a heap of ruins: 7,000 of the unfortunate inhabitants took refuge in the English and French vessels, which, however, did not further interfere than to afford that protection which humanity dictated. The two admirals, however, jointly called upon the Neapolitan fleet not to attack Palermo, and when the account left, this request had been respected.

The news of the Sardinian fleet having left Venice, is confirmed. It is said to have been stipulated that the Austrians are not to occupy the city pending the present negotiations.

Accounts from Florence and Bologna state that troubles are almost hourly expected there.

Ireland.

The annexed succinct account of the Irish insurrection will give the reader as correct a description of the movement as we have been enabled to discover:

DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTH.—The rumor of an outbreak at Carrick-on-Suir, reached Clonmel on the 16th September. A man entered Clonmel in great haste, to get gold for his money, and described Carrick as in an awful state. The hills were covered with armed men who had taken supplies of food from the farmers. He stated that Carrick was to be taken forthwith. No laborers were to be seen—all had joined the insurgents, who numbered several thousands.

LATER.—The most distressing anxiety continued to prevail regarding the state of Carrick-on-Suir. A reporter from Carrick reported in Clonmel that the roads and country presented the most deserted appearance. At a cottage, he saw a man having all the appearance of a peasantry, taking in a meal which seemed of a most extensive view. A little further on, he learned that Mr. Mahoney had a review of a thousand armed men on the night before, between Shanemanon and Carrick, who were supposed to have gone towards Carrickmore. At Newton Hill the insurgents had a camp, and the hill was covered with people. The military had formed a camp close by. On the night previous, Carrighmore was attacked by a body of insurgents, for the purpose of taking the swivel guns and cannon, with which the Marquis of Waterford had fortified it. The Marquis sent for the troops. A large body of marines and 51st foot arrived on the scene.—They were marched off by Major General Macdonald. Passing by Coolnamuck wood, the reporter saw that several of the trees had been cut down. The trees were fine young ash, exactly suitable for pike handles. It was believed at Carrick that the bridge of Graney had been destroyed, to check the advance of the troops. The 3d Hoffs and 63d regiment were also marched to the scene of disturbance. Horse, foot and artillery were on the move in all directions.

LATER FROM CARRICK.—Doheney and O'Mahoney have been hovering about this neighborhood for the past week. Doheney was certainly seen; he was disguised very little, and came to discover the movements of the soldiery and communicate with the clubbists.

The excitement commenced in Carrick, on Thursday morning. One of the men got into a broil with some of the townspeople, and the town was thus alarmed with a serious disturbance. Quiet, after a while, prevailed.—The most alarming rumors prevailed in the country. It was said that a very considerable leaders had got up a flying column, and appeared in different places at short intervals. Informers were pressed to discover the insurgents. A constable named Mr. Bolton, R. I. C., at 2 o'clock in the night, by an informant of the rising near Kilmacthomas. Troops were sent for and despatched forthwith to Kilmacthomas, where the rebels were said to be encamped. The following letter, written by a gentlemen of the highest respectability, was received at Dublin:

[EXTRACT.]

"Kilkenny, Tuesday, 12th Sept., 1848.

"The neighborhood of Carrick is in a dreadful state—houses deserted, men are in array on the hills there. I have just been a prisoner in Carrick at the bank, who came by the car. They were stopped at the slate quarters by about sixty men in arms, and he says the police barracks, as he was passing, in Banagher. He says it is owing to the tenants being driven on some estates there, but that the hills are covered with armed men. I think that he was so much frightened, that he exaggerated the matter. However, I have no doubt but that they are on the hills at that place."

The above is condensed from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the latest date; and we give below the remarks of Wilmer and Smith's European Times:

With the exception of some slight revival of the insurrectionary spirit in the neighborhood of Carrick-on-Suir, the public tranquility of Ireland continues to be maintained. Carrick-on-Suir and Slievenamon, hamerlegers, supposed to be got up by Doheney, the fugitive leader, have been held, but these enlargements are too little to be relied upon that they appear in juxta-position with the arrest of Doheney is at present at Dublin Castle, and will be produced as a Crown witness in the forthcoming Special Commission, which will positively open for the trial of the state prisoners at Clonmel on the 21st instant. A Crown summons has been served upon Lord John Russell, to attend as a witness in behalf of Mr. W. S. O'Brien. His Lordship, after a formal interview with his chief law adviser, has left Ireland to join the royal party in Scotland.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—This establishment, at No. 15 Camp street, is supplied with every possible variety of articles suitable for Gentlemen's wear, and 'Mr. Hart, the proprietor, takes especial pains to please his customers.

☞ The editor of the Columbus *Statesman* says "it takes nine tailors to make a man." It would take nine such men as he to make a Taylor.

Prentice perpetrates this hard hit.

MR. MACREADY, the great tragedian, has been engaged at Niblo's Theatre, New York, and was to make his first appearance on the evening of the 2d inst.

City Intelligence.

THE LATE MURDER.—John B. Chandler was arraigned yesterday, before Recorder Golding, for the murder of E. Daly, on the 1st inst., and his affray on Saturday last. The affidavit of Mary, the wife of the deceased, sets forth that, on Saturday morning, at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock, whilst Patrick E. Daly was sitting in the privy of deponents premises, on Philippa street, between Hevia and Poydras streets, he was unprovokedly assaulted by the prisoner, with a pistol and a small dirk knife, and seriously cut with said knife in the right arm and left side of the abdomen, from the effects of which he died in about a half or three-quarters of an hour afterwards. Randall Hunt, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused, and the examination of the case is fixed for Friday next.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—John Caughley and Mathew Higgins were yesterday arrested in the Second Municipality, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace. They were required to give bonds for $500, to keep the peace.

COMMITTED.—Peter Ainsfer, against whom frequent complaints have been made for striking and ill treating his wife, was brought up yesterday on the same charge, before Recorder Genois, having again abused and threatened to kill her. He was required to give bail for $1,000, or to stand committed for six months.

ARRESTED.—Benjamin Hill was taken up yesterday by the First Municipality, charged with disturbing the peace and fighting on board the ship Indiana. He, also, struck the police officer, who arrested him.

VAGRANTS.—George Hervey, alias Wilson, who is continually associating with thieves, and as such has on several occasions been convicted and sentenced to the work-houses of the several Municipalities, was sent yesterday before the First District Court. Ellen Cassidy, Rachel Meyers and Patrick Mahoney were dealt with in the same manner. James Farrell and Josephine Smith were committed to jail for thirty days. The above cases occurred in the First Municipality. Mary Cook, charged with vagrancy before Recorder Genois, was sent to the work-house for thirty days. Michael Dunlan, who is a most incorrigible vagrant, was accommodated with quarters in the Second Municipality work house for ninety days.

SENT DOWN.—Lionius Brown, a free colored woman, was yesterday sent to the First Municipality, for insulting Bridget Burrouge, a white person. Recorder Genois sent her before the First District Court.

SENDING A CHALLENGE.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, by Mr. Adele Rieu, who states that Chas. Bayon had sent a challenge to fight a duel to her husband, J. P. Rieu. A warrant was issued accordingly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Jean Petit was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, for violently assaulting Joseph Fercoulier on Sunday. His bounded had taken a loaded pistol upon him with his foot. The accused gave bail to appear.

ARRESTED.—Geo. H. Garvey was arrested yesterday, in the Second Municipality, charged with interfering with watchman Hays, in the discharge of his duty, on Saturday night, on the levee. His bounded had taken a loaded pistol concealed about his person. He will be examined on Friday.

A CHARIVARI.—An affidavit was made yesterday, before Recorder Golding, by a widow lady named Elisa Jane Grey, residing in Carondelet street, between Nobespinolas and Lafayette streets. She testified that she had been recently married, and that Francis Duffy, John Duffy and James McElroy, came before her house, on the evenings of the 4th, 5th and 6th inst., behaving in a riotous manner and threatening her with personal violence. The parties were arrested and gave bail to appear on Wednesday, 10th inst.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The regular meeting of the First District Court, commenced yesterday, Judge McHenry presiding. The Court yesterday held civil cases under consideration, none of which possess any interest for our readers. There are upwards of 300 cases on the docket.

LIVERPOOL WITH THE POLICE.—William Christian was arrested yesterday, for rescuing a prisoner from the police and assaulting a watchman. He gave bail to appear.

A CASE OF STABBING.—A man named Rumloch, a watchman of the First Municipality, was arrested on Sunday evening, charged with stabbing a person by the name of Charles Kreff, at the Tivoli Garden, on Carondelet Walk. It appears from the affidavit of one John Tellis, that Kreff had some difficulty with another person, and that Rumloch with an open knife advanced towards the parties with the apparent intention of quelling the disturbance. Immediately afterwards he heard Kreff exclaim "I am stabbed," when he hastened to the assistance of the wounded man and had him conveyed to the Charity Hospital. The accused was committed to prison in default of bail for $1000.

COMMERCIAL.

PER THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15th—Since the departure of the last steamer, there has been a fair inquiry for Cotton from the trade and for export. The demand continues to be freely met by holders, and now withstanding the large sales, the market is much depressed with decidedly a downward tendency in prices. Our quotations remain unchanged, fair Orleans being still stated at 4¾d; fair Mobile, 4¼d; and fair Upland, 4¼d; middling, 3¾d to 3⅞ d. The demand, however, is confined almost exclusively to the middling qualities, the better and inferior descriptions being nearly unsaleable. The sales for the week ending this evening, are 29,220 bales, of which speculators have taken 1,500, and exporters 4,000 bales. The American descriptions sold are 6,000 Upland, at 3¾ to 4¼; 12,300 Orleans, at 3¾ to 3¼; 4,300 Alabama and Mobile, at 3¾ to 4¼; and 2250 bale lastings, at 3¼ to 3¾ d. The total stock of cotton in this port, is 338,000 bales, of which 115,000 is American. Our Corn Market after having slightly advanced in the early part of the week, has again become quiet as the prices current, at the date of our last circular. Sweet flour, duty paid, is quoted at 23s to 23s 6d ⅌ bbl.; sour the to do; spirit per cotton, Carrighmore was attacked by a body of insurgents, for the purpose of taking the swivel guns and cannon, with which the Marquis of Waterford had fortified it. The Marquis sent for the troops. A large body of marines and 51st foot arrived on the scene.—They were marched off by Major General Macdonald. Passing by Coolnamuck wood, the reporter saw that several of the trees had been cut down. The trees were fine young ash, exactly suitable for pike handles. It was believed at Carrick that the bridge of Graney had been destroyed, to check the advance of the troops. The 3d Hoffs and 63d regiment were also marched to the scene of disturbance. Horse, foot and artillery were on the move in all directions.

LATER FROM CARRICK.—Doheney and O'Mahoney have been hovering about this neighborhood for the past week. Doheney was certainly seen; he was disguised very little, and came to discover the movements of the soldiery and communicate with the clubbists.

The excitement commenced in Carrick, on Thursday morning. One of the men got into a broil with some of the townspeople, and the town was thus alarmed with a serious disturbance. Quiet, after a while, prevailed.—The most alarming rumors prevailed in the country. It was said that a very considerable leaders had got up a flying column, and appeared in different places at short intervals. Informers were pressed to discover the insurgents. A constable named Mr. Bolton, R. I. C., at 2 o'clock in the night, by an informant of the rising near Kilmacthomas. Troops were sent for and despatched forthwith to Kilmacthomas, where the rebels were said to be encamped. The following letter, written by a gentlemen of the highest respectability, was received at Dublin:

[EXTRACT.]

"Kilkenny, Tuesday, 12th Sept., 1848.

"The neighborhood of Carrick is in a dreadful state—houses deserted, men are in array on the hills there. I have just been a prisoner in Carrick at the bank, who came by the car. They were stopped at the slate quarters by about sixty men in arms, and he says the police barracks, as he was passing, in Banagher. He says it is owing to the tenants being driven on some estates there, but that the hills are covered with armed men. I think that he was so much frightened, that he exaggerated the matter. However, I have no doubt but that they are on the hills at that place."

The above is condensed from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the latest date; and we give below the remarks of Wilmer and Smith's European Times:

With the exception of some slight revival of the insurrectionary spirit in the neighborhood of Carrick-on-Suir, the public tranquility of Ireland continues to be maintained. Carrick-on-Suir and Slievenamon, hamerlegers, supposed to be got up by Doheney, the fugitive leader, have been held, but these enlargements are too little to be relied upon that they appear in juxta-position with the arrest of Doheney is at present at Dublin Castle, and will be produced as a Crown witness in the forthcoming Special Commission, which will positively open for the trial of the state prisoners at Clonmel on the 21st instant. A Crown summons has been served upon Lord John Russell, to attend as a witness in behalf of Mr. W. S. O'Brien. His Lordship, after a formal interview with his chief law adviser, has left Ireland to join the royal party in Scotland.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—This establishment, at No. 15 Camp street, is supplied with every possible variety of articles suitable for Gentlemen's wear, and 'Mr. Hart, the proprietor, takes especial pains to please his customers.

☞ The editor of the Columbus *Statesman* says "it takes nine tailors to make a man." It would take nine such men as he to make a Taylor.

Prentice perpetrates this hard hit.

MR. MACREADY, the great tragedian, has been engaged at Niblo's Theatre, New York, and was to make his first appearance on the evening of the 2d inst.

City Intelligence.

THE LATE MURDER.—John B. Chandler was arraigned yesterday, before Recorder Golding, for the murder of E. Daly, on the 1st inst., and his affray on Saturday last. The affidavit of Mary, the wife of the deceased, sets forth that, on Saturday morning, at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock, whilst Patrick E. Daly was sitting in the privy of deponents premises, on Philippa street, between Hevia and Poydras streets, he was unprovokedly assaulted by the prisoner, with a pistol and a small dirk knife, and seriously cut with said knife in the right arm and left side of the abdomen, from the effects of which he died in about a half or three-quarters of an hour afterwards. Randall Hunt, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused, and the examination of the case is fixed for Friday next.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—John Caughley and Mathew Higgins were yesterday arrested in the Second Municipality, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace. They were required to give bonds for $500, to keep the peace.

COMMITTED.—Peter Ainsfer, against whom frequent complaints have been made for striking and ill treating his wife, was brought up yesterday on the same charge, before Recorder Genois, having again abused and threatened to kill her. He was required to give bail for $1,000, or to stand committed for six months.

ARRESTED.—Benjamin Hill was taken up yesterday by the First Municipality, charged with disturbing the peace and fighting on board the ship Indiana. He, also, struck the police officer, who arrested him.

VAGRANTS.—George Hervey, alias Wilson, who is continually associating with thieves, and as such has on several occasions been convicted and sentenced to the work-houses of the several Municipalities, was sent yesterday before the First District Court. Ellen Cassidy, Rachel Meyers and Patrick Mahoney were dealt with in the same manner. James Farrell and Josephine Smith were committed to jail for thirty days. The above cases occurred in the First Municipality. Mary Cook, charged with vagrancy before Recorder Genois, was sent to the work-house for thirty days. Michael Dunlan, who is a most incorrigible vagrant, was accommodated with quarters in the Second Municipality work house for ninety days.

SENT DOWN.—Lionius Brown, a free colored woman, was yesterday sent to the First Municipality, for insulting Bridget Burrouge, a white person. Recorder Genois sent her before the First District Court.

SENDING A CHALLENGE.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, by Mr. Adele Rieu, who states that Chas. Bayon had sent a challenge to fight a duel to her husband, J. P. Rieu. A warrant was issued accordingly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Jean Petit was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, for violently assaulting Joseph Fercoulier on Sunday. His bounded had taken a loaded pistol upon him with his foot. The accused gave bail to appear.

ARRESTED.—Geo. H. Garvey was arrested yesterday, in the Second Municipality, charged with interfering with watchman Hays, in the discharge of his duty, on Saturday night, on the levee. His bounded had taken a loaded pistol concealed about his person. He will be examined on Friday.

A CHARIVARI.—An affidavit was made yesterday, before Recorder Golding, by a widow lady named Elisa Jane Grey, residing in Carondelet street, between Nobespinolas and Lafayette streets. She testified that she had been recently married, and that Francis Duffy, John Duffy and James McElroy, came before her house, on the evenings of the 4th, 5th and 6th inst., behaving in a riotous manner and threatening her with personal violence. The parties were arrested and gave bail to appear on Wednesday, 10th inst.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The regular meeting of the First District Court, commenced yesterday, Judge McHenry presiding. The Court yesterday held civil cases under consideration, none of which possess any interest for our readers. There are upwards of 300 cases on the docket.

J. H. JONES and LUMAN POLLARD, Attorneys at Law, No 88 Magazine st, opposite the Recorder's Office. 0⅌ 1m

Removal.—DIBOIS & FINN, have removed to No. 77 Chartres st., up stairs, near the Bee Office. 0⅌ 1m

WANTED—A situation as Salesman, by a young man well acquainted with the city customers, and a large number of the country merchants. The applicant is conversant with English, French and Spanish, and having been engaged in business for the last two years, could make himself useful in a wholesale house. For further particulars, apply at this office. o9

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL.
87 ESPLANADE STREET.
The session of 1848—49 will open on Monday, October 16th.

THIS system of education embraces the Grammar and Literature of the Greek, Latin, English, French and Spanish languages, History, Rhetoric, Poetry, Mythology, Geography, the use of the Globes, Book Keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy.

The various branches of knowledge are taught by the Director of the School, Messrs. BYRNEY, MERVOYER and WILLEMAN, and by the Assistant Instructors.

This Institution presents singular advantages for the thorough acquirement of French. French is the mother tongue of the most of the pupils, and all the Teachers and Chief Officers are strictly conversant with the language.

The site of the Institution is in a part of New Orleans that is noted for the purity of the air, and for its entire freedom from epidemic visitations.

The price of Board, (washing excepted) and tuition in all the branches, is twenty dollars per month.

The monthly price of Half-Board is fifteen dollars. This includes tuition in all the branches. The half-boarders dine with the boarders, but take their other meals at their homes.

The price for Day Scholars is as follows:

Students of the 2d Preparatory Class, per month.....$5 00
Students of the 2d and 1st Preparatory, and 4th Regular Classes, per month.....$6 00
Students of the 3d, 2d and 1st Regular Classes, per month.....$8 00

The accounts of Students, whether boarders, half boarders or day-scholars, are settled at the 20th of each month.

New Orleans, September 1st, 1848. o9 1m

J. B. STEEL'S *STATIONERY, BINDING and PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT*, No. 14 Camp street, NEW ORLEANS.—Constantly on hand a large supply of BLANK BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best standard authors in the various departments of literature, ancient and modern.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.—At publishers' prices, executed as soon as issued from the press.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A large supply of books in general use, selected with great care by the proprietor, personally.

ARMY, NAVY AND PICTORIAL WORKS of the most beautiful description, expertly bound.

STATIONERY.—Consisting of the most approved kinds, adapted to the use of counting-rooms and public offices.

BLANK BOOKS, made of the best materials, and in the most approved manner.

PAPER AND CARDS.—Letter, Pressing, Drab, Flat and other paper; Playing and Plain Cards, of all kinds.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, in all their branches, neatly executed.

Merchants and others are invited to examine the Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. o9

FOR SALE.—At the New Drug Store, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, a large assortment of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Hair Oils, Combs, Brushes, Pomades, Essences, Tooth Powders,