The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 728, VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 5817. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1848. | WAGNE & WEBBER, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY BEE, one year, in advance.....$12.00
COURTER EDITION, Semi-Weekly, do.....[illegible]
In advance.....[illegible]
Each subscriber will receive about [illegible] copies weekly.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals as the charge is [illegible] for every TEN lines, for each insertion.

☞ The prices of Annual Advertisements 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.

WHIG TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. P. BENJAMIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.....MANUEL J. GARCIA.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....J. ADAMS, Jr.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....JOHN MOORE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"Work with us together, we cannot be beaten—cause of Taylor.

"I CLAIM NO MONOPOLY OF WHIGS, NOW AND FORMERLY, AND DESIRE ON MY PART TO INTERPRET WHIG USE, RIGHTLY OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST, nor yet voting for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER.

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Saturday Morning, Oct'r 28, 1848.

The Inspectors of the Election.

We are requested 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.

Fillmore Rangers

The Club will meet at the Club Room on SATURDAY, 28th instant, and march in procession to the Pontchartrain Railroad, and embark thence to attend the Barbecue at Madisonville.

The Madisonville Meeting.

We are requested to state that the steamboat *Ohio* has been chartered to convey the friends of Fillmore and Taylor to the mass meeting at Madisonville, to be held this day. The price of the trip, going and returning, is only one dollar. The *Ohio* starts this morning on the arrival of the 8 1-2 o'clock cars.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania and Ohio!

A Telegraphic Dispatch received in this city on the evening of the 12th, announced the result of the Election in Pennsylvania, and that Ohio was certain for Taylor. We have been anxiously waiting for the Official Returns, but have not yet received them. Whig candidates for Congress are elected in Ohio.

The Whigs have a majority on joint ballot in both Houses, [illegible]

We are requested to state that 100 guns will be fired on Place d'Armes this day, at 12 o'clock, in honor of these glorious victories.

Since writing the above, we have received the following despatch.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1848.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania stand this Ward in the 27 votes, for Congressman, 202.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1848.

[illegible] from Liverpool on 14th October. News unchanged. David H. Lewis [illegible] today.

GEN. TAYLOR AND WORCESTER.—Col. Jefferson Davis, now a Senator of the United States, and the brave leader of the Mississippi Rifles, in the battle of Monterey and Buena Vista, is a Whig. The people of Vicksburg not long since conferred military honors on the Colonel before the Case party, but evidently gives no great share of enthusiasm to the gentleman in Mississippi, while he cannot speak of Gen. Taylor, without being moved into eloquence and excitement.

Col. Davis served under the old Chief, has been intimate with him, knows him well, and considers him one of the best and noblest men in the world, loves and admires him accordingly. An account of the Honorable Senator's speech, given in one of the Vicksburg papers, says:

"He ran over some of the prominent measures of public policy, in which he took an interest during the last session of Congress, spoke in terms of severe condemnation of the conduct of the Democrats in the Senate, and on the Oregon bill; said nothing about Polk; gave out that the Northern Democrats were indebted to the Whigs for being called 'allies of the South, and he should never again speak of them enough, and came at last, with evident reluctance to the Presidential contest. He said that it was a person expected him to speak evil of Gen. Taylor; they would be disappointed. He knew no evil of the old hero, and spoke of him as one of the purest and noblest men the world had ever seen. The Colonel seemed greatly moved in speaking of Gen. Taylor, and his eulogy on the old man was beyond all question the finest we ever heard. It was received with thunders of involuntary applause. He referred to the kindness and almost paternal regard shown by Gen. Taylor to the Mississippian under his command and was again interrupted by a storm of cheers.

"He said that the old General stood godfather to the sons of Mississippi, when amid the mist and the smoke of the fight, they were baptized in blood on the heights of Buena Vista; and was again compelled to pause for a burst of applause. He said that during the progress of the battle, after he (Col. Davis) was wounded Gen. Taylor came and sat down by him—the firm determination on his brow seemed struggling with an expression of deep sorrow for the brave fellows who had fallen and those who were yet to bite the dust, when, on being interrogated for his purposes, he replied, while the tire of an unconquered will gleamed in his eye, 'My wounded are behind me, and I shall not pass them alive!' About this time the crowd became so excited that they were almost ready to carry the Colonel from the stand!'

This is the tribute of a political opponent, who while voting against Old Zack, cannot refrain from bestowing upon him the lofty panegyric that humanity can claim. We expected nothing less from JEFFERSON DAVIS. Himself the soul of honor and patriotism, he would be the last man in the world to disparage or belittle the achievements and endowments of such a man as ZACHARY TAYLOR. We oppose the Locofoco testimony of Col. Davis to the miserable slanders which the presses of his party have poured forth to the head of the sublime old Hero of Buena Vista.

Taylor Mass Meeting on CONGO SQUARE.

On Tuesday evening next, 31st inst., there will be a GRAND TAYLOR RALLY on Congo Square, in the 5th Ward of the First Municipality. The Fillmore Rangers, Boatmen's Club, Union Rough and Ready Clubs of the 2d and 3d Municipalities, Spanish and German Clubs and all other Taylor Clubs are invited to attend. Accommodations will be provided for ladies, a large number of whom are expected to grace the meeting with their presence.

A splendid Banner prepared by the ladies of the city will be presented to the Fillmore Rangers.

GIRDLE RANGERS.—This Club, formed exclusively of Sugar Commission Merchants Brokers and Weighers, already numbers more than one hundred. They intend joining the grand Taylor and Fillmore manifestation on the 4th November next, on horseback.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER

REVOLUTION IN VIENNA.

DEFEAT OF CAVAIGNAC'S MINISTRY.

Execution of Smith O'Brien.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, 25th October.

Further intelligence by the steamer *Europa*: The Ministry of General Cavaignac has experienced a defeat in the National Assembly—having been left in a minority. This, however, did not bring any change in the Administration, as General Cavaignac has decided that he will only resign when the constitution will have been adopted. It is supposed that it will be completed and proclaimed by the 1st November, when the election for President will come off almost immediately. Louis Napoleon is said to have the best chances among the candidates for this office, General Cavaignac being now supported only by the moderate party.

In Austria a new revolution has taken place. A Republic has been proclaimed in Vienna, under the authority of a provisional government. The Minister Lamm was hung to a lamp post, and the Emperor fled precipitately to Lentz, with his other ministers.

The Irish leader Smith O'Brien has probably been executed. Another of the insurgents, McNamus, was arrested on board of an American ship. This high-handed act will raise a doubt as to the power which Great Britain has chosen to exercise.

The Niagara's News.

The express mail brings copious details of the intelligence by the steamship *Niagara*. She arrived at Boston on the afternoon of the 19th inst.

The Chartist trials in London have been concluded; conviction has been the uniform result. Dowing, the Irish confederate, Cuffy, Lacour, Fay and Mulrings were sentenced to transportation for life.

Several of the less prominent conspirators pleaded guilty and were subjected to fine and imprisonment; against others the Attorney General abandoned the prosecution, contenting himself with binding them, in their own recognizances, to be forthcoming when called upon by the authorities.

The main feature of these trials consisted of a merciless exposure of the infamous spy system.

Her Majesty returned from Scotland by railway, with the Prince and her family.

The trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien at Clonmel, is still unconcluded. An application was made to have the cause postponed, on the ground that Mr O'Brien had not received, previous to his trial, a copy of his indictment and a list of the witnesses to be produced against him.

In England a man on trial for his life has a right to be informed on both these points, but according to the decision of the court at Clonmel, in Ireland, no such right exists. Another point of dissatisfaction was the great disproportion existing between Protestants and Catholics on the jury panel. After sundry attempts on the part of prisoner's counsel to gain something for his client on these points, the trial was proceeded with. Saturday, Monday and Tuesday were fully consumed in examining witnesses on the part of the Crown. As usual in political conspiracies, traitors have been found amongst the Irish, who have given evidence which will go far to support the indictment against Mr O'Brien.

On Wednesday, Mr. Whiteside, counsel for the prisoner, entered upon his defence.

France.

In France, on Saturday, a scene of confusion occurred in the Chambers almost unparalleled in the history of that assembly.

One of the members having commented in severe terms upon some late republican transgressions, and condemned the apathy of the Government in relation thereto, the members of the Republican party were thrown into such a rage that they almost simultaneously rushed to the tribune, which then they attempted to scale on all sides, but were prevented by the officers of the house. At length the President was obliged to put on his hat and cover and dismiss the sitting.

The Paris journals of Sunday contain long articles on the disgraceful scenes of Saturday in the National Assembly. There is a burst of indignation in all the organs of the moderate parties, of every shade, against the atrocious conduct of red republicanism.

It is currently reported that in consequence of the opposition given to the proposal to elect the President of the Republic by the National Assembly, the Government has resolved to leave the choice of a President to be decided by universal suffrage—but that an amendment is to be introduced into the constitution deferring the election until the organic laws have been voted upon—in the meantime, the Executive Government is to remain as it is at present.

The Paris papers of Thursday say, that after much hesitation, as it appears, the Government, as a cabinet council, has resolved to support, by all its available means, the amendment to the article of the constitution respecting the election of President, to be proposed by M. Flocon, which is to the following effect:

The National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen, who shall receive the title of President of the Republic.

The Government has, therefore, taken up definitively its position in direct hostility to the moderate party in the chamber, and to the known majority of the nation.

Serious disturbances have broken out at Lyons between the Garde Mobile and the soldiers. The *emeute* had not ended at the last accounts.

Continental Intelligence.

The news from the continent continues to betray considerable want of political composure.

In France much excitement and alarm continue to prevail. The Assembly have decided, by a complete rout of Col. ---, but upon no discussion, in which Lamartine took a prominent part, in having but one legislative chamber.

The Committee of the Constitution have also decided, by a vote of ten to four, that the President of the Republic shall be elected by universal suffrage, and not by the Assembly itself.

Socialist banquets, after the example of the Reform banquets held all over the country last winter, are confident that he will remember, the longest day he lives, that he walked up the wrong passenger.

This has been a proud day with us; all doubts and apprehensions in regard to Millard Fillmore's nomination have been completely removed. We cannot refrain from repeating that Mr. A. made, by far, the most powerful and able defence in behalf of Fillmore that we have heard during the campaign. He proved him, to the entire satisfaction of every unbiassed mind present, to be one of the purest, wisest, and safest men for the South, to be found North of Mason & Dickson's line. Mr. A. charged Gen. Cass with being unsound upon the slavery question; with receiving an enormous amount of money from the government in a most doubtful and suspicious manner; and with the grossest subserviency to mere party. Mr. A. supported all these charges with great ability, and with documentary proof. His speech has spread through the Democratic ranks, and cooled Mr. Tanner's fervor smartly. Yours,

RAPIDES.

P. S. Our prospects in all this section of country are brightening every day.

CRESCENT CITY, 16th October, 1848.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT happened on board the steamship *Columbus*, during her last voyage from Charleston to Philadelphia. The *Columbus* left Charleston on Saturday, the 14th, and owing to her encountering a heavy sea, she did not arrive in Philadelphia until the 17th. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

"On Thursday last, two days before she sailed, a box was shipped on board, and the freight paid on it, which was marked 'E. Markam, Philadelphia.' The box, on an after discovery stowed, contained a live slave, a loaf of bred and a jug of water. The discovery was not made until after the steamer got above Newcastle, when the vessel put back, and the slave was put in jail at that place. He proved to be a man named Moore, the property of Mim Mary Brown, a wealthy lady of Charleston.—It appears that after eating the bread and drinking the water, he cut his way through a bale of cotton and devoured a large pound cake and a jug of wine in a box, which a newly married couple were sending to their friends in Philadelphia. He next got into a box of pomegranates and eat them. Capt. Peck, of the Columbus, kept the circumstances private until yesterday, thinking that some inquiry would be made for the box, but no one came for it."

ABSCONDING SLAVE LAWS.—Contrary to the practice in Pennsylvania and other free States north, we are glad to see Jerome free State, at least an enactment of a single State of the confederacy, is not held paramount to the constitution of the United States itself. We find the following in an exchange:

"Judge Dickey, of Chicago, has decided on the authority of the Prigg' case (16th Peters' Report,) that a master or owner of a slave escaping into Illinois, has a right to remove said slave without regard to the Illinois statute on the subject. The Illinois statute was pronounced unconstitutional, as the owner can reclaim his property at once."

TENNESSEE CONVENTION and enlistment to match, grew out of the sudden prostration of the large tent of a circus company, at Norristown, Pa., on Tuesday evening last, by a gust of wind. The shouting men and shrieking and terrified women and children, were at length delivered from their apprehended winding-sheet by those having knives falling out and cutting the canvas. A number were slightly injured.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—We understand the steamboat Jim, Capt. Honingberger, sunk a few days since at Tarleton's Landing, on the Tombigbee river, on her upward trip. We have not learned the particulars.

TACTICS OF THE CANVASSERS.

THE DOUBLE GAME OF DECEPTION.

The people are familiar enough with the fraudulent issues attempted to be palmed upon them by the Administration party. They have not forgotten the Kane letter, POLK, DALLAS, and the Tariff of '42, or any other of the numerous devices, by which Locofocoism sought and succeeded in cajoling and hood-winking popular intelligence. But the mode in which the present canvass has been conducted, leaves the trickery of 1844 immeasurably in the rear. A systematized plan of deception has been developed and perfected throughout all its ramifications. It starts from the meridian of Washington upon one issue Northward, and upon another Southward—the whole character of the contest, the subjects involved and the manner in which they are discussed, being regulated exclusively by geographical and sectional considerations, and adapted, without any reference to broad, distinctive and national principles, to the feelings and prejudices of the inhabitants of the several quarters of the Union for which they are intended.

Every man in Louisiana is fully cognizant of the fact, that the object of the Locofoco party here have been, uniformly, to misrepresent Gen. TAYLOR on the question of slavery, and to hold him up as suspicious in his opinions, unorthodox in his tenets, and unworthy of Southern confidence. And how difficult soever may be the labor of convincing reasoning minds that a slave holder is little better than an Abolitionist, the effort has been deliberately and perseveringly made, and the assertion is elaborately maintained in that compound of falsehood and falsehood—the Democratic address. In connection with this bold attempt to the wholesale slander heaped upon General TAYLOR's associate upon the ticket, MILLARD FILLMORE, being denounced with a ferocity of vituperation that is in the inverse ratio to the amount of evidence by which it is sustained.

While Southerners are told that General TAYLOR is unsound on the slavery question, and that MILLARD FILLMORE is a rank Abolitionist, the system is further carried out by reckless assertions of Gen. CASS' extreme love and respect for our domestic institutions. The incongruous spectacle is daily presented to our eyes, of Locofocoism charging the owner of a cotton plantation, and a slave holder, with affiliating with Abolitionists and countenancing their incendiary doctrines, and at the same time offering the people of the South two candidates, neither of whom is a slave holder, and one of whom born in the North, bred in the North, and having all his interests and associations in the North, declares that he deprecates the existence of slavery, and prays for its abolition, whenever it can be peacefully accomplished.

Such is the Southern aspect of the canvass, and though Locofocoism conductsits machinations with consummative skill and wonderful boldness, yet the game is so transparent, the humbug so palpable, and the failure so inevitable, that nothing but the desperation of its leaders and their utter lack of better arguments induces them to play it out to the end.

Meanwhile, in the North, the canvass wears an appearance entirely different. In that section it would be fatal to pursue a system of tactics such as is employed here, and consequently Locofocoism wheels round and presents its Northern face, darkened by every conceivable trait of negrophilism and anti-slavery. Open at random any Northern paper which advocates CASS and BUTLER, and what do we behold? Gen. CASS approved and commended as the very beau ideal of a Free Soiler; the Democratic party eulogized as the only genuine friends of Abolitionism; Gen. CASS tendered to the people as the true representative of that principle; Gen. BUTLER exalted in the skies, because he is no slave-holder; Gen. TAYLOR denounced, in terms of frightful malignity, as a slave-buyer, a slave-seller and a slave-breeder; his deeds of sale paraded in the public press; the number and names of his negroes specified with astonishing accuracy; Cass and Butler meetings called in the name of Free Soil and anti-slavery, and the supporters of TAYLOR and FILLMORE anathematized as dough-faces and truckiers to Southern dictation. We say that these things can be found in every Northern Democratic journal, and we have proved our assertion by copying whole columns from the papers. Here, for instance, are six small paragraphs extracted from leading Cass papers published in the non-slave-holding States. They will further and more fully substantiate the charge:

"We, as a party, present to the nation a candidate from a free State. He is *not a slave-holder. He does not traffic in human flesh.* He has no representative connection or sympathy with those who do."—[Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer*, Cass print.

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"We are occasionally asked here, we, who are in favor of free territory, can support Gen. Cass for the Presidency? The persons who ask this question have been misled by the assertions of mistaken or designing men. We can readily answer. We support him not because he ☞ is a Northern man, but because his feelings are with the North on the subject of slavery, which he says is an evil, and he does not believe it will be, or in the course of events can be, extended over the new territories. He has no fellowship with it; has never owned a slave in his life; but regards it as a stain upon our land, and believes, in common with nine-tenths of the community, especially in the free States, THAT ITS DOOM IS SEALED!!" ☞—[Poughkeepsie (N. Y) *Telegraph*, Cass paper.

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Such is the flagitious and unprincipled policy by which the party in power endeavors to array at once against our candidates the prejudices of the North and the South, and to secure for its own the predilections of the North and the South. It is impossible that so dishonest a course can prevail. We have an abiding confidence in public intelligence and believe that in both sections of the Union, the party which descends to such tortuous and reprehensible proceedings, will be repudiated and defeated.

☞ The steamship *Cherokee* arrived at Savannah on the 21st instant, having left New York on the 18th, making the voyage in sixty-five hours. We learn, from an extra of the *Republican*, that on her voyage Northward, the *Cherokee* encountered a terrible hurricane, and proved herself one of the staunchest vessels that ever rode the waves.

SALE OF WAR VESSELS.—The following U. S. vessels of war were sold at auction on Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with the prices annexed:

Steamer Scorpion,	$14,500
Brig Hecla,	4,750
Brig Spaniard,	4,700
Schooner Falcon,	1,575
Schooner Reefer,	1,625

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due the agents, Wald & Co., 79 Camp street, for the October number of this sterling Magazine. We are requested to state that subscribers' numbers are ready for delivery, and that a few copies are for sale on the corner of Camp St. & Gravier.

City Intelligence.

COMMITTED.—Isaac Dyer, arrested for a breach of trust, in keeping a gold watch belonging to Maria Woods, and entrusted to him to have repaired, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin and sent before the First District Court.

John Raitery, alias Guthrie, charged with assaulting and seriously wounding in the head Adam Fuller, with a blow of a brickbat, at the corner of Orleans and Tchoupitoulas streets, on the 2d inst., was also examined yesterday before Recorder Baldwin and was committed for trial. Bail of $1000 was required for his appearance before the First District Court.

AN OWNER FOUND.—W. Hall, Dentist at No. 14 Carondelet street, yesterday identified the dental instruments found in the possession of a man named Walker a few evenings since, as belonging to him, and which he made affidavit were stolen. Walker was remanded to prison, on the affidavit to await an examination.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Peter Delaney was arrested on yesterday morning for fighting and disturbing the peace, and was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Baldwin on a charge of having resisted, and struck officer Thos. D. Davis, who arrested him.

THE MCCLURKY CASE.—Edward McClurky, the youth charged by a lad named Frederic Fahy here have been, uniformly, to misrepresent Gen. TAYLOR on the question of slavery, and to hold him up as suspicious in his opinions, unorthodox in his tenets, and unworthy of Southern confidence. And how difficult soever may be the labor of convincing reasoning minds that a slave holder is little better than an Abolitionist, the effort has been deliberately and perseveringly made, and the assertion is elaborately maintained in that compound of falsehood and falsehood—the Democratic address. In connection with this bold attempt to the wholesale slander heaped upon General TAYLOR's associate upon the ticket, MILLARD FILLMORE, being denounced with a ferocity of vituperation that is in the inverse ratio to the amount of evidence by which it is sustained.

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☞ *Resolved*, That the charge that the Democracy are in favor of extending Slavery, or of perpetuating its existence, is founded in falsehood, and those who make it KNOW IT TO BE A LIE, and by no means object in it because it is a lie!

☞ *Resolved*, That the only ticket now before the public, which can command the support of the real friends of Free Soil, is that which bears the name of LEWIS CASS and WM. O. BUTLER. ☞ As it has not the name of a Slaveholder on it, nor that of any man interested in either the perpetuation or extension of Slavery!!" ☞—[Resolutions of a great Cass Mass Meeting at Concord, Mass.

Such is the flagitious and unprincipled policy by which the party in power endeavors to array at once against our candidates the prejudices of the North and the South, and to secure for its own the predilections of the North and the South. It is impossible that so dishonest a course can prevail. We have an abiding confidence in public intelligence and believe that in both sections of the Union, the party which descends to such tortuous and reprehensible proceedings, will be repudiated and defeated.

☞ The steamship *Cherokee* arrived at Savannah on the 21st instant, having left New York on the 18th, making the voyage in sixty-five hours. We learn, from an extra of the *Republican*, that on her voyage Northward, the *Cherokee* encountered a terrible hurricane, and proved herself one of the staunchest vessels that ever rode the waves.

SALE OF WAR VESSELS.—The following U. S. vessels of war were sold at auction on Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with the prices annexed:

Steamer Scorpion,	$14,500
Brig Hecla,	4,750
Brig Spaniard,	4,700
Schooner Falcon,	1,575
Schooner Reefer,	1,625

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due the agents, Wald & Co., 79 Camp street, for the October number of this sterling Magazine. We are requested to state that subscribers' numbers are ready for delivery, and that a few copies are for sale on the corner of Camp St. & Gravier.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1848.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 20th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 10,980 bales: Tennessee and North Alabama, 5,019; Lake, 530; Arkansas 2,434; together, 17,963 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 9,977 bales; Glasgow, 2,618; Bristol, 1000; Antwerp, 1,015; Marseilles and a market, 588; New York, 1,600; Boston, 941; Philadelphia, 316; together, 18,572 bales; making an addition to stock of 9,571 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 94,020 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bales	37,481
Arrived this week.....	"	17,963
Arrived previously.....	"	114,769
		169,201
Exported past week.....	16,579	
Exported previously.....	57,428	75,000
Stock on hand and on shipboard,		94,020

On Friday evening last, we closed our report of the transaction in the Cotton market during the ending of the week, with sales of 82,000 bales, at a decline on the quotation of the preceding week, of ⅛ @ ¼. Since then, the full advices per *Britannia*, together with a Telegraphic notice of the accounts per steamer *Niagara*, have come to hand. These latter advices show a further decline in the Liverpool Cotton market, of ¼ @ ½, on the better qualities, with sales of the week ending the 7th inst., of 50,000 bales, and the following quotations were given: Orleans Fair, 4½d, and Middling 3½ @ ¾. These advices have had no visible effect on our own market, other than importing to it additional firmness, from the fact that large orders for England and Spain have been filled, thus removing from the market a considerable quantity of the receipts which have been large. We would observe, however, that by the private letters per Hibernia, which came to hand yesterday, several large orders have been countermanded. The total sales of the week reach 82,000 bales including those of to day, which amount to 2,000 bales. As regards prices, we notice no change whatever, other than occasional sales have been made from time to time at prices somewhat under our quotations, but we would observe, that the market stood firmly at our subjoined list of prices:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior.....	4¾d.
Ordinary.....	4¾ @ 4⅞
Middling.....	4¾
Good Middling.....	3¾ @ 3⅞
Middling Fair.....	3⅞ @ 4
Fair.....	4½
Fully Fair.....	4½
Good Fair.....	4½
Good and Fine.....	4½

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 20th inst., 79 bbds. Cleared in the same time, for Antwerp, 60 bbds.; Marseilles and a market, 417; Lisbon, 949; New York, 24; together, 1,450 bbds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, 11,823 bbds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848.....	bbds.	14,004
Arrive, this week.....	"	79
Arrived previously.....	"	2,294
		2,373
		17,316
Exported this week.....	767	
Exported previously.....	5,494	6,261
Stock on hand and on shipboard,		11,074

The receipts of this article during the past week have reached 28 bbds. The stock on sale is limited, and the demand is confined to a few small lots of choice and selections for finishing purposes. The prices remain without change. We continue our previous quotations, viz: Leaf, 5@6½c; Lead, Inferior, 3½@4½c; Common, 3¾@4c; Fair to Good, 4½@5; Choice and Selections, 5½@6½c; Cuba 4@7c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts of new crop sugar have come forward more freely since the date of our last report, and with quite a fair demand for shipment to the North, and for the consumption of the City and immediate neighborhood, the sales have taken place with the receipts. Some few lots of old sugar changed hands, and prices are unchanged, viz: Ordinary, 3@3¼; Fair, 3¼; fully Fair to prime 3¾@4¼ ₱ lb. The Molasses market on the 20th inst., in consequence of large receipts has given way, and from 20c., at which rate, the market closed last Friday, prices have from day to day, declined to 22 @23c. ₱ gallon. The sales and receipts reach about 3000 bbls.

GRAIN.—The export demand for Corn has continued quite active, and the market has checked by the advanced rates of European freights, which fully favor purchasers at a range of 35@36c. ₱ bushel, for Corn in bulk, and 37@38c. ₱ bushel, for Corn in sacks. Bran is selling at 60@65c. ₱ 100 lb.

RICE.—Small sales are making at 4¼@4½c ₱ lb., the latter rate for fresh best new crop.

PORK.—The demand has been very limited, and the market has continued to bring large receipts are expected within the next two weeks, which will fully satisfy the demand. The sales of the week include some 400 bbls. at 9@9¼; 100 do. R. O. at 8¾; and some small lots, at 9¼@9½ ₱ bbl. The holding of prime is still done toward.

BEEF.—The market is very quiety bare of fresh and quotations are nominal. We have some demand for mess, and 6@7 for Mess, and 6@7 for Prime.

BACON.—The bacon market still preserves a very firm tone, and the demand continues to be as extensively limited, but it is difficult to give any positive idea of prices. We would quote hogrowers, as follows: Sides, 5¾ @ 6c; Shoulders, 4¾ @ 5c; Hams, 6¾ @ 7c ₱ lb. for others. Hams sell rather readily at 7@8c for plain, and 8@10c ₱ lb for sugar cured.

LARD.—The demand for the absence of all demand, has made a very hungry appearance, and buyers have been enlarged to extend to a large decline. We quote Leaf, 5¾@6c ₱ lb, and Prime 5¾@6c, and some 500 bbls. at 6¼@7c ₱ lb. The present stock is estimated at fully 30,000 kegs and bbls.

WHISKEY.—The receipts have been quite small, but so limited is the demand, that prices have been fully supported, at 19@20c ₱ gallon for rectified, and 18@19c for common.

COFFEE.—The week's sales embrace about 3,000 bags Rio, at 8@8½c for prime new crop, the latter being the ruling rate. Legitym is dull at 6¾ @ 7c.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Nearly 7000 sacks Liverpool have been sold, and 1 bale Kentucky Bagging, at a decline. Also, 9,300 bundles Turks Island, at about 19½c ₱ bundle, in bulk—in sacks, the rate is 20c delivered.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The transactions have been quite limited, and the advance before noticed is maintained, with sales of Bagging, at 19½c, however, are still about the same, at 17@17½c for good to prime Bagging, and 8@9½c ₱ lb. for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS.—Some limited parcels are still coming in, and the demand is limited.

LIME.—The rates for Thomaston Lime have fallen to $150@1 20 ₱ cask, and by the cargo, these rates cannot not be reached.

HAY.—The supply is light and prices sustained, at $25@28, the ruling price being $25 per ton.

HEMP AND FLAX.—No transactions to either have occurred for so long a time, that quotations are nominal.

TALLOW.—Holders are not willing to sell City rendered under 8½c., which buyers will not give.

CANDLES.—The rates are unchanged, viz: 9½@10c for New Bedford sperm, and 9@9½c ₱ lb. for Adamantine Candles.

MALAGA FRUITS.—The cargo of the brig Prudence was sold by auction, as follows: Raisins, whole boxes, $1 00@1 87½; halves, 50@62½c; quarters, 50@60c; Bunches 25 @ 30c per box; Red Wine, $24 25 ₱ cask, and 60 @ 65 ₱ half cask.

EXCHANGE.—The rates have not varied materially, and we quote Sterling bills at 8½@9¼