The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion on the first insertion, and naty Dollars for each subsequent one. No Advertisement to be charged for less than one dollar in each insertion.

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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.

FOR GENERAL TICKET.

First District—JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District—J. P. HEMENWAY.
Third District—MANUEL G. GARCIA.
Fourth District—C. ADAMS.
Fifth District—JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District—JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"Whig men will rally together, we cannot be plain—*General Taylor.*

"I DISAVOW MOST EMPHATICALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIRE ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE FREE POWER OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

Friday Morning, Sept'r 29, 1848.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

That no man can vote for Wm. O. Butler for Vice-President, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the Northern ABOLITIONIST, for the higher office of President.

Board of Health.

Extract from the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sept. 23d, 1848, at 12 o'clock, M.

Diseases and Ages.
Diarrhœa, 3. Dysentery, 1. Fever, 1. Hepatitis, 1. Hydrocephalus, 1. Inflammation of the Lungs, 1. Liver Complaint, 1. Marasmus, 1. Nervous Affection, 1. Pleurisy, 1. Scarlet Fever, 1. Unknown, 1. Total, 13.

Of which there died under 1 year, 6; under 10 years of age, 1; between 10 and 20, 1; between 20 and 30, 1; between 30 and 40, 1; between 40 and 50, 1; between 50 and 60, 1; between 60 and 70, 1; between 70 and 80, 1; between 80 and 90, 1; between 90 and 100, 1.

A. BESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

Charity Hospital Report,

For the 24 hours ending yesterday, at 6 P. M.

Admitted last report	46	
Discharged	1	
Remaining last report	1	21
Deaths	1	
Discharged	1	2
Number remaining		19

R. VANDERCOMBEN, Cler.

THE BUTLER SPEECH AGAIN!

TESTIMONY OF GEN. JACKSON.

We publish, on account of a notice of the speech of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, in which he charges the Creole population of Louisiana with TREACHERY and DISAFFECTION to the Union—New Orleans, editorially speaks their reputation for loyalty and truth, and avows the opinion that *"on behalf of the population, had pledged themselves to the patriotism of the other, Gen. Jackson would not have given it a moment's credence."* These most unbounded and rich encomiums upon the character and conduct of our citizens, have created the greatest possible excitement among them. We were present, on Wednesday night, at a meeting where there was a large number of Creoles of both parties, and when the extracts from the speech, to which we have referred were read, an unanimous sentiment of indignation prevaded the whole assembly, and a unanimous cheer in speeches, resolutions, and every evidence of excited feeling.

It is not a subject of surprise that our Creole population, so noted for their chivalrous courage, high and honorable bearing, and devoted patriotism, should be deeply affected by these heartless and unfounded slanders. It is not astonishing that they should be exasperated at the charge that being "*of French origin*, THEIR NATIONAL LOVE OF PLEASURE WAS TOO STRONG FOR THEIR PATRIOTISM," or that they should revolt at being told by Gen. Butler, that their fathers, unlike American citizens, obtained passports from the French Consul, and, *under the protection of being Frenchmen*, left the country in the hour of alarm and need. To suppose that they would remain quietly under these damning reproaches, would be to imagine them utterly cowards and debased; reckless of the good name of the sires and children, different to their own reputation. They feel that it they suffered Gen. Butler to slander them with impunity, they would afford cover to the miserable insinuations which that Gentleman chooses to hurl at them.

For the concurrence with which Gen. Butler voices the sentiment of Louisiana in that memorable speech, is not yet completed. The cup of bitterness is not yet filled to the brim. He uttered other words of burning reproach. But our Creole friends read the annexed extract from his speech, which may be found at page 114 of the appendix to the Congressional Globe, 3d session, 29th Congress:

"It was, no doubt, be matter of surprise to all, that on a battle fought in a place of New Orleans, in which, without a doubt, it was universally admitted that over 4000 men of Louisiana were engaged, and that 280 of them were FREE MEN OF COLOR! *Were there no free persons in that city and its vicinity able to fight great battles, as there were the day of the important battle?* Are questions that will naturally suggest themselves to every one on reading this fact—SIR FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF MILITARY DEFENCE, I HAVE DESPAIRED IN BELIEVING, WITH THE INFORMATION BEFORE HIM, THAT GEN. JACKSON WOULD MUCH SOONER HAVE DEFENDED A CITY VOID OF INHABITANTS AND SURROUNDED BY A DESERT."

The direct reply to this odious libel is the fact that the heroic and lamented Jackson himself, in a letter addressed to Mr. Nicholas Girod, then Mayor of the city of New Orleans, pronounced a glowing and soul-burning eulogy upon the exploits of the brave Louisianians who went forth with him to combat and to victory. We present to our readers a copy of this admirable and eloquent panegyric. The original has been left at our office, to satisfy the incredulous.

HEAD QUARTERS, 7th Military District, } January 27th, 1815.

NICHOLAS GIROD, Esq.,

Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

SIR: Deeply impressed since my arrival with the unanimity and patriotic zeal displayed by the citizens over whom you so worthily preside, I should be inexcusable if any other occupation than that of providing for their defence had prevented my public acknowledgment of their merits. I pay you now, sir, my commendations to the inhabitants of your respectable city, the united sense I entertain of their patriotism, love of order, and attachment to the principles of our excellent constitution. The courage they have shewn in a period of no common danger, and the fortitude with which they have resisted all the depredations which the vicinity was calculated to produce, are not more to be admired than their honorable attention to our own sick and wounded as well as to those of that description among the prisoners. The liberality with which their representatives in the City Council provided for the families of those who have fallen in the field, evinced an enlightened humanity, and was productive of the most beneficial effects. Seldom indeed may community has so much cause been given for deserved praise; while the young were in the field and arrested the progress of the foe, the aged watched over the city and maintained its internal peace; and even the softer sex encouraged their husbands and brothers to remain at the post of danger and duty, not content with exerting for the noblest purpose, that powerful influence which is given them by nature, and which in your country women is rendered irresistible by accomplishments and beauty, they shewed themselves capable of higher efforts, and actuated by humanity and patriotism, they collected by their own labour, and protected from the inclemency of the season, the men who had marched from a distant State to protect them from insults. In the name of those brave men, I beg you, sir, to convey to them the tribute of our admiration and thanks; assure them that the distant wives and daughters of those whom they have succoured, will remember them in their prayers, and that formyself, no circumstance of this important campaign touches me with more exquisite pleasure, than that I have been enabled to lead back to them with so few exceptions, the husbands, brothers, and other relatives of whom such women only are worthy.

I anticipate, Sir, with great satisfaction, the period when the final departure of the enemy will enable you to resume the ordinary functions of your office, and restore the citizens to their usual occupations—they have merited the blessings of peace by bravely facing the dangers of war.

I should be ungrateful or insensible, if I did not acknowledge the marks of confidence and affectionate attachment with which I have personally been honored by your citizens, a confidence that has enabled me with greater success to direct the measures for their defence, an attachment which I sincerely reciprocate, and which I shall carry with me to the grave.

For myself, Mr. Mayor, I pray you to accept my thanks for the very great zeal, integrity and diligence with which you have conducted the arduous department of the police committed to your care, and the promptitude with which every requisition for the public service has been carried into effect.

Connected with the United States, your city must become the greatest Emporium of commerce that the world has known. In the hands of any other power, it can be nothing but a wretched colony. May your citizens always be as sensible of this great truth, as they have shewn themselves at present; may they always make equal efforts to preserve the important connection, and may you, Sir, long live to witness the prosperity, wealth and happiness that will then inevitably characterize the great seaport of the Western world.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your most obedient serv't.
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.

Thus does Gen. Jackson vindicate the citizens of Louisiana from the foul detraction of Gen Butler! CREOLES of Orleans! Wm. O. Butler is the man whom you feasted and caressed, and escorted in public procession through our streets, but a few weeks since. You did not know that he believed your fathers to be TRAITORS and LIARS, or you would have spurned the idea of welcoming with enthusiasm the aspersor and reviler of your race. You have before you now, an opportunity of proving that you entertain a due sense of the indignity which he has sought to put upon you, and of the stigma he has attempted to impress upon your character. LET YOUR ANSWER BE EXHIBITED BY THE BALLOT-BOX IN NOVEMBER!

Gen. Cass's Land Speculations.

We lay before our readers, without comment, the following letter from F. O. J. Smith, which we find in the Louisville *Journal*. Mr. Smith is the gentleman who originally furnished the information touching Gen. Cass's Land Speculations, and it will be seen that he now substantiates every item of the accusation brought against the Locofoco nominee. Let Gen. Cass vindicate himself, if he can:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

FOREST HOME, near Portland, Me., } September 1, 1848.

Dear Sirs—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 14th ult., which was forwarded from Boston hither, in my absence, from both places. In response to the notices published in your paper simulating Gen. Cass's land operations with Mr. Hubbard, myself, and others, I have seen only an extract from a single article, and am unable to say what extent of error may have crept into the reports on the subject. I have seen an allusion in some paper to a letter from Mr Kercheval, the former agent of the Cass land association, assuming to contradict some or somebody's statement, but of whose or what, I am uninformed. For your guidance, and the correction of any misconceptions that have crept into your pages, I herein subjoin, I will state the facts, such as Gen Cass will neither contradict nor authorise any man to contradict to him. Whatever wrong was perpetrated in the matter, sprit from the double relation of Secretary of War and purchaser of the public lands, which Gen. Cass assumed, and about which each man must reason in his own way, will appear from said in these facts.

The contemplated capital of the association was $220,000. Of this sum, Gen Cass subscribed to furnish $20,000, and was reported by the agent, Mr Kercheval, as having advanced $15,000. The aggregate purchases were about $1,000,000. The operation having been too much embarrassed by the "specie circular" of July, 1836, to be further conducted to advantage, Gen. Cass went to France early after—and taking advantage of his operation in the purchases was last Gen. Cass was a member of Gen Jackson's cabinet at the date of the circular, and it would be a curious chapter in his history, o operate either for or against him, in coining into this land operation, could it be known whether he did or did not oppose that measure.

The articles of the association, which it is important for you to understand, required as follows:

The agent shall be required to locate and enter public lands at the minimum price, to wit, at $1 25 per acre. He shall be at liberty to exercise his judgment in making the locations and entries, and in the selection of lands in making such entries to the States of Michigan and Illinois, and to the territory of Wisconsin."

By a subsequent modification of the articles, the purchases of the agent were "authorized to be extended into the States of Ohio and Indiana, in addition to the States and Territory mentioned," &c.

The articles further provided:

"Mr Kercheval shall be employed as the agent of the association, for whose integrity, truthfulness and punctuality, Mr. Cass agrees to be responsible."

It was out of the departure of Mr. Kercheval from the provisions cited, and Gen. Cass's failure to make good the consequent damage believed to be sustained by the Hubbard portion of the purchased interest, that the correspondence of Mr. Hubbard with Gov Cass, to which you allude, arose. The association made a classification of the agent's purchase on the year following their completion, and, by lottery, apportioned them among the parties interested, and thus closed up the agency. But, as between Gov Cass and the original associates, Mr. Hubbard deemed Gov. Cass both legally and morally, under his agreement to be responsible for Mr Kercheval's faithful execution of his agency, and to make good the losses, arising on the purchase, the money advanced at extraordinary prices, "in fancy lots," "Gibraltar stock," and like second-handed purchases, be lithy other speculators, instead of confining himself to the price of the public lands, the minimum price, to wit, $1 25 per acre," as the contract specifically required, and within the States specified.

To urge this measure of justice was the purpose of Mr. Hubbard's letter to Gov. Cass, which, when the latter was in Paris, and after his return home. Of the purpose of his letters, I derived my information from Mr. Hubbard, being interested with him still in the result, though to a small amount compared with his own, and he having the agency at the time of my interest in common with his own. Of the character of these letters, I derived my information from Gov. Cass, who informed me they were so denunciatory and abusive that he refused to return answer to either of them, and never did so." The letters I never saw, and whether what Mr. Cass deemed so offensive was or was not so, in view of the occasion and grounds that gave rise to them, and whether they did or not make out a clear case of Gov. Cass's accomplishing through an agent what Mr. Hubbard deemed a speculation as severe as you have described it, would best be understood were either Judge Hubbard or Gov Cass willing to furnish copies of the letters. Neither will deny they once existed, and so offensive in their accusations that Gov. Cass refused to answer them, and never did answer them.

What is more, he never has offered, by himself or Mr. Kercheval, to make good the money which the latter, as his agent, squandered without authority, in "Gibraltar stock" and other fancy lots, when he was expressly instructed to "make no purchase" "which shall exceed minimum prices;" which "Gibraltar stock" and fancy lots remain mostly on Mr. Hubbard's hands, at his and my expense, to the present day, worthless and unappreciable—and this in the face of Gov. Cass's obligation to be responsible for Mr. Kercheval's, "faithfulness," &c.

Now such are the facts, such the sources of evidence of their existence; and, what is more, if original documents be needed to substantiate any one of them, except only the unanswered letter of Judge Hubbard to Gov. Cass, I have them. Since my name has been drawn into the matter before the public, you are at liberty to make whatever use need may be of these statements to "set history;" only asking to be excused from any voluntary position of unnecessary obtrusiveness on the public. With great regard, in haste, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

Beat this, if you can!

A New Orleans correspondent of the Washington *Union* says that Cass will carry Louisiana by *three thousand majority!* This is comforable news to his party hereabouts, who are distinctly under the impression that the said Cass hasn't the ghost of a chance in this State. It this brag of the *Union's* correspondent can be outdone, we shall acknowledge ourselves much mistaken.

The aforesaid correspondent further declares that Gen. TAYLOR has recently invested one hundred thousand dollars in the purchase of slaves. This is another colossal specimen of mendacity. It is purely and simply false. OLD ZACK would be glad to have one tenth of that sum at his command, as he has already stated.

GREAT TAYLOR MEETING IN DETROIT.—An immense meeting was held in Detroit a few days since, of all persons favorable to the election of Gen. Taylor for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice President.

The *Advertiser* says:

Before the time appointed for the meeting, the large rooms of the City Hall were crowded full. Mr Norvall (U. S. District Attorney, once a Polk Democrat, but now a Whig Taylor-man) called the meeting to order by appointing the Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, President, and Lansing B. Mizener, Levi Cook, Warren Hill, N. Grousel, Austin Wales, (Dem.) Henry Chipman, Milton Bowey, and A. Chapoton, (Dem.) as Vice Presidents. Alexander Davidson and David E. Harbough were appointed Secretaries.

The Hon. W. Woodbridge, ex-U. S. Senator made a masterly speech on the occasion. Great enthusiasm distinguished the meeting.

COMING RIGHT.—The New York *Courier* says: "Mr. Edward Griffin, who was appointed at Vauxhall Garden one of the "Committee of Nine," has declined positively to serve in that capacity, disapproving entirely of the movement in favor of Mr. Clay. He will vote the Taylor and Fillmore electoral ticket, as will others whose names were used without authority at that meeting."

THE POSITION OF MR. CLAY.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 18th inst., has the following: We are authorized to say, that, whilst Mr. Clay feels deeply and gratefully affected by the desire, to which many of his ardent and faithful friends cling, of electing him to the Presidency, he cannot accept a nomination for that office if it be tendered to him. Feeling bound by the decision of the Philadelphia Convention, he does not wish, and cannot consent, that any further use shall be made of his name in connection with that office.

THE CLAY MOVEMENT ABANDONED.—The following is the official announcement by the Managers of the Clay movement in New York, of their intention to defer to the wishes of that illustrious Statesman:

In Democratic Whig Clay Executive Committee, convened on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1848.

Whereas, letters have been received from Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, in answer to communications forwarded immediately before the great and enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Whigs, which was held at Vauxhall Garden, on the 7th inst., by which this Committee was created—one of which authorize the publication of the following communication:

"That while Mr. Clay feels the most grateful obligations to his kind and warm-hearted friends, for the desire which they evinced in of using his name as a candidate for the Presidency, he cannot reconcile with his sense of propriety to consent to any such use of it; and that he would be obliged promptly to decline accepting a nomination if it were tendered to him."

It is therefore, *Resolved*, That this Committee, deferring to Mr. Clay's wishes, thus expressed, their own ardent desire to place him at the head of the General Government, as a measure due to his exalted talents and patriotism, to the advancement of the National interests, and from the gratitude of the Whig party, do, therefore, call a public meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY, at Vauxhall Garden, on Friday, the 22d of September, to take into consideration said communications and the course to be adopted in reference thereto.

The foregoing was adopted in full Committee. By order, WILLIS HALL, Ch'n.
N. CARROLL, Sec'y.

MAINE.—In 314 towns, the vote stands as follows:—Whig, 27,475; Locofoco, 39,924; Free Soil, 10,203. The majority against the Locofocos, is 4,754, and the Locofoco loss since last year, 4,549. The Legislature consists of 57 Whigs, 69 Locos, 10 Van Burenites, and 1 Taylor Democrat. Fourteen Representative Districts yet to be heard from.

The Congressional vote in the whole State does not exhibit more than two thousand Locofoco plurality.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Express*, writing from Pittsburg, says:

"Tell the people of New York, we shall carry this State for Johnston, in October, and for Taylor and Fillmore, in November. The Whig fires are burning brightly and all is harmony and good feeling, old Pennsylvania mark you, will be right side up in November."

This information coincides with that we have received from other and highly respectable sources. We dare not, however, hope for the election of Johnson, but entertain scarcely a doubt that the Key Stone will give her electoral vote to Taylor and Fillmore.

Can't Swallow Cass.

The Augusta *Chronicle* publishes the following letter from and independent and influential Democrat in Decatur county, Ga.; and remarks that it speaks the sentiments of thousands of Democrats in Georgia—sentiments, too, which they will proclaim at the ballot box in November.

FLINT RIVER, 11th Sept. 1848.

J. Low, Esq.—Dear Sir.—I have long been attached to the Democratic party of this country, and still adhere to that faith—but I cannot support Gen Cass. I have never entertained that opinion of Gen. Cass that some of the party seem to entertain for him—he may be sound on Nicholas Girod, but, for my part, I prefer Gen. Taylor, I have seen several times—have never had any converse with Gen. Taylor, but I have heard him converse with others—I at that time formed the most favorable opinion of the old General and have had no cause, as yet, to change that opinion. I did yield to the wishes of my Democratic friends and consent to go for Cass right or wrong, but I have reconsidered the matter and cannot without sacrifice of feeling in the matter, swallow Gen. Cass, he was once the zealous advocate of "*a Northern man with Southern principles*," for the Presidency—you now see what those Southern principles are.

The Democratic candidate for Congress, I am well pleased with, he being my decided preference to any in the District, have one—so you may set me down for Taylor and Wellborn, certain. I do not intend to be forced contrary to my wishes for or against any man. This I intend as no secret—you are at liberty to do as you please with it. In haste, your friend,

H. B. OVERSTREET.

☞ The Cincinnati Signal, the free-soil organ of that city, has been united to the Herald, a full-blooded Abolition paper. The Signal had some springtime, but we always thought, from its nature and associations, that it would some day be married to a nigger.—*Prentice.*

☞ The Pennsylvanian ironically suggests that Gen. Taylor make speeches throughout the country, and says that he "would no doubt make a severe hand upon the stump." About the severest hand upon the stump we ever heard of in Gen. Cass. Why, he is a terrible attack he made upon that poor old stump away up in Canada at Hull's surrender.—*Ib.*

GEN. SMITH IN PHILADELPHIA.—The reception of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, by the citizens of Philadelphia, was an enthusiastic affair. He was escorted to Independence Hall by the city authorities, and in reply to an eloquent address, by Mr. Meredith, President of the Select Council, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils—Most deeply do I feel the grant ago I left Philadelphia for a distant residence, and yet every spot in this neighborhood is fresh in my recollection, and with that recollection are connected associations of friendship, childhood and youth.

Returning after such a lapse of time, and to be met with friends, and thus greeted by them, is itself a pleasure, of which words can form no estimate, and which can only be appreciated by experience. To be received with such distinguished honor, by the representatives of this city—to be greeted by the citizens of Philadelphia so generally, shall form a bright spot in my recollections in the future. I can but briefly express my thanks to you and them for such a united and friendly feeling.

But, sir, let me refer a moment to the scenes to which you have already alluded. Those operations were indeed glorious to our country—bringing a full crop of honor—springing up from seeds sown in by-gone days, in her institutions. Those free institutions gave birth to the great men who have indeed reflected honor upon our country—those clear foresight, whose judgment well matured—whose untiring perseverance, iron will, and indomitable courage, manifested on every occasion, have accomplished the greatest and proudest deeds; and next to them are the private soldiers, who felt and acted in the common cause. Such men have reflected so much honor upon themselves and the country, that there is but little left to those who are like myself. Widely scattered and such followers, our name and glory will ever be proudly sustained.

It is grateful indeed, sir, after such scenes through which I have passed, to be met in my native city, by old friends, who were once my playmates, the associates of my youth. No one can return to his native place without feeling the most grateful recollections—no one can come back to Philadelphia without meeting the warmest greeting and welcome; but, sir, the manifestation of kindness on your part is such, that words can but feebly express my thanks.

There are those of our citizens, who, in the dark progress of our cause, were carried to that bourne whence no traveller returns. Their names will be fondly cherished—their memory kept fresh and green.

It is rejoicing to look backwards to the days of my youth—to those spots where old dilapidated buildings stood—spots so dear to childhood and youthful remembrance—but which have, in the progress of improvement been swept away, and new and beautiful structures erected in their places. May you, sir, and our surrounding friends, continue in prosperity and happiness, and may my native city continue in improvements—and may her ways be pleasantness, and all her paths be peace!

The doors of the Hall were then thrown open to the public, and hundreds of citizens continued entering for more than hour, shaking hands and exchanging courtesies both with Generals Smith and Harney. The reception was warm, cordial, friendly and enthusiastic—reflecting honor on the citizens of Philadelphia, and the heroes of the Mexican war who graced the inspiring occasion.

[From the New York Herald, Sept. 19.]

INTERESTING, RELATIVE TO VENEZUELA.—A traveller who arrived at the Howard Hotel on Saturday evening reports that on the 24th August, a schooner, bearing the American flag, entered the harbor of St. Thomas; rather an unusual occurrence. She turned out to be the Augusta of New Orleans. On her deck two individuals were pointed out as the sides of Gen. Paez, who was still on the island, in daily and anxious expectation of the arrival of this steamer. It was said she carried a considerable quantity of the munitions of war, to be landed on the main land.

On the 22d and 23d August, a small schooner was cruising off the harbor at St. Thomas, beating up for recruits to the war on the main land; but, as she did not enter, it was inferred that her success did not extend beyond summoning with Gen. Paez. The rendezvous of his successful rival, Monagas, had caused the appearance of an American and British vessel of war, for the protection of their respective fellow-subjects. He had exacted the large sum of $30,000 (duties already paid to the preceding government) from one American mercantile establishment, and on their refusal to re-pay, confiscated all their property.

The people of St. Thomas, who are said to have upwards of one million dollars outstanding debts, due to them on the main land, anticipate with great delight, the speedy downfall of Monagas, and the ascendency of Paez.

CROPS IN FRANKLIN PARISH.—Saturday's Concordia *Intelligencer* says: "A planter from the vicinity of Hurricane, in Franklin parish, was in our office on Wednesday last. He informed us that the cotton crops in the uplands of Franklin were developing better than had been expected after the storm of the 16th ult., and the long continued ravages of the boll worm; that they were better than any that he had seen in Tensas and Concordia, and gave better promise than the crops of the same parish at this time last year."

HISTORY OF THE JESUITS.—Our thanks are due to Messrs. Lea & Blanchard, publishers, through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for two large and handsome volumes bearing the title, "History of the Jesuits, from the foundation of their Society to its Suppression by Pope Clement XIV—their Missions throughout the World; their Educational System and Literature, with their Revival and Present State. By Andrew Steinmetz, author of the Novitiate, etc." This is a work of vast labor, and is fraught with profound interest. The author has collected his material by dint of an industry truly German, and has compiled and collated them so as to present a complete and connected history of the Jesuits. The book is singularly free from virulent prejudice and sectarian harshness, and its comments will for the most be found just and impartial. To the scholar and the man of letters, this history will prove a precious acquisition.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PENSACOLA.—We copy the following from the Mobile *Herald* of Wednesday:

We regret to learn that a destructive fire occurred at Pensacola on the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, laying a large portion of the city in ruins. We are not in possession of full particulars, but learn that about forty houses were burnt, including Mr. Barclay's store near the wharf, and all the houses on the two blocks north—The fire crossed thence to Saragossa street, opposite the Florida house, which was also burnt, with, it is supposed, a large portion of its contents. There was, we learn, no insurance on the property destroyed."

Extract of a letter, dated

"PENSACOLA, Sept. 25, 1848.

"*Dear Sir*—The town, this morning at half-past one o'clock, was roused by the alarm of fire fire bell. I hurried in my clothes, and found that a fire had broken out between Barclay's store and the Globe House. It raged with great fury, and destroyed about thirty-five tenements. Among them are those occupied or owned by the following persons: Mr. Barclay, Fayne, Hanna, Quigley, Cottenback, Conlin, Hornsler, Bull Head, Globe House, another adjoining Captain Forsyth's, two of Captain Curren's, the Freemason's Lodge, and Sebastian Barrios. In short, the whole of that block was consumed, save sashes. Also, from Vincenta Barnes's to old Inferarity's, including the Florida House, and all the block from Madame Passarach's to Susan, the coffee woman's. The fire is not yet extinguished as I write. There will be a great deal of distress among some of the unfortunates, many of whom had all their furniture destroyed."

By the Western Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21—9 P. M.

The letter, which Gen. Taylor wrote in June last to the Independent Taylor party of Maryland, has been published, with his consent, in the Baltimore papers. He fully approves of the course pursued by Judge Saunders and his associates in the Philadelphia Convention.

Boats up report two feet six inches in the channel, at Flint Island.

CINCINNATI, Sept 21—8 1-2 P. M.

The river has fallen two inches in the last 24 hours. The mails from Philadelphia and New York failed to-day. At Pittsburg, at dusk, there were two feet six inches in the channel, and the weather very cloudy.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—There is no marked change from yesterday, but the market is, if anything, duller. Flour 66 73 to $3 62½ per bbl. The first arrival of new Flour sold to-day at $3 per bbl. The Grain market is without change. Sales of Whiskey at 16 cents per gallon—a decline of 1c.

City Intelligence.

THE MURDER OF TONNEMAN.—The examination of this case was to have been resumed yesterday before Recorder Seuzeneau, but at the hour appointed there was not a sufficient number of absent, whose testimony was considered necessary, and the examination was therefore postponed.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Philip Cullivan made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, in which he states that on the 15th inst. he was engaged in moving, he entrusted at the Bayou Bridge, to two individuals, whose names he does not recollect, two trunks containing his effects and other articles with instructions to carry them to a house in the Old Basin. Deponent states that they failed to do so, and have appropriated the property to their own use. On Wednesday afternoon, he met one of the parties, who promised him in regard to the matter, but could not plead satisfaction. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the delinquents.

CONCEALING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Capt. Henry Place, of the steamer Portland, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging Lawrence Seacy with concealing stolen property on board said vessel. Two German silver pots, a silver spoon, and a napkin, were found in the premises of the accused, marked "Steamer Portland." The Recorder sent Seacy before the First District Court.

EXAMINATIONS, FIXED.—The case of J. Monger, charged by Lezi Hendricksen with endeavoring to sell him a soldier's discharge knowing it to be fraudulent, will be examined before Recorder Golding on Tuesday next. Wm. Hubbard, charged with having a skiff in his possession alleged to be stolen, will be examined on Tuesday next.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Lolo Beaumont, was arrested yesterday, in the 1st Municipality, for abusing Mrs. Camille Thierry, at her store, in Bienville street, and threatening her with violence. Samuel Flower, was arrested for threatening and abusing Timothy O'Connell and his wife. Conto Terre, arrested at the instance of Mr. Jumaran, for drawing a dirk on him, gave bail to keep the peace.

DROWNED.—Patrick Murphy, charged before Recorder Golding with receiving a turpaulin, knowing it be stolen, was discharged yesterday, the prosecutor, John Fitzpatrick, having sent information to the Court that he wished the case dropped.

POSTPONED.—The case of Wm. B. Jones and Michael Weldon, who are charged by George Stanback with stealing three pair shoes and one pair of boots out of a shop in Poydras street, was postponed by Recorder Golding, owing to the absence of an important witness for the defence.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Dwyer, charged with a violent assault on Robert Comptes and Miss Roach, was sent yesterday by Recorder Golding before the First District Court. In justice to Mr. Dwyer, he stated to the Recorder that he was quite unconscious at the time of committing any injury.

VAGRANTS.—Josephine Lamothe, arrested in the First Municipality, as a vagrant, was sent before the First District Court. Julia Moran, arrested for the same offence, was committed to prison for fifteen days, and Julia Haley, who belongs to the same tribe, was sent to jail for one month.

DISCHARGED.—The slaves Alfred and Celestine, were examined yesterday, before Recorder Genois, on the charge of stealing $200, from Mr. J. T. Lelievre. As there was no evidence to sustain the accusation, they were both discharged.

SENT DOWN.—Wm. Ford and Chas. Ringel were arrested yesterday in the Third Municipality, for an assault and battery committed on the person of Henry Snultz, on the 23d August. Both of the accused were sent by Recorder Seuzeneau before the First District Court.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Joseph Dickens and Auguste Tricou were arrested yesterday in the Third Municipality, for disturbing the peace.—They were released on the payment of a fine of $2 00.

ASSAULT.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Seuzeneau, against John Campbell, charged with going to the house of John Cook and threatening to cut him into mincemeat. He gave bail to appear.

INSULTING A WHITE PERSON.—Pierre Hypolite, f. m. c., was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, charged with insulting Geo. Finck, a white man, and challenging him to fight.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—The examination of Wm. Frost, charged with harboring a slave, belonging to Mrs. Widow Guillotte, for a period of eight or ten days, will take place tomorrow, before Recorder Genois.

DISMISSED.—The case of Mrs. Daily, alias Hendricks, charged with harboring a slave belonging to Mr. German, was dismissed yesterday by Recorder Genois, as there was not sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge.

The Office of the Mexican

VICE CONSULATE is for the present at No. 97, Bienville street, and shippers for the Mexican ports are informed that clearances are to be made in the customary way. Vessels bound for the ports of Yucatan are obliged to have their clearances in the same way as those bound for the Mexican Republic. Captains of vessels are informed that they cannot take any passengers without having their passports from the Mexican Vice Consulate.

New Orleans, Sept. 25th, 1848.

4th Ward—First Municipality.
ROUGH AND READY CLUB.—At a meeting of this Club, held on Wednesday Evening last, the rules being dispensed with, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Preaux, Rouelion and Sever.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club be tendered to the gentlemen who have so eloquently addressed us.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Club be tendered to the Union and Independent Glee Clubs, of the Second and Third Municipalities, for their visit and attendance at this Club, and that this Club will cheerfully reciprocate the civility at the earliest opportunity.

By order of the President.
O. DEBUYS, } Secretaries.
O. LABLANC, Jr. }

Notice.—The ROUGH AND READY CENTRAL CLUB ROOM, No. 81 Chartres street, will from this date, be open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M., every day, and will be supplied with the Daily and Weekly Taylor papers of the Union.

Attention—Third Ward—1st Mun'ty.
THE voters of the above Ward, whose in favor of Taylor and Fillmore, are requested to meet on SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., to form a Rough and Ready Club, at Mr. Keeper's Coffee House, corner of Toulouse and Levee streets. #29

Third Ward—Third Municipality.
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A meeting of this Club, will be held every SATURDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Club Room, corner of Levee and Port streets, up stairs. All those in favor of General Z. Taylor's election, are respectfully invited.
T. A. BOULAT, } Sec'ys.
W. M. SALZMAN, }
J. H. GILLESPIE, }
#29

Seventh Ward—2d Municipality.
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 30th inst, at the Club Room, corner of St John & Poydras streets, at 7 o'clock. The Union Glee Club and several distinguished ORATORS will be present. The attendance of EVERY VOTER in the ward is particularly requested.
#29 2t JACOB EZEKIEL, Sec'ry.

Attention—2nd Ward, 1st M'ty
ROUGH AND READY CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club, will be held on SATURDAY, Sept. 30th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at their Club Room, corner of Carondelet and Ramparts streets. All persons favorable to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend.
Several distinguished Speakers will address the meeting in the course of the evening.
The Union Glee Club have been invited, and will attend. [#27] S. M. HART, Sec'y.

ROUGH AND READY CLUB—Seventh Ward, 2d Second Municipality. The above Club Room, corner of Poydras and St. John streets, will be open every day during the canvass, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and will be supplied with such papers and documents as are necessary for distribution. Every citizen of the ward, and all the friends of Taylor and Fillmore are invited to visit it.

Seventh Ward—First Municipality
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of this Club will be held every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at their Club Room corner of Bayou Road and Villere st., in Rough and Ready Garden.
Their Club Room will be opened every day, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M., and will be provided with newspapers, and other documents, for distribution.
All the voters of the Ward are invited to attend.
#27 ALBERT ROUX, Secretary.

6th Ward—First Municipality
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of this Club will be held every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at their Club Room, in Orleans street, opposite the Theatre, up stairs. The Club Room will be kept open every day from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and will be supplied with documents for distribution.
All the voters of the Ward are invited to attend.
O. DEBUYS, } Sec'ys.
O. LABLANC, Jr. }
#30

Sixth Ward—1st Municipality
ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of the Club, will be held every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at their Club room No. 34 Front Levee, between Hospital and Barracks sts., up stairs.
Their Club Room will be kept open every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M. and will be provided with newspapers and other documents, for distribution.
All the voters of the Ward, are invited to attend
#29 LEON BERE, Sec'y.

Rheumatism May be Cured
HEWES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections.—This article is so well known and so highly esteemed, by those who have seen it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. The extraordinary cures with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will cure the most severe cases—attend constipated habits, and strengthen and vivacity to underlying nervous and debilitated systems. We do not pretend that this Compound will cure Rheumatism, but only Gout, or Pain in Extremes Depot, No. 1 CONDOUCTOR & CO. 93 POYDRAS-Street.
Abram HAYS' LINIMENT—For the Blind or Bleeding Piles—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay—Hays' Liniment is used extensively in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Provinces of Canada, with complete success, for