The New-Orleans 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.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

"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.

Saturday Morning, Oct'r 12, 1848.

Mass Meeting of the Sixth Ward.

UNION ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

The Independent Union Rough and Ready Club of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at the corner of Circus and Perdido streets, opposite their Club Room, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst. The Fulmony Rangers, the several Taylor Clubs of the City, and all the friends of Taylor, are invited to attend.

Distinguished Orators will address the meeting, and choice Taylor melodies will be sung.

Spanish Rough and Ready Club.

It will be seen by a notice in another part of our paper, that the Patriotic Spaniards of our City, have formed a Rough and Ready Club, and hold their first meeting on Monday evening next, at the St. Philip Ball Room. We understand they number three-fourth of all the citizens of Spanish origin in New Orleans, and are ardent and enthusiastic in the good cause.

The Trumpet Call.

We do not know that we can offer any original article to our readers as acceptable as the following spirit-stirring and well-timed appeal to the supporters of General Taylor throughout the United States. It is made to them by the editors of the New York *Express*—themselves among the most active in the front rank of our political hosts. Echoes in every city, with our own impressions that we give it the honors of our columns, right:

"The Whigs of the United States are now so well dressed, and we may add now so well united, that it seems hardly necessary to roll the drum any longer; but action and concert, though independently necessary for success, are yet not half enough of what is wanted. Action must be turned to useful account. There must be energy, enthusiasm, watchfulness, and, above all, organization. In the Whig party everywhere organized? *That* is the question. 'No' is the answer, we venture to say, in most quarters; but 'no' must be the answer no longer, for where there is no organization there is no certainty of success. *Regulars* are as important in politics as in war, and discipline is as necessary for success at the ballot box as in the field. Orations, addresses, resolutions, speeches, &c., are all important; but not much more important than the band of music in the town. The trumpets, the fife and drum, the drum-sticks and the band then makes even towards your house, is the most last moving shoulder in an entire step by step, just does the work. Orators, &c., are thus all well enough, nay, very necessary, but the true captain, in a coming great day, must know his men, and where to find them. Organization and discipline ensure him success, no matter what the host arrayed against him. He counts three, who adds two to one in his own.

"We apprehend that the business classes of society are not yet sufficiently awake to the way in which this election touches their interests. We fear that they do not sufficiently portray the dangers involved in the extension of Cass and conquest. One war, unprofitable enough, we have had under the demagogue rule. How many we may have and in the spirit which would elect Cass, who can foresee or foretell.' We think that merchants, traders, and farmers are not yet wide awake enough to the importance of opening the way of our great Western lakes and rivers for all the outlets and inlets of commerce. They do not remember a days that Polk has stopped all Internal Improvements by the Federal Government in the face of all the precedents of preceding Presidents, and that Cass is pledged to follow in his footsteps. They may just now, here in New York, under a severe pressure in the money market, ponder enough upon the mischiefs, corruptions, and perils of the Sub-Treasury act, but they do not think enough of the dangers of excessive importations? Do they see how the manufacturing districts are depressed? Are they aware of the consequences of buying from Europe more than Europe will take from us?—These are all great business questions for business men to settle; and in less than a month the policy of the Government is to be fixed for four years, and it may be for twenty.

"*Energy, organization, and reflection be then the watchword of the Whigs hence till the election day is over.* THE TIME IS SHORT, AND THE WORK MUST BE RAPID."

LATER FROM BRAZILS AND MONTEVIDEO.—By the brig Marshall, Capt. Lavender, the *N. Y. Herald* is in receipt of accounts from Rio de Janeiro to the 28th August. Its files of the *Jornal de Comercio* are to the 25th. The news from Rio is not very important. The Emperor was suffering under an attack of erysipelas, as announced in the following official bulletin of the 25th August:

We are pained to announce that his Majesty is indisposed. The following is the bulletin received: "His Majesty is indisposed; an attack of erysipelas threatens his precious health. Happily, at the present time of writing the disease has not assumed much intensity."

From Montevideo accounts had been received at Rio to the 14th August. Quite a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced there on the 9th. The houses were shaken, and even the vessels in the harbor felt the shock.

Buenos was blockaded by the corvette Astrolabe, the coast of St. Lucia, by the brig Alsacienne, and some parts of Uruguay, by the brig Tartique.

From Buenos Ayres the accounts are to the 7th. Nothing of importance had occured.

LYNCH LAW IN CINCINNATI.—Here is a case of lynching which every Court in Christendom will approve. It is taken from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 17th:

An elderly lady caught a precocious youth, in the market, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, yesterday morning, filching fruit from a basket, and laid him upon her knee, and such a spanking as she gave him, failed not to attract a general laugh and hurra from the lookers-on.

FROM AUX CAYES.—Capt. Howard, of the brig *Hesene*, twenty days from Aux Cayes, south side of the island of Hayti, informs the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce that a revolution was about to take place there according to appearances, and that considerable bodies of country troops had been called into the city to aid in repressing it. At the request of the white inhabitants, Capt. Howard waited two days in order to take them off, in case they should be attacked.

DUELLING IN LOUISIANA.—A duel between Taylor and Bordenave, to be held in the town of Thibodeaux, on Friday next, the 23d inst.

The Fort Hudson Festival.

The entertainment prepared by the citizens of East Feliciana, in honor of General Taylor and the Louisiana Volunteers in the Mexican war, came off at Port Hudson on Thursday, the 19th instant, and we are pleased to learn from an eye witness, it did honor to the liberal hospitality and chivalric patriotism of that parish.

Gen. Taylor accepted the invitation to be present, on the express condition that it should be totally divested of any party bias, and that no political discussion should occur. This pledge was given, and scrupulously adhered to; and both Whigs and Democrats laid aside the asperity of party, and cordially joined in doing honor to the brave old hero and gallant volunteers, who "have filled the measure of their country's glory."

By previous arrangement, the splendid steamboat Lina took Gen. Taylor on board at Baton Rouge, on Wednesday night, and proceeded to Bayou Sara, when the numerous delegations from West Feliciana and Pointe Coupée, and Wilkinson county, Mississippi, embarked; and she then proceeded down the river to Port Hudson—the approach to which was exceedingly impressive. The high bluff was completely lined by an immense and enthusiastic crowd of ladies and gentlemen, whilst the roar of cannon from the boat and the huzzas, the heartfelt cheers of the men, and the smiles and waving of handkerchiefs of the ladies, both from the shore and the steamer, a fine band playing "Hail to the Chief," made the welcome to old Zach impressive and extremely enthusiastic.

The immense crowd then formed in procession, and proceeded to the lovely spot selected for the ceremonies of the day—a magnificent grove, overlooking the Father of Waters—where a stand was erected, supported by five "magnificent trees," around which were arranged numerous seats for the company. The decoration of this Forest Palace indicated the exquisite arrangement of female taste. Superb evergreen garlands were drawn in splendid festoons overhead, and the laurel crown of the warrior was beautifully contrasted with the emblems of peace and civic renown. Here Gen. Taylor was formally welcomed by the committee of reception, and was addressed by James H. Muse, Esq., in a very appropriate and able speech, to which the old hero responded in that simple, modest and eloquent style so characteristic of the man. The enlivening strains of music now summoned the company to a "brave dance," and a more brilliant company of ladies rarely ever "trip'd the light fantastic toe" in hall or bower, than that which graced and enlivened this outpouring of a people's gratitude and admiration. About 4 o'clock the company repaired to a most sumptuous barbecue and dinner, where immense pyramids of cake, and other embellishments, adorned with appropriate mottoes, gave another proof of the superior taste which rendered the entire preparations not only chaste but exceedingly beautiful.

The entertainment closed by the presentation to Gen. Taylor of a beautiful miniature flag of the United States, ornamented with handsome devices, by the ladies of the vicinity.

The whole affair terminated with the utmost good feeling, and left an impression on the spectators which will not soon be erased. The number present was estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 and would have been much greater, had not a heavy rain in the morning prevented many of those from a distance leaving home. This number was pretty equally made up of both political parties, and it was delightful to witness the favorable impression made on all by the unostentious bearing and decided character of old Zach. He is essentially a man of the people, and only requires to be seen and known by them to insure them love and support, in spite of party prejudice or sectional jealousy.

The following is Gen. Taylor's reply to Mr. Muse. We have a copy of Mr. Muse's address, for which we will endeavor to find room in our next publication:

GEN. TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

SIR, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I feel great difficulty in attempting to reply to the eloquent address just delivered, in which I fear that my humble services have been too flattrly and too vividly portrayed. Long may it be before the peace of our country, which alone should be the object of war, should again be broken. If any gratifying circumstance have resulted to the country from the recent events in which I have borne a part, I attribute them solely to the brave men, regulars and volunteers, with whom I was associated, and I am fortunate alone in having been their leader.—War is always an evil, and not alone by the loss of men in battle, for more than five die by disease to one by the sword of the enemy.

I have found that the old adage, that "Republics are ungrateful," is not true; for, as far as I have mixed among my fellow-citizens, although I have only been in Louisiana, and on one occasion in the neighboring State of Mississippi, I have everywhere, and on all occasions, been laid under a debt of gratitude.

In your allusion to the alacrity shown by the volunteers, after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, you compare the spirit evinced to that displayed by the nation after the battle of Lexington. The whole nation flew to arms; workshops, counting-rooms and offices were deserted; all rushed to battle. At that time, I may say, I found no example of more patriotic courage, or noble daring, than among the citizens of Louisiana, and those of the chivalric State of Mississippi. We are truly a nation of soldiers. But my opinion is, we should follow the advice of the Father of his country, and protect our own soil. Let us not be stimulated by ambition to seek glory in fighting in a foreign land. When the nation is restricted within its proper limits, the volunteer forces, the citizen troops of the country, can never fail.

To the sober sex, who honor us with their bright presence to-day, I return my heartfelt thanks. I have heard of their deeds, which surpassed the courage of the Roman in the "Spartan Mothers sent out their sons, telling them to return with honor, or not to return at all. Such principles implanted in the early days of our life by our mothers can never pass away, and led by such teachings men can never fail to do their duty.

To the parishes of East Feliciana and Baton Rouge, and to the adjoining parishes, I offer my sincere thanks for the kindness and courtesy extended to me.

FRAUDS.—The remembrance of the Plaquemine fraud of 1844, by which the vote of Louisiana was given to Mr. POLK, is freshened in the mind by the statements in the Philadelphia papers of an extensive forgery and circulation of naturalization papers along the line of the Central Railroad. Some of the parties implicated have been arrested; and some to whom these false papers have been given admit that they have never been in any Court for any purpose of naturalization. Thus it may be that many newly arrived emigrants have been ignorantly led into a participation with his shameful fraud.

There are men unscrupulous enough to do anything in politics—provided they can escape the penalties of the law. A conspiracy such as this, which is founded upon deliberate forgery, has all the essential qualities of *treason*. The sovereignty is attacked whenever the ballot box is invaded—for sovereignty there resides in its elements. The authority which governs comes from no other human source, and every ballot fraudulently cast usurps, to the extent of its intrusion, the prerogative of the popular sovereignty. All parties, how much soever they may differ upon other things, should unite in maintaining the right of suffrage inviolable. It is useless to talk about respecting the laws if the fountain of law and authority itself is corrupted at its source.—*Baltimore American.*

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The following valuable prescription for the effective cure of the cholera has been received from J. Booker, Esq., Vice-Consul at Cronstadt, Russia:—"The principal point is to attack the disease the instant it is suspected; take a stimulating dram, with peppermint, and a few drops of laudanum; cover yourself up as warm as possible, to promote perspiration; apply hot substances, such as water, brain, salt, and even sand, to the limbs, and put a mustard poultice over the whole stomach. As soon as perspiration breaks out, and the breathing of the pulse is restored, the complaint may be looked upon as conquered; if it is neglected till its last stage, recovery cannot be expected." By strictly attending to the above simple nostrum, Mr. Booker says that no person need fear fatal consequences.

FREE SOIL DEMONSTRATION.—A very large Free Soil meeting was held in New York, on the evening of the 9th. It is said that from seven to ten thousand persons were present. John Van Buren made a speech, in which he disclaimed the idea of the Buffalo Convention being got up to defeat Cass, and affirmed that it was the object of this movement to defeat both Cass and Taylor.

☞ A bottle of brandy fell into the hands of a child at Rondout, N. Y., last week, and the little creature having drank freely, was carried with congestion of the brain. Dr. Weiss found it insensible, but relieved it by opening and bleeding the jugular vein. It eventually recovered.

More of Gen. Cass's Extras.

The following letter from the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania, exhibits, in its true light, the character of the extra allowances claimed by and paid to Gen. Cass, while in the service of the General Government. Mr. STEWART makes these statements under his own proper name, and gives the *official* evidence on which they are based. We said yesterday that Gen. CASS was a great arithmetician, and every one will admit that the annexed statement fully bears out in the opinion:

UNIONTOWN, (Pa.) Sept. 29, 1848.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has just been called to two late numbers of the "Union" in which the editor has devoted ten columns, with the promise of more, to the examination of my late speech in relation to Gen. Cass's extra pay. This is a compliment I hardly expected from the editor of the Union, and am exceedingly sorry that I have given him so much trouble and uneasiness.

I have not time just now to read, much less to comment on these ten columns of editorial abuse; but, since Mr. Ritchie questions the truth of my statements in regard to Mr. Cass's extra pay, I will refer him to an authority of which he seems to be ignorant, but will not dare to controvert. I refer him to President Polk's message of 11th August last, (Executive doc. 8,) printed since the adjournment. Now I charged Gen. Cass with taking, while Governor of Michigan and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, $64,465 46 extra pay, over and above the amount of his legal and fixed salary of $2,000 a year. Now, I assert that this message, sent in by President Polk in obedience to a resolution of the House, with the documents appended, sustains and establish every dollar and cent I have charged against Gen. Cass. They do more: they show that Gen. Cass received as Marshal of Ohio and Minister of France $26,708 65 over and above the amount of his salaries and his outfit and return, which, regarded as *extra*, will make his extra pay $91,574 11, and his regular and extra pay, together, $234,231 49. Now, if my charging Gen. Cass with taking $64,465 46 extra is justly denounced by Mr. Ritchie and his other venal followers as "villification and slander" of Mr. Cass, what will they now say of Mr. Polk, who makes it much worse than I did? What will they say of Governor Marcy, Secretary of War, D. Graham, Register of the Treasury, P. Hagner, and John M. McCalla, Second and Third Auditors, who sustain by their official signatures these statements, thus "villifying and slandering" Mr. Cass, and rendering him, if true, (as has been said by his friends) unworthy the support of any honest man? These "outrageous" charges being established by *his own friends*, what will my villifiers and slanderers now say? *We shall see.*

The President's message and documents sustaining these charges, are in the hands of every member of Congress, where they may be seen; and to facilitate the examination, I will refer the inquirer to pages 9, 3, 5, 46, 47, 50, 159, 160, 223 and 234.

It furthermore appears by these official documents, that Gen. Cass charged and received as Governor of Michigan more than double the amount of extra pay received by all the other Governors of *all* the Territories of the United States, from the foundation of the Government up to the year 1843. This remarkable fact is established by these records. Can this be right? Can Mr. Ritchie satisfy the people of this country that Lewis Cass, while Governor of Michigan, was justly entitled to double as much as all the rest of the Governors of all the other twelve or fifteen Territories of the United States? And it also appears that a great part of the extra pay allowed to the other Governors, was allowed by Gen. Cass himself, while he was Secretary of War, and based upon his own *extra allowance.*

These documents show also that Lewis Cass received, in addition to his regular salary of $2,000 a year, $1,500 a year for fuel, office rent, &c., $1,500 a year, for services beyond the territorial limits of Michigan, and also, *at the same time*, $3 per day and 40 cents per mile for making treaties with the Indians, amounting alone, for part of the time, to $3,000 a year, and making with his regular salary and extra allowances, $9,000 a year, instead of $2,000—more than $20 a day, when the law gave him less than $6. But not satisfied with all this, it appears that Gen. Cass charged and received for several years, while Governor of Michigan, the enormous compensation of a captain and quartermaster in the regular army, amounting to upwards of $900 per year more, and charged and received *at one time* $6,610 for rations, as well as several thousand dollars for settling his accounts and assuming to form an Indian code, while in the receipt of all his salaries, *regular and extra*, above mentioned. And what is worse than all this, in July, 1836, a year after Gen. Cass was appointed Secretary of War, he produced an account against the Government, amounting to $53,128 96, for alleged over-payments, running back ten or twelve years; $5,215 15 in 1830 for *Indian* annuities; $10,183 61, an indefinite charge "for Indian Department prior to 1829," which, if right, could have retained in any of his quarterly settlements made during the six ten or twelve years, preceding the balance in his favor of $25,075—(No. 2906; by John Robb, acting Secretary of War, in favor of Lewis Cass, then himself Secretary of War, on the Treasury, and the money being paid the settlement stood unsettled till 1837, when it was closed by Wm. B. Lewis—*see* pages 232 and 233.) Worse still: An allowance appears to have been made, while Gov. Cass was Secretary of War, to Wm. Woodbridge, Secretary of the Territory, acting as Governor of Michigan, of $1,500 a year for three years and twenty-five days, the time Gov. Cass was employed in negotiating treaties, amounting to $4,608 74, for fuel, office rent, &c., between the years 1815 and 1827. So that the Government was thus made to pay $3,000 a year *extra* for fuel, office rent, &c., for the territory of Michigan; $1,500 to Gov. Cass, and $1,500 to acting Gov. Woodbridge at the same time. If Mr. Woodbridge was entitled to this additional extra allowance of $1,500 a year, why did he sue again for and receive it at the time? Because Gov. Cass received it. Why wait twelve or fifteen years, till Governor Cass is Secretary of War? And why is this allowed by "John Robb, acting Secretary of War," while the allowance of $4,276 61, immediately preceding, to G. B. Porter, Governor of Michigan, and of $1,000 to S. T. Mason, acting Governor of Michigan, immediately following, are made by General Cass, Secretary of War?—(For this charge see page 50.) When Mr. Ritchie explains *these mysteries*, he will perhaps hear from me again.

In conclusion, let me suggest to Mr. Ritchie the propriety of now turning his battery of billingsgate and abuse from me upon President Polk and the officers of the Treasury and War Departments, who have taken the task of sustaining their charges against Gen. Cass off my shoulders. Will he do it? I will venture the prediction that he will hereafter be silent on this subject. "*Nous verrons.*"

A. STEWART.

GOV. JOHNSTON AND THE ISRAELITES OF PHILADELPHIA.—We copy the following correspondence from the Philadelphia papers. The letter of the Governor commends itself for its beautiful diction and charitable spirit:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1848.

To His Excellency, Gov. W. F. Johnston:

SIR:—In mourning over the Israelites we are supposed to exceed in number 15,000 souls. In this city alone there are nearly 10,000 worshiping in five holy temples the "Almighty God." Your proclamation seems to have lost sight of these.

Undeviating followers of the Holy Bible.

The only object of the present communication is to solicit from you a reply to the questions, whether it is intended that the 23d day of November "be set apart" by the Israelites, or that they be expected on that day to "follow their worldly employment."

Your compliance with the above request, at your earliest convenience, will oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. L. MOSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1848.

John L. Moss, Esq.—My Dear Sir: Firmly persuaded of the truth of the religious faith of which I am an humble and unworthy believer, and that faith teaching me, that next to the veneration of Almighty God, charity and brotherly love are among the highest I owe to my fellow-beings, I cannot permit you to suppose that the spirit of intolerance has a place within my bosom.

The Proclamation for Thanksgiving was ordered by me in compliance with a custom heretofore existing, (and which I cordially approve.) The terms of its composition or its promulgation were not designated by me. It was issued by the Secretary of State during my absence, and I presumed it would be in the usual form.

I regret that its terms should appear to exclude any of my fellow-citizens who worship "Almighty God." The omission was certainly accidental.

To the Israelites, among whom I have the honor to claim many personal and political friends, I could mean no disrespect, or desire to exclude them from the performance of the sacred duty of thanksgiving and praise.

I now invite, through you, that venerable people to the appointed day of thanksgiving and Praise, with the assurance that their steady virtue, earnestness of conduct, and devotion to their religious faith, entitle them in a high place in the regard of their fellow-citizens.

Be kind enough to receive the foregoing as an answer to your letter of the 8th inst., and believe me truly your friend,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

J. H. ADAMS.—The St. Martinville *Creole* speaks follows of the exertions of this gallant and enthusiastic Whig:

We must not be unmindful of the efforts of this morning Whig, James H. Adams, Esq., who has been doing valiant for the good National Candidates; he addressed quite a large audience in St. Martinville, on Monday night, 2d October, after the examination of the speeches of Messrs. Hunt and Foster. Mr. Adams is the appointed guardian of Col. Preston, elected by the Rough and Ready Club of the Parish of Jefferson, to defeat that wrecless politician, and unmatched unblushing and misrepresentation of primed facts, which form the chief characteristic of that gentleman's political speeches. Mr. A. is a very plain man, but modest and reasonably endowed with strong sense. We can well imagine, what we understand is indeed true, that the Col. would as soon and the Devil rather him as Adams.

THE BRITANNIA'S NEWS.—The following abstract of the political intelligence by the steamship *Britannia* is taken from the *Picayune*. Our own despatches on the subject are nearly unintelligible:

The Cholera at Hamburg has been very light, and is disappearing.

Louis Napoleon has taken his seat in the National Assembly of France, and made a speech giving in his adhesion to the Republic.

An insurrection has taken place in Baden.

In Germany a Republic has been proclaimed, but was soon overpowered.

All was quiet in Paris, but military precautionary measures were still rigidly kept up.—The Government was about to propose that the first President should be elected by the Assembly, which would produce a crisis.

The probability is, that Austria has proposed a Congress of the great powers for the definite settlement of Italian affairs.

Eight Socialists have been arrested in Paris for a conspiracy to take the life of Cavaignac.

The civil war in Spain still continues. Cabrera has been defeated by the Queen's troops.

A Spanish Princess has been born.

England is plodding along as usual.

The foreign news has depressed cotton and bread-stuffs in New York.

Great Whig Barbecue in Opelousas.

We are indebted to the Editors of the St. Landry *Whig* for a proof sheet in advance of their publication, containing an account of the Great Taylor Barbecue, held on the 12th, in the vicinity of the town of Opelousas. It was the largest gathering by far ever witnessed in that Parish. From twelve to fifteen hundred persons were presented, including a large number of Ladies. The meeting was organized by the appointment of a President, five Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. It having been removed about that one or two democratic speakers desired to participate in the discussions of the day, the President invited any such present to come forward in order that they might appear before the assembly under the same advantages and alternately with the Whig speakers. A quarter of an hour intervened, and no democratic champion having been found bold enough to present him self, the order of speaking was arranged and announced.

Mr. J. P. Benjamin was introduced to the vast assembly, and riveted the attention of all present, in an English speech of about two hours duration. We have not the space to furnish even a mere outline of his remarks. His exposition of the true issues involved in the Presidential contest, was clear, eloquent and convincing. When we say that it was supposed by several competent judges, to be the best stump speech they ever heard, an adequate idea may be formed of its character. Mr. Benjamin was followed by Mr. Jas. H. Adams in an able refutation of the loodicrous charges against Millard Fillmore. He was well fortified with documents to sustain his positions. Mr. Adams makes no pretensions to polished declamation, but he strewed the truth in a forcible way, and every blow which he struck seemed to take off the hide from his adversaries.

It was now time to indulge in a more substantial feast, and all repaired to the tables, groaning under a sumptuous supply of roasted barbecued in a style to satisfy the inner Sybarite. After an interval of an hour, and when the dinner was completed, Mr. Benjamin again mounted the stand and spoke in French. His auditors were confirmed in their applause, and could scarce contain themselves in the intensity of their admiration for the speaker. His exposition of the character and public services of Old Zack, and his contrast between the illustrious hero and Gen. Cass, called forth from his French auditory such bursts of enthusiasm as were never heard in these parts before. But the climax of excitement and indignation was complete, when the speaker read from the N. O. Courier several extracts of the speech of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, denouncing the Creoles of Louisiana at the battle of New Orleans. The speaker recapitulated the names of gallant citizens of Opelousas and Attakapas, who had girded on their armor in 1815, and the descendants of many of whom were present on the ground, and asked his auditors if they intended to pass old Zack, the illustrious citizen of their native State, to vote for one who had defamed the memory of their fathers? "No, never!" was the response of the vast multitude, amounting to upwards of 1,000 persons, and the shouts of indignation were so deafening and long continued, that speech will tell at the polls in November. Several prominent French Creoles that we know of, who had intended voting for Cass, have acknowledged the error of their ways, and expressed a determination to support Old Zach. The meeting broke up about sundown. The utmost harmony prevailed. About two hundred and fifty ladies were present, whose presence was respected by the observance of a degree of order and propriety seldom witnessed at the hustings.

Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Northern papers are filled with Telegraphic despatches from Pennsylvania and Ohio. These are, of course, considerably older than the latest advices received here, and as many of them have proved manifestly incorrect, and might mislead our readers, we shall omit their publication.

The last and most reliable intelligence we have seen from both States is contained in the Telegraphic despatch of the 19th inst., from Charleston, in yesterday's *Picayune*. It says: "JOHNSON is certainly elected in Pennsylvania, and Foster is probably elected in Ohio." The correspondent of the *Picayune* appears to be unusually careful and accurate, and we place great confidence in his statements.

MEXICO.—By the arrival of the brig *Tiel*, Capt. Radovich, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 13th inst., we have received our files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 8th instant.

Commissioners are about being appointed to define the boundary line of California.

The Treasury of the Republic is in a most dilapidated condition, and complaints are rife of poverty and mismanagement.

The Sierra Madre Expedition seems to have aroused and alarmed the Mexicans somewhat. They speak of the necessity of taking proper measures to ward off this new danger.

A decree has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies for the regulation of weights and measures according to the decimal system used in France.

MAYOR OF MOBILE.—Mr. Childers, the Mayor of our sister city, having resigned his office on account of ill-health, the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council proceeded on Wednesday to elect his successor to fill the unexpired term. On the first ballot, our friend C. C. Langdon, Esq., of the Mobile *Advertiser*, was chosen by the following vote: Langdon, 10; Perrine, 3; blank and scattering, 4. We congratulate Mr. Langdon on this substantial evidence of the esteem and regard of the ordinarily in which he lives.

☞ We must remember, friends, that "power is always stealing from the many to the few."—*Washington Union.*

An apt illustration of a trite truism, and a singular admission withal, from the official editor, who has been fattening on the public purse to the tune of $800,000 a year.

☞ Where do we stand?—*Washington Union.*

You don't stand at all; you flounder.

☞ We hide nothing from the public eye!—*Washington Union.*

We had no idea that Cass was an eight in Father Ritchie's estimation. Has the official editor ever enlightened us on the subject of Cass's eight lives, his broken sword and his extra allowances?

MR. WEBSTER made a powerful speech in favor of Gen. Taylor before the Whigs of Plymouth county, Mass., on the 9th inst. He claimed for Gen. Taylor the warm and earnest support of the Whig party.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The bark *J. A. Jouvan*, at New York from Curaçoa, brings information that Gen. Paez had arrived there from St. Thomas in the steamer *Augusta*.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *J. J. Crittenden*, for Cincinnati papers of the 10th.

ABOLITION IN DELAWARE.—Petitions for the abolition of slavery are receiving the signatures of all the inhabitants.

☞ The steamship S. A. ODDIN, having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave for Alton at 10 o'clock A. M., today (Saturday, the 21st inst.) for New Boats, Bunkhill Cottonville, Bernadotte and all intermediate landings, and will positively leave on Monday for the above ports. [illegible]

☞ The new WHEELBOAT CASPIAN, Capt. Thomas Patterson, will leave Bayou Sara, to-day (Saturday) at 4 o'clock P. M., taking freight and passengers for Bayou Sara, Bunkhill, Cottonville, Bernadotte, Hope and all intermediate landings, and will continue to make regular trips to the above ports. [illegible]

☞ The new packet BOSTON, Capt. Ogden, will leave for the above ports, on Saturday, the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock. Gentlemen will please send their baggage early on board, as she will positively leave at the hour advertised. [illegible]

☞ The new packet BANGS, from Bordenave, is now discharging opposite Main street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, otherwise they will be sent to the store. [illegible]

☞ Neither the Consignee or Captain of the bark HANE, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said bark. [illegible]

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the Brig bark CARNATIO, Hall master, from Liverpool, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said bark. [illegible]

City Intelligence.

THE CRESCENT CITY CASE.—The rules taken on the 14th instant, by the defendants on the plaintiffs, came on for trial yesterday. The rule for transferring the cause to the U. S. Circuit Court, was continued. The one to bond aside was, by the consent of defendants, dismiss ed; and the one for setting aside the injunction was also dismissed, the plaintiffs presenting a further bond for $15,000, with Robert Murphy as security. This case was very ably argued by the counsel engaged, particularly by Mr. Micou, who, as usual, distinguished himself by his legal research.

FAILED TO APPEAR.—Complaint was entered some time since, before Recorder Geddings, by Charles H. Fordon, against James H. Coleman, of having committed perjury, in swearing before the same Court that the complainant had stolen from him his promissory, on February or March last, $60 or $80 worth of lumber. Yesterday the case was to have been examined, but the accused failed to appear, and a return was made accordingly to the Attorney General. P. W. McCoy was security for the appearance of Coleman.

STABBING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—James Murrell, accused of stabbing John Spencer, on the 8th ult., in the abdomen, and inflicting a dangerous wound with intent to kill, was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Baldwin. Bail of $1,200 was required.

TRESPASS.—Ellen Kinney and Jane McMillan were yesterday accused, before Recorder Genois, of cutting all the lining of his coat, while riding yesterday morning from the Louisiana Bell Room to their residence on Common House street. A warrant was issued for their arrest.

BURGLARY.—Isaac Silvy and James McMillan were arrested on the Levee on Thursday night, with a bundle of clothing in their possession, and were committed to prison by Recorder Genois, to await trial on the affidavit of Samuel Wagner, mate of the bark Emily, who charged them with having burglariously entered the vessel and stolen the clothing from the trunk of Captain Davis.

COMMITTED.—Thos. P. Jackson, accused of stealing a pair of pantaloons, a pair of shoes and a gold ring, from the premises of Mrs. Phillips, and of resisting and kicking the officer who arrested him, together with threatening to take his life and the lives of other officers as soon as he obtained his liberty, was yesterday sent to the Parish prison for 6 months by Recorder Genois.

PETTY THEFT.—Christine Charlot was arrested by the Second Municipality police last evening, on a charge of stealing corn from sacks on the Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1848.

A considerable amount of business has been transacted during the past week, and the general market has on the whole presented an animated appearance. Our intercourse with the Upper country, is materially obstructed by the low stage of water, and the consequent light receipts of Western Produce, are insufficient to impart much activity to this branch of Trade.

The accounts received yesterday by the Britannia Steamer from Liverpool, report a further decline in Cotton, Orleans Middling being quoted at 3½d, and Fair at 4¼d per lb., with sales of 20,000 bales for the week ending the 20th ult. So far as the meagre despatches refer to the political complexion of affairs in Europe, we can discover nothing of a nature to have depressed the market, but should judge on the contrary, from one paragraph bearing upon the Italian question, that it would have derived support from the prospect of a settlement of the complicated difficulties with Austria. We are then left to infer that speculators are stagnating under the formidable estimates of the crop that went out in the early part of September, and to which we call attention at the time as being calculated to produce the result that is now apparent. Whatever may be the extent of the yield, one thing is very clear, that it can never come up to the extravagant figures put forth by parties who did not take into the enumeration power to pick. Our own opinions, although indicating a decidedly large crop were based on the simple fact that no one circumstance failed in securing the growth—that of a *mishap of any kind occurred*, the production would nevertheless be 200,000 bales less than the highest New York estimates, and we *fortified our position* by proof of the most tangible character.

It is somewhat commentatory therefore to know that the Liverpool market has to stand the full brunt of such prognostications upon the opening of the season. At a later period, the same change might have proved a more dangerous one, and the rapid receding upon at a time when we would be labouring under the weight of heavy stocks and for indefinite receipts, might have been anything but satisfactory. What is to come hereafter in the shape of estimates, we will send rather to improve the tone of the market on the other side, and we verily believe that all the mischief now resulting from the *mortifying* has *already accomplished*. At 3¼d for Middling, it is our opinion that the Liverpool market has touched bottom. Any further decline which we do not, however, anticipate, would indeed be to connect the planter by every argument and persuasion we could allege, to keep back the crop. Our advice at present, is to send it forward, low as prices are. But in the event above cited, we shall not hesitate to recommend the plan, which, however, repugnant in principle, and dangerous in practice, may be resorted to in a case of urgency and extremity.

The weather continues clear and very pleasant. We had a slight fall of rain yesterday, but more is needed for the country, as Sugar cane in particular is suffering from the want of moisture. The river remains at low water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 12th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 10,864 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 2,798; Texas, 169; together, 21,831 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 6,546 bales; Glasgow, 1,000; Marseilles, 278; Boston, 1,538; together, 10,127 bales; making an addition to stock of 10,887 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 84,737 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848..... bales	37,091
Arrived this week.....	21,831
Arrived previously.....	53,744
	116,766
Exported past week.....	10,127
Exported previously.....	57,975
	67,612
Stock on hand and on shipboard,	84,737

Our report of Friday evening last closed on a quiet market, and as there was not much offering on Saturday, the sales did not exceed 3,500 bales. The mail of Sunday brought the Cambria's letters, which went to confirm not only the reported decline of ¼d, but also added that importers at Liverpool were pressing their stocks so freely on the market, that sales were currently made below the quotations, Middling having been occasionally finned off at 3¾d ⅌ lb. In connection with this, Trade in the manufacturing Districts was represented as languid, and spinners by no means disposed to extend their operations, notwithstanding the very low price of the raw material. This intelligence had a depressing effect on our own market, and the sales of Monday, which reached 4000 bales, were at prices in favor of buyers. Holders showed an evident disposition to meet the market on Tuesday, and purchasers being equally inclined, the sales of that and the following day, ran up to 12,000 bales, taken chiefly on English account. Yesterday, the demand continued and 4,000 bales changed hands,