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 J. GARCIA
FOURTH DISTRICT.....C. ADAMS, Jr.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....JOHN MOORE.
STATE DISTRICT.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

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

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

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST, without voting for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER.

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST.

Tuesday Morning, Octr 24, 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 Fillmore 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.

German Taylor Club.

We invite attention to the call in our columns for the formation of a German Rough and Ready Club on TUESDAY EVENING, in the 6th Ward, First Municipality. The honest and true hearted citizens of German origin are amongst the warmest and firmest of our supporters. They are a people who make up their minds deliberately, and adhere to their opinions until they. We unhesitatingly assert that a large majority of the naturalized Germans in New Orleans are in favor of the election of Gen. TAYLOR, and no where can firmer advocates of his cause, or better and more quiet and correct citizens be found than amidst our German population.

AIR—"*Lucy Neal*"

Oh poor Cooney Whigs,
What makes you look so blue?
We will have Polk and Dallas,
And the TARIFF of '42.

Such was the exquisite melody with which, during the Presidential contest of 1844, the Locofocos of Pennsylvania, gulled and cajoled themselves, or willing to gull and cajole their brethren, were wont to awake the stillness of the night. Mr. BUCHANAN had traversed the length and breadth of the land with the flagrant falsehood on his lips that Mr. POLK was a better Tariff man than Mr. CLAY, and that in the event of the election of the Democratic candidate, the coal and iron interests of the Key Stone State would be sedulously fostered and protected. On every banner that flouted the breeze, were inscribed the magic watchwords "POLK and DALLAS, and the Tariff of '42." The battle was fought and the victory won upon this issue; and the deluded peasantry of Pennsylvania, trusting to the honied words of their leaders, contributed their share towards the election of POLK and DALLAS.

The game of deception—that game which Locofocoism always plays during popular elections and which it now attempts to play more desperately than ever—was clumsily kept up to the latest possible period. After the result of the election was ascertained, GEORGE M. DALLAS addressed the Democracy from the door of his house in Philade phia, and repeated these memorable words:

"Gentlemen—The Tariff of '42 is a Democratic measure—it was passed by the Democratic party—it will be safe in the hands of James K. Polk."

This brief declaration embodied a falsehood in every line. The Tariff of '42 was not a Democratic measure—it was not passed by Democratic votes, and it was not safe in the hands of JAMES K. POLK. The misguided operatives, miners and colliers of Pennsylvania, nevertheless, believed Mr. DALLAS, for BRUTUS was an honorable man," and the State stood steadfastly to her ancient faith. But the Tariff of '42 was repealed by the first Congress that assembled after Mr. POLK's inauguration—a Democratic Congress. Mr. DALLAS gave his casting vote in favor of its overthrow—JAMES K. POLK signed the bill which superseded that beneficent measure by one approximating more closely to the Free Trade system; and Pennsylvania began to open her eyes, and see the cheat that was practised upon her. She has shown that she understands it now. She feels its disastrous influence in the depression of her manufacturing interests, in the reduced value of her iron. She has awakened to a perception of the truth—slowly and reluctantly, to be sure—but in time to repudiate her betrayers, and to shatter into fragments the idol of miscalled Democracy. The result of the recent election in that State is a rebuke, which the knavish tricksters, who thought they could go on fooling Pennsylvania to the top of her bent forever, will feel to the very marrow. Look at the vote of Schuylkill, Alleghany, Carbon, and all those counties in which the great mass of the population are dependent upon the coal and iron interests for their daily bread; and the true and leading cause of the political revolution in that State will be at once discovered.

Nor is there the slightest probability that Pennsylvania will henceforth falter in the new path she has chosen. At the Presidential election, another and stronger stimulus to action will be given, and superadded to the circumstances which have already placed her in the Whig ranks, will be the boundless popularity of the glorious old Chieftain under whose unconquered banner her multitudes will rally. Pennsylvania will remember the Tariff of '42; she will remember the infamous swindle of which she was made the victim; she will bear in mind that Old ZACH received his first nomination from her people, irrespective of party, that she was one of his earliest and warmest friends, and she will record her vote for him by a majority approaching that by which she was accustomed to exhibit her attachment to Old Hickory himself.

Still Bragging.

Just in proportion as the prospects of Locofocoism become darkened, does the boasting of its organs increase. The month-piece of the President at Washington vapors over Pennsylvania with boisterous clamor. Before the election, it assured all Locofocodom that Longstreth's election was certain, and that his majority could not possibly fall below TWELVE THOUSAND. Now that the twelve thousand is reduced below zero, the *Union* is equally positive that Pennsylvania will vote for Cass and Butler by ten thousand majority. It claimed Florida by a thousand, and as its party has been routed in that youthful State, it claims it more than ever at the Presidential election. Having witnessed the heavy losses of Locofocoism in Georgia, the *Union*, prophet-like, predicts 3,000 majority in that State for Cass and Butler. We shall fully expect, before the election comes round, to see the *Union* claiming New York, Massachusetts and Kentucky. It already claims Tennessee, which is almost as ridiculous. Poor *Union!* The Locos who will lose their money on thy vaunts will wish thou hadst exhibited less indiscretion, and more modesty.

Monster Meeting on Canal Street.

The friends of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, assembled in immense numbers last evening, on the neutral ground, in Canal street. Long before the appointed hour, the Square was thronged with an eager and excited multitude, and by the time, the meeting was organized, an enormous crowd had assembled, estimated at fifteen thousand, singing songs, and furnishing every evidence of the most heartfelt enthusiasm.

The assemblage was called to order by R. B. Sykes, and the following persons were the officers who presided:

PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER C. BULLITT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

First Municipality.

Manuel Blasco,	Lucien Hermann,
Henry Kohn,	J. F. Bercier,
Dominique Lanata,	James Lilly,
Alexandre Legendre,	G. F. Weise,
Antonio Bisa,	C. H. Simmons,
Arnold Bodin	Pablo Gelpi.

Second Municipality.

R. M. McAlpin,	Cuthbert Bullitt,
Jno Vionca,	Gen. E. L. Tracy,
A. G. Bull,	Wm. Henderson,
R. Geddes,	S. Wisdom,
A. L. Gaines,	L. Dillard,
T. B. Winston,	Damian Casas,
	Augustus Foner.

Third Municipality.

J. Mooney,	L. J. Heres,
St. Jean Ducoing,	S. Guinault,
J. L. Theiein,	James Brooks,
Robert Oliver,	George Cheinaydre,
J. H Gillespie,	A. Boshanger,
J. Solomon,	S. Audler,
	Dr. Mueller.

SECRETARIES:

First Municipality—H. C. Castellanos, Jules Molaison.

Second Municipality—Dudley Chase, J. T. Longstreth.

Third Municipality—L. T. Genecelly, Robert Wynn.

Mr. Bullitt opened the meeting in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks.

The *Fillmore Rangers*, and other political associations then marched upon the ground in countless numbers, electing shout upon shout from the dense masses in front of the stand.

Judge O. P. Jackson then addressed the multitude in thrilling and eloquent strains. His appeal to the people to stand by Old Zach was one of the most fervid and impassioned that we have ever heard.

In the midst of Judge Jackson's address the *Spanish Rough and Ready Club* made their appearance, the greater number mounted and bearing torches and transparencies. They numbered fully five hundred and made a most splendid and imposing appearance.

The *Rough and Ready Club* at the conclusion of Judge Jackson's speech, sang one of their loveliest songs, and then a procession was formed—the mightiest ever witnessed in New Orleans. In numbers, in enthusiasm, in the brilliancy of transparencies, torches and devices, it has never been surpassed. The innumerable cortege defiled through the principal streets of our city, making the welkin ring with their joyous shouts. As an unpremeditated movement—a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm—the meeting and procession was the grandest and most glorious display that has yet taken place in the Crescent city.

Spanish Rough and Ready Club.

At a meeting of the Spanish Rough and Ready Club, held at Washington Hall, St. Philippe street, on the 23d of October, 1848, the Club was called to order by Manuel Blasco, and after mentioning the object, the following officers were elected:

DN JOAQUIN VIOSCA, President.

Vice Presidents—Dn. Frans. Tio, Dn. Frans. Sambola, Dn. Salvador Fernandez, Dn. Bartholome Uguet, Dn. Jose Domingo, Dn. Mathias Cardona, Dn. Antonio Mascara, Dn. Juan Philippi, Dn. Jaime Aini, Dn. Jeronimo Balyat, Dn. Gregorio Canten, Dn. Juan Sagarra. Fernando Fuentes, Secretary.

A committee was nominated to draw up the resolutions of the Club and the following members were nominated: Dn. Manuel Blasco, Dn. Jose Barnes, Dn. Jose de Fuentes, Dn. Pablo Gaelpi, Dn. Jose Barba.

Resolved, That we hope the Spanish Republicans of this city, in favor of "Taylor, and Fillmore," will use all legal means to secure the election of our worthy candidates.

Resolved, That we request all Spaniards favorable to our cause, who have not the privilege of voting to use their best endeavors in inducing their friends to unite in the good cause, and coming to our assistance on the day of the election, and assist us in rescuing our beloved and adopted country from the evils of the present Administration, and the danger which would result should the present political views of the Administration be perpetuated.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.—We learn from the Milwaukie *Sentinel*, that the Legislature of Wisconsin have made no provision for the election of Presidential Electors in that State. The *Sentinel* says:

"A bill for the purpose was introduced into the Assembly, passed by that body, subsequently amended in the Senate, thence returned to the Assembly, and there, through some culpable neglect, dropped. This defect, though not a fatal, is a serious one, and might embarrass the election."

Governor Dewey has, however, issued a proclamation, appointing the 7th proximo as a day for a general election, as is usual by the Governors of the other States.

MILLIONS OF BOUNTY LAND ACRES.—Of the regular army, about thirty-five thousand men, are entitled to bounty lands. The volunteers who are entitled to these lands are about fifty-five thousand. Fourteen millions four hundred thousand acres of land will be required to satisfy the claims of the soldiers in the Mexican war. This land at the Government price is worth eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars.

NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—J. Phillips Phenix has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Third District, (part of the city) in New York; James Monroe for the remainder of the term of the 30th Congress, to occupy the seat made vacant by the ousting of Mr. Jackson; and Jas. Brooks, editor of the New York *Express*, for the same seat in the 31st Congress.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London Morning *Chronicle* remarks of the attempt to introduce the principles of republican government, according to the American model, into France, that Carrel was right when he said: "Tell me the constitution of America suits the people of America, and you tell me it does not suit the people of France. If a Republic takes place in France it will be a military and a literary Republic, as that of America is destined to be a peaceful and commercial one."

ANOTHER FIRE IN PENSACOLA.—An extensive building known as the new City Hotel, built by the new city company, situated on the Bay, near Pensacola, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th inst. The Pensacola *Democrat* says it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

GEN. PLANCHE declares that he never heard Gen. Butler use any offensive expressions towards Louisianians. We never said he had, for every body knows that Gen. Planche was not in Washington, on the 11th January, 1843, and could not have heard Butler, when he abused the Louisianians and called them cowards and traitors. But all Congress heard him, and his words of denunciation were printed and are before the world. No man's testimony can destroy or falsify that record.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. T. N[illegible]ller, of York, Pennsylvania, publishes an account of a cure performed in a decided case of hydrophobia, the patient being a lad twelve years of age. The boy was bitten in April last; the circumstances of the case not appear until the 2nd October. The treatment and result are then described:

Doctors McIlvain and Fisher were called in consultation, and the patient was ordered two grains of acetate of lead and two grains Dover's powder every four hours—to drink freely of distilled acetic acid, and bathe his arms freely rubbed with equal parts of Comstock's lard and olive oil. Under this treatment, (although but little was heard) he commenced to get hoarse to show symptoms of convulsions. He has been gradually improving to this time. He has now taken 60 grains of each article, without producing any other sensible effect upon his system than tranquilizing the system and producing much sleep. He is at present very much debilitated, but craves food and appears to relish well, and is anxious to be at play with associates. Should any change occur in the case, I shall send you the result.

AN OMEN.—Lancaster—the strongest Whig county in Pennsylvania—at the late election, gave a majority for Jourdan longer than that given by Old Berks for Longstreth. This is the first time since the election of Harrison, that Lancaster has beaten Berks.

Mr. Muse's Address to Gen. Taylor

We have received a full report of the address delivered by JAMES H. MUSE Esq., to Gen. TAYLOR, at the Fort Hudson festival; but we are constrained to omit it for the present, substituting the annexed imperfect sketch of his eloquent remarks:

Mr. Muse commenced his remarks by saying, that he felt inadequate to the task which his fellow-citizens had selected him to perform. The orator then went into a recapitulation of the life of Gen. Taylor and of the brilliant services which he had rendered to his country. He referred to Gen. Taylor's parentage, being the son of an officer who won the esteem of Washington at the battle of Trenton. The son of so worthy a sire could not fail to have established a well founded claim to the regard of his countrymen. He alluded in a beautiful and thrilling strain, to the character of the earlier settlers of the West, contrasting it with the present state of that country. After giving a picture of Gen. Taylor's defence of Fort Harrison, and his memorable career in the everglades of Florida, he complimented Gen. Jackson on his sagacity in discovering the military capacity in Gen. T. to conduct this difficult operation.

He then alluded to the late campaign on the Rio Grande; spoke feelingly of the deep solicitude which the citizens of this State felt for the perilous position of Gen. Taylor at the opening of this campaign, and of the unparalleled alacrity with which they had hastened to his relief. He spoke with deep feeling of the late Gen. Semmes, who had joined and tendered to his services a thousand mounted men as escort for Gen. Taylor, but was refused by those in power. He next spoke at some length of the taking of Monterey. He related an anecdote which elicited applause. A soldier was discovered in making an entrance through the walls of a dwelling, every house being a fortress, by means of a pick-axe. He was asked by an officer what he intended to do; he replied that he did not intend to expose himself, but that some of the Mississippi blood hounds would go in.

He next alluded in appropriate terms to the battle of Buena Vista, cherishing with graphic manner, the perilous condition of the soldiers and their reliance upon the General's known abilities to extricate them, and his courage to sustain them in the hour of need.

He read a paragraph from General Taylor's letter, written on the eve of battle, which produced much sensation.

During his address which referred to the Volunteers, he spoke feelingly of the death of several from this city and Parish, who went out at the first alarm under Capts. Cole and Chase.

He related several traits of the kindly heart and never failing sympathy of the old General, for the sick and wounded soldier. One anecdote we must give place to. A steamer from Camargo, had a number of sick Volunteers on board, who were placed on the upper deck exposed to all the broiling sun in the day and the chilling dews of the night. Gen. Taylor promptly discharged the Captain and cleared the cabin of Officers, and had the Volunteers placed therein—and the next morning, when the General was brought for, his birth was occupied by a sick soldier, and he was disposed of on the hurricane roof wrapt in a blanket.

Gen. Taylor was not only welcomed as a warrior, but as a friend, welcomed as a citizen, and a man of peace. In the name of the not only of his fellow citizens, but in the name of those Spartan mothers who lost their husbands and sons, to go forth and conquer, he bade the Hero welcome.

In his allusion to the battle of Buena Vista Mr. Muse said that Gen. Taylor had been deprived of the larger portion of his command, with the expectation that he would either retreat or resign; but his fellow-citizens knew him that he did not retreat—that by his brilliant action he gave credit to his country—thwarted the revenge of his own soldiers, and broke the heart of the enemy—from which he never recovered.

He alluded to the moral effect of the early education of our youth, as the true cause why American volunteers are so conspicuous for their bravery.

In conclusion, he said: "Yes, General, we are blessed, on-day, in seeing you among the living, and we have brought our wives and children, that they might see you—and our children's children shall perform on the banks of the Rio Grande, on the shores of the Pacific, and at the base of the Rocky Mountains, the grateful rank of honoring you, which we perform so imperfectly to-day on the banks of the Mississippi. Fear nothing, Sir—nothing shall ever erase from the records of your country, the evidence of your just claims to our eternal love and gratitude; nor will posterity ever cease to hold you in grateful remembrance.—Welcome, then! Thrice welcome—honorable, and illustrious man. Welcome"

THE FIRST CONGRESS OF PHILADELPHIA.—A BEAUTIFUL REMINISCENCE.—The following beautiful reminiscence of the first Congress, is from the pen of the venerable John Adams:

When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with a prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay, of N. York, and Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiments, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congregationalists, that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Sam'l Adams arose and said "that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duche, (Dushay, they pronounced it,) deserved that character, and, therefore, he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to Congress to-morrow morning." The motion was seconded, and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our President, waiting on Mr. D. and received for answer that if his health would permit, he certainly would. Accordingly, next morning, he appeared with his clerk, and his pontificals, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the psalter for the seventh day of September, which was the 35th psalm. You must remember this was the next morning after we had heard of the terrible bombardment of Boston. It seemed as if heaven had ordained that psalm to be read on that morning.

After this Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to everybody, struck out into extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every one present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Episcopalian as I is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervency, such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so eloquent and sublime for American, for Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, especially for the town of Boston. It had excellent effect upon everybody here. I must beg you to read the psalm. If there is any faith in the stories of Virgil, Homer, or, especially the sorors Biblicæ, it would have been thought providential."

Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art. It was in Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia; a building which still survives, that the devoted individuals met to whom this service was read. Washington was kneeling there, and Henry and Randolph, and Rutledge, and Lee, and Jay, and by their side stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to believe, that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble homesteads. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently "for America, for the Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston;" and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to heaven for divine interposition and aid? "It was enough," says Mr. Adams, "to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Philadelphia."

DR. MORRILL, THE ÆRONAUT, reported himself safe and well yesterday, and gives a very interesting account of his recent perilous adventure. On first rising into the air, he seemed to be quite stationary over the city, of which, with its streets, parks, and public buildings, he had a magnificent view. Rising higher, he found himself making considerable progress to the eastward, but afterward struck a current which moved him toward the north-west. At this time, Rockaway, L. I., (20 miles from New York, on the south shore of Long Island,) was directly beneath him, when he formed the project of crossing to Sandy Hook (15 miles off.) Calculating the time necessary to reach the earth from his then great height, he discharged sufficient gas to descend about half a mile, when he discovered himself rapidly borne to the southeast—towards the open ocean. Hastily throwing overboard some ballast, he rose again, but the upper current had also changed. Feeling the danger of his situation, and knowing that his best chance of safety was to drop immediately into the water and take his chance of being picked up, he let off his gas, and making a rapid descent, struck the water about five miles from the Light Ship.

THE CHEROKEE MANUSCRIPTS.—Tallequah is something of a place. Hear the Editor of the *Cherokee Advocate*, boast in his issue of the 5th, like all the rest a most excellent one) of the growth and prosperity of his young place:

We are gratified to see that several neat and substantial log buildings are going up in Talequah, which, all things considered, has improved considerably within twelve months, and begins to wear the appearance of a neat, thrifty country town. It now has the Court House, three stores, and three grog-shops, four grocers but no bake, no [illegible]; two Blacksmith's shops, two Tailor's shops, a Saddler's shop, two Waggon makers' shops, a Printing Office, a Church in which divine service is performed, and have a well attended School. The surrounding country is improving in a similar ratio. In addition to these things, new [illegible]ations here and in the vicinity are [illegible]ly in number, in point of propriety and good order is not easily surpassed.

Night was closing around [illegible]. He could perceive no movement, but [illegible] was did he know that his petition had been observed. Immersed in the water up to his arms, and running great danger from the flames of wind which damaged his balloon and himself with considerable violence, he remained for more than half an hour and a half. Finally, a boat which had been dispatched from the Light Ship for his rescue, came up, and, chilled through, wet and cold, and nearly perished from exhaustion, he was conveyed to the Light Ship, where, after dinner, and returned to the city in Tuesday evening. The boat was put by Captain on the Light Ship and Mr. Johnson, who was on board, in charge of Gerome W. Hall, the mate, and was manned by four seamen. These two gentlemanly to certainly deserving of notice.

City Intelligence.

MALTREATING A PRISONER.—D. R. Morrison was arrested on Sunday night, on St. Louis st., between Marais and Treme, by order of Lieut. Vinot, and he entered a complaint yesterday before Recorder Genois, that the watchmen who took him to the Guardhouse, and whose names he does not know, on the way, without cause, beat him on the head with clubs, and "cheaked" him. We understand Recorder Genois proposes bringing the matter before the Police Committee of the First Municipality, with the view of having a thorough investigation.

AFFRAY BETWEEN BROTHERS.—A warrant was yesterday issued by Recorder Genois, for the arrest of Antoine Mello, on the affidavit of Corporal A. B. Farrar, of the police, who alledges that he has been informed that in an affray between Antoine and his brother Patrice Mello, on Sunday on the Bayou St. John, he inflicted a severe wound on Patrice, whose life is in imminent danger from the effects of the wound.

RECORDER SECHEREAU'S COURT.—Joseph Bisson, accused by Jerome Marie, of violently beating him on the high seas, in his own premises, was yesterday examined by Recorder Genois, and sent before the First District Court, for trial.

Henry Peter, against whom a similar charge was preferred by John Reid, was also committed for trial.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY EXAMINED.—Henry Heine and John Geidry, charged with stealing $50 in money from the house of Arnold Boehm, at the corner of Mirvan and Fosse street, which it is alleged they feloniously entered, were yesterday examined before Recorder Sechereau. The Recorder after hearing all the evidence in the case, postponed his decision until this morning.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—James Neal, driver of cab No. 256 was yesterday arrested by the First Municipality Police at the request of J. Lynch, who charges him with driving his cab, on Tuesday night, at a rate that endangered the lives of street passengers, and with having, at the corner of Marais and St. Louis streets, drove against him, knocked him down, and seriously injured his right leg. The accused gave bail to appear for examination.

HARBORING A RUNAWAY.—Francois Hall yesterday appeared before Recorder Genois and made an affidavit that a runaway slave, named Joseph, is concealed in a house which he can point out, in the rear of the upper cotton press. A search warrant was granted.

POCKET PICKERS.—Robert Ritchie, was arrested in the Place d'Armes, yesterday afternoon, in the act of picking the pocket of a man who was lying asleep in the grass. Shortly after, Ritchie was brought to the guard house, two very formidable looking pocket knives, a Watch and John Carter, were brought in by Mr. Schuize, who charges them with attempting to pick his pockets on board the steamer Magnolia.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Evans alias Word, arrested on Saturday, with a piece of cotton in his possession, marked [illegible], was yesterday committed for trial by Recorder Genois. The calico was identified by Mr. Jacques Bernard, as a piece stolen from his store, in the corner of Dumfriesse and Galliard streets, on the day Evans was arrested.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—William Simons, publisher of the Providence, (R. I.) *Herald*, died in that city, on the 8th inst. He was connected with the press from his boyhood, and for the last four years, he has had the responsible management of the *Herald*. He was a man of the most affectionate, of generous impulses, and honorable in all his transactions.

MARINE DISASTER.—The bark Fairy, arrived at Provincetown, reports having fallen in with the wreck of the whaling ship Mattie, on the 23d ult., in lat. 40, lon. 54, and took off twelve persons. The Mobile sailed from New Bedford Sept. 7th for the Pacific, and seven days out was struck by a heavy sea, which threw her on her beam ends, carrying away her topmasts and washing overboard Capt. Long, the first mate, two boat steerers and six men.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In the Circuit Court held at Newburgh, New York, last week, Gilbert W. Oliver recovered a verdict of $9,000 against the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as compensation for severe injuries sustained by him four years ago, making him a cripple for life, by an accident on the train in which he was. The accident was caused by a defect in one of the wheels, which broke, and the cars were thrown into a gully.

A FIGHTING EDITOR.—There was a fight at Springfield, Ill., one day last week, between Major Harris, the Democratic Congressman elect, and Mr. Francis, editor of the Springfield Journal, the latter gentleman having insinuated that the gallant Major walked in the rear of Cerro Gordo. The Major went to Mr F.'s office, and, after a few words, struck at him with a bludgeon. The blow was parried, when Mr. F., with a small mallet, knocked the Major to the bottom of the stairs. A Lieut Scott, who accompanied the Major, was treated in the same way.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MICHIGAN.—It seems that the people of Michigan are getting tired of their law for the abolition of capital punishment, and begin to agitate for the restoration of the gallows and the halter. The Detroit Daily Advertiser says that in consequence of the growing increase of crime in the State since the abolition of capital punishment, and a particular manifestation of it to the Grand Jurors of Wayne county, by the presence of three different individuals charged with murder, at the present term of the Court, they have unanimously adopted a memorial to the Legislature, asking for a restoration of that penalty which alone prevents man from assailing the life of his fellow.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON ABOLITION.—The Hon. Daniel Webster said in his late speech:

"I say that all agitations and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave, by persons not living in the slave States, are unconstitutional in their spirit, and, in my opinion, productive of nothing but evil and mischief. I countenance none of them. The manner in which the government of those States where slavery exists are to regulate it, is for their own consideration under their responsibility to their constituents, to the general laws of property, humanity and justice, and to God. Associations formed elsewhere, springing from a feeling of humanity, or any other cause, have nothing whatever to do with it. They have never received any encouragement from me, and they never will. In my opinion, they have done nothing but to delay and defeat their own professed objects."

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CHILI.—A letter from Valparaiso, August 1st, says:

"There has been an English chapel located here for some ten years. It is sustained by the British government, and within the last two years a second chapel has been opened, in another portion of the town, in a spot of very great publicity. The government has also answered the American Minister, Dr. Crump, of Virginia, that leave could not be granted—it was unconstitutional—but no hindrance would be offered. And now [illegible] has been assiduously fulfilled. This is the more to be regarded, since the fifth article of the constitution of the country disallows all liberty of worship in any mode different from the Romish."

THE FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.—The clerk of the steamer *St. Helena*, has favored us with the following description of the fire at Alexandria, D.C., of which he was an eye witness: The town of Alexandria, on Red River, parish of Rapides, was visited by a most destructive fire on Wednesday, the 18th inst., about 11 o'clock, P. M. The fire, it is supposed, originated in Mr O. W. Nalley's bakery, and was fanned by a high wind at the time, it soon spread to the adjoining buildings, raging up and down Front and Second streets, and consuming about seventy buildings. The principal sufferers are Messrs. S. Mead, S. A. Henarie, O. W. Nalley, D. E. Goodwin, Jacob Walker, J. McFeely, Lawrence Fehrer, Bloomt, H. R. Hume and R. Cone. Among the buildings burnt, was the Canal Bank, the most valuable portion of the notes and papers of the bank was opened after the fire and all found safe; the post-office, with letters, &c., totally destroyed. A number of families have lost their all, as but a few days since were comfortably provided for, thus leaving them penniless and homeless. Half the town is in ashes, and had it not been for a timely shower of rain, the whole town would have been consumed, as there was no fire engine nor any other means by which it could be arrested.

The destruction of property is immense, as no one was insured. Those who were able to remove a portion of their effects, &c., to the bank of the river, had them destroyed by works falling on them. The two Misses B.'s proceeded to the top of their dwelling, and there, with blankets, which they spread over the roof, and pails of water handed them, saved the dwelling.—*Banner Pioneer.*

MARRIED

On Tuesday, 24th inst., at St. Paul's Coal Mountain, curate of the Church of St. Louis, Mr. FRANCIS MOREAU to Miss MADELEINE CELINA DUBUC, both of this city.

Extensive Ostrologue Sale of Dry Goods.

☞ The attention of merchants is particularly called to the extensive sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. B. Philpain's auction Room, No. 6 Canal street. The assortment is the best and most desirable offered this season, and the terms liberal, 3 and 5 months. o24

☞ The ship AMERICA, Lombie, master, from Rotterdam, is now ready to discharge her cargo, at the wharf of the Royal Canal, Bayou Sauvage. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense.

D. LANATA, 9 Jefferson st.

☞ The steamship E. A. CROCKER, having been thoroughly detained, will positively leave for Attakapas, (by Sea,) on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., taking freight and passengers for New Iberia, Bayou Carlin, Centreville, Berwick's Bay, and all intermediate Landings, and will return direct to make regular trips to the above ports. o20

☞ The ship WINDSOR CASTLE, Capt. Thomas Patterson, from Havre, is now ready to discharge cargo near the Red Bridge. Third Municipality. Consignees will please get our their permits, within five days, and attend to the receipts of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the public Stores, at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.

T. C. JENKINS,
85 Common st.

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

o16 G M LUCAS, 38 Bienville.

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

o16 G M LUCAS, 38 Bienville st.

☞ Behind the Captain are Consignees of the British bark CARNATIC, McKenzie, from Liverpool, will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of said bark.

o19 1w W. M. HUBY,
116 Common st.

☞ Consignees of goods per British bark CARNATIC, McKenzie, from Liverpool, are requested to take out their permits; the vessel is now discharging. o19 1w WM. MURE, 116 Common st.

U. S. Naval Depot.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, Commissioners, at the office of the U. S. Navy Yard, No. 96 Camp street, until the 5th day of November, proximo, for the purchase of a site for a NAVAL DEPOT, in or near the city of New Orleans.

The quantity of land required will not be less than ten superficial acres, with a front of about four hundred feet on the river Mississippi.

L. ROUSSEAU, Capt. U. S. Navy,
S. BRITTON BENNETT, Navy Agent.
October 21, 1848.—o24 3t

MRS. PERRET, Bourbon street, No. 26, informs the ladies that she has just returned from France, and is now prepared to receive all orders that may be given for ROBES, GLOVES, MANTILLAS, CHILDRENS' CLOTHES, &c. o21 6t

New Dry Goods at Wholesale.

LANDING ex ship Wisner Castle, from Havre, for sale by Lorne & Proix, 21 Chartres st.—
New Styles Printed Cashmeres and Muslin de Laines.
do do Plaids, printed and plain Barege;
Plain Muslin de Laines, assorted colors,
do Poult de Soie and Chenille Shawls,
Worsted Plaids, plain and twilled;
Plaid Glen Isane for winter dresses.
do Fouls Plaids and plain Mousseline;
Silk grain and elegant Satin Royale and Taffeta,
Black figured, watered and striped Silks;
Blue and black Satins Levantine;
Fleeces, assorted colors Lyons Cashmir; Satin Turkey and grain Cravats; Silk pocket bdkfs, different styles; White Satins and Tulle Pleated; Brussel and cord 9/4 Velvets; black and colored Cassimirs; Suspenders, assorted qualities and styles; Linen bosom and collars; Cambric Handkfs; White Riviere and embroidered do; Linen and embroidered do; Corsets and Cravats; Gloves; Cambric Tucker Sleeves; and Slet Gloves, assorted qualities; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and plaid, do do; Cloaks, Mantelets and Beads; Silk, Cashmere