# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 2[illegible] VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIV. WHOLE No. 3822 } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1848. { WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.



TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee, one year in advance.....$12 00
Courier Extra, Semi-weekly, one year.....5 00
In advance, or on the subscriber being known, or one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion, for the first; twenty cents and half a dollar for every TEN lines for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each insertion.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion and for each insertion.

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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.

*FIRST WARD TICKET.*

For Recorder, JACQUES TOUTANT.
For Assessor, J. P. BENJAMIN.
For Assessor, MANUEL J. GARCIA.
For Assessor, C. ADAMS, Jr.
For Assessor, JOHN MOORE.
For Assessor, JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

☞ WHILE WE FIGHT 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, Nov. 4, 1848.

**TAYLOR ELECTORAL TICKET.**

**Every citizen who desires to cast his vote for General Taylor, is requested to see that the following names are on his ticket. Louisiana is entitled to six Electors, and every citizen must vote for the whole number. Look well to your tickets, as spurious ones are in circulation having Taylor and Fillmore at the head and Cass Electors beneath.**

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JACQUES TOUTANT.
J. P. BENJAMIN.
MANUEL J. GARCIA.
C. ADAMS, Jr.
JOHN MOORE.
JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

**LOOK OUT FOR PLAQUEMINE.**

We understand from unquestionable authority, that the *Locofocos* of this City have chartered the steamboat *Champion*, to proceed to Plaquemine on Monday morning. These are whispers abroad that a repetition of the infamous game of 1844, is to be attempted. WE WARN OUR FRIENDS IN PLAQUEMINE TO BE ON THEIR GUARD. Our information from every quarter of the parish proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that our adversaries, Cass cannot receive more than one vote for Plaquemine, and that the managers and takers of it know full well that should they succeed in carrying out such a detestable system of swindling on Monday next, it was practised at the last Presidential election, and should the vote of Louisiana be secured in Cass by such atrocious means, it will not be submitted to. We warn the Democracy in season that the Whig party are thoroughly informed on this subject, and resolute in the determination to resist any and every scheme of infamy having for its object to stifle by fraud the honest voice of the people of this State, we say again NO PLAQUEMINE FRAUDS". Give us a fair election, and if you can beat us, we shall submit as good Republicans. Fraudulent machinations to defeat Gen. TAYLOR in this State will be opposed at all hazards.

**THE GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION TO-NIGHT.**

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

This evening the friends of TAYLOR and FILLMORE are to have their second Grand Illuminated Procession. It will probably be the last demonstration of the campaign, and it will be performed by the rally men and the ladies best on Tuesday next. If the weather should be propitious, the procession of this evening will be beyond a comparison, the most numerous and imposing ever witnessed in the South. We will not say that every Taylor man in the City will turn out, but we do say that hundreds will march in our glorious rally to-night, who have never before taken an active part in politics, and that hundreds more will unite with us, who never before faltered from their allegiance to Locofocoism.

Come forth, then, Republicans, and swell the glorious concourse. Come forth genuine Democrats—ye who are the true friends of the people, the real advocates of popular rights—ye who do not preach Democracy and practise Federalism; ye whose acts prove your friendship for the people and your attachment for their true interests. Come forth ye MERCHANTS, whose enterprise gives impetus to trade and furnishes a rich return to the labors of the husbandman. Come forth MECHANICS and WORKING MEN, whose industry is fostered and encouraged by the policy of the Taylor Republican party. Come forth men of all classes and conditions, and add by your presence, your advice and your enthusiasm in imparting additional strength and energy to the cause of that unconquered Warrior whose election you support, as a tribute due to him by a grateful country, whose flag he has covered all over with trophies of imperishable renown.

Come in on foot, with shout and song.
Come in on horseback.
Come in on carriages.
And whatever Zach will bring us back
Come on Tuesday of rally.

☞ The Washington Union undertakes to enlighten Gen. Cass, because, when he was Secretary of War, he advocated the abolition of the spirit rations in the army. It was very true that Cass was in favor of taking away the whiskey rations from the soldiers, but it is also true that under his Indian agency the Government was forced to pay large sums of money for brandy, whiskey, gin, wine, &c. In the American State Papers, vol 2, page 310, is a statement of liquors drank during the negotiation of his treaty with the Saganaw Indians. Here it is.

For the table furnished for the commissioners and officers of the Indian Department, and other persons and Indians invited thereto, from the 3d to the 26th of September, 1819, amounting to 2,257 meals, at 75c. per meal.....$1,692 75

59 gallons Cognac brandy and barrel.....124 62½
2 barrels cider.....20 00
42 gallons L. P. Teneriffe wine and barrel.....159 30
41 1-2 gallons 4th proof spirits.....82 00
2 iron-bound casks.....4 00
49 gallons wine.....198 00
2 gallons lime juice and keg.....6 00
10 gallons whiskey.....10 00
8 gallons gin and keg.....13 00
$2,309 87½

General Cass and his friends must have had a high festival time of it at the treaty. The Cognac brandy and the fine wines were consumed, we presume by the commissioners and the officers, while the whiskey was handed round among the Indians. It is a great pity that Cass' temperance convictions came to him so late. Had they come earlier, a considerable sum of money would have been saved to the Treasury, and the Indians would have been permitted to make their treaties undebauched by whiskey.—*Louisville Journal.*

MR. J. P. OLDHAM.—As we know this gentleman personally, and know him to be an honorable and respectable young man, we take this opportunity of expressing our gratification that the evidence before Recorder Baldwin, in respect to the affray in Poydras street, proved conclusively that Mr. Oldham acted as a peace maker on the occasion, and resulted in his honorable acquittal.

New York.—The Hunkers have nominated Wm B. Maclay, their present member, as their candidate for Congress in the 14th district, comprising the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of the city.

**THE EUROPA'S NEWS.**

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 25th ult., after a passage of but eleven days from Liverpool, having sailed from that port on the 14th. This is one of the greatest trips ever made at this season of the year.

The Baltimore papers of the 27th contain ample details of her news. One of the most interesting features in the intelligence is the trial and condemnation of Smith O'Brien.

**Trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien—The Verdict.**

On the 7th Oct. at nine o'clock, and the Lord Chief Justice proceeded with his charge till a quarter past one, when an adjournment took place in consequence of the arrival of Mr. [illegible], a Protestant student of Trinity College, [illegible] to prove, it was said that Dobbin, the jailor, had perjured himself, and told him of his intention to convict Mr. O'Brien by this course if no other offered. The evidence was heard by the judges in chamber, and afterwards relayed in court, the intended effect being to demonstrate the alleged perjury of the jailer, and thus render the evidence unworthy of belief. A few observations having been made by counsel on both sides, the judge resumed his charge, at the conclusion of which, about four o'clock, the jury retired to their room.

As twenty minutes passed after their lordships resumed their seats in the court house. A profound silence, lasting for a few minutes, succeeded their entrance, but was soon broken by a slight rustling noise near the door of the jury room, from whence the jury entered, headed by the foreman, who held the issue paper in his hand.

When the jury were seated the foreman handed the verdict to Mr Pedder, Clerk of the Crown, who commenced calling over the names of the jury.

The clerk, having completed the calling of names, asked, in rather a nervous and indistinct tone, manifestly sensible of the painful effect about to follow, "Gentlemen' have you agreed to your verdict?"

The Foreman—"Yes."

Clerk of the Crown—"How say you? Is William Smith O'Brien guilty or not guilty?"

After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, pronounced "guilty." Tears might be seen and sobs heard in every part of the court. Mr. O'Brien alone maintained a composed aspect, and acknowledged the verdict by slightly inclining his head to the jury.

The foreman of the jury essayed to say something, but his self possession seemed to fail him, and he said, in a harsh under tone, to the Clerk of the Crown, "Mr. Pedder, can't you read the rest?"

The clerk then read from the paper what follows:

"We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the jury being unanimously of opinion that for many reasons, his life should be spared."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat, and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed, the eyes of all being fixed on the calm, self possessed countenance of the prisoner. At length

Chief Justice Blackburne said in a low voice, "Adjourn the court to ten o'clock on Monday morning."

Proclamation to this effect was made. Mr. O'Brien was then removed from the dock, and the building was soon empty.

At a quarter past ten o'clock on Monday morning the judges entered the court. The court house, from an early hour, was densely crowded in every part, and great anxiety was visibly depicted on every countenance, as it was rumored that Mr. Smith O'Brien, was to be brought up for judgment. The outer gallery was crowded which the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien were allowed to sit during the principal trial; the gallery was entirely empty, and formed a melancholy contrast to the other portions of the court.

The Attorney General entered the court about five minutes after the sitting of the court. All eyes were directed towards the learned functionary, who said—My lords, I have to move that in the case of her Majesty against William Smith O'Brien the prisoner, be called up for judgment.

Chief Justice—Very well.

Soon afterwards Mr. Smith O'Brien made his appearance in the dock. His manly bearing, his calmness, composure and firmness, as he stood in front of the dock, were the theme of observation throughout the court.

The Clerk of the Crown was about to read over the indictment, and to ask what the prisoner had to say why sentence of death and execution thereon should not be passed upon him, when

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., said that that was the proper time to make application to the court for arrest of judgment. According to the words of the statute, the proper period for that purpose was "after the conviction of the prisoner". There were three questions on which he grounded his application: First, whether the account of the meeting of the 21st July was admissible against Mr. O'Brien, on two grounds—first, that Dobbin's evidence had not been confirmed; and the second was the admissibility of the contents of the pormanteau, as there was no proof that they were traced to the possession of the prisoner. These were some of the grounds on which he called for arrest of judgment, but the principal ground on which he rested his application was this—Mr. O'Brien was indicted for levying war against the Queen within her realm, and for compassing the Queen's death. If Mr. O'Brien had been acquitted of compassing the Queen's death, and had been convicted of the other offence, for he (Mr. Whiteside) would show that there was no such thing as levying war against the Queen in Ireland contemplated in the statute of Edward III., under which his client was indicted.

To levy war there were three essentials demanded first, war; second, against the Queen; and, third, within the realm. The learned gentleman then urged a number of authorities, with the view of showing that the prisoner had not intended to commit the crime of high treason, and therefore could not legally be found guilty. Mr. O'Brien had been acquitted of compassing the Queen's death, because the jury were not of opinion that he had directly levied war against the Queen—that in fact, having only levied war constructively, he was not guilty of compassing the Queen's death. What followed from this result? It could not appear from the indictment whether the levying of war was actual or constructive. Now the court had decided that the levying of war in this instance was constructive, and he apprehended that their lordships would not hold that a constructive levying of war still remained a crime punishable with death, in a case where, if the prisoner had been indicted for having compassed and intended to levy war against the Queen, and there five counts were set out in the indictment, he must have been acquitted.

The Attorney General, in reply, submitted that no doubt whatever existed but the levying of war was still a distinct treason.

Mr. Fitzgerald followed on the same side as Mr. Whiteside. He contended that the crime of levying war was not indictable in Ireland as treason.

The Solicitor-General replied that the form of the indictment in Lord George Gordon's case was that which led to the acquittal.

The Chief Justice, after consulting for some minutes with his brother judges, pronounced their lordships' decision. The motion, he said, was for an arrest of judgment founded on two objections to the indictment. That indictment, or the substance of it, was under the statute of Edward III., and charged a levying of war against the Queen. The first objection was, that the act of Edward the Third was not the law of Ireland, and in reply to that objection it was contended by the Crown that it was extended to this country by Poyning's Act. It was admitted that that statute referred to that of Edward III.; but it was contended that its construction was confined to persons committing treason in England, but not in Ireland.

It appeared to him, however, that the meaning of the statute was, that the same law should apply to both countries, and that which was treason in England was also treason in Ireland. The next objection was the construction of the 11th Vic., cap. 12. The treason created by the statute of Edward III. was the actual levying of war. Then came the statute of 36th George III., which included the compassing of the death of the Sovereign by writings and publications and declared such act high treason. The statute of Edward made the actual levying of war high treason, and the statutes he had just named made the intention of levying that war high treason. The Act did not extend to Ireland, and that which did extend it was contended made the treasons created by that of Edward III. merely for felony. It did no such thing. The statute of Edward still confines itself to the levying of war, but the act 11th of Victoria made the intention a felony. The two offences were perfectly distinct, and the two statutes created two distinct crimes—one the actual commission—the other the intention, so that the objection urged could not be maintained. With respect to the objections made during the trial, the court had considered them over and over again, and convinced themselves that the judgment they pronounced was quite correct. It was not their intention, therefore, to reserve them for the opinion of the twelve judges.

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr O'Brien what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him.

Mr. O'Brien said—My lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of this opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with the conciousness that I have done my duty to my country—that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to have done, and I am now prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheers in the gallery.)

**The Sentence.**

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded, amid the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said:

William Smith O'Brien, after a long, painful and laborious trial, a jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason. Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the Crown. That recommendation, as is our duty, we shall send forward to the Lord Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the power to comply with its prayer. It now remains for us to perform the most solemn act of duty which devolves upon us—to pronounce that sentence by which the law marks the enormity of your guilt, and aims at the prevention of similar crimes, by the exemplary infliction of a terrible punishment.

Oh! that you would reflect upon that crime, and dwell upon it with sincere repentance and remorse. Oh! that you would regret it as it is regretted by every rational being—that you would feel and know that it is really and substantially an repugnant to the sentiments of humanity and the precepts and spirit of the divine religion you profess, as to the positive law, the violation of which now attended by the forfeiture of your life. The few words you have addressed to the court, however, forbid me proceeding any further with this subject. It now only remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law.

Here his lordship assumed the black cap, and, amid a silence at once solemn and painful, proceeded as follows:—That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you be dead; that afterwards your head shall be severed from your body, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall please, and may God have mercy on your soul! (The most profound sensation followed the conclusion of this sentence, and continued to manifest itself for several minutes afterwards.)

The passengers by the *Europa* report that it was rumored in Liverpool, that a warrant for the execution of O'Brien had been issued, and that he was to be hung on that day at Clonmel.

The trial of Mr. McManus resulted, like that of O'Brien, in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Crown. That of O'Donohue had not terminated at the departure of the *Europa*.

**Petition for Mercy to O'Brien.**

A most important meeting was held in Dublin, on Thursday, for the purpose of promoting a feeling in accordance with the recommendation of the jury, in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The attendance was numerous and respectable. Mr. Sharman Crawford, M. P., was called on to preside. A memorial to his Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant, was agreed to. The following is a copy:

"*To His Excellency Earl Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland:*

"*May it please your Excellency*:—We, the undersigned, consisting principally of inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, address your Excellency as the representative, in Ireland, of her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen. We fully concur in the recommendation of the jury by whom William Smith O'Brien has been found guilty, and we humbly and earnestly entreat the exercise of her Majesty's gracious prerogative of mercy in his favor."

The following deputation to wait on his Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant, in furtherance of the object of that meeting, was then appointed: Hon. Mr. Lawless, M. P., Colonel Dunne, W. Sharman Crawford, Alderman O'Brien, M. P., Francis Scully, M. P.; James Houghton, and the Lord Mayor.

At four o'clock the deputation returned. Mr. Crawford announced that when he received the deputation, he (Mr. Crawford) explained that the reason of their having come so promptly was, that a report had been mentioned at the meeting that a warrant had been issued for the execution of Mr. O'Brien, for which reason the meeting requested that the deputation should immediately wait on his Excellency for the purpose of inquiring, first, whether there was any truth in that report with regard to the warrant; and, secondly, whether his Excellency would be pleased to receive a deputation on a future day to present the memorial after it had received many extensive signatures. His Excellency, in reply, said, first, he had no hesitation in stating that the report of his warrant having been sent down was entirely false and unfounded; and, secondly, that he should be happy to receive the deputation to present the memorial as soon as it was signed to the extent that was desired; and when he should be informed of its being ready for presentation, he would himself name the time.

**The Cholera in England.**

Wilmer & Smith's *European Times*, of the 14th instant, says:

We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has already ravaged the eastern parts of Europe, spreading its ravages from Cairo to St. Petersburg, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburg, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrar General that the Asiatic cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Holbeach and Edinburgh.

The disease made its appearance simultaneously in Sunderland and the adjoining districts below London. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came from Hamburg and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar-General in London reported 13 cases up to Saturday last.

In Edinburgh, up to the latest report, there had been 23 cases, 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday in the present week the number of cases in London is alledged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remove this dreadful malady, which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores.

**Sanguinary and Successful Insurrections, in Vienna—Flight of the Emperor—Wars of Hungary—Seat of War—The Diet in Permanence.**

The German mail has brought tidings of another insurrection and revolution in Vienna, which has terminated, like the first, in the defeat of the military and the flight of the Emperor. The signal for the present uprising was given by the attempt of the Government or the War Minister to remove from the capital certain regiments which had shewn sympathy with the popular party.

The people prevented the departure of these regiments, which finally joined them, and for the first time in the revolutionary events of Germany, a body of soldiers were killed on the side of insurrection. The Minister of War, Count Latour, has shared the fate of Count Lamberg and the two Zichys; and Vienna was in the possession of the insurgents on the 7th. The honors that have been conferred on the Ban have been revoked, and it is now to be seen whether he will act up to the asserted intentions—to replace the Emperor firmly on his throne. His army is nearly twice as fresh.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The battalions of grenadiers had received marching orders for Hungary; a portion of the men refused to obey. They, therefore, escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers. As they approached the bridges over the Danube, they were received by armed peasantry, who prevented them from proceeding further, fraternized with them, and commenced demolishing the bridges. The national guards arrived, and sided with the military. The cuirassiers, who could not recross the bridge, were obliged to retire. A fight soon ensued between the grenadiers, national guard, and people on the one side, and a battalion of fusileers, and the Polish Regiment of Nassau on the other, supported by troops recently arrived from Prague. The struggle lasted till mid-day in the Leopoldstadt, and then spread to the city, where a division of national guards fought against the students, and the country people.

Between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, the Ministry of War, which was only guarded by thirty men, was stormed and ransacked, and the Minister of War, Count Latour, murdered in the most barbarous manner by stabs in the body and blows of a sledge-hammer or axe on the head, and then hanged on a lamp-post in the centre of the Graben. The arsenal was defended during the night by the military and a body of the national guard, but fell into the hands of the people toward morning, who immediately armed themselves. The report of cannon and musketry continued all yesterday and during the whole of the night; the alarm-bell in the city and surrounding villages never ceased ringing.

The murderers of Count Latour declared that they would serve all those who shared his views in the same manner. The Ministry is dissolved; the Minister of Justice is said to have been seized while endeavoring to leave the city, and is locked up in the Aula. The other Ministers, with the exception of Doblhoff and Hornbostel, have secreted themselves.

All the military have left the city and the fighting has ceased.

The Diet declared itself in permanency, and a deputation was sent to the Emperor at Schonbrunn, demanding a popular Ministry, and the revocation of the decree appointing the Ban Royal Commissary of Hungary.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the whole imperial family left Schonbrunn, in the direction of Linz. All the troops on duty at Schonbrunn have followed them. The castle at Schonbrunn is ungarded.

Various proclamations were issued during the day in the name of the Diet.

Deputy Scherrer, by one, is appointed *pro tempore* Commander-in-Chief of the national guard.

A second decree, signed by Franz Smolka, Vice-President of the Diet, announces that measures had been taken to clear the town of the military, and to declare a *general amnesty* for all persons concerned in the insurrection.

**Austria.**

In Austria the terrible tragedy of war is being enacted with deadly effect. The Emperor of Austria has thrown off the mask; and maddened with the murder of his brave lieutenant, Count Lamberg, who had been sent to compose the differences between his own subjects, he has dissolved the Hungarian Diet; has appointed a new Baron Jellachich, Commander-in-Chief of all the armed troops in Hungary and the Allied Kingdoms, with despotic powers; and has placed Hungary under martial law.

**France.**

PARIS, Thursday evening.—The greatest agitation has prevailed in the Hôtel de Ville, yesterday and very various reports have been prevalent; one of the most generally received is, that the executive have asked M. Antigand Marpet to take the leadership. We believe that there are the only remedy, and we hope that the best course that can happen will happen, and that the present ministry will struggle on till the appointment of a President.

It is thought that the catastrophe at Vienna to avail himself of the *ruse* in Italy. Several of the generals in garrison at Paris have been ordered to-day to join the army of the Alps. A report prevails late this afternoon that a great number of the German exiles are in insurrection.—These and similar rumors have, however, little foundation better than conjecture.

In the National Assembly, after the President had rectified the error in the numbers in the division yesterday, the discussion on the Constitution was resumed. The Assembly adopted adopted all the articles from the 46th to 78th, without material amendment. Upon the article which fixes the salary of the President, M. A. Thouret proposed to reduce it to 600,000 francs. The left demanded an open vote by division, the majority a vote by ballot. The amendment, however, was carried by a majority of 549 against 198.

There has been a slight disturbance at Florence, which, however, had been suppressed without disorder, by the firmness of the military and police.

We learn that in the insurrection at Vienna 150 were killed, whilst the wounded were 500 or 600 in number.

PER STEAMER EUROPA.

**Foreign Markets.**

The accounts from the manufacturing districts, present a very gloomy aspect. Production is confined to the bare supply limited, yet the tendency of prices is still downwards, and there is an entire absence of anything like a strong and healthy state of trade.

Considerable orders were said to have been received by the last steamer from the United States, but if such was the fact, they have not as yet given cost, and therefore, the report has not produced any favorable feeling.

The Times.—The weather during the week, has undergone a very favorable change. With some one that states of the atmosphere in different places, upon the whole, tolerably fine weather has prevailed, and in Scotland, it has been so genial that the harvest has been got in with greater success than has been experienced for many years. The general report of the late harvest, so far as it has been thrashed, is far from satisfactory, and is generally confirmatory of what we have already stated, that the crop will be rather below the ordinary average of years. The heavy arrivals from abroad prevent prices from raising, and the average lower about the point where the duty ceases. The factors, however, still look forward for a rise in the duty on the 15th or the 25th inst. But in this case, the advance will be but trifling, and will be with difficulty maintained against the continued arrivals from abroad.

The crop of potatoes in Scotland appears to be abundant, and the surplus over the wants of the inhabitants will be considerable, to add their less fortunate neighbors. The markets throughout the kingdom, present no very remarkable feature.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Oct. 14.—The Cotton market has been heavy, and the tendency of prices has been downwards. The quotations of last week are continued, with the exception of those for Bar Orleans, which are reduced ¼d. ⅌ lb; they must, however, be considered almost nominal, it being impossible to convey even a faint idea of the gloom that overhangs this market. The demand is almost confined to the lowest good ordinary and middling qualities, worth from 3½ to 3¾d.; the latter and lower classes being unsaleable in quality.

The sales for the week are 67,820 bales, of which exporters have taken 6,310, and speculators 300 bales. The American Sales are 4,000 Uplands, at 3¾d.; 13,150 Orleans, at 3¾d. to 3d.; 2,020 Alabama and Mobile at 3¾d to 3d; and 350 Bos Island, at 7½ d to 16d ⅌ lb. Fair Orleans are quoted 4¼d. Fair Mobile and Uplands, 4d; middling 3¾d ⅌ lb. The stock in this port is now estimated at 350,000 bales; the stock of American 305,000 against a total stock of 416,000 bales and 364,000 American at this period of last year.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

The corn market is further lower; Indian corn having declined 1s per quarter, and flour 1s per bbl. The quotations are: wheat 7s 6d to 8s 6d per 70 lbs; flour 31s to 32s per bbl. for sweet, and 28s per bbl. for ordinary; 34s per quarter for Irish; Indian corn 34s to 35s 6d per quarter for yellow; Indian corn meal 17s 6d per bbl. The duty on wheat is 4s per quarter; on flour 5s 6d per bbl.

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—During the past week, freights have been in a declining state, the arrivals having been numerous, and weight scarce. Ingoingers, we have no change to advise. To New York—Dead weight is 9 to 10s per ton; Beef, 3s; hardware 40s; earthenware 5s. Boston—Dead weight 10s; flour good. Sic; inferior 3s. Philadelphia—Dead weight 12s 6d to 15s; flour 3s. Baltimore—Dead weight 15s; flour 3s. Philadelphia—Dead weight 12s 6d to 15s; flour good, 17s 6d to 20s; hardware 25s; earthenware 7s per ton.—*Lancet & Times.*

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

*News from the North—The New York Markets—Official Vote of Ohio—Death of General—Kearney.*

The following despatch was received yesterday by the Mobile mail, the Telegraph between this city and Mobile being still out of order.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31st.

The steamer *Northerner* arrived at New York this morning from Charleston.

The Western Canal, near Albany, is broken. The New York market, for Breadstuffs, is dull. Provisions, generally, steady. Sugar is much depressed. Corn and Wheat are both drooping. Cotton is steady to day with sales of 1000 bales.

The official vote of Ohio gives Ford 336 majority.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

Gen. [illegible] died at St. Louis yesterday.

The Baltimore markets are unchanged in any particular.

THIRD DESPATCH.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 2nd.

The *Europa's* bottom still very gloomy. Baring's Circular quotes Fair Cotton at 3¾d., but estimated at that. It is difficult to convey even a faint idea of the gloom that overcharges the markets.

The owners of the steamship *United States* have determined to send her to New Orleans. She will leave New York on the 4th inst.

The New York Stock Market is down. Treasury Notes rate at from 97½ to 3, ten thousand bales Cotton were sold on the spot—prices tending downward.

The funeral ceremonies of Senator Lewis took place in New York, on Saturday, the 28th. Every demonstration of respect was paid his memory by the citizens of New York, Antwerp, and civilians attended the funeral.

FORD is elected by 300 majority. The ship *Miles Holmes* has cleared from New York. JUNIUS.

**City Intelligence.**

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the river between Tchoupitoulas and Hospital street. He was genteelly dressed. He wore a white cotton shirt with linen bosom, black cloth pantaloons, flannel drawers, striped waistcoat, a fine black striped tweed frock coat, fine boots and fine hat. The jury gave a verdict of "found drowned." The Coroner has in his possession his clothes, a breast-pin and a bunch of keys, together with the following papers found in his pockets:

"NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26, 1848.

"Mr. John Coale:

"Shipped in good order, on the ship York, one leather trunk, iron bound—marks, C H F on the head and La., on each side, with an evil blow on the same."

This paper was torn

"Henry Pearson, Broomfield street, no—(torn here)—Boston."

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—A search warrant was granted yesterday by Recorder Seycomes, at the request of J. H. Tenny, to search the premises of Michel Kaffman, at the corner of Levee and Mazan streets, in which he suspected some tools stolen from him, nine or ten days since, were concealed. The property was found concealed in the Levee. Furnished the police of the Third Municipality.

VAGRANCY.—Joseph Lacour was yesterday sent by Recorder Genois before the First Districts Court, to be tried as a vagrant.

PICK-POCKET.—Wm Harney, arrested in the act of picking a drunken man's pocket, who was lying asleep on the Levee, on Wednesday night, was yesterday examined before Recorder Genois, and was committed for trial.

CONCEALING PROPERTY.—Mary Sinclair was brought in the Second Municipality watchhouse yesterday, at the request of Peter Miller, who charges her with concealing a quilt and mattress, his property, in her premises on Good street.

COMMITTED.—Mary Glenn, accused of an assault and battery on the person of a Mr. Melville, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, and sent before the First District Court.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A man, named Stanford, arrested by the police of the Second Municipality on a charge of breach of trust, was yesterday transferred to the police of the First Municipality, where, it is alleged, the crime was committed.

**Veterans of 1814-15.**

We are requested to state that the Veterans of 1814-15 will all assemble, at 6 o'clock this evening, on S-ad side of Canal street, with their right resting on St. Charles street, and the Grand Marshal will designate their position in the procession.

# COMMERCIAL.

**The Markets.**

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1848.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 27th ult., from all sources, 21,609 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 46,288 bales. Glasgow, 1,546; Havre, 3,326; Barcelona, 1,000; Amsterdam, 1,734; Barcelona, 944; Havana, 55; Vera Cruz, 125; Boston, 1,101; and New York, 494; together 57,088 bales; leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 81,894 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848..... | bales | 37,081 |
| Arrived this week..... | " | 24,294 |
| Arrived previously..... | " | 168,304 167,602 |
| | | 204,686 |
| Exported past week..... | 27,886 | |
| Exported previously..... | 95,904 | 122,790 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard, | | 81,896 |

Since the date of our report, but Friday evening, the demand has continued with but little abatement, the transactions embracing 1,500 bales on Saturday, 4,000 on Monday, 3,000 on Tuesday, 1,600 on Wednesday, 1,600 on Thursday, and 3,000 yesterday, making an aggregate for the week, of 18,700 bales. Having the early part of the week, in consequence of the unfavorable tenor of the accounts from Liverpool, prices were slightly depressed, and the business of the first three days, established a decline of fully ⅛c; but there has been little or no variation since, and the market has been characterized by considerable steadiness. The demand has been principally for Great Britain, but several parcels have been taken for France and Spain, and something also done for the North. We reduce our quotations ⅛c on the grades from Middling to Middling Fair, but repeat our previous figures for the other descriptions.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|---|---|
| INFERIOR..... | 4¾⅞ |
| ORDINARY..... | 4¾@4⅞ |
| MIDDLING..... | 5⅜⅞ |
| GOOD MIDDLING..... | 5⅞@6⅜ |
| MIDDLING FAIR..... | 6⅞@7⅜ |
| FAIR..... | 7⅞ |
| FULLY FAIR..... | 8 |
| STRICT GOOD..... | 8 |
| GOOD AND FINE..... | 8 |

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 27th ult., none; Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 300 hhds.; to Antwerp, 50 hhds.; to Boston, 187 hhds.; together, 537 hhds.; leaving a stock in warehouse and on shipboard, of 10,845 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848..... | hhds. | 14,054 |
| Arrived this week..... | " | 2,791 |
| Arrived previously..... | " | 2,420 17,211 |
| | | 17,265 |
| Reported this week..... | 537 | |
| Reported previously..... | 6,041 | 6,578 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard, | | 10,687 |

The market has been quite inactive, but factors have nevertheless adhered firmly to their previous pretensions, and the few sales that have occurred, not exceeding 60 hhds., have been at full prices. We continue our previous quotations, viz: Inferior, 2@2½c; Low, 2½@3c; Common, 3¼@4c; Fair to fine, 4½@5. Choice and Selections, 5½@6½c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts of Sugar have been comparatively light, not exceeding 1,750 hhds., and the market has consequently not been very active. Prices have exhibited but little variation, and we repeat our previous quotations without change. We quote Ordinary, 3@3¼; Fair, 3½@3¾; Fully Fair to Fine, 4@4¼c ⅌ lb. The sales of the week embrace 1,000 hhds. Molasses has been in good request, and as the receipts have been limited, embracing 1,200 hhds, the market has been quite spirited. The sales amount to 3,000 hhds. Prices have been well sustained, the closing rates being 23½@26c., which exhibits a slight improvement upon last week's currency.

GRAIN.—Corn has continued in good request, for shipment to Rosalie and Mobile, but the receipts being light for a day or two back, the total sales of the week do not exceed 12,000 make an average of 55@56c.; though most of the transactions have been at 57c ⅌ bushel. We notice but one sale of Wheat, 2,000 bushels prime at 81, which is an advance. Oats are rather firmer and command 28@29c ⅌ bushel, according to quality. No sales of Cornmeal which is nominally $3 ⅌ bbl.

RICE.—The fair rating noting are at 4@4½c for old crop, though new afloat being 4½c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR.—Since our review of last Saturday morning, there has been a falling off in the receipts of Flour, and the export demand continuing pretty active, prices have improved about 12½c ⅌ bbl. The entire business of the week amounts about 2000 bbls; the ruling prices being $4 @$4 37½c. during the early part of it, though for two or three days back, it has been paid for Illinois and Missouri, and $4 12½@$4 25 ⅌ bbl. for fancy brands.

PORK.—The extreme dullness so often noticed of late in the Pork market, has not abated, but prices, on the contrary will present a changing aspect. The fair retail entry made here prior to the 25th ult., for sales, and $9 50@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. for prime, the large lots of mess can be had at $10 ⅌ bbl. The great at the unpaving Warehouses, on the 1st inst., we have ascertained to be only 3,000 bbls., of which, 2,000 are mess, 600 M. O., and 500 bbls. Prime.

BEEF.—The stock of Beef has dwindled down to some 20 tubs and half tubs, and of course, there is at present no market of the article. We can only quote nominally $14@16 ⅌ bbl. for Mess, and $10 for Prime.

BACON.—Excessive dullness still prevails in the market for this article, and we find it impossible to give any more than nominal quotations for sides and shoulders, viz: 4@4½c ⅌ lb. for each. Hams, and Sides near ready, at 5@5½c for plain, clipped, &c., and 6@7c ⅌ lb. for smoked and choice sugar cured.

LARD.—The last accounts from Europe being unfavorable to this article, prices have fallen much demanded, though the decline has led to more activity. The sales include some 3000 kegs Prime, at 7¼c, and about 600 bbls. at 6¾@7c for No. 2, and 7¼@7½c ⅌ lb. for the best in market. The receipts have been chiefly for Havana.

BUTT