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TERMS OF THE 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.....JAMES TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.
Second District.....CLEMENT H. BENJAMIN.
Third District.....MANUEL J. GARCIA.
Fourth District.....A. CODWAN, Jr.
Fifth District.....JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

WHOEVER FOR PRESIDENT, WE CANNOT BE MISTAKEN—*Gen. of Taylor.*

"I DO NOT WISH THE PRESIDENCY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANYTHING AS MUCH AS I WISH TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS DEEMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES—*Millard Fillmore.*

Saturday Morning, Aug. 19, 1848.

The Mail of yesterday was a partial failure. Nevertheless, Baltimore and Richmond papers of the latest dates came through.

☞ We tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. HENRY CLAY for important public documents.

A Good Man's Testimony.

The Rev. Father M. Kenny, of the Roman Catholic Church, in his military mission of pious charity to Mexico, in company with the American army, has struck endurance of all the hardships of war, and his Christian fortitude in administering the consolations of religion to the sick and dying soldiery amid the common dangers to meet his established and equitable title to the support of a grateful government. A citizen of Washington, a friend of Father McAllister—recently enclosed to that gentleman a paragraph from the Albany *Evening Journal*, purporting to give the substance of a conversation, which took place between Thurlow Weed, Esq., editor of that paper and Father McEroy, relative to the character and views of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR. The object of the writer was to ascertain whether the paragraph represented the character of that conversation truly or otherwise. The statement of the Albany paper was as follows:

[COPY OF PARAGRAPH IN EXTRA.]

FATHER MCELROY AND GEN. TAYLOR.—The Rev. Father McElroy, the Catholic Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, in Boston, were appointed chaplains in the army under General Taylor, in 1845. The editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, Thurlow Weed, Esq., had an interview with Father McElroy, and also with a friend to him the strong character of General Taylor. Mr. Weed says:

We recall a few evenings since, when in Boston, upon the venerable Father McElroy, one of Gen. Taylor's chaplains, who is now pastor of a church in Hudson street, and who is about fifty years of age, the most enlightened and polished gentleman of the Union. He was near General Taylor through his most trying scenes in Mexico. He evidenced in the most emphatic language the highest and most favorable opinions we have ever before expressed to us of Gen. Taylor as a man and a Christian. Father McElroy said to us: *Father McElroy says that Gen. Taylor is a plain good and good man. Courage, united to modesty and self-reliance, is exemplified with him. He is a man of great prominence in the Mexican War. Temperance and sobriety and manner traits to endear him with soldiers. Intelligent and patriotic man; and but one vital objection, a slave.* In a word, Father McElroy expressed to us the opinion that Gen. Taylor, in the exercise of his character, and the confidence and affection of his officers and soldiers, will be prompt and decisive, besides a strong and united sentiment in Congress to Washington.

Father McElroy immediately repeated the heads and tenor, thus confirming and substantiating the statement embodied in the foregoing paragraph.

Extract of the letter Mr. McElroy.

BOSTON, July 29, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I return the Tribune of New York to-day. I know of no error in the text, and I can state that what is contained in the slip enclosed, as the opinion of General Taylor, is substantially correct. Mr. Weed is not to be suspected, from my knowledge of him, of an intentional error in the text, however, it may be in a general conversation with me. Five hundred, or thousands having a wrong word from pulpit, may answer your purpose.

I answer to propriety.

Your obedient friend, &c.,

JOHN MCELROY.

This is just every word Gen. Zach. Taylor ever uttered in my presence, and I have been with him at his tent, and in his quarters, and in the presence of his officers, at his table and endearing conversation. The press who follows the camp and who can give the lectures of war, to soothe the sufferings of the sick and wounded, and to inspire hope and consolation to the dying, is honest and fervent in all its zeal, for kindness, the humanity, the courage, the patriotism, the rare good sense, and all the excellent and noble traits that exalt the character of the hero. Father McElroy's opinions are those of Gen. Taylor. This not the place, the time, the occasion, or the circumstances to be quoted, but it does was taking conversation on the subject of our venerable and beloved chieftain.

NEW-ORLEANS.—We suppose that we shall have to concede Reid's election, though the figures to prove it are still wanting. The Baltimore Sun has a despatch from Raleigh, to which it attaches some credit, representing Reid as having majorities in several of the strong Whig counties. We are inclined to think that Conner and Wilkes and Surry, for instance, are stated in the despatch, as having given 31, and vote to Reid, whereas a despatch to the Washington *Union*, claims precisely the same figure as the gain for Reid, in the Counties referred to. Accepting this interpretation of the despatch, it follows that in Ashe, Lincoln, Rutherford, Cleveland, Iredell, Buncombe, Wilkes and Surry, Reid has gained 1829 votes, which would ensure his election. Nor version.

The Buffalo Convention.

The subjoined brief account of the proceedings of this Convention, on the second day, is taken from a telegraphic despatch in the Baltimore Sun:

BUFFALO, Aug. 10—1 P. M.

The convention is in session, and great excitement prevails.

The committee on nomination have unanimously agreed to nominate Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. No name has yet been agreed upon for the Vice Presidency.

The nomination will probably be made this afternoon.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10—1 P. M.

The convention has just nominated ex-President Van Buren for the Presidency. The excitement that prevails in the city is intense.

☞ P. BLAIR AGAIN.—It is stated that the Anne Arundel County Democratic Convention, have unanimously resolved to receive Francis P. Blair, Esq., from all obligations to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and recommend the other Counties of the Congressional district, Montgomery and Prince George, which were represented by him in the National Convention, to do the same. This is because of his declaration that his sympathies are with Mr. Van Buren.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BILL.—The Mobile *Tribune* a neutral paper—speaking of this project, remarks: We are glad that this bill has again been thrown out. We think it is in all respects as bad as the Wilmot proviso, and in some respects worse—it is not a fair means of even getting an imperfect end.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig *J. Soule*, Capt. Smith, we have received files of Havana papers to the 13th inst., inclusive. They contain no local intelligence of interest.

The *Creole* of St. Martinville has changed hands, but not principles. It will hereafter be conducted by an association of Whig gentlemen.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday last a young man named Eugene Trahan, of our parish was killed by lightning while on his way from St. Martinville to his home. Overtaken in the midst of the prairie by a violent storm, he was struck dead together with his horse. He was a worthy man and has left a family to mourn his sudden and untimely end.—*St. Martinville Creole.*

Congressional.

As the Session approaches its termination, the proceedings of the House assume considerable interest. We copy in *Extenso* the report of the sitting of the 10th, from the Baltimore *Sun*:

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

NIGHT SESSION.—Mr. Butler reported back, with the amendments of the House, bill to carry into effect certain treaties of extradition, with recommendation that the Senate non-concur, and that a committee of conference be appointed. Agreed to.

Mr. Atherton, from the finance committee, reported with sundry amendments, the army appropriation bill.

Int. To pay ascertained claims under the recent operations in California of Commodore Stockton and Lieut. Col. Fremont, $200,000. Agreed to.

2d. For arrearages for military and geological surveys, under Lieut. Col. Fremont, west of the Mississippi, $20,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana offered an amendment appropriating $15,000 for the improvement of Proctor's Island, near New Orleans. Lost, 20 to 26.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the military committee, offered an amendment to increase the companies to 64, and the amount of the appropriations, in all, about $900,000 over the amount appropriated by the House. Agreed to.

Mr. Yoler, from the Naval Committee, offered an amendment for an increase of the marine corps, and some new regulations in relation thereto. Agreed to.

Mr. Hannegan offered an amendment, similar to that offered by Mr. Duncan in the House, to authorise the honorable discharge of the privates of the Oregon mounted regiment, whenever application shall be made by any, and the vacancies to be filled at the discretion of the President. Agreed to.

Mr. Breese offered an amendment to give three months extra pay, and bounty lands, to the officers of the mounted volunteers; but after some explanations, from which it appeared to be the impression that they would be included in the recent act on this subject, Mr. B. withdrew the same.

Mr. Allen submitted an amendment to pay John Caldwell, assistant quartermaster, $65, for moneys advanced for clothing, &c., for the army. Agreed to.

Mr. Bell proposed an amendment to pay Mr. Choteau, of St. Louis, for a contract with the Shawnee Indians, $10,500. Rejected.

Mr. Sebastian proposed an amendment to pay the Cherokee delegation, who visited Washington in 1846, $1,200, for expenses. Rejected.

The bill and amendments were then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Night Session.*—Mr. Houston, of Delaware, concluded his remarks, and the Light-house bill was then laid aside, with the amendments, to be reported to the House.

The Committee of the Whole then took up the amendment of the Senate to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and a debate ensued on various amendments, the appropriation of $11,000 for the Creeks in particular, in which Messrs Vinton Cobb, Toombs, Bowden, Cingman, Nicott, Thompson, of Mississippi, Faran and others, participated.—The Committee rose, and a resolution was adopted to authorize the debate in committee. The Light-house bill was then passed, and the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill afterwards received in Committee of the whole, and some sixty of the Senate amendments were concurred, and about half of these concurred in, and the other half disagreed to. Among the latter was the appropriation of $50,000 to pay for the Amistead negroes. The Committee then rose, and the House, at nearly eleven o'clock, adjourned.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, August 10, 1848.

The Army bill was finally passed. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to certain unreclaimed lands in Florida.

Mr. Cameron made a report in relence to the public printing, showing that under the present arrangement, Congress will save $100,000 the present Congress.

The amendments of the House to the Light House bill were concurred in.

House bill to remunerate the Cumberland Road within the State of Indiana, to that State, passed.

The Post-route bill was then again taken up, and numerous other amendments proposed, when the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Underwood, to the amendment of Mr. Douglass, relative to the use of 36'30, in the section relating to the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Webster was willing to vote for the bill as it came from the House, but if amended as proposed, he should not be able to vote for it. He adhered to the provisions of the section which it was proposed then to amend—the section contained the South section of the ordinance of 1787, the Wilmot Proviso—and the Jefferson Proviso of that section. No good reasons had been given for the adoption of the amendment. The interest would be irresistible, he thought, to warrant, that if the territory had south of 36'30, the slavery would not have been introduced. He looked no communication that point.

The introduction of slavery was local, and not founded by general compromises, and all degrees of attitude—the proposed opposite sill extension of slavery, and local compromise. If the bill was to be passed just as it came from the House, he should therefore vote for it, but not otherwise.

In regard to California and New Mexico, these consequence of the war, were more easily to be borne, than now are the termination of the difficulties arising from the acquisition of territory. He had been opposed to the war and to the acquisition of territory, and he should continue to oppose all efforts to make this acquisition conduce to an extension of the area of slavery.

Mr. Butler followed, in defence of the southern rights. He was an evident determination by northern men, that the south should not participate in any of the advantages to be derived from the acquisition of territory. He would, for one, advise his constituents who might desire to emigrate there, to go with slaves in their hands, and maintain their rights. Who would attempt to dispossess them? Surely not any citizen of the United States? What, put down the rifle and the sword at his plough? The neglect to settle this question here on equitable terms should not, so far as his advice could go, deter them from the exercise of those rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. Before God, he would advise them to defend their possessions there with arms in their hands.

Mr. Douglass would have a few remarks to make, when the bill should have assumed a definite shape. He desired a vote on the amendments at once, that the views of the Senate might be understood.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, introduced a joint resolution requiring that all appropriations from the contingent fund shall be hereafter made by joint resolution of the two Houses. Rules not suspended.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Nicholas P. Trist, and sundry accompanying documents, in reference to his operations as Commissioner, &c., in Mexico, referred to the Executive and Cabinet, and suggesting that many things should be inquired into by Congress. The House refused to print.

The Committee of Conference on the bill renewing certain annual pensions reported, and the report was concurred in. [The Senate also concurred.]

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and the remainder of the ninety-nine amendments were disposed of, and the bill was then reported to the House as amended. The question being on the concurrence with the report of the Committee of the Whole, the vote was given taken on several of the amendments separately.

The amendment paying to the Creeks $141,000, previously paid to Georgia, has been amended, and agreed to—the amendment by the Senate striking out the Savannah river appropriation, has been concurred in—and the amendment paying for the Amistead negroes has been rejected. About 70 of the 90 had been acted upon in the House, when they took a recess to half past 5.

The Acadia's News.

The *Picayune* publishes a telegraphic despatch from its Charleston correspondent, announcing the arrival of the *Acadia* at Boston, on the 13th, with one week's later intelligence from Europe. The news is of great interest:

Troops were pouring into Ireland by thousands. Arrests of suspected persons were going on. Large rewards were offered for Smith O'Brien and other leaders. No actual outbreaking had taken place, but a collision was daily looked for. Thirty thousand troops were concentrated in Cork, Limerick and Tipperary. The accounts from the South of Ireland are of the most alarming character.

In consequence of the threatened outbreaks of the Chartists in Liverpool, twenty thousand special constables have been sworn in.

France is perfectly tranquil, and Paris life is again full of gaiety and bustle.

Since the sailing of the *America*, the state of Irish affairs has caused a slight fluctuation in cotton, the market yielding in favor of buyers for middling Orleans, which is quoted at three and seven-eighths. With this exception prices remained unchanged. Sales for the week, thirty-four thousand bales.

In flour and grain operations have been limited, without material change. Provisions firm. Console closed at eighty-six and one-third.

ANOTHER MURDER IN ANN STREET.—One of the most fiendish outrages that ever occurred in any of the vile purlieus of this city, took place last night. About 11 o'clock, as two sailors, (brothers,) were passing through Ann street towards their vessel, which lay at one of the wharves, they were followed by a gang of some half dozen rowdies, who soon overtook them and knocked one of them down. The brother of the fallen man stooped to raise him, and was inquiring which of the gang gave the blow, when he received a violent stab in the side from one of the rowdies, and the whole party instantly fled. The name of the wounded man is Bernard Grove, belonging in Dresden, Me., and about 21 years *olange*. The knife penetrated his body so the depth of seven inches, in immediate proximity to the heart. There is no possibility of his surviving.—*Boston Trav., Tuesday.*

In Advance of the Mail.

By the way of the West, we have received St. Louis papers to the 12th, containing a variety of interesting intelligence in advance of the mail. The Congressional proceedings are very important:

Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 7 P. M.

SENATE.—Last night the Oregon bill was amended in the Senate by extending the Missouri compromise to the Pacific, and passed—ayes 33, nays 22.

HOUSE.—The House last evening rejected the amendment to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, authorizing payment for the Amistead slaves.

Fremont's survey bill was also rejected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 7 P. M.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order and proceeded to the consideration of morning business.

The resolution of Mr Benton, providing for the publication of the proceedings of the Senate in the *Union* and *National Intelligencer*, was taken up, amended and passed.

The Post-route bill was taken up and considered.

The amendment abolishing postage on newspapers, when sent within the distance of thirty miles, was defeated.

A committee of conference on the disagreement of the two Houses to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was appointed.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Foote, the vote ordering the Georgia railroad bill to be engrossed, was considered. The whole subject was then laid on the table.

A committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic bill was appointed.

The Oregon bill was then taken up. The Senate's amendment, giving the Governor the exercising of the veto power, was disagreed to by ayes 92, nays 106. The amendment of the Senate extending the Missouri compromise to the Pacific, was also disagreed to by ayes 92, nays 121.

Both Houses of Congress are now in session.

The Elections.

KENTUCKY.—The following despatches to the St. Louis *New Era*, comprise the substance of the news. Crittenden's majority will hardly fall below and may exceed TEN THOUSAND:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11, 7 P. M.

The following counties, from which parties returns have been received, give Crittenden, the Whig candidate for Governor, majorities as follows: Logan county 1,059; Christian county, 317, Todd county, 75; Warren county, 628; Simpson county, 117; Madison county, 557; Clark county, 679; McCracken county, 53.

Returns from the following counties give Powell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, majorities, viz: Scott county, 300; Montgomery county, 59; Harrison county 153; and Ballard county 6.

ILLINOIS.—We learn that La Salle county, in Wentworth's Congressional District, has given a majority of only 91 against Semmons, (Whig.) At the last election, the majority for Wentworth was 800. This is an important gain. If it goes on in the same ratio, Wentworth will have leave to stay at home. In the Sangamo district, Baker is elected to Congress. In the Galena district, Bissell is succeeded Turner (L. D.) Nothing further from the other districts.

IOWA.—Des Moines 50 Dem. maj; Muscatine (Whig) 50 maj; Van Buren (Whig) 108; Jefferson (Dem.) 9 maj; 3 Democrats to the House, and a Whig Senator; Henry, three Whig Representatives and one Senator, 200 maj; Wapello (Whig) 25 maj. The returns from Iowa are confused and contradictory. Lee county has gone loco as usual, 300 majority. Keokuk is loco.

MISSOURI.—We can gather little from the returns except that they look better for the Whigs than we had immagined. Reils, Marion, Lewis, Clarke and Callaway counties have given Whig majorities; Cole, Franklin and St. Genevieve are locofoco. We presume the Whigs expected little from Missouri, and will get little.

INDIANA.—Not a word have we that has not been already published.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.—We learn from the Washington *Union*, that on Saturday the 5th instant, Mr. Wilian Tell Poussin was presented to the President as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic. Upon delivering his letter of credence, he addressed the President as follows:

Sir: In delivering to you the letter which accredits me near the government of the U. States as the first minister from the French republic, allow me to express a sentiment which the solemnity of the occasion inspires and imposes upon me.

This important mission has been intrusted to me by the executive department of my country, solely because of my sympathies with the institutions, habits, and people of the United States, having had the honor to hold a commission as an officer of engineers in their service. This fact, sir, will, I hope, receive its proper interpretation, and be considered by the government and people of this country as a proof of the earnest desire of the French nation to unite herself with the American nation.

Mr. Poussin then presented to the president the decree of the French National Assembly, in response to the resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved April 13th, 1848, "tendering the congratulations of the American to the French people," and proceeded as follows:

Sir: I have also the honor to present to you the decree by which the French nation responds to the testimonials of sympathy and the amicable sentiments of the republic of the United States of America. In this instance, by a happy innovation of the constitutional intercourse, the governments stand aside to allow the people themselves to speak. This is a happy augury for the future, and (may be) the means of cementing many mutual friendships.

Whatever may have been in times past the tendencies and the proceedings of its governments, France, it may be openly affirmed, has never, since the glorious epoch of the declaration of independence, ceased to regard the people of the United States as brethren. Brought nearer to them, as she now is, by similitude of institutions, she will eagerly seize, and will make every effort to increase the opportunities of strengthening the bonds which already so closely unite her with the first nation of the New World—the eldest daughter of Liberty.

The President responded to Mr. Poussin, as follows:

I am happy to recognise you, sir, as the representative of your government, and to receive at your hands the decree of the National Assembly of France, in response to the resolution of the Congress of the United States, tendering the congratulations, and those of their constituents, to the people of France, "upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government." This decree I shall take pleasure in laying before Congress.

The people of the United States have ever cherished sentiments of grateful affection for France, since the days of their own memorable struggle for independence, in which France generously aided them. They ardently hope that your recent revolution may result in firmly establishing a free, prosperous, and powerful republic, which will secure public order, protect persons and property, and maintain liberty.

The sympathies of the whole American people are enlisted for your success.

So far as my official functions will enable me, I shall use every effort to bind still more closely the ties of amity and good understanding, which now so happily unite the two nations. May the friendship between them be perpetual, and may France become as prosperous and free, as she is great and powerful.

I trust, sir, that your residence at Washington may prove to be agreeable; and I entertain no doubt that, in your official intercourse with this government as the diplomatic representative of the young republic of France, you will find the friendly sentiments you have expressed towards the United States, fully reciprocated towards France by the public authorities here.

City Intelligence.

HORSE STEALING.—J. W. Boyd was sent by acting Recorder Golding before the First District Court, and in default of bail committed to jail. On the 14th instant Boyd hired a horse for about two hours, from W. Murphy, at the dent of the parish of Ascension, but then in the city. Instead of returning the horse, he went up the Coast, and was arrested while trying to sell the animal.

SMALL FAVORS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.—B. O'Callahan was yesterday, at his own express request, furnished with thirty days board and lodging in the Second Municipality Workhouse. There is no accounting for tastes.

ROBBERY.—William Curran was yesterday committed by Recorder Genois to the First District Court, for having, in the night of Wednesday last, with the assistance of two other men, assaulted, knocked down and robbed one Patrick Gibney of the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars on Front Levee street, between Hospital and Barracks.

LARCENY.—John Farmer for stealing 4 pair of Brogans from the store of Roger Copland, No. 70 Royal street, was likewise committed to the First District Court.

INCORRIGIBLE VAGRANTS.—Daniel Brian, alias Yankee Dan, James Conerove and George Hannah, well known to the police were sent before the First District Court of New Orleans, on the charge of being incorrigible vagrants and dangerous persons; placing thereby the community out of their grasp until the 6th of November next.

Rough and Ready Club—7th Ward.

We are requested to state that at the meeting of the Seventh Ward Rough and Ready Club, to be held this evening at the Club room, corner of St. John and Poydras streets, Col. PARTON W. FARRAR and the Hon. Jonas W. CROCKETT have consented to address. All citizens of the Ward, and all persons friendly to the objects of the association, are invited to attend.

HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS.—Our thanks are due the publisher, John Wiley, New York, through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for the first part of this handsome and valuable publication. It embraces choice selections from the writings of all the great authors of the past and present age, and contains brief biographical and critical notices of each. The volume is a perfect chester of literary gems of every hue, from which the most fastidious reader will experience no difficulty in culling those ornaments best adapted to his taste and education. One great advantage of the work is, that it brings before us great specimens of the style of authors, such as Massinger, Froissar, Barrow, Montaigne, Evelyn &c., whose productions are rarely found in the private library or the book store. In fact, the book is a compendium of European and American literature, and bears internal evidence of having been compiled with every possible care and with a refined and discriminating judgment.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10—7 P. M.

Sales of Western Flour at $5 25. The market is heavier than yesterday, and the business done is at a small concession. Sales of rye flour at $3 87½ per bbl. Sales of Penn meal at $3 50 to $3 62½ per bbl. Sales of prime White Wheat at $1 to $1 03 per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Aug 11—7 P. M.

Sales of Howard street Flour at $4 81 to $4 87½—the market is unchanged. Sales of whiskey in bbls at 24c per gal. Sales of prime yellow corn at 55c per bushel. Sales of oats at 30 to 32c per bushel.

NEW YORK, Aug 11—7 P. M.

Sales of Genesee flour at $5 to 5 06½ per bbl. Sales of prime White Wheat at $1 91 per bushel. Sales of Red Wheat at $1 02. Sales of Santa Cruz sugar at 5½ per lb.

There has been no change in the Cotton market since last quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11—7 P. M.

Sales of Western Flour at $5 06½ per bbl—the market is heavier than yesterday, and the business done is on a small concession. Sales of Rye flour at $3 87½ per bbl. Sales of Corn meal at $2 62½ per bbl. The market for corn is heavy, but sales are active. Sales of prime red wheat at $1 to $1 03 per bushel, of rye at 60 to 70c per bushel. Sales of prime yellow corn at 56 to 57c per bushel. Sales of oats at 30c per bushel. Sales of whiskey at 24c per gallon.

CINCINNATI, Aug 11—12 M.

The Eastern line is out of order.

Sales of western Flour at $5 06½ to $5 06¾.—The market is steady but not active. Sales of prime red Wheat at 90 to 95c per bushel. Sales of prime yellow Corn at 57 to 58c. Sales of rye at 45c per bushel. Sales of whiskey at 15½ per gallon. Provisions are without change. There is no activity in Pork, however, Quotations are steady. No change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets.

The river has fallen 12 inches.

COMMERCIAL.

The Commercial.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1848.

A fair extent of business has been done in some few articles during the past week, but as a general rule, operations are greatly restricted, as is necessarily to be expected at this season of the year. Scarcely any movement has taken place in Cotton, which is owing, mainly, to rumors that were circulated since Tuesday, to the effect that the Accounts had arrived at Boston, bringing accounts of a general insurrection in Ireland, together with a decided decline in the Liverpool market. The morning, however, we have more authentic intelligence, from which it appears that no actual collision has occurred, though government is taking every precaution to guard against an apprehended outbreak. The lower qualities of Cotton have declined ⅛d in Liverpool, and the week's sales are stated at 34,000 bales. An unusual degree of anxiety is manifested for the receipt of further particulars as well as later news, the condition of Ireland being such that in the opinion of many it may, a revolution is now imminent.

The weather still continues unfavorable, and showers are of daily occurrence. For the last three months, in fact, rain has fallen almost every day. The river is now 10½ feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 11th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 9,955 bales, (including 233 bales of the *new crop.*) Tennessee and North Alabama, 1,674 together, 4,509 bales. Cleared up the same time, for Liverpool, 4,923 bales; Havana, 73; Lisbon, 2; Cuba, 1,450. New York, 2,975; Boston, 500; Baltimore, 11; together, 9,411 bales; taking a reduction in stock of 4,902 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 38,675 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1847..... bales	32,587
Arrived past week.....	4,509
Arrived previously.....	1,195,652
	1,200,161
Exported past week.....	9,411
Exported previously.....	1,152,075
	1,161,486
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	38,675

At the date of our last weekly report, the cotton market closed quietly, under the influence of the America's accounts, which were represented as not being quite so encouraging as previous advices, on Saturday business was restricted, the sales having merely reached 500 bales at former prices. The letters by the steamer came to hand on Sunday, and although they reported large sales in the Liverpool market, yet the eagerness of importers to realize had given some advantage to without leading, however, to any positive decline. Monday's sales amounted to 1600 bales, at the same range of figures before quoted. On Tuesday, rumors were current that the Arabia had arrived at Boston bringing news of an insurrection in Ireland and of a considerable decline in cotton. These reports remained uncontradicted until this morning, when a telegraphic despatch was made public, stating that although an actual outbreak had taken place in Ireland, yet that a collision was imminent; it was furthermore announced that the Liverpool market had declined ⅛d on the lower qualities, and that the sales for the week ending the 28th ult., were 34,000 bales.

The uncertainty in regard to the actual tenor of the news has kept our cotton market in a complete state of suspense, in which it is likely to continue until more positive data is come to hand. The transactions since Tuesday, only amount to 800 bales, making the total business of the week, 9,700 bales, taken chiefly for England. New Cotton is beginning to arrive freely, the receipts thus far, being 353 bales. The only sales that have come to our knowledge, are 3 bales at 9c., 5 do. at 8c., and 8 do. private terms. We retain our former scale of quotations, though the limited business doing, renders them, to some extent nominal.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR.....	4½@3
ORDINARY.....	5½@5¾
MIDDLING.....	5½@6
GOOD MIDDLING.....	6½@6¾
MIDDLING FAIR.....	6¾@7
FAIR.....	7½@8
FULLY FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD AND FINE.....	—@—

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 11th inst., 892 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 677 hhds; Cowes and a Market, 538; Bremen, 2,926; Rotterdam and a Market, 616; Lisbon, 988; Balize, (Honduras,) 1; New York, 94; Baltimore, 28; together, 4,804 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 19,049 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1847.....	hhds.	22,000
Arrived p. week.....	"	892
Arrived previously.....	"	51,250
		52,072
Exported past week.....	"	4,804
Exported previously.....	"	28,119
		32,923
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....		19,049

Since the date of our last review, a decided improvement has taken place in the demand, and the sales of the week amount to fully 1,600 hhds. This increased animation induced holders to raise their pretensions, and they have succeeded in outstripping an advance of ½c ⅌ lb. Some ⅌ the principal transactions, we notice as follows: 30 hhds., vis: 24 Admitted, at 3c ⅌ lb Refused, at 3¼; 2 do, at 3¼; and 2 do, at 1¾c; 42 hhds. Admitted, at 4¼c; 96 hhds., vis: 16 Refused and 8 Admitted, at 3¾c; round; 28 Refused, at 3¾c; 76 Admitted, at 4¼; 68 Refused, and 117 Admitted, at 2½@4½c; 67 Refused, at 2½, and 204 Admitted, at 4¼; 28 Admitted, at 3¾, and 4 do, at 4¼; 13 Refused, at 2¾, and 51 Admitted, at 3½; 134 hhds., vis: 99 Admitted, at 4¼; 2 Refused, at 4, and 30 do, at 2¾ ⅌ lb. The remaining sales consist of small parcels, and of several lots on private terms. We quote: Logs, inferior to good 1½@3¾; Leaf, inferior, 2½@3½c; Common, 3¼@3¾; Fair, 3½@4¼; Choice and Selections, 4¼@5 cents ⅌ lb.

GRAIN.—There has been a very good demand for Corn since our last, but, in the early part of the week, business was arrested, owing to the lack of supplies. Yesterday and to-day, however, the arrival gave some animation to business, and the sales comprise 19,000 sacks, the greater portion at 40c, and about 1,500 sacks at 38c ⅌ bushel, showing a considerable advance. Most of these purchases were made for England. The sales of Wheat since our last, include 3,300 sacks in several lots, at 64½ @70c for good to prime, and 370 sacks prime today, at 72½c ⅌ bushel. With larger supplies, business would be more active. Of Oats, a sale was made on Wednesday, of 2,000 sacks, at 33c., and 1000 sacks to day, at 30c ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR—Our last report closed on a dull and drooping market, and the supplies being more than equal to the demand, prices gave way still further at the opening of the week. This reduction, however, brought buyers into the market, and the sales of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, reached 6,500 bbls., chiefly for shipment to Boston, at a range of $3 75@$3 87½ for Ohio, and $4 for good Illinois, and $4 06¼@$4 25 for favorite St. Louis brands. Wednesday's sales embraced 900 bbls Ohio, at $3, $3, 700 at $3 87½, 100 second St. Louis, at $3 25, 200 choice do, at $4 25, and 550 bbls Illinois, at $3 for common, $3 50 for fine, and $4 for superfine. Yesterday's transactions reached 1,000 bbls., amongst which 366 Illinois, at $4, 400 choice do, at $4 12½, 200 St. Louis, at $4, 200 Illinois, at $4, and 300 do, at $4. To-day, some 800 bbls Illinois in lots, at $4, 325 St. Louis, at $4 12½, and 150 choice, at $4 25 ⅌ bbl. The market closes steadily.

AT EAST FERRY.		FIRST MUNICIPALITY.
Sales of Western Flour at $5 06½ to $5 06¾.—The market is steady but not active. Sales of prime red Wheat at 90 to 95c per bushel. Sales of prime yellow Corn at 57 to 58c. Sales of rye at 45c per bushel. Sales of whiskey at 15½ per gallon. Provisions are without change. There is no activity in Pork, however, Quotations are steady. No change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets. The river has fallen 12 inches.		Sales of Western Flour at $5 06½ to $5 06¾.—The market is steady but not active. Sales of prime red Wheat at 90 to 95c per bushel. Sales of prime yellow Corn at 57 to 58c. Sales of rye at 45c per bushel. Sales of whiskey at 15½ per gallon. Provisions are without change. There is no activity in Pork, however, Quotations are steady. No change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets. The river has fallen 12 inches.

Notice.

The British West India Mail Steamer SEVERN, Captain William Vincent, from Vera Cruz, will arrive at Ship Island harbor, on SATURDAY, the 19th, inst., and will leave on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., for Havana and West Indies.

The passengers and mails will be conveyed to the steamer by the Mexican Gulf Railroad to Proctor's Landing, Lake Borgne, and thence by the auxiliary low pressure steamer BOLIVAR, Capt. Henderson. Two arrivals to day, have brought 733 horses.

MULASSES—The transactions in this article are very small, consisting chiefly of prime quality, at 20c per gallon. Inferior parcels are worth from 15 to 18c per gallon.

PORK—The market has been generally inactive since our last, the sales being chiefly confined to retail lots of Mess, at $16 37½c., and of Prime, at $14 12½c. Yesterday, about 400 bbls were taken for the West Indies, at $9 50@$9 62½ for M. O.; $7 25 @$7 50, for Rumps, and $8 for Prime. Mess can be bought in lots, at $16.

BACON—There is a good enquiry for Prime meat, but inferior qualities are neglected. Good sided 4½c., and Shoulders, 3¾@3½c.

LARD—The market has been very quiet during the past week, and the only sales that have come to our knowledge, are 30 bbls., at 6½c., 117 at 6¾, 250 kegs at 8½c., and 300 at 8 4-5c ⅌ lb. The two last transactions were made to day, when there was more enquiry.

COFFEE—The supply of Rio Coffee is at present small, and prices have recovered from the extreme depression before noticed. The range now is from 6@7½c ⅌ lb, according to quality. The market is bare of other kinds.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—We have no change to notice in prices, which rule as before, say, for Western Butter, 11@12½c, and Cheese, 8@7c ⅌ lb. The sales are very light.

HALT—There has been a good demand for Liverpool Salt since our last, and prices have advanced. The cargo sales include 1,000 sacks coarse, at $1 62, 3,000 at $1 62½, and 6000 at $1 67 ⅌ sack. For lots delivered, dealers have advanced their rates to $1 90@$1 92½ ⅌ sack. Yesterday, 1,000 sacks Liverpool Salt, at 70c ⅌ sack.

WHISKEY—The demand has been limited since our last, and the sales comprise 50 bbls Rectified.. A sale of 100 bbls Rye, at 15c ⅌ gallon.

LIME—There is no change to notice, the supply being ample, but from second hands selling at $1 50 ⅌ cask.

CEMENT—These articles are selling at 4½c ⅌ lb. With a demand for Cement, and no change to notice since our last, there has been a better demand for Plaster, and we notice sales of about 300 tons.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The market has been fully sustained during the past week, and the demand, though not very extensive, is quite fair. The transactions embrace 1,500 pieces, and 1000 coils, at 10½c., on time; 600 at 10½c cash, 1000 pieces Bagging, at 14½c cash, 15½c, on time; 600 at 14½c cash, 15½c., 1 bale 12c., 100 at 12c., 100 at 12½c., 100 at 7½c., 200