The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 711—VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII. WHOLE No. 3800.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1848.

WAGNE & WEBBER, Proprietors. No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Bee, (every morning except Sundays), one year $12.00
Tri-Weekly Bee, (every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning), one year 5.00
Weekly Bee, (every Saturday morning), one year 3.00
Subscribers desiring their papers discontinued must give one week's notice in writing before the same can be allowed to stop, or they will be considered as subscribers for another week.

ADVERTISING—Ten cents per line for each insertion, in the Daily Bee, for the first insertion, and half a cent per line for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

WHIG TICKET.

First District ..... JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District ..... P. E. DAMPY.
Third District ..... MARCELLE GARCIA.
Fourth District ..... C. ADAMS, JR.
Fifth District ..... JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District ..... JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"WHERE WE STOOD TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE DIVIDED.—*General Taylor.*

"DISCUSSION MOST UNQUESTIONALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, AN END ON MY PART TO INTERCOURSE WITH THE BIGOTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE FREE PARTY 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—you cannot vote 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.

Monday Morning, Oct'r 9, 1848.

GRAND RALLY TO-NIGHT.

The "Fillmore Rangers"

Will meet their Second MASS MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at the *Pontchartrain Rail Road Depot*, Third Municipality.

All friends of Taylor and Fillmore, are especially invited to attend. Rally! Rally! Rally!

CHAS. LEE,
JAMES BRANDT,
JAS. KATHMAN, Sec'ys.

Mass Meeting To-night.

The friends of TAYLOR and FILLMORE are reminded that the Rangers hold their Second Grand Rally, to-night, at the PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. We hope to witness a gathering such as last Friday waked the echoes of the old Third. Come out in your strength Whigs and Taylor Democrats of Orleans!

The Fillmore Rangers—Desperation of Locofocoism Infamous Slanders.

There is a paper published in the Third Municipality, called "*The People*." It supports Cass and Butler, and is issued without the sanction of any responsible name at the head of it, as usual. As a mere volume of the common trash and slander which the Locofoco party continually vends upon its adversaries, the sheet in question is unworthy of notice, and would be remiss if, for the appearance in its editorial columns of an article so outrageous and overwhelm in character, as to arouse the indignation of the honest and high-minded of all parties. We subjoin this infamous libel, inviting the attention of every decent man in the community to its atrocious slanders and covert menaces.

From the People of the 7th inst.

"The Fillmore Rangers."

Such is the heading of a handbill, which has been circulated among the city within a day or two, calling on a meeting of the friends of the ABOLITION Fillmore. That this individual is desirous of this community, is sufficiently evident by the importance he attaches to the call. We, indeed, have, at first, permitted his name to appear in their columns. But such an attempt as that, which, it appears, is in contemplation among the abolition Whigs of the Second Ward, to insult, by a public out the nomination of Cass, and to outrage the feelings of our people by a public demonstration in his favor, serves a rebuke, more energetic than can be conveyed by words. If a man, or set of men, were to use measures for the organization of a separate party, for the purpose of abolitionizing society in the District of Columbia, of preventing the trade in slaves between one State and another—of prohibiting the introduction of slaves into our territory—of claiming for Congress the power of legislating on the question of slavery, in the ultimate, but conceived the good, of liberating the slaves in all the Southern States—if such proceedings were continued, pray, what would our people say? Regard, and treat the authors? What would they do? Yet, what is the practical difference between the proceedings supposed, and those which are actually contemplated by these "Fillmore Rangers?" Fanatically identified with the men, who are pushing forward the schemes of hostility to the South, which we have first enumerated. A demonstration in favor of such measures, therefore, and necessarily a demonstration in favor of his principles? Those who would attempt a thing of the kind, in this region, would be, in our opinion, as obnoxious to the provisions of the black code, as the man who would take a more direct and bolder method of producing a servile insurrection. We would advise the "Rangers" not to range far beyond the limits of a Municipality, which can at all times furnish their principles with so much sympathy and countenance. In other parts of the city, less intimately with Fanatics, the attempt, if publicly avowed, so much the offensive and the dangerous, might result in unpleasant consequences.

Let us examine for a moment the assertions and opinions put forth in the foregoing article. It first declares that Mr. FILLMORE's name was permitted to appear, with reluctance, at the head of the Whig papers. This is FALSE, and is known to be false, to every citizen of New Orleans. The *Bee* ran up Mr FILLMORE's name in conjunction with Gen. TAYLOR's, as soon as authentic accounts were received of their nomination. The *Bulletin*, which had but then Taylor's name displayed at the head of that paper, added that of Mr. FILLMORE, the very day after the official proceedings of the Convention reached our city. The assertion of the *People*, is therefore, a wanton fabrication, utterly destitute of even the semblance of truth. The remark which accompanies it, that Mr. FILLMORE "is detested in this community," is equally a flagitious invention—That noble Whig and exalted patriot is, doubtless, obnoxious to Locofocoism; but the Taylor men had his name with enthusiastic greeting, and sustain him with undivided and cordial energy.

If the Locofoco sheet had said nothing more, we should have been spared the labor of exposing and stigmatizing its incendiary effort; but immediately succeeding these baseless declarations, it speaks of the Whigs of the Second Municipality—the Southern men—the slave-holders, who reside above Canal street, as "ABOLITION WHIGS," and then, in a paragraph of unsurpassed scurrility and falsehood, pours forth its gall and venom in the attempt to identify the Whig party in the Second Municipality with the Northern Abolitionists—roundly accusing our Whig brethren in that quarter (of whom a large number have joined the Fillmore Rangers,) of entertaining opinions in no respect differing from the tenets upheld and sustained by the fanatics of New England and the North-West, and concluding with a very definite threat, that if the Fillmore Rangers should dare to transcend the Abolition limits of the Second Municipality, they might encounter "unpleasant consequences."

Language is inadequate to express the scorn and indignation which the expression of such narrow-minded, sectional bigotry, and such flagrant calumnies, has excited among the friends of Gen TAYLOR in this city. The madness of faction must have burst through every restraint of reason, to have inspired such language as disgraces the article in question. What! Because the Whig young men of our city, knowing MILLARD FILLMORE to be a pure, high-minded man, eminent as a statesman, truly national and conservative in sentiment, a patriot worthy the admiration of all parties in this broad land, the victim of foul and systematic detraction—because, we say, these young men choose to form themselves into a political association which they have honored by the name of FILLMORE, is a miserable Locofoco organ, recently started and supported by office-holders, and printed without the authority of a name, to be tamely permitted to charge Southern Whigs with abolitionism, to employ the most incendiary and dangerous language, and to threaten, aye, to THREATEN the Whigs of one section of our city with "unpleasant consequences," should they presume to visit other sections!—Why this is the absolute raving of political lunacy! We have never seen or heard of any thing like it. Nothing but the inherent and supreme absurdity of the whole scope and tenor of the article can mitigate its atrocity. The Whigs of New Orleans, upon second thoughts, should calm their indignation and look upon the malignant outpourings of that sheet as the effusions of a Bedlamite. Cold water and a straight jacket should be the portion of one whom reason seems to have deserted.

But, whether the article be regarded as a deliberate effort to create sectional tumult among parties in this city, or as the senseless lucubration of a brainless and moonstruck politician, one thing is certain. The Fillmore Rangers despise slander and scoff at menace. They will exercise, in the boundless prerogative of American freemen, the right to visit all quarters of the city, and to hold meetings when and where they please. They will respect the laws as good citizens, and if misguided or wicked men seek broils and personal violence, on the heads of the assailants will rest the responsibility of the consequences.

GEN. BUTLER'S ASPERSIONS ON THE CREOLES.

GOV. WHITE'S INDIGNANT PROTEST.

We copy the annexed article from the *Southern Sentinel*, an able paper, published at Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville. We commend it to all who revere the memory of the lamented and true-hearted Louisianian—EDWARD D. WHITE:

"It is not only the "Whig editors" of this State who are loud in their denunciations of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, for his uncalled for, libelous and vituperous aspersions of the citizens of Louisiana upon the floor of the House of Representatives. We lay before them to-day the indignant voice of one who readily rebuked this unjust and violent attack upon the honor of Louisianians and the proudest inheritance which they could transmit to their posterity—it is the voice of their lamented WHITE, a name which is equally dear to "those of French origin," the Creoles, as to any other class of free citizens. He was representative in Congress from this State, from what is now termed the Second District, and was present when Gen. Butler uttered his imprecations upon the people of Louisiana; he heard the language and witnessed the *manner*—not of a portion but the whole speech of Gen. Butler; and his voice now comes from the grave, at a propitious moment, to warn you, fellow-citizens, against the viperous tongue of one who now asks you for your suffrages. The following extract is from the Congressional record—it is clear, unvarnished and unadulterated—a truthful extract from history. Read it—read it!

Extract from the report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives, March 24, 1843.

"Mr. WHITE, of Louisiana, obtained the floor, and said that he was induced to seek the attention of the Chair this morning for a personal explanation. He said he had been attacked, SORELY INSULTED IN THE FACE OF THIS HOUSE, not indeed in his own individuality, for as to that, he protested that if every bone in it were fractured, he would not deem it a thing worthy of the Speaker's notice. But, he said, when he spoke, of himself in this connection, it was only AS THE IMPERSONATION OF THOSE HE REPRESENTED; and this, he hoped, was not too bold an allegory. The people of his State, he said, and HIS IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS ESPECIALLY, HAD BEEN VILIFIED AND MISREPRESENTED in debate here. It has been stated, and the authority of General Jackson's opinions has been invoked in support of the idea, that a large portion of the people whom I represent, WERE TORIES AND TRAITORS in the last war; that they were hostile to the cause in which the country was engaged, and were ready to join the enemy in opposition to their brethren in arms. Sir, said he, these statements have gone about uncontradicted. No opportunity has occurred, under the rules, to contradict or examine them. In twenty or thirty hours more, the session is to close, and then, those ASPERSIONS will pass unto your register of debate as the materials for future history. Mr. White said he really conceived it to be *due to truth, to justice, to an abused portion of the people of the United States, to the reputation of our common country, that some little chance should be given to the representative of those THUS WRONGED, to examine the grounds of the eloquence*, in order to see how far the charge was just, or how far, perhaps, or to what extent they may be infacious and susceptible of retaliation. How, he inquired, was this to be accomplished? There was some difficulty in it, he conceived, in the present juncture. The Democratic party would prevent that the subject matter on which those objectionable statements had been made, the remission of General Jackson's fine, was before the House in a variety of shapes. Among them was Bill No. 24, from the Senate. He would move that, as soon as the House shall go into Committee of the Whole, an hour be devoted to the consideration of that Bill, in order to afford him the opportunity of some expression in the premises.

"Mr. FILLMORE suggested that the committers should first be called for reports.

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And this is what Gov. White thought and said respecting those aspersions of Wm. O. Butler, and it is seen that Mr. Fillmore, so much traduced here in the South, endeavored to assist Gov White in his praiseworthy zeal to defend the character of Louisianians, duly acknowledged by him, by moving that indispensable business be got through with at once. Who, after this showing, is the best friend of the South, William O. Butler or Millard Fillmore?

It is now seen in what light the language of Gen. Butler (contained in extracts from his speech previously given) was considered by Gov. White, who now sleeps in his silent tomb; but his memory is warmly cherished by the citizens of this State, and, although now in death, his words will be more sacredly revered: those who loved him in life, when they go to the ballot-box a few weeks hence, will remember what he has said, and vote in a manner that will *prove that the honor of Louisiana is safe in the hands of Louisianians!*

Gen. Butler.

The Central Democratic Committee has at length been driven to the publication of Gen. BUTLER's slanderous speech against the Creoles of Louisiana. We are glad of this. The people of the State will now see that every word we have published from Gen. Butler's remarks, is a literal and faithful transcript. They will now read for themselves the aspersions which the Locofoco candidate for the Vice Presidency has levelled at the population of Louisiana, and act accordingly.

The October Elections.

☞ The Telegraph begins to bring no reliable accounts of this contest in Georgia and Florida. From both these States the intelligence is cheering.

GEORGIA.—The Mobile *Advertiser*, of Saturday, has received the annexed despatch. It contains the fullest and latest intelligence:

COLUMBUS, Oct. 5—2 P. M.

Wellborn, Democrat, is elected to Congress in this district over Calhoun, Whig, by about 75 majority.

Owen, Whig, is elected in the third district by 462 majority. Whig gain 383.

Stevens, Whig, is re-elected in the seventh district by an increased majority.

Tocbmbs, Whig, is elected in the eighth district by about the same majority as two years ago.

King, Whig, is elected in the first district, (majority not given.)

In the fourth district the contest is close between Harrison, the present Democratic member, and Williamson, Whig. Result doubtful.

Sixty-five counties have been heard from, which exhibit Whig gains sufficient to ensure the State to Taylor in November.

FLORIDA.—Full returns have been received from two counties. In Escambia, the vote for Governor is as follows: Brown, (W.) 204; Bailey, (L. F.) 133. For Congress, Cabell, (W.) 202; Duval, (L. F.) 155. In Santa Rosa, the Whig majority for Governor is 104, and for Congressman 105. The whole Whig ticket for the Legislature is chosen in both counties.

ANTI-RENT NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of the 29th, has the following despatch:

Anti-Rent Nominations.

ALBANY, Sept. 28, 1848.

The anti-renters held a convention here to-day, and nominated John A. Dix, for Governor, Seth M. Gates, for Lieutenant-Governor, Charles A. Wheaton, for Canal Commissioner, and Alex. H. Wells, for State Prison Inspector. They expect to help Dix about 5,000 votes.

[Another despatch from Albany states that the Anti-Rent Convention has nominated Hon. Geo. W. Patterson, for Lieutenant-Governor.]

ANOTHER CONTEST.—E. Delafield Smith, of New York, who was a prominent leader in the recent Clay movement in that city, has come out manfully for Taylor.

Steamboat Burnt and Loss of Life.

The news of the burning of the steamer *Pinywoods* Capt. Paytonine, were brought in town last evening. On Friday last, at half past 2 o'clock P. M., the *Pinywoods* left Springfield for the Pontchartrain Railroad. When about 2 1-2 miles from land, the boat was discovered to be on fire, under her pointer deck, on the starboard side, and in a few minutes the flames invaded the whale boat. A strong head wind was raging at the moment. The boat was immediately lowered, but swamped and broke her fastening. The boat sank after burning about four hours.

The engineer, Mr. Bradley, clung to her about an hour and a half, when he was taken off by the small boats which came from shore to their assistance. Seven others were also picked up, after drifting about on pieces of planks, &c.

Mr. Duncan, merchant of Springfield, was also picked up, drowned.

Names of those Saved.—Mr. Wm. Marhart; passenger, unknown; Mr. Bradley, engineer; the Captain; one cabin boy; a small boy belonging to a family among the passengers, about 8 years old, who had been drifting or swimming on the surface of the water during two hours, was heard hollowing nearly the whole time, until a few minutes before he was picked up. Two negro boys, belonging to the boat, were also picked up.

A young man, supposed to be named Brown, from St. Louis, who had with him a number of telegraphic instruments, was lost.

Two families, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, sister-in-law, and young ladies, supposed to be sisters to the married ladies, and two children, one about 6 years of age, and an infant, were also lost. The absent husband is supposed to be employed in the Lumber Yard of Mr. Hunt, in the city. Two servants, belonging to the families, two negro men, and the chambermaid, belonging to the boat, and two persons unknown, were also lost.

The boat, together with a lot of provisions, passengers' baggage, and about 14 bales cotton, totally lost.

The American's News.

The following despatch to the Editors of the Baltimore *Sun*, contains somewhat fuller details of the advices by the *America*, than were previously received:

[*From the Baltimore American, Sept. 30.*]

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the America.

The Cunard steamer *America*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, with a passage of thirteen days from Liverpool. She sailed on the 16th instant, and brings intelligence one week later than that by the Acadia. From our attentive correspondent at N. York, we have received the annexed summary of the news brought by the *America*.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[Transmitted for the Baltimore American.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—7 P. M.

The steamer *America*, with Liverpool advices to the 16th inst., has just arrived, and I hasten to send you the annexed summary of European intelligence:

LIVERPOOL MARKET, SEPT. 16.

COTTON.—The Cotton market was rather heavy but without much change in prices. Upland fair was ranging at 4 1-8d, and New Orleans do., at 4 5-8. Lower qualities continued 1-8d per lb. lower, and the market for these grades is very dull. The sales of the past week, ending 15th, amount to 28,820 bales. In fair qualities, the quotations exhibit no change.

RICE.—Importers of Rice have been quite anxious to realize. Prices have gone off 23 to 24s.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market has been rather languid. An average decline of one shilling is noted in Bacon. The market for shoulders is bare, and prices of the previous week maintained. The late advance which had taken place in Pork has been checked.—Sales have been making a shade below those current at the mailing of the *Acadia*. New prime Mess, 40 to 46s; old do. 46 to 48s. Leaf Lard, 43; in bbls 44 to 45s, and 45 in kegs.

Turpentine remains unchanged. Rosin, 3s 6d to 3s 9d, and active.

MONEY MARKET.

The accounts of the Bank of England during the past week, furnish no material for comment. Gold was arriving freely, but the increase of bullion was trifling. There was a large increase however in other securities in bank, and the statement shows that the discount business has been renewed. London consols were selling at 86 1-8 per account.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The Advices from Paris Paris possess but little interest. The Socialists were mustering considerable strength. They were much dissatisfied with Thiers' speech. Government authorities are about taking steps to close all the Clubs throughout the Republic. Within Paris, further restraints, or at what extent they may be infacious and susceptible of retaliation. How, he inquired, was this to be accomplished? There was some difficulty in it, he conceived, in the present juncture. The Democratic party would prevent that the subject matter on which those objectionable statements had been made, the remission of General Jackson's fine, was before the House in a variety of shapes. Among them was Bill No. 24, from the Senate. He would move that, as soon as the House shall go into Committee of the Whole, an hour be devoted to the consideration of that Bill, in order to afford him the opportunity of some expression in the premises.

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THE TAYLOR MEN of Lafayette had a glorious gathering on Saturday night, at which the Fillmore Rangers and several of the Clubs in our city were present. Richard M. Carter, Esq., a prominent Democrat, made an able and eloquent address, and Judge Breeher and other effective speakers followed. The proceedings were of the most gratifying and enthusiastic character. Look out for Whig thunder from Jefferson parish next November!

"Strange such a difference should be.
'Twixt TWEEDLE DUM and TWEEDLE DEE."

Gen. Cass says: "I am no slaveholder. I never have been. I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, where this can be done justly and peaceably and easily for all parties."

"Mr. Fillmore says: "I regard slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government have nothing to do. By the constitution, the whole power over that question is vested in the several States where the institution is tolerated."

We beg the reader to contrast the views of Gen. Cass and Mr. FILLMORE, as expressed in the above paragraphs, and determine what degree of unblushing effrontery it requires of any Southern man to say that FILLMORE is unsound on the slavery question, while he vindicates and supports CASS.

The Taylor Prospect in Ohio.

The Whig sun shines brightly in Ohio. The Cincinnati *Atlas* says:

"Of Ohio, we can say that every step taken in the actual canvass shows the Whig prospect brighter. We know that in some of what are called *disputed* counties, the falling off of the Whig vote is next to nothing. The ballot box will astonish those who supposed that the great Whig party of Ohio was to be moved from its firm moorings by every wind of new doctrine."

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.—The Washington *Union*, in order to direct attention from the round sum of $64,000, extra pay demanded and received by Cass, above and beyond his salary, parades all the "commutations, pay and emoluments" of Gen. TAYLOR, since he first entered the army. The wide difference is that Cass charged double and treble for his services, while Gen. Taylor never had *one cent* beyond his regular pay.

THE ARRANGEMENT COMPLETED.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, of the evening of the 29th ult., says:—"The arrangements for the purchase of $600,000 of Treasury Notes by the Government, or practically the loan of that amount upon the deposit of the notes, having been completed at Washington, a telegraphic despatch was at once sent on by Secretary Walker, giving the proper notice to the Collector and Assistant Treasurer of this city.—With like promptness, Gov. Bouck notified the owners of the Notes, that the specie would be ready for them at about two o'clock to-day, and we presume that, before this time, it has been paid out.

THE OHIO RESERVE.—The Ravenna, (Ohio) *Whig*, a new paper started upon the Reserve, and very ably conducted, says that Corwin addressed four thousand persons at that place. No meeting since that of 1840 has been so large, and none in the Reserve as enthusiastic as this.

☞ The N. Y. *Tribune* comes to us with the names of TAYLOR and FILLMORE at the head of its columns, and promises to do battle earnestly in their behalf.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Through the promptitude of Gunnison's Express, we received early last evening, by the steamer Senator, papers of Tuesday morning from St. John, N. B.

The *Courier* of the 23d, states that the grain crops in the vicinity had been seriously injured by recent rainy weather. The potato crop has also been very generally injured by rot, and the prospect of the potato eaters who depend mostly upon potatoes for food, was very discouraging. In Miramichi, the gathering of the wheat harvest had been retarded, and in some districts had suffered from rust; but there were scarcely any complaints of potato rot. In several parts of Newfoundland the rot had appeared.

A British vessel, the Agenoria, which had been detained at Eastport by a mutiny of the crew, was caused to sea, on the 19th inst., by a boat's crew from the U. S. revenue cutter under command of Capt. Whitcomb.

An open sail boat which was returning to St. John from a pleasure trip to Gage Town, was capsized and sunk at 3 P. M., on the 24th instant, in a squall, and three young men were drowned, viz: Richard Magee, recently from Dublin; Thomas Corbett, clerk in the Post Office House, and John M. Smith, clerk in Mus Magee's store. Albert Venning, of the Albion House, clung to the top of the mast, and was saved by a boat from the shore.

The steamship Hibernia, in 40 hours from Boston, arrived at Halifax 23d instant, and proceeded for Liverpool, with thirty additional passengers.

We learn from Gannison's express, that the steamer Rowland Hill got in contact on Monday night, in St. John river, with steamer New Brunswick, and the latter was sunk. No lives lost. It was thought the N. B. would not be raised; and would be a total loss. She cost about $30,000. It is said there is no insurance in this quarter.—*Boston Adv.*

Charity Hospital Report.

Weekly Report of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, for the week ending October 7, 1848

Admitted of all diseases,		227
Discharged of various diseases,	208	
" Yellow Fever,	25	—263
Deaths of various diseases,	16	
" Yellow Fever,	21	—37
Number remaining in main Building		478
" " Lunatic Asylum,	123	—553

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

MONTHLY RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Admitted of all diseases,		1353
Discharged of various diseases,	875	
" of yellow fever,	236	—1111
Deaths of various diseases,	46	
" of yellow fever,	207	—253

City Intelligence.

OUTRAGE.—On Saturday night, as the Taylor procession was returning from Lafayette, a number of Locofocos on the sidewalk of Magazine street, threw stones amongst the crowd, striking several of the "Rangers." Some of them became, naturally enough, heated, broke the ranks and pursued their assailants, one or two of whom were caught, and, we understand, pretty severely handled. It is surprising that the democrats will not suffer their opponents to conduct the canvass quietly and with good humor. Democratic meetings and processions are never disturbed by Whigs: all that is asked, is, that our political antagonists should treat us with equal courtesy. The present contest is one of opinion only, and should not urge Americans against each other, rare in the antagonism of argument and reason.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A fatal affray took place on Saturday morning, at about 9 o'clock, at the corner of Philippa and Hevia streets, which resulted in the death of a man named Patrick C. Daley. It appears that a man by the name of Joseph B. Chandler occupied a house adjoining the premises of the deceased, and from the information we gather, there had been a quarrel on the evening previous between the parties, which Daley attributed to the influence of his wife. On Saturday morning Chandler attempted to cut his throat, and then attacked him with a knife, inflicting a severe wound on Daley in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died a few hours afterwards. Chandler was forthwith taken into custody, and will be brought up this morning before Recorder Golding. Deputy Coroner Hopkins held an inquest on the body of the deceased at the Charity Hospital, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A MULTIPLICITY OF CRIMES.—Madeline, a slave belonging to Mr. Sauvage, was arrested on Saturday in the First Municipality, charged by Mrs. Walker with renting a room, in contravention of the law; also with larceny and striking a white person.

LARCENY.—Francis Burns was arrested on Saturday evening in the Second Municipality, charged by the Captain of the ship Phenelia with stealing a bar of iron from on board of said vessel.

John, a slave belonging to Mr. Wm. T. Davis, was arrested on Saturday in the Second Municipality, charged with stealing a piece of brass, from Mrs. Gibson.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A man named John Williams, alias Jack Ward, was arrested in the First Municipality on Friday night, as a dangerous and suspicious character. Recorder Genois released him on the condition that he should leave the city within twenty-four hours.

THEFT.—Bridget Hallagan was arrested on Saturday by the Second Municipality police, on the charge of stealing wearing apparel from Mrs. Taylor.

S. SHIT DOWN.—James Willey was examined on Saturday before Recorder Golding, on the charge of keeping a house of ill-fame at 161 Common street. The evidence having been fully detailed, the accused was sent before the First District Court. Bail fixed at $1,000.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—Josephine, a slave, was arrested in the First Municipality on Saturday, charged with having, for some time past, harbored and concealed a runaway girl called Martha, belonging to Dr. J. E. Kerr.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was in session a short time on Saturday, Judge McHenry presiding. The applications for the ownership of the estate of the late G. W. Tunnicliff were argued, and letters of administration granted to Mr. Wm. H. Wilder.

Independent Rough and Ready Club—4th Ward, 2d Municipality.

THE subscribers respectfully invite all Voters in the Fourth Ward, of Municipality No. Three, who are favorable to the election of Gen. Z. TAYLOR to the Presidency, to meet at the room situated on Bayou Road, opposite the Coffee House of Mr. A. Faivre, on TUESDAY EVENING the 10th instant, for the purpose of organizing the Club:

Gustave Roux, L. Morales, A L. Kernan, O L Kernan, H Kernan, Judge Bermudy, Gust. e Bapts E Cenaye, Valentine Kopf, F A C Pearson, Jean Marie Andry, W H Ladieu, Solomon Andler, Joseph Solomon, A Brugier, L Duvignaud, Henry Parlongue, A Solomon, I. Bringier, R Blanchet, H Garnet, H Garnet, —— Garnet, Pierre Jochum, Balthasar Jochum, James Hopkins, Charles W Hopkins, A Duvignaud, A Viavant, Philip Lambert. o8

New Orleans Stationery Warehouse.

J. B. STEELE'S *STATIONERY, BINDING and PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT* No. 14 CAMP STREET, New Orleans—

BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best standard authors in the various departments of literature, ancient and modern;

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS—At publishers' prices, received as soon as issued from the press;

SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care by the proprietor, personally;

ANNUALS AND EDITORIAL WORKS of the most beautiful description, superbly bound;

STATIONERY—Consisting of the most approved gilt, adapted to the use of counting rooms and public offices;

BLANK BOOKS, made of Whatman's best English laid paper, and of the most approved numerical rules, with recent improvements;

PAPER AND CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post and other paper, Playing and Photo Cards, of all kinds;

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, in all their branches, neatly executed.

☞ Country Merchants are invited to examine the Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. o8

FOR SALE—At the New Drug Store, corner of Dauphine and Conthouse sts.

Remington's Pectoral, Issac Tiller,
Bond's Pectoral Cathetors, Issac Tiller,
Pennyroyal, Issac Tiller,
Mother Capsules, Amerind Cerasus,
Wolf's Blistering Paper, Amerind Cerasus.

Also—Dr. AMES' TONIC BITTERS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, etc., etc.

☞ Dr. LANGSTAFF'S office in the same building. Office hours, from 12 to 3 o'clock. o9

RIBBON ROUND RED BLANKETS, &c.—Just received, per ship Peter Marsh, from Boston:

4 bales 10-4, and 11-4 ribbon bound Scarlet Red Blankets;
1 do superior Cradle Blankets;
1 do superior Crib Blankets;
50 do Gilbert's pins;
6 cases Gingerbrooms, assorted sizes;
20 bales heavy Negro Cottons. For sale by
o9 for McDOWELL & PECK, 86 Gravier st.

FOR SALE, IN STORE—100 boxes Brandy Cherries, new crop; 30 casks Red Wine, Madeira; 75 boxes Raisins; 6 Reunion Ahsh; 35 dos Arrers Guignolet; 20 boxes Brandy Peers; 60 do Brandy Prunes; 300,000 fine pontoal Corks; 150,000 long and short Corks; 1 pipe Cognac; 1 do Cognac; 1 do pipe Brandy, Cognac, entitled to debenture; 400 boxes Claret; &c. &c. by PORTER PITZ, 101 Gravier st.

Also—Cognac Brandies, Claret and Lavoe.

BRANDIES—215 qts pipes Pts. Godard & Co's 1st proof Cognac Brandy; 19 hf do, 2d do; 1 Lafontaine, do do; 38 qr do, Legeri Pierre, 4th proof; 1 do pipe, 2d do; 10 hf do, 2d do; 10 qr do, 2d do; 8 eighths do do; 20 hf do A. Camus, do; 10 qr do, do; 20 hf do, Comte & Martin; 8 qr do, do; 20 hf do, J. J. Dupuy; 19 qr do, do, for sale by
o9 ROCHEREAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

PRESERVED BEATS, FROM ST. LOUIS—The subscribers, sole agents for Messrs. Lemaire & Turlomat of St. Louis, have received a large assortment of their preserved Beats. Shipmasters and Traders are particularly requested to try these preserves, which for richness and advantageous keeping imported, as well as regards price and quality.

FERNOS FRERES,
Corner Royal and Main sts.

BLANKETS—The undersigned offer for sale, just landed ex ships Afghan and Eurotas, from Bordeaux:

20 bales 3 points French Blankets, for plantation use; do, containing 20 single Blankets for family use, of the following sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 points, and also, 16 children Blankets.

o7 E. ROCHEREAU & Co. 17 & 19 St. Louis

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets Champagne, Double Crown brand, in quarts; 50 do do Tresor do do; 80 do do Fernando do and pints; 60 do do Poucher Vivier & Co. do do; 30 do do Chandonnay & Dagonet do do; 10 do do Blue Angels do, in pints; 60 do Amber do, in quarts and pints, for sale by
o8 E ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 & 19 St Louis.

SWISS ANTYTH—Direct Importation!—20 chests Subdeif, Fort & Fils, of Cowran, Canton, of Neufchatel; for sale by
E. ROCHEREAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis.

FALL PRINTS, DELAINES and BLEACHED GOODS—40 cases dark Chintz Prints, assorted Prints; 15 do Mousseline de Laines, do; 50 do 7 8 and 6-4 Bleached Cottons, do; for sale by
o9 for McDOWELL & PECK, 86 Gravier st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES such as: Pate, Truffles, Mushrooms in paste and half do; and Sardines in boxes, from thirds up to a quarter do, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

INDIAN HEADS and Lawrence Sheetings—Landing ex ship Diana, from Boston—58 bales 4 4 Indian Heads; Brown Sheetings; 50 do do, Lawrence LMC—C, do, for sale by
McDOWELL & PECK, 86 Gravier st.

BRANDY PEACHES, such as Cherries, Apricots and Prunes Mirabelles, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CLARET—300 boxes St. Julien; 400 do St Estephe; 800 do St Emilion, for sale by
PERNOS FRERES,
Corner of Royal and Main sts.

BRANDY—50 qr pipes Brandy, Cognac, 4th proof, E. Dubuc; 10 bbls do, fine Cognac, for sale by
PERNOS FRERES,
Corner Royal and Main sts.

PATERSON'S COTTON DUCK—A fine assortment, comprising all numbers from No 10, adapted for sail purposes; and for sale che