princes involve us in a fatal war to save themselves; if they surrender us to the dictatorship of the Russian; if they deprive us by force of the right to secure Germany's future liberty and happiness, in the way of peace, then may all blood which will be shed come on their guilty heads. We shall not give up the struggle, but triumph or die. The German people, who have already fought through a whole century for a new creed, will once more know how to stand the struggle for the new creed of the present time—Democracy—if even they should bleed for it another century.

Americans! Freemen of the New World! trusting you will help us as far as you can, we stretch to you our right hand of friendship over the wide ocean, as a previous sign of the future League of the People.

Political Intelligence.

MAINE ELECTION.—We have returns from 331 towns and 39 plantations in Maine, comprising nearly the entire vote of the State. The parts to be heard from, it is said, will not alter the result as here stated. The aggregate vote for Governor is as follows: Dana (dem.) 37,643, Hamlin (whig) 29,009, Fessenden (free soil, abolition, etc.) 11,557. The remaining towns last year returned—for Dana 2046, Bronson 1109, Fessenden 386. In 1837 the vote was—Dana 31,283, Hamlin 23,147, Fessenden 7254. This shows an increased vote this year of 16,525. The increased democratic vote is 6360, whig 6862, abolition 4303. There is no election by the people.

Senate.—There are (says the Journal of Commerce) 14 Senators elected—3 whigs and 11 democrats. The remaining seventeen will be elected by a convention of the two houses, and, as the House of Representatives has a majority of democrats, the democratic candidates will be chosen.

House of Representatives.—The House consists of 151 members, who are elected thus: democrats 85, whigs 53, free soil 12, and one who styles himself a Taylor democrat. The last House stood—democrats 102, whigs 44, abolitionists 5.

Congress.—The whigs have gained one Congressman, Mr. Goodenow, who, says the Journal of Commerce, owes his election to the union of a portion of the democrats with the whigs.

KENTUCKY.—J. I. Dozier, of Louisville, calls upon the editors of the Examiner, of that city, to bestir themselves, and set about the formation of a free soil electoral ticket, as there are many of the free democracy of Kentucky anxious to support the Buffalo nominees. Mr. Dozier is a native of Kentucky. The Examiner is an advocate of free soil, and should a ticket be formed in Kentucky, it would receive the support of that journal.

Warner L. Underwood and Willis G. Hughes, the former the Representative from Warren county, and the latter from Union, are spoken of in connection with the Speakership of the next Kentucky House of Representatives.

NEW YORK.—*Another State Convention.*—The liberty leaguers, national reformers, etc. were to hold a State Convention at Canastota, Madison county, on the 28th ult. to take into consideration whether they will keep up a separate organization or fall into the free soil movement. Gerret Smith says he is in the hands of his friends, and will abide by their decision. It is expected that Elizur Wright, of the Boston Chronotype, F. C. Treadwell, of Brooklyn, H. H. VanArminge, Rev. S. R. Ward, and other leading reformers, will be present and address the meeting on the present crisis in the history of the party. Three or four national reform papers have declared for VanBuren and Adams. The anti-rent State convention is to be held on the same day at Albany.

IOWA.—The election for Senator in Jefferson county resulted in the choice of a democrat, by a majority of 24. At the regular election it was a tie.

A daily paper is to be issued from the office of the Dubuque Tribune, a whig journal, A. P. Wood, editor....We learn from the Tribune that the free soil men of Iowa were to form an electoral ticket at Iowa City on the 20th.

OHIO.—Mr. Corwin is still stumping the disaffected whig part of the State, the Western Reserve, in favor of Taylor. He meets, however, with strong opposition from the VanBuren whigs and abolitionists....A Cincinnati whig paper has the following remarks as to the Western Reserve:—"Some have supposed that the Western Reserve would give a majority for VanBuren. We are convinced this is a mistake. The Reserve will turn out a majority of thousands for Taylor and Fillmore."

NEW JERSEY.—Dr. William A. Newell, of Monmouth, has been nominated for reélection to Congress by the whigs of the Second District.

Jonathan Titney, M.D., is the democratic candidate in the First Congressional District.

PENNSYLVANIA.—John VanBuren is announced to speak at Pittsburg about the first of October.

Charles S. Wynkoop, a brother of the Colonel, has taken the stump for "Rough and Ready."

☞ Harrison W. Covington, a Senator elect to the Legislature of NorthCarolina, from the counties of Richmond and Robeson, died on the 8th ult.—making three members who have died since the August election.

☞ Gov. Seward was expected to address the whigs of Boston on the 22d.

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d publishes the following important correspondence between Mr. Clay and his Hanover (Va.) friends. This letter settles the question of his adhesion to the Philadelphia nominations:

HANOVER, Va., August 22, 1848.

My Dear Sir: Many known and tried whigs, some gray with age, a portion of your school companions, and the descendants of those who were wont to bow in reverence before the throne of grace and hear the authenticity of the Christian religion proven by your father's word, and who knew your devout and pious mother, have conferred on me, the presiding officer of the Convention, the honor of performing the pleasing duty of transmitting to you an account of an assemblage of freemen who organized in convention at the Slash Church, Hanover, Va., for the purpose of nominating yourself as President of the United States. The accompanying preamble and resolutions fully explain the object and views of the convention. Permit me, however, as an own part to say that the sun in this progress has performed sixty annual revolutions over my hoary head, and from early manhood I have been a whig in principle, and for many years my votes have proven me one in practice. When life is rapidly drawing to a close, it should not, it ought not to be expected for one to give up fixed and cherished opinions and principles to follow man—vain and incostant man! You have been placed, my dear sir, in many high and responsible stations, all of which you have discharged with ability and fidelity. In every position your sole object seems to have been to try to do good. The rays of true liberty, which glow so intensely in yourself, have been diverged for the common good of your species—for your country—to see her prosperous and happy at home, honored and respected abroad. Consequently, you are the embodiment of whiggery—an example for the present and future ages. The history of your life gives the best definition of a whig—"an asserter of the rights and liberties of the people." Believing, as many growingly do, that the Union is in danger, you will not be surprised that whigs should look to you as a fit person for whom to cast their votes as President of the United States; that by so doing the combine may again be saved, and handed down through us to our children, as unsullied as we received it from the hands of our fathers, and by them to their children's children for ages of ages.

With sentiments of esteem and regard, I am yours, &c.,
THOMAS G. CLARKE.

Hon. H. Clay.

ASHLAND, 12th September, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I duly received your very kind official letter, enumerating the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Slash Church in Hanover county, at which they did me the honor to propose my name as a candidate for the Presidency, in terms highly flattering and complimentary. I recognize among the persons assembled on that occasion many names with which I was very familiar and extremely intimate—associates at school, playmates, neighbors, friends. The Slash Church, too, where the assemblage took place, recalls many early and agreeable recollections, as being that at which I received a large part of my imperfect education. Regarding those proceedings as the affectionate expression of esteem, attachment and confidence of my old companions, I have never received any similar document with more gratification, or with sentiments of more profound gratitude, and I presume it was in that sense that the proceedings occurred, and were transmitted by you to me. Considered as a serious and formal presentation of my name to the people of the United States as a candidate for the Presidential office, I am sure that you will not be surprised at my saying that it is impossible for me to accept the nomination. My name, with my consent, was submitted to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention, which assembled in June last. That body thought proper to nominate a distinguished citizen of the United States, and not me. In view of the relation in which I stood to the convention, I do not think that I ought to pass my judgment upon its proceedings. It is sufficient for me to know that it did not deem it expedient to nominate me. In this decision I have entirely acquiesced. I have quietly submitted to it, and have given no encouragement or countenance to any further use or connection of my name with the Presidency. To this effect I have uniformly written to all associations and individuals on the subject. I hope that my good friends of Hanover will approve of my adherence to this resolution, dictated by my honor, by a regard to my character, and by my desire of retirement. Tell them under what great obligations they have placed me, and that I shall cherish the proofs of their friendship and confidence which you have sent me among the most precious treasures of memory. Nor can I conclude without tendering to you personally my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and flattering terms in which you have addressed me, and especially for your touching allusion to the venerated memories of my lamented parents.—I am, with high respect,

Your friend and obed't serv't, H. CLAY.

Thomas G. Clarke, Esq.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.

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MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Ireland.

The news from Ireland which reaches us by telegraph is of a character better than we have for some time permitted ourselves to hope. We say it is better, for much as we may deprecate the flow of human blood, yet when it is shed in defence of sacred right, though we may sorrow for the fallen, we must rejoice if their fate can advance the cause of freedom. Error it is said may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it, for in such a struggle truth must, in the end, prevail; but where reason is enchained and the tongue dare not utter what the heart feels, there can be but one recourse—the sword. To this we have long hoped that Ireland would resort; it is now her only salvation, and by it she can lose nothing, for nothing is risked where all is already lost. The packed juries of Dublin; the state trials, those mockeries of justice, and the hulks of Bermuda, are evidences of the effect of moral force on the British Government, and prove that reason, unaided by something more tangible, is powerless against tyranny. The time has come when balls and bayonets, cannon and cartridges, must settle the dispute. We are satisfied that no other course can entitle Ireland to our respect, though we may lose none of our sympathy for her deep distress.

We must confess that the ludicrous essay of Smith O'Brien and his Quixotic followers, the precipitate flight of the eloquent Meagher, and the arrest of most of the confederate orators, followed as these events were by the continued reports of returning tranquility, had somewhat damped our ardor and led us to place some faith in the assertions of the British press, that the insurrection was completely suppressed before it had in fact commenced. We are glad to find that either our estimate of British truth was much too high or their credulity far exceeded their judgment. We are now inclined to think that the late failure was not the insurrection which had been in regular process of organization; but rather a premature outbreak of the more impetuous spirits, who were unwilling or unable to abide the time which had been fixed. But however this may be, the Government was by it lulled into a false security, and thinking that the struggle was in fact ended by the dispersion of a few rioters, and the capture of a few orators, devoted all its energies to packing juries and appointing commissions for the disposal of the prisoners. While the Government was engaged with a laudable degree of zeal in this work, the confederates were silently maturing their plans.

O'Gorman, who was thought to have fled the country, suddenly appears at the head of a large body of armed men, his reported flight having been a mere *ruse* to gain time.

This is the moment that has all along been designated for the decisive blow. The harvest—a short one it is true—is now over, and if none is permitted to leave the country, will be found ample for the sustenance of the insurgent forces. It has always been the case, even when the Irish were perishing for want of food and famine stalked through the land destroying its thousands of victims, that there was enough produced from the soil by the labor of the people to feed them all abundantly. But it is a melancholy fact that the people have never been permitted to consume the products of their own industry. Year after year they have starved, while every breeze has borne from their shores innumerable ships, loaded with provisions to be sold for the benefit of their luxurious, over-fed landlords. And this year, when the horrors of one famine were fresh in their memories, and another perhaps as dreadful staring them in the face, they are calmly told by the organ of the Government that the same game is to be repeated, and that their perverseness and obstinacy in presuming to disturb the quiet of the empire must deprive them of even the pitiful succor which was unwillingly extended to them last year. Even had the Irish been effectually conquered, this announcement should have been enough to make every man rush to arms and make one last effort, not for his liberty, but his life. It is a game of life or death at which the Irish now have to play; if they decline it they must expect death in its most horrid form; if they accept the issue and lose they can be in no worse position, while should they win they gain everything. It is a desperate chance, and we can scarcely dare hope for their success; but if they make the effort they may expect from America not only the sympathy of words, but the more substantial aid which furnishes the sinews of war.

"Mighty the deeds by desperate daring done,
When Fredom's banner waves above the sod;
But draw the sword, the battle half is won,
And leave the rest to fortune and to God."

BEAUTIFUL STORES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Priestly & Bein have removed their hardware store from their old location on New Levee and Tchoupitoulas street, to those two splendid stores Nos. 89 and 91 Camp street, known as the "Gas Company's Stores," just above the auction mart. These stores are admirably adapted for a large business, embracing as they do the basement of the two buildings, with the whole of the four stories of No. 89, and also a large yard in the rear for storing and assorting all kinds and sizes of iron. The stock of our neighbors is already large, and is constantly being added to by new importations. It affords us much pleasure to witness these evidences of the prosperity of our merchants and the continued growth of our city. This establishment is the first of the kind in this part of our Municipality, and we hail it as the precursor of Camp street becoming the Chartres street of the Second Municipality.

THE NEW CUSTOMHOUSE.—A friend has furnished us with some particulars relative to the arrangements for pushing forward the work on this mammoth building, which will be found in another column.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.—J. B. Steel has just issued his counting-house calendar for the term included between October, 1848, and September, 1849. It contains an almanac, a list of banks and banking-houses, a view of the State and Municipal governments, with the names of their various officers, and much other valuable information. It will be found of great utility to all engaged in business.

☞ For a list of School Books for sale by J. B. Steel, see his advertisement in another column.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. Prewett, a highly accomplished lady, has opened a school for young ladies in Prytania street, second door above Camp, where all the branches appertaining to a finished education will be taught, including the useful and scientific, as well as the more elegant. Mrs. Prewett has had much experience and has always given the highest satisfaction, in proof of which she offers references of the most unexceptionable character. See advertisement in another column.

AUCTION SALE.—Morphy & Nevius sell this day at 10 o'clock, at No. 21 Tchoupitoulas street, a lot of hardware.

☞ The stalls in the city market of Mobile were sold on Thursday for $10,759 50.

The American Theatre---Approaching Season.

☞ Mr. Robert L. Place, of the American, New Orleans, has, we are happy to learn, completed arrangements, which will render his company one of, if not the strongest, in the United States, and most decidedly superior to any within many years performing at New Orleans. During his stay in this city, and the light of his countenance hath not yet departed, he was indefatigable in the collection of materials and matter for the coming campaign—every where he has searched in the hope of securing talent, and we believe that more than two-thirds the available candidates for histrionic honors have been picked up by him in the course of his peregrinations about town, leaving the magnetic telegraph out of the question. To render his company in every way perfect, Mr. Place has enticed away a New York favorite, Mr. H. P. Grattan, who has consented to vacate his post in dingy Ann street, and the pleasant purlieus of the Chatham, for the more dignified sceptre of stage management. Neither can this clever author-actor be taken as an isolated sample of the quality of Mr. P.'s stock company, for we believe this manager reverses the general rule and gives the parts of a drama, instead of, as is the mode with us, a drama in parts, and for the better representation of standard pieces, he has secured the services of Mrs. Coleman Pope, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greene, Jamieson, with others of a like standing. As Mr. Place has been more than liberal in his engagements we trust that the New Orleans public will be fair in their attendance, but should they not be so—the loss will not be confined to the management.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

THE AMERICAN.—This popular house, No. 42 St. Charles street, long under the management of Mr. O'Meara, has just been re-opened by Mr. F. Roulston. It has been newly fitted up and repainted, and we doubt not will, with its new proprietor, preserve its former high reputation.

A DANGEROUS BED.—A white man was found yesterday lying drunk on the Pontchartrain railroad—and had it not been that a policeman happened to take him off, the cars, which came by in a few minutes, would in all probability have made his career in this world brief enough. On feeling his pockets, a round package of considerable bulk was discovered, which was thought at first to be a bundle of the National Intelligencer containing the celebrated ninety-column speech of the mint-drop man—but on inspection was found to be a bottle, carefully enveloped in two or three newspaper articles on the Sierra Madre Republic, and containing a "natural aliment" most generally in use, ycleped whisky. The individual preferred *steam* to *gas*, though, singular to say, his choice did not aid his locomotion.

☞ The Ocean House, of Newport, late the receptacle of such a throng of visiters, was closed for the season on the 16th ult.

GREAT LAND SALE.—An extensive and important sale of land, situated in Illinois and Wisconsin, will take place by auction at the Exchange, in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 3d of October. These lands, amounting to 49,000 acres, are said to have been selected in 1835 and 1836, by an agent of the United States' Bank, and lie in the heart of the richest agricultural regions of the above-named States.

☞ Senator Benton has finally got through with the publication of his attack on Gen. Kearny.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting which was begun in this place on Thursday last was well attended, and continued its meetings until Tuesday. We know not when we have seen a profounder interest awakened on the subject of religion than on the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Baker, assisted by the Revs. Cocke, Blair and Charlott, conducted the exercises, and by his powerful preaching has made a lasting impression upon the people of Victoria.—*Victoria (Texas) Advocate.*

☞ Capt. Whittenmeyer, a gallant officer of the Michigan Regiment, late from Mexico, died lately at Milwaukie.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The new telegraphic line from Portland is to stop at St. John, New Brunswick. A steamer will run to St. John from Digby the ensuing winter, to connect with expresses from Halifax to Digby, and the English news be telegraphed from St. John to Boston.

☞ Dr. Boyd O'Reilly is lecturing on Turkey at Cincinnati.

☞ Two meetings were recently convened at Nauvoo, Illinois, for the purpose of making arrangements to drive the remaining Mormons out of Hancock county.

JUDGE CONE'S SENTENCE.—The Atlanta Miscellany says that the Grand Jury sworn, chosen and selected for the county of Ke Kalb, returned a *true bill*, on 20th inst., against Francis H. Cone, for stabbing A. H Stephens—to which he plead guilty, and for which he was fined eight hundred dollars.

☞ The New Jersey Baptist Association determined at their meeting in Burlington county to locate the Baptist Literary Institutions in the city of New Brunswick.

☞ Banvard was to sail with his panorama for Europe on the 27th ult., in the steamship Europa.

☞ Mr. J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, has taken up his residence in New York for the winter, there to enter upon a vigorous campaign in exposing the mysteries and villanies of gambling.

☞ Samuel Clark has been convicted of the murder of Louisa Griffin, at Lexington, Scott county, Ia.

VOLUNTEER'S LUCK.—Among the inmates of the Third Ward station house, says the N. Y. Sun, was a Mexican volunteer, who sold his warrant on Wednesday morning for seventy-five dollars, bought a galvanized watch, "went upon a spree," and at 9 o'clock at night was lying drunk upon the pavement, without a cent of money or a place to sleep in.

☞ Dougherty, recently sentenced to the penitentiary for two years in New York, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

CONVICTION.—Joseph Buckley, for a desperate attempt on the life of Mary Caroline Wynant, in Brooklyn, N. Y., lately, has been sent to the State prison for ten years.

☞ The fire we mentioned a day or two since as having occurred in Morristown, N. J., took place at Norristown, Pa.

☞ The jewelry store of Mr. Dwight, in Montreal, was lately entered and robbed of almost its entire contents—about $1200 worth of jewelry, gold and silver watches, &c. &c.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE IN CANADA.—The Earl of Elgin, acting on the advice of his new Cabinet, has appointed William Hamilton Merritt (formerly Agent and Director of the Welland Canal Co.) to be a member of the Executive Council, and Chairman of its Committees; Robert Baldwin Sullivan (formerly the leading adviser of Sir Francis Head and Sir George Arthur) to be one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, (an appointment for life); James Leslie, (formerly of Montreal, merchant), to be Secretary for the Province. The income attached to each of these appointments, is from $4,000 to $6,000.

☞ The revenue of Barbadoes is, this year, £20,000 less than the expenditures. Last year it was £10,000. At this rate, the colony will have a "very respectable debt" in a few years.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—The following is from the New Brunswicker of the 19th: "We learn from different sections of the Province, that the crops this season, with the exception of the potatoes, will turn out very abundant. In some sections, the potatoes have been nearly destroyed, while in others, they have escaped almost uninjured—and upon the whole, it is expected there will be about half a crop. The Reporter says that there is more corn growing along the line of the river St. John at the present period, than ever was produced before in a single season. It is also nearly ripe, and having a fine warm season, without sustaining any injury from early frosts, the yield will be most abundant."

Oppression and Cruelty at Sea.

NEW YORK, September 23.

While so much sympathy is exhausted on all kinds of suffering, upon land, it is often forgotten that there exists an unreaped field for the exercise of the philanthropic spirit, at *sea*. At sea, there is still no republicanism; absolute power prevails. Leaving the yet mooted point whether official despotism is requisite to safety on shipboard, I think few will refuse to agree that cruelty and oppression are not; it is undeniable, however, that an immense amount of such cruelty continues to be exercised from officers to their crews. The proportion of good officers, manly, and well-liked by their men, to those who are always dictatorial and brutal is perhaps great, the latter being in a considerable minority. But this minority have it in their power to cause much suffering, and do cause it in a way the heart revolts at.

When a case comes before our courts involving the relation between officers and their men, I have noticed that the court generally takes it for granted that the officers are right and the men wrong, unless plainly proved to the contrary. This probably arises from the conservatism which is in the very nature of law and lawyers. So poor Jack, opposed to wealth, cunning and rank, does not often get the best side of the argument, even when he deserves it.

Yesterday there came up in this city, before the U. S. District Court, a case where the crime charged is of so revolting a nature that public indignation could hardly be too severely visited upon the offenders, if proved guilty. It involves a vessel which sailed lately from your port, (for Antwerp, but it seems has put in here,) and whose officers and men are doubtless known in New Orleans. Charles A. Bertrand, master of the ship Alhambra, and Henry Watson, mate, were arraigned for the murder of Albert Burgess, one of their crew. The first witness examined was Edward Murphy, who testified as follows:

Was a seaman on board the Alhambra; she is an American ship; sailed on board the ship about three weeks since from New Orleans, bound to Antwerp; the deceased boarded in the same house with witness in New Orleans; does not know the right name of the deceased; he was known in New Orleans by the name of Davy, and on the vessel by the name of Albert; he died on the Saturday after the Tuesday we left New Orleans; at four o'clock on that day he was brought aft to receive punishment, and all the sailors and passengers were called to witness it: witness said to the captain, "I beg your pardon, sir; ask the man," meaning the deceased, "what he has to say; is he drunk, or what is the matter with him?" Captain said, "silence, sir;" another Dutch boy then came, crying, to intercede for him; the purport of what he said was to let the man go; cannot say what it was the captain said, but he took no notice of the boy; the next man that came up was an Italian; he seemed, to witness, to come in a blustering sort of way; the captain took notice of him, but I did not understand what he said; the captain then went to the deceased, and said to him, "if I let you go will you do your work?" the man made no reply; he was lashed at the time, by both wrists, to the rigging, and stood pretty straight; the next thing the captain ordered him to be flogged, but I don't remember the words; does not know to whom the orders were given; but the orders were followed by a flogging by a second mate, with a fifteen thread rope, which appeared to be a little swollen from wet; there was a rope brought up here yesterday, but it is not the same; the order was to give him a dozen; several blows were given to him, but witness did not count them; the captain called out to give it to him harder; the mate did as he was ordered, and the man cried out "good sailors help," or something like that; the rope was about two feet and a half long; after the captain had given the second order, the mate took both ends in his hand, and lashed him with the rope doubled; the captain asked the mate, "are you counting these blows?" The second mate seemed confused and made no reply, but moved out and gave him a very heavy blow across the loins; he flogged him all along across the loins; the man had only a light cotton shirt on him; the unfortunate man never murmured a bit; after he was let down the captain went to him and said, "will you now go to your work?" the reply was, "yes, sir;" he was kept lashed up for about half an hour afterwards; the captain sat on the rail; witness saw irons under the captain and the mate, but did not see them put on; when he was cut down, he fell on his back and lay there with his mouth open, gasping; the mate got a piece of canvass and put it under his head; every time that witness passed him, for about three-quarters of an hour, he heard a rattling or gurgling in his throat; after that witness saw two men, one at his head and the other at his feet, dragging him along; witness thought that that was not the right way to bring him, and he went and got something under his back, and with the others brought him into the forecastle and laid him in his bunk; witness then looked at him, and remarked to the other men the deadly glaze of his eyes and that those were the rattles in his throat; cannot say when he died, but thinks it was between four and eight o'clock; one of the men came to witness about midnight and said the man was dead; witness then went into where he was; took him out of his bunk and put him in a chair, and we overhauled him; he was black-and-blue about the mouth, which was full of blood; witness turned up his shirt and found that he was black-and-blue about the loins; the mate came then and saw him, and in some time after some old canvass was procured and he was sewed up; he was then brought up and laid on deck, a little aft of the forecastle; at day-light we came up to inter him; witness asked the mate would they not read prayers over him; the mate said to witness he might get a paper and read as much prayers as he liked; no prayers, however, were read; he was then thrown over. He was about twenty-six years of age, a Scotchman by birth, from what witness could learn; he was in good health and was a very stout young man; does not know the cause of coming in here, but witness was very glad to get in; thinks it was Providence that drove them in; it was about eight hours after his death that he was thrown overboard.

No attempt was made to invalidate this testimony. The principal facts were corroborated, indeed, by the second mate, who was brought on for the defence. This being a preliminary arrangement, the judge committed both Bertrand and Watson for manslaughter, telling them that they might apply to him in the morning in relation to bail—that from the captain he should require heavy bail, but with the mate he would deal more leniently.

It is time Congress passed an explicit law to prohibit this disgusting practice of whipping naked men on board ship, at the pleasure of masters. One is tempted to inquire, when hearing repeatedly of these whippings, whether we are really in advance of the bamboozing Turks, and knooting Russians, in many points. Of a truth we are not. Do you recollect that a short cruise of the U. S. brig Somers, (manned by young apprentices from the U. S. Naval School,) under command of Slidell Mackenzie, a few summers since, was signalized by the bestowal of some *twenty-five hundred lashes* on the bare skin of those "free born" American youths? MANHATTAN.

The New Custom House.

We are glad to learn that Colonel W. Turnbull, one of the most distinguished officers of the corps of Topographical Engineers, has arrived in our city, as Superintendent and Chief Architect of the New Customhouse. Colonel Turnbull is a gentleman of scientific attainments, and has acquired great reputation as the Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct across the Potomac river at Georgetown, District of Columbia—a work that is the admiration of scientific men in Europe and the United States. The Colonel entered on the discharge of his duties yesterday; and under the charge of one so experienced, no doubt can be entertained that the work will be put up in a most substantial manner. The appropriation for the building is now upwards of $230,000; and we understand that it is the determination of the Commissioners to expend $20,000 per month on the building, in materials and labor.

While on this subject, we wish to call attention to an article in last Saturday's Bulletin, which may mislead the public in regard to the temporary buildings being erected by the Customhouse Commissioners, on the neutral ground in front of the Customhouse Square. The Council of the 1st and 2d Municipalities, by unanimous vote in February last, authorized the Commissioners to erect temporary buildings on the Neutral Ground for the reception of materials, &c. Under this authority they have put up a work-shop, where the centres for the ground arches of the building will be made. These will be of rough materials, not planed, but must be made with great accuracy to secure the proper bearing of the arches. Contractors will not be permitted to use any of the buildings, but they will be under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, who will have skilful workmen employed in them. Once a week every combustible material will be carefully removed, and every precaution taken against fire. Other buildings are being erected, where cement and other incombustible materials will be stored, and large beds of mortar prepared months in advance of its being used, by which stronger walls will be built. Also rooms, where the Commissioners, Superintendent and Architects will have their offices, and can at all times have the work under immediate observation. All the buildings will be one story high, covered with slate, and neatly white-washed and painted. No lime or other combustible material will be stored there.

The use of this ground will add greatly to the convenience of those who are connected with the erection of the buildings—will save many thousands of dollars for rents, which would be taken from the appropriation, and thus applied instead of being expended in the Customhouse buildings. The materials for the temporary buildings are mainly supplied from the old customhouse, that would otherwise have been useless. The erection of these buildings is a matter of economy and convenience, that should meet with the approval of the whole community. The ground itself may be said to belong to the Government—having been granted to the Navigation Company for a canal that will never be made, and will consequently, from "*non user*," revert to the United States. The buildings will all be torn down when the Customhouse is completed. During its erection, the whole of that neighborhood must be covered with materials required for such an immense building, brought mostly from a distance, which will make it necessary that they should be collected in large quantities in advance, to prevent at any time a suspension of the work; and we hope the city authorities will give the Government officers every facility in erecting this magnificent edifice, which will be the chief ornament of our city. Z.

Arrival of the America.

Insurrection in Ireland—Outbreak at Waterford—Attack on Portland Barracks; Loss of Life and Capture of Cannon by the Insurgents.

The following important telegraphic dispatches reached us on Saturday night from our Charleston correspondent—

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—The steamship America has arrived. An insurrection has broken out in Ireland. There was an outbreak at Waterford, and the Police barracks at Portland were attacked by the armed peasantry, who were repulsed after some loss on both sides. Waterford bridge and Granbey Ferry were blown up. The insurgent forces were encamped on a hill and amounted to 4000—well-drilled and regularly organized and efficered. O'Gorman being in chief command. The rebels were supplied with provisions by the surrounding villages.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—More of the America's news has been received. Importers are anxious to sell. Recent arrivals of Carolina (rice?) sold at 23 to 24. Provisions languid. Bacon declined a shilling. Late advances in pork checked. Wheat declined. Flour unchanged—best American 35 to 36. Meal six pence per barrel lower. Cotton unchanged.

Advices from Paris are unsatisfactory. The socialists are increasing in strength, and much dissatisfaction is elicited by their speeches. Government is about to close all the clubs, though the republicans will succeed in the Paris election. [We are at a loss to know in what sense the term Republican is here used.—*Eds. Crescent.*] Cavaignac and Lamartine are not on good terms, on account of the latter leaning too much towards democracy.

There is a real rebellion in Ireland. The rebels are posted in an almost inaccessible position on Thomas mountain, near Carrick in Kilmare. A general rising of the peasantry marched to attack the police station at Clonmel. The regiment of Buffs is disaffected, many were shouting for repeal, and numbers were put in irons. Some cannon were captured by the insurgents. Consols 86¼.

Northern Markets.

NEW YORK, September 25—6 P. M.—Cotton is firm, but the inquiry is a shade less animated. 800 bales sold....The sales of Flour amount to 8000 bbls. White Genesee commands $5 68¾....Prime white Corn is held at 68c., and prime yellow 70c. ℔ bushel....Rice is quiet, without change in prices.....Sugars are looking up. No change in Coffee and Molasses.

☞ Senator Davis, of Mississippi, has taken the stump for Cass. The Senator is a son-in-law of General Taylor.

☞ Bulwer is said to be the author of the fine story now appearing in Blackwood, called "The Caxtons—a Family Picture,"—and he is reported to have received $5,000 from the publishers for his last novel, "Harold."

☞ Henry Herz, the celebrated pianist, has determined upon opening a school for musical instruction in New York, on the European plan.

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The man who smokes segars in ladies' faces, has arrived in town. He came in company with the man who eats peanuts in the reading-rooms. The lady who carries babies to concerts is expected next week.—*Albany Express.*

THE LAST CHEAT.—During the late eclipse of the moon, some needy individuals in Philadelphia posted themselves in Chesnut street with a portable observatory, in which they had mounted and arranged a stove-pipe, or something similar, for taking an observation of the phenomenon. Sixpence a sight was charged, and many persons were thus gulled.

NEW MUSKET.—A new kind of a musket (from a Yankee invention no doubt) has been introduced into the Prussian army, which can be fired eight or ten times in one minute.

Married:

In Natchez, Miss., on the 27th ult., in Trinity Church, by the Rev. W. M. Giles, Mr. ALDEN McLAUGHLIN to Mrs. SARAH McPHERSON, both of this city.

On the 20th ult., in the Parish of East Feliciana, by Wm. M. Jordan, Esq., Mr. SHADRACH ROGERS, Sen., to Mrs. ELIZABETH EADES, all of that Parish.

Died:

On Sunday afternoon, at 3 P. M., after a short but painful illness, LAURA LEWIS, only child of Daniel S. and Elizabeth Clark, formerly of New York, aged 2 years, 11 months and 16 days.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, on Calliope street, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ New York papers please copy.

At Natchitoches, on the 19th ult., MATILDA, daughter of James Taylor, aged 2 years.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock M.

Congestion of the Brain 1, Consumption 5, Convulsions 2, Dentition 1, Enteritis 1, Remittent Fever 1, Yellow do. 3, Congestive do. 1, Intermittent do. 1, Gastro-Pneumonia 1, Gastro-Enteritis 1, Intemperance 1, Uncertain 1; Total 20. 15 were white, 5 colored, and 4 were under 10 years of age.

Where born—Ireland 1, Germany 1, New Orleans 1, Virginia 1, Canada 1, Uncertain 15.

Interments for the 24 hours ending Oct. 1, at 12 M.

Consumption 1, Yellow Fever 6, Pernicious do. 1, Scurvy 1, Gangrene 1, Uncertain 1; Total 11. 11 were white. 1 was under 10 years of age.

Where born—Ireland 2, Germany 1, South Carolina 1, Pennsylvania 1, Belgium 1, Scotland 1, Rhode Island 1, Uncertain 3. A. HESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

☞ Fall and Winter Clothing—
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 34 Magazine Street.

☞ By recent arrivals per steamer Falcon, and ships Maid of Orleans and Ashland, we have received a most magnificent assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers. The following is a partial list:

COATS:
Black, blue and fancy colored Cloth Dress Coats;
Do. do. do. do. do. Frock do.;
Blue and brown Pilot Paletots and Sacs; [Sacs,
Real French black, blue, brown and mulberry caster Paletots and
Black and fancy colored Cremonia Doeskin Paletots and Sacs;
Fancy colored Tweed and Codrington Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats;
Black, blue and drab Beaver cloth Paletots and Sacs;
Plaid Cassimere and Heather plaid do. do.;
Tweed, Codrington and plaid Cassimere Polka and Lamartine Coats;
Blue Pilot Cloth Boulevards;
Black and fancy Tweed, Heather plaid and fancy Cassimere plaid Boulevards;
Blue, drab, dos-colored, green and white Blanket Paletots and Sacs;
Black and blue French and English Cloth Cloaks;
Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks.

PANTALOONS:
French and English black Cassimere and Doeskin Pants;
Blue and olive do. do. do. do.;
Mixed Doeskin, Cassimere and Redding Cord Pants;
French and American Cotton ade Pants;
Tweed and Satinet Pants.

VESTS:
Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests;
Colored Cashmere Vests of all qualities and styles;
Elegant patterns Rob Roy Plaid Vests;
Black Cloth, Cassimere and Merino Vests;
Black and fancy Silk Velvet do.;
Rich figured and striped Silk do.;
Splendid Tinsel Ball do.;
Valencia do.

SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Superfine all linen Shirts—stitched bosoms;
Superfine English Muslin Shirts; do. York Mill do.;
Medium quality do.; French gingham and calico Shirts;
Linen and Cotton Check do.;
Merino, flannel, gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers;
Very rich style fancy Cravats;
Italian and French black silk Cravats;
Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin black and white Kid Gloves;
Cotton, merino and linen Half-Hose;
Silk and gingham Umbrellas;
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., &c.

At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and NO REDUCTION can, in any instance be made. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
a30 2tp d& Wtf 34 Magazine street.

☞ Removal.—C. YALE, Jr., & CO. have removed from 13 Chartres street to 37 MAGAZINE STREET, between Common and Gravier, where they will keep their usual stock of

Fancy and Staple SILK GOODS,

White Goods, Laces, Linens, Embroideries, etc. etc., and a complete assortment of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, to which they would invite the attention of City and Country Dealers. jy11

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.

M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,

Keeps constantly on hand a Complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wear Ibobs. ap15 3tptf

Sands's Clothing Emporium.

☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 95 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.

N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap6

THE AMERICAN,
*No. 42 St. CHARLES st., op