

When doors were again opened, the Senate adjourned, sine die.

[I understand that among the nominations confirmed, is that of General Shields as Governor of Oregon.]

House.—The House met at 10 o'clock, as usual, but no business of any importance was transacted, the two remaining hours of the present session of Congress having been chiefly occupied in the signing of bills by the Speaker, receiving messages from the Senate, and in voting on suspending the rules to receive sundry resolutions—these motions being in almost every case determined in the negative.

Among these was a resolution to pay the National Intelligencer for its reports during the present session, which the House refused to suspend the rules to receive.

The Committee on Public Expenditures made a report on the measure of the President communicating the information called for by the resolution in reference to extra pay to Gen. Cass and Taylor. A resolution authorizing the Committee on Printing to sit in the recess, similar to that offered in the Senate, was offered, and the rules suspended to consider the same. The question then being on adopting the resolution, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Speaker said that there was an important message from the President lying on the table, but the reading of it was objected to.

The Clerk then commenced calling the roll on the question of agreeing to the resolution relative to printing—not fifteen minutes of the session remaining—and before he had read the Speaker rose and said that two House members had just received a joint resolution directing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to adjourn their respective Houses at 12 o'clock meridian on this day, in pursuance of that resolution he accordingly now declared this House adjourned sine die.

[No public measure which had passed both Houses, but to which amendments had been made and were pending before Conference Committees, or otherwise, has been lost, I believe. The reports of all Conference Committees have been concurred in, or where there had been none appointed, one or the other House, as the case might be, had receded. A large amount of business, however, remains unfinished, to be taken up in order at the next session.]

Arrival of the Steamer Acadia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Commotion in Ireland—Insurrection not yet attempted—Threatened Outbreak and Preparations to Crush it—The Government's Policy—Parliament—More Arrests Contemplated—Troops Pouring into Ireland.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 13th inst., after a passage of 15 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 29th ult., bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe. The news from Ireland will read with peculiar interest. France is represented as being in a tranquil state, and Paris was assuming something like its wonted appearance of life, gaiety, and bustle.

A reward of £500 has been offered for the arrest of Smith O'Brien, and £300 for Meagher. No outbreak had occurred in Ireland up to the 27th July.

The English papers express the greatest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush the insurrection at once. *Nous verrons.*

The habeas corpus has been suspended by act of Parliament, and the Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation suppressing the Clubs.

[From the London Chronicle, July 23.]

It seems tolerably certain that we are on the eve of an insurrection, whether it has exploded or not. Reluctant as we are to say anything incalculatory of the Government at such a time, we cannot but express our surprise that the Lord Lieutenant should have allowed the leaders of the League to have left Dublin, knowing as he must have known that the announcement of Lord John Russell's measures would be the signal of the crisis. If he could not have arrested them in Dublin, he should have exercised his legal power to do so, and ordered them to stand trial. However, that is past now, and they are at liberty to fight. We have always given them credit for being bold, unscrupulous rebels, and we think so still. Indeed, if they chose it, they could not resist. Their madmen followers will keep them by force in hand, and we understand that they have fully compromised themselves with Government by their proceedings of the last few days. So we cannot avoid the conclusion, that the conflict is impending, and certainly never will the Government of this country engage in one with a clearer conscience than at the present moment.

The West and North are comparatively free from the contagion, though from very different reasons. The accounts which we receive from Kerry, Clare, and nearly the whole of Connaught, are favorable as regards present tranquility and the apparent absence of excitement among the people. In these counties the people are more primitive, more subject to the influence of clergy, which is a great element of peace, and more affected by physical depression of extreme distress.

The organization of the Clubs has in very few instances been extended to the West of the Shannon, nor have we heard, except in Galway, of any preparations being made for insurrection. Certainly no alarm is felt among the gentry.

Uster is safe—the demonstrations of loyalty and physical force made by the Orangemen on the 12th of July, have precluded the probability of any outbreak in that province. We do not even expect martial law to be proclaimed in the West, as the people are an energetic, determined race, the descendants of the English—the great majority Roman Catholics; and their character and organization render them less prone to the wild excitement of the Celtic South, but they are thoroughly anti-English in feeling, and would be sure to rise if they saw a chance of success.

Accordingly, though not immediately menaced, we should not be at all surprised on hearing of movements in South Meath, West Meath, and even Dublin and Wicklow. On the whole, however, there seems reason to suppose that at the first insurrection will be confined to six or seven counties, viz: Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, and Kings. Nothing that we have heard gives us reason to apprehend that it ought to be either a difficult or tedious matter to deal with the two menaced provinces, whereas the 30,000 troops and 100,000 constabulary force, which the Government has to the contrary, we are convinced that the latter will fight as well as the former.

On the other hand, the rebels cannot muster even an equal number of armed men, and among them there must be the hopeless deficiency, not only in military leaders, but in confidence, but in ammunition, provisions, and effective weapons.

There will be pikers in abundance, but in the open field the pike is in the hands of undisciplined men, is a very ineffective arm. It is probable that barbed wire will be tried, in Cork, Waterford and Limerick, but we believe that the National Militia forces, which command these towns, are such as to put a lengthened resistance out of the question.

The insurrection will then resolve itself into a guerrilla warfare, and in this case we fear that a great injury may be done to life and property, but even this cannot last long. The season of the year is against them.

Every one who is familiar with the aspect of the rural district in Ireland, knows that there is hardly any corn left in the country. There are no potatoes this year, and we have no doubt that the long notice which we have had of what is now coming, has allowed a large proportion of the farmers to take measures for placing the stock in places of safety.

A very short time, accordingly, will suffice to starve the rebels out of the mountain fastnesses in which they will take refuge, and with which, indeed, if it is necessary to pursue them, the constabulary are as well acquainted as themselves.

If the improbable contingency of an extensive and prolonged rebellion arrives, all other considerations must be sacrificed to the loss of life and property, and of the integrity of the empire; and we firmly believe that the regular and constabulary will put down the rising at once, and we do not agree with those who advocate making the affair a civil war of religion by arming the Orangemen of the North.

The European Times says, during the past week, Liverpool has been the scene of a very extraordinary and consequent upon the present report of political affairs in Ireland, and the numerous body of repeaters and confederates who reside there. The designs have caused the local authorities to set a boat preparing for any outbreak, should such be attempted. Such a course would lay the foundation for future evil, and those which the present crisis is the natural result.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation for suppressing the clubs.

been actively engaged in raising constabulary forces, and this body now numbers 20,000.

On Friday evening, a company of the Royal Irish Constabulary, under the command of Mr. Royal, arrived at Monk's ferry by railway, and early on Sunday morning were conveyed to Liverpool. Besides them, the 9th foot, two companies of the 7th and 81st, and entire battalions of the 6th rifles.

The authorities are increasing the police force, and have recruited 3300. The men, in addition to their usual duties, have been drilled to the use of the cutlass and firelock, on the principle of the Irish constabulary. The military force has been greatly augmented.

A squadron of the 4th dragoon guards and the 5th dragoon regiments, which had since embarked for Dublin. The troops are located in various parts of the town, and can be ordered to any point at the shortest notice. The proceedings of the disaffected have been such that a petition has been sent to Parliament, signed by the Earl of Sixton, the Mayor and a number of the respectable merchants and inhabitants of the town.

In consequence of Smith O'Brien's proceedings at Mullinaghar, a large meeting was held lately by Dolney. The Government have issued orders for the formation of a Camp there as well as at Tilton. Camps are already formed near the seat of the Earl of Desborough. At the Irish Mining Company's works near Ballynarry, county of Tipperary, the working-men all returned to their work yesterday, and arms that were taken from several parties the day before, were returned to their owners.

The most interesting account from Ireland state that arrests for training and drilling, had taken place at Drogheda, that it was rumored that Smith O'Brien had been captured, and that the police had made a search for arms in 43 houses at the same instant of time.

Camps were on Thursday refused for the Felon and the Nation, which therefore could not appear yesterday, inasmuch as they were not to be transmitted through the mails, and if despatched otherwise to the provinces, the police were to seize them at every point. Warrants were positively sent to the south on Thursday for the arrest of the insurgents, and their names are mentioned, including Mr. Meagher, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. O. Gorman, Mr. J. Doherty, Mr. Darcy, Mayo, &c.

Mr. Devin O'Reilly has returned to the North. Mr. Laher has gone to the Leitner border; Mr. Mayo is also breathing country air, and the whole insurrection, as Mr. O'Brien's views framed their confederation, seems broken and routed.

[From the European Times of July 27.]

The state of Ireland has been the absorbing theme of the press during the week. The confederates, in all the fury of despair, have now entirely thrown off the mask and declared their unequivocal purpose—first to kill and capture the 40,000 troops stationed in Ireland, and then establish a Republic.

The events of the last few days have opened the eyes of every gentlemanly and liberal-minded man, and all dispassionate and candid, the only question is in what mode to crush the foul rebellion which has almost broken out. After the announcement in our last number of the intention of Lord John Russell to propose a suspension of the habeas corpus act as respects Ireland, our readers will be surprised at the most rigorous measures.

Accordingly, on Saturday, the 23d inst., his Lordship, in a clear, unanswerable speech, which was almost interrupted by the approving shouts of almost every member in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill, which is known to the press as the Habeas Corpus Act, by which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, is empowered to apprehend and detain until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect.

One of our London correspondents describes the scene in the House of Commons, as one of the most interesting he ever witnessed.

The quiet, resolute tone of Lord John Russell, who spoke in his best style, was not more admirable than the timely and judicious observations of Sir Robert Peel, who supported the Minister, nor could any better proof be given of the practical character of our English institutions, than the universal approval which every member of the House of Commons gave to the Minister of the Crown, whilst Mr. Ferguson O'Connor spoke, almost every member rose and expressed their dissent.

The proposal of the new Irish habeas corpus suspension bill, may be applied to Liverpool, but this is a matter upon which the Government has not yet decided.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

DUBLIN, July 25, 1848.—The admiral's steamer "Anchit" entered Kingston harbor this morning, and the news which she brought, and which we understand, with a copy of the act for suspending the habeas corpus. A special train was at once provided, and the messenger proceeded by the railroad to deliver the act to the Lord Lieutenant. The government have determined on a considerable number of arrests, it is stated, of the most important persons, not heretofore openly connected with the revolutionary movement, are to be taken up.

At this hour, half-past 4 o'clock, the Attorney General and Solicitor General are at the castle, and it has been arranged that the arrests are to be made to-morrow. Mr. Smith O'Brien and several other leading members, now organizing the clubs throughout the country, are to be taken into custody to-night, and if the attempt to arrest them should not lead to an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to-morrow.

The news from the South this morning, are really most alarming. The confederate leaders appear to be so issue as to contemplate an insurrection, and indeed already they have little doubt of an actual outbreak. The deepest anxiety and apprehension prevails among the gentry and well-to-do classes, and all classes are endeavoring to make representations to the government of the state of their districts, and requiring arms for their tenantry to defend their families and property against any insurgent movement.

Lord Wickham, from Craven, and magistrates from Wickham and other counties, have been in attendance at the castle, and the Lord Lieutenant is well prepared and determined promptly to crush if he cannot prevent an insurrection, forced on by the wicked men who are now endeavoring to produce a convulsion.

Several companies of troops arriving from England and departing for the south, where the danger is most pressing. A troop of the 8th Hussars, on route from Cork to Newbridge, has been ordered to halt at Kilkenny, where it is to be stationed for the present. Four companies of the 89th, which landed this morning at Fermoy, are marching direct for Kilkenny. The remainder of the regiment, which is expected to arrive, will proceed to the same destination, and at an early hour this morning the troops of the 17th Lancers, with two pieces of ordnance, left town for Dunscaulhin, county of Meath, where disturbances are apprehended.

According to the official report of the disturbed counties, who would be comparatively defenceless in case of an outbreak, have been ordered to concentrate at the chief station.

The government securities have declined fully 14 per cent. at our stock Exchange to-day. Consols fell 25 to 26, and the 4 per cent. stock 100 to 105.

Notwithstanding all this alarm, for which unfortunately there is ample ground, I shall cling to the hope that there will be no insurrection. Indeed, my belief is as strong as before that there will be no serious outbreak, and that government will be able to crush at once any insurrectionary attempt.

The squadron of Sir Charles Napier has arrived at Cork.

Her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon, with some of the children of the Lord Lieutenant, left Kingston this morning for England.

Have seen letters from Galway, Roscommon and Mayo, in which the gentry are expressing their anxiety to suppress the insurrection, and the numerous body of repeaters and confederates who reside there. The designs have caused the local authorities to set a boat preparing for any outbreak, should such be attempted. Such a course would lay the foundation for future evil, and those which the present crisis is the natural result.

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Contemplated Arrest in Liverpool.—The magistrates of this town, it is said, have determined to arrest the leaders of the Liverpool demagogues.—Dr. Reynolds, anticipating this course, has fled to Birmingham, to which town an officer has been dispatched with a warrant for his arrest.

[From Walker and Smith's Times, July 29.]

THE DANES AND THE GERMANS.

The reluctance of General Urzulei to sign the armistice between the Danes and the German Confederation has not been so easily overcome. A temporary truce was, however, concluded for three days.

Lord Palmerston, who appears to have afforded the latest authentic information, stated on Tuesday evening that he had just received communications from Berlin, from which he hoped that the difficulties interposed by Gen. Urzulei, which are of a substantial nature, may be overcome, and he Lord P. still felt confident hopes that the armistice agreed upon at Malmo will be signed and concluded.

The new from Vienna is the 21st inst. The opening of the Diet by the Archduke John, was to take place on the following day. After the ceremony the Vicar of the Empire will return to Frankfurt, and it is said that the Emperor will afterwards return from Inspruck, to his capital.

The siege of Prague was to be raised on the 21st. From the Danube principalities no further authentic intelligence has been received of any progress made by the Russian army, or of the expulsion of Prince Bibesco, the provisional government passed decrees for the abolition of punishment by death, the establishment of the liberty of the press, the organization of a national guard, a loan of the muskets of the people to the State, and the abolition of all ranks and titles.

The occupation of Moldavia by the Russians, we believe, have demanded the restoration of the Prince, and will probably insist upon it by force of arms.

Lord Palmerston asserted, some days ago, that up to the latest dates the Russians had not entered Wallachia, neither had any Turkish force.

The occupation of Moldavia by the Russians is still not regarded as an act of aggression.

Although the events which are occurring in such rapid succession in Italy and in the outlying Austrian provinces may soon alter the Russian policy, a reference to St. Petersburg for instructions how to meet them, has been made by the Russian representative at Bucharest, in consequence of the revolution in Wallachia, and no answer has yet been received.

If we may credit the Viennese journals, the possibility of Wallachia regard the Russians as their deliverers, and they allege that the country people put to death the emissary who had been sent among them to stir up insurrection. These papers positively assert that the Russians have entered Wallachia, and would enter Bucharest on the 15th or 16th.

In Italy the war was carried on with variable success. The Austrians have entered Ferrara, levied contributions and supplies, and then again retreated, and the French have been obliged to account from the royal camp, all communications between Mantua, Verona, and Legnago are completely interrupted. The Duke of Genoa, with 25,000 men, invests Verona on both sides of the Adige, in the positions near Ravio. The Duke of Savoy is reported to have ordered 20,000 troops to the frontiers of the Alps, and to have ordered the Austrian army to the frontiers of the Alps, and to have ordered the Austrian army to the frontiers of the Alps.

Spain.—From Spain we learn that the Queen has been officially declared to be *exilée*. However, some impediment has occasioned alarming fears for the Queen's safety, and it is stated that the Queen has fled to the frontiers of the Alps, and to have ordered the Austrian army to the frontiers of the Alps.

Nothing remarkable has occurred in Portugal. The latest dates are to the 13th ult. from Lisbon, when affairs were very gloomy.

INDIA.—The overland mail from India has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to the 1st of June, Calcutta to the 25th of June, and Hong Kong to the 24th of May, inclusive. At the Chinese ports every thing remained quiet. At Hong Kong there was a better feeling for the import business.

The news from France had occasioned great alarm, and business in the market stood still. Riley, Corrie & Co. had stopped payment.

LONDON MARKETS.—July 27.

The progress of the market during the past week has been greatly retarded by the extreme uneasiness which has reigned respecting the state of affairs in Ireland. The markets for all commodities were affected, and the price of cotton, which has been in fair demand, has fallen to a moderate extent. The Corn trade is active, and the price of wheat is steady. The value of the gold and silver coins is also steady.

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Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1848.

The Oregon bill was resumed in the Senate this morning. There were some remarks made on the question of the "Missouri Compromise," and Mr. Benton was held enough to make the motion. This led to a motion to lay the bill upon the table, which was lost by the large vote of 32 to 17.

A warm debate then arose upon the question of the Missouri Compromise, and the Senate was divided into two parties, the one in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and the other in favor of the Oregon bill.

The Missouri Compromise was supported by Mr. Benton, and the Oregon bill was supported by Mr. Fremont. The debate was continued until 10 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

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Married.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. John B. THOMAS, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York, the following were united in Holy Matrimony:—

On Tuesday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, WILLIAM HILL, aged 34 years, a native of Great Britain, and MARY HILL, aged 28 years, a native of Great Britain, were united in Holy Matrimony, by Rev. John B. THOMAS, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York.

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