which she must now contentedly resign herself. The right step has been taken for restoring credit and re-establishing order; and all that is now needful is a courageous and persevering advance in the same line. France is not ruined; she was only struck with stupor by the false doctrines and by the wild acts and projects of the last four months. The new loan will, we feel sure, be obtained without difficulty."

That the terms of the loan are even lower than the nominal price would make it appear, is a point advanced by both the *Siecle* and the *Constitutionnel*, in an article which we give below; but neither of these journals express dissatisfaction on that account. They say that the loan is, in reality, negotiated at 65f. 25c., at a moment when the price is quoted at 77f. 50c.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following remarks, commenting and explaining the financial plan of M. Goudchaux: "The Minister of Finance, in presenting his bill for a loan, certainly must have regretted not having been more firm on the question of the reimbursement of the Treasury bonds. On the eve of making an appeal to capitalists, it was desirable to show a scrupulous fidelity to the existing engagements of the State. By paying in full the creditors of the Treasury, he would give, to use the expression of M. Lafitte, a pledge to the return of those principles which are the foundation of all credit. There is no doubt that if the upward movement of the funds had continued, the loan would have been contracted on more advantageous terms, and that private credit would have participated in the improvement of public credit. It is more particularly in matters of credit that the old maxim is applicable—'He who pays his debts enriches himself.' There is in these few words more of financial science than can be found in a dozen treatises on the subject."

Intervention in the Affairs of Italy.

In relation to what may be regarded on the continent as one of the greatest questions of the day—namely, the intervention or non-intervention in Italy, the Paris *Messager* of the 25th ult., says: "It was reported to-day at the Assembly, that England is not disinclined to interfere, together with France, for the purpose of obtaining the evacuation of Italy by the Austrians. It remains to be known upon what terms this cooperation will take place." We read in the same journal: "There was yesterday a certain degree of agitation among the representatives. The affairs of Italy formed the subject of animated conversations. Much was said about a warm and prolonged discussion in the Committee of Foreign Affairs. A very strong minority, if not a majority of the Committee wished to avoid a war under any circumstances, and contended against all intervention, as likely to bring on a general war. The members we allude to rejected even the intellectual and sympathetic propagandism of M. de Lamartine. It is said that General Cavaignac and M. Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are inclined toward an intervention. What tends to confirm this report, is the news given out among the representatives that General Oudinot, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps, had received orders to leave for his headquarters, which had been established at Grenoble since the movement which brought this army nearer to Paris. Gen. Oudinot is making preparations for his departure."

This question of intervention cannot be readily settled in the affirmative, for it is charged with immense dangers, internal as well as external. The great organ of Ledru Rollin and the Red Republicans teems with the most urgent calls to war, because the *Reforme* paper knows well, and so does its party, that France once involved in war, there would be a financial revolution immediately—a return to assignats, and an undoubted surrender of the republic into the hands of *bonnet rouges*. With the last blow given to trade and property, would swell into ungovernable power the lowest passions of the Jacobin party. But putting that consideration aside, and looking at the foreign aspect of the question, there can hardly be a doubt, after the moves made by Russia towards the Danube, that a descent by the French into Italy would bring the Russians to the side of the Austrians, and what is more, the Germans, who are assumed to be ready to side with France against Muscovite invasion, would still rather witness Austrian, that is to say German success in Italy, than French. Gen. Cavaignac and Gen. Oudinot, and M. Bastide would, undoubtedly, be very glad to acquire glory for the Republic; but, in these times, the most romantic man must count the cost, and the most daring cannot shut their eyes to the plain consequences. The war would be conducted by the *bonnet rouge* revelling in begiary and a reign of terror. It may not be unlikely that the Czar has made a communication to the effect that, that if the French do not stir, neither will he. But, as the Gaul moves, so will the Muscovite, and if they meet, then comes the tug of war.

The Paris *Patrie* of the 25th says: "Gen. Oudinot, commander-in-chief of the army of the Alps, is making preparations for his departure, and is expected to go immediately to the headquarters of the army at Grenoble. Nothing, however, is as yet decided upon as to the intervention in Italy. The Committee of Foreign Affairs is said to have had conferences with the chief of the executive government on this important question."

THE ARMY OF THE ALPS.—"Gen. Oudinot," says the *Patrie*, "left Paris on Tuesday to resume the command of the army of the Alps. The departure is interpreted by different journals in a manner quite opposed. According to some, it signifies an immediate intervention; according to others, the cause of it is the mission confided to the general of dissolving the army of the Alps. These two versions appear to us equally improbable. If the intervention was resolved on, it would not be the general-in-chief who would be sent back to his post, but the division Magnan, which is at St. Maur. As to the dissolution of the army, it would still less require the presence of the general; some orders from the bureaux of the ministry would amply suffice. We persist in believing that no measure has been adopted by the Government with respect to the affairs of Italy."

M. DE GIRARDIN.—The petition or letter sent by M. Emile de Girardin to the President of the National Assembly has been made the pretext of farther prosecution against the press. Yesterday evening a Commissary of Police went to the offices of all the journals to warn the editors against the consequences of publishing them. All of them obeyed the summons, with the exception of two, the *Ami du Peuple* and the *Gazette de France*, both of which have been seized this morning.

It was a question whether M. de Girardin should not be again thrown into prison to-day, and several of the Ministers are said to have urged that measures upon Gen. Cavaignac, who refused to consent to it, on the ground that the question was a personal one. The Count de Montalembert has given notice of his intention to bring the petition of M. de Girardin under the attention of the Assembly.

The new Prefect of the Police has taken a novel plan of restoring confidence and tranquilizing the public mind. He has intimated his intention of publishing every five days an official account of the acts connected with public order, which have occurred in the interval, in order to do away with the effect of exaggerated reports circulated by malevolence.

DENMARK.

ALTONA, July 22.—*Negotiations Recommenced.*—The negotiations for peace have recommenced. The English Ambassador, Wynn; the Swedish Envoy, Baron Bughesim, and General Oxhoime, attended by the Chamberlain, Von Reditz, have set out for Snoghoi by the steamer Hania, from whence they will repair to the Prussian headquarters and renew the negotiations for peace. It appears, however, that even in Denmark the success of these negotiations is doubted, for the Danish journals announce that the Swedish troops assembled at Fasborg have received orders to keep themselves in readiness for marching.—*Hamburg Borsenhalle, July 24.*

ITALY.

Repulse of the Austrians.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 22d, publishes a bulletin from the Stelvio (Tyrol) announcing an attack of the Austrians upon that position. The cannon of the Italians forced the former to quit the heights of of the Rocca Bianca, which they had occupied, and after twelve hours hard fighting they were ultimately repulsed and obliged to retire to Trofoi. Accounts from the royal camp state that the communications between Mantua, Verona, and Legnano are completely interrupted. The Duke of Genoa, with 25,000 men, invests Verona on both sides of the Adige, in the positions near Rivoli. The Duke of Savoy is on the side of the Due Castelli, to prevent the egress of the Austrians on that side. Charles Albert keeps Mantua in awe, which is now strictly blockaded. Skirmishes are of daily occurrence. Piedmontese troops are on their way through Bologna and Mantua to the Venetian territory.

The *Avvenire d'Italia* of the 27th, states that the Austrians left 106 men on the field of battle at Governolo. Many more had been carried off, and others thrown into the Mincio. On the 25th, the Chambers of Turin voted the law for the annexation of Venice to Piedmont.

AUSTRIA.

Position of the New Ministry.—The Weiner Zeitung, of the 20th, publishes the list of the new cabinet, which has at last been formed by Baron Doblhoff, and sanctioned by the Archduke John. The new Ministers published in the same number of the Weiner Zeitung a document in which they set forth the principles on which they propose to act. They declare themselves in favor of a constitutional democratic monarchy on the basis of popular will, expressed in a legal and constitutional manner. They are convinced that a Government cannot be strong unless it leans on the people. They hope for the confidence and support of all friends of legal progress, and this, they say, will enable them to protect the rights of the people and the throne against all attacks. But liberty cannot be strong unless Government too is strong. The Ministers declare that all just wishes and complaints shall be attended to, but they protest that no power on earth shall induce them to act in contradiction to their ideas of justice and right. With the exception of Bach, Hornbostel, and Schwarzer, the new Minister, are the same men who composed the Cabinet over which Baron Pillersdorf lately presided.

HUNGARY.

Battle with the Illyrians.—Letters from Pesth announce that the Hungarians have met with a severe defeat near Szegedin; the statements are conflicting, but it appears, after bombarding and taking St. Thomas, they encountered a body of 15,000 Illyrians and Servians, and were completely defeated. Their commander, Count Bechtold, is said to be amongst the slain.

An accident happened to the suspension bridge of Pesth, on the 18th, in the evening. A ring of one of the chains broke, and the chain fell on the bridge, which sunk beneath the weight with a dreadful crash; several lives are said to have been lost.

INDIA.

THE SIKHS PLOTTING REBELLION.—At Lahore Gen. Khan Singh, of the Sikh Artillery, had been discovered heading a plot to allure the Sepoys from their allegiance, and had been hanged by order of the Resident, along with a Monshee of the Rance, similarly implicated. It was expected that important information would be gleaned from a third culprit, who had been reprieved at the gallows on that condition. About twenty other persons were in custody on the same charge. The plot had been brought to light mainly by the instrumentality of Sepoy officers. Previous to this discovery, it had been considered necessary by the authorities at Lahore to employ further measures of precaution to secure the peace of that capital.

Accounts had been received at Lahore, *via* Bhawulpoor, of the proceedings of the insurgents in Mooltan. The Dewan had offered large bounties to Sikh Sepoys, and especially to horsemen, to induce them to join his standard, and there appears to be no doubt that considerable masses had already collected around him. He is said to be strengthening and garrisoning the fort of Mooltan, and also that of Mittenkote, on the Indus, at the confines of the British territory.

It had been determined at Bombay not to undertake military operations from that Presidency at the present season of the year.

The Resident at Lahore, Sir Fred'k Currie, entertaining grounds of distrust as to the state of affairs at the capital, and the spirit of the Sikh troops, countermanded an order for the march upon Mooltan of a brigade from Ferozepore. Sir F. Currie, it appears, considered it necessary, on farther reflection, better to secure the safety of the capital or the Punjaub, and was unwilling to trust, in any degree, to the co-operation of Sikh forces against the insurgents of Mooltan.

Several cases of cholera are reported to have occurred daily at Surat and Broach, in Western India.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

State of Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 28, 1848.—The greatest excitement has existed in Dublin, since I last wrote to you, in consequence of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The clubs have been seriously affected by it.

On Friday night last, a meeting was held of the principal officers of the clubs, of which there were present about twenty-five, when it was resolved that the meetings of the clubs should be suspended, and that the rolls of each club should be placed beyond the reach of discovery, and that they should surrender their arms or hold them by license, and that the chiefs should look to themselves. However, since that, confidence has been more evident in the disaffected, and the state of things now indicate that the hour of civil war has arrived in Ireland, a positive declaration being only wanting. Arrests are now numerous and general, and the search for arms hourly going on, while every night the inhabitants expect a rising before morning, which is considerably increased by half the garrisons being under arms all night—the government being very vigilant, and on the alert to take precautions against any movement that might possibly take place, so much so, that the companies of the various regiments, have their respective stations assigned to them, in case it might be necessary to call them out.

The government seem determined that the arrests shall be numerous. It is rumored that a portion of Trinity College is being fitted up as a goal, in anticipation of many arrests; and it is also stated that the Birmingham Tower, Castle Yard, is also to be converted into the same use.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Messrs. Dillon, Meagher, O'Gorman, and M'Gee, besides a host of men of less note, the greater part of whom have, for the present, absented themselves—indeed, numbers dreading the power conferred on the government, by the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, have disappeared. Warrants have been issued against several persons of political notoriety, connected with public institutions, in this city; amongst others, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, an Irish confederate, and agent of the English chartists, has been arrested in Kilmanham. On the premises occupied by him, were found a large quantity of arms and other munitions of war, amongst which were 360 gun stocks; whilst in the houses of other suspected persons, were found various weapons of warfare, as well as bullet moulds, wadding and ammunition, and documents connected with the clubs. Warrants have been sent to the South for the arrest of the leaders of the present movement, and the military force in those places have been considerably reinforced. Mr. W. S. O'Brien is leading the authorities a chase one day in Tipperary another day in Limerick, so that he is never in the one place the same day.

Clonmel is considerably excited. The cannon which are placed in the top of Caher castle are every day being exercised; and the magistrates are every day engaged in swearing in special constables. The county of Tipperary is in the greatest state of excitement imaginable; many families are flying up to Dublin; and from Waterford, families are flying to England and Wales, while Kilkenny, and Waterford is in a fever. Messrs. S. O'Brien and Meagher, on Sunday last, visited Kilkenny, to inspect the Clubs; in the evening, Mr. O'Brien addressed a dense mass of people from the Citizen's Club; in the course of his speech he stated his readiness to make every sacrifice for Ireland, provided that the people would come forward in large masses, to assist their friends in carrying out their views. The following morning Mr. O'Brien visited the Clubs. On the same day, Mr. O'Gorman attended with a deputation from the confederates of Limerick, in Killaloe, when a Club was formed, called the Kincairn Club; and the same was done at Newport.

The Limerick Clubs are progressing rapidly; they meet every night; their enthusiasm is beyond description. On Sunday last they were visited by the Police, who asked for the names of the President, Vice-President and Secretaries, which was refused. The Police were ultimately turned out, as they had not warrants. Eight men were arrested yesterday, on a charge of conspiring to murder three inspectors of Police. The informations were received, and the parties sent for trial to the next commission; and, on Wednesday, three men were arrested for attempting, as stated, to assassinate a policeman. The policeman was on duty when he observed the three men with arms in their hands, which he attempted to seize, when a struggle ensued, and the policeman was stabbed.

The Protestant Repeal Association have abandoned their proposed mission to the North, in consequence of the suspension of the habeas corpus.

At Clonmel, Slip, Enniscarthy, and Wexford, several persons have been bound to bail to take their trials for selling seditious newspapers. Mr. John O'Connell has published an address to the people, denouncing the Clubs and the League, and describing the latter as a "mockery, a delusion, and a snare." It is his intention to reopen Conciliation Hall. Mr. Mann, editor of the Drogheda Argus, with Messrs. Hart and Drew, were arrested on a charge of drilling, and held to bail to take their trial. The grand jury of the South Riding of Tipperary have returned true bills against Mr. M. Doheny, under the Felony Act.

ADDRESS TO THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—The editors of all American journals friendly to the liberation of Ireland, were entreated to give an immediate insertion to the following address, read at the great Irish meeting in New York. It embraces the substance of the news from Ireland, as the "Directory" understand it:

"*Friends of Ireland! Now or Never!*

"The blow is struck! the contest is now waging—it is ten days old! Smith O'Brien, denounced as a traitor, with a price set upon his capture, maintains unequal war on the heights of Cahimonple. Doheny is at Slievenamore; O'Gorman is at Limerick; Dillon and Meagher are struggling for Waterford!

"Why sleeps the Irish blood in America? Precious hours are being wasted—precious blood is flowing. The dying call for Vengeance—the Living Hope of Ireland, implore your aid. Let us promptly answer the call. Awake to instant action! Ask no questions, but remit funds at once to Robert Emmet, our Treasurer. Trust to our zeal, determination and prudence, and neither you nor Ireland shall be disappointed.

"Robert Emmet, Charles O'Conor, Horace Greeley,
Felix Ingoldsby, James W. White, Mich. T. O'Conner,
Thomas Hayes, Bart'w O'Conner, John McKeon,
Directors of the Friends of Ireland.

"*New York, August 14, 1848.*"

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FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ The letter mail per steamer Acadia arrived yesterday.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We give this morning further details of the news by the Acadia from *all* parts of Europe. Our readers will find the intelligence more than usually interesting.

The Rebellion.

Our latest news from Ireland is much more encouraging than the first reports received by the Cambria. We had indeed suspected that the first events of the insurrection would be misrepresented by the British journals, and our expectations are realized. The patriot papers having been suppressed, we have only two ways of getting information from Ireland; the first is through the British papers, and the other by private accounts.

But we advise our readers to give no credit to English versions of Irish affairs; they cannot be true, for were the truth spoken, the government would fall. It is the policy of the cabinet to sneer at the demonstrations of the confederates, and Tory sophistry well knows how to torture a defeat into a victory. The system of depreciation of Irish courage and contempt of Irish grievances has been so steadily adhered to, that many very well-meaning persons in our own country have really come to entertain the notion that the Irish are well enough fed and ought to be contented, and that they are nothing more than a set of cowardly, boasting braggarts, who would run from the first sight of a British bayonet. They will find themselves mistaken. The British Government may discover when it is too late, that English troops are not invincible, and that others than they may have hearts to dare, and arms to strike.

In pursuance of their usual plan, the English papers represented the revolt which has broken out in Ireland as nothing more than a partial *émeute*, which was quickly repressed by the efforts of the constabulary force. Private advices on the contrary inform us that there has been a bloody contest, in which the people had been victorious—that two of the principal cities of the Island had fallen into their hands, and that a royalist general had been slain. A short time will determine which of these conflicting accounts is nearest the truth. For our own part, we are inclined to credit the story of the people. We believe that they have been victorious in their first encounters with the troops, and this belief makes our heart throb with hope for their ultimate success.

It is now incumbent upon every friend of Ireland to contribute to the cause whatever he can give, whether it be money or sympathy. We say to all who wish well to the cause, and who hate the tyranny of England—organize! organize!—hold meetings, agitate, do everything that may be of service, strain every nerve, exert every power, for the time has come when Ireland needs your aid.

SARSFIELD CLUB.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of this Club was held last night at the Seventh Ward House. Mr. John Casey was called to the Chair, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. R. L. Murphy, A. Daly, Rowan and Smith. The Club adjourned to meet again at the same place to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The Club turned out last evening with an excellent band of music. We are indebted to their courtesy for a taste of its quality.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Major Gally, last evening gave a fine collation in the arsenal, to the members of the Battalion of Artillery; it being on the occasion of Saint Louis eve, the patron saint of the Battalion. The affair was highly interesting. Ample justice was done to the good things provided; and mirth and good feeling reigned supreme until the affair was over. After the ceremonies at the arsenal were over, the Battalion, in full strength, marched through some of the principal streets, preceded by a band of music, and making a fine appearance.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—A rumor came into town yesterday, that the steamboat *Pelican* was consumed by fire at her wharf in Biloxi, on Wednesday night. We were assured that such was the case, although we were unable to get any particulars.

[From the Charleston Courier of the 19th.]

FROM WASHINGTON.—At 12 o'clock, we received the information that Gen. Shields had declined the appointment of Governor of Oregon.

FROM BALTIMORE.—At the same hour we learned from our Baltimore correspondent that Mr. Crittenden, the whig candidate for Governor of Kentucky, was elected by a majority of about eight thousand....From Indiana the returns show that the democratic candidates were successful.... From Indiana we learn that Wentworth (dem.) is elected to Congress by about three thousand maj.

FROM NEW YORK.—Yesterday, Cotton was sold in considerable quantities at a decline of one-fourth of a cent—holders firm at that rate. The mercantile men were waiting anxiously for the arrival of the Cambria, momentarily expected.

FROM ALBANY—*Terrible and Destructive Conflagration.*—About 10 o'clock last night, we received a dispatch announcing the occurrence of one of the most awful and destructive fires that has taken place in the United States for many years. On Wednesday last, a fire broke out, which destroyed five hundred houses. Several vessels were involved in the general destruction, showing that the conflagration must have taken place near the Basin, the business part of the city. The loss sustained is estimated at $2,000,000, and the distress and misery that must result therefrom can only be appreciated by those who saw or experienced the effects of the awful conflagration in our city in 1838.

GENERAL SHIELDS.—A New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

It is said here by persons who assume to be well informed in the premises, that General Shields will not accept the Governorship of Oregon. He is represented to have determined on going to Ireland and helping to free that country from English rule.

SUCCESS OF THE IRISH PATRIOTS.—The Picayune of yesterday has the following dispatch from its correspondent at Charleston, which is much more encouraging than the one from Baltimore. It is substantially as follows:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—The New York Tribune has a letter by the Cambria, announcing a victory of the Irish over the royalist forces at Slievenamon, with great slaughter, killing the English General, McDonald. Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The troops fraternized with the people. The Tribune considers it reliable.

Northern Markets, etc.

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 2½ P. M.—The Flour market is heavier to-day than yesterday, and prices have given way a little. I quote Pennsylvania at $5 @ $5 50, and dull.... Prime red Wheat $1 08 @ $1 10....Prime yellow Corn at 59c. @ 60c.....Corn Meal $3....Cotton, Upland, 7 cents, and market heavy....Not much doing in Groceries, and no change in Sugar, Molasses or Coffee....Some sales of Whisky at yesterday's prices....No change in Provisions....Stocks continue the same.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 6 P. M.—The steamer America sailed to-day, at 2 P. M., with forty passengers, among whom is Bishop Hughes. She took out $20,000 in specie....Stocks are about as yesterday.

TROOPS RETURNED HOME.—The U. S. steam transport ship Massachusetts, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New York on the 14th, having on board three companies of the 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery, under command of J. S. Hathaway, and the following officers: Capt. B. H. Hill, Lieuts. W. H. Fowler and J. J. Wood, Surgeon W. Steiner—together with 233 non-commissioned officers, privates and company followers.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1848.

The duel between Mr. Butler and Mr. Benton has been the subject of much anxious inquiry among the friends of the respective parties to-day. I saw both gentlemen in the neighborhood of the Capitol to-day, looking as calm as a summer's morning, but no doubt concealing beneath this pleasant exterior, the feelings of men fairly engaged in a quarrel, so far advanced as the challenge and the acceptance of a challenge, to mortal combat. The two Senators were complained of yesterday, and were set at liberty upon their promise to appear before the Magistrate this morning. They have done so, and were bound over this morning in the sum of five thousand dollars each, with sureties, to keep the peace. In the meantime, both Senators are quite ready and anxious to put a bullet through the brains of each other. They have the brute courage to do this, or any thing of the kind, and no doubt will do it, if they can, if their friends do not prevent them. Friendly attempts are making to obtain reconciliation, and the earnest wish is that they may prove successful.

There is ample room for a genteel backing out if there is any wish to do so. Colonel Benton, in his offensive remarks, remembered the virtue of an *if*, and said, "If any one charged him with doing a dishonorable action he lied in his throat!" These were the words, and they were aimed as much at Mr. Berrien as Mr. Butler, and more at Mr. Mason, of Virginia, than either of the other two. But the manner of the Missouri Senator was most insulting and overbearing. To use his own phrase, in the Kearny and Frémont trial, he *glared* at his enemies, and looked defiance at them. Not content with doing this in his seat, and accompanying his words by fierce gesticulations, he very deliberately left his seat, marched in front of Mr. Butler, and looked defiance to him, face to face. Returning to his seat again, and in tones, however, (not for the public ear, but loud enough for any who chose to hear) he said, with the most perfectly cool impudence and indifference, "Mind you, I did not say *lied* in their teeth, for then a man might *spit it out*, but I put the lie *in the throat, where it would stick!*" Again he said, "he had three Senators upon his rapier at one time"—alluding to Butler, Berrien and Mason. The fidgetty little Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, excited his laughter and contempt.

The whole proceeding—the whole night's session—the resistance, and the manner of resistance to the passage of the Bill; the attempt "to speak it out," and to destroy all the business of the session—was unsenatorial, undignified, and a blot upon the proceedings of the Senate, darker than any which has hitherto occurred in this much respected public body.

The Southern members are generally indignant at the passage and approval of the Oregon bill. An attempt was made yesterday to procure signatures to a Southern Convention and Southern nominations. The answer on the part of the Southern whigs was, that they were content to support their own nominees.

Mr. Manguin bore the challenge from Mr. Butler to Mr. Benton, and Mr. Foote was also one of the party. Of course there can be no duel in the District, both being bound over in so large a sum. Mr. Butler was *nabbed* just as he was leaving in the cars.

The city is quite deserted to-day, and every conveyance, North, South, East and West, goes full. ORLEANS.

By the following telegraphic dispatch from the Charleston Mercury, it will be seen that the difficulty between Messrs. Butler and Benton is settled:

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1848.—The difficulty between Messrs. A. P. Butler and Benton is settled without a meeting. Mr. Butler leaves for home to-morrow morning.

The Elections.

NORTH CAROLINA.—It is now generally conceded, we believe, that Manly (whig) is elected Governor by a small majority—from 200 to 400. The Legislature is still uncertain.

INDIANA.—In this State the democrats have carried every thing before them. In thirty counties heard from, they gain twenty-eight members of the Legislature.

KENTUCKY.—Crittenden's majority will be about 8000. In fifty-nine counties he runs behind Clay's vote 502.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION.—The impression appears to be that the vote for calling a convention will exceed the vote of last year, and it may be regarded as a settled fact, that Kentucky will have a convention to revise its constitution.

☞ The acting Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation for an election for Governor the second Tuesday in October.

☞ A subscription of $,1000,000, or 20,000 shares, to the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Rail-road, on the part of the county of Allegheny, Pa., has been finally closed by the county commissioners.

☞ A grand Mass Convention of the friends of General Taylor in Pennsylvania, is to be held at Harrisburg on the 31st instant.

CHOLERA COMING.—A case of sporadic cholera occurred in Philadelphia on the 15th inst. The disease was so sudden in its operation, that the man died in his bed before medical attendance could be obtained.

THEATRICAL ROW.—A terrible row occurred in the Broadway theatre, New York, on the 14th. Mr. Smith engaged to dance with Signora Cioca, refusing to dance with Miss Turnbull, as announced in the bills. Miss T. informed the audience that the refusal was because she was an American, which caused the b'hoys indignantly to tear up the seats and destroy the chandeliers. They would not listen to the manager.

OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Times says: "Mr. Fry opens the Chestnut before long, with the Italian Opera. His version of 'Norma" and his 'Leonora' will also be performed, when a lady amateur, of singular vocal ability, will, it is said, make her first appearance on any stage."

DID N'T KILL HIMSELF.—The reported suicide of Richard Penn Smith, the author, is incorrect.

THRILLING SCENE AT CAPE MAY.—A Mr. Walton, of Philadelphia, came very near being drowned at Cape Island. He had ventured too far into the surf, and it appearing to be impossible for him to regain the beach, Mr. Germon, of the firm of McClees & Germon of Philadelphia, proceeded to his rescue—but soon became exhausted in his humane attempts to save him. He retained his presence of mind and spoke encouragingly to Mr. Walton, and in a few minutes after both were rescued by the life-boat that put out to their assistance. There were about three hundred bathers in the surf at the time, and the excitement which prevailed among them was intense.

☞ There are at least half a dozen officers of the late U. S. Army in Mexico writing books about the war and that country.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.—The Cambria arrived out on the 24th ult., in 11 days and 15 hours, including her stoppages at Halifax, and a detention of ten hours, by a fog, off that port. The Sarah Sands arrived out on the 29th ult.

NAVAL.—The new propeller, building at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, for the United States service, to be called the "San Jacinto," is nearly ready for launching. She is said to be one of the strongest built vessels ever put together. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel 210 feet, length of deck 225 feet, breadth of beam 30 feet. As a model of naval architecture, she has probably never been surpassed.

The beautifully modeled frigate "Sabine," after lying on the stocks for upward of twenty-three years, is finally to be finished and launched.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ON-KA-HY-E.—A Naval Court of Inquiry, recently convened at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, for the purpose of inquiry into the causes of the loss of the U. S. schooner On-ka-hy-e, whilst under the command of Lieut. O. H. Berryman, have closed their examination with the opinion that the wreck was not caused by inattention, neglect, or any other fault on the part of the commander, officers or crew of the said vessel.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new Baptist Church was laid at Norfolk on the 13th.

A SLAVER.—A Spanish slaver, with 600 negroes on board, from the coast of Africa, arrived at Havana a few weeks ago.

☞ Two agents of the French Government have arrived in the United States, with a view of buying a tract of land for the purpose of sending thither a part of the insurgents of June. The Philadelphia Democrat has been assured that these agents are now in treaty for a tract in Virginia, comprising some 100,000 acres.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GOTHS.—It is said there are 25,000 Scandinavians in Illinois and Wisconsin.

☞ Out of 338 deaths in New York, week before last, 200 were children under 5 years of age.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1848.

During the last six days every body here has been agog with the Buffalo Convention, and matters thereunto appertaining. It seems that seventeen States had delegations there—Ohio by hundreds, and New York by thousands.—From the reports, there were some fifty thousand person assembled, about one-third of whom were delegates. Judge McLean withdrew in the beginning. Senator Hale's friends, however, rallied a very respectable vote for him, but not quite enough to take the game; whereupon they gave in with a good grace, and Van Buren was ratified by acclamation.

Much astonishment is felt, however, at the nomination for the Vice Presidency. Very few people had hitherto heard of Charles Francis Adams—except, perhaps, in the demesnes of Boston, where he has occupied, for years past, a position among the editorial corps. What the reasons of bringing him forward are, do not as yet appear upon the surface. The managing men at Buffalo, however, had some good reasons in their own minds, no doubt. McLean or Hale had been generally fixed upon for the station.

O, what a ferment we are in! The impetus from Buffalo has come five hundred miles to us, and little is talked of in the streets and public places generally, but the three tickets. Taylor has many firm friends here, notwithstanding the heavy ground-swell that sets in from certain quarters against him. Cass, I judge from what I hear and see, is least likely to carry New York of any of the candidates. Indeed, the shrewdest politicians do not count this State for the regular Democratic nominees at all.

Very many of the "good society" of the town are off to watering places, and spots all along shore, and some of them in the woods. They are having high times, I see, at Saratoga. Down at Rockaway, and off at Newport, also, balls, pic-nics, jollity, courting, promenading, etc., form the happy employment of some five thousand, probably more, happy dogs. Happy did I say? Well, who knows that they are any happier than we who are comfortably staying at home, and don't stir out during the three hours on each side of meridian line?

There is a report in town that Gen. Worth has arrived—he of the "waving plume." He should have come hereafter, or else a couple of months earlier. Just about now, he won't find people disposed to pay anybody much attention, except he come to them talking politics. The gallant General wrote a gratuitous letter to act on the Baltimore Convention, in which the desire for *something* stood out so prominently that even he who ran might read what he, the General, so very much wanted. This letter-writing has killed better men than Worth; and it has cooled the ardor of the friends of the latter exceedingly. It is every way to be hoped, however, that the gallant General will be received by his fellow-citizens with due honor and courtesy: for he bore himself valiantly and wisely in the field.

Mr. Trist's violent and passionate attack on the President does not receive much serious attention. The Ex-Commissioner overleaps the mark in his fury, and charges too much on his extensively abused Excellency of the White House. Probably Trist is a little demented—at least at times. What do you think about it?

Every body is anxious to hear what they have done in Ireland. Heaven grant it may be good news for Freedom!

MANHATTAN.

For the Crescent.

Pic-Nic at Bay St. Louis.

Having a day or two of leisure, we went to the Bay St. Louis. Leaving the Lake-end of that great affair, the Pontchartrain Railroad, on board that floating palace, the Oregon, with a goodly number of choice spirits, good cheer, and lively wit abounding, we sped over the muddy waters of Lake Pontchartrain, passing through the Rigolets on the blue salt waters of the Borgne, we journeyed to land after a sumptuous dinner at the place of our destination. Who that has travelled on the Oregon can forget Capt. Heirn, that prince of good caterers? Arrived at the end of that awful long wharf of Martin's, you might have seen squads of pedestrians wending their way along the road which skirts the Lake shore—husbands to embrace the partners of their bosoms after a week's absence, lovers to greet their beloved, and anxious little ones, scampering for confections from the city, the usual tribute for the good behavior of the babies.

An old bachelor, such as we, looks on such scenes and wonders if the matrimonial state is full of events of such endearing appearance as he sometimes sees with his own eyes, and hears with his own ears. He doubts the truth of the position he has so long defended, and muses on. If some bright-eyed laughing sylph were now to cross his path, how quickly would his selfish notions vanish. No such good for him, and he moves on solitary and alone. But we have stopped on that pleasant road to moralize. We reach our friend's domicil, where we intend to spend a couple of days. On Monday an impromptu Pic-Nic Party is started, and at early dawn the preparations are going forward. Dough-nuts are hastily made, biscuits are baked, hams and tongues are boiled, and various condiments are got ready and packed in carts for transportation to the place appointed. Passing, may be remarked, a load of persons in a cart, a lady and her squire on horseback, and another couple in the buggy brought from the city for especial use, with the family carriage, containing the mother, daughters, and papa. A ride of some six miles through the Pine-woods, brought the party, consisting of about fifty souls, to the spot selected, on the shore of the Lake. The little clearing, with its log cabin, had been the residence of a Spanish fisherman who had lost his life while engaged in his vocation on the Bay. The accident only occurred a few weeks since, as the place bore the marks of having been lately occupied.

The splendid spreading live oaks afforded a fine shade, and the ladies soon gave the boys employment, by having the ground cleared off and a table erected for the lunch. This dispatched, and the servants busied with the brewing of the coffee and tea doings, the parties branched off to chat or sing, or make love, as the case might be. So many and delightful were the beguilements of that day, and the ladies so agreeable and gentlemen so merry, that we will give a brief account of those who were present.

The most prominent in the list, is the ever lively Mrs. P., who, with her sovereign, ruled the festive board. Mrs. N. comes next, and Mrs. S. the lady of our Alderman from the Second Municipality. The Captain was *there* and every body knows it, for he was the life and soul of the circle. Our Ex-Alderman, namesake of the great poet, and his spouse were in the front of every thing good and cheerful. The Major and General Councilman was on hand, and played up Izak Walton to perfection. Mr. D. of the firm of M. & D. of Gravier and Carondelet streets, and his amiable lady, were present; as also our lively friend Mr. R. of Lafayette, with his family, of which the pretty young Miss T. now forms a great attraction. No wonder this young lady declined dancing with our Captain, on account of his looking so dirty. A good one, Capt., keep out of the circle where the game of smut is being played. You did not get offended, however, when a pretty lady rubbed your face with the burnt cork. Had you done so, you would have been laughed at.

We remark our friend Mr. T. of Camp street, is not here, but his beautiful lady is, with her sisters Mrs. B., and the Miss B.'s

The gents, who so *wisely* gave the ladies a ride down through the sand on the beach, will now think that love's labor was most fatiguing, and richly worth the smiles that were given in return. You were a class of quadrupeds, by the libe nameless—all but the ears. And then to ask the ladies to get out for you to draw the vehicle back! pretty joke that. You won't do so any more. The card parties were pleasant enough, but we are not in favor of any squads which looks like making an exclusive thing of such a party.

Miss D., of Lafayette, Miss H., Miss A., Miss R., all pretty, lively and gay. Miss K. with the petite Miss M. B. made a very good pair. Miss H.'s loose ringlets floating on the breeze; the elder Miss B. with Mrs. R. and Mrs. B. are having much sport about Mrs. T. having eaten a tomato which was bitter. Mr. B. is talking or reading love to Miss B. the younger, seated in a buggy. Animation is apparent in both their countenances. So envious are some young men of these things, they must needs disturb this agreeable *tête-à-tête* by running the carriage out in the sun. Thanks, good Sirs, Miss. T. is a young, very young creature, and mild and calm as evening.

Mr. D. and lady were present, and catered with success for our enjoyment. The grand event of the day, however, was the dinner. The *cuisine* was admirable, and in all the appointments nothing could be missed to make up the complete enjoyment. Wine flowed, and sentiment and song broke forth in choral melody. We are a "Son" and do not use the "beverage," so our greatest ambition was an iced glass of "Conant's best Mineral." Our party broke up and returned with bright, joyous feelings, and nought occurred to mar the enjoyment of the Pic-Nic at the Bay.

The families at this place are social, and entertain their friends in regular rural style. Another party of this kind is on the tapis, and you shall have a good account of it.

August 22, 1848. HENRY.

☞ Saratoga, which for a time has been somewhat shorn of its honors, is again returning to be the Saratoga of the days whereof Willis has told us so much. A few days ago, Mr. Belmont, agent of the