DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES.....J. E. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*.....
The office will receive for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.
Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ We are under many obligations to our obliging friends of the Picayune for the Foreign News which we publish this morning. It was received by them in advance of the mail. Our contemporary's enterprize is proverbial.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—There can be no doubt that the yellow fever exists to a considerable extent in our city at present. We hear of a number of cases, and are informed by physicians that it is on the increase. As yet, however, there is no cause of alarm, as the disease has not been declared epidemic by the Board of Health; but it is incumbent upon the authorities to take every precaution, by enforcing the regulations for the preservation of cleanliness throughout the city, to avert the evil while it may be possible. We advise the unacclimated to avoid every excess which may tend to induce sickness. We are informed that the Board of Health is to meet to-day for the purpose of taking the sanitory condition of the city into consideration.

GOV. JOHNSON.—The Governor of the State left the city yesterday for his residence near Bayou Sara. We hope that his Excellency may return improved in health by his sojourn in the country.

The Irish News.

The first report of the telegraph concerning the Cambria's news, it will be seen by the despatches we publish this morning, were unfortunately too true. The scheme of the Government to force the confederates into premature rebellion before their plans were matured has been crowned with the success which might have been expected. The scattered parties of insurgents who attempted to resist at different points, without concert of action, without military leaders, probably many of them without arms, were beaten and dispersed. Yet we are by no means of opinion that the Irish are thoroughly subdued, or that the spirit of insurrection is effectually crushed. After a few weeks, when the harvest shall have been collected, and a uniform plan of action adopted through the whole country, the people will strike another and a surer blow, and we are much mistaken if the British Government does not find it rather more difficult than it supposes to retain a nation in slavery which is determined to be free.

It must be recollected that all the accounts we have yet had of the recent events in Ireland have come to us through British channels, and we all know how much credit can be given to statements put forth by the Tory journals of England. When the truth reaches us, we may discover that the Government has not achieved so easy a victory as its hireling supporters would make us believe. We do *not* believe that the people betrayed cowardice; nor do we believe that Meagher fled ingloriously to the mountains at the first sight of danger. When we receive confirmation of these things from credible sources we may believe them, but not till then can we persuade ourselves of their truth. But even though the Irish patriots may have been defeated in a few skirmishes, it does not follow that the contest is at an end. When at Lexington, in the year 1775, a few militiamen were slaughtered by the British troops, and their comrades dispersed by the chivalrous Major Pitcairn, it was thought the spirit of resistance in the colonies was crushed for ever, and that the Government troops would only have to traverse the country in order to compel the Americans to return to their allegiance. What an error this was it is not for us now to repeat, when all the world knows the result; but even as the British Government was mistaken then, so may it be deceived now. A few skirmishes, a riot, or a mob does not decide the fate of a nation. If the rebels had been at first victorious it would have been ridiculous to consider the struggle at an end; and as success is upon the other side, it is no more reasonable to come to any such conclusion. More blood will yet have to flow before Ireland be free, or her chains more firmly riveted.

☞ Besides the foreign news which we publish this morning, we received through the St. Louis papers of the 21st telegraphic dispatches of nearly the same import.

☞ We thank the steamers Amaranth and Belle of the West for late river papers.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.—The Taylor and Fillmore "Rough and Ready Club" of this city, recently procured a beautiful flag, bearing the portrait of Gen. Taylor, as also his name, coupled with that of Millard Fillmore, to be presented to Capt. Radovich of the brig *Titi*. The flag was sent down to the captain on board his brig yesterday morning, and he being a staunch whig, resolved that it should be duly honored. It was run up to the mast head, and saluted with twenty-one guns in the morning, twenty-one at noon, and twenty-one more at six o'clock last evening.

☞ We are obliged to the steamer Taglioni for late papers.

PUT IN IN DISTRESS.—The schr. Cabot, Capt. Smith, from Brazos St. Jago, bound to New York, with a cargo of flour, having experienced very severe weather in the bay, put into this port yesterday, for repairs.

MRS. FARREN.—We perceive that this lady, so long a favorite of the New Orleans public, was, at the last accounts, performing in Detroit. The Free Press announces her benefit for the 12th.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—A meeting of this association was held last evening at their hall, Mr. James Graham presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Chairman addressed the meeting in an appropriate and straightforward manner, urging all the friends of Ireland to come forward now and subscribe, according to their means, to the assistance of Ireland. $190 was paid in, including $60, handed in by Mr. William Randolph, which was collected at a meeting of a branch of this society held in Algiers on the evening of the 26th.....In the further proceedings last evening, Mr. James Graham was, by resolution, appointed an honorary member of the Directory of this society in correspondence with the Directory of New York. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Reeder and Coleman. The Chairman announced that next Sunday evening the names of all who had subscribed, from the organization of the League up to that evening, would be read, and a full statement of the accounts of the Treasurer be made known.—Adjourned.

FROM THE RIVER.—The steamer Amaranth arrived yesterday from St. Louis, which port she left on the 19th inst. In port for New Orleans, steamers Marshal Ney and Illinois. Passed steamers J. Lawrence, aground at Apple Creek; Constitution, at Moccasin Springs, and St. Louis, aground at Goose Island. Reports 5½ feet water on the bars from St. Louis to Cairo, and the river falling.

BLOWN UP.—The small steamer Robert Wentworth collapsed a flue at Fish Creek, below Wheeling, the 13th inst., severely scalding five persons belonging to the boat, two of whom have since died. We could learn no names.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

Seven Days Later from Europe—The Rebellion in Ireland—Fight in Ballingay—Great Destruction of Life—Royalists Victorious, etc. etc.

NEW YORK, *August* 19, 2 P. M.—The steamship Cambria arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock this morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst., bringing intelligence seven days later than was brought by the Acadia. The news she brings from Ireland is important, but the accounts appear to be entirely English, and intended rather to ridicule and put down all sympathy for the Irish. We, however, give them as they come to us, regretting that the accounts are not in a more reliable form. The Irish insurgents showed no concerted action. At Ballingay the Royalists fought from a house, but concealed the amount of their loss. Each man was a marksman, and took deliberate aim. They had 250 rounds of cartridge, which told dreadfully. A priest came in, praying permission to bury their dead, and got wounded.

The first accounts of the fight are all from Tory sources. Others say that Smith O'Brien behaved bravely, and received a wound while striving gallantly to rally his comrades. The Irish doubtless acted bravely, baring their bosoms to the shots of the soldiery in the sacred cause of national freedom; but cool discipline had advantage over all numbers, without practice and military leaders.

Condition of Ireland.

The accounts from Ireland, taken from the Liverpool Journal of the 5th inst., are most confused and unsatisfactory, but every version of the story makes against the prospects of success of Young Ireland. The Journal goes on as follows:

"O'Brien has thrown away the scabbard, but left the sword by its side. Meagher bought a disguise at a slop-shop, and took a post-chaise, and showed the superiority of his speed. The rebels were allowed to choose their ground, but only took advantage of it for an easy retreat. There had been some skirmishing, and some accounts say a battle. The latest accounts from Dublin state that all was quiet in the disaffected districts. O'Brien and the other leaders had escaped."

The London Times says: "O'Dillon was wounded, and O'Brien had a narrow escape. His coat and neckcloth were both perforated. He first summoned the constabulary to surrender their arms, and when the negotiation failed, gave orders to commence a siege of the house—shouting, 'Blaze away, boys, and slaughter them all!' He is probably now concealed near Callan, but O'Dillon was taken to Dublin by some of his friends."

ITALY.—At London, on Friday morning, the funds were quiet, but after the receipt of the Irish news consols rose from 86¼ to 86⅞, and stiffened by reports that France would not interfere with Italy, where the condition of the affairs of Charles Albert were more desperate. He had asked an armistice of Radetky, which was refused, except on terms which the King declared he would rather fall at the head of the army with his sons than accept. It was added that assistance from France was hopeless, unless England joined in the intervention. The Sardinian Ambassador has formally demanded French intervention.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Irish confederates on the issue of the proclamation against the Clubs, and for the arrest of those to whom suspicion attached, retired to the Southern strongholds. The first conflict was with the Police near Mullingaharie. The Police retreated to a house, where a seige, under O'Brien, commenced, but the insurgents were dispersed by cavalry. All the Southern counties have been proclaimed, and several arrests made, and the parties taken to Dublin.

The Repeal Clubs in Dublin have been dissolved. The barracks at Thurles were attacked, but the insurgents were repulsed. The details concerning the skirmishes are very full; but everywhere the Irish yielded and fled. The triumph of the Government at present seems complete. The cloud has evidently passed over, dimming all Irish hopes, for the present at least.

Gen. McDonnel has command of the barracks at Ballingsay, and all was quiet. But the withdrawal of the troops will be the signal for new outbreaks. O'Brien is believed to be concealed in the mines.

Viscount Hardinge has reached Dublin, and would assume chief command if necessary. There are now 50,000 troops in Ireland.

The search for arms in Dublin has been vigorously prosecuted, and all about this focus of the sedition yielded to stern necessity.

The European Times says that the movement has totally failed, and that the most sanguine of the confederates must now be aware that there never existed the smallest chance of their coping with British arms.

FRANCE.—The charge against Lamartine of being connected with the insurgents, has been examined into by an investigating committee, and he has been pronounced perfectly innocent of the charge.

France was perfectly quiet, and business considerably improved.

The French Assembly, by a vote of 691 to 2, rejected Prudhomme's plan of seizing two-thirds of the landlords' incomes, and declared it an odious attack on the principles of public morality, thus striking a death-blow at communism.

THE DANISH WAR.—The Danes have recommenced war, all the negotiations on foot for the settlement of existing difficulties having failed.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia denies all military preparations for the purpose of national interference, declaring that the preparations making are only for self-defence.

GERMANY.—The German Diet has rejected the Independence of Posen, and refused to engage on the side of Poland.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria, it is rumored, has abdicated. Moldavia and Wallachia continue agitated. The Provisional Government has fled from Burchaest.

The Turks have landed at Galitza.

The Sikhs have won two victories over the Moultan rebels.

The rebels of Asturia have officially recognized the Queen of Spain.

Portugal is tranquil.

The sugar duties bill has passed the English Parliament.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Business generally is dull. Cotton is steady, and sales limited. The Corn Market has receded. Iron is declining.

Messrs. Alston & Bevan, of London, have failed; also Messrs. Dunlap & Rowan, of Glasgow.

Sales of cotton during the week was about 34,000 bales.... Wheat has advanced 1s. per 70lb....Corn has receded 2s. per quarter....Provisions are steady....Rice 20s. to 23s. per quarter....Tobacco unchanged.

FROM BERMUDA.—The Boston Traveller has received Hamilton (Bermuda) papers up to August 1, from which it learns that the Legislature was in session, and the House of Assembly had appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing certain enactments which restrict the trade of the islands to Hamilton and St. George. The committee, in reporting upon the subject, state that there has been an alarming retrograde of the commercial interests of the colony since the trade was withdrawn from the numerous other convenient harbors in the islands, and exclusively centered at the towns of Hamilton and St. George. The tonnage of Bermuda, under the present restrictions, has diminished one half—being now only about 50 vessels with an aggregate of 3000 tons. The committee express an opinion, that so long as the present prohibitions and restrictions are tolerated, distress and ruin will be widely spread among the Bermudas; and they accordingly recommend a repeal of the enactments. The papers contain no allusion to Mitchel, the Irish transported patriot.

HURRAH FOR THE WOMEN.—At a chartist meeting held at Middleton, England, a female from Manchester, named Mrs. Theobold, spoke about two hours. She said there were upwards of 100,000 females organized in London alone, and they would go in a body to Lord John Russell, and demand and have the charter made the law of the land.

NAVAL.—The new U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Paulding, destined for the North sea, left Norfolk on the 19th inst. The St. Lawrence is a splendid specimen of naval architecture.

The U. S. bomb brig Stromboli, Lieut. Comm'g Chas. H. McBlair, sailed on the same day for New York. Orders have been received at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for the equipment of the frigates Raritan and Columbia.

☞ An Irish sympathy meeting was held in Boston on the 10th inst., at which $2000 were subscribed to aid the Irish patriots in their struggle for liberty.

IRELAND.—A writer in Douglas Jerrold's newspaper says that Ireland has cost England £150,000,000 since the union, that being the nett excess of the expenditure for the Irish Government over the receipts of Irish revenue. But this money, it must be understood, has not been spent for the benefit of the Irish people, but for the English people governing Ireland.

A GRAND TOURNAMENT AT SHANNONDALE.—There was to be a grand Tournament at Shannondale, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at which all brave Knights were invited to test their prowess and skill in horsemanship: and all fair Ladies to grace the occasion with their presence, to illume it with the light of their eyes, and to cheer with radiant smiles the fortunate knight in his efforts to win for each the palm of beauty. The day was to conclude with a grand fancy ball.

THE RIGHT DISPOSITION.—The cannon taken from the British in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, were delivered to the authorities of Vermont, on the 10th inst., in accordance with a resolution passed last month by Congress.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.—We learn from the Snow Hill Shield, (Md.) that Capt. Farley, of the Coast Survey, with his two aids, Messrs. Brent and Wainwright, who have been for some weeks encamped at the public landing on the sea-side, in prosecution of this great work, have been excused by the authorities at Washington, from the performance of further duty until the sickly season is over.

DEATH OF REUBEN BOOTH.—New Haven (Con.) papers announce, with regret, the decease of Reuben Booth, Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1844 to 1846. Mr. Booth was justly prized in private as well as public life, and sustained an enviable reputation wherever he was known. He graduated at Yale College in 1816, and was about 56 years of age, at the time of his death.

☞ Kit Carson is reported by "Perley," the Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, to have been the ambassador of the Hudson Bay Company, to negotiate between them and the United States. "Kit," we believe, is a California and mountain ranger, but not from Oregon, nor charged with any such mission.

ANOTHER SLIP OF THE PEN.—Martin Van Buren, in his letter to the Buffalo Convention, says that the territories of the United States "are destined, if properly treated, to be speedily converted into a *wilderness of freemen*."

HUMBUGS OF NEW YORK.—A New York writer is preparing for the press a book entitled the Humbugs of New York. If the design is fully carried out, the work must unavoidably be one of the most voluminous ever issued in this country.

COOPER'S LAST.—Mr. Cooper's new novel is called "The Oak-Opening, or the Bee-Hunter—a Tale of the West."

☞ A Paris letter in a Boston paper says: "The women are exceedingly plain. But in one thing Paris exceeds all other places—that is, the smallness of the babies; the little things are the most elfin and queer of mortal creatures."

WE BELIEVE IT.—A curious case of injury is recorded in connection with the recent outbreak in Paris. It is related of one individual that a ball went in at one cheek and out through the other, but as his mouth happened to be open, it touched neither his jaws nor his teeth.

BUSINESS FOR TAILORS.—"The tailors of Paris," says the Courrier Français, "have received orders to make 100,000 great coats and frock coats for the troops of King Charles Albert, who has sent the necessary quantity of cloth from the manufactories of Turin. They are to be paid for at the rate of 6f. a tunic, and 4f. 75c. the capote.

PEACHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Inquirer says, the Philadelphia markets were never more abundantly supplied with peaches than at the present time. They have been sold as low as 5¢ cents per basket, while they were carted through the streets at 3 cents a half-peck.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The sextons of New York, at a recent meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the New York press, in consideration of the aid they have generously accorded in this undertaking, be placed upon our free list, and tendered our professional hospitalities.
N. B.—Mahogany coffins and fixings.
This is going it "dead head" in reality.

HONDURAS.—The brig Maria Gage, Capt. Read, which arrived at New York on the 18th, brought files of the Belize Observer to the 22d ult. The latest accounts by this vessel are to the 1st inst. Business transactions were reported few, and of little importance. The Legislature was in session, and a bill impeaching Judge Temple and other associate judges, for a violation of some of the laws, had passed that body. A purse of $200 was presented to Mr. Fitzgibbon, editor of the Observer, being the amount contributed by the inhabitants of Belize with a view of repaying him for losses sustained in a recent law suit. It was reported at Belize that one hundred Indians had been poisoned in the Rio Hondo, the truth of which was doubted. No news from Guatemala.

ST. DOMINGO.—On the 8th inst. peace reigned throughout the island. Capt. Cousins, of the brig Peruvian, left Port au Platte on that day, and reports all quiet.

[Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.]
From Venezuela.

PORTO CABELLO, July 29, 1848.—I have to inform you that a portion of the Paez, or rather Constitutional Squadron, composed of eight vessels, appeared off this harbor on Tuesday, the 25th inst., causing much alarm to the Monagas party here, for fear that a landing of troops might be effected upon the coast. Nothing of the kind, however, has occurred. The squadron has confined itself to the seizure of three or four small craft belonging to this port. But the principal object in view, it is presumed, is to intercept three vessels of the so called Government party, (now repairing at the island of Curacoa,) on their return here.

The British mail packet "Larne" arrived from St. Thomas yesterday, and brings us the intelligence of Gen. Paez being yet at that island. His views in reference to future movements are not known to the public. We have obtained no later news from Maracaibo than that communicated in my last. It may not be amiss to observe that the constitutional party continue to maintain a complete naval ascendency, and it is not probable that Monagas will be able to send out any force whatever against it, at least for some time to come.

MARKETS.—Coffee at 3¾ @ 5½c., sales dull....Indigo, none in market, nominally 5½ @ 6c. per lb....No sales of Cotton effected recently....Hides 6c. per lb....Cocoa at $15 @ $20 per fanega of 110 lbs. wt....American Flour $16 50 @ $17, for cash, in small quantities....American Butter 37½c. per lb., currency....American Cheese 21c. per pound...Business extremely dull.

Northern Markets.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19, 7 P. M.—Sales of 600 bbls. Flour at $3 50....Sales of prime Red Wheat at 65c....Sales of prime Yellow Corn at 29c. per bushel....Sales of Oats at 22c.... Sales of Whisky at 16½c.....*Aug.* 18.—Sales of 500 sacks Prime Rio Coffee at 7c...Cash sales of Tobacco at $1 75@ $4 60...Sales of Pig Iron at $25, 6 months....Sales of 500 bbls. Rump Pork at $8 ....Lard, in bbls. 6½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 8 P. M.
Sales of Flour at $6 12½.....Sales of Corn Meal at $2 87½ Sales of Red Wheat at 104@105c....Yellow Corn 58@60c. Provisions are unchanged....Sales of Whisky at 24c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 8 P. M.
Flour is firm, with good demand for the British Provinces, but dealers cannot agree....Wheat is in good demand; Ohio 110@114c....Mixed Corn 60c.; Yellow 64@66c.....There is no activity in Provisions; prices are steady....Lard is firm, Cut Meats are unchanged....Sales yesterday of 5,000 pigs of Lead, and to-day 3,500 pigs at $4 18@4 25....Tobacco and Hemp remain as last quoted....Cotton is unchanged; Middling to Good Middling 6⅞c.; Fully Fair Mobile at 8c.; and Middling to Good Middling 6 7/16c.....Exchange is quiet. Treasury Notes sold at 4@4¼ per cent. prem.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1848.

Edr. Crescent—Rarely, at any former period, has the health of the city been worse, without an epidemic, than at present. Dysentery is the most prevalent disease, carrying off scores and scores every week. It is particulary destructive among children. In my circle of acquaintances, I know four families, who have lost from two to four children each by this destructive malady. It attacks grown persons, also, with severity—though its most numanageable cases are those in persons under 16 years of age. Nor does a change of residence to the country afford any relief. Several families that have been for some time out in the country, principally on account of their children, have been obliged to return; in one large country boarding-house on Long Island, seven persons died last Sunday, and five on Monday.

The surrounding regions are suffering very much from drought. Corn and potatoes, in certain section, will be quite cut off—many fields are so already. A heavy shower here, a few days since, was confined to the immediate neighborhood of the city; and even here it does not seem to have modified the heat.

Our city streets present a plentiful sprinkling of well-dressed, bronze-faced personages, from the West Indies—families who have removed hither in consequence of the troubles among the slaves of those regions. A great many hundreds of these West Indians are in town. They much affect lounging in Broadway; and their easy, indolent air, sometimes exemplified in the person of a fine-looking brunette, may be seen on that famous pavement, at almost any hour of the day.

The editors of New York are vigorously plying their pens in politics—each with his peculiar preferences and dislikes. Our friend of the Tribune hath a somewhat vague, disconsolate method of procedure; the tendency of his editorials, however, is plainly in support of "the Buffaloes." The Courier and Enquirer is ardent and most industrious in its advocacy of Gen. Taylor, each number having one or more vigorous articles to the praise and admiration of the old hero. The Express has also, since the nomination, laid its Clayism on the shelf, and goes for Taylor, "without a why or wherefore." The Express likes, as a side amusement, to have one or two little personal quarrels with brother newspapers—and generally, indeed, is furnished with abundance of such recreation. The Evening Post contains incessant appeals and arguments in behalf of Van Buren and "the non-extension of slavery;" with occasional dashes at Mr. Polk and Secretary Marcy. The Globe ditto—only more so. The Herald gives its editorial speculations and its "news to the latest moment," as usual. The Sun "goes in" for Cuba; and furnishes its habitual *melange* of news and advertisements. The Morning Star seems to be pursuing an imitative tack, after the Sun. The Commercial Advertiser is certainly conducted with more ability than ever before;—it supports Taylor, with an occasional squinting towards Buffaloism. The Sunday papers are professedly neutral; but I believe the Atlas goes for Taylor, and the Times leans to Cass.

We have another great meeting to-night, at Vauxhall, in behalf of Ireland's rights, and to collect money for her, now, in her time of sorest need. Funds are pouring in by thousands—and thousands more behind! O, that we may not be disappointed in our hopes! MANHATTAN.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—Fourteen members of the next Congress, which convenes in December, 1849, were chosen at the late elections in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Only one of them is a whig—Col. E. D. Baker of Galena, Illinois. Politically, the two parties stand as in the present Congress.

A CONGRESS ON HORSEBACK.—"Irenæus," of the N. Y. Observer, writing from White Plains, mentions that the Provincial Congress of the State of New York, adjourned in the city to meet there two days before the Declaration of Independence. The members performed the journey from New York to White Plains on horseback, the President, Pierre Van Cortlandt, riding in front of the procession. On the journey, an express from General Washington overtook the body, with business that required immediate action; whereupon the President called the Convention to order, and held a session on horseback, several resolutions being duly passed, and the business done in an orderly manner. Perhaps our Congress might be mounted with advantage to the country.

THADDEUS STEVENS.—We learn from the last Lancaster Examiner, that Mr. Stevens consented to suffer his name to go before the Lancaster county, (Pa.) convention, on the 23d inst., as a candidate for Congress.

MUSICAL.—A paragraph in the Boston Post says: "All the London papers are full of accounts of the wonderful success of Meyerbeer's opera of *Les Huguenots* at the Covent Garden. All agree that the opera has been performed and brought out with astonishing perfectness. It is the great piece of the season, and indeed there has been nothing equal to it produced for years. Viardot Garcia, as the heroine, is said to have surpassed every thing since Pasta, and high praise is also bestowed on all hands upon Castellan, Mario, Alboni and Marini."

☞ It is said that an election riot took place in Waterloo, (Ill.,) in which three persons were so badly injured that their lives are despaired of.

☞ Wm. W. Corcoran, of the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington City, was among the passengers in the America, which sailed from New York for Liverpool, a few days ago.

A BRAVE GIRL.—The Pittsburg Gazette says: "A delicate young girl of fifteen was arrested on Saturday, and brought before the Mayor of Allegheny, for participation in the factory riots. She was required to find $300 bail for her appearance at Court and future good behavior; but said she was determined to go to jail, rather than give even a promise to keep the peace."

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.—On Thursday evening of last week, as the keeper of the jail in this place unlocked the door of the prison, the prisoners, four in number, rushed upon him, knocked him down, and broke for the outer door. The alarm was instantly given, and one of the prisoners was reclaimed in the prison-yard, but three of them succeeded in scaling the high fence, and in the darkness of the night made their escape. Two of the prisoners have been already taken and returned to the jail. Pursuers are upon the trail of the other.—*Revenna (Ohio) Star.*

FIRE.—The salt works (manufactory) of Mr. V. Newton, Syracuse, were destroyed by fire the other day. Loss about $1000. No insurance.

MURDER.—A German woman by the name of Hensler, or Hensey, residing near the Gravois road, about six miles from St. Louis, was cruelly murdered on the 19th inst. The murderers inflicted a severe wound upon her, striking her with a knife in the breast. The woman ran out of the house crying murder. The fiends pursued and overtook her, and with a knife cut her throat from ear to ear.

RIOT.—A riot occurred on the National Road, a few miles from Wheeling, on the 13th inst.

☞ The Albany and New York railroad is going forward with great rapidity. Large companies are busy at work upon the heavy sections in the highlands. Its course will be on the edge of the river, and when completed will form one of the most romantic rides on the continent.

☞ Doyle, the scoundrel who is now in jail at Lexington, under the charge of planning and arranging the late negro stampede, is the fellow who was confined in the Frankfort jail some weeks since under a charge of theft, and was acquited on the ground of insanity. That plea will not avail him in the present case.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.*

☞ Milton Carpenter, who has just been elected Treasurer of the State of Illinois, died at Springfield a few days ago.

MURDER.—A man named Patrick was stabbed by another named Wm. Childs, in Picket's precinct, Ballard county, Kentucky, opposite Cairo, on the 15th inst. A fracas took place at the polls, in the course of which Childs, who is a large and quarrelsome man, thrust a knife between the neck and shoulder of Patrick, giving him a mortal wound.

RIVERS, ETC.—The St. Louis Oak, from Louisville to St. Louis, reports the Illinois river rising slowly at that point, but falling below Beardstown. Five feet water in the channel above Peoria, and 4 feet on Beardstown bar. At last accounts the Missouri was very low, and falling. The upper Mississippi is also reported in a low stage—two feet only on the lower rapids. From St. Louis to Cairo, there is from 7 to 8 feet water on the bars, and river steadily receding.

The river at Louisville, on the 18th inst., was about on a stand, with 4½ feet water in the canal. The weather was clear and warm. The Cumberland had 30 inches water on the shoals on the 16th inst., and was falling slowly.

Another Letter from General Taylor.

We find in the Charleston Mercury of the 22d inst., the following correspondence between Gen. Taylor and his supporters in Charleston:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26, 1848.

Sir: In conformity with the desire of my fellow-citizens, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a newspaper containing an account of a very large meeting of the democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held for the purpose of selecting you as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Over this meeting the agreeable duty of presiding was assigned to me. The preamble and resolutions adopted at it so fully explain the views of my fellow-citizens as to need no comment from me. Permit me, however, on my part to add, that with a confidence in that honesty and independance of purpose, which you have exhibited in every position in which it has been your lot to serve your country, I entertain the fullest conviction, that, should it be our good fortune to see you elected to that high station, you will so administer the laws of our country, that each section of it will be protected in the rights which it was intended by the framers of the constitution should be guarantied to all, by that noble instrument, which can only prove inadequate when it is perverted by designing or misguided politicians.

I am, sir, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant, WM. BULL PRINGLE.

To Gen. Z. Taylor.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 9, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ult., officially announcing to me my nomination for the Presidency by a large meeting of the democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held at that city on the 26th ult., and over which you were the presiding officer.

This deliberate expression of the friendly feeling existing towards me among a large and respectable portion of the citizens of your distinguished State, has been received by me with emotions of profound gratitude; and though it be but a poor return for such a high and unmerited honor, I beg them to accept my heartfelt thanks.

Concluding that this nomination, like all others which I have had the honor of receiving from assemblages of my fellow-citizens in various parts of the Union, has been generously offered me, without pledges or conditions, it is thankfully accepted; and I beg you to assure my friends, in whose behalf you are acting, that should it be my lot to fill the office for which I have been thus nominated, it shall beeny unceasing effort, in the discharge of its responsible duties, to give satisfaction to my countrymen.

With the assurance of my high esteem, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

To W. B. Pringle, Esq.

The Elections.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The popular vote at the recent election appears to be larger than was ever polled before in the State. From sixty counties we add up the full returns as follows, compared with the vote for Governor in 1844:

	1848.	1844.
Whig vote	36,232	37,274
Democratic vote	37,916	35,172
Total	74,148	72,446
Increased vote in sixty counties		1,702
Democratic increase		2,744
Whig decrease		1,042

The remaining counties, in 1844, polled 9,623 votes.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—Austin A. King is chosen Governor, and Thomas L. Price Lieut. Governor, by about 12,000 majority. The Legislature is also administration nearly or quite three to one, or quite as heavily as before. All the regular administration candidates for Congress are elected, viz: 1st District, James B. Bowlin; 2d, Wm. V. N. Bay; 3d, James S. Green; 4th, Willard P. Hall; 5th, John S. Phelps.

IOWA ELECTION.—The administration ticket for the subordinate State officers chosen this year has prevailed—no change. The members of the present House (Congress) are reëlected, viz: 1st District, Wm. Thompson; 2d, Shepherd Leffler, both democrats. The new Senate is whig; the House, administration; the joint ballot closes, but probably administration. (Two U. S. Senators are depending.)

ILLINOIS.—The members of Congress elect are as follows: 1st District,* Joseph H. Bissell; 2d, John A. M'Clernand; 3d,* Thomas R. Young; 4th, John Wentworth; 5th, Wm. A. Richardson; 6th,* Edward D. Baker; 7th,* Thomas L. Harris. The whigs gain the 7th District and lose the 6th. Governor and Legislature administration as usual.

INDIANA.—The new Legislature is administration in joint ballot by 15 majority. [This secures the reëlection of Senator Hannegan, or a successor of like faith.]

* Not in the present House.

GEN. CAMERON AND MR. BROWN.—A serious difficulty has occurred at Washington, it seems, between Senator Cameron and Mr. C. Brown, both members of Congress of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Cameron warmly opposed the nomination of Victor Piollet as Paymaster, and Mr. P. was rejected. Subsequently, during Gen. C.'s temporary absence from Washington, Mr. P.'s name was again sent in, and his appointment confirmed. This discourtesy Gen. Cameron attributed to the action of Mr. Brown, and meeting him afterwards in the Hall of the House of Representatives, upbraided him in language of the strongest description.

FORT HARRISON MASS MEETING.—The Taylor men of Indiana have adopted the necessary measures for a Mass Meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor to take place at Fort Harrison, Indiana, on the 5th of September next—the anniversary of "Old Rough and Ready's" victorious defence of that Fort. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That a general invitation is hereby given to the friends of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore—far and near, in the North, South, East and West—to attend the grand Mass Meeting at Fort Harrison, on the 5th of Sept. next.

A SIGN.—Zadock Pratt, the Hunker favorite candidate for Governor of New York, declined a nomination.

The Great Fire at Albany.

Particulars—1,500 Families rendered Homeless—One-Eighth of the City in Ruins—Loss nearly $5,000,000—Unparalleled Destruction.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

ALBANY, Thursday, August 17—6 P. M.

The fire—some particulars of which have already reached you by telegraph—broke out at 12½ o'clock in Johnson's stables, between Bleecker and Herkimer sts., back of the Albion Hotel. There was a strong gale of wind from the South, which drove the fire up Broadway, extending both sides of that avenue, and crossing to Dallas street. The engines were promptly on the spot, but to no effect; and the flames continued to rage with unabated fury, driving toward State street. At 2½ o'clock, the fire had already spread with such amazing rapidity that the four steamers lying outside the piers—the Hendrik Hudson, Isaac Newton, Rip Van Winkle and Santa Claus—had barely time to fire up and escape from the danger. The flames raged uncontrolled on the pier, totally destroying the whole range of wooden warehouses. The Basin was filled with canal boats in flames, with no possible chance of escape—and the wind being rather on the increase, five or six barges loaded with merchandize, were also fired, together with several schooners, brigs and other light craft. The two floats were destroyed—in fact all became one field of fire from the Basin to the Boston Ferry.

Men leaped into the water to escape the raging flames, and many perished thus. Among them are supposed to be a number of emigrants.

At 4 o'clock, assistance arrived from Troy, and the Fire Department commenced blowing up buildings, but with little effect and less judgment. Had they destroyed five or six at once, it would have been sufficient to stay the progress of the devouring element; yet instead of this, they took one at a time, and of course the flames immediately leaped over the comparatively small opening, and were not stayed.

Men, women and children were flying in all directions, carrying with them what little effects they were able to snatch as they escaped. Some, however, had only time to get from their houses; and two persons, a Mr. Johnson and his wife, were burned to death, and several others are missed and supposed to have perished in the flames.

The fire still continued with unabated fury, and the engines had little effect; something like 200 houses being already destroyed; merchants in State street began clearing their stores of goods.

Bt 5 o'clock, the fire had extended to the head of Hudson street—all below being in ashes. A tempest had been rapidly gathering, and rain commenced pouring down in torrents, but seemed only to increase the fury of the devouring element. The wind just now began changing, and hopes were entertained that Hudson street would stop the destruction. This hope, however, was doomed to be blasted. The flames continued to advance, steadily and unbroken, until at 5½ o'clock, P. M., they were within seven or eight doors of State street. The fire was finally got under by blowing up the houses.

Within four hours 500 houses were laid in ashes, including the Albion Hotel, Eagle Tavern, Townsend House and the largest wholesale mercantile houses in the city, together with nearly 100 canal boats, loading and unloading at the wharves—seven or eight barges loading with merchandize from New York, and six or eight schooners and brigs. Nearly one-eighth of the city is destroyed. The damage cannot fall much short of *five million dollars*.

Some succor should be instantly sent from your city to those thus rendered homeless. A number are entirely ruined. Our streets for ten or twelve blocks, parallel with Broadway, are lined with some 1500 families, and large numbers of women and children, with nothing left to shelter them from the driving storm. Most of them, including many Dutch and Irish emigrants, have lost all they possessed in the world. The emigrants' loss is the more painfully felt from their utter inability to resupply what has been destroyed. There are hundreds of instances of the most painful destitution.

In haste, yours, truly, W. P. K.

Married:
On the 19th inst., by the Rev. John Newton Hammill, Rev. JOHN WIMBISH to Miss SARAH C. SMITH, all of the Parish of Orleans.

Died:
On Sunday, 27th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. HEDWIDGE DELEAU, a native of Quebec, Canada, aged 30.
His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, Rosin Deleau, are requested to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, from the residence of the latter, corner of Chevalier and Bienville.
On Sunday, 27th inst., at half-past 8 o'clock P. M., Mr. PATRICK FITZPATRICK.
His friends, and those of his brother, John J. Fitzpatrick, are requested to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS DAY at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, 122 Julia street.
On the 27th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. GEORGE NORGROVE, a native of Albany, New York, aged 24 years.
His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Daniel Toy, will please attend his funeral THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 59 New Levee street.
☞ Albany and New York papers please copy.
On Sunday, at 10 o'clock P. M., of yellow fever, LUKE DOYLE, a native of Burris, County of Carlow, Ireland, aged 21 years.
His friends, and those of his brother, Andrew Doyle, will please attend his funeral THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the corner of Commerce and Girod streets.
☞ St. Louis and New York papers will please copy.
On the 13th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH McCAIN, consort of Mr. James McCain, of Cuba.

☞