for the moment when the removal of the military and the return of Smith O'Brien may enable them to resume the contest. None of the peasantry here will acknowledge that more than two of the insurgents have been killed, or more than five or six wounded; yet it is beyond all doubt that eleven or twelve of the combatants are dead; that many more are seriously hurt, and that the amount of loss on the part of the rebels greatly exceeds our information. The party in widow Cormack's house fired altogether 250 shots, each man being a good marksman, and taking steady aim.

Whenever one of the rebels put his head above the wall which surrounded the house he was instantly fired at; and so great was the slaughter that the priest had to come and ask permission for the removal of the dead and wounded, who were lying in great numbers on the field. It is beyond all doubt that Mr. Dillon has been severely wounded. He was covered by three of the police at the same moment, and was evidently struck. Smith O'Brien himself appears to have had a very narrow escape from the two shots fired at him; for I hear to-day, on good authority, that his coat and the ends of his neckcloth were both perforated. I have only to add that there is no authentic account of the presence of any other rebel leaders on this occasion, except Smith O'Brien and Dillon.

[From the European Times, of August 5.]

We have received our Irish correspondence, dated yesterday. There is not any news of importance. Twenty-three prisoners from Ballingarry were brought into Dublin yesterday, and committed to Kilmainham, charged with aiding in the late attack on the police at that place on Saturday last.

A number of additional arrests had taken place in Dublin and the provinces.

All is reported quiet in the South. Nothing further known of Smith O'Brien.

Arrest of Ten Rebel Officers.—On Monday morning a party of police visited the haberdashery establishment of Messrs. Pim & Co., South Great George's street, Dublin, and commenced a search for arms. The chief clerk, on being required by the police, at once ordered all the young men to open their boxes. Ten were at once taken into custody. It appeared by certain documents found upon them, that they had received regular commissions to act as field officers and captains in the regular army. The parties' names are as follows: James Crotty *alias* Captain Crotty, Roscrea; James Baker *alias* Captain Baker, with William Walsh, Henry Brackston, Edward Beahan, Andrew Beahan, Thomas Bergin, Richard Johnson, John Sheehan, and William Walsh. An order was drawn up for their commital to Kilmainham, where they were forthwith transmitted.

State of the Country.....[From the Dublin Patriot.]

How is it possible to reconcile, we often ask ourselves, the story of forty police having beaten a thousand men, with the enormous influx of troops still pouring into this country—with the alarm and consternation every where pervading the authorities—with the arrival of Lord Hardinge, late Governor-General of India, to virtually supersede the officials of Ireland—with war ships, marines, loaded guns, port-holes open and cleared for action, and other indications of either the Government being ridiculously deceived, or else important events by some machinery we have not yet detected, excluding the facts from a journal which, in our case we know only wants the facts, whatever they are, to publish them. If it be true that Smith O'Brien had so few followers—and we have obtained no facts to the contrary—does it not suggest the question—if so inconsiderable a demonstration in Ireland can thus move England to its depth—summon her forces—cause them to encamp, march, and countermarch, and put to such expense—affect her funds—and thus spread alarm through every nerve and artery of authority—why not correct the misgovernment of which, with all its faults, such movement only represents the fruits? Some of Mr. O'Brien's political principles of action, it is well known, have never had our support or approval; neither have they had the support or approval of the vast majority of the Catholic clergy or intelligent people of Ireland; but, if there be any who thirst to offer him up as a sacrifice to the Moloch of misgovernment, we tell them that, whatever be the errors of Mr S. O'Brien, they will then be forgotten in his sacrifices.

He may have adopted most erroneous modes of conducting the Repeal cause—have been stimulated by flattery or ambition—he may be, as he has been, precipitated into this most unhappy conflict by writings he did not sanction or control—but the people will only recollect that, with an ample fortune, a high standing in society, he proved himself ready to seal his sincerity with his blood and his fortune. He may be defeated—crushed—as we suppose he will be; but let no man believe that Ireland is therefore contented or crushed—or that British neglect or misgovernment will not, if persevered in, create and foster a more powerful, because a more discreet and legal, popular organization and universally diffused discontent, which must keep England either up to the prodigality of her present war pitch, or else instruct her in the wisdom of extending to Ireland the economy of justice. It is one of the misfortunes of muscle that its antagonists are deemed patriots, and its victims martyrs.

Erection of Barricades.

Yesterday week barricades were erected at Killenary, on an alarm being given that Cavalry were coming to take the town. Smith O'Brien was there at the time, and being at the head of an immense body of insurgents, walked up with a pistol in each hand to the commanding officer and asked him if he had come to arrest him; the other replied that he had no orders of the kind, his instructions being to pass from one point to another; therefore the rebel chief agreed to let him and his party pass.

To-day there were two barricades erected, one of carts near Ballingarry, the other of stones from an old wall near the Mardike Coal Works. The Times reporter, speaking of the peaceful aspect of the district, says: "Yet it was evident, after a time, that some mischief was on foot; the faces of the men one met appeared dejected in the dusk of the evening—I passed a man in a cart who had evidently been just wounded, and on arriving at a gentleman's house, where I went to receive accurate information, I found the place barricaded and fortified in the most formidable manner—the lower windows were built in, the doors of immense thickness, double bolted, windows above most ingeniously fitted to protect the besieged, and enable them to pour their fire in the most destructive manner on the assailants. Within were six or seven young men—as fighting garrison, and a large party of ladies, many of whom had come to seek protection—pistols, double-barrelled guns, hand grenades, etc., were the weapons used for defence of the place. Altogether it was a perfect fortress on a small domestic scale.

American Confederates.—About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a steam-tug, which had been specially engaged for the occasion, proceeded out into the river with a party of police, to search amongst the passengers of the ship John S. Skiddy, which had just arrived from New York, for armed sympathizing American confederates. The search was unsuccessful. Some respectable young men of desperate fortunes, connected with Dublin clubs, have gone by the great Southern and Western Railways, with a view of joining the army at Slievenamon mountains, which they say is to be the ultimate headquarters of O'Brien and Meagher, and to occupy Waterford; Doheny, Cork; and O'Gorman, Limerick.

The 9th regiment of Infantry, which lay last week in Liverpool, went off by railway, immediately on landing, into the disturbed district.

LATER.

On Sunday, Smith O'Brien and his followers were still in the Colliery district, between Slievenamon and village of Ballingarry.

It was said considerable accessions to the rebel ranks had come from Clonaulty, the estate of Lord Hawarden; this detachment had seized a number of bullocks belonging to that noble Lord and drove them in to supply the rebels. The large army was concentrated in the disturbed districts under the command of Gens. Napier and McDonald.

Lord Hardinge arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, to take command of the military force. It is stated that O'Brien fled from Colliery, district of Tipperary, and had arrived at Woodford, on his way to New Quay, a little sea-port village in the county of Galway. D. Kane has been arrested in Makenny.

A proclamation was issued by the Lord-Lieutenant, to the effect that any one who should protect Smith O'Brien, or any of the other rebel leaders, or who should give false intelligence respecting their hiding places, or who should render them any assistance in escaping from Ireland, should be guilty of high treason, and dealt with accordingly.

At a meeting of the Privy Council on Monday, several other counties and baronies were proclaimed. The Pilot, of Wednesday, says: "O'Brien, Meagher, etc., are on the hills, and an immense rural body-guard are resting in their houses or following their avocations—at the same time, trembingly alive to the slightest movement, and give notice of it with electric rapidity. A disturbance which, however, does not appear to have led to any serious results, took place at Thurles on the day of the 5th, at Mrs Cormacks.

The Commissary wished to forward from the place some provisions for the troops, and for that purpose the police pressed some cars—they were rescued by a crowd of men, women and children, and it was not until a military reinforcement arrived from Templemore that the confusion and uproar was quelled. The Morning Chronicle asserts that the mob fled from Ballingarry, because a troop of dragoons were seen in the distance.

I have just obtained intelligence that O'Brien this morning was at Kilcash village, on this side of Slievenamon, with 3,000 insurgents, who declared their determination to resist the troops; reinforcements were expected by the rebels from the surrounding districts. Kilcash is only a few miles from Killenaule. On Thursday last Patrick O'Higgins, a well known leader of the Irish Chartists, was arrested in his house.

In Dublin, an immense number of gun-stocks were discovered.

Gleanings of Dublin Papers.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 3.—Mr. Smith O'Brien, accompanied by a French gentleman of great military chemical knowledge, it is stated, was at Limerick on Sunday, to take leave of his wife, a noble-hearted woman.

O'Brien was seen on horseback, on Saturday afternoon, with a handkerchief tied about his leg, from which blood from a wound was flowing. He arrived at Mullinadone, at a friend's house, at a late hour, after the affray at Ballingarry, whence he was retreating. He called at Gare, told them of the collision, stating he had been led to believe that 10,000 or 12,000 men were under arms in Tipperary to receive him, but had been betrayed—was alone, and seemed very much dejected.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

We extract the following from Willmer & Smith's Times, of the 5th inst.:

Mr. Halpin, secretary to the Irish League, was arrested on Saturday at the Irish League-rooms, Dame street, under a warrant authorized by the suspension of the habeas corpus act. Mr. Halpin was at the time in company with Mr. Rea, of Belfast, who attended him to the lower castle yard, where he was brought by the police. Mr. Halpin was conducted into the office of the police commissioners. Mr. Rea applied to be admitted also, but was not allowed in; he was then leaving the castle yard when he was arrested and detained a prisoner. Both parties were subsequently arrested and sent to Kilmainham prison. Very shortly after the same police force returned to the league-rooms, and took possession of them and all the books, papers, correspondence, etc., even bits of torn paper lying on the floor and in the fire-place, were gathered up and taken. Most of the books were in blank. The police also took 500 copies of pamphlets which they found on the premises, containing a report of Mitchel's trial, and also a large map of Ireland, which hung over the chimneypiece. They then went away; but previous to their departure, the clerk, Mr. O'Grady, requested the sergeant to leave them the letters of Dr. Blake and of Mr. French, which he declined to do, telling him to make application at Colonel Browne's office.

The Hue and Cry, of Saturday last, contained the following proclamation:

"DUBLIN CASTLE, July 28, 1848.

"Whereas, the undermentioned persons stand charged with having been concerned in treasonable practices, and have absconded: Michael Crean, late of the city of Dublin; Thomas M. Halpin, do.; Francis Morgan, solicitor, do.; John H. Dunne, do.; James Cantwell, do.; Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, do.; Joseph Brennan, do.; Thomas Devin Reilly, do.; John Cantwell, do.; Stephen J. Meagy, do.; Henry Shaw, painter, do.; and James Lalor, of Tinnikill, Queen county.

"Inspectors of police, constables, and sub-constables, are authorized to apprehend and cause to be committed into safe custody the before-named offenders, to be dealt with according to law. And inasmuch as they respectively stand charged with having committed felony, all persons are warned against incurring the penalties to which, in such case, they will become liable under the provisions of an act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of her present Majesty, chap. 2, entitled 'An act for the better prevention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland,' by harbouring or sheltering them, or any of them."

The following notification has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant:

"CAUTION.—Whereas, Wm. Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Michael Doheny, and divers other persons, stand charged as being guilty of the crime of high treason, and being engaged in rebellion against her Majesty:

"Now, this is to give notice to, and warn all persons, that all those who shall protect, against their pursuers, any of the above named persons, or others whom they shall know to be engaged in similar treasonable practices, or who shall afford them the means to escape, or who shall aid in their disguise, or who shall mislead those who are in search of them, or who shall harbor or shelter them by receiving them into their dwellings, or otherwise, are themselves guilty of the crime of High Treason, and will be dealt with accordingly.

"By his Excellency's Command, T. N. REDINGTON.

Dublin Castle, August 1, 1848."

The Repeal Clubs in Belfast have all nominally been dissolved, but whether their members have actually given up their treasonable plottings and plannings is a different matter. There is no chance now of any serious attempt at an outbreak in this neighborhood.

In reference to the Killenaule fight, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued the following:

GENERAL ORDER.—*Sunday, July 30.*—The Commissioners of Police are happy to be able to inform the force that a small party of constabulary, yesterday evening, unassisted by military, near Killenaule, in the county Tipperary, attacked one thousand men, mostly armed with fire-arms and pikes, under the immediate command of Smith O'Brien. Not a man of the police has been injured, but seven of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded. O'Brien's party ran away in the greatest confusion, and were completely dispersed. About an hour after, a large military force were on the ground, but too late to be of service. The commissioners congratulate the men in the Dublin police on this gallant conduct of their comrades of the constabulary, knowing that the metropolitan force are always ready to do their duty, and set the disaffected at defiance.

Dr. Cane, the "Coryphæus" of the clubs here, was arrested this morning, on a warrant under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, the charge being connection with treasonable practices. He was lodged in the county jail, and it is generally supposed will be transmitted to Dublin to-morrow.

There is a report that the insurgents attacked the police barrack at Thurles last night, but were repulsed. Six of them were shot. A large constabulary force, a detachment of infantry, and one troop of hussars have moved in that direction.

Dublin letters of the 2d contain the following:

"The metropolis remains secure and tranquil; and although incessant rumors give occupation to idle or evil tongues, the excitement is manifestly declining. No one believes the rumors to which he gives circulation. We are far from saying that all danger is over; that the people have abandoned their guilty project; but we do believe that the overwhelming military force located in the disaffected districts, and the admirable arrangements made either to prevent surprise, or to encounter force by force, have greatly overawed the insurgent spirit, and give new confidence to the loyal and well-disposed. The flight or the concealment of the rebel-chiefs, and the imprisonment of the literary leaders, have also contributed to those effects. How long they would be likely to last, were the Government to relax in its military preparations, we venture not to conjecture."

Our Clommel advices of the 1st state that the 47th regiment, with a large body of troops, and part of the 35th regiment, occupy barracks here. To-day three arrests were made: a young man, named Smith, an attorney, the only son of a hotel-keeper, in the Irishtown; Percell, a publican and grocer, in good circumstances; and Russell, the son of a livery-stable keeper and car proprietor. The police are on the look-out for several others, and it is reported that a priest, the Rev. Mr. Meany, of this town, has been arrested to-day at Youghal, where he was for the benefit of his health. Two kegs of gunpowder having been found under a temporary barracks, the troops vacated it; and it is expected that a confederate, suspected to have a hand in the affair, will be arrested as soon as a proper chain of evidence can be had against him. The Old Irelanders everywhere denounce the movement; the club-books here have been burnt by the proprietors, many of whom are now special constables."

A letter from Boulagh, the scene of the late conflict between the insurgents and police, dated Monday night says:

"There has been intelligence to-day from all directions in this neighborhood likely to be in the least disturbed—from Slievenamon, Fethard, Killenaule, Littleton, Holycross, Clanoulty, and other points; and everything continues perfectly peaceable. How long this will last, remains to be seen. Generald Macdonald's headquarters are still in Ballingarry, and he continues actively engaged in organizing the measures of repression which he intends adopting for the district. The rebels may therefore soon expect to feel the full severity of the power which they have so wantonly provoked. To-day, the general, with his staff, inspected Mrs. Cormick's house, and expressed his great satisfaction at the manner in which it had been defended by Mr. Trant and his party of 50 men. He also announced his intention of representing to the Government the loss which Mrs. Cormick had sustained in the complete destruction of her property in barricading the house. Coroner's inquests were held to-day upon the bodies of two of the men killed on Saturday. The bodies of the other four believed to be dead, have been concealed. Some of the wounded still lie in a very precarious state; but one man, shot through the lower lobe of the right lung, it is thought will recover."

FRANCE.

There is some doubt about France interfering in the Italian question, though it is said two regiments have already left Lyons for that purpose. The Minister of War have given orders for the immediate formation of a camp at Marseilles, of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Envoys from Sardinia and Venice had arrived in Paris. Goudchaux's bill for a tax on mortgages has been carried by 378 to 339.

The National Assembly, at its sitting on the 3d instant, was occupied with considering the report of the committee on the Insurrections. By that report the affair of the 1st of March, is characterised as a manifestation; that of the 6th of April as a conspiracy; that of the 15th of May as an overt act of treason; and that of June as civil war. Ledru Rollin is inculpated in April and May; Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, the latter very seriously, in all and M. Prudhomme, in June. It is supposed that these parties will be taken into custody.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the outbreaks. The Paris papers state that M. Albert Ricci, the Sardinian Minister in Paris, has made a formal application from Charles Albert to the French Republic for military assistance against Austria.

The Italian Envoys had had interviews with Gen. Cavaignac and M. Bastide, who intimated to them that the French Government was by no means disposed to interfere by armed force in the affairs of Italy, except in the case of absolute necessity, but they hoped to induce England to join with France in offering the joint mediation of the two countries between Austria and Charles Albert.

The banking house of Messrs. Paccard, Dufour & Co., of Paris, who sometime since suspended their payments, having arranged their affairs and satisfied all their liabilities, have now resumed business.

GERMANY.

By an ordinance dated the 16th ult., the Minister of the Empire for the Department of War, has notified to the different States of Germany, that the Regent of the Empire has assumed the supreme command of the entire armed force of Germany. He desires the different Ministers of War to assemble on parade, on the 6th of August, all the federal troops of their respective garrisons; to inform them of this step, and to make them give three "vivants" in token of homage to the Regent. From that day the federal colors will be worn by the German army.

The National Assembly, on the 19th, resolved, "That it regards the hitherto existing union of the Duchy of Limburg (which belongs to the German Confederation) with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, under one and the same constitution and administration, as irreconcileable with the German federative constitution; and that its previous resolution of the 27th of June, declaring void all decisions of individual German Governments at variance with the constitution hereafter to be framed by the Assembly, is applicable to Limburg."

On the 22d, a long debate took place on questions of foreign policy, and issued in a solemn affirmation that in the foreign policy of the Central Power, "the honor and rights of Germany should take precedence of every other consideration." An unanimous resolution was also passed in favor of the immediate acknowledgment of the French Republic by Germany, and of the dispatch of an Ambassador to Paris, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

In the sitting of the Assembly, on the 28th, a motion to engage Germany to struggle for the independence of Poland was negatived by 331 votes against 101—26 abstaining.

In the sittings of the German Parliament on the 31st, Schmerling, the Minister for Home and Foreign Affairs, informed the House that all negotiations with Denmark with reference to a more permanent armistice were at an end. The war was to be immediately and energetically continued by Germany, the costs to be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury. Peacher, the Minister of War, said that due measures had been taken for sending large reinforcements to General Wrangel. Each German State has to furnish its contingent.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters of the 29th ult. announce the arrest of Gonzales Bravo, and his transfer to Cadiz for transportation to the Philippines. It was rumored that M. Pidal had been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Mon to the Financial Department. The Duke de Sotomayer would be named Ambassador to Paris.

State of the Markets.

[Correspondence of the N.Y. Journal of Commerce.]

LIVERPOOL, *August 4.*—The apprehension of a formidable Irish rebellion, which prevailed at the date of our last, has happily subsided in a great measure, and with it the fear of outbreak in this and the manufacturing towns—for the present at least. The favorable influence which this might have exercised on our Cotton market is counteracted by the unsatisfactory state of trade with the Continent—particularly the disappointed hopes of a speedy settlement of the German and Danish question, which has greatly checked the previous tendency to improvement at Manchester.

We have had a moderate and rather languid demand for Cotton, just barely sufficient to maintain previous rates, and we report our last quotations—Mid. Uplands 4¼; for Fair Upland and Mobile; 4⅞ for Fair Orleans; Middling, 3⅞@4; Ordinary, 3@3¼ ℔ lb. The sales for the week ending this evening amount to 31,800 bales, of which 2800 have been taken on speculation, and 3700 for export; and the American descriptions consist of 7530 Uplands at 3⅝@4½; 15,780 Orleans at 3⅝@5⅞; 2270 Alabama and Mobile at 3⅝@4½; and 200 Sea Island at 7½@12d ℔ lb.

The prospects for the approaching Harvest have not varied since our last, and the weather continues only moderately favorable for ripening the crops. Nearly every thing depends on the weather for a few weeks to come. With regard to the important question of the potato crop, it may be some time before any thing of a decided character can be determined. In the meantime, the general accounts of the crop are much more favorable than ten days ago, and, in consequence, Indian Corn has declined 2@3s. ℔ quarter. Sweet Flour is worth 29s. 6d.@30s. ℔ bbl.; sour, 28s.; Indian Corn, 32@34s. ℔ quarter; Indian Cornmeal, 15s. 6d.@15s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 6s. 9d.@8s. 3d ℔ 70 lb. with light stocks.

About 800 bbls of Turpentine have been sold at 7s. 2d.@7s. 7d. ℔ cwt. Rosin has advanced to 2s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

Yours respectfully, BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

The Great Fire in Albany.

A telegraphic dispatch from Albany, dated 9 P. M. on the 18th inst., the day after the fire, to the New York Courier and Enquirer, gives the following particulars of the late terrible conflagration in that city. The losses in the various streets were—

In Pier street, 33 buildings—principal losers, Lay & Craft, Reed & Rawls, E. A. Durant & Co., Wadhams & Co., Godard & Co.; in the Basin, 2 Boston schooners and 5 towboats belonging to the Swiftsure Line, 2 floats, 2 lake boats and 2 barges belonging to the Eagle Towboat Line and several canal boats; in Quay street, 38 buildings, most of them three and four story brick stores; Broadway, 120 stores and dwellings, including the Eagle Tavern, Townsend House, United States Hotel, Columbian Hotel, etc.; Church street, 44 buildings; Diagonal street, 2 buildings; Union street, 34 houses; Hamilton street, 24 houses; Division street, 15 houses; Hudson street, 4 houses; Elizabeth street, 52 houses; Denniston street, 2 houses; Lydius street, 30 houses; Beecker street, 13 houses; Herkimer street, 3 houses; Dallius street, 6 houses—Total, 434.

The total loss by different Insurance Companies, as far as can be learned, is $568,200.

A city meeting, to adopt measures of relief, was to be held on the evening of the 18th.

The Courier suggests that the telegraphic reports of losses to the Insurance offices be considered cautiously, as the reports by telegraph conflict.

Twenty persons are said to be missing, four of whom, it is known, are dead. The names of two have already been published. The other two are Mr. Johnson, who lived next door to the Columbian Hotel, and his grandchild. His wife and daughter were horribly burned, and are not expected to live.

The estimated loss varies from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. The majority of the estimates set it down at $3,000,000. The authorities of Albany have called a meeting of the citizens, to devise means of relief for the sufferers, and Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has called a meeting for the same purpose. Should not something be done here?

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.—A correspondent furnishes the Boston Courier the following information with regard to the curious connexion which this disease is said to have with the electricity of the atmosphere:

"During its greatest prevalence, the quantity of electricity in the air was so much diminished, that about the 1—13 July, (the day on which most deaths are reported,) a large magnet in some Government institution, which usually raises or sustains a piece of iron weighing two pools, or seventy-two pounds English, would only lift half that weight. The disease appears to have diminished as the electricity of the air increased, and on the 6—18 July there was a very heavy thunder-storm, between 3 and 4 A. M., the first thunder and lightning since the cholera had appeared, though it is usually of frequent occurrence at this season."

☞ The inhabitants of Nassau, N. P., were recently terrified by the appearance on their coast of a brig, supposed to be a pirate, or at least, a slaver. The militia were called out and a vessel with the *posse commitatis* on board, sent in pursuit. The brig turned out to be a harmless Spanish merchantman, and the firing of musketry from on board her, which first attracted the attention of the Nassau people, was to keep off an expedition from that class sometimes termed "land pirates," and at others "wreckers."

INSURRECTION IN SIAM.—We see it stated in an English paper, says the Boston Traveller, that there has been a serious disturbance in Bangkok, the capital of Siam. According to this account an *émeute* occurred among the Chinese in that city, who are very numerous; and two battles were fought among the insurgents and the Siamese authorities, in the former of which 300 Chinese were killed, and in the latter 1000. Since these contests, it is alleged that there has been an indiscriminate massacre of some 5000 persons. We give the statement, adds the Traveller, just as we find it, having no means of deciding how much truth there is in it.

☞ Lieut. Mayne Reid, one of the heroes of Chapultepec, a Northern paper says, has a new tragedy nearly ready for the stage, and said to be a production of great merit.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages.☜

Charity Hospital Report.

☞ Since Yellow Fever has become the prevailing sickness in the Charity Hospital, and since the cases are on the increase, I shall in future send my report every evening, so that the different newspapers of this city may inform the public of the sanitary conditions of the institution. H. VANDERLINDEN, Chvrs.

For the twenty-fours preceding yesterday, 6 P. M.

Number of admissions, various diseases	3
Discharged, Yellow Fever	20
" Other Diseases	26
Deaths, Yellow Fever	10
" Other Diseases	3—17
Total Deaths from Yellow Fever since August 1, 1848	94

☞ The Cambria's letter mail was received yesterday.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimere Sun announces the appointment of Gen. Lane, of Indiana, as Governor of Oregon, in the place of Gen. Shields, who declined the acceptance of the office.

☞ The silly newspaper writers, and the sillier Ministers, who fancy that discontent and insurrection have been permanently put down by the gallant deed of Tr. Trant and his little band, exhibit their wonted ignorance of Ireland, and their total unfitness for their vocation either as Ministers or as journalists. The rebellion is not put down; and unless the disaffected portions of Ireland be permanently occupied by armed men, ever prepared to act with vigor, it may break out afresh before the middle of next week. Lord Clarendon does not think rebellion put down. Within the last three days, he has proclaimed Kerry, Galway, Wexford, Carlow, Queen's County, Kildare, Wicklow, Westmeath, Louth, Newry and Down, eight baronies in King's County, four baronies in Cavan, and two in Armagh. Thus is nearly one-half of Ireland under ban, including four out of nine counties of that very Ulster heretofore deemed so very loyal.—*London Herald.*

☞ The steamship Hermann was to have sailed from NewYork for Southampton on Monday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. The Herald says she had a fair cargo, a good list of passengers, and was in splendid sailing order.

NOTICE TO VESSELS TRADING WITH CUBA OR PORTO RICO.—The Washington Union of the 20th inst., publishes the following official notice from the State Department:—

Merchants and owners or masters of vessels, engaged in trade with Cuba or Porto Rico, are hereby informed, that the governments of those islands will, in future, rigidly enforce the regulation, requiring every vessel, on arriving in their ports, to produce a bill of health, issued or certified by the Spanish consul residing at the place from which she sailed; and they are accordingly advised not to neglect this precaution, as they may subject themselves to difficulties by leaving our ports without the certificate thus required.

☞ Gen. Wool left NewYork on the 19th inst. for Troy, his place of residence. One of the Troy volunteer companies met him at NewYork and accompanied him on the boat as an escort.

☞ General Worth and family are of the number enjoying themselves at Newport, R. I.

☞ Mr. Robert J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington on Friday, the 18th inst., for Rockway, where his family had preceded him. In the absence of the Secretary, the duties of his office will devolve upon McClintock Young, Esq.

OHIO RIVER.—At Louisville on the evening of the 21st inst., there were four feet three inches of water in the Canal. The river was slightly receding.

FOOD FOR IRELAND.—We learn from the New York Courier and Enquirer that three barks and two brigs left NewYork on the 18th inst. for Cork, all laden with full cargoes of corn. These shipments are made, the Courier says, in anticipation of a scarcity of breadstuffs in Ireland.

☞ Among the subscriptions to the Washington Association of the Friends of Ireland was one from the widow of Theobald Wolfe Tone, one of the most distinguished of the patriots of '98.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The Banner of the 22d inst., published at Little Rock, contains returns of the election for Governor, member of Congress, and the State Legislature of Arkansas. Gov. Drew, (democrat,) had no competitor, and is of course elected. The majority for Johnson, democratic candidate for Congress, over Newton, (whig,) in the 38 counties from which returns have been received, is 3839. The returns for the Legislature render it certain that the democratic majority will be large.

☞ Major Poussin, the Minister of the French Republic to the United States, at last accounts, was at New York. The Herald says it is his intention to visit several of the Northern cities before he returns to Washington.

PROBABLE DISSOLUTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The dissolution of the firm, Ritchie & Heiss, of the Union, seems to be agreed upon. The gallant Major will soon be engaged in more profitable business than newspaper enterprise, and has taken such excellent care of his property that he retires with a large fortune, which his business talent will still further increase. A near relation of Mr. Ritchie is designated as the gentleman who will take the place of Maj. Heiss in the official organ of the Government."

LAUNCH.—A U. S. revenue cutter was launched at Washington on the 18th inst. She is named the Cornelius W. Lawrence, in honor of the Collector of the port of New York, and is intended as a revenue cutter for the coast of Oregon, whither she is expected to sail in October. She will be commanded by Capt. Frazier.

CORCORAN AND RIGGS.—Wm. W. Corcoran, of this eminent financial firm in Washington, has recently gone to Europe. The object of his visit, it is hinted in financial circles, is to arrange either for the sale or hypothecation of three or four millions of the U. S. Loan, he having been invited to London for that purpose.

☞ The Southerner, having been engaged to carry the U. S. mail between New York and Charleston, will have a letter box or sub-postoffice on board, in which letters may be dropped up to the moment of her sailing.

CUBA.—A letter is published in the New York Evening Post, from a gentleman in Havana to a friend in that city, in which the following passage occurs:

"I here caution you against sending me a paper published in New York as I have been told, part in Spanish and part in English, edited by a native of this country, called La Verdad; it is prohibited here, and may get those in trouble who receive it, and yet notwithstanding it is received and read by many. I have been informed that the authorities open letters at the Postoffice. There were several planters arrested the other day, denounced, as I am told, by a Spanish Consul at the North, for being in a conspiracy for annexation; and as far as I have been able to judge, from conversations with intelligent men, every one would rejoice to be able to accomplish it, and it would form a prosperous era in the history of the country; but how it can be brought about is more than I can conceive."

The writer goes on to state, in substance, that, although the people are in favor of independence, or annexation to the United States, yet its accomplishment at present is looked upon as chimerical, in the face of the watchfulness of the Spanish government, and in the presence of a standing army of 33,000 kept in the Island.

FROM BELIZE.—The New York papers have files of papers from Belize to the 2d ult. They contain no news. The colony appears to be squabbling with the Home Government, on account of their domestic matters.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The Martinsburg, (Va.) Republican gives place to the following letter from Gen. Taylor:—

BAYOU FOUCHE, (LA.) July 15, 1848.

SIR:—Your polite communication of the 19th ult., desiring to know whether I deem the administration of the general government by Messrs. Monroe, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Polk, "to have been conducted in the main upon the principles of the Jeffersonian school," has been duly received. In reply, I have to inform you that I hardly deem it proper for me, in my present position before the American people, thus to comment upon the public career of our former Presidents; and that, touching this subject, my opinions, as far as I deem it proper or necessary to express them at present, are embraced in the accompanying letter to my friend Captain Allison.

With my best wishes for your health and happiness, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. John Churchill Hedges, Bedington, Berkley Co., Va.

ANOTHER FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Union, under date of the 19th inst., says:

"A Convention of the Free Soil men of Maryland is called to meet in this city on the 27th inst., to choose an electoral ticket for the Van Buren and Adams ticket. The Quakers of our city, who are nearly all whigs, will vote the ticket, with a number of dissatisfied Clay men; but no one anticipates that it will make much of an encroachment on the democracy."

VERMONT AND FREE SOIL.—The free soil advocates in Vermont have nominated for Governor Oscar L. Shafter; and for Lieutenant-Governor, Luke P. Poland.

DARKIES.—The Washington Union publishes the subjoined extract from a letter from Buffalo:

"It ought to be known among the Southern men that the preliminary meeting of the late Convention was opened by a negro barber from Detroit, named *Bibb*; and that Douglass and Ward, two other negroes, were prominent speakers during the sittings of the body; while numbers of 'our colored sisters' graced with their presence the deliberations of the Convention!"

Gen. Taylor and Thos. Ewing, of Ohio.

The Pittsburg Gazette, of the 14th inst., contains an extract of a letter from Thomas Ewing, familiarly called the "old salt-boiler," who was Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Harrison. The letter was addressed to Wm. H. Johnson, of Pittsburg, and the extract is as follows:

"Cass or Taylor will be our President. Cass is in favor of the exercise of the veto power; General Taylor is opposed to it. If we have a protective tariff and improvements of rivers and harbors, we must have them by a vote of the two houses of Congress. Taylor will *not* use Executive influence against either of these measures; Cass *will*. Taylor will *not* veto either of them; Cass *will* veto *both*. We gain everything by electing Gen. Taylor that we could gain with the most thorough friend of those measures; we lose all, if Cass is elected. *The same is the case as it respects free and slave territory.*"

☞ The Rev. J. N. Maffit was at Little Rock, Ark., on the 22d inst. A crowd daily attended his ministrations.

COL. BENTON AND GEN. KEARNY.—We observe that Col. Benton is publishing in the National Intelligencer his speech made in the Senate in secret session, in opposition to the confirmation of Gen. Kearny. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"Mr. Benton's speech on that subject lasted in all 13 hours, and took Mr. Benton a little better than a week to deliver it. If printed *in extenso* it will probably fill from 16 to 20 pages of the Intelligencer. Mr. Benton takes the ground that the injunction of secrecy restrains Senators only from divulging or publishing what *other* Senators say, and not what themselves choose to admit before the public. A Senator may make a statement in confidence to the Senate, which it would be highly dishonorable in another to reveal; but if himself chose to assume the responsibility, he may give those against whom he may have spoken a chance of defending themselves. This view seems to be so remarkable that I hardly think an attempt will be made to contradict it. Mr. Benton, in his speech in the Senate, has been most unmerciful in regard to Gen. Kearny and Major Graham, and it is believed that the latter gentleman will not calmly submit to the castigation. So we shall have more combats or arrests within a given time."

TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Carrollton Democrat of the 23d inst., contains the particulars of a rencontre which took place in the village of Middleton, on the 18th inst., between Maj. John T. Brown and Dr. W. W. Liddell. Maj. B. was the assailant, having discharged a gun at the Doctor, which did not take effect. Dr. L. then fired his gun, charged with buckshot. The load entered the left side of Maj. B., which produced death almost instantly. The deceased is said to have been a most worthy man and excellent citizen.

☞ Dysentery prevails to an alarming extent in several of the towns on the Kennebec River. Eleven persons lay dead of the disease at once in Gardiner, Maine. It is quite prevalent in the town of Brunswick also, and there is complaint of it at Boston.

☞ Schooner George Pollock, Captain Sweet, at Boston from Curacoa 28th ult., states that on the outward passage he was chased by one of the vessels belonging to Gen. Paez's fleet, whose only object was, however, to obtain some provisions, and information as to the whereabouts of their leader.

☞ The extensive flouring mills of Messrs. Dyckman, Stevens & Darling, at Paw-Paw, Michigan, together with a saw mill belonging to them, and the turning shop of Messrs. Willard & Gremps, were lately destroyed by fire. The loss is about $14,000, on which there is an insurance of $6000.

ST. DOMINGO.—A vessel at New York, which left Port-au-Platte on the 8th inst., reports every part of the Island quiet.

☞ The Bryston Medical Prize of the Society in Boston, has been awarded this year to Dr. John H. Dix, of Boston, for a dissertation on the question: "What is the nature and best mode of treatment of that affection of the eyes commonly called Morbid Sensibility of the Retina."

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 24 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh5

☞ To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians—Please see the advertisement of RUSTE & PADDOCK, up in the Fourth Page, headed as above. ap10

☞ Important to Health.—No family should neglect to have on hand a few bottles of BILLINGS' *CARMINATIVE SYRUP*, the infallible remedy for Bowel complaints, which occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period. ☞This remedy never fails in the most obstinate cases of Diarrhœa.—Wholes