DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
By HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. E. HAYES.....J. H. M'CLURE.
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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 receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Charity Hospital Report.

For the 24 hours preceding yesterday, 6 P. M.

Number of admissions, various diseases	38
Discharged, Yellow Fever	11
" Other Diseases	1
Deaths, Yellow Fever	12
" Other Diseases	1
Remaining, to Mass beginner 48, Lunatic Asylum 143, total	611

A MASS MEETING FOR IRELAND.—There was another great Irish Sympathy meeting in New York on the 21st. Thirty thousand persons are said to have attended. The enthusiasm in the Northern cities for the cause of Ireland continues unabated, New York, as usual, taking the lead. In our own city, the friends of Ireland are by no means backward; but we would suggest that some method be taken to ensure harmony and concert of action among the different Clubs. The Emmet Club, the League and the Sarsfield have achieved much; but we think that much more might be effected if their efforts were concentrated. In New York such a system has been pursued, and the most beneficial effects have followed. We would therefore suggest that measures be taken to get up a grand mass meeting of the friends of Ireland in this city. No one thinks that our citizens are behind those of New York in sympathy for the cause; why, then, can we not do as much for it? Who seconds motion?

REVIEW.—The Louisiana Legion yesterday evening paraded in full strength in the Place d'Armes, for inspection and review. General Augustin and several other officers were out, and made a fine display.

☞ Gen. Gaines arrived in New York on the 21st ult., and will immediately resume command of the Eastern Division of the Army.

BILOXI HOUSE, BILOXI.—A Ball will be given at this house, to-morrow evening. From the well known reputation of the host, it will, no doubt, be an agreeable and pleasant assembly.... The steamboat Montezuma, Capt. Kelly, leaves the upper Canal at 8 A. M. and the Railroad at 9½, and will land all desirous of a little enjoyment, in due season. The Mobile, Capt. Sutton, also leaves at the same hours this morning.

THE SENATORIAL DUEL.—Reverdy Johnson, who called upon Senator Benton as the friend of Senator Butler, in the difficulty between these two gentlemen, it is stated, is to make a publication on the subject.

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following we abstract from the report of the drawing of the Havana Lottery on the 18th ult.: No. 19,896 drew the prize of $40,000 and Theatre of Trinidad (valued at $50,000); No. 29,494, $12,000; No. 27,530, $8000; No. 6169, $6000; No. 17,669, $2000; No. 24,181, $2000; Nos. 29,321 and 29,797, each $1000. The following shows where some of the lucky persons reside: Guines, the prize of the Theatre and $40,000; Cuba, one of $6000, two of $2000, and eight of $100; Trinidad, one of $2000; Havana, one of $12,000, one of $8000, one of $2000, and one of $1000.

ARRESTS IN THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—The police of the First Municipality have made eight hundred and thirty-five arrests during the last month, not including those made between 6 and 12 o'clock last night.

TURPENTINE.—It is mentioned as a very unusual circumstance, that two large vessels are now loading with turpentine, at Wilmington, N. C., for direct voyages to London.

☞ Robert Tyler, by instruction of the Executive Committee of the Friends of Ireland, in Philadelphia, on the 22d ult., went to New York with twenty-five hundred dollars.

ALBANY.—We are glad to hear that one-half of the losses by the late fire in Albany falls on those who are able to bear them, and who will rebuild on their lots with all possible expedition. Still there must be many sufferers.

☞ Daniel Webster and Lieut. Col. Bragg both arrived at Boston on the 20th ult.

☞ John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, has been detained for several days in Virginia, by the alarming illness of one of his family. He is every moment expected to return to Washington.

☞ Mr. B. F. Butler denies having called the Mexican war *unrighteous* in a speech made by him in the Buffalo Convention.

From Texas.

We received yesterday Galveston papers to the 26th ult. The News, of the 24th, announces the arrival of the E. A. Ogden, as follows:

The steamer Ogden, Capt. Urie, arrived late last evening, having left Mobile last Thursday. The Ogden put into the Balize during the late storm, and has suffered no damage. She is chartered by Col. H. L. Kinney, and is freighted principally with lumber, for building at Corpus Christi, for which place she leaves this evening.

Mr. Peoples, late editor of the American Star in the city of Mexico, is now about to establish a new paper at Corpus Christi. Thus, after being the indefatigable pioneer of the war, he returns again to the point of its commencement to prosecute his labors for the advancement of the arts of peace and the improvement of his country.

The new paper about to be published at Corpus Christi, by Mr. Peoples, will, we understand, be named the "American Star."

We learn from the Austin Democrat that an expedition is preparing to set out from San Antonio to Chihuahua, with a view to make a survey of the nearest and most practicable route. The expedition is to be under the command of Col. J. C. Hays. All the necessary expenses have already been provided for by subscription in Bexar county. The whole distance from San Antonio to Chihuahua is said not much to exceed three hundred miles; and from the coast of Texas to the same place the distance is therefore but little over four hundred miles. This expedition is to set out about the 1st Sept.

The Democrat states that the remains of Gen. Milam have lately been exhumed from their resting place at San Antonio. The committee appointed for the purpose at Lagrange applied for permission to have these relics buried with those of the decimated Mier prisoners and Dawson's men, near Lagrange. The citizens of San Antonio, however, declined to give their consent to the removal.

Capt. A. H. Blake, of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, has arrived at Bexar, and intends to muster the Regiment of Texas Rangers out of service in a few weeks. Detachments of dragoons from Arkansas and the Rio Grande, will doubtless be in readiness to supply their places.

NACOGDOCHES UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the Times that two new Professors will be added to the present number at the commencement of the next session. Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of students from a distance.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On the 7th ult. an affray occurred in Montgomery, between Dr. E. J. Arnold, and Thomas Jones, a blacksmith, in which the latter was killed.

TREMENDOUS STORM.—From the News of the 19th we take the following:

Our city has been visited by one of the severest storms that has occurred here since the fall of '46. The wind continued to blow fresh from the East until the night of the 17th, when it increased to a perfect gale, sweeping down trees, sign-boards and fences. The water from the bay rose to an unusual height, flooding the streets to above the market.

List of Passengers

In the steamship GLOBE, from Galveston—Mr. Sherwood and lady, Miss Mogg, Mr. Grangean, C. Isaac, Dr. Keeler, Lt. Moffat, Capt. Reed, Mr. Warner, Mr. Bruno, Mr. Upton, Mr. Shiles, J. Hammett—15 on deck.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Telegraphed for the Daily Crescent.

Additional News by the Britannia—Confirmation of the Arrest of Smith O'Brien—The Outbreaks in Ireland Unimportant—Government Reported Triumphant—Affairs on the Continent still unsettled—Fall of an 1d. in Cotton.

We received at a late hour last night, the following telegraphic dispatch from our Charleston correspondent:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—The news we transmitted yesterday is confirmed. O'Brien is no doubt in prison. The outbreaks up to the date of the sailing of the Britannia have been unimportant. The Government appears to have triumphed over the Irish patriots. It is to hoped that it is only an apparent triumph, and that the Clubs are but biding their time.—*Eds.*] Numerous arrests of Patriot leaders have been made.

England is reported to be tranquil. The weather however, was very unfavorable for the harvest—unsettled and raining. The Potato crop is slightly injured.....France is represented as comparatively quiet. There have been numerous diplomatic meetings. "Britain anxious termination French warfare." Lombardy still remains agitated. The Piedmontese army has fallen back. Charles Albert is represented to have been utterly defeated.

State of the Markets.

LIVERPOOL, *Aug.* 12.—Commercial affairs quiet. *Cotton* steady. Sales of the week 30,000 bales. American slightly declined; Common, as before. Stock in Liverpool, 70,000 bales.....*Breadstuffs*—Canal Flour, 29@30s.; Philadelphia, 27@28s. 6d.; same for Baltimore. Corn, 31@33s. New Wheat, 6s. 10d.@10s. 6d. ℔ 70 lb. Meal, 16s. 6d.....Money easy. Consols 86.

At New York yesterday the market was unsettled. Rice duller; Cotton steady; Breadstuffs unchanged.

The following passage in the above dispatch we find impossible to render intelligible:

"Numerous diplomatic meetings. Britain anxious termination French warfare."

The verbiage and punctuation are exactly as furnished from the Telegraph office. The only way in which we can attempt to make this part clear is to suppose that the British and French Governments have been endeavoring to come to an understanding as to the course they should pursue jointly, in relation to the war between Austria and Italy; that England was in favor of attempting to bring about a termination of hostilities by the mediation of the two powers; and that France desired an armed intervention. This may be wide of the mark, but the domestic difficulties of England would certainly prevent her from interfering in Continental affairs, whatever course France might think proper to pursue. The entrance of the Austrian army into the Papal dominions, which is announced in a dispatch below, would seem to demand the immediate attention of the great European powers.

Second Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—To-day letters have been received from Europe. The latest telegraphic information is that Dublin was quiet. The trials of the insurgent leaders were progressing uninterrupted. The jury in O'Doughty's [O'Dogherty?] progressing, but unable to agree. The Austrians had actually entered the Papal dominions. Captain Maryatt, the novelist, is dead.

Third Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, *August* 28.—Brown & Shipley's circular states that Cotton had declined an average of ¼d. & lb. Upland fair is quoted at 4¾d.; Orleans 4¾d.; other grades unchanged; large quantities could not be sold at firmer prices.

From Havana.

By the brig Salvadora, Captain Evans, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 23d ult. If we may judge from the contents of the papers, the island remains in a state of the most perfect tranquility; indeed we find no local news worth recording.

The *Diario de la Marina* has news to the 12th from Puerto Rico. At that time everything was quiet. By a royal order the Count de Reus had been superceded in the office of Captain General, by General Juan de la Pezuela. The former personage met with a sad accident a few days previously. While riding out, he was thrown from his horse, and his leg was broken by the fall.

VENEZUELA.—A letter from Caracas, dated the 20th of June, says that Monegas was expected at that place on the 21st, which gave great alarm to a portion of the population.

Business was completely prostrated, many capitalists having already departed, and others preparing to do so.

Nothing is said of Paez and his partisans, from which silence it may be inferred that he is engaged in developing some further plans. Late dates from St. Thomas state that he was still at that island, where he had been received with the greatest honors.

SANTA CRUZ.—The war steamer Bazan had arrived at Puerto Rico, with half of the expedition which was sent to aid in suppressing the Santa Cruz insurrection. Order has been completely reëstablished in the island. The Spanish soldiers, on leaving, were accompanied to the vessel by numbers of the grateful population, who testified to their good deportment and discipline.

GUATEMALA.—This country still remains in a distracted state, many parts being in open rebellion. The important department of Chiquimula had *pronounced* against the government.

On the 14th a battle was fought between a few hundred of the government troops and six hundred insurgents. The combat lasted with great fury for some hours, and at first the rebels had the advantage; but the great intrepidity of President Carrera—who was present—and the determined valor of the troops finally prevailed, and the insurgents were forced to retreat with the loss of 53 killed.

Some difficulty seems to have taken place between the government and the French consul-general. The latter had broken off his relations with the government on account of some offensive remarks in the official Gazette, which he said indicated a spirit of malevolence towards France and her new institutions.

Havana Markets.

AUGUST 19.—Beans, white, 50c. ℔ ar....Beef, prime and mess, $10 50 ℔ bbl....Butter, American, $15 ℔ ql....Cheese, American, $10 ℔ ql....Corn, Indian shelled yellow, 56½c. ℔ ar....Flour, New Orleans, $15 ℔ bbl....Hams, New Orleans, $8 ℔ ql....Lard, New Orleans, $13 ℔ ql....Pork, New Orleans, $19 50 ℔ bbl....Potatoes, $2 50 do....Kentucky Tobacco, in hhds, $8 25 do....Coffee, 2d and 3d quality, $5 50 do....Honey, 21½c. ℔ gal....Molasses, ℔ keg of 5½ gls. 18½c....Sugar, white, 8½ ℔ ar; do. yellow, 50 do; do. brown, 43½ do; Cucurucho, 37½ do....Segars, $10 ℔ 1000....Shingles, $2 50 ℔ 1000....Sugar-box shooks, 6½c; hhd. do. with heading, $1 50....*Freights*—Hamburg and Bremen £2 15; Great Britain, £3 5@£3 10s; France, 80@90; Mediterranean, £3@£3 10s; United States, $1 37½ ℔ box Sugar, 50c. ℔ bag Coffee, $2 ℔ hhd. Molasses.....*Exchanges*, 60 *days sight*—London, 15@17 ℔ ct prem; New York and Boston, 1@1½ dis; New Orleans, short sight, ½@1 prem; Spain, short sight, 3@5 prem; no transactions for Paris. Spanish and Mexican Dollars, 3 pm; Mex'n Doubloons, par.

PARAGUAY.—From Paraguay, accounts had been received to the 6th of April. The greatest activity pervaded throughout that Republic. "The victory of Urquiza over the Correntinos," says a letter from there, "places us under the necessity of taking all means possible for our defence. Rosas, notwithstanding his repeated promises that he will not attack us, thinks to subjugate Paraguay by means of the blockaded condition in which he has us. He deceives himself; as for his promises not to take hostile steps against us openly, we shall see how it is carried out after the intervention is finished. The President will leave on the 10th, for the coast of Parana, and afterwards Encarnacion and Candelaria."

MONTEVIDEO.—Gen. Rosas has refused to receive Mr. Hood in the character of English Consul General. Letters before us, says the New York Journal of Commerce, assure us that Commodore Herbert and Mr. Gore had used their utmost endeavors to change Gen. Rosas' determination on this point. The various troubles and revolutions in Europe continue to afford the Brazilian editors plenty of matter with which to fill up their papers, which, at the best of times, contain but little new

☞ The potato rot has made its appearance in the vicinity of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The Late Irish News.

The Tribune still appears to cling fondly to the hope that its celebrated secret correspondences from Ireland, may yet be found correct in its statements. We would joyfully seize anything upon which to hang a hope that such may be the case; but at present all the probabilities seem to be the other way. We have some hope, however, that the telegraphic dispatch of the Britannia's news, which we published yesterday, may not be entirely correct. The minions of loyalty would never cease their exultations should Smith O'Brien have fallen into their hands, for much as they may ridicule him and his associates, it is evident that there is some fear and trembling mingled with their badinage. Every thing goes to prove that the British Government, notwithstanding its boasted easy victory, is now thoroughly frightened. If it is not, why does it continue to pour its armed soldiers into Ireland by thousands? If a thousand rebels were defeated by fifty policemen, in the same ratio, ten thousand of the constabulary force would be amply sufficient to conquer the two hundred thousand confederates, who it is said are ready to take the field. But the government does not carry its faith in its invincibility quite so far as that, and consequently thinks it necessary to assist the police with fifty thousand disciplined regulars. If the authorities were in reality so confident in their own strength, and felt so little fear of their opponents, such an accumulation of force in Ireland would be only a piece of superfluous and useless braggadocia. Viewed in any other light, it indicates a perfect knowledge of the wide extent of Irish disaffection, and a determination to suppress the spirit of rebellion at all hazards. But tyrants are not always wise, and England may find herself situated in regard to Ireland, as Lord Chatham once said she was towards her American colonies. "You have," said he, in Parliament, "sent two many men to America for peace, and too few for war." If the Irish are not now found wanting in their duty to themselves and to their country, the armies of England, which have already proved too numerous for peace, may be found too few to retain them in subjection.

But it is said by some that the rebellion has evinced its Hibernian character by being completely crushed before it had in reality commenced. The latter part of the proposition is true—the former is not. True, the insurrection had not commenced, and therefore the slight advantage gained by the royalist forces, can be considered of no more importance than any one of the numerous riots which are continually occurring in Irish towns. It never has been the design of the leaders to commence the contest before the harvest. The government was aware of this, and has used every effort to precipitate the conflict—so far with little success. Having succeeded in dispersing a few hundred excited rioters in an obscure district, the British papers immediately proclaim that the insurrection is at an end. Ireland is subdued, and there is nothing more to fear from her rebellious population. The design of this is evident. They wish to dishearten the people by exaggerated accounts of royalist victories and patriot defeats, so that after harvest they will have lost all hope of success, and all desire of resistance. But the ruse will fail. It is too glaring. It does not appear exactly reasonable to assert that there is no cause of fear, that the Irish are conquered, and British dominion firmly established upon the Island, when every vessel that approaches her shores, comes laden with armed men; when the "physical force" journals are suppressed, and the "moral suasion" papers overawed. This does not look much like self-confidence. We should think that if Smith O'Brien were in reality so contemptible a person, so much trouble would not be taken to catch him; his being selected as an object of vengeance, proves him also an object of fear. If he is arrested, nothing less than the fate of Emmet will be his lot; but it, on the contrary, he shall live to see his country free, he will be worthy to write upon Emmet's tomb, the epitaph which he left uninscribed.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1848.

Washington after the Session—Col. Polk—Views of the Lower Californians—Colt's Revolvers—Health and Intentions of Gen. Cass, etc.

I have returned from a brief visit to the country, and find Washington dull—as usual, a week after the close of the session. Still, there is some activity at the hotels and in the Departments. The heads of the Navy and Treasury are absent, and Messrs. Buchanan and Marcy compose now the Cabinet—aided, it is true, by Mr. Toucey, the Attorney General, though he interferes but little in matters of State, confining himself almost exclusively to the duties of his office. The President will be home on Saturday, I learn, and in time to occupy his usual position in the Four-and-a-half street Church on Sunday.

Col. Polk, the President's brother, is yet here. He is spoken of as Governor of California, but I do not believe he desires any such appointment. He will return, it is probable, to Tennessee, and engage in the practice of his profession (the law) at Memphis. He had attained considerable eminence in this profession previous to his appointment as Chargé to Naples, and I have no doubt, should his present determination be persevered in, will yet occupy a far more conspicuous position in the public eye than he has hitherto attained. The Colonel, you will recollect, was married to an accomplished lady in New York shortly before his appointment to service in Mexico, who has not yet visited her new home in Tennessee, and will accompany him thither. She is now in the President's family, at the White House.

I learn, from an authentic quarter, that the people of Lower California are very much dissatisfied that they were not, by the treaty of peace, included in the portion of Mexican territory transferred to the United States. Like the citizens of the territory embraced within the imaginary new republic of the Sierra Madre, they are already looking to a separate organization, with a view to annexation—I had almost said re-annexation—to the United States. As in the cases of Texas and Upper California, in 1840, it is considered improper to speak of such things, or to predict in regard to them, but I will, nevertheless, presume to say, that there is that at work within Lower California which will sooner be brought to a head, and produce important results, than in any other portion of the North American Continent not now part and parcel of our glorious confederacy. And in this declaration I do not overlook either Cuba, Yucatan, or the *quasi* independent governments in the vicinity of the Isthmus of Darien. All these are destined, no doubt, by the New York Sun and the distinguished Senator of a Southern State, to become stars in our galaxy; but the shores of the Pacific are destined to be the next, as they have been the *last*, theatre of great events. Mark this.

Mr. Samuel Colt, the inventor of Colt's revolvers, with which Capt. Walker's company did so much execution during the brilliant little campaign which resulted so disastrously to the personal prospects, but so gloriously to the fame of that daring and chivalrous officer, is also here. Shortly before the close of the session, a joint resolution was introduced in the Senate by, and advocated with that earnestness which always characterizes the efforts of Gen. Rusk, when conscious that he is performing his duty to his country, for the purchase by the Government of 5000 of these revolvers, for the use of the army. I think that I then gave you a sketch of the debate, so that it will not be necessary for me now to refer to it more particularly than to say, that military men generally appear to think that the Secretary of War should not hesitate to make the arrangement, and upon the terms proposed by Mr. Colt. The difference of a few dollars in the article should not be taken into consideration when its superiority is so universally acknowledged. Five thousand of Colt's revolvers, with the other etceteras, in the hands of the Irish patriots would effect more for the independence of Ireland than millions in the shape of money, etc., which have been sent to that country.

I heard from Gen. Cass to-day, through a distinguished member of Congress, whose friendship I have the pleasure to enjoy. The General will not leave Michigan until after the result of the approaching Presidential election is known. He is in good health and spirits, and, whether he is elected President or not, will always be entitled to and receive the homage and gratitude of his country for the patriotic services which he has rendered through a long and devoted public career. The lady of Gen. Cass is now on a visit to Boston and vicinity, in company with a brother, who passed some time at Washington during the recent session of Congress. They return to Michigan in the course of the present month. H.

☞ A Mrs. Zimmerman was killed by lightning, at St. Louis, on the 16th ult., and several others seriously injured.

The "latest intelligence" from Ireland, supplied by the correspondent of the associated New York morning papers, is thus given—fatally in conflict, it will be seen, with the correspondence of the Tribune:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, August 5—noon.—Our special messengers from Dublin, the north and south of Ireland, have just arrived, bringing the latest news from all parts of the Island.

Our Dublin correspondents say that the trains which arrived from the south at that city yesterday, report that a large force of constabulary had proceeded from different points, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d, and others at an early hour yesterday morning, so as to form a cordon in the direction of the Keeper Mountain, the main access to which is by a deep and sullen gorge, the summits of which, at each side, are surmounted with huge stones. A body of some 1100 constabulary are said to be engaged in this movement, but none of the troops have been called on to take part in it. The latter are said, nevertheless, to be entirely cut up by fatigue, consequent upon their numerous and useless marchings and countermarchings. In the camp outside Thurles, the poor fellows have to lie on their backs with their ammunition on their breasts to keep it dry—the weight of the cartouch box being some seventeen pounds.

The whole line of railway from Dublin toward the south is completely quiescent, and, says a correspondent who has travelled along it during the course of Friday, "Nothing strikes one so much as the too visible scantiness of population, effected by the three-fold cause of famine, extermination and emigration.

No less than twenty-three of the reputed rebels of Ballinagarry were brought into Dublin yesterday, and lodged in Kilmainham. They are to be sent back to Tipperary, and tried by a special commission, for high treason. Some of these prisoners were wounded at the skirmish on Saturday last.

More arrests have taken place in Dublin. At a late hour on Thursday night the following persons were committed to Newgate, on the warrant of the chief commissioner of police, viz: Gilbert White, law clerk; Francis Hauvey, alias Hauwey, do.; James Edward O'Donahoe, do.; and Andrew Jas. Doyle, printer.

The printers of the *Nation* who had been committed to Newgate have been released on bail, with the exception of three.

A number of arrests have been made in the provinces, viz: at Cork, Galway, Roscrea, Clonmel, Nenagh, &c.

The commission of *Oyer and Terminer* opens in Dublin on Tuesday next. The state trials will be proceeded with. The summonses have already been served upon the jury. Mr. Hoban, the printer of the *Tribune*, intends to plead *guilty*, relying under his peculiar circumstances upon the clemency of the Crown.

Of the whereabout of Mr. Smith O'Brien and Messrs. Meagher and Dobeney, nothing late is known. We should not feel surprised if they have actually made their escape and fled to America.

Our Belfast correspondent, in a letter *dated yesterday evening*, says that every succeeding day brings with it still greater excitement on the part of the public, and especially of the repealers of Belfast, with regard to the state of the South and West. The Dublin day mail is every evening besieged in a manner by parties clamorous to obtain the latest information from the head quarters of the insurgents. The club system has been completely abandoned in that town, and several of the leading confederates are *non est*, fearing an invitation to "*furnished lodgings*" in the "*county buildings*."

The neighborhood of Newry has become much excited from the imprudent and impolitic conduct of the magistracy refusing to allow any person to act as a special constable who is suspected of favoring repeal principles. This is only arming one part of the population against the other, a course which the Government must bitterly repent ere long.

THE AMERICAN BRIGADE.—A correspondent of the Liverpool Journal, writing from Dublin on the evening of the 3d ult., says: "Lord Clarendon knew, I suspect, that the disaffected in Ireland did not rely upon pikes—had no notion of committing the direction of their purposed revolution to Smith O'Brien. A more serious game was on the cards, and it was to be played thus: The universality of disaffection was taken for granted, and in all probability rightly. Many dreaded rebellion, but, with the exception of the aristocracy and the Orange men, all wished the experiment, if made, successful. There are some doubts of the value of a triumph, but they are vague, and weigh but little against the national pride involved in it. During the last few years, all the farmers' sons have procured guns, and are practiced in the use of them. These young men are therefore formidable; they have weapons, are athletic, active vigorous and resolute—they are eager for discipline, and the means of discipline have been provided. Smith O'Brien looked to France for teachers and succor; the Irish in America—for the Irish abroad are excessive in their zeal—have offered both, and can send them. Here lies the danger, and it must not be misunderstood. The Mexican peace has released thousands of expatriated Irish from employment and pay. They have acquired a strange kind of experience—a knowledge of a mode of warfare not unsuited to teachers of tactics in Ireland. The majority of these were volunteers, and the mode of military instruction in America prepared in one month whole regiments for the field. In the field, after this short tuition, these regiments vindicated the success of their lessons, and exhibited feats of gallantry that shamed the regulars. Many, if not most, of these volunteers are available for Ireland; in fact, eight of their best 'drills' are now in this country. Two were pointed out to me to-day. There was no mistaking their Hibernio-Yankee aspect—a compound of old 'Rough and Ready' and 'Shaw the Life-guardsman'—fellows without fear, and made for mischief."

☞ Slievenamon, the place in Ireland where the Tribune's news says a battle was fought, is seventeen miles in circumference, three miles from base to summit, and surrounded by a bog. It is not twenty miles from Cork.

NAVAL.—The U. S. schooner Taney, commander Hunter, sailed from Trieste on the night of the 26th July, for Ancona.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Mr. Calhoun has been talking very loudly of late, in Congress, of the dissolution of the Union, as the inevitable consequence of the prohibition of slavery in the new Territory of Oregon. Colonel Benton, also a Southerner and a slaveholder, has very properly designated such declarations as "*fustian*." Let us look at the question dispassionately, and, if I may use the expression, geographically. The Oregon Territory, acquired by the United States from Great Britain by treaty, extends from 42° to 49°, North Latitude. The whole of the said Territory is, therefore, far to the North of the Missouri Compromise line, (36° 30', N. Lat.) But the provinces of California and New Mexico, lately acquired by the United States from Mexico by conquest and by treaty, extend to the Southern side of the line of the Missouri Compromise—their Southern limit being 32°, N. Lat.—and here is said to be the danger.

Now, as to New Mexico, that province is divided into two nearly equal portions by the River Del Norte, which traverses New Mexico in its whole length from North to South. All that half of New Mexico which lies East of the River Del Norte, (and which is the only part at all settled,) is claimed by Texas. And by the terms of the resolution admitting Texas into the Union, the United States have admitted the claim of Texas to the said Eastern half of New Mexico. Congress will therefore be spared the trouble of forming a Territorial Government for that portion of New Mexico. As to the half of New Mexico which lies on the West side of the River Del Norte, it is an uninhabited wilderness, nor is it at all likely to attract settlers from the United States for a long time to come. I therefore assume that Congress will not be troubled in the formation of a Territorial Government for Western New Mexico during the next two or three Presidential terms at least. With California the case is different. That province extends through ten degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, viz: from 32° to 42°, N. Lat. The fine seaports, and the advantages of climate and soil, possessed by California, will render it a place of unexampled attraction for the enterprising inhabitants of all parts of our country. It will no doubt be settled by our people as quickly as its immense distance from the United States will allow. The question of a Territorial Government for California will be agitated in Congress in a very few years. But will that agitation endanger the Union? Far from it. The representatives of the Northern and of the Southern States will be found equally willing—that is to say, a large majority of them—to stand by the line of the Missouri Compromise, in relation to California. The line of 36° 30' cuts California into nearly equal portions: five and a half degrees of its territory being to the North of that line, and four and a half degrees being to the South. The Northern portion contains the fine harbors of San Francisco and Monterey; the Southern, that of San Diego. The Northern half may be made to produce, in abundance, all the products of Europe; the Southern, all those of the West Indies. [See Forbes's "California."] The adaptation of the line of the Missouri Compromise to California is thus so remarkable that we need apprehend no difficulty in having it adopted at once. Away, then, with the declamations, no less puerile than mischievous, about an armed resistance by the South to the supposed plots of the North against our property and lives. With Mr. Calhoun, I believe such declamations to be insincere. With him, it is a monomania. But not so, probably, with many others who follow in his train.

For my part, I entertain no fear of this question of Free Soil in our future Territories. It will regulate itself, as so many menacing questions in our councils have already done, and, in spite of the evil omens, our glorious Union will be perpetual. X.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The *official* vote for Governor (says the Raleigh Standard) is not yet in, and will not be, probably, under two or three weeks. All the counties, however, have been heard from, and we give the following as the *unofficial* result:

	Currituck Co.	Chowan Co.	All other Counties.	Total.
Manly		582	39,658	40,240
Reid	406 maj.	217	38,776	39,393
Majority for Manly				847

In Currituck and Camden, we understand, the whigs have reëlected their Senator by 23 majority, and in Macon county they have reëlected Mr. Hicks by 12 majority. This leaves the Commons 60 to 60, and the Senate (with Capt. Berry in his seat from Orange) 25 to 25; but if Mr. Waddell should hold on to his certificate, and be admitted to his seat, the Senate would stand 24 democrats, 26 whigs.

☞ The Taylor Central Committee of Montgomery, Ala., have appointed Thomas H. Watts, of that city, as a candidate for elector in place of Mr. Belser.

☞ The New York Express considers the letter purporting to be from General Taylor, published recently in the Charleston Evening News, a forgery.

NEW NAME.—Some of the papers style F. P. Blair, Francis Punctilio Blair.

THE LIBERTY PARTY AND THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—The Emancipator, which represents the Liberty party proper in Massachusetts, still keeps the flag of John P. Hale at the head of its columns.

STILL IN THE FIELD.—Mr. Gerrit Smith, the *real* Abolition Free Soil candidate for the Presidency, in a letter received at Rochester recently, gives out that he does not withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency. He has received the nomination of the National Reformers, of a portion of the abolition party, and will not yield to Mr. VanBuren or any body else.

☞ The Native Americans are nominating candidates for the Legislature in Philadelphia city and county.

THEATRICAL.—Dan Marble commenced an engagement at Detroit on the 14th ult....Mrs. Farren concluded a very successful engagement in the same city on the 12th....Miss Wemyss commenced an engagement there on the 21st, to be followed by Mr. Booth....Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Conner played a brilliant engagement there during the Convention, and are now in Buffalo.

☞ We regret to learn from our foreign files that James Wallack, the favorite actor, is so broken in health that it is not likely he will ever be able to appear again upon the boards.

MARRIAGE IN THEATRICAL LIFE.—The Cincinnati Dispatch chronicles the marriage of Harry Seymour, the pantomimist, to Miss Ellen Fleming. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, and the happy couple were waited upon by the accomplished Miss Brûce, as bridesmaid, and Mr. Kneass, the celebrated singer, as groomsman.

☞ "The Politician's Bride," is the title of a new American comedy, written by Mr. Walter Leman, which will be produced at the opening of the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, next week.

MRS. MOWATT.—A private letter, received by the last steamer, states that this lady is not engaged in any theatre at present, but is residing in a cottage ornée in the neighborhood of Kensington Gardens, London, completing a tragedy, founded on events that transpired about the time of the execution of Charles the First. The scene is laid in the Isle of Wight and in London.

FOOT RACE.—A great ten-mile foot race between two Indians came off on the Cambridge Course, Mass., on the 22d ult. Armstrong led the first seven miles, when Coffee went up and passed, winning the race, and running the ten miles in 58 minutes, 47 seconds.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.—It is said that a company of young men are organizing in Philadelphia to take part in the proposed Buffalo Hunt on the Rio Grande.

☞ Francis Baring has been elected a member of the British Parliament from the borough of Thetford, in the room of Wm. Bingham Baring, now Ashburton, called up to the House of Peers.

THE ALBANY FIRE.—The Argus now sets down the entire loss at about $1,000,000, of which some $600,000 or $700,000 are insured, and will be promptly paid. Advantage will be taken, it is said, of improving the city by enlarging and straightening the streets in the burned district, and especially by constructing a spacious and convenient steamboat pier, with proper appliances.

PHILADELPHIA SPIRIT.—Messrs. Gray & Brother, of Philadelphia, immediately on the receipt of the news of the fire at Albany, made an impromptu collection of $100, in aid of the sufferers.

LARGE EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS, ETC.—The fine ship Robert C. Winthrop, of Train & Co.'s line of packets, cleared for Liverpool on Saturday, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels Indian corn, 8500 do. wheat, 525 barrels flour, 136 bales cotton, and 100 live pigs.—*Boston Times.*

☞ The dry goods merchants of Boston have presented to Francis Tukey, city marshal, a silver pitcher, for his assistance in rescuing Carlos Pierce from the ruins of Dearborn Block.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Nathaniel Wall, who had been pursued from New York City, was arrested in Portland, Me., charged with passing counterfeit 3's on the East Haddam (Ct.) Bank. Sixty of these spurious bills were in his possession. Wall was committed at Boston for trial, in default of $3000 bail.

METEORIC.—The annual shower of falling stars appeared on the 11th ult. to the New Haven observers, who counted 475 in the course of 2½ hours.

CRAZY, QUITE.—A Captain Wilbur, weighing 200 or 300 pounds, dropped from the third story of a tavern, corner of Whitehall and South streets, (N. Y.,) upon a canvas awning, and reached the pavement without injury. He imagines that a man and woman with daggers, followed him from Charleston, and want to take his life. He has since been imprisoned, and has not slept one hour for a week.

KENTUCKY RUNAWAYS.—Chas. H. Fowler, of Lexington, Ky., is recovering from the severe wound he lately received in the effort to capture the runaway slaves. About 50 of the runaways have been secured in all.

HURRICANE.—A destructive tornado passed through Greene county, Ala., west of Erie, on the 19th ult. It originated in Fork, not far from Forkland, and extended northeast, doing much injury to the plantations of Mr. Isaac Snedecor, Dr. Bushrod Bell, and Mr. Kennedy. New Prospect and Mount Zion Churches were also injured. Many horses, mules, and cattle, and a negro child belonging to Dr. Bell, were killed. Mr. Bell was seriously injured.

☞ **To Purchasers of Clothing.**—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh8

☞ **To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians.**—Please see the advertisement of RUSTE & PADDOCK, upon the Fourth Page, headed as above. ny10

☞ **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....Wholesale Depot, 72 Camp street, New Orleans. D. HANEBROUGH. jel

☞ **H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrappers of each box. Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. a27

☞ **See advertisement**, on the first page of this paper, headed "*TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES*," of Comstock & Co.'s celebrated Medicine and Magical Pain Extractor Depot, No. 59 Poydras street, where all that is sold is warranted GENUINE and PURE. jel 6m

☞ **Strangers in the City**, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse street. mh8 2m

☞ **The Americo-Graefenberg Theory** does not presume that one medicine can cure all diseases. It is illiberal in prudent to frame such a doctrine in the face of an intelligent community. It is the language of quackery and pretenders. But in the series of medicines offered by the Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find a specific. ☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. n3

Died:

On Thursday morning, 31st ult., at 2 o'clock, Mr. HENRY BRIEN, aged about 27 years, a native of Ireland, and a resident of this city for several years past.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of Mr. F. A. Connor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock, from his Carondelet street, until further notice.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

*Yazoo River